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

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The Catholic Record. London Saturday, August 24, 1901. LIBRARIES A MIXED BLESS

How some of our citizens do wax eloquent over our public libraries! They are indicative of our superior en lightenment, and we look upon each one established as a step nearer to the golden age of civilization. But it strikes us that we were a deal better off, mentally and morally, in the days when, for instance, family prayer was more in vogue than at present. Each household had a few well thumbed books and libraries were not numerous. For instruction we had the Poor Man's Catechism and Cooper, and the matchless Scot, delighted us with tales of forest and tournament. All that, however, is changed save in some favored parts of Arcadia, Libraries are undoubtedly of use to the student who has to consult books of reference, but they are to the general multitude a very mixed blessing. The statistics, says a writer of popular and circulating libraries, show that 70 per cent, of all the books taken out are novels of recent production. A library for the general public that did not furnish them could not be sustained, whatever real treasures of knowledge and literature it might offer. In view of the facts it would be well for the next generous millionaire to devote his money to some other ob-

ENERGY AND DETERMINA. TION NEEDED.

Most of us have happened upon the young man who cannot get on because he is a Catholic. It is sad to see a robust specimen of manhood, intelligent and industrious, as his certificate of character declares, unable to make will be reaped by other agents. his way on account of his religious tenets-sadder still when the story turns out, as it often does, as an excase for incompetency. Oatside the yellow-streaked parts of the community we believe that men are in business for wealth and not for health, and therefore give employment to those who will help them to make the most money. If a Catholic can do that he will in the matter of a position have nothing to complain of ; if not he should take his medicine like a man and have done with kindergarten talk. The right men, Jew or Gentile, succeed, and the wrong men continue to dandle over cards and to quote base ball records. Sometimes they indulge in the innocuous pastime of passing resolutions that are fyled and forgotten or of discussing the ineffable banalities of ward politics. But one thing they do not seem to understand is that the world has no diplomas for those who are destitute of energy and determination and love of work.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We have opportunities of noticing our separated brethren at work amongst the young and the poor, and their earnestness and self sacrifice cannot but extort our respect and admiration. Prominent amongst a band of workers a short time ago was an Engwho are everywhere and ruled only by their own sweet will. And he had the field to himself. Some Catholics observed his labors with grave concern, and even termed it souperism because the officer occasionally paid attention to the boy's stemachs. But having expressed their disapprobation they became quiescent. Instead of making an attempt to love the friendless urchins who, whatever raiment may be on their half starved bodies, have immortal sculs, they simply lolled back in their easy chairs. What did it matter to them? So thought the pagan, who viewed the slaves who ministered to him as the dust beneath his feet. But that is not the teaching of the Church. The condition of his brother must have some interest for the Chris-

on frivolities to that work or to any other dealing with wretchedness and tion of Catholicity in Spain is but a was no Jewish people to accuse Him

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the Church of which we prate so loudly expect from a mob drunk with licentiis not mushy sentimentalism.

he is entirely neglected, but that the at least the benefit of their silence. care devoted to him is scarcely commen. surate with his needs. The juvenile is the most important member the ravings of an infidel press, of the community, and no labor should still rooted in the minds and hearts of be spared in order to safeguard him from the pernicious influences of the streets, and to develop, at a time when development is easy, mind and heart astical dignitaries and by men promon true Catholic lines. A few individuals can do much to this end in every Father is respected and obeyed by the parish. It is not the business of the greater part of the nation, and there priest only ; it is the business of every- is every indication that the day is far one who realizes that the mark by distant when Spaniards shall prove which the disciples of the Lord are to themselves unworthy of their historic be recognized is that they love one past. another.

It has ever been a strange thing to as that men and women who are aware of the dangers that menace the physical and eternal welfare of the young in Mr. McCrackan's explanatory statenever do anything in their behalf, pose of discovering, if possible, how save perchance to criticize them for the X Scientist administers bis "untheir roughness-to censure poor derstanding of the nature of God" to youngsters who have been kicked up a sick person, as a curative agent, we tor not having the newest thing in drift into the ranks of the great un to learn how he applied his mental washed. Time is thrown away on state to the mind of the sick man in trifles and frivolities, and souls for order to effect a cure. which Christ died are left to sink or rise of their own volition. And we and that of the X Scientist. The like are certain that the harvest which in ness is only superficial, and arises from

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

be misled by those who will have it that non-Catholic schools and colleges are non Catholic schools and colleges are superior to all others. Do not pay any nature of God and the Christian's idea attention to the individuals who con- there is a radical difference, or, in the tend that graduates from non- words of William H. Seward, an irre-Catholic institutions have more polish so direct that all the pious Scripture equipped for the battle with veil it from the student who takes the the world than our own. You may trouble to study its vague formulas hear that remark from Catholics: and and get at the principles that lurk beif you do, remember that such Catholics are not representative by any us that "God is Spirit or Mind." means and are merely paying defer- appears innocent enough, and the ence to the scarserow planted in educational fields by departed bigots.

Furthermore, you should know that "God is divine principle, incorporeal outpurs and policy as imported by our Bains" the Christian, thinking he means "God is a spirit or mind," considers it as orthodox. In like manner when he tells us "God is divine principle, incorporeal outpurs and policy as imported by our Bains" the Christian thinking the culture and polish, as imparted by our pedagogues, is the perfume of morality based on Christian doctrine, ality based on Christian doctrine, ally, makes the correction and puts it, and that our institutions here and and that our institutions here and incorporeal Being," and again it is down by the sea can, and do, furnish orthodox Christian doctrine. us with graduates who are quite able to take care of themselves. If you look upon us as a special pleader, we it is intentional, and he discovers a triangle of the article he awakes to the fact that is intentional, and he discovers a then advise you to consult your pastor meaning in the phases that he did not or an intelligent layman and they will see at first. He finds that when Mr. tell you that "education is fraught with danger in which a corrupted remind, as distinguished from other lights or none is taught. It in no ligion, or none, is taught. It in no spirits or minds. This meaning period of life, nor in matters public or brought out more clearly when leisure hours at his club or frittered it private, may the duty of religion be says: "Christian Science heals by an away in diversion, but he gave it un-grudgingly to the gamins — the waifs judgment is most lacking, impulses are Spirit, which is God." numerous. "Wherefore," we are quot- ing brought out by another accredited ing Leo XIII., "he who so regulates of the Good and the Beautiful, and prepares not a defense for his country, pares not a defense for his country, body as well, and all the material world. This, it ought to be needless

race."

CATHOLICITY IN SPAIN.

buttis work, and will go a long way to convince the world that the love for have been riots; but what else could we and works of Christ? cusness and insensate fury. But same inconsistency of speech with doc OUR YOUTH.

It often strikes us that we are devoting too much attention to young men's societies. We admit of course that some of our separated brethren have societies. We admit, of course, that in behalf of the ruffians who invaded they must be given due encourage- Rome and voted for an United Italy, ment, but we think that sometimes our and any attack against the Church, no anxiety to promote their welfare makes matter from what source it emanates, us lose sight of the juvenile. Not that will receive, if not their approbation,

> We are informed by reliable witnesses that the old faith is, despite the Spanish people. The Jubilee processions are going merrily on, and in the material world whose existence are participated in by lay and ecclesiinent in every walk of life. The Holy

CHRISTIAN SCIENCEISM.

We will consider further some points ment of X Scienceism. For the purstanding of that nature and that of

But there is no real similarity be tween the Christian conception of God abject selfishness we refuse to garner, the X Scientist's Scripture phraseology will be reaped by other agents. leading sense, of words appropriated by Christianity in a definite and fixed ense. The X Scientists may claim the right to use those words, inasmuch as We earnestly hope that our readers they have no others with which to exwho have children under their care with see to it that they have the advantages of Catholic education. Do not them they define carefully the new them the new them the new them they define carefully the new them the new the new the new the new them the new them the new them the ne

Between the X Scientist's idea of the culture and are better phraseology of X Scienceism cannot

For instance, Mr. McCrackan tells This But when the Christian, as he goes

neglected, much less in that in which strongest and enticement to sin most clearly still is the X Scienceism meanrepresentative who says: "Christian Science teaches the eternal reality of instruction that it has no association one divine mind, and the absolute with religion, corrupts the very germ nothingness of everything else." This denies the existence not only of the individual human mind, but the human

world. This, it ought to be needless to say, is pantheism pure and simple. Christian Science, says Mr. Mc-Crackan, "explains the life and works of Christ." This is an illustration of The daily press reports of up- the inconsistency of the X Scientists. risings in Spain against sacer They proclaim a principle which they dotalism would lead the unwary contradict in words. If there be nothreader to believe that religion in ing but mind, as they teach, there reader to believe that religion in could never have existed that historithat country must be in a very decad-cal Personage who lived among men, ent condition. Some editors of relige who was executed by the authority of ious journals read them with unholy the Roman Government by being nailed exultation, and have consequently very positive notions as to the waning power cliffs, and works, of this Paragraphic content by being named to a cross in Judea, and Who is called Christ. The X Scientist speaks of the We cannot all go questing for the positive notions as Now, it seems to us just as other people do, and yet if they that our brethren should be more are consistent with their leading doc-Ramin, but some of us at least might discriminating in their taste for trine—that nothing but mind exists— Ramin, but some of us at least might discriminating in their taste for trine—that hothing dut mind calculated they must believe that He never they accepted and acted fraction of the time that is squandered effort to obtain more particulars they have the squandered effort to obtain more particulars the squandered effort to obta

Here is another illustration of the

reality external to the deluded mind that erroneously thinks they exist? How can the non-existent physicians grow away rapidly or otherwise, from non existent drugs?

What you should say, to be consist-

ent and scientific, is, that the erroneous des or delusion indicated by the word physician" is rapidly growing away from the erroneous idea or delusion in dicated by the word "drugs." You would thus keep within the sphere of ideas or delusions and avoid mixing

you deny.
But we do not see how consistency can permit you to write even this with within the last week a missionary from a pen on paper, for both pen and paper, and ink have no existence outside of your mind. They are delusions with which your X Science mind is of his own black boys to aid him. s fil cted in common with the rest of deluded mankind.

delusion is evidenced by the fact that you sent us a letter printed on a nonexistent thing called paper with a nonexistent thing called ink and dated it from a non-existent street in a nonexistent city called New York. It is clear that you are suffering from the delusion very severely, though you profess to know that all these things have no existence outside your mind. While you are thus a victim of dehow can you hope to free us lusion. from delusion by using a delusion as them.' the means of doing it? It requires a One strong intellectual tonic in the way of on sense to keep one from getting inextricably tangled in threading the intricate mazes of X-Scienceism is enough to give one the delusion that heroism. one has a headache in one's head, or the erroneous idea of a headache in one's mind.

X Scienceism is a revulsion against gross materialism It is the opposite extreme. Materialism denies the existence of everything that is not matter X Scienceism denies the existence of everything that is not spirit or mind. They both errors, equidistant from the truth, which is, that both material and spiritual beings exist.

Mr. McCrackan's paragraphs on the nature and origin of evil show that he has not made a study of the subject as treated by great Catholic theologians, such as St. Augustin, St. Thomas of Aquin, Suarez and others. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A CURIOUS CONVERSION.

From The London Catholic Universe The maligners of the Rev. Dr.) Haran in Australia must feel exceed. ingly small and foolish. As our readers are aware, the reverend cleric was charged with a most abominable crime by a Mrs. Cunningham, and after the most sensational trial in the annals of the Australian law courts he was acquitted unanimously. This attack on the Catholic Church - because it was the Church that was aimed at through Dr. O Haran-failed, as so many have done before. The Catholics of Australia are in a stronger position to-day than at any time in her history in that continent, and moreover the saying, "Out of evil comes good," has been emphasized in a remarkable manner. In the Advocate of June 1 we find Dr. O'Haran has received the following letter from Elgar G. Craddock, Teralba, Glenview street, Paddington, Australia, wherein the writer says:

"In offering my humble congratulations to you on the result of the recent law court proceedings, it may be of some satisfaction to yourself to know that the affair has, among other causes, been the means of my conversion to the Roman Catholic Church. I was educated in England in the strictest schools of Nonconformist Protestantism, and until the recent trial I had been satisfied with Protestant versions of Roman Catholic doctrine. However, in view of the aspersions which were east on Roman Catholics, I made inquiries, and as a result I am thankful to Almighty God I was enabled to accept the teachings of the true Church and be received into its fold."

A POINT TO REMEMBER.

From the New Zealand Tablet. There is one curious feature in connection with this barbarian mode controversial warfare against the Catholic Church to which we might use fully direct the attention of our readers. A general notion seems to prevail that when, say, an affirmative calumny against the Church is given to the world through the medium of the newspaper press, the burden of proof does not fall upon the accuser, but that the onus of disproof rests with the accused! The idea is, of course, in absurd opposition to legal procedure and the recognized rules of debate. Neverthe-

really competent Catholics, in brief and temperate terms, promptly challenged, ity is her highest privilege, as well as urged and still urged either adequate her sorest burden. It is the sum and proof or withdrawal of calumnies against substance of her duties. It is the one their religion that are repeated from thing necessary. To it all else whattime to time in the secular newspaper press, they would in time make the few to travel by it.

FEAT OF A MISSIONARY.

Recently the Ray. Father Rouillac, M., an intrepid French missionary laboring in the Solomon Islands group, piloted a frail craft of 19 tons to Sydvessel all the way, and successfully ac-complished the adventurous and perilous voyage over a course bestrewn with dangers in sixteen days. The courageous act of Father Rouil

lac was referred to in a public address by Cardinal Moran, who said: "Only of his own black boys to aid him. This intrepid missionary illustrates the spirit which pervades the men engaged That you are suffering under this in the mission in our own day. might mention that the steamer that sails amongst the islands quitted the Solomon Group just before the 19 ton schooner left. The missionary was by nautical men that to venture on such a voyage from Solomon Islands to Sydney in a 19 ton schooner and with no one to steer but himself would mean certain death. But what has been the result? When the steamer arrived here they found that the 19 ton schooner arrived two days before

One of the objects of Father Rouillac's subscription was started among the riage such laws are gross usurpations shipping men who admired the priest's

One of the crew is a boy of 12 who escaped being eaten by cannibals by swimming six miles to the Marist's mission station. Fifty five years ago the Maris.s first landed on the Solomons, and within two years the natives had killed and eaten the Bishop and three or four of the mission Fathers. time. About two years ago the present idea of the union of Christ and of His Then the mission was abandoned for a Fathers took up the work, and their labors are being crowned with wonder. ful success. Quite a number of tribes inland are still addicted to cannibalism. Father Rouillac was once surrounded by about forty men in cances. It was certain death if he had shown the both are recipients, and that from one slightest fear, but he displayed assumed indifference, and so pleased the natives phemous. What God has joined, man that instead of murdering him they led him to their chief, who treated him man and wife are not merely one fiesh, with the greatest honors. The natives they are one spirit, and not merely always strike from behind; as long as one spirit, they are one with God in a you can look at them in the face they appear harmless. The launch is absolutely indispensable to the Fathers. Without it they could not go to different parts of the coast, as a journey inland at present would mean certain

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

Plain and Sensible Statement Upon an

Elopments, depraved Malthusianism and divorce seem to be the order of the very opportune : Marriage has always been a solemn

poration into the mystic body of Christ, natural union between the contracting parties, by which their union becomes like that of Christ and of His Church. It is something in the order of grace or divine favor, a heavenly infusion of strength and light, not merely the best that nature has to mony has the virtue of making the and handicrafts that uplift from the husband really Christlike in quality condition of British serfdom. and character, while the bride puts on

save where one to one are joined to make the new domestic unit. And it is one to one forever, because the first object of their union is to form a permanent society. The family, domestice society is something of its nature lars, more democratic than our counpermanent. The relations contracted try has been for fifty years. Verily, are permanent. Father, mother, the Ancient of Days has led the Irish, brother, sister, son, daughter, homeeach sacred word is a nest of arguments in favor of indissolubility. We have but to think of the thrill of horror and disgust, the appalling sense of misery which fills the hearts of a household when first they hear of the whispered possibility of divorce, to realize how loudly nature cries out

against this terrible evil. Marriage, no doubt, has several ends and objects, but the chief of these is the happy extension and continued existence of the human race. They

sorrow. It may not be "nice" work, story invented and put into circula and no Roman empire to crucify Him. nalistic labors tend to show that Catho- give themselves up, by their own act to this important task, and pledge huttly work and will go a long way to tion by the professional liar. There marries to become a mother. Maternscever, even the sclemn duty of praising God in His temple, is made subject, path of one kind of transgressor so She may attempt naught incompatible hard and thorny that there would be with this duty, without becoming a Whatsoever stands in the eriminal. Whatsoever stands in the way is to be resolutely thrust aside. All her glory, all her dignity, all her solid peace and happiness, lie in being stoutly true to this divine prerogative To any opposing or discouraging whisper, nay to the roaring voices of our new paganism, the protests of fashion, of sloth and of folly she must piloted a frail craft of 15 tone of 1,700 fashion, of sioth and of 103 ney, Australia, a distance of 1,700 answer ever "Get thee behind me, answer ever "Get thee beh to state the chief end of marriage, partly because the corruption of the age obscures even such fundamental principles, partly because the ignorance of the innocent not unfrequently

leads to grave consequences. It is evident that a whole series of sacred relations of rights and of duties spring from paternity and maternity. It is clear that the permanent, even, and symmetric developments of the child depends in a thousand ways on the father and mother. The life of the orphan is the saddest spectacle on earth, and the richness of Christian charity can ill supply the place of nature's handiwork. Parents mould the growing character of the little one, correct the faults which are a reflex of their own, open the mind to knowledge, the heart to love, and in a thousand unnamed ways give a bent to the whole being of their offspring. All this and much more springs directly from the consideration of marriage as a state and emphasizes the impossibili-

ty of severing the bond. What is to be said, then, of the divorce journey was to have his vessel re-paired. When this became known a of Divine power. They are not to be obeyed by the Christian. It is a stand-

ing disgrace to our country.

The crime of severing the supernatural tie which binds Christians is analorgous to the awful sin of schism which rends the perfect unity of the Church herself. It is worthy of note that those, and those only, preserve the perfect idea of marriage and enforce the consequences who grasp the full Church. Outside the fold there is no unity of faith, neither is there perfect and assured unity of marriage. the supernatural bond tying soul to soul in the mysterious mutual infusion of divine grace, of which not one but another, which renders divorce blasdares to sunder. Under the new law mysterious triple contract, the end and object of which is to fill the thrones vacated by the fallen angels. The Christian man and woman who stand together at the altar and are there joined forever, bargain to give their whole lives to the great task fulfilled by Mary and Joseph when they reared Jesus of Nazareth. -Roy. Thomas S. Sherman, S. J.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

What the Irish have achieved in day. The following remarks upon Christian marriage, are, therefore, constitute but one seventh population, they own nearly one-twenty eighth of its wealth—a sum But Christian marriage is something far higher and nobler. Just as baptism is a veritable rebirth and incorporation. full appraised value. This settles the hoary faisehood of British Tory statesmen that the Irish are thriftless, and ness and Fenianism," as James Anthony Froude asserted, and as Father Tom Burke denied during his triumphal tour in our country thirty years ago. where he saw on every hand the work give, the mutual self-surrender of of his race in all godliness that binds lovers to one another. Holy matri- mankind, to heaven and in the arts

In all lands where the Irish people a real resemblance to the Church in her fidelity, obedience and humility. her fidelity, obedience and humility.

No such contract can be imagined

France, that most Celtic and Catholic of nations—and in Australia and New Zealand, where the inhabitants of Irish blood have been foremost in the these colonies, in all essential particuas He led the Israelites, from the house of bondage into the promised land. But the Irish, unlike, the Israelites, have not "followed strange gods," nor languished for "the flesh A few sheep have pots of Eygpt." gone astray, but few other nations can show as good a record for straight walking in the paths of rightecusness

> The old books look out from the shelves, and I seem to read on their backs something besides their titles-a kind of solemn greeting. -Holmes.

had been but boyish follies with no

grave consequences. Afterwards things began to look more serious,

AN ORIGINAL GIRL.

By Christine Faber.

CHAPTER IV .- CONTINUED.

"But he must have been," persisted Hardman with a smile; "ain't you name Miss Rachel Minturn because you name Miss Rachel Minturn Decause your mother's name was Minturn—so his name must be Mr. Tom Cheller if his mother's name was Cheller," forgetting in the earnestness of his argument that Mrs. Cheller might be Mrs. Cheller by a

Mrs. Cheller might be Mrs. Cheller by a second marriage, while her son Tom might belong to a former marriage.

But Rachel shook her head. "No, he wasn't Tom Cheller, he was just Tom; I guess he wasn't like anybody else," and then a bell in the hands of Sarah Sinnott ringing loudly from the kitchen door ended the argument, for Jim said: ended the argument, for Jim said:
"Sarah wants me for something; she

rings like that when she does.

Rachel pulled him just as he was leav-

ing her:
"You won't say anything to anybody about what I told you—you know it just belongs to me all that about Tom, and I told it to you because you looked kind."

Touched more than he knew how to

express by the child's simplicity and confidence in him, he said in a solemn way that made her more confident of his trust-

that made her more confident of his trueworthiness than ever:

"I promise you, Miss; I sha'n't tell
any one a word of what you told me."

And true to his promise, when Sarah,
having discovered that Miss Rachel had
visited the carriage house, plied him with
questions about her, Jim, who was generally not entirely uncommunicative, had
little or nothing to say; not even as to
his own impressions about the little newcomer, or what thought she might have
in regard to her being that strangest of
all strange things, a Charge of Miss Barstrange things, a Charge of Miss Bar-

Sarah thought his reticence very queer, and she had her own opinion about the matter, an opinion which she that evening expressed over a teacup out of which she was pretending to tell a fortune to Mrs. McElvain, a woman who lived in the village with her crippled daughter, and who came every day to help Sarah with the rough work of Miss Burram's house. Sarah thought his reticence very queer,

Burram's house.

"He'"—meaning Jim, Sarah said, as she turned the cup to get another view of the struggling tea leaves — "don't see things straight, you know; and this thing about Miss Burram having a Charge, he can't get round nohow; that's the reason I couldn't get round gott of him to-day when he couldn't deny how she'd been with him in the carriage house; it's approach in him, and between you and me, Mrs. McElvain, it's enough to puzzle any one—to have a child like that comin here without note or warnin', and Miss Burram herself that surprised when I told her there was a child as said she had come to live with her, that all she could say for a minute was, 'Oh,' and then, Mrs. McElvain, anybody could see the child wasn't welcome; at the lunch, and at the dinner this evening, all the time that I waited on the table, Miss Burram never spoke to her, and to see the Burram's house.
"He"-meaning Jim, Sarah said, as time that I waited on the table, Miss Barram never spoke to her, and to see the two of them kind of glaring at each other made me feel as if I had the chills. You see, the girl is just as proud in her way as Miss Barramia or and should be way. as Miss Burram is, and she sat up at that table as if she had a poker down her back, and she just asked me for what she wanted as if she had a born right to speak so; but, there! toss that cup again; here's too many tears down there at the

And stout Mrs. McElvain obediently tossed the cup, taking care to drain it well so that no "tears" might be left this time, and she handed it back, saying in a

time, and she handed it back, saying in a very hoarse, thick voice: "There's no denyin', Sarah, but it's queer; but them rich families sometimes has great mysteries. I don't suppose, though, that it'll make much difference us, only that this little girl 'll make more ork—and now, Sarah, tell me what's in ne cup—will I get a letter soon?"

with somebody."

"I don't care as long as I get the letter," said Mrs. McElvain, "for I'm getting very anxious about John. It's four months since I had a line from him."

"And where was he then?" asked Sarah. Sarah.

Oh, on the other side of the world en-"Oh, on the other side of the world entirely; somewhere near where the nagurs
come from—Africa, I think it is,"
Just then the bell of the upper entrance sounded, and Sarah went in haste
to answer it, admitting Mr. Herrick.
That gentleman had made occasional
visits to Miss Barram's house when he
would show her the unusual courtesy of

would show her the unusual courtesy of bringing in person for her inspection samples of goods that she required, and errand to-night was on the same siness. He had amply provided himself with fashion plates and samples, all of which he displayed on the table in the of which he displayed on the tree which he room adjoining the parlor into which he was ushered by Sarah to await the coming of Miss Burram. Through the open door of the parlor he saw Rachel, or rather Rachel's back, for she was standing with her back to him, just under ing with her back to him, just under a hanging lamp, and looking at a stuffed bird that she held. Sne was either much interested in her inspection or she had little curiosity, for she did not even turn her head, though she must have heard him enter, and afterward, she must also have heard the rustle of his paper designs as he spread them on the table. Mr. Herrick's curiosity was not so limit. signs as he spread them on the table.
Mr. Herrick's curiosity was not so limited, and not having Miss Burram's present the leaked with all ence to restrain him he looked with all his might, even craning his neck to get a better view; but he could see no more than her head and the back of her plamp When Miss Burstraight little figure. straight little ligure. When Miss Burram entered, after greeting the storekeeper, she closed the door that opened into

the parlor. "You have lost no time," she said,

must I give credid to Mrs. Herrick for directing you how how to choose?"

"Mr. Herrick bowed as he replied:

"I am fortunate in my wife, Miss Burram; both her taste and her jadgment are of great assistance to me. And she appreciated the honor you did her in asking me to have her exercise her taste in this matter; behold the result!"
pointing with his long thin finger to the table.

table. "Well, these will do, Mr. Herrick, very well indeed; you can give the order to have them all made up just as they are arranged here and sent to me as soon as

The storekeeper bowed again and pro-The storekeeper bowed again and pro-ceeded to fold up his designs and samples and to place them in his carpet bag; nor did he speak till he had fin-ished and was ready to go. Miss Bur-ram, standing up also, was silently watching him. Then he said with an air easi till that instant he had nutterly foras if till that instant he had utterly for gotten what he was about to commun

"I made time while I was in the city to call at the real estate auction rooms where Renton's agents have made recent purchases, and what do you think I learned, Miss Burram?"

learned, Miss Burram ?"
Miss Burram simply lifted her eyebrows and waited to be told:
"That the flaw in the title to Pearson's property was owing to old Pearson having made a second will, giving half to his younger daughter, Elsie, who married that spendthrift, Lubec, and then, with the foolish trust of an old man, giving the will into the keeping of the elder slater with a promise from her that she would attend to it all after his death; it seems the old man relented to Elsie but didn't the old man relented to Elsie but didn't want her to know it while he lived. What is the result? Pearson dies, and his elder daughter Catharine probates the will his first will which gives her everything his first will which gives her everything; and the other day, as you know, Catharine Fers mells the whole properly to one of Renton's agents; immediately after she falls sick, and now it comes out that in her delirium she tells the story, and gives particulars where the will can be sound. You see, she was just fool enough not to destroy it. Some one in the house not to destroy it. Some one in the house lost no time in getting the will and sending word to Elsie—you know she and her sister haven't spoken since the the marriage—and Elsie and her husband are going to take measures to secure the half that that was left by the second will, and there is going to be a big time."

Miss Burram's face grew paler and paler as Herrick continued his account, but she never took her eyes from his, nor did she make any comment when he had finished. He noted it all, and he noticed also that when she did speak, which was not to destroy it. Some one in the

also that when she did speak, which was only to say, "Good night," it was in a

also that when she did speak, which was in a stiffer, harder, harsher voice than he had ever heard her before.

He laughed softly when the door had closed behind him, and as he strode along to the gate, his long, lank form making an almost interminable shadow in the moonlight, he said to himself with great setimeters.

satisfaction:
"I had no idea that story about Pearson was going to hit her; but it did— women are alike; if you don't get them at one point you can at another. Now, Miss Barram can no more continue being the mystery she's been, than this town of Rentonville could have kept from grow-ing once it was begun; it'll all come out: Rentonville could have kept from grow-ing, once it was begun; it'll all come out; and that Charge of hers is going to help it come out." And Herrick, being yet on the lonely, secluded road that led to the gate, laughed aloud.

gate, laughed aloud.

Miss Burram had seated herself to re-Miss Barram had seated herself to re-cover her composure, which, truth to say, had been disturbed by the story of cld Pearson's property. She knew his daugh-ters; she knew even idle, rum-drinking Lubec; they had all been pointed out to her at one time or another by Hardman, when she had driven through Renton-ville, but she had never spoken to any of them; and she remembered how at the time she had been impressed by the firm, proud bearing of Catharine Pearson, a time she had been implessed of proud bearing of Catharine Paarson, a young woman of twenty-five. She could see even yet the glittering black eyes and cold handsome face, all in startling contrast to fragile, gentle looking, blue-eyed

the cup—will I get a letter soon "
Sarah bent to the cup:
"Yes, Mrs. McE vain; you'll get a letter, and I think there'll be good news in it—see for yourself—there's the bird fly—ing with it, but I can't say just how soon you'll get it. You'll be vexed about something too, and you'll have words with somebody."

"I don't care as long as I get the letter of the cup of the cause of untoward events, especially in the case of his mistress; when-delive two years younger.

At that point Miss Burram rose, and at thoughts, and remembering her beasant thoughts, and remembering her cause of untoward events, especially in the case of his mistress; when-delive two years younger.

Lisie, two years younger.

At that point Miss Burram rose, and shook herself as if to shake away her unshook herself as if to shake she opened the door; her Charge was there still but seated, and with her head leaning on her hand in a listless, drowsy

"You can go to bed," she said in the hard, harsh voice with which she had bade Herrick "Good night,"—"I shall ring for Sarah to attend you."

CHAPTER V.

Dressed in the fine, well-made clother Dressed in the line, well-made coolines of Miss Barram's ordering, her Charge looked like a very different little girl; indeed, when she made her first visit in her new clothes to the carriage house Hardman felt as if the fine dress had po a sort or barrier between them, and he could hardly talk with his old ease to her, could hardly talk with his oil ease to her, being restrained by what he felt to be his duty to his mistress in the matter of proper respect to her Charge, now that it was evident the Charge was to be fitted for the same social station as his mistress occupied. But Rachel herself had no such thought, and her manner to Jim the same in her elegant silk dress that it had been in her plain little cotton

When she found, after many conversawhen she tollid, and had once been a sailor her delight was intense; it formed a new bond between them, and he had to tell her everything he knew about a vessel. She never tired of hearing about the forcestly covarianteed by howsprit, royal forecastle, quarter-deck, bowsprit, royal topsails, and even the gaskets, and she seemed to comprehend with wonderful quickness his homely explanations of the

"Won't Tom be surprised," she said "when he hears how much I know about ships!" and she wrote all the teams that Hardman could give her in her cramped little hand, helped in the spalling to the best of his ability, by the ex-sailor, and what he couldn't help her with (his eduhave lost no time," she said, to the array of designs and (attorning the table, and the collection in orthography being very limited (puzzling out herself, till her list was a party limited).

word from the coachman of what the child said to him, and though she made him toss his cups at his meals, which he did good-naturedly to humor her, and hinted that Miss Burram's Charge was mixed up in the real eaves that indicated Jim's future fortune, Jim only laughed.

Miss Burram was not unaware of Rachel's visits to the carriage house, but she did not interfere; it seemed to be her plan to let the child severely alone, and beyond the meeting at the table, where, as Sarah had described to Mrs. McElvain, not a word was said more than was necessary had described to Mrs. McElvain, not a word was said more than was necessary and an occasional meeting in the corridors of the house, or on the beach, Miss Barram and her Charge saw no more of each other than when the latter was with "Tom" and his blind mother.

On Sanday when Miss Burram always On Sunday when Miss Burram always had the same staid company from the city, Rachel was forbidden to enter the parlor, and on those days she dined and supped at an earlier hour. On two occasions, however, she unwittingly met the company on the beach—a large, middle aged, pompous-looking mar, a younger and very effeminate looking one, and a very stout and very precise appearing and very effeminate looking one, and a very stout and very precise appearing middle-aged lady. Miss Burram was with them, but beyond a cold stare at Rachel she gave no sign of even knowing her. Rachel hurried on, her face crimson half from childish indignation and half from shame, while Miss Burram's half from shame, while Miss Barram's

guests, wondering much, said nothing. Thanks to Sarab, nearly all Rentony was talking about Miss Burram's Charge, and as soon as Mr. Herrick had possessed

and as soon as Mr. Herrick had possessed himself of most of the gossip, he straightway laid it before Miss Burram.

"As I said to Mrs. Herrick, 'Bassie,' said I, 'it is no use for people to be actuated by the high-mindedness and independence which eharacteriz.) Miss Burram. The peopls, the common herd, give her no credit for it. They're saying all through Rentonville that Miss Burram's Charge is some connection of her family through Rentonvine that his a Charge is some connection of her family that she is obliged to support, and that is the reason the child is kept so secluded lest she should tell something. That's what I told Mrs. Herrick; but I tell you now, Miss Burram, they are putting up bets down at the post-office that you won't dare to let your Charge go to school in Raptowills?"

Rentonville."

Miss Burram pressed her lips together but made no reply. Herrick continued:

"Now, as I said to Mrs. Herrick, "Bessie," said I, "it is my duty as a friend of Miss Burram's and one who knows the noble rectitude of her character, to lay this gossip before her—she ought to know it."

The lady bowed slightly; then, as Herrick did not continue, she said:
"Is that all?"
"That is the worst, Miss Burram;

other and minor things have been said, but that is the very worst, and I feel that I have acquitted myself of my duty."

And he bowed very low.

Miss Burram said shortly, "Good

day !" and swept out to her buggy with her head more erect than ever and her lips tightly compressed. Hardman, who had learned to note these signs, said to "She's riled; she's heard something. himself:

Herrick was somewhat disappointed he had not expected his communication to be received in that silent manner; he to be received in that shent manner; he had presumed that it would at least eheit some expression of his patron's feelings, an expression that might strengthed his scent foe the trail that he fancied he was now on, of finding out who Miss Barram's Charge was. His curiosity regardthat small person was at white heat.

that small person was at white heat.
But his communication produced an effect upon Miss Barram that he did not dream of, and during her ride home she sat up very erect, and she looked so haughty and defiant that she seemed to

attract more attention than usual.
"Jim," she said, as soon as she had alighted at her own door, "have the carriage ready promptly at 9 o'clock to-mormorning.

Jim answered, "Yes, ma'am," in his respectful way, but he whistled as he drove to the stable; he always whistled when he didn't know, but only suspectwas superseded by the exclamatior,

"Bless my ribs!"

His whistle and his exclamation seemed the place of a confidential com-munication, for he was naturally a silent munication, for he was naturally a stient man, and despite the stupidity Sarah accredited him with, a shrewd one in de-tecting mean character. He had divined Herrick's character in the very first days of his mistress' acquaintance with the shopkeeper, and he disliked him accordingly; nor was Herrick long unaware of this dislike, for Hardman's short, though this dislike, for Hardman's short, though respectful answers, always accompanied by a solemn, searching look directly into Herrick's eyes, made that gentleman unpleasantly aware that the wiles he so successfully used with other people would be utterly useless with this man, servant though he was. Later in the day Rachel came to him for comfort and possible enlightenment.

possible enlightenment.
"I am to go to school," she said with a perplexed, troubled face. "Miss Barram told me that the carriage would be at the door to-morrow morning at 9 cicled."

'clock.' o'clock."
"Where?" asked Jim.
"I don't know, she didn't say only that,
and then she went out of the room. I
never was to school you know, I don't
know what it's like, and Tom didn't say

who what its like, and form didn't say anything about school."

She leaned wearily against the upright post that formed part of the doorway of the carriage house, and looked toward the sea in a way that told Hardman, who had learned to interpret the agreement. the sea in a way had learned to interpret the expressions of her face, how passionately she longed for "Tom," that he might help her in this difficulty. As for simple, sympath izing Hardman, he did not know what to say, being perp'exed as to what kind of a school Rachel was to be sent; whether to a boarding school at a distance, or to a day school in Rentonville; consequently he was silent till Rachel spoke again:

"Did you ever go to school, Jim?"
Jim laughed.

Jim laughed.
"Not much, Miss; my people were too poor, and I had to turn out young to make a living; but, bless you, Miss," throwing a hearty tone into his voice in order to cheer up, "school ain't auything Barram, is one of my mottoes, and I went directly that I got your order, to the city. I heatated to buy as you dealed, till you are satisfied I have selected. If you are satisfied I have made arrangements that all shall be sent down in a week."

"I am very well satisfied," she answered, as she looked at the designs for httle girls dreeses, and then she took up in turn samples of cashmere and silk and so the very well very that I got your order, to the city. I am very well satisfied, and the little girl she learned nothing in turn samples of cashmere and silk and so she feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and for the rest of the feit would Tom, and the rest of the rest of the feit would Tom, and the rest of the rest of the feit would Tom, and the rest of the feit would Tom, and the rest of the rest o

He did not say so, however, nor did he mention his fear that she might be sent to a boarding school at some distance perhaps, for, strange and lonely as her life was with Miss Burram, he felt she would prefer it to another strange home.

"But let's stop thinking about the But let's stop thinking about the big, official looking book in Miss Ashton's large, bold, legible hand; but the look in the but to morrow morning," he went to he are the little hoat; it being that of her age, caused the Principle.

refer it to another strange nome:

"But let's stop thinking about the school till to-morrow morning," he went ou, "and come and see the little boat; it came down last night."

That invitation did make her forget about the school for a time; fall of delight, she danced by his side till the beach was reached where, fastened by a rope to a stake driven deep in the sand, there was floating in the shallow water a graceful looking little white boat with locked oars. Several feet away, at the foot of a little pier adjacent to a boathouse, was moored Miss Burram's much larger rowboat, and as it swayed with the motion of the water, the sunlight flashed upon the gilt letters of the name, "The Ram"

Racel never had been invited into that boat, nor at the same time had she been

boat, nor at the same time had she been forbidden to enter it, but she would as soon have thought of going into Miss Burram's private saminants as of intime. ram's private apartments as of putting her foot into Miss Barram's boat.

her foot into Miss Burram's boat.

Hardman had for his own use a swift little scull just capable of holding himself, and it was because he wanted to teach Rachel to row, and to give her the pleasing of a give her the pleasing of the second of ure of a spin upon the water, that he had gone to the expense of having this second He intended also, when he should be

certain that it would give no offense to his mistress, have the boat called "Rachel." But this intention of his mistrees to send her Charge to school, if the school was to be at a distance, seemed to dash his scheme of any boating pleasure for the child. He felt sorely disappoint ed, yet he had some compensation when he heard her exclamation of delight as she caught of the graceful little skiff Hardman began to pull the boat into the

beach, saying:
"am going to teach you how to row." "am going to teach you now to row."
She drew back, the glad, look fading a little out of her face.
"I can't," she said, "I can't go into the boat because Miss Barram didn't say so; the call a said was became there is a support of the call a said was became the said

boat because Miss Barram didn't say so; she only said, you know, when I came here first that I could go anywhere on the beach or the grounds. She didn't say the water; so it wouldn't be right for me to go— it would it to leave Town you know." it would'nt please Tom, you know."

Hardman scratched his head, and said

to himseilf:
"Bless my ribs!"
Then he said aloud:

Then he said aloud:
Maybe you're right. Miss: but it
doesn't seem that way to me Miss Burram
wouldn't mind so long as l'm with you
she never says anything against you
he come the says anything against you coming to the carriage house and talking to me—it doesn't seem to me there's much difference between a carriage house and a boat; that what's said in one can't

But Rachelshook her head.

'I can't do it, Jim; Tom wouldn't like it. Bat let me see you make the boat

Without another word he stepped into the little skiff and pushed cff rowing two or three huadred feet away. When he re-turned Rachel seemed as pleased as she could have been had she been with him but she was concerned for his disappoint

Do you mind much ?" she asked, "be cause you know, if you had a little girl, you wouldn't want her to do anything you didn't just tell her to do, would you?"

Jim laughed, and his laugh reassured

"Ob. it's all right, Miss," he answered "Job, it's all right, bills," he adswered, and besides, we can fix the thing by ask. Miss Barram—you ask her, Miss; I feel pretty sureshe won't say nothing agen it."

"I couldn't ask her, Jim; I never ask her anything I can help, and I couldn't ask her that."

CHAPTER VI.

The next morning at 9 o'clock the carriage was at the door, and Sarah and Mrs. McElvair, watching from one of the windows of the lower apartments, saw Miss Burram and her Charge come down Miss Burram and her Charge come down the steps together. As neither of the working women had heard about Rachel going to school, neither could guess the object of the jurney, but, as no baggage was taken, both concluded that the journep would not be long, and so Hardman concluded too, and he was more perplexed than ever, till just as Miss Burram was about to follow Rachel into the carriage she paused a moment to tell him to drive she paused a moment to tell him to drive to the public school. He nearly let the reins fail in his surprise and in his satis-faction also; the public school would not remove the little girl as a boarding school

would do.

Not less surprised was Miss Ashton, the
Principal of the female department of the
new and handsome Public school in Rentonville, when Miss Burram announced
herself; for Miss Burram had been too
made halled of rockers have been too much talked of not to have been heard of

by Miss Ashton. by Miss Ashton.
"I have brought my Charge, Rachel Minturr," she said in her haugnty way, and slightly pushing forward her shy little companior, "to be entered as a pupil. You will assign her to a class, let pupil. Minturr, pupil. You will assign ner to a class, her know the rules, and I shall attend to

the rest. Miss Ashton, a very comfortable look ing, self-possessed lady of middle bowed, and smiled slightly; then turned a much broader saile upon kachel but Rachel had dropped her eyes.

Wiss Barram continued:
"Dy your pupils go home to lunch?"
These who desire to do so are permit-

ted to go."
The soft, pleasant tones of the Principal in such agreeable contrast to the hard, cold voice of Miss Barram, caused the cold voice of Miss Barram, caused the little girl involuntarily to look up, and Miss Ashton fairly flashed upon her a look that made her feel school might not be such an unhappy place after all.

"Then I"—a most marked emphasis

"desire my Charge,"

sis only a little less marked on the last two words, "to come home to lunch, and to day, either Sarah or Jim will call for you," turning to Rachel, "at noon. Good morn ing! She had swept from the platform before Miss Ashton, who was not prepared for this sudden and summary "Good morn-

being that of her age, caused the Principal to suspend her penmanship and look up as if something had caught her breath.
"Ten years two months and twenty-six days by 6 o'clock to-night," Rachel had answered promptly and distinctly.
"Why do you give your age in that manner?" asked the Principal.
Rachel did not answer; she could not without mentioning "Tom," and, despite

Rachel did not answer; she could not without mentioning "Tom," and, despite the favorable impression the lady made upon her, she was not sure how any communication about "Tom" would be received; and, since the issue of Miss Barram's command never to mention his name to her, the child seemed to regard it as a sort of duty to "Tom" himself never to name him to any one save Hardman.

man.

The Principal said again very kindly:

"I have never heard any little girl tell
her age like that; have you some reason
for being so exact as to the months and

"That's just how old I am," answered

"That's just how old I am," answered Rachel desperately, "that's the true truth," with a vehement emphasis on the last two words "just what I told you."

"Well, we shall not dispute the matter," said Miss Ashton pleasantly, and she wrote opposite "Rachel Minturn," ten years; then she asked where Rachel was born. Rachel didn't know—she guessed down at Cove-Cove being the village where she had lived with "Tom," lage where she had lived with "Tom," but in what State Cove was, or whether it was in a State at all, Rachel was lament-

ably ignorant. "Well, your father's Christian name then?" asked Miss Ashtor, determined to get some bearings on this sea of ignor-

ance.
But Rachel shook her head.
"His first name, I mean," said the Principal, "was it John, or Richard, or Joe, or Tom?"—thinking, in the heat of her desire to get an answer, that it might be as well to me tion one or two diminutives; the strange child might recognize them better than the full names. But at the sound of "Tom" Rachel sprang to her feet. To have that name mentioned so flippantly went to her little soul. She an swered with a passion that amazed Miss

Ashton:
"I told you I didn't know what his name is, and I don't know." Then, as if abashed by her involuntary show of temper, she sank into the chair again and hung her head. The Principal did not say what she

thought; instead, she calmly put the next question, but with little hope of any more

question, but with little hope of any more success than heretofore:

"What was your mother's first name?"
Rachel shook her head, but in a sad, gentle way, as if she were very sorry for The Principal asked no more; instead

she wrote a note to Miss Burram, telling her it was the rule of the school, when pupils were entered, to record their age, place of birth, and names of parents; and as in this case her charge was utterly ignorant of everything but her name and age, it would be incumbent on Miss Burram to supply the necessary information. And having signed, sealed, and addressed the note, she gave it into Rachel's keeping to deliver when she went home at noon; then she proceeded to examine Rachel. The examination was short, Rachel's acquirements beyond inability to read and write a very little, consisting mainly of fairy-lore learned from "Tom," pupils were entered, to record their age to read and write a very little, consisting mainly of fairy-lore learned from "Tom," and stories of the sea told by Hardman, and it resulted in placing her in the next to the very lowest grade in school. But if there was more in the below to the if there were many in the class who were younger than she, there were also some who were older, and as there were none who were older, and as there were none old enough to concern themselves about anything more than that they had a new classmate, and as the teacher was a bright, pleasant young woman, the little new scholar felt for the second time as if school were not so bad a place after all.

At noon Rachel found, not Hardman, as she had housed and avenerad, waiting

as she had hoped and expected, waiting for her, but solemn-looking Sarah, with her inevitable apron covering her dress down to her ankles, on her shou down to her ankles, on her shoulders a short, scanty black silk cape, and albig gingham san-bonnet on her head. Many of the pupils seemed to know her, and they said as they passed her, much to

Rachel's surprise:

"How do you do, Sarah?" or "Oh, it's
Sarah!" and as they walked along the
broad, new road which led directly from
the school, Rachel overheard one of the
young ladies of the school say to her com-

young ladies of the schools by panion in a tone of great wonder:
"Why, that must be Miss Barram's Charge that is with Sarah Sinnott," and her companion said, also in a tone of great wonder:
"Is it?" And then both hurried so as to corartes Rachel, and when they did

overtake Rachel, and when they did overtake her, both turned and saluted Sarah, but Rachel knew that the greeting was given that they might get a goo ook at herself. TO BE CONTINUED.

THE LIVING FAITH.

Long centuries have come and gone The world has plunged forward through many revolutions. Almost all things are changed. Time move but eternity stands still, and thus amid perpetual change, Faith, which is the representative of eternity on earth, remains and is at rest, and its unchange ableness is our repose. The Bethlehem of that night has never passed away. It lives not only in the memory of faith, but in faith's actual realities as well. It lives a real, unbroken, un suspended life, not in history only, or in art, or in poetry, or even in the energetic worship and hearts of the faithful, but in the worshipful reality of the Blessed Sacrament. Round the abernacle, which is our abiding Beth ehem, goes on the same world of beautiful devotion which surrounded the newborn Baba.

Sure Cure for Sea Stekness, Nausea Maladies of this type yield instantly to Poison's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from these complaints, just keep Nerviline at hand. A few drops in sweetened water gives instant relief, and in the course of half an hour the cure is complete. A large 25 bottle of Nerviline in the house will save doctor bills, and a vast amount of suffering every year.

THE SCULPTOR'S STORY.

Marie Dongan Walsh in Catholic World

The world is growing a small place nowadays; for with their discoverie they are bringing together the fur-thermost parts of the earth; and we in the old, old city, which has seen the birth of countless nations and kingdoms, feel the change most of all. Men have come indeed, throughout the ages, to gaze on the wonders of eternal Rome and pray by the Tomb of the Apostles; but not in their thousands, as they do now, from lands unheard o and unknown to our grandfathers. These strangers linger by our art treasures: then carry away copies to their distant homes, where they learn to love and appreciate them better. perhaps, than our own people, whose ancestors fashioned them have grown up among them from

And not only do I speak of the "capilavoli;" of our Raffaello, our Michelangelo, and our Fra Augelico; but of our modern statues and paintings, poor and inferior as are the best of them compared with those of the golden age. But to those eager northern eyes, keen with the enthusiasm of nations still in their youth and promise, our art is touched with all the ineffable charm and romance of an Italian sky. Even when they have come to my studio, down there in the Via Margutta, their admiration for my poor efforts has shamed me into wishing it had been bestowed on a more worthy object. Once, indeed (a day I must ever remember, for the incident led me to the decision of putting this all too true story on paper), the shame was more than momentary. I was passing through the Sculpture Gallery of the Palazzo Morosini, on my return from an interview with Cardinal Morosini, who had called me to consult about some statuary. A group of strangers stood there before my statue of St. Barnard; and as they turned away a young girl with a spirituelle face (who needed but the lamb to render her a perfect copy of Carlo Dici's Sant Agnese) said enthusiastically to her father, in English (I know the language fairly well, so I understood all they were saying): "Father, it must have been not only a great but a good man who carved that statue, don't you think so? Surely he gave the world a little of his own goodness in completing such a work." My God! what a ing such a work." My God! what a mockery! I great, I good! Poor child, if she had only known the truth, and the history of the man who passed beside her, she would have shrunk from me and from my statue as a thing polluted. But no! perhaps I wrong her; for in their unspotted innocence the angels pity and weep over earth's sinners; and this maiden surely carried the mark of the childlike purity of heart. But in the sense of guilt and utter unworthiness with which the comment left me, and the consciousness that this, perhaps, was the impression I gave the world, the idea took complete possession of me that I owed it to myself and to my neighbor, as some feeble reparation, to put my story in writing and leave it after me, so that at least my memory may not be like the living

man—a hypocrite acting a deception, pretending to be what I am not. I know what men would say-men who have never known the white heat of passion and its life long remorse: that if guilty of a crime, it should have been proclaimed long ago in a court of justice! But human nature is weak ; and now in my old age, when my little world has learned to know honest man, I am not equal to divulg. ing my secret for the few short years that remain, especially as by its reveltion no human atonement can b for the sin of long ago. It is an effort even to write of it; for though its remembrance has burnt into my mind like a searing iron; though youth and manhood and failing years, time-one of God's mercies to the aged-has softened the spot; and though the scar remains, the wound has healed; only to be reopened as I write these memories

with a sting of keenest pain. They say every statue has its story; but I trust few possess a record like the statue which critics are pleased to call my finest work (in which criticism entirely agree with them; for though the work of my chisel, it was the inspiration of another, a purer and more gifted soul and genius than mine could ever have been, even if undefiled by crime) I shall try to write it all calmly; not softening, exculpating, or exaggerating; for God knows, I would not appear worse in the eyes of my fellow men than I am, for the reality is bad enough. But the task is difficult Now and then my feelings overcome me, and the pen is all too slow for my thoughts, which ran like lightning to accomplish the hateful task of unearth ing a past laid underground for years. It seems strange to think that my hand could be slow and feeble-I, who always had such a contemptuous pity for weakness, and whose vigorous strength was a by-word, in the days of the youth I am about to record. There are few, perhaps none, of the old comrades now, who remember me in my youththe wildest, maddest lad who ever plagued the art schools, but whose pasionate temper was over near the surface, surging under the reckless galety like a whirlpool. There was never piece of daring or of folly too wild for ne, never an adventure that smacked of enterprise or danger but that I must be in it; and Guido Guidi was another name for deviltry among all my artist comrades. But wos to the man loused my evil jealousy or viadictive passion! for then I was indeed the diavola" they called me in sport.

These, however, were the merry, careless days, before the real stress of life had begun; and so far my exploits

when I had set up my own studio to begin work as a sculptor in earnest (if the work I did then could be said to have anything earnest about it). True I had a certain ability—great ability, friends told me (if I had only chosen to use it ; and I knew within myself I was born for a sculptor and nothing else; for from a baby I done naught but model, in sand, in clay, in whatever could be found. Bui I woold only work when the spirit moved me; now fevershly, then lazily; then not for weeks at a time; for in a fit of irritation would often destroy the work of months. As time went on the natural result of my ill-regulated life followed. I drank, I gambled with the money carned by an occasional fit of hard work; and little by little I fell into bad company and the way of a thoroughly dissipated life. Religion I had lost long ago; the tendencies of atheism found a ready reception in my proud brain and overwhelmingly arrogant will, impatient of all control and self-restraint. I fully agreed with the demagogues who preached the doctrine that no men of brain and spirit should be under the guidance of priest or church. Casting off every restraint, went as far as the worst of them, reck less and impulsive in this as in every thing, without belief in God, a future or anything else pure and noble and Gradually the mode of life beholy. Gradually the mode of life began to tell on me and on my art; uncertainty clouded the power of ability. and I knew myself, what I never would have acknowledged to others (for I hold—what many people do not—that a culptor or artist, if not deluded by too much modesty, is the best judge of his own efforts), that the quality of my work was going down. It was a faith ful reflection of myself; wayward, un certain, doubtful; now apparently ful of strength and power, then feeble and futile as a girl's first efforts Good people, nay, even respectable people, began to look askance at m wild doings and my idleness, but wors of all (to me at that time) sculptor friends would look at one of my gess odels critically; then turn away from it without the joking, yet often fran and true, criticism of its badness or th tribute of jealous praise for its perfect tion. It was a bad sign, for I kne the fraternity and what that silen meant-utter disappointment, and ma be pity for my inability.

Only one man of the better set ha until now no blame but encourageme for me always—a man who had bee

my friend from boyhood, and who h first started me on an artistic caree Every one knows the sculptor France co Lorenzi and his work. His sple did statues have gone over the wor farand wide; and his name was alrea celebrated when he lent a hand to passionate, headstrong boy, whom always declared "not only had the tistic face, but still worse, the artis temperament-all ups and down Figlio mio, it is not good, but y can do better," he was wont to say first, when my failures were only result of boyish carelessness or neg gence; for his faith in my talent as unbounded as his generosity. when he saw my life was going for bad to worse, my art in conseque following its footsteps, Lorenzi sp to me seriously, and rebuked blamed me unsparingly for the willowing of talent and soul. Arrog always, I brooked control or ad from no man, even my life-long fri First contemptuous, then passions angered by his plain speaking, I him to leave my studio; that I wa no saints or preachers there, and he could keep his wisdom for pries old women, instead of wasting i men of the world, who had throw

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Lorenzi never came to my studio a

An estrangement arose between and we seldom met; for his way and his companions were very dent to mine, Indeed, I tried to hlm, for somehow or other I dr the full, honest glance of the kind and with the capacity of an nature to corrupt good into I was beginning to hate the sc as much as I had loved him form On the rare occasions on which w he had looked at me wath a gray most pitying look which mad me. Then poor blind fool that I would redouble my reckless ing, and pile on all the bitter, ing cynicism I was capable of tent if I could, as I fondly ima shock him into turning away, and serious. But now I know "Maestro!" you with your great-hearted knowledge of the men and things, were not sh aor even yet impressed, with m rot-like puerilities, but you heart yearned with unavailing for a foolish lad who, like se other young idiots, was rui men believing themselves atom of the foul doctrines they yet leading others to the brink nation. Certain it is that friends did little for me in ret my devotion to their cause: one commission I obtained fro tavorably known as a promisi ber of the advanced anti religi came like a thing accursed life; bringing me, through blind jealousy, to the deed v repentance can blot out from avenging record.

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until now no blame but encouragement for me always—a man who had been my friend from boyhood, and who had first started me on an artistic career. Every one knows the sculptor Franceco Lorenzi and his work. His splendid statues have gone over the far and wide; and his name was already celebrated when he lent a hand to passionate, headstrong boy, whom he only for miserable failure. always declared " not only had the artistic face, but still worse, the artistic temperament-all ups and downs! Figlio mio, it is not good, but you can do better," he was wont to say at when he saw my life was going from had to worse, my art in consequence blamed me unsparingly for the wilful and devil may care turned daily losing of talent and soul. Arrogant always, I brooked control or advice from no man, even my life-long friend. First contemptuous, then passionately the trammels of conscience once and

After my curt dismissal Francesco Lorenzi never came to my studio again An estrangement arose between us, and we seldom met; for his way of life and his companions were very differ-ent to mine, Indeed, I tried to avoid hlm, for somehow or other I dreaded the full, honest glance of the kind face ; and with the capacity of an evil nature to corrupt good into bad, I was beginning to hate the sculptor as much as I had loved him formerly. On the rare occasions on which we me he had looked at me wath a grave, al most pitying look which maddened me. Then poor blind fool that I was I would redouble my reckless talk-ing, and pile on all the bitter, revolting cynicism I was capable of; con-tent if I could, as I fondly imagined shock him into turning away, pained and serious. But now I know better. "Maestro!" you with your wide, great-hearted knowledge of the world of men and things, were not shocked, or even yet impressed, with my par-rot like puerilities, but your good heart yearned with unavailing pity for a foolish lad who, like so many other young idiots, was ruined by men believing themselves not one atom of the foul doctrines they preach, yet leading others to the brink of dam-nation. Certain it is that my new friends did little for me in return for

considerable amount of gratification; would be no difficulty about getting within my breast. For a second I showed a confidence in my abilities I had begun to lack sadly myself of if not, well, there was always the win-

late. It was the statue of one who might stand for the patron saint of the sect I elected to follow, a renegade and apostate monk, whom the false sentiment of a materialistic age would fain embellish and erect into a martyr For awhile I put all my powers of conception and execution in my subject. Heaven knows I had ideas evil onough to create a thing breathing forth the failen soul of Lucifer; but how to combine it with power and nobility; above all, to render it convincing enough to be held up as an ideal, a martyr of the intellect to the people? This was the obstacle that rose like an fron wall between me and success, task to puzzle cleverer brains than mine. Harder and harder I worked at the statute; destroying model after model in dissatisfaction, and tolling with a frenzy of industry not known for months. But all in vain. The day came at last when I saw my model was a total failure; weak, faulty in every line, lacking in conception, realization, and above all in virility. I failed to infuse even the soul of evil into my marble renegade; and not all the angry, surging passion of mortidemagogues who preached the doctrine that no men of brain and spirit should be under the guidance of priest or church. Casting off every restraint, I limbs of the dummy. Fairly beaten, I flung down my tools hopelessly, giving myself up to an access of de-

ever; and in imagination I saw myself fallen to be one of those aimless.
unoccupied beings who haunt the studies in hopes of obtaining a few stray jobs. What added most to the fury of impotent passion was the fact that the artist world rang with the praises of a successful statue Francesco Lorenzi was completing. A "capolavolo," a triumph of pure idealism this and other praises, couched in terms of wild extravagance, made me see the thing which had evoked such a storm of approval. I knew he had a commission from Prince Morosini, about the same time as mine, for a statue of some saint or doctor of the Church, for the sculpture hall of the great palace; and that he had been asked to go to the palace to do the work. But since then I heard nothing more of the matter till the news of his extraordinary success came to me, in the day of my own bitter failure. Well, he had succeeded where I had failed; he, the rich man, who needed no more laurels to add to his fame, while I, who might have made a nam just by the one success, was destined

All the hot envy rose rampant with in me at the thought. Never taking into consideration Lorenzi's years of patient, steady work contrasted with my own hit and-miss efforts; his first, when my failures were only the result of boyish carelessness or negligence; for his faith in my talent was as unbounded as his generosity. But my envy; finally persuading myself that my former friend had done me a positive injury by his success. I drank deeply to drown the thoughts which following its footsteps, Lorenzi spoke deeply to drown the thoughts which to me seriously, and rebuked and filled my brain, and from being gay moody and morose. I was left much alone; ifor the merry lads of the studio; were afraid of me, none daring to arouse me from sullen apathy into to light a wax taper, shading it with the fits of passion which were its only my hand so that no ray of light should

men of the world, who had thrown off and the very truth of their carelessly chamber on a stone pedestal, veiled pungent Roman wit made me long to draw a coltello from under my cloak and stick it in them, though their words only increased the longing to

words only increases
see my rival's masterplece.
"Young Guidi's going down the
hill fast, isn't he?" said the elder of
the two; "drinking himself to death, they say. But he always was a massalzone (good for naught); that race, with a temper like his, never come to a good end."

"Gia," assented the other; " his artistic career is about ended now with the mess he has made of Sor' Carmano's statue! Small wonder he threw the work up, for a worse attempt I never saw. Per Bacco! his renegade monk resembled a timid novice more than an apostle of the new regeneration, looking as if he hadn't the courage even to be a common heretic! Lorenzi's statue is worth a dozen of it. Well, well, caro mio, give me the saints instead of the sinners, if that is the way

they make them." Then they both laughed, and, dis missing the subject of my poor statue contemptuously, launched into a real of praise on Lorenzi's, until my blood, heated with drink, fairly boiled over with passion; and it was all I could do to keep my head enough to get out of the place before doing the gossips some harm.

That night, returning to my lodging, I cogitated as to how I could man age to secure a glimpse of Lorenzi's statue; to judge for myself what mancame like a thing accursed into my life; bringing me, through my own blind jealousy, to the deed which no repentance can blot out from tima's avenging are the advanced and religious sect, conticulation of a marvel had so aroused Rome's at resentment broke over my soul, in which ten thousand evil demons whisperson over flowing self-satisfaction by ready overflowing self-satisfaction by a self-satisfaction by a self-satisfaction by the deed which no repentance can blot out from tima's asking to the satisfaction by the sati avenging record.

My first large commission that of a monument for a public square was an important one for a young sculptor just beginning his career. My nomination for its execution and it I went there at a time when the image is a looking back upon it now, the thing seems incredible! I was mad, we would, by hook or by crook. At last a would say nowadays, with the pitiful sentimentalism which screens every crime on the plea of inherited or temporation for its execution. nation for its execution caused me a sculptor was temporarily absent there

home, I dived back again into the narrow, winding streets of old Rome that lie towards the Tiber; emerging at last upon the Sant' Angelo Bridge. The night was dark as yet, though the moon was slowly rising; and the lights on the grand old Angel Fortress and the lights of the lights of the light o moon was slowly rising; and the lights on the grand old Angel Fortress and the exquisite turn of the river gleamed out brilliantly. But my mood was not one for picturesque effects, as I strode on swiftly through the darkness, evad-ing gay bands of carnival revellers making their way homeward. Passing the bridge and the grim shadows of the Borgo, I reached Pa-

lazzo Morosini at last. The portone was closed; but the side way through the gardens was still accessible once the wall was scaled, and I had climbed fully as high in many a boy ish freak The quiet street was utterly deserted; the old and rotten masonry of the wall with its many footholds, aided my attempt, and in a few seconds I was up and over, dropping lightly into the soft turf around the orange trees in the court yard garden. A scund of voices made me remain quietly in the shadows. One of the voices sounded strangely like Lorenzi's; but probably this was only imagination, as long be fore this he had gone home to the queer old nest near Trajan's Forum where he had his studio. Finally the voices when the commission must be finished; yet all the long weeks passed in futile endeavor saw the work absolutely no neerer completion. All my dreams of fame and distinction vanished. The creative power had gone from me for feel altogether a fool, to be lurking about another man's premises like some thief or criminal, to gratify a jealous whim. What would be Prince Morosini's opinion if he found me peering in at his windows or trying to force my way in at midnight? The explana-tion of wanting to see Lorenzi's statue would appear but a bald one looked at in the light of clear common sense and it is more than likely I might find myself to morrow with a doubtful rep long with a sick, jealous longing to utation added to a ruined art career But, God help me! I was never one to stop to think before acting; I only be-gin to think after the harm is done. However, now that I had forced my way in, I would see this thing through and catch a glimpse of the statue, even if I were to be caught. I crept past the three windows of the studio building ; they were all closed ; then by the door, trusting as a last resource to force the lock The darkness was dense in the shade of the ilex trees, but putting out my hand cautiously at the doorway to feel for the lock, I found to my astonishment that the door-knob yielded to pressure and opened. Could the sculptor be still at work? But there was no sound or light. Novertheless the fact of his having gone away and left the studio open seemed incredible; even though, practically speaking, the statue was safe once the outer portone of the palace was closed, as no one could possibly steal so colos-sal an object. Still I hesitated. What

> me, but at any moment I might be forced to escape without accomplishing my purpose. With a cowardice unusual and unaccountable, I pushed the door open and entered. All was darkness; and I had a cloth. My goal was in sight. With a trembling hand I tore off the covering, the sudden draught raised by the movement extinguishing the taper. Simultaneously a burst of moonlight clear as day flooded the high-barred windows, and fell full and searching upon the pure marble of the sculptured form ; revealing in that coldly-clear and merciless light every exquisite grace of its chiselling and its perfect execution—of which no smallest part escaped my trained eye! And this was the thing they had called merely beautiful, with their painful meagre ness of speech! Beautiful? Gran' ness of speech: Beautiful properties beauty worthy of the master Greeks; and gazing spell-bound, I was fain to lift my hat from my head was fain to lift my hat from my head involuntarily as one does in a church I, who had never entered a church for ears nor felt the sentiment of pure motion!) It stood there towering above me in awful majesty, like the form of some avenging angel, with hand outstretched in denunciation, an unearthly caim depicted on the chiseled ascetic features, the deep set eyes blazing forth a scorn which seemed to blast and scorch me. Such must have been the aspect of the Augel of the gates of Paradise, driving back sinstained humanity from the golden por-

if he should be inside?—the man of all

men in Rome that I least wanted to see. However, this was no moment for delay. So far luck had favored

> Softened but momentarily, however, with unwilling admiration called forth by this vision of unearthly purity, my mad jealousy returned a hundredfold.

dow, and I could climb tike a cat. My of mercy. Then the spell was broken.

Moscillary startling myself with my sine and my short commond was made up. "Diamene! I would go that very night and risk it.

So, turning from the direction of my home, I dived back again into the narrow, winding strangs of old Rome that on the face of a marble saint! Bab lust. To Tace I control to the last on the face of a marble saint! Bab lust. To Tace I control to the lust.

busy." My jealous passion overflowed with a sudden burst of homicidal fury; and as I would have killed the man in in cold blood if he had stood before me at that moment, I took out my vengeance on the unoffending marble. Sastching a hammer from the heap of tools and muffling it in some sacking, I struck repeated, heavy blows at the statue; hacking, marring, and dis figuring it into a shapeless torso. Overflowing with tenderness, Spring of consolation, Well of sympathy for the oppressed. The fiendish work took but a few

moments to accomplish; and when I paused before the marble fragments littering the floor my white heat of frenzy cooled instantaneously, leaving only despair like that of a lost soul, to be replaced in turn by the animal instinct of self preservation, engendered

by the dread of discovery.

A slight rustling of the curtains which hung across the doorway made me start as if shot ; then remain rooted to the spot, when they were drawn slowly backward and a figure appeared in the opening-that of Francesco Lorenzi; his facestrangely aged and drawn, and ghastly pale in the streaming moonlight! Like one in a nightmare I stood confronting him, my eyes fixed on his face, my feet weighted with lead; unable even to move or speak, much less to escape from the place. The sculptor made one step forward, with agonized eyes turned upon the rain of his work-the the masterpiece of his old age -and on its destroyer—his once dearly loved friend and pupil! Then, with a terrible cry which rang out in the still-ness, throwing up his arms as if in acute physical agony, Lorenzi fell heavily to the ground not may yards away from me !

Throughout this heart breaking scene I had looked on dumb and frigid as the marbles around me. But with the dull thud of that falling body life and, as it were, consciousness awoke within me of overwhelming guilt and consternation. My madness had passed—but too late, too late! For as in an agony of remorse I knelt beside the prostrate figure, striving to raise the gray head on my knee, it fell back helpless and inert. Again and again I felt for the heart-it had ceased to beat; and, knowing little as I did of death, I realized that this was no swoon or unconsciousness. Lor enzie was dead ; killed as surely as if had murdered him with my own hand, and the mark of Cain stood out branded on my brow where all men could read it.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD FROM THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

(The following article on the Presious Blocd, compiled and written by a non Catholic, shows that the sincere Christian heart takes naturally to Catholic truth. Such a heart can not be far from the Church of Christ.)

If we have faith that the Precious Blood of Jesus cleanseth us from all sin, we may surely love and adore the Sacred Heart; for which is holier, the Blood within the Heart, or the Heart which sauctifieth the Blood? As our Blessed Redeemer died for all, so His tured Him and nailed Him to the Cross. The blessed crucifixion makes the very wood of the Holy Cross adorable, and much more so His precious blood shed ding, by which He obtained for us the hope of heaven. "We beseeth Thee, therefore, help Thy servants whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy Precious Blood." (Te Deum) Let us now meditate upon the seven mysteries of the Precious Blood of the Szcred Heart. "I. Jesus shed His Blood in the cir-

cumcision. Let us pray for obedience to God's holy laws and for charity and true compassion.
"II. Jesus shed His Blood whilst praying in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Let us ask for the spirit of faith and of orayer. "III. Jesus shed His Blood in the terrible scourges He endured for us. Let us pray for the grace of humility

and mortification.
"IV. Jeans shed His Blood by the tearing of His Sacred Head wounded by the crown of thorns. Let us cease our concern for worldly honors and conspicuous positions. Let us pray for the spirit of content.

charity, humility and fortitude, patiently carrying the cross which God has placed upon us.

The superiority of Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial. has placed upon us.
"VI. Jesus shed His Blood in the

agony of the crucifixion. Let us pray for grace to endure our sufferings and to forgive our persecutors and slander

ers. side the Blood and water of redeeming love. Let us pray for the confirmapenance, that we may enjoy the lifegiving Eucharist.
"O Elernal Father! we offer to

Thee the merits of the Precious Blood of Thine adorable Son our Lord and Catholic Church.

"O Blessed Lord Jesus, by Thy five holy wounds, I beseech Thee uphold "Dyspepsi."

GREATEST.

INDIGESTION, resulting from weakness of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Sarsapartilla, the greatest stomach tonic and cure for Dyspepsi. Saviour Jesus Christ, in expiation for our sins and for the needs of the Holy

THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. Thirsting for souls, Aching for sinners, Broken for love of us, Proceed for love of us, Torn with sorrow unspeakable, Pierced by cruelty of unbelievers, Compassionate for the sorrowing, Beating in sympathy for sufferers, Filled with the Precious Blood of pity, Out-pouring with redeeming affection, Faithful and true always,

A fountain of living waters,
A reservoir of Life eternal,
Never-failing supply of Divine love,
Offered for suners,
Refuge of the wretched,
Carbot of pressy. Casket of mercy,
Treasury of hope for the despairing,
Furnace of Divine love,
Emblem of affection,
Sacrifice for all,
No gift more precious,
No effering so costly.

No offering so costly,
Pledge of brotherhood,
Have mercy on us!
Let us meditate upon the Sacred
Heart of Jesus, from which the "healing flood" proceeded, to cleanse, sustain and nourish all for whom He died.

"My crucified Jesus! I devoutly adore Thee for Thy love and precious bloodshedding for me, and I grieve that my sins should have been occasion of Thy pierced Heart and cruel sufferings.

"Soul of Christ! sanctify me,
Body of Christ! save me,
Blood of Christ! refresh me,
Water from the Side of Christ! cleanse me.
Passion of Christ! strengthen me.
O good Jesus! hear me,
Within Thy Sacred Wounds hide me.
Permit me not to be separated from Thee.
From the malignant enemy defend me.
At the hour of death call me.
And bid me come to Thee.

And bid me come to Thee,
That with Thy saints I may praise Thee forever. Amen."

"Jesus, most dear to sinners ! no one who ever had recourse to Thy Sacred Heart, implored for help in vain. No one who ever sought its mercy was ever abandoned. O tenderest and truest of Hearts! I fly to Thee, and cast myself before Thee, sighing beneath the weight of my sins. Accept my penitence, my sorrow, and my humble prayers, and graciously have pity upon me and save me. Amen.

" Jesus meek and hamble of Heart, Make my heart liks unto Thine.

O Heart of Jesus, burning with love for me, inflame my heart with love of Thee.

O Sacred Heart of Jesus once in agony, have pity on the dying.

O Jesus, dying on the cross for love of poor sinners, through Thy sacred wounds have mercy upon messand those I love, both now and at the hour of death.

O Sacred Heart of Jesus, mayest Thou be known and loved and adored through out the world. Amen." "Rock of Ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee."

WM. THORNTON PARKER, M. D.

An Episcopalian on Negative Chris

"Negative Christianity-and Prot estantism is, by its very name, shown to be negative-proves its utter in sufficiency," says the Living Church (Protestant Episcopal) of Milwaukee and Chicago, "in the astounding increase of such cults as Christian Science First contemptuous, then passionately angered by his plain speaking, I told to fits of passion which were its only alternative.

One evening I overheard some sculptors talking in a "caffe," where I spent my nights as usual drinking; and the very truth of their carelessly and the unjust, ing of the human soul for a positive returnly given for the just and the unjust, the Jew and the Gentile, the saint and Precious Blood was shed for all. It was and the like, which shows the yearn faith, and the feeble hold on prayer of Protestantism alike are shown tendency of Protestants, within as well as without the Catholic Church, to seek these cravings of the human soul-religious certainty, faith, and prayer, in grotesque forms which parody the Church's doctrines, rather than in the Church herself. It is a fact easy to liscover that where individuals have had the full conception of the Catholic position of the Church, her losses to Christian Science and kindred cults have been trivial; but where Protestantism is uppermost, her losses have been large.

The martyrs and virgins alike live and die not for themselves and for their own even lawful glory, but for God and His Christ, at the foot of whose Cross they always stand in spirit with Mary, the Mother of Jesus.—Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J.

ar concern for worldly honors and enspicuous positions. Let us pray in the spirit of content.

"V. Jesus shed His Blood while erryling His Cross. Let us pray for

atrial.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Care removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

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the tsithful,
ssing you, and wishing you success,
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faith ully in Jeeus Christ,
+ D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larisss
Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday, August 24, 1901

A NEW NAME.

It is once more proposed by the High Church party in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to change the name of the Church, and to call it hereafter "The American Church." It has no claim whatever to the proposed title. The Church is only an insignificant one in numbers, as compared with other Churches, and especially with Catholics who far out number it. Neither is that Church the pioneer Church of America, as the Catholics settled portions of the United Sates long before Protestantism was transplanted to American soil. The intention is chiefly to get rid of the name Protestant, as the advocates of a change admit that Christianity is a positive and not a negative religion as the name Protestant implies. Protest antism is therefore an incongruity as a name designating or describing the Ch islian religion.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIP-PINES.

The Rev. Father Doherty, a Paul is. Father who was in Manila for some time, in a lecture delivered at the Catholic Summer School held in D troit, declared that in his belief, the United States Government will not in terfere with the Friars in the Philippines. He believes that the Friars will gradually withdraw from the is lands, owing to the fact that many of the islanders are opposed to them. The cause of this opposition, Father Doherty says he does not know; but it probably arises from the fact that the Filars are all foreigners, chiefly Spaniards. It cannot be denied that the Friers have done excellent work in educating and civilizing the Filipinos, but this does not counterbalance the national opposition to foreigners, the like of which is so frequently to be found among congregations elsewhere who will often not endure patiently to be governed by priests of a different nationality from that which predominates in the parish.

SUNDAY DANCING IN IRE LAND.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue has issued a pastoral letter in which he decrees that the sentence of major excom munication shall be incurred by all Catholics within his jurisdiction who open or attend dancing saloons on Sun day. This profane amusement is not one arising out of the proclivities of actual members of his flock, but comes from the large increase in the number of English tourists who are visiting Irish seaside resorts, and thus the number of saloons in the small towns has been greatly increased of late into which Sunday dancing has been intro duced, and the result is, according to the Cardinal, a great amount of dissipation, and a rapid deterioration of public morals. Already the Cardinal's proclamation has resulted in the suppression of most of these saloons, and tered a vigorous protest. it is confidently expected that they will all be obliged to close their doors, or at least to abolish the Sunday dances.

FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES.

federation of the Catholic societies of try by the Catholics. The object is other Sovereigns.

solely to prevent bigotry from depriving Catholics of their full rights as citizens of the United States. Efforts have been made by several associations in succession to ostracize Catholies politically and socially, and the promoters of the Catholic Federation Movement expect to foil such efforts by means of the proposed Catholic union. Bishop McFaul, one of the chief pro-

moters of the movement, says: "We ask no favors, we beg for no privileges, but we insist that our re-ligion shall not be made an obstacle to the attainment of our constitutional rights '

The movement is an excellent one as nothing can be more unfair than to ostracize twelve million of staunch American citizens, whether they are Americans by birth or by natural za-

FURTHER ANARCHISTIC OUT-RAGES.

It was hoped that the vigilance of the French police, and the summary justice inflicted on the Anarchists who had operated in various parts of France during the last few years, had effectually stopped these enemies of the human race from continuing their operations in that country. In fact several years have elapsed since Anarchistic outrages occurred there, but a recent event has shown that the secret plots of these desperadoes are being still carried on by foreign Auarchists, or perhaps it may be said that in the hope that the years of quiet which have lapsed since the last crime and punishment of an Anarchists in France have made the police less vigilant, this murderous association has thought the opportunity favorable for a renewal of activity on their part.

The city of Troyes was horrified on Sunday, the 11th inst., with the alarm that an Anarchical plot in that city had resulted in the explosion of a bomb near the altar of St. N zier's Church in the afternoon while 100 children were making a visit to the Church under charge of a priest.

Providentially, no one was hurt by the explosion, but considerable injury was done to the stained glass windows which date from the 13 h century. It is fully believed that the Anarchists are responsible for the outrage, and a Spanish Anarchist has been arrested on suspicion of having been the parpetrator.

The French Government are not entirely taken by surprise, however, by this reappearance of the enemies of all order in the country, and vigorous measures are being taken to investigate the origin and all particulars of this new plot. I appears to be part of the plan of the Anarchists to appear first in one country and then in another, according as there is reason to believe that the authorities of any one country have been put on the alert by the unexpected occurrence its midst. Thus for some time past Paterson, N. J., appeared to have become the headquarters of the Anarch ists, and it was from there that Bresci, the murder of King Humberto hailed. Recently also, the Italian police are said to have discovered a plot against the life of the present King of Italy. The Anarchists upon whom suspicion falls have their headquarters at Pater son also in this instance.

On July 29th the Anarchists at Paterson had the brutal effrontery to celebrate the anniversary of King Hamberto's assassination, and large numbers of Anarchists assembled for the occasion.

The impudence of these conspirators does not cease here, and an announcement was made by an Anarchistic group, or Lodge calling itself "The Right of Existence" group, to celebrate further the assassination of Humberto by a dramatic representation which should represent the occurrence with all its ghastly details.

The Mayor of Paterson, Mr. Hinch cliffe, has very properly issued a pro clamation forbidding the proposed programme, and informing the Anarchists that the play will not be permitted. We cannot entertain any doubt that the United States authorities will unite with those of New Jersey in suppressing any attempt to carry out the proposed programme, against which the new Italian Consul has en

The people of the United States are not in any humor to tolerate so bloodthirsty a Society as Anarchism, in endeavoring to make a display of this character which might tend to create It is a mistaken notion on the part of | ill feeling with a friendly Government, some people that the movement for a by permitting a public festival to be celebrated to glorify the murderer of the United States has for its object the one friendly Sovereign, and to encourgaining of political control of the coun are new attempts upon the lives of

THE CONTINUITY THEORY.

The following paragraph, which appeared in the Peterborough Examiner of Aug. 9, has been going the round of the press for the last couple of years: "These who claim that the Church of

England is far older than since Henry VIII., while others assert it was estab lished during his reign, have their contention strengthened by the following circumstance: A 999 year lease expired in London the other day, and the property reverted to the original possessor, the chapter of Westminster parish. The Church of England regards this fact as unassailable proof that she has lasted as a distinct national organization for ugh claimed by thousand years, the nother great ecclesiastical power be a comparatively modern creation of very un christian King."

It is barely possible that the fact may be as stated, that the lease which has just expired has caused the property in question to revert to the Church of England; but assuming this to be the case, it does not prove that the Church of England of to-day was the "original possessor."

If the Church of England 999 years ago was an organization essentially different from that Church which now assumes to be the Church of England, it is clear that the argument on which the continuity theorists base their claim is of no force. But it needs no complicated reasoning to show that this is the case.

What was the Church of England 999 years ago, or say 1000 years ago, as the argument is now over a year

It was the Church of the date of Alfred the Great, who began his reign in 871. Let us see, therefore, whether Alfred belonged to the Protestant modern Church of England.

Daring Alfred's reign, as well as those of his immediate predecessors, England was overrun by the predatory Danes and Normans, and, therefore, intercourse with Rome was difficult. But in spite of the difficulties in the way, means were found to manifest the loyal y of this monarch of glorious memory to the Pope.

Alfred's father, Ethelwolf, was King of the West Saxons, and eminent for his piety. He took Alfred to Rome to receive the Pope's blessing when the young Prince was only five years of age, and the historian William of Malmesbury relates that the Pope, Leo IV., anointed him king. Tals was the first introduction of the ceremony of the anointing in England, which had been customary in France from the time of Pepin in 752

E helwolf soon after this made econd pilgrimage to Rome, and Alfred again accompanied him.

Notwithstanding the troubles to which England was subject during Alfred's reign, in his filial affection for the Head of the Church, who was then Pope Marinus I., Alfred maintained in Rome a school for Anglo Saxons that of some new Anarchistic outrage in the English youth might be indoctrinated with a knowledge of the teach ings of the universal Church under the Pope's paternal care.

In the year 883 Alfred, to manifest his loyalty to the Supreme Pontiff, sent a deputation to Pope Marinus, asking him to free the English school in that city from all taxes and tribute, in consideration of the troubled state of England. This deputation brought rich resents to the Pope as a mark of Alfred's devotedness to the Holy See, and Marinus graciously acceded to Alfred's request, and sent many gifts to Alfred as a testimony of his gratitude to and affection for the English monarch. Among these was a large relic taken from the true cross of Christ. This relic the king bestowed on Glastonbury

Abbay. Alfred, besides translating the New Testament into English, translated from the Latin Bede's History of the Church in England, which is a work thoroughly devoted to the authority of the Holy See, and which relates how England was converted to the faith, first under the British King Lucius, and secondly in the time of the Saxon occupation. Both these missionary expeditions were sent from Rome, one by Pope Eleutherius, the other by Pope Gregory the Great. Alfred's zeal for religion was manifested by such acts as these, but the religion he cultivated was evidently the universal Christian faith which prevailed over all Europe at that time, which was the Catholic faith recognizing the Pope as never had the least thought of starting a new religion having himself for its Supreme Head, and teaching doctrines different from those of the whole Christian world, as did Henry VIII. in the sixteenth century.

Tae Church which is identical with which is truly wonderful. every period of English history before the differences existing between Cath- to prevent any change in the map of case to be serious. - Father Faber.

Catholic Church in communion with the schools, and the result was the comthe Pope, and which recognizes the plete overthrow of the secularist party Pope as its Supreme Head. This is made still more evident by the following incidents of Alfred's career, showing that he performed acts of devotion which are specially Catholic, or Roman Catholic, if you will.

The historian John Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, in 893 wrote the life of Alfred in which he states that Alfred had a peculiar devotion for his kinsman, the monk St. Noot of Glastonbury Abbey, and indeed it was upon the advice of this Neot that Alfred established the university of Oxford. After Neot's death, Alfred frequently knelt at his tomb asking his intercession with Almighty God.

Asser, William of Malmesbary, Matthew of Westminster, and the old Saxon Chronicle agree in stating that Alfred sent Peter's Pence to Rome, and even voluntarily made a vow to keep up this practice.

But how are we to account for the recognition of the right of the Church of Eagland of to-day to property leased by the Church 1000 years ago? This statement may be true, or it may not; and it it is not worth our while to make special inquiry into the mat-

The portion of the universal or Catholic Church which was in England, was called "the Church of England before the Reformation, to distinguish it from the local Churches of France, Spain, Germany, etc., which were al parts of one universal Church which believed everywhere the same doctrines, and acknowledged everywhere the authority of the Pope.

We do not usually now call the Catholic Church in England the Church of England, because the new Church which Henry VIII. started, and which was remodelled by Edward VI. and Eizzbeth, stole the title of Church of England when it stole the whole property of the Catholic Caurch at one stroke, by being recognized by law as the "Church of England." It is by this act of robbery, and not by identity of the modern with the ancient Church of England, that the modern Church would now become the possessor, but not the "original possessor," of property which belonged to the ancient Church of England one thousand years ago, if the statement of the continuity theorists contained in the above extract be correct.

We may here add the notorious fact that the robbery of churches and church lands was so complete, that there is not now a single great Cathedral owned by the modern Church of England, ex cept St. Paul's, London, which was not appropriated in the great robbery. The robbery of the small plot of land mentioned in the extract given above is but a small affair as compared with the great act of spoliation.

We have mentioned St. Paul's Cath dral as the exception. The original St. Paul's was among the Churches stolen, but was destroyed in the great was afterward erected by Sir Christopher Wren; and it looks like a judgment from heaven, that fears are now entertained lest it may tumble down about the ears of its present owners.

It needs no argument to show that modern Church of England the proprieproperty has no force under the laws of God. It is nowhere declared in Holy Scripture that Christ's Church is to be ruled and its doctrines regulated by the Acts of the British Parliament.

The institution of the Church of England "by a very unchristian king," in order that his lusts might be satisfied to his heart's content, remains an incontrovertible fact.

A GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

The recent elections in Holland have resulted, most unexpectedly to the Liberal party, in the utter defeat of that party at the polls.

As in Belgium previously to 1884, so in Holland, the Liberals being in power, used that power to establish a compulsory system of godless educa-

There is this difference between Belgium and Holland, that while Balgium has a population almost exclus-Supreme Head of the Church. Alfred ively Catholic, the population of Holland is chiefly Protestant and Lutheran, though a large proportion, namely, about 37 per cent., are Catho lies. Nevertheless in Holland the Catholic Church has made within the last quarter of a century a progress

But the elections did not turn upon

King Henry VIII. established the olic and Protestant, but on religious as modern Church of England, is the against purely secular education in who call themselves Liberals.

The most curious part of the result is that the religious education party, who have been called "the clericals, gained a complete victory over the liberals who were in power, and this victory was followed by the resignation of the Liberal Ministry, the victorious clericals being composed of two wings, namely, 22 Catholics and 20 Protestants. The Liberals lost 13 seats, and number now only 9 members, to which, if we add two "historic Christians" who are Calvinists, and 12 Democrats, who are divided between Republicans and Socialists, we shall find only 23 to oppose the new ministry which has already been sworn into office. But this new ministry, composed of Catholics and Protestants, is remarkable in this thoroughly Protestant country, as a majority of its members are Catholics. The chief reason for this appears to be that the clerical or Christian educationist party owes its success mainly to the strong adhesion of the Catholics of the little kingdom to the principle of religious education in the schools; and even the internal policy of these countries in re-Protestant supporters of the same principle place more confidence in the Catholics for the establishment of a system of Christian schools than in their own co religionists, who on account of their religious differences

cannot so well grapple with the problem as the Catholics, who have had their own schools, even when the State refused support to the Catholic or even to any kind of Christian schools. The Infidel press of Europe are much taken aback by the present condition

of affairs, and prognosticate dire mis fortuge to Denmark on account of the turn affairs have taken. They assert confidently that the final result must be the annihilation of Clericalism in Holland; but this can come only from the ing the ministry, and others are dede christianizing of the kingdom; for when a nation refuses to teach Christianity to the rising generation it must be near the brink of the abyss of Latitudinarianism. Prophecies are also thrown out espe-

cially by the English press to the effect that Holland is on the point of being absorbed by Germany; for, as the Saturday Review states the case, Holland has itself practically paved the way for the Hohenzollerns to trump up a lien on the Datch throne by the marriage of the Q teen to a German Prince; and the same paper adds ominously that the Hollanders " have done every. thing to alienate the sympathies of their ancient ally and protector," (England.) "These facts," it adds, "point unmistakably in the direction of the absorption of Holland into the German Empire."

The German press are very dis-The German press are very dis-creetly silent on this question of ab-about work breaking them down? sorption, but the French Government Has work organs, among which is the Paris Journal des Dabats, predict all sorts of disaster to Holland from both the fire of 1666 The present building Queen's marriage and the triumph of the Ciericals, and the least of these is the absorption by Germany.

It is difficult for us to see by what concourse of circumstances the triumph of Christian education will throw the country into the arms of the the Act of Parliament which makes the German Empire; but, of course, there is always a possibility that Germany tor of all ante Reformation Church looks with longing eyes toward Holland, the possession of which country would give Germany a large sea coast on the northwest, which is something very desirable to a nation with rapidly growing commerce, and which is desirous of figuring in the world as great naval power, as it is already a great military power.

But the aspirations of Germany in this direction are altogether apart from the internal policy of Holland as regards Christian education, and they would exist under any system of education which the Datch might favor. The present crisis in the country will therefore not influence possible German ambitions one way or the other, and when the ambition seizes the German people or Government to annex the kingdom of Holland to their already powerful Enpire, the attempt to carry out their wish will be made, whether the Datch Government be clerical or liberal in character.

As regards the protectorate of England over Holland, it is possible and even probable that so late as in the first-half of the century just passed, Great Britain would have been prepared to send an army to the continent to aid in maintaining the balance of power in Europe, but it is scarcely credible that she would now interfere between the great continental powers

Europe. The armanents of the continental powers are too great at the present day for Great Britain to intervene by force in European affairs, even though the whole contour of the map of Europe were to be changed, except so far as her immediate interests in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean are oncerned.

The unifications of Italy and Gernany were effected entirely without England being consulted. Austria was driven out of Italy, and France was shorn of Alsace and Lorraine, without leave being sought or obtained from Great Britain. Schleswiz and Holstein were annexed to Prussia, and the lib. erties of Finland were taken away without England having a word to say in the matter, and if Germany were to. morrow to quarrel with Holland or Danmark, or both, and to attempt the annexation thereof to the German Em. pire, there is good reason to believe that Great Britain would look on with. out armed intervention, though she would undoubtedly make some attempt to secure the continued independence of these two countries by diplomacy, which might or might not succeed. But all these things would be arranged, at all events, without reference to the gard to education.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN AND THE PRIESTHOOD.

Rav. A. A. Lambing, of the Pittsburg dicesse, who is well known to the Catholic reading public of the United States, spoke last Sunday about the dearth of vocations to the priesthood. It was the thirty-second anniversary of his ordination, and he said that during his pastorate at Wilkinsburg, covering half that time, not one young man had entered the ranks of the sacred ministry.

"There must be some reason for this regrettable state of affairs," continued Father Lambing, "and I think it is to be found in two conditions : Some are too worldly minded to think of enterterred by their parents, who think they are too poor to afford giving their sons the necessary education. first class I will say, you do not appreciate the things of God sufficiently. You must think less of the world and set your affections on heavenly things.

"To those who think they are too poor to go ahead and study for the priesthood, and whose parents are unable to give them financial assistance, I will say, if you feel that you are called to the ministry do not allow poverty to deter you. If God has called you to the holy ministry He will see you through. Consider my own case as an example. No one than I when I undertook to educate myself for the ministry. My father was a poor shoemaker, and about all that I ever received from him was a good, robust constitution. unable to help me through college and the seminary. But I went to work and earned my way through and was eventually ordained as a priest. It was a hard struggle, but it is such struggle that develops strength in a me breken I don't look ill, do I? And done a prodigious amount of work in my lifetime. I began work when I was but seven years old, and toiled for fifteen hours a day in an oil refinery. I have been working ever since.'

Father Lambing has had a remarkable record. One day in thirty two years, December 16 1900, is the only

"I have great faith in boys," he said in conclusion. "Give them a chance. If they have good intentions, encourage them. If they want to enter the ministry, help them to get there. Boys are better disposed than most people give them credit for.

CONVERSION IN TEXAS.

The Catholics of Beeville had the great consolation of witnessing the conversion of one of their old fellow townsmen to the Catholic faith the other day. The convert was Mr. Daniel Merritt, who has been a member of the Baptist denomination for over twenty years, says the Southern Messenger.

He was stricken with paralysis and dropsy about nine months ago. wife and children were ever faithfully at his side, and as most of the children are Catholics, in spite of the lifetime opposition of their father, it is possible that their good example contributed not a little to his conversion. About two weeks ago the old gentleman got worse and began calling for a priest, but the family at first could not be their ears. Rev Father Yila came, heard his confession, and baptized him on the 8.h of this month. lowing Saturday Father Yila annointed him, after which the convert said he was now satisfied to part in peace from

this world. To his Baptist friends, who came in afterwards, Mr. Merritt spoke beautifully of our faith, and it seemed miraculous to see such a change in a man, who had been formerly so bitterly op-posed to Catholicism. Mr. Merritt used to live in Lavaca Co. and was city marshal of Halletsville for a number of years.

We cease to be spiritual when we

THOMAS A. KEMPIS. The Unveiling of His Statue at Kempen, June 8, 1901. wi

It is not only an inspired text of Scripture, but the words fell first from the lips of Oar Redeemer Himself, that no prophet is accepted in his own coun-This tendency of mankind to neglect their own and to disparage those that are nearest to them increases our wonder that, five hundred years after his time, the name of Thomas Kempis should wield so powerful a speil that his native town of Kempen, which gives him his name, has just erected a public statue to his honor. This is the latest tribute to the humble author of "The Imitation of Christ—to him who obeyed well the counsel he gave to others : Ama nesciri-"Love to be

Kempen is a small town in the Rhine Province, nearer to the Aix la Chapelle than to Cologne, but brought by the railway within an hour and a half of the latter city. I do not know when Kempen discovered that its greates glory—outsiders would say its only glory-was having given birth to Thomas Hamerken. Probably the knowledge came to them later than to all the rest of the world. Even with regard to our present subject, I should not be surprised to learn that the first idea of a Kempen statue to a Kempis came from without.

Although the statue has only just been unveiled this summer, the project was started as far back as 1836. In that year certain admirers of a Kempis at Kempen formed themselves into an association, the object of which was to obtain funds for the erection of a monu ment to the memory of their great townsman. It was also proposed to found an institution for the aged and suffering poor. The amount, however of the funds collected in six years did not exceed 9,000 marks (£450), and there seemed no prospect of an increase adequate to the proposed ob ects. The committee decided that their wisest course would be to invest the money judiciously till in the lapse of time it may become large enough to realize their plan. This course was adopted; and in 1897 the fund amounted to 44 000 marks (£2,200).

They considered that they were now rich enough to go to work ; and it was finally decided that of the fund thus accumulated 10 000 marks should be devoted to the erection of a statue of Thomas à'Kampis, whilst the interest of the residue should be used for the relief of the sick and suffering poor The task of executing the statue in brongs was accordingly entrusted to Herr Piedtee if of Aschen (Aix la Chapelle) who has fulfilled the commis

sion very successfully.

A site for the statue was given besid the parish church; and there it was unveiled with joyful solemnity 1901. The Mo June Saturday. Reverend Hermann, Bishop of Munster arrived the evening before, with the Coadjutor Bishop Menden; and man strangers gathered into the town join in the feast of the morrow. The day was all that the good Ken

peners could desire, bright and sunn What a difference rain and sunshir make in such public functions! Sin began this paper, I have paid a vito my Kempen. I have had the hap ness of being present in the Cathedr of Newry when the new Bishop Dr. Henry O'Neill, was co secrated by our beloved Cardinal P mate on the 8th of July to which d was applicable the description give of June 8, in the Kempener Zeitur which lies before me. There is much difference between "sonne chein" and "sunshine," which favo respectively the unveiling of the sta and the consecration of the Bish Not indeed that even rain and sto could have chilled the joyful enth iasm of the good people and priest Newry and Dromore; but no do the delightful weather heightened festivity of that old frontier town the North, as it showed off to advant the triumphal arch which on one cried "Welcome to our beloved Cs nal!" and on the other prayed "L

live our Bishop!"

Oa the day of the festival Kan was one blaze of flags. The comonies began at 9 o'clock with P fical High Mass, during which Fa Schlunkes preached an eloquent mon appropriate to the occasion. unveiling of the statue was fixed eleven o'clock. The ground and adjacent street were thronged lon fore the time. The various soc and sodalities were marshalled in finest state, and processions came other places, such as Grefrath, wi venerable pastor, Reenen, with chanced to see in the local jor had just celebrated the fiftieth and sary of his priestly ordination. names of sundry high officials presidents would have no meani my readers; but one is glad that the sculptor, Piedbouf, was ent to see the work of his hand veiled.

After the choir had sung He dies quam fecit Dominus," Bonninghausen, President of Thomas Institute (which forms the memorial of the great follo Christ) gave an account of the ing of that institute and the oth cumstances which I have alread tioned. When he had conclud Mayor gave the signal for the ing of the statue. It represes uncanonized Saint seated on a which is placed on a massive p his religious habit falling in g folds around him. In his righ he holds a pen, while his le open on his knee his immorts
'The Imitation of Christ." pression is a placid sweetness co The Unveiling of His Statue at Kem

It is not only an inspired text of Scripture, but the words fell first from the lips of Oar Redeemer Himself, that no prophet is accepted in his own coun-This tendency of mankind to neglect their own and to disparage those that are nearest to them increases our wonder that, five hundred years after his time, the name of Thomas Kempis should wield so powerful a speil that his native town of Kempen, which gives him his name, has just erected a public statue to his honor. This is the latest tribute to the humble author of "The Imitation of Christ—to him who obeyed well the counsel he gave to others: Ama nesciri-"Love to be

Kempen is a small town in the Rhine e. nearer to the Aix la Chapelle than to Cologne, but brought by the railway within an hour and a half of the latter city. I do not know when Kempen discovered that its greates glory-outsiders would say its only glory—was having given birth to Thomas Hamerken knowledge came to them later than to all the rest of the world. Even with regard to our present subject, I should not be surprised to learn that the first idea of a Kempen statue to a Kempis came from without.

Although the statue has only just been unveiled this summer, the project was started as far back as 1836. that year certain admirers of a Kempis at Kempen formed themselves into an association, the object of which was to obtain funds for the erection of a monu ment to the memory of their great townsman. It was also proposed to found an institution for the aged and suffering poor. The amount, however of the funds collected in six years did not exceed 9,000 marks (£450), and there seemed no prospect of an increase adequate to the proposed ob ects. The committee decided that their wisest course would be to invest the money judiciously till in the lapse of time it may become large enough to realize their plan. This course was adopted; and in 1897 the fund amounted to 44 000 marks (£2,200)

They considered that they were now rich enough to go to work ; and it was finally decided that of the fund thus accumulated 10 000 marks should be devoted to the erection of a statue of Thomas à'Kempis, whilst the interest of the residue should be used for the relief of the sick and suffering poor. The task of executing the statue in bronze was accordingly entrusted to Herr Piedtent of Aschen (Aix la Chapelle) who has fulfilled the commis-

sion very successfully.

A site for the statue was given beside the parish church; and there it was unveiled with joyful solemnity on 1901. The Most June Saturday. Reverend Hermann, Bishop of Munster, arrived the evening before, with the Coadjutor Bishop Menden; and many strangers gathered into the town to join in the feast of the morrow.

The day was all that the good Kem peners could desire, bright and sunny What a difference rain and sunshine make in such public functions! Since I began this paper, I have paid a visit to my Kempen. I have had the happiness of being present in the Cathedral of Newry when the new Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Henry O'Neill, was consecrated by our beloved Cardinal Primate on the 8th of July to which day was applicable the description given of June 8, in the Kempener Zaitung, which lies before me. There is much difference between "sonnens-chein" and "sunshine," which favored respectively the unveiling of the statue and the consecration of the Bishop. Not indeed that even rain and storm could have chilled the joyful enthus iasm of the good people and priests of Newry and Dromore; but no doubt the delightful weather heightened the festivity of that old frontier town of the North, as it showed off to advantage the triumphal arch which on one side cried "Welcome to our beloved Cardinal!" and on the other prayed "Long

was one biaze of flags. The cere-monies began at 9 o'clock with Pontifical High Mass, during which Father Sphlunkes preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. The unveiling of the statue was fixed for venerable pastor, Reenen, who (I chanced to see in the local journal) had just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his priestly ordination. The names of sundry high officials and presidents would have no meaning for my readers; but one is glad to see that the sculptor, Piedtouf, was present to see the work of his hands un-

After the choir had sung "Haec dies quam fecit Dominus," Her von Bonninghausen, President of the Thomas Institute (which forms part of the memorial of the great follower of Christ) gave an account of the found. ing of that institute and the other circumstances which I have already mentioned. When he had concluded, the Mayor gave the signal for the unveiling of the statue. It represents our canonized Saint seated on a chair

with earnestness and dignity. It is a fine work of art. When the statue stood unveiled, the

choir sang the hymn: O Thoma, laus et gloria Urbis Kempenæ patriæ, Urbis et ruris incolis Sis ductor ad cœlestia, Dux ad cœlestem patriam Per viam Christi Domini.

The Bishop of Munster then ad dressed the vast crowd, giving two reasons for his special joy in being present; namely, that he was himself a native of Kempen, and that he hoped the statue of the holy man would sanc tify not only that town but his entire

The pastor of Kempen, Father Schlunkes, promised for himself and his people that they would take the greatest care of their new treasure. After thanking the Bishop, the sculptor, and others who had a special share in the andertaking that was then just accom plished, he ended by saying that their gratitude was in a special manner du to one whose presence they had earnestly desired, but who had been unable to accept their invitation-the learned Irish physician, Sir Francis Cruise, of Dublin, who had devoted many years to the investigation of every question concerning the author-"The Imitation" and the life ship of of Thomas a Kempis, and who had established, beyond all doubt, that Thomas à Kempis was born in Kempen, and that he was the true author of the book "De Imitatione Christi." Father Schlunkes also thanked two Kampeners who were absent, Herr Repen in London, and Herr Klockner, in Strasburg, who had translated into German Francis Cruise's smaller book, "Who was Thomas à Kempis?" an abridgment of this great work on this subject of predilection. This German version has already in a few weeks run into a second edition, and the profits thereof are part of the large pecuniary aid that Sir Francis Cruise has given to the movement which was brought to a brilliant conclusion at Kempen on June 8, 1901.

There is a wonderful tribute to the beauty and power of "The Imitation of Christ" in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss." But I will not quote this or similar testimonies of an uncommon kind that I could refer to, still less the oraises of saints and spiritual writers. Some may be struck more forcibly by he practical witness borne to the merit of Thomas à Kempis by an active man of the world who would hardly have been supposed to be very familiar with such a book. A Latin copy of "The Imitation" was for years the favorite and constant prayer book of Lord Rus sell, of Killowen, and in the last year of his life he gave a curious proof of his familiarity with it. In the Derby week he had, as usual, filled with friends his country home which lay near the famous Epsom Downs. On their return one day from the race course the chief justice engaged in a game of "Bridge" with two visitors and one of his sons. The latter, having attempted some finesse in the game and having failed, exclaimed Vanitas His father challenged vanitatum him to continue that quotation from the first chapter of "The Imitation. The continuation not being supplied he himself repeated very slowly and seriously the ten concluding verses of the chapter. Which of us is equally familiar with this holiest of uninspired books? Yet there are few things that it would be better worth while to get

off by heart than that very passage. This statue of Thomas a Kempis that has begun its work of sanctifying his native Kempen may sanctify souls at a distance also, if, for instance, the present account of it might be used by God to inspire any one with the resolve of reading habitually each day a chap ter or a page of the marvellous little book "De Imitatione Christi."-M. R.,

in Irish Monthly. THE WAR ON THE JESUITS.

An Unprejudiced View of the Recent Outbreak in Spain and Portugal.

The anti-clerical agitation in Spain live our Bishop!"

On the day of the festival Kempen

America. At Limi, Peru, there was ious orders straightway to leave the small riot upon the presentation of country, which to their great income he play "Electra," such as there was venience, some of them being very at Madrid over a month ago. The populace cried, "Down with the Jesuits." Certain papers in this country to have given much satisfaction to the the play "Electra," such as there was try, commenting upon the anti-clerical agitation in the Latin countries, seem adjacent street were thronged long before the time. The various societies and sodalities were marshalled in their finest state, and processions came from other places, such as Grefrath, with its venerable paster. Represented the country of the Jesuits, upon the libert of the country. In reality erties of the country. In reality (according to the London Saturday Review, a pronouncedly non-Catholic journal) it is an artificially got up demonstration, organized by a certain brotherhood which, although styling itself Masonic, is not in any way con-nected, so we are assured, with any of the lodges presided over by that frater-The Masonic lodges in the Latin pity. countries are avowedly anti-religious and do not for a moment conceal intention to sap religious belief and replace it by some vague code of ethics which, in their wisdom, they consider infinitely superior to the teachings of

Some where about August last a certain class of Spanish and Portuguese papers, controlled and inspired by the republican and secret societies which honeycomb the peninsula, began to publish a series of articles directed and are nearly all educational and the period of the regular clergy and the secularity of the regular clergy and the se

worked up into an anti-clerical crusade, the results of which became apparent at the beginning of the present year in the parliamentary hubbub over Associations' Bill. Spain was the first country after France where this anticlerical movement assumed anything like considerable proportions. Some few months ago a well known dramatist produced a play at Madrid, entitled Electra," on a subject of the Maria Monk order, which the Government thought fit to suppress, owing to its being a pretext for an agitation which it provoked on its first representation. It is a very indifferent work, both from the literary and dramatic point of view. A well-organized campaign broke cut on the morrow of the suppression of this piece. Every Spanish town has one or more so called Liberal Clubs, and these, being mainly composed of persons who have nothing to lose, but might have something to gain by the fermentation of disorder, soon began to start anti clerical demonstrations, which speedily degenerated into street riots. There was an incident of an extremely commonplace character, in which a young woman, twenty six years of age, who was not comfortable at home and who, if we are to believe all we are told, "was hypnotized by the elequence of a Jesuit preacher and entered a convent and elected to remain there against the wishes of her The similarity of this adventure with the main incident of the riot "Electra" sufficed to induce an ex cited populace, in obedience to the outcry of its leaders, to clamor for the suppression of all the religious orders as a punishment for an alleged offense committed by one of their members. The writer of the Saturday Review article says he has read carefully a vast number of Spanish and Portuguese papers, expressing the opinions of both parties and dating from the very be ginning of this extraordinary manifestation, and does not find therein one single definite charge brought against any member, male or female

of any monastery or convent, either in

Spain or Portugal. The promoters of

these demonstrations have confined

themselves entirely to those loatnly

generalties which in England are as

sociated with such inventive geniuse

as the person of Rathven, who was

Protestant judge and jury for his gross attacks on conventual life and norality. The Portuguese demonstration, how ever, is far more remarkable than the Spanish, since it affords still greater proofs of organized conspiracy. started at Oporto, where an incident happened which, as usual, has been greatly misrepresented in this country Those newspapers which accept the ut terances of the Jesuit-baiters assert that "a young girl, the daughter of the Brazilian Minister at Oporto, had been incarcerated by the Jesuits in a convent, against the wishes of her father." The facts of the case are as follows: Dona Rosita Calmon is indeed the daughter of the Brazslian Consul at Oporto, but she is not "a young girl," being over thirty-three years of age. For a long time past the unfortunate terms on which this lady lived with her father were well known to her circle of friends and acquaintances. The specific charges which she brought against him are no concern of ours, but in the end they led to such scenes of violence between the pair that the gentleman threatened to shut his daughter up in a lunatic asylum, whereupon she appealed to law for pro tection and even obtained it. After this, as may well be imagined, her home existence became less pleasant than ever. One day she went for a walk, to begin or to resume the blessed habit priests nor Jesuits, assured them that she was very miserable at home, and they advised her to enter a certain convent as a parlor boarder, which she did. The populace, misinformed as to the facts of the case, worked itself up to a frenzy of indignation, not only against the Jesuits of Oporto, the ma jurity of whom were, probably, not even aware of Mille. Calmon's existence. Instead of arresting and trying the accused monks individually or in a batch, the Portuguese Governmen ious orders straightway to leave the

> or infidel," instead of Jesuits, it would have stigmatized, and very justly so, as outrageous.
> In Portugal there really was no reason for all this outery, for, suppressed in 1831, the existing monasteries and convents may be counted on the fingers of both hands. The Jesuits were the first of the religious associations to return after an exile of nearly half a return after an extite of flearly hair a century. They did so about thirty-five years ago, on the invitation of the Archbishop or Patriarch of Lisbon, and established a college at Campolide, just outside the walls of the capital. Since 1865 four or five other Jesuit Colleges have been opened in other parts of the kingdom. To these houses may be added two belonging to the French Fathers of the Holy Ghost (du St. Espirit) who are missionaries, three Franciscan monasteries and two very small Benedictine monasteries. convents are not much more numerous and are nearly all educational and

vast majority of the English and some

of the American press, which usually

prides itself upon its love of fair play

In this instance it has not nesitated t

applaud an unjustifiable action, which

if the victims had been "Jew, Turk

ious associations is a ridiculous but dangerous parody of the Spanish which, at any rate, has a motive, for in that country there are a great num ber of monasteries and nunneries. Portugal is, unfortunately, a place where there are an amazing number of idle people who contrive to live on the smallest of incomes, and who use politics as a means to "arrive" and to add to their puny resources; hence this agitation.—Mirror, St. Louis, Mo.

A CHALLENGE

Given by the Pope Not Accepted by Skeptical Physician.

Just ten years ago Leo XIII. offered scientists an excellent opportunity of investigating the reality of miracles ccurring at Our Lady's famous shrine in the Pyrenees. He issued, in fact, a species of challenge to the most eminent non Christian medical men of France. As we have seen an account of the matter in an English publication, it may be well to narrate it here. In 1891 an illustrious French physi cian visited Rome, and before leaving the Eternal City solicited an audience with the Pope. His request was granted and Dr. X. was presented to 290 XIII. The Pontiff's first word to

"Doyou know Lourdes?" "By hearsay, Holy Father."
"Do you believe in Lourdes?"

The doctor, whose personal narrative we are translating, was somewhat em "By his past, his writings and his position," he was opposed to manifestations of the supernatural He answered by evading the diffi

"I have known, Holy Father, sick people who have declared to me that they recovered their health at Lourdes

The Pope was not satisfied with this

evasive reply.
"But you," he rejoined, "what did
you think of these declarations?" " I thought that the nervous system of these patients had been happily re tored by the spectacle of what was tak

ing place under their eyes."
"Then you received these declara tions from patient's suffering from ner vous affections only ?" The doctor grew more and more em

lately condemned and punished by barrassed "Holy Father," he submitted. "tis a difficult matter to say where the erves begin and where they end.

But, after all, my dear son, can ich a disease as that of the spinal marrow, for instance, be radically cured by a nervous commotion?

"Very well. Now, would you like ne to give you a commission "I should be much flattered, Holy

Father.' Well, then, find twenty free thinking doctors. Have them select a hundred patients from those who acthe national pilgrimage company from Paris to Lourdes. Let them de-clare, before the departure, that these hundred persons are afflicted with disease absolutely irremediable, impos sible to cure by parely medical resources. If, among these hundred patients you find, after the pilgrim age, radical and sudden cores, you are to declare to the world that at Lourdes are occurring things beyond modern

"And if there is not a single mir acle?" asked the doctor.

"If there if not a single miracle, I shall withhold my approbation from an office that has been asked for the pilgrimmage—an office that will have for result the according to Lourdes of

our highest approval.

free-thinkers. brought to the Pope the result of his more united, and that is as it should proceedings. His Holiness learned be. We should work together. I am that one of the physicians selected refused to serve on the committee, saying that his work would not allow him to accept the offer of the Holy See. A second confessed that the occurrences at Lourdes were so extraordinary that he did not feel bold enough to go to the bottom of things. Eight other doctors gave virtually the same reply; while the remaining ten simply re fused, point blank to act.

As for D. X. himself, he went to Lourdes twice, and was so fortunate as to witness the striking miracle wrought in favor of Maria Vincent, as well as to assure himself of the reality of a number of others. He became a convert, and has written a notable work on the Grotto of Massabielle. Among the exvotes that now adorn the shrine will be found his, a marble tablet on which, with allusion to Zola's statement is inscribed : " A converted physician, who came to Loudes despite his past, his writings and his position."—Ave Maria.

Bigotry Becoming Unfashionable, Preaching recently at a corner stone laying in Manchester, England, Bishop Bilsborrow declared that, happily, pre judices against the Catholic are slowly melting away, that bigotry, at least of the aggressive and intoler ant type, is becoming unfashionable and intensely vulgar; at the present time no man of learning would risk his reputation by defending the ex-ploded fables and slanders which used to be the stock in trade of the salaried revilers of Catholicity, and the liberal-

In the August number of "The American Ecclesiastical Review, the question of election bribes and restitu tion is considered in a highly instruct ve manner.

During an electoral contest Aoffers B—twenty dollars if he will vote for C—. B meant to vote for D; but in consideration of the money, agrees to vote for C, which he does. Being afterwards troubled in conscience, he lays the matter before his confessor, who obliges him to give the noney back to A

An instruction to Confessors warns the priest that he cannot impose a strict restitution in such cases, but can only urge the penitent to bestow his ill-gotten goods, or at least part thereof in alms. Not that a claim to com pensation can be based upon the sinful act as sinful, but as serviceable to the other party. He sins, indeed, in making the contract and in carrying it hut. But that is a matter between himself and God.

Two conditions are requisite to the validity of the contract of buying and selling. The first is the thing must elling. marketable commodity. second is, the party who sells shall own and have the disposal of that which he offers for sale. Now, in all cases, where it is the thing, and not the giving or taking it for a price, that is wrong, both of these conditions may be fulfilled, and the contract will give a valid title under the natural law, to the price paid for wrongdoing.

In such cases as simony, bribing of judge or elector, taking money from a thief for not "telling on " him, and in all cases where it is the giving or tak ing for a price that is in itself wrong, the one who takes the price has no valid title to it, even after he has fulfilled his part of the unlawful contract. The decision of a judge or vote of an elector is a priceless entity. It is not the class of things that are bought and sold, but it is like honor and virtue, unpurchasable.

It follows that a judge cannot keep the bribe given him, when he returns verdict in accordance with the facts nor the elector the money he gets fo his vote, even when he votes according to the dictates of his conscience. For every such contract is void by the law of nature, which dictates that no price shall be given or taken for that which is not one's own, and outside the order of things that we are bought with

There is one more point to be con sidered. St Thomas teaches that res-titution is to be made in such cases, but not to the one from whom the noney has been received. The saint says that the man this? does not deserve or has no right to ge his money back. This implies that the price paid is by the law of nature for feit to society. The man of his own free will agreed to pay a price for what was in itself unpurchasable, but what he wished to obtain by the payment of a price. He got what he wanted for his money, what he looked upon as the worth of his money. Therefore, he has no longer a claim t his money; else one can have and hold what one bought and with it the price that one has paid for it, which is ab

surd. The opinion that one who takes a bribe for his vote, may keep the money or at any rate is not strictly bound to put it away from him, is wholly destitute of intrinsic probability, and cannot therefore be followed conscience.

LAY CO-OPERATION.

promised to establish the committee need of greater activity on the part of before the national pilgrimage of the laity," Bishop Spalding said in his address to the German Catholic Sec the list of the twenty physicians—all eties recently at Chicago. "We are men of national prominence and all not a Church of priests and nuns, we "We are are a Church of the people. The laity Ten months later the doctor himself and priests are becoming more and for the Catholic Church in America. The Catholic Church in the United S:ates is the Church of the people. It was never in any country a Church for or of the aristocracy. There are no policies in the Church. We will have none of it."

In these few sentences the Bishop of Peoria lays the foundation of strength for the Church. Lay co-operation on the part of the men of the church is of the first importance, if our religion is to grow and flourish. Societies and sodalities are all well enough, and we might say that they are absolutely necessary to sustain fervor. But men need something more. Their heads just as well as their hearts should be enlisted in the holy cause of religion. Utilize their basiness abilities, interest them in the active work of the parishes, place responsibilities upon them let them manage the temporalities and they will surprise you with the results Under this regime men will feel that they are more than mere passive members of the Church. They will know that they are expected to plan and work with the priest; and plan and work they will. As a necessary consequence they will become more regular and fervent Catholics. This is the experience wherever the plan has been in operation.

A parish should be a co-operative

concern under the superintendency of wise pastor .- Catholic Telegraph.

New Plan to Convert " Irlsh Papists," The Dublin Freeman's Journal tells Papists" in Ireland, devised by the in Ireland, devised by the Irish Church Mission Society," now in full operation in Limerick. The present it seems in the Ireland of Irelan about a new plan for "converting operator, it seems, is Dr. Long, and church.

BUYING AND SELLING VOTES. his programme is free medicine and free gospel. In a statement recently made about his progress, he said that in a very short time after opening his 'dispensary" he 'had a number "from the first, he spoke to those who came about the disease of sin." The doctor gives no figures as to the number of his converts, and it is probable it will be a long time before he shall be Naither flame, nor sword, nor famine have been able to make the Irish people abandon the faith.—American Herald.

ACCESSIONS TO THE CHURCH.

One of the most important conferen ces in the history of missionary enter prises in the United States will be held on August 27, at the Missionary House in Winchester, Tenn. For the first time since the inauguration of the movement of the missionaries in this country who preach exclusively to non-Catholics will meet to formulate plans that will tend to make action more unified and decisive. The conference will embrace a paried of three The discussion will range over days. wide diversity of subjects It will touch upon the relation of negroes to the Church, the instruction of converts, and the South as a field for missionary

activity.

The conference will be held under the direction of the Catholic Missionary Union. This flourishing organization has for its president Archbishop Corri gan, of New York, and for its secre-tary and treasurer, the Rev. Father Dayle, of the Paulist community. Union gathers funds for the maintenance of priests in those parts of the country where Catholics are few. Its growth has been rapid, and the work that it is engaged in promoting has had a no less marvelous development At first the task of converting non-Cathelies was entrusted mainly to the Paulists, but as the work grew many of the diocesan priests entered upon it. There are now more than thirty priests who devote their entire time to making converts. They are re enforced, also the Passionist and Redemptoris Fathers. It is difficult to gather authentic data as to the number of converts made. A conservative estimate, however would place the number at 250 000 It is thought 100,000 converts were received into the Church last This indicates that the work of the Union is increasing in importance as time passes.—The New Century.

THE CRUCIFIX

Recalls the Principal Mysteries of our

Religion.

The Cruzifix is to the Catholic an obest of great devotion and veneration, as the Lord died on the Cross. glance you can bring to mind all the sufferings of His cruel death on the Cross, and quickly arouse in your heart sentiments of love and gratitude. Cross is a great source of consolation and instruction, as it recalls the prin cipal mysteries of our holy religion. Every Catholic family has a Crucifix hung on the walls as a sign of their religion and as the most beautiful ornament in the room. If you love the Lord even a little, you will carry about you a small Cruclfix, have it on your desk so that it may sometimes be seen by you and bring good thoughts to your mind.

There is also the Sign of the Cross which you make on yourself and which is even more important, as you can perform this little act of devotion without ostentation. Before your principal actions, when you goto work, when you finish, before and after your "In the name of the "I am a profound believer in the prayers, say: "In the name of the Holy Ghost, Amen," so that this stamp of consecration may be put on all your actions and make them pleasing to God . - Our Favorite Davotions.

CONVERTING MORMONS.

During the two middle weeks of the past month, says the Catholic Senti-nel, Rev. W. Hepper, C. S. P., gave a most successful mission in Dempsey, Bannock County, Idaho. This little congregation is composed of Mormon converts, taken into the Church by Father Hendrickx, of Montpeller, wh built a nice chapel for thom. People coming from McCammon and elsewhere were camping at the foot of the hill, upon which the little church is situated

To understand how impressive it is to see these good people, now saved from the horrors of Mormonism, receive Holy Communion, one must witness the ceremony. It is this belief in the real presence of Jesus in His sacrament of love that causes the greatest admiration and affection in the hearts of these

happy converts.

The sermons preached made a great impression, and other deluded persons have requested to be instructed.

Gives a New Church.

Father Hickey, pastor of St. Thomas Catholic Church at Braddock, Pa., read the following letter from Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation on a recent

Sunday:

Dear Father Hickey—As a personal favor to you and in keeping with our promises of the 19th ult., Mrs. Schwab and I agree to erect and pay 1r St. Thomas' new Catholic Church, Braddock, Pa., at a cost not exceeding \$55,000, the whole work to be left to the lowest and most responsible bidder, the plans and specifications to be submitted to this office, 71 Broadway, New York, the work to begin on or after the first day of October, 1901, and to be continued to completion.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB.

Mr. and Mrs. Schwab were married

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BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN.

ors, and then rapidly declined. The presumption therefore is that the prin-CLII. cess Flavia Domitilla, or her house The Presbyterian Church has published a little work of about three hundred and sixty pages, entitled "Fundamental Ideas of the Roman Catholic hold, about the year 90, commissioned eminent Greek artists of Rome to cast the effigies of the two apostles, according to the remembrances of still surviving friends of theirs. The por-Church." The author is Professor Frank Hugh Foster, of the Congrega-tional seminary at Oakland, California. traits are evidently ideals, not strict likenesses, as appears from the fact that the artists have discharged every-I purpose making some remarks on it, but only on such points as appear to me in a light sufficiently different to thing Jewish from either countenance Yet they are evidently meant to recall make it worth while to speak. There may be only a few such points, or there may be more than I now suppose. he originals, for Peter's face is of that sturdy plebian cast which agrees with his origin, while Paul's is of that lofty philosophic character which is conson-

ant with his writings, and which also agrees with the contemporary descrip-tion embedded in "Paul and Thecla."

This medaliton therefore shows us

the affectionate honor in which Peter

and Paul were held from the first at

Rome as being the two specifically

It was early believed that Paul was equainted with the philosopher Mar-

cus Annaeus Seneca. It seems im-probable, however, that they ever cor-

responded directly. Yet, as Dr. Peabody remarks in the Andover Re-

view, Seneca is known to have been in

tian cemetery at Ostia, runs thus:

M. Aneus Paulus
To the Glorified Spirit
Of his Beloved Son
M. Aneus Paulus Petrus.

marked.

Roman apostles.

Professor Foster's competency to write such a work, of course from our Protestant point of view, yet endeavoring after objective accuracy, is beyond ing after objective accuracy, to dispute He is more than ordinarily acquainted with German theology, acquainted with German theology, acquainted with German theology, and with that of our language. He has given much attention to Mohler, Perrone, and others. In the little cyclopedia put out by the Christian Literature Company, the Catholic articles are by Foster, and I at least have not been able to discover even extent increasuration in them. Dr. Foster, and I at least have not been able to discover even extent increasuration in them. slight inaccuracies in them. Dr. Foster's temper is thoroughly that of a scholar, and this latest work will be far more creditable to the Presbyterian Church than such a passionate, ignor-ant and blundering book as "Almost " which she has once disgraced

a Nun," which she has once disgraced herself by publishing. However, Professor Foster's affirmation, and that of the Independent netice, that his purpose and effort are purely objective, must not be taken too sely. A great Protestant denomination does not publish a book on the Roman Catholic Church for the mere sake of propagating scientific information, like a cyclopedia. A polemical intention is involved in the very fact. Yet it is much to its credit when it seeks to carry out its polemical intentions only through the channel of so well adviced a scholarship.

There is one advantage which can not be given so well by study as by early and long familiarity with Roman Catholics, extended by a more various, though it may be less voluminous, reading in the same direction tnan, for instance, this gentleman has followed out. This advantage lies in a certain interior sense of Catholic matters, which perhaps I can make a qualified boast of evjoying in a somewhat larger measure than most other Protestants.

It seems a pity that Professor Foster should treat so slightingly, almost con-temptuously, the belief that Peter lived, taught and died at Rome. How long he was there is of course a question of inferior importance. Foster does not deny that Peter was in Rome, but he treats it as so obscure a fact, it a fact at all, that nothing can be built on it. Now the consent of modern Protestant historical scholarship is decidedly for it. The evidence is in-direct, indeed, but it is of cumulative

As the great Protestant cyclopedias of Herzog and Lichtenberger show, there is very great force in the single fact that no other ancient Church ever claimed to be the scene of Peter's or Paul's closing life, martyrdom and Yet a reasonable pride in at Rome. However, there are other evidences still, which we will consider next week. Charles C. Starbuck.

Andover, Mass. being able to point out the grave of an apostle, or apostolic man, above all, of a great apostle, was one of the deepest of human nature, and is abundantly illustrated in the primitive Church. Jerusalem boasted the grave of the two Jameses; Alexandria, that of Mark ; Ephesus of the great apostle John : Hierapolis of Philip. Thomas and Bartholomew died beyond the limits of the empire, and tradition

Now, by the 21st of St. John's gospel, which even the critical school at pre sent will not allow to be later, and al lows to be probably earlier, than A. D. 110, we perceive that the Church al ready knew the circumstances, and therefore, the place, of Peter's martyrdom. Now had any other Church than Rome been able to show the great apostle's grave, assuredly she v never have suffered this honor to be taken from her. Yet no Church except that of Rome has ever claimed the tomb of either Peter or Paul. Emi nent Protestant scholars, therefore, are well warranted in treating this fact as of itself conclusive that Peter lies buried at Rome.

century from the Roman Church, that of Clement. This mentions the apostles, but names only two, Peter They are not named be and Paul. cause they alone were martyrs, for the apostolic proto martyr was James the son of Zabedee, and James the Lord's brother also probably suffered before them. The natural inference is that St. Clement names them because their memories are especially dear to the Indeed, there Roman Christians. seems a touch of affectionate personal recembrance in his calling them the

We have but one letter to the Roman Church of the early second century, that of St. Ignatius of Anticch. He mentions the apostles, but names only two, Peter and Paul, apparently for the same reason as above, namely, that, being apostolic martyrs, they were the two apostles whose memories were especially cherished at Rome.

Emperor Vespasian had granddaughter, and also a grand niece, named Flavia Domitilla. Both these ladies were banished, if not murdered, as Christians, by their kinsman
Domitian. In the burying place of
the second princess has been found a
large bronze medallion, having the dered, as Christians, by their kinsman

effigies of Peter and Paul. Many put and lead us to God. We must, there these in the second century, but Herefore, pay particular attention to our zog is inclined to assign them to the interior. If we become aware, later on, that we have no taste for exterior works we need not worry about it. remarks that they are executed in that high style of Greek ar: which flour-ished under the three Flavian emper-

FIVE - MINUTES' SERMON. Thirteenth Sunday After Pentecost,

FORGETTING GOD'S GOODNESS.

"Were not ten made clean? Where are the nine?" (St. Luke xvii, II.) If our Lord, dear brethren, stood in our midst to day He would not have to confine this rebuke to the nine, but might with jussice ask: Where are the ninety nine; where are all those whom I have made clean; where are those whose sins I have washed away, where are those whose sufferings I have lightened where are they, for there is no one to return thanks

Good Christians, is there need to remind you to return thanks—you for whom God is doing so much, you who are now living in His peace and friendship? Alas! that the truth must be told, we are as a whole an ungrateful set. Not that we mean to be such-God forbid! but we are so taken up with the cares and troubles of this life, so worried about our present needs, so anxious about future wants, that we forget for the most part to look back, forget to reflect upon all that has been done for us. The little time we do devote to God's service is not spent in thanksgiving, the habit of talking with his slaves about religion. We know, from Paul's but rather in asking for more than our past ingratitude would warrant us in

own testimony, that the gospel spread from his practorian prison into Nero's Be assured, Christians living in the palace, from which it naturally spread into the household of Nero's tutor, grace of God, that many of the doubts and difficulties and most of the dryness of soul from which at times we suffer, This easily explains various Pauline This easily explains various rather phrases of Seneca, which hardly spring out of his Stoical system. We now at length have interesting positive testimony. A freedman of the philosometry in the seneral strip has would utterly vanish if we dealt less niggardly with God, and spent more time in generously thanking Him for all His favors.

pher's family, at his emancipation has kept the praenomen and nomen of his But, brethren, there is worse in gratitude than this, and you your-selves are witnesses of it. Remember patron, but has taken as his own cognomen the name of the great apostle who probably brought him to the faith, and calls himself M. Aneus the times of God's special and extraordinary graces; for example, the time of a mission, when His graces and favors were bestowed most lavishly on Paulus. He has a son who dies before the sinners as well as the virtuous. his father, and whom he has called M. Aneus Paulus Petrus. The epitaph, lately dug up in the ancient Christiately dug up in the ancient Christian rung thus: Recall how generously He dealt with many souls of your own acquaintance, even perhaps with some of yourselves recollect how many were cleansed from this foul leprosy of sin by His holy word and saving sacraments; but where are they all now? Some per haps have already gone to answer at the judgment seat for their ingrati-Here again we see the special honor in which the two Roman apostles were early held at Rome, Peter especially. tude : others are still left among us as Indeed, so marked was this, as Chris a parable of the extraordinary patience tianity spread at Rome, that the pagand long-suffering of a loving God. They are sick, and He still heals them; ans themselves soon got in the way of calling their sons Petrus.

The distinguished archaeologist,
Professor Ramsay, of Aberdeen, informs me that, not having seen the they are starving, and He still feeds them; they are in trouble, and He still comforts them. Yes, they are even in mortal sin, and from time to time He stone, he can not positively assign it a date. It may possibly, he says, be as late as 170, but not improbably be as early as A. D. 100. The earlier date, cleanses them. But, ch! ungrateful how long is God to be tempted? It stands to reason, it cannot but have an I should say, seems the more probable, end. Put it to yourselves, is there any I should say, seems the intimate connection on account of the intimate connection sin or vice you have less patience with still seen as subsisting between memstill seen as subsisting between members of the Annaean household and the ness for favors and kindnesses re-ceived? No, brethren, there is no memories of the two great Roman apostles, a connection which would vice that so incenses us, no sin find so hard to condone, because it is an abuse naturally not very long remain so of that which is highest and noblest in These facts alone, in their combined

as our love. effect, seem enough to give a moral certainty that Peter, no less than Paul, Indeed, brethren, if all of God's creatures owe Him a debt of gratitude, if everything created should praise the Lord, oh! how much more does this obligation fall on us, for we who are children of the faith are His debtors unto death with sin, He is ready to heal them as He did the lepers in to day's Gospel; when weary with day's Gospel; when weary with the cares of life, He is ready to refresh us; when tempted beyond our strength, He is faithful to us and what does He ask in return? Listen, to day, to His live; and if Jesus be not thy friend above all, thou wilt be exceedingly lament and harden not your hearts:

There is no one to return thanks." Be generous, then, henceforth in your thanks to God, for He loves and vill reward those who are grateful for all He has done for them.

WHOM WILL THE NEW LAW

For a certainty the Jesuits will be

among the first struck, they and

the Assumptionists having been es pecially aimed at. Every Jesuit com

munity will be disbanded. The Paris

one of the Rue de Sevres, with its

pretty church will cease, for the mo

ment at any rate, to be an active re-ligious centre. There the Rev. Pere

Leroy will no longer give his confer

ences, upholding in simple and sub

lime language the hidden meaning of the gospel. There the Rev. Pere

in his modest parlor and thence give

impetus to different religious move-

ments. But the most prominent think

ers and preachers of the Society of

Jesus will not, it is believed, all leave

France. Some will probably remain scattered and hidden for a time.

There is nothing to prevent one here

and there from being, for preaching

purposes, incorporated in a body of parochial clergy. Though Jesuits are

to the front in the present persecution

of the Orders and Congregations, ob-

lates, Marists, and others are under

no delusion as to what may await them

any minute. The Rav. Pere Thiriet,

will no longer receive visitors

Of all therefore that are dear to thee FIRST STRIKE?

et Jesus always be thy special beloved. Let all things be loved for Jesus sake, but Jesus for His own sake. Jesus Christ alone is singularly to be

lived, taught, suffered, and is buried

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

Familiar Friendship With Jesus.

sad and desolate.

fend Jesus.

Without a friend thou canst not well

Thou actest, then, foolishly, if thou

We ought rather to choose to have

the whole world against us than to of

puttest thy trust or rejoicest in any

loved, Who; alone is found good and faithful above all friends. For Him and in Him let both friends

and enemies be dear to thee; and for all these must thou pray to Him, that We have but one letter of the first al may know and love Him. Neither desire to be singularly praised or beloved; for this belongs to

God alone, who hath none like to Him

self. EXTERIOR PRACTICES OF PIETY.

The following is taken from Fr. unenwald's Translation of the Frunenwald's Spiritual Letters of the Ven Liber-

mann: It should be our care and occupation to establish the reign of God in our ouls and to approach Him with all the love and tenderness and fervor of our hearts. The most efficacious means is certainly the practice of medtation and of interior self denial. We should make it cur serious occupation to give up the natural desires and affections of our heart as well as our own will. We should endeavor, just as earnestly, to relinquish all the movements of self love and to acquire

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L. GOLDMAN.

Director of the Chaplains of the Church

of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre, writing the other day to a friend, and

alluding to the splendid religious fes-

tivities that had been taking place at

the national basilica during the month of June, added: "But our joy is

secution awaits us."-Catholic Times.

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Only the few become rich by a stroke of luck. Most successful people have

become so by practising economy and saving the surplus. The habit of saving, persistently practiced, soon be comes settled thrift. Saving is hard with most people-at

first. It is hard to find a surplus when wages are small and wants many. Unless you can get it into the bank right away, the money burns holes in your pocket. You miss it, but you don't know where it went.

To make saving easy use the box.
It will take what you ean spare—a cent or a nickel or a dime at a time until there is enough to deposit in bank or you have time to go to bank. It will serve you when the saving impulse is upon you and protect your savings-even from yourself when you begin to weaken.

begin to weaken.

To get the good of the box, you must give it a chance. Place it in plain sight—on the mantel shelf in the living room or on the bureau in your bed room. If you have a coin you don't really need to use, drop it in the slot. Repeat this operation at inter-vals—the oftener, the better.

Most banks pay interest upon sav-ings accounts. They welcome small savings accounts.

Money at interest works three shifts a day-Sundays and holidays, too. The more you add to it the better it works and the more it earns for you. Money in bank is more than money

it is character. The boy with a bank account is seldom out of work. His thrift is recognized. It makes him a good workman. If a boy is to be selected for promotion, the boy with a bank account is apt to be chosen. He is looked upon as a reliable boy. He makes a good citizen. - The American

Wagner's Dog.

A strong sense of justice or a strong love for animals must have actuated Richard Wagner, to judge by the stories told of him in the "Staats-Zeitung" by Auguste Wilhelmi, the celebrated violinist. The Literary Digest translates the stories.

Any one who wished to enter the narrow circle of Wagner's friends, says the writer, was compelled to earn that privilege by adopting a superannuated

dog or a crippled canary. I was present when the young Countess Arnim was conducted into the Home for Incurables," in which he kept a collection of aged and infirm animals for distribution among hi frieuds. After making her selection among the inmates, the Countess had to sign a paper in which she promise to take the best possible care of the animal as long as it should live, an this as a return for the services ren

dered to mankind by animals.

The last time I was in Baireus Wagner was hard at work on "Trista Isolde" One day as we wer walking together in silence-for eve on a stroll his guests seldom ventur to interrupt the current of his though

-he suddenly stopped and exclaim angrily: "Look! Look there!" He pointed to a boy who was faste ing a string about a large stone. I other end of the string was tied to dog's leg. Wagner hastened up to the string was tied to dog's leg. lad and demanded what he was doin

"Going to drown the dog," said "Because he is old and no go He's half blind.

"How long have you had him asked Wagner. "About ten years as a house de He used to draw milk and vegeta

to market," was the response.
"So!" exclaimed Wagner. now you won't give this faithful vant food and lodging in his old a Shame on you!' "No; we can't be bothered wi

sick old dog," answered the yokel, ceeding with his executioner's w Then Wagner seized his arm said: "Here is a thaler (about se ty-one cents) I will buy the Take yourself off, and remember you were about to do something sh

ful. A beast feels the sting of ing tude as keenly as a man. The boy went off, blushing a but carefully pocketing the coin the dog, attempting to follow, driven back. Wagner then trie coax the dog to stay with us, but stooped to stroke him the beast b uttered a cry of pain, and I raise cane to chastise the snarling b

But Wagner stopped me. Would you punish him for true to his old master?" he asked He bandaged the injured lim strange to relate, when he m second attempt to caress the do animal, as if conscious of his fau anxious to make amends, lick

hand that stroked him. From moment Karo, who under Wa care soon presented a respectat pearance, was constantly at his n Wagner could not use his right

for two weeks, and his work seriously, but no one ever her atter a word of complaint, although The doctor next morning was de-

lighted with his patient's ready ac quiescence—he had not expected it—

and together they searched the "want" columns of the daily newspapers. After

a number of disappointments the very

thing was found, a position as all

round man on a Long Island farm not

It would be too long a story to tell

of his varied experiences-how he in-

gratiated himself with the farmer's

pretty daughters who had taken board

with his employers for the summer

The Uses of Adversity.

Ex President Grover Cleveland of

"No young man should wistfully

their possession by adverse surround-

that absolutely and unrelentingly close

the door upon him. If he be infirm in

resolution, deficient in self-reliant per-

severance, lacking in courageous ambition or generally weak in disposition,

he should cease the contemplation of a

high career and fix his eye on some-

joyous thrill that gives the signal for a

"It must be admitted that, after full

recognition of the honor due to those

where, by keen contest with adversity,

the power of will and the vigor of self

dulgence in tranquility and comfort.

not be better concluded than by a few

words suggestive of the kind of success

most worthy of struggle and effort.

The best quality of success is not often-

est found in relationship with affairs ordinarily considered the most practical and material. The strife to put one's

self in the way of acquiring a fortune,

and gaining popular praise and adula

tion, or power, or even fame, involve

heroism of the struggle. The young man who engages in the fight with

difficulties for the purpose of acquir

ing riches may become a new and im-

portant recruit in the busy forces that create and increase the vast volume of

the world's progress and greatness; he

may be charitable and may devote a

fair share of his wealth to the amelior-

ation of distress and the relief of desti-

tution, and his career may fittingly

illustrate the helpful needs of advers

ity. These things are by no means to

be depreciated.
"But the young man who enters
upon the contest for the sole purpose of

fitting himself for a life that will be

of victory an increased opportunity for

and mental atmosphere, will achieve a

career free from any taint of selfishness

and whose grandeur will shine as a

bright light guiding those who seek

Summer Helps to Cure Catarrh and

Bronchitis.

The consideration of our topic can

have broken away from tempta

confident rush against them.

veloped.

fied.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Thrifty Little Box. Just a little box. Say four inches long, two inches wide, three inches deep. A locked door in front, a slot in the top. a handle to carry it by.

Just a little box—but it can do great

It can make you economical, forehand, thrifty. It can lessen the evils of sickness or loss of work. It may sometimes even prevent them. It can help you to get ahead in the world. It can help you to save money. It means education, a good start in life.

Oaly the few become rich by a stroke of luck. Most successful people have become so by practising economy and saving the surplus. The habit of saving, persistently practiced, soon be s settled thrift.

Saving is hard with most people-at first. It is hard to find a surplus when wages are small and wants many. Unless you can get it into the bank right away, the money burns holes in your pocket. You miss it, but you don't know where it went.

To make saving easy use the box.
It will take what you can spare—a cent or a nickel or a dime at a timeuntil there is enough to deposit in bank or you have time to go to bank. It will serve you when the saving impulse is upon you and protect your savings-even from yourself when you

begin to weaken. To get the good of the box, you must give it a chance. Place it in plain sight—on the mantel shelf in the living room or on the bureau in your If you have a coin you hed room. don't really need to use, drop it in the slot. Repeat this operation at inter-vals—the oftener, the better.

Most banks pay interest upon savings accounts. They welcome small savings accounts.

Money at interest works three shifts day-Sundays and holidays, too. The more you add to it the better it works and the more it earns for you.

Money in bank is more than money it is character. The boy with a bank account is seldom out of work. His thrift is recognized. It makes him a good workman. If a boy is to be selected for promotion, the boy with a bank account is apt to be chosen. He is looked upon as a reliable boy. He makes a good citizen. - The American

Wagner's Dog.

A strong sense of justice or a strong love for animals must have actuated Richard Wagner, to judge by the stories told of him in the "Staatsby Augusta Wilhelmi, the Zeitung' celebrated violinist. The Literary Digest translates the stories.

Any one who wished to enter the narrow circle of Wagner's friends, says the writer, was compelled to earn that privilege by adopting a superannuated dog or a crippled canary.

I was present when the young Countess Arnim was conducted into the "Home for Incurables," in which he kept a collection of aged and infirm animals for distribution among his After making her selection among the inmates, the Countess had to sign a paper in which she promised to take the best possible care of the animal as long as it should live, and this as a return for the services ren-

dered to mankind by animals. The last time I was in Baircuth Wagner was hard at work on "Tristan Isolde" One day as we were walking together in silence-for even on a stroll his guests seldom ventured to interrupt the current of his thoughts

—he Juddenly stopped and exclaimed angrily: "Look! Look there!"

He pointed to a boy who was fasten. ing a string about a large stone. The other end of the string was tied to a dog's leg. Wagner hastened up to the ideal. lad and demanded what he was doing. "Going to drown the dog," said the

"Because he is old and no good. He's half blind.' "How long have you had him?"

asked Wagner.
"About ten years as a house dog. He used to draw milk and vegetables

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to market," was the response.
"So!" exclaimed Wagner. "And now you won't give this faithful servant food and lodging in his old age.

Shame on you !" "No; we can't be bothered with a sick old dog," answered the yokel, pro-

ceeding with his executioner's work.

Then Wagner seized his arm and said: "Here is a thaler (about seven. ty-one cents) I will buy the dog. Take yourself off, and remember that you were about to do something shame-ful. A beast feels the sting of ingratitude as keenly as a man.

The boy went off, blushing a little, but carefully pocketing the coin, and the dog, attempting to follow, was driven back. Wagner then tried to coax the dog to stay with us, but as he stooped to stroke him the beast bit his hand. Wagner turned pale and hand. Wagner turned pale and uttered a cry of pain, and I raised my cane to chastise the snarling brute.

But Wagner stopped me.
"Would you punish him for being true to his old master?" he asked. He bandaged the injured limb and, Strange to relate, when he made a second attempt to caress the dog, the animal, as if conscious of his fault and anxious to make amends, licked the hand that stroked him. From that moment Karo, who under Wagner's

pearance, was constantly at his master's Wagner could not use his right hand for two weeks, and his work suffered seriously, but no one ever heard him atter a word of complaint, although he made of the right metal."

care soon presented a respectable ap-

was usually impatient of the slightest annoyance or interruption.

Aunt Eila. Once there was a little boy in a far away city who loved music. Harry was his name. He was a bright lad, had a merry nature and a quick tem per. A stout fist in defence of a boy knocked down, and equally prompt in asserting his own rights. He was an only child and lived with his widowed mother, helping as he could in and about his home. They were kept busy about his home. They were kept busy thinking how to meet their daily

At school Harry generally lead the marches and the songs, because of his quick ear and love of music. From his

infancy he was a musician. One very warm summer about three years ago Harry and his mother were invited to join a party of friends in camping out for a week on the shores of Lake Michigan. They packed their simple effects and with content in their hearts were soon on their way with

Every morning, early, Harry and his boy friends were up and doing, some fishing, some climbing the trees, city; all the great mechants, great Harry always imitating the singing of the different birds. Sometimes it of banks and railroads, sections, seemed as though the birds were dependent of the birds. ceived as he meant they should be, and from far away in the woods, he could boys jumped into it and rowed off in So busy were they in tryfine style. So busy were they in try-ing their strength and skill, taking turns at the oars that they never nocame down and the boys were fright-

bute when called upon. At last it came to Harry's turn, who was only ten years old and naturally quite timid. After some encouragement from his comparatively poor men. mother he sang out in a clear tone that sweet little hymn of Mrs. Heaman's so well known to every Catholic child:

"Ave Sauctissima; we lift our souls to thee Ora pro nobis; 'tis night fall on the sea. Watch us while shadows lie Far o'er the waters spread; Hear the heart's lonely sigh, Thine too hath bled."

The full rich voice rang out with as much ease as the warbling of a bird. Every one in the boat was surprised, except his mother. When the boat returned to the shore the party found a lady waiting for them. She anxiously inquired who was the singer. On being told she sald "God has gifted you with a voice of most unusual sweetness. Now don't be vain, it is only lent to you for some good pur-

From that day forward the lady took deep interest in Harry's welfare. By dint of perseverance, practice and hard work he is now a phenomen al contraito singer. Harry is still a typical boy and loves his game of marbles, which he finds very hard to leave for voice culture, but he loves

his mother better. He is now thicteen years old and fills a prominent place in church and concert work.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Whatever you want to be, keep before you as you kept the model in your

He always wins who sides with God.
To him no chance is lost;
God's will is sweetest to him when
It triumphs at his cost.

All that God blesses is our good, And unblest good is ill; And all is right that seems most wrong, If it be His sweet will!

When obstacles and trials seem Like prison walls to be, I do the little I can do, And leave the rest to thee.

I have no cares, O blessed will!
For all my cares are thine:
I live in triumph, Lord, for Thou
Hast made Thy triumphs mine.
—Faber.

A Temptation.

At a gay party one night last win-ter, claret punch was served. One young man declined it. Several of his neighbors rallied him on his abstemiousness. Still he refused to drink. Then the daughter of the house, in honor of whose birthday the entertainment was given, exclaimed : make him take it!"

So she filled a glass and presented it to him herself, saying: "Drink it for me " No, thank you !" he replied .

"Now do!" she urged him, "as a favor to me on my birthday." "Please don't press me," he said, as I have made a promise not to

drink."

"Oh, do," came from some one on the right. "A little wine won't hurt you," said some one on the left.
"This doesn't count," chimed in some

Still he refused, embarrassed but

After the party the head of the house

said to the daughter:
"Why did you persist in asking
Fred to take the punch? Don't you know that his father fills a drunkard's grave and that over the corpse the lad was made by his mother to vow never to taste a drop of intoxicating drink? He is the most agreeable young man I know, and he must have had a hard battle to keep his word to-night. Thank God that he remained the victor ! I would not have had you to be the means to make him break his

promise for all the world !" There were tears in the eyes of the girl as she answered : " If I had only known, I would not have asked him. O, I'm so sorry !"

The Show for the Poor Man's Son. Some people say that the poor doesn't stand any show, man's boy

remarked U S. Congressman Dolliver, at incoln Park, as reported by the Jewell Rapublican, which continues as fol-"There never was a worse mistake, Mr. Dolliver said. He had himself

the United States is the author of this city; all the great mechants, great authors, editors physicians, presidents article of banks and railroads, statesmen, look ahead at the bright awards of a grand career and allow himself to be name well know in the city of New prevented from entering the race for York, and cut of the whole lot only hear a faint response to his call. A one had been born in the city. The certain brown boat on the shore was a rest had walked in from the rural disings. Of course, there may be con-ditions of his own mind or character great delight to the children. One tricts. The poor man's son, Dolliver morning they pushed it off and the says, is the only one that has any The son of the rich man never did and never will have an equal chance. The reason is easy to find. There can be no high attainment ticed the wind had freshened and soon without great effort, toll and self-debegan to blow a stiff breeze. The rain nial. Whatever simply floats, floats down stream. It is only the live things that work up the stream. The may bring to such a man contentment, ened out of their wits, but luckily no worse befell them. Oh! how glad they were when they pulled into shore, nor did they ever venture out so far again.

The last evening of the camping out party was warm and soft. About twill the last like bet nexty was warm and soft. About twill the last like bet nexty was ward and collections of the camping out of the stream. The but neither ease nor adversity will make him great. To those who are lover the field passes him by.

It is given to such a man contentment, but neither ease nor adversity will make him great. To those who are lover to sor high, as they oreast the keen wind of advertices. light a jolly boat party was made up and they rowed a short distance. All dent of the United States. Dolliver more exhibitating and stimulating were in good humor. Sea songs were says he has himself examined the will than to see threatening circumstances in order and each one had to contriof George Washington, and according gathering in their path, and to feel the to Washington's own estimate he was worth at the time of his death a million dollars. All the other presidents were If you have a boy and \$100 000, Dolliver advised, keep them apart. It will be better for

> How One Man Got Back His Health. "There are no two ways about it, Jack," said the doctor, a fellow student, and intimate friend of the patient, "it will be suicidal to go back that deak work of yours. If you do your life will not be worth a year's What you need is at least purchase. six months of out of door life."

both of them

"It is all very well to tell me that," fretfully answered the invalid, a tall, gaunt, good looking young fellow, who was all too slowly recovering from gether with the constant goading of a severe attack of typhoid fever, "but where is the money to come from? I realize the situation, but to give advice of that kind to a fellow who lives from hand to mouth with his pen is useless. I can't do it, that is all there

about it."
"Where there's a will there's a way,"
"Hearily." returned the doctor, cheerily. have an idea, and if you are the man I take you for, you will seize any chance to regain your health and strength that may be offered to you. Ta, ta; I will see you this evening -and the healthy young man, full of the energy of living, left, for the time being, his sick comrake, who had been flung by the wayside and was so weak depressed and morbid that he felt ready to cry like a woman.

copybook in childhood, the image of the beautiful, completely attained the beautiful, completely attained the control of the c But he was better ; decidedly better. watching the trees bud and the grass grow, hope returned, and he almost forgot his weakness. It was when he got back to his dingy little rooms and saw the now hated implements of his craft, the old worn inkstand and tray of pens and pencils, that his courage deserted him ane he realized his hopeless condition.

"Tom is right!" he exclaimed to himself in utter dejection, "I cannot work; to beg I am ashamed. What am I to do?" And then, as if in answer came a note from the young doc-tor. "I have a call that will prevent me from looking in on you to night, it ran, "so I will write you what I useful and valuable to others, who have been thinking of. You must loves success only as a means of doing take a situation in the country; be a good and who sees as the pleasant fruit ant, anything that will keep you leading his fellow man to a higher working out of doors for the next half handy man,' a truck farmer's year. Pick up your courage, man, and put your pride in your pocket, and please God we will have you well and hearty by next winter."

Oldly enough the idea pleased the self-sacrificing human virtue and maksick man instead of repelling him; he seemed to smell the moist earth, to see seemed to smell the moist earth, to see the green things growing that he himself had planted, and to feel the entire rest to his weary brain that he so much

craved.

"By Jove, I'll do it!" he exclaimed with sudden hope. "It's the plank that Tom has pushed out to save me from the deep waters. I'd be a fool to reject it. Besides, it may be an interesting experience that I can make 'copy' of later on, who knows? It is as a useful man that I would shine, I take it. I begin to feel any number of undeveloped talents in that direction. I'm a fair carpenter, I've hunted for eggs enough times in the country.

Bronchitts.

Sunshine, evenness of temperature, outdoor life, together with freedom from recurrence of colds which winter excites, is a great boon to victims of Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Hay Fever. Fortify these blessings by and Hay Fever. Fortify thes The daughter of the house turned away from him in displeasure and some of the others present murmured at his obstinacy, when the head of the house, who had become aware of the incident, joined the group and said:

"I admire your grit, Fred; you are made of the right metal."

I'm a fair carpenter, I've hunted for eggs enough times in the country when I was a boy to say that I have had something to do with hens, and I know something to do with hens, and I know aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine, can certainly rake, and dig, too, as I can certainly rake, and dig, too, as I soon as I am strong enough, and I flatter myself I have adaptability.

THE WAY TO HEAR SERMONS

Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, speaks of the duty of Catho-lies attending those services of the Church at which sermons and instructions are given :

"It is with much regret," writes the Bishop, "we often hear it remarked how many there are who do not attend the sermons and instructions given in our churches and while such people are careful to hear holy Mass on Sunfamily and rendered numberless little days and holy days they are seldom to services to the widow and her two be seen at the principal Mass in the morning or in the evening service when sermons or instructions are given how the farmer, through an odd train People who thus habitually of circumstances finally discovered his hemselves must, we think, forget that incognito, and the consequences that ensued. Suffice it to say that the docit is a duty to hear the Word of God. and evidently do not realize the harm tor's prediction was abundantly verithey are doing to their souls by neg In early October no one would lecting this important duty. Always have recognized the splendidly healthy looking young fellow in the conventional garb of a well dressed man as the despondent invalid of —— Square his own word, but the Word of God who felt that life was not worth the heareth you, heareth Me.' (Luke x.,

> "Be careful never to show contempt because he speaks in a homely, simple much good at the greatest sermon of the most accomplished orator. Apply what is said to yourselves and do not by the preacher, thank God and pray that you may never fall into them. higher degree.

> "A Man's a Man For a' That."

tions of ease, the banner for the most The public should bear in mind that Dr. valuable accomplishments in the field The public should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints. of the world's activity must be awarded to the graduates of the hard school reliant persistency are trained and de-This proposition is justified

and bronemal complaints.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.— C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Mr. Chas. A. Smith. Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her."

Mr. T. I. Haras, Calumbus, Ohio, writes. not only by the prepondering number of those graduates among those who give push and movement to great enterprises and direct and regulate the currents of the world's business, but by the further fact that the momentum of effort gained by hard training, tonecessity, impel such graduates to a

long continuance of work, an assiduous interest in the participation in the affairs of life and lively anxiety for their extension and betterment. It must be conceded that these give a better guaranly of usefulness than is promised by the success attained without rugged contest and which constantly invites in-



And all Forms of Itching, Scaly Humours are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Complete Treatment, consisting of CU-TICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuti-cle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.
A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure
the most torturing, disfiguring, itching,
burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and
pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours,
when all else fails.
Millions of People Use Cutteura Soap,
assisted by Cutteura Ointment, for beautifying
the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and stopping

bear in mind when listening to a sermon that the preacher is not preaching L'sten, then, attentively and respectfully, for it is God Who is speaking to you through the preacher—' He that

for the preacher, because perhaps he is not what the world calls an orator or manner. The sermon that pleases the ear is not always the one that touches the heart. The simplest sermon ever preached by the most indifferent preacher is capable of doing as think that it is intended for others. If yon are free from the sins pointed out you already practice the virtues rething lower and less difficult. Ease commended, encourage yourselves to persevere and to practise them in a still

> Even if he has corns on both feet. But he is a stronger, happier and wiser man if he uses Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and gets rid of the unsightly corns, painlessly and at once. Tired Mothers.

Tired Mothers.

It's hard work to take care of children and to cock, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides. It makes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day and yet there is much working overtime.

Hood's Sarsaparilla helps tired mothers in many ways—it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite, and assures restful sleep.

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, write I have been afflicted for some time wit "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaints, and find Par-melee's Pills the best medicine for these dis-eases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Gelatine Coated, and rolled in the Flour of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste.



CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Peals, McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White PINE TIMBER in the following townships in the DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, namely:—The Townships of Graniam (part), HART, CARTIER, LEVACK, JARVIS, ANDERSON, CHESLEY, GILLMOR, WHITMAN, CURTIS and RUTHERFORD (part), and certain areas between the Pigeon River and the ARROW RIVER waters in the District of THUNDER BAX, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on UNIVERSAL STATES OF THE STATE OF TH

all kinds of timber.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be farnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Landra Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Makie and Pokr-ARTHUK.

E. J. DAVIS.

Commissioner Crown Lands,

Commissions

Commi



SURPRISE SOAP Is a Pure, Hard, Solid Soap.

mical in wearing quali-Most satisfactory in results.
Gives the whitest clothes,
clean and sweet.
You make the best bargain in
oap when you buy

SURPRISE



MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life Head Office, WATERLOO, ONT.

\$29,500,000 \$5,000,000

Reserve held on 4 and 31 per cent. Tables. Every desirable kind of policy issued.

A Company of Policyholders. By Policy holders,

POLICY IN IT PAYS For Policy-holders.

Geo. Wegenast, W. H. Riddell, Manager. For Policy-holders.



A "JEW HOUSE CRUCIFIX."

Church Authorities Caution Catholics Not to Buy Certain Symbol - Condemned by the Holy See.

Indignation has been caused among the clergy and laymen of the Catholic church over a cross bearing the figure of the Virgin which has been affered for sale by a Chicago firm. It is called the "Cross of the Immaculate Conseption," and was placed on the mar-

ceptice," and was placed on the market about two months ago.

It met with a ready sale until one of them fell into the hands of Cardinal Martinelli, who, it is said, promptly forwarded it to the Pope. The cross was at once condemned by the Holy See and the fact has just become known that Catholics are cautioned not to purchase it. The technical fault in it is that the Virgin Mary shown upon it, which is against all teachings of the Catholic Church. The only figure Catholic Church. The only figure which should appear on the emblem is

The article was put on the market Church goods, about two months ago and had a large sale. Father Fagan of Milwaukee says:

Father Fagan of Milwaukee says:

A Chicago firm composed of Jews
has attempted to impose upon our
faith. The symbol, as I understand
it, represents the Virgin suffering
upon the cross, a thing which has no
foundation in the creed of our Church. The Son suffered upon the cross, but why should they represent the mother there also, when she died a natural death? This 'Cross of the Immacu-late Conception,' as it is called, receives no recognition from the Church."

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin, the Right Rev. Abbot Dom Grea, C. R. I. C., and the Very Rev. Dom Benoit, C. R. I. C., visited the parish of St. Claude recently. During his visit His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of children, and he also blessed the large statue of St. Claude, which is to be placed above the High Altar.

The Rev. Father Etienne, C. R. I. C., who was until recently the Master of Novices at the Monastery of Notre Dame de Lourdes, has succeeded the Very Rev. Dom Augustine, C. R. I. C., as Prior of St. Alphonne, Man. The Very Rev. Dom Augustine, C. R. I. Quebec.

Quebec.

The Rev. Father Meur, C. R. I. C., has been appointed the sub-prior of the monastery at Notre Dame de Lourdes. The Rev. Father still retains the charge of the parish of the Sacred Heart, Treherne.

The Rev. Father Joseph Piccott, C. R. I. C., formerly of St. Alphonse, has arrived and will take up his new duties as Master of Novices at co.

Dn Sunday, the Feast of St. Dominic, the year Father Jean, C R I. C., was the celeant of the High Mass. The Rev. Father autr. C., R. I. C., preached in French and in sur. C., R. I. C.,

Knglish.

Mr. Joseph Bernier, M. P. P., of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, visited Lourdes for a few days recently on legal business. Mr. Bernier is the editor of the French Catholic paper of this province, Le Manitoba.

A DESERVING WORK OF CHAR-

Prince Albert, Saek. N. W. T. Aug. 7.1901.

Rev. and dear Father.—In this vicariate there is a colony of some two thousand Galicians who are in the greatest danger of losing the faith. Even now a general novement of apostasy has aiready begy at Although in poverty ourselves we now the property of do something for God and those poor soils. At present a small cotton tent serves us as chapel and house. We must needs have a church before next winter, otherwes a seek and the forenext winter, otherwes a schismatic church in the autum. Simild they succeed in this design before we have a Catholic church built there is may come for a catholic church of God. It is the stream ignorance of the poor people that except the see fears. The children are growing up without the least knowledge of God. The people come to Mass and to receive the sacraments in a garb far from decent. However, their mode of dress and other strange customs seem in no way to conflict with their strange ideas of Christian modesty.

Cadident, therefore, that God will reward you and render your own parish or work more prosperous for any aid you may extend to Prince Albert, Sask. N. W. T. Aug. 7.1901.

ideas of Christian modesty.
Codfident, therefore, that God will reward you and render your own parish or work more prosperous for any aid you may extend to these needy ones. I earnestly implore your help to erect a humble temple for the glory of God and their salvation. Mass-intentions, or any gift, be it ever so small shall always be received gratefully. Please state carefully that any contribution you may send is for the Church of our Lady of Mt. Carmel.
Assuring you, Rev. Father, that all benefactors shall ever share largely in my prayers and sacrifices and be daily remembered in the Holy Mass.

LOMBARDO PALADINO

THE LATE MR. D. REGAN.

A Successful Canadian.

VERY REV. DR. CONSTAN-TINEAU AT THE CATHEDRAL.

THEAU AT THE CARTAIDRAL.

Very lev. Father Constantineau, B. D. O. On the banks of the University of Octawa, special and the serious of the University of Octawa, special and the serious referring particularly to the Assumption of Our Lody, the selementy of windown the serious referring particularly to the Assumption of Our Lody, the selementy of windown the serious referring particularly to the Assumption of Our Lody, the selementy of windown the serious referring particularly to the Assumption of Our Lody, the selementy of windown the serious referring particularly to the Assumption of Our Lody, the selementy of the through miles of fertile farm lands and green feet form of speech, or for any women of the control of the serious of the thines that Almighty do has done for Mary. Our Bissen, the control of the serious of the thines that Almighty to has done for Mary. Our Bissen, the serious reference of the thines that Almighty to have the Lord. Continuing the Lo

and soul, into Heaven and seated at the right hand of Jesus, where she will remain for all etentity. Jesus and Mary—Son and motherbound together by the tenderest and most enduring of ties! Who will dare separate them? If any should have rone sfar, let hearts such as ours protest against such a sacrilege as an outrage on the infallible teachings of the Church of God. Down throughout the ages Mary was spoken of by the prophets. And when in the course of time God desired to visit His people He came into the world through Marv. He was tenderly carried in her arms in His infancy, and grew into youth and manhood under her loving care. Later on if His part seemed to be separate, Mary had ever in His life the largest share. None knew Him as she did, for she alone was His Mother. As in life so in death. Mary participated in the bitterest of His death agony. At the foot of the Cross the sword prophecied by Simeon pierced her heart. Again on the dry of His Ascension when the clouds of Mount Olivet hid Him from sight Marv received Hill last look of love. Jesus and Mary are so inseparable that one cannot love the Sen without at the same time honoring the Mother. Through the maternal Heart of Mary we can learn the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Lei us, therefore said the rev. speaker, always honor Mary, since God Himself so honored her. Let us have recourse to her intercession. Is Mary worthy of our honor, for what honor that man could give her would equal the honor God Himself so honored her. Let us have receurse to her intercession. Is Mary worthy of our honor, for what honor that man could give her would equal the honor God. We do not worship her. We only ask her to intercede for us and ob' ain our requests. Seated at the right hand of her Divine Son what look of hers will fail to touch His Heart! Now, continued the Very Rev preacher, we have seen that Mary has the power to help us, asked, further, is she willing to assist us in our needs? In answer to this query Father Con a saintineau paid a beautiful and touchin tributes to th

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Fraternally yours in Jesus and Mary. W. BRUCK, O. M. I.

MARRIAGE.

LOMBARDO FALADINO.

Mr. Gaetano Lombardo and Miss Angelina (Lena) Paladino were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Monday morning, August 19th at 7:30. The nuptial ecremony was performed at the Cathedral, by Rev. J, T. Aylward, who also celebrated the Mass which followd. A large number of friends and well-wishers of the contracting parties assisted at the Mass. The bride was prettily attred in a grey traveling suit, with black picture hat; whilst her sister, Miss Mary Paladdo, and served the spidesmaid, was similarly dessend. Mr. Francis Lombardo performed the office of groomsman for his brother. The young couple are very popular, and good wishes without unuber are theirs that their wedded life, so happily begun, may be freught with every blessing.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of the Diocese of London held their annual Teachers' Institute during the course of the past week. Members of the Community at the Colornear St. J. Latta, principal of the Colornear et school:

"The elements of the science of education and their application to the art of teaching:" "the art of study as an instrument to be acquired by the student through the proper adjustment of the relations of teacher and pupils;" "rational methods and co-operation as a means of eliminating the present defects of class teaching;" "co-relation in English illustrated by the inductive methods of teaching grammar, the logical structure of the English paragraph, the ethical element in literature;" "The use of apparatus and form study in teaching mathematical geography; "imitation, practice, and proper models in learning to write a language;" arithmetic under the following sub-division: (a) The psychology of numbers; (b) The development of the annual the subject and gives rise to the operations of annual ties." The application of these principles illustrated in teaching decimals and annual ties." At a recent meeting of the License Commissioners of London, the following resolution was credered to be entered in the minutes:

"The Board of License Commissioners wish to express their sorrow in the loss they have suralned by the death of their late chairman, Mr. D. Regan, who had been a member of the board twenty five years, and chairman twenty years of that time. During all that period he has been fearless and conscientious in the discharge of the duties pertaining to the position and has brought to bear on the many troublesome questions involved, a mature and evenly balanced judgment, which will be difficult to replace. The Board feels that in his death they not only lose a personal friend, but that the community has lost a most useful and capable official."

We learn from the Chicago papers that Mr. Armand F. Teefy, a graduate of the Toronto University, and son of M. Teefy, Eq., P. M. of Richmond Hill, has resigned his post of Assistant Corporation Counsel. For the past four years Mr. Teefy has had charge of the special assessment work in Chicago and now intends to take up private practice. He stands in the front rank amongst the lawyers of that city and in this new departure he will doubtless meet with abundant success.

Then I said to my heart; "Come home with me, beloved; there is but one home for us all. When we find—in proportion as each of us finds that home, shall we be gardens of delight to each other—little chambers of rest—galleries of pictures—wells of water."—George MacDonald

ciples illustrated in teaching decimals and annuities."

Mr. Latta ably discussed the following:
"The image in relation to Drawing," "aims and methods in the study of drawing;" "a systematic, graded course of drawing for the Public schools;" "drawing co-related with other school studies;" drawing as an aid in developing scurate concepts in physical geography." "Object, memory and perspective drawing, and the function of teacher and pupil in relation to these divisions."

At the close of the session the lecturers thanked the teachers for the interest they had shown and the attention they had given. The very fact that so large a number were assembled, told their appreciation of the importance of the work of education and their desire to further its interests in the future. It sometimes happens that a sweet and gentle person comes to the evening of life unembitter ed by experience, however afflicting that experience may have been, and able to contemplate the Past with serenity, the Present with tolerance if not with a sympathy, and the Future with resignation and patient hope.

THE CONVENT AT POINTE AUX

were passed.
With the Sisters and a number of the pupils who are remaining at the convent for the vacation, I spent the evening in the playground. This is a beautiful grove of maples, provided with numerous swings and rustic seats and sloping down to the river, of which it commands a splendid view. As I sat there in the gathering shadows, I saw the dear faces around me and heard the merry voices of the children as in a dream, and later, when I went up to the dormitory, with its rows of pretty beds and its exquisitely neat appointments, I could have fancied myself a child again, with the difference that in the old days my dreams were all of the future, of the glorious success and happiness it held in store, while now, as I lay on the little, white curtained bed, watch ing the moonlight over the water, my mind was busy with memories of the past. Such is life!

On Sunday morning we attended High Mass

was busy with memories of the past. Such is life!
On Sunday morning we attended High Mass in the quains old stone church which during atmost two centuries has borne the storm and the stress of time.

In the afternoon I bade a reluctant farewell to the dear teachers and friends whom for so many years I had not seen, and returned to the city, carrying with me a memory picture of the old homs nestling among the maples, with the Sunday stillness, like the peace of God, brooding about it.

M. I. W.

VERY REV. H. A. CONSTANTIN-EAU'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.

Winnipeg Free Press, Aug. 10, 1901.

Winnipez Free Press, Aug. 10, 1901.

Rev. H. A. Constantineau, O. M. I., rector of Ottawa University, was in the city, a guest of Mrs. Alex. Mclatyre, Kennedy street, yesterday. The Reverend Father has just returned from a trip through Western Canada. It was his first experience of Cadadian life west of Winnipeg, and 15 reconstructed a source of much pleasure to Father Costantineau. He journeyed westward about a month ago, with Rev. Father Tatin, of Paris, Vicar-General of the Oblate Fathers, and tegether they visited the different missions. Since the Mary's, where he will remain a coult of months.

Amount of months.

Amount of months.

Amount of Months. Author Tatin Albert, Edmonton, St. Albert, Kamlopa, Mission Junction and Vanceuver.

Among the places visited were Regina, Calgary Prince Albert, Edmonton, St. Albert,
Kamloops, Mission Junction and Vanceuver.
The return trip was made by the Crow's Nest
route, and stops were made at Cranbrook, Nelson, Macleod, and Lethbridge. Several Indian
mission schools were also visited, and it was
found that good work was being done.
Father Constantineau speaks in rapturous
terms of the western country, and its wonderful possibilities. He was particularly impressed with the Saskatchewan valley and the sins shall have found him out—and come what will, they must—her arms are open to receive thim on his return; her hand is read to soothe his sorrow, and her heart ready to sympathiza with his walkness. At the foot of the Cross Jean walkness. At the Cross Jean walkness. At the Cross Jean walkness. At the Cross Jean walkness, the control of the Cross Jean walkness, the control of the Cross Jean walkness, the Let us strive to tear our hearts from the transmets that bind us to earth and look to eternity. We were not made for this world, but for something greater, higher, holier, Let us resolve to lead such a life that with the blessing of God we will one day deserve to be united to Jesus and Mary in heaven.

pressed with the Saskatchewan valley and the Prince Albert district.

"There is one thing," said the reverend gentleman, in the course of a charty interview last night with a Free Press reporter "that the people in the east don't sopreciate, and that is the great benefit the C. P. R. has been in Canada. At a distance we are inclined to discredit the work, but after traversing the route, and seeing the country, I must say they have done wonders in uniting the country, as they have done by their great trans continentalline."

alline."

Alline in the city Father Constantineau was walled upon by many local graduates of the famous educational institution of which he is the head, and all were delighted to see his cheerful smile again. Father Constantineau is a great favorite with all the college students. He returned cast again last night.

Ingersoll Separate School.

Among the many Separate schools which have made so high a record at the recent Entrance Examination, that of Ingersol ranks among the first. The whole class of eight pupils passed successfully, some of them taking yery high marks. ils passed successfully, some of them taking very high marks.

The following are the names in order of merit;—Marguerite O'Neil, Lily Halter, May O'Callaghan, Minnie Hughes, May Euright, Josie O'Connor. (Annie Galbrath and Frankie O'Connor. (Annie Galbrath and Frankie Hume, equal).

The result must be most gratifying to pastor, teachers and trustees, but particularly to the pastor, Rev. Father Connolly, who has always evinced a lively interest in the schools compitted to his care. Ingersoll is to be congratulated on having two such excellent teachers. Sister Eugene in the senior and Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart in the junior department.

North Bay Separate School.

Eleven pupils from the North Bay Separate schools wrote at the entrance examination this year. Of these the following, nine in number were successful. Manie Brennan, 730; Arthur Gauthier, 700; Mamie Bourke, 641; Eva Varin, 646; Monica Mackey, 691; Edward Bunyan, 583; Kathleen Doran, 557. After the midsummer holidays there will be three normal trained teachers on the staff, and one teacher with a non-professional second class certificate. With such an able staff of teachers there is no doubt but that the North Bay Separate school in the future, as in the past will be in the front rank among the Separate schools of the Province.

St. Mary's Academy, Windsor.

St. Mary's Academy, Windsor.

St. Mary's Academy, Windsor.

In Jan. 1901, St. Mary's Academy adopted the curriculum of the Public and High schools of Ontario, and at the July examination held in the High school Windsor, the candidates presented by the academy passed without a failure. There were eight aspirants for certificates, four were of the community of the Holy Names and four were pupils of the academy. The names were, Misses Builer, Kennedy, McCauley, Pageau, Drouillard, Garr, Townsend and Tout. The eight candidates passed in the five subjects of the examination, six of whom passed with honors carrying off the lion's share out of the eight honors that came to Essex.

We congratulate the community of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary on the record of St. Mary's Academy in 1901.

M. C, K.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM BROPHEY, ST. AUGUSTINE, ONT It is our sad and painful duty to chronicite the death of the above named young man which took place on Aug. 8th, at his father's residence. St. Augustine, Ont. Deceased was no estimable and exemplary young man, faithful to his religious duties, and enjoyed the confidence and good will of the community a large. His health had been poorly for severa wars nast, and, acting on the advice of the an estimable and exemplary young man, faithful to his religious duties, and enjoyed the confidence and good will of the community at large. His health had been poorly for several years past, and, acting on the advice of the family physician and friends, he sought a more congenial climate, hoping to recover his wonted energy and strength; but his constitution had been greatly updermined and he returned home. accompatied by his brother. A severe attack of grippe last winter aggravated the malady by settling on his lungs, and, not withstanding the very best medical attendance and the loving care of his mother and members of the family, he succumbed to that dread disease, consumption. During his illness he exhibited great fortitude and patience and war resigned to the will of God. Rev. Father Hanlon ministered to his spiritual welfare, and he died with all the comforts of religion having received all the rites of the Church. The Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Murray, C. S. B., Foronto, a cousin of deceased, who also preached a very consoling and practical funeral discourse. By sides the pastor, Rev Father Hanlon, three was present in the sanctuary Rev. Sather Corroora, Teeswater. There was a large of tendance at the church, as the family well known in the neighborhood and here the body was interred. The Mass of Requiem was well rendered by the other. Miss Annie Redmond presided Mrs. Bropher we extend our heartfult condolence in their bereavement.

My his soul rest in peace!

MISS CLARA TOUPIN, ST. THOMAS. ONT.
Died, at St. Joseph's Hospite!, London, Ontario, on Thursday, August 15 the Feast of
Our Lady's Assumption. Miss Clara Toupin,
Custof Cyrey Roy. Joseph Bayard, V. G. P.
17 St. Thomas. Ontario. The remains were
brought to Mostreal, the home of her childhood, for interment, on Saturday, 17th August.
For the past twenty two years Miss Toupin
had resided with her cousin, the Vicar-General of this diocese, and in the various parishes
assigned to the Very Rev. Father during that
long period of time, her kindly heart and
willing hands were ever eagerly assisting
him in devising ways and means for the
beautifyine of God's Holy House and for the
uplifting of humanity. God alone knows the
good thus accomplished, and He alone
can give an adequate reward. Her
earthly presence will be sadly missed, but her
example will remain to spur us on to the accomplishment of God's holy will in all our daily
actions until we, too, shall be summoned to render an account of our life work.
May her soul rest in peace!

MISS KIRWAN, MALWOOD. MISS CLARA TOUPIN, ST. THOMAS. UNT.

Miss Kirwan, Malwood.

It is our sad duty to chronicie the death of Bridget Ann Kirwan, second daughter of Mrs. Ea Kirwan of Malwood, which took place on August 8th, at the early age of thirteer years and seven months. Deceased had been suffering for the past four months with inflammatory rheumatism, which developedinto heart failure. Dr. Saulter was in constant attendance during her liness, but in spite of all that medical skill and loving care could do she breathed her pure soul to her Creator fortified as she was by the holy rites of the Catholic Church. She was predeceased by her father and brother some four years ago, and still leaves her sorrowing mother and two sisters to mourn her loss. She was a general favorite with all who knew her, and will be missed by her many friends. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from her mother's residence, Malwood, to St. Isidore's church. South March, where High Mass was celebrated by the Rey Father Brownrigg, parish priest. The remains were laid in the family plot by the side of the father. The pallbearers were O'Hara, Oswald O'Mailey, Ambrose Scissons and Thomas O'Hara. May her soul rest in peace! MISS KIRWAN, MALWOOD.

C. O. F.

Provincial Chief Court Ranger, Bro. C. S. O. Boudreault has received an official notification of the institution of the new coart of Paincourt, Dover township, Kent county. This court has thirty-two charter members.

The following were the delegates from the Ottawa courts to the Supreme court's meeting in Datroit, on August 13, Messrs C. S. O. Boudreault, J. C. Reynolds, M. Quinn, A. Morel and O. A. Rocque, Rev. D. R. Macdonald, Crysler; Rev. P. J. McGuire, Hastings; W. T. Lee, Toronto; R. J. Spoor, Wolfe Island; W. J. Monaghen, Sault Sle Marie; J. A. Chisholm, Cornwall; M. F. Mogan, Toronto.

The time in which may be won the prizes offered to members in the membership competition inaugurated among the courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters of Ontario by the Provincial court, has been has been extended for another year. The active interest taken in increasing their membership is manifested by the prizes which have been donated to members of that courts of the Catholic Order since the last convention held in Pembroke on June 12th. The prizes offered are as follows: To a member securing two new members a C. O. F. gold emblem. To a member securing two new members a C. O. F. gold dendem. To a list of the winners for the month of July received from the provincial secretary. Mr. Vincent Webb, are:

Court 223, Sarnia, J. B. Dagan, gold charm

Court 613, Maidstone, Stephen Conroy (pin).
Court 613, Maidstone, John Feenan (pin).
Court 530, Rockland, Ovide Cardinal (pin).
Court 539, Rockland, Registe Charette (pin).
Court 201. Toronto, A. McC. Kerr, (gold em-

blem).
Court 499. Alexandria, J. A. J. Knot (pin).
Court 499. Alexandria, A. L. Macdonald
(pin).
Court 770. Lafontaine. D. Payment (gold
charm).
Court 770. Lafontaine, Thos. Maurice (gold Court 770, Lafontaine, Thos. Maurice (gold Court 770, Lafontaine, D. Payment, (gold

Court 495, Smith's Falls, Michael Kelly gold pin). Court 495, Smith's Falls, Edward Grondin, (gold pin).
Court 201, Toronto, A. McKerr (gold pin).
Court 201, Toronto, John Hays (gold pin).
Court 1057, Ste Anne de Prescott, Atchey
Pilon, (gold pin).
Court 1051. Ste Anne de Prescott, Joseph
Lauzon (gold pin).

Resolution of Condolence Copper Cliff, Ont., Aug. 12th, 1901

Copper Cliff, Ont. Aug. 12th, 1901.

At the last regular meeting of Copper Cliff Court, No. 925, C. O. F.; held on August 11th, 1901, the following resolutions were unanimusly adopted: That Whoreas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our late respected brother, Joseph Cloutier. Resolved that while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer we desire to express our hearifelt sorrow for the loss sustained by the widow and family of decessed, and extend to them our sincere sympathy in their bereavement; and be is further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the meeting, and a copy sent to the family and also published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Li was moved by Bro. O'Reilly seconded by Bro. Simper, and arrived unanimously, that this court have a Month's Mind Requiem High Mass celebrated for the repose of the soul of our departed by the page 1.

May his soul rest in peace!
D. STEPHEN LYONS, Rec. Sec.

An Up-to-Date Magazine.

An Up-to-Date Magazine.

The Mid-Summer number of "Success." (University Building, New York comes to us containing a variety of useful, instructive and popular articles—all of whose trend goes to prove that the key to success is not "luck," but honest, persevering work in the field for which we are adapted by nature, backed by invincible determination and absolute confidence in our own ability.

We welcome Success to our sanctum, and will look forward with pleasure to many more visits from our sprightly contemporary.

DR. O'HAGAN'S "CANADIAN ES-SAYS.

Dr. O'Hagan's "Canadian Essays" which we, reviewed some time ago in our columns, is meeting with rauch acceptance on every side. Both Catholic and secular papers in the United States and Canada are giving it unstinted praise in their reviews, Here are some excepts taken from leading metropolitan papers and magazines: and magazines:

LOUISVILLE TIMES (KY) — "There is particular interest in a volume of "Canadian Essays"

On the cuttor is

LOUISVILLE TIMES (KY)—"There is partic, ultr interest in a volume of "Canadian Essays" which has been brought out. The author is Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, a Canadian as cholar and lecturer, who has many warm friends in Louisville, the state of the state of the canadian scholar and lecturer, who has many warm friends in Louisville, and the state of the control of the con

the beginning must be repeated now: "Canadian Essays" is a volume to attract the student of American literature and the layman as well GEORGE MURRAY. B.A., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, IN THE MONTREAL STAR: —"We are always glad to meet with Dr. O Hagan, whether he visits ap not of what Milton calls his "garland and singing robes," and offers us eight essays a prose. The first three, which are stroly critical, will charm almost all clases the casers of the control of the c

seasys be extensively read, and we carnestly hope, therefore, that they will find a generous welcome, certainly at the hands of Canadians and as well by all readers of English.

REV. W. G. HANNA IN PRESEYTERIAN RENIEW.—In the first two essays "Canadian Poets and Poetry," and "Canadian Worden Writers," a fine, critical sketch is given of our poetry and fection in English. Many little-known facts are brought to light. Many little-known facts and Little and the property of the language special provides that a present the language spoken in Quebec is not a payords of the seventeenth century and others of modern adoption, but the genius of the language is that of educated people in Fig. 18 is an educated philologist, and the language is that of educated people in Fig. 18 is an educated philologist, and the French Canadian literature is rich in history, poetry and oratory. Those essays are written with fulness of knowledge, critical discernment, good judgment and in a style that one would expect from a finished scholar and poet. They reveal the promise of our billingual literature, from its present productions, and cannot fail, if carefully read, to make the two races think more worthly of each other. It is to be hoped that the author will enlarge them to a volume treating of the history of our common literature.

Five of the essays deal with historical subjects. That on the "True Story of the Acadian Deportation" will require the re-writing of some of the histories of that sad event. Those on "The Old Mission Church at Tadouse," are associated with many localities

ians of our interactive must take account.

Michigan Catholic.— Coming just on the eve of our bi-centenary of Detroit, it is interesting to take up the newest work of that brilliant Canadian scholar, Dr. Thomas C'Hagan, of Toronto, whom all'our people have came to know by his delightful presence and scholarly addresses before the Columbian Catholic

We bespeak for Dr. O'Hagan's "Canadian Essays" a great success. It is well worthy of any scholar or literateur. It is as graceful and elegant a work in prose as his lectures are ex-amples of speech.

Court 223, Sarnia, J. B. Dagan, gold charm prize.

Court 581, Toronto, R. M. Fireard, (charm), Court 581, Casselman, G. L. Francoeur, Court 581, Casselman, Ovide Laurin (pin), Court 581, Casselman, Ovide Laurin (pin), Court 1024, St. Eugene, J. A. A. Raizsune (pin), Court 613, Maidstone, John Feenan (pin), Court 613, Maidstone, Cardinal (pin), Court 614, Maidstone, Cardinal (pin), Court 615, Maidstone, Cardinal (pin), Court 615, Maidstone, Cardinal (pin), Court 616, Maidstone, Cardinal (pin), Court 617, Maidstone, Cardinal (pin), Court 618, Maidstone, Cardi

Let us pursue our child's play while we are Let us pursue our child's play while we are children, but do not let us be engrossed by it: and if our baby houses and castles fall to pieces do not let it grieve us overmuch. When the evening comes and we must needs seek shelter, we shall not be able to find it in any such make-believe dwellings, but only in our Father's house.—St. Francis de Sales,

MARKET REPORTS. LONDON.

LONDON.

London, Aug. 22.—Dairy Produce — Eggs resh laid, (retail) 11 to 12c; eggs, crates, per cozen, 10 to 10e; butter, best roll, 19 to 11c; utter, best crock, 17 to 18c; butter, creamery, 1 to 23c; lard, per pound, retail, 10 to 11c, noney, strained, per 1b. 10 to 11c; honey, in

mey, strained, per 10. 10 to 10 mb, 11 to 12c. who, 11 to 12c. vegetables.—New potatoes, per bushel, 75 to 1.00; onions, per bushel, 90c, to \$1. Poultry—Spring chickens (dressed) 40 to 65; ve chickens, 40 to 50c.; hens, 50 to 60c.; ducks, er pair, 65 to 90c. Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.10; oats.

Vegetables.—New potatoes, per bushel, 75 to \$1.00 contons, per bushel, 90c to \$1.

Poultry—Spring chickens (dressed) 40 to 65; live chickens, 40 to 60c; hens, 50 to 60c; ducks, per pair, 65 to 90c.

Grain, per centail—Wheat \$1.00 to \$1.10; oats, 95 to \$1.03; peas, 90c to \$1.00 barley, 75 to 80c; corn, 90c; rye, 70c to \$1.00; buckwheat, 85 to 90; beans, per bushel, 90c to \$1.15.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., \$9.25 to 9.35 beef, \$5.00 to \$6.00; veal, by the carcass, \$5.00 to \$6.50; muton, by the carcass, \$5.50 to \$6.50; pring lambs, each \$4.00 to \$4.50 spring lambs, per pound 9 to 10.

Live Stock — Live hogs, \$7.00; pigs. pair \$6.00 to \$8.50; export cattle, \$4.50 to \$4.90.

Farm Produce—Hay \$7.00 to \$7.50; straw, per load, \$3 to \$3.50; straw, per ton, \$5 to \$6.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug, 22.—Wheat — The local market is steady, with sales of No. 2 white and red winter, to millers at 68c; there is nothing doing in an expore way, with the price omidale freignits; No. 1 spring flored 70c, on Midland; Maniltobs wheat weaker, with sales of No. 1 har, at 56c; the west, 20 lower. Millfred — The market quiet; with a little more offering. Bran quoted at \$12.50 west; with \$11.50 bid Shorts \$15 to \$15.50, west. Corn—The market is quiet and steady, with No. 2 chandian worth 5 to west. Rye quiet; at 49c to 50c middle freights. Buckwheat dull; with prices purely nominal. Peas trade quiet; with prices purely nominal. Barbay—There is a quiet trade, with sales of Ged barley at 49c, and No. 3, at 42c west. Oats—The market is quiet; sales of ear lots of No. 2 old at 35c middle freights, and 60c. September delivery. Barley—There is a quiet trade, with sales of freed barley at 49c, and No. 3, at 42c west. Oats—The market is quiet; and No. 3, at 42c west. Oats—The market is quiet; and No. 3, at 42c west. Oats—The market is quiet; and No. 3, at 42c west. The market is quiet; and No. 3, at 42c west. Oats—The market is quiet per provinces \$3.25 to \$3.30; Manitobo patents, \$4 to \$4.10; and strong bakers, \$3.75 to \$3.85. Oats

MONTREAL.

Latest Live Stock Markets.
TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug 22.—Following is the range of auctations at Western cattle market this morning:
Cattle — Shippers, per owt. \$4.60 to \$5.05;
do. light, \$4.25 to \$4.60; butcher choice, do., \$4.40 to \$4.75; butcher, ordinary to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butcher, inferior, \$2.75 to \$3.25,
Sheep and lambs—Choice ewes, per cwt., \$4.00 to \$6; culled sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, each \$2.50 to \$3.50; bucks, per cwt \$2.50 to \$3.00.

lambs, each \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Milkers and Calves—Cows, each, \$30 to \$45; calves, each, \$2 to \$10.00,

Hogs—Choice bogs, per cwt., \$7.25; light hogs, per cwt., \$7.0; heavy hogs per cwt., \$6.50

\$0.75; stags., per cwt., \$2.00.

Cattle exports from Montreal for the week ending August lith were 2 237, and sheep, 807 head,

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 13 cars; market 5c lower: heavy, \$6.15, to \$6.20; mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.17; Yorkers, good weight, \$6.05 to \$6.00; light, \$9.55 to \$5.55; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stags, \$4.40 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 13 cars, market steady; top lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.85; others, 25.50 \$5.65; mixed sheep, tops, \$5.50 to \$5.85; others, \$2.50 \$5.65; mixed sheep, tops, \$5.50 to \$6.25; common culls, \$1.25 to \$2; yearling, fair to good, \$3.25 to \$4.10; culls \$1.25 to \$2.50.

A Chance to Make Money. A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will appeal adollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider in fed duction with anyone can make owner two hundred dollars round home in second revolutions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) two cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

SACRED HEART CONVENT_

The Religious of the Sacred Heart offer to their pupils every facility for a refined and thorough education . . .

The Commercial Course may be followed by those desiring a Business training. Board and Tuition, \$140 per annum

For Extras or for any information apply to REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR, Sacred Heart Convent, Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL

An English Classical College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.

There is a Preparatory Department for junior boys, and a Special English Course for such as may not wish to follow the ordinary curricu-lum. Prospectus may be obtained on applica-tion to THE PRESIDENT,

68 Drummond street, Montreal, P. Q.

Loretto Convent, Guelph.

Boarding School for Young Ladies

Terms \$100 per annum. 1192-1 For particulars address Lady Superior,

THE NEW ARTIFICAL EYE.

THE NEW ARTIFICAL EYE.

Within the past year or two a notable improvement has been made in the shape of the artificial eye: the new form is hollow, more or less full, with a closed back. It has no sharp edges or corners, and in the best quality is beautifully finished and rounded. It is very comfortable to wear, has a natural movement, is more sanitary, and fills out the orbit better than the shell eye.

The new eye is favorably known in the large centres of Europe, and is fully endorsed by the Medical Profession. It is now offered for sale in Canada, an assortment of the highest quality having been received by us.

Having fitted several persons to their complete satisfaction we offer the new artificial eye with every confidence.

We continue, as for many years past, to self the highest grade of old form shell eye. In these our stock is probably the finest in quality, if not the largest in number, in Canada; and having in addition the only stock of the offer unequalled service to those who have had the misfortune to lose a natural eye. Descriptive leafed on application.

CHARLES POTTER. Optician, 1914.

CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION. CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION.

There are at present under the care of the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario, the following children for whom it is desirable to obtain good Catholic homes: Two girls aged seven years, two aged four years, two aged three years, and one baby (girl) aged ten months; also three boys aged seven years.

Even when children are required chiefly for the assistance they can give it is better that have been formed, and they will in after years amply repay the care that has been bestowed upon them.

Persons wishing to obtain any of these children will kindly apply, giving references, number in family, distance from church and school, to, to Mr. William Neglected Children, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE CATHOLIC SEPAR-teacher holding a rnd class professional certifi-cate, capable of teaching French. French lady preferred. Duties to commence August 19. Apply, stating salary, experience, etc., to Rev. J. A. Loiselle, Big Point, Ont. 1189-tf

ONE MALE TEACHER (PRINCIPAL)
holding a second class professional certificate, capable of teaching the German language.
Also an assistant lady teacher, holding a second class certificate. Each applicant to state salary per year. Send references if any.
Duties to commences January 2nd, 1902. Applications will be received up to Sept. 1st, 1901.
Address applications to M. M. Schurter, secretary R. C. Separate school, Chepstow, Ont.

C. M. B. A.—Branch No. 4, London.
Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every
month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, on Albios
Block, Richmond Street, Wm. Smith, Presideal, P. F. Boyle, Scoretary.

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VOLUME XXIII.

The Catholic Record. London Saturday, August 31, 1901.

A LONG PROMISED MISSION. Will the editor of the Presbyterian

Review pardon us if we enquire when the long-promised mission to Catholics will take place? Sometime ago he informed us that some of our dogmas were against reason, and we were docmed to fall an easy prey to medern thought, and, furthermore, that Presbyterian divines would take the field and prove it all up to the hilt. We on our part proffered them a respectful hearing and a well-filled Question Box. But so far they have not come to time. Perhaps they are nursing their tired faculties at a summer resort or mayhap elaborating another Confession; but they certainly should not lose sight of the fact that if we cling to unreasonable beliefs and are unable to cope with the times, a golden opportunity to set us right is near to hand. But the editor may have been merely assuring his brethren that his orthodoxy was above suspicion. Yet we wait, and if the editor can demolish the Church of Rome as effectually in public as in his sanctum he may ere long rejoice in the title of Moderator and even vie with the late incumbent in retailing worn-out and antiquated charges. However, we can assure him that the house built on the rock will not be blown down by wind.

METHODIST SOUPERS.

Sometime ago we had something to say about the soupers in Rome. Judging from the latest reports of their doings we are afraid they are forget ting the advice of John Wesley and have fallen heirs to a double portion of whe the meanness, prevarication and fraud hap attributed to them by the Rev. Sidney Sm.th in 1809. However, we have lived long enough to know the that a souper will resort to means that would be looked at askance by a low- pal grade politician in order to further his will ends. He simply cannot be decent, and low no waters of argument can wash the mir dirty streak out of his composition. It is of bad enough to insult the intelligence exi with the Amen corner, the shout and jump and fervid declamation, but to insult the Vicar of Christ in his own city, requires a sublime disregard | pri for the most elementary rules of social life. But it does not tax the resources ha of our Methodist friends.

We append the following quotation from the Tablet.

"The Beast of the Apocalypse !'-'The Beast of the Apocalypse!' was the cry heard in the streets of Rome it the other day from the loud-throated venders of a cheap pamy title was meant to describe the venerable occupant of the See of Peter, whom the University of Glasgow recently called 'the most holy and most learned Pontiff.' This scurrilous publication is full of the vilest abuse of the Papacy and the Church, of monstrous calumny and gross slander; yet it is allowed to be sold in the streets of Rome. It has been in circulation some two or three years, chiefly in Sicily; and is one of the edifying books found in the list of the Methodist proselytizers, by which they hope to raise the morals of the Romans.

THE LIBERAL CATHOLIC.

There are some individuals who aspire to be looked upon as liberal by the non Catholics. We are not going to say much about them just now except that a liberal Catholic, when analysed, invariably turns out to be an ignoble coward. The meanest politicians will render unswerving allegiance to his party, but that given by the liberal Catholic to the everlasting Church is measured by the chances for trade, by the influences of environment or popular opinion, and always of personal aggrandizement. When a Bishop comes out squarely in an issue pertaining to the religious interests of his people that kind of a Catholic will shrug his shoulders and lament that such outspokenness will affect the friendly relations between us and our fellow citizens. Their honored-watch word is Keep in touch with everybody That indeed may mean business and trade, hypocritical praise of our broad mindedness, and it may also mean tha we forget our duty to our prelates forewear our manhood, and becom lickspittles, the toys of the politician and those who head together at th