## The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28,1916

THE CROAKERS

Croakers, like the poor, are always with us. Fortunately, for the rest of us, they are a minority, for, with all its faults, human nature is cheerful in the grain. The poet implied this the combatants in the vast arena. when he sang, "Man never is, but The issues are immeasurable. always to be blest." The continuance and substantial progress of the race shows that hope overcomes fear in most of us. Suicide is rare: the love of life nerves men and women manifesting itself among all social to endure shocks and pangs which ranks. Perils by land and sea are wear a terrible aspect when viewed begetting a quiet heroism which puts as bare possibilities. If it be seri- to shame the moral cowardice that ously argued that for most people has been the fruit of a lax and pleaslife is not worth living, how comes ure-loving civilization. In the furit to pass that so few go out of their | nace of pain and bereavement inward own will and so many stay in? strength to endure has appeared. A Hamlet was speaking for constitu- new envy stirs the heart of many, tionally melancholy folk, who brood not of wealth or ease or sensuous too exclusively on the conjectured enjoyment, but of noble daring, future, when he opined that spectral splendid chivalry, the chance of winterrors evoked the "respect that ning the higher good and glory by made calamity of so long life."

Also it may be not uncharitably assumed that in our later days it is not so much conscience as self-pity that "makes cowards" of mortals and induces even confirmed grumblers to was on sea or land, the consecration "bear the ills they have" rather than and the poet's dream," translate itself

#### GRUMBLERS

As children they were known as "cry- horizon. Armchair critics and men babies," they could not lose grace- who "give up to party what was fully at games, and as they grew in meant for mankind" fall into the years their sour temper grew with background when the new song rises them. At length they slid into a from the marching pilgrims of Hope. gro ve of habitual bad temper : their From the very battlefield upon which words and ways became inimical to Wrong and Right grapple for mastery the pcace of the household, and a the old challenge rings out afresh, growing disharmony of outlook "O Death, where is thy sting?" Say marked the family history. When not, "The loved forms do not return circumstances prevented timely to gladden our eyes, we are bereft of separation the evil spread in widen- the visible sacraments of love and ing circles, until friends wearied of joy." Love is immortal. We who trying to heal a trouble that grew more linger awhile amid these shadows painful and hopeless with the years. must look steadily on to the day that Such cases really fall into the cate- never goes down. The aureoled g ry of mental disease. They are presence of our sainted heroes hovers now classified as calling for distinct over the path that leads to the goal treatment: and "the black drop in of all our striving. Lowell's lines the blood," whether due to accidental embody a real and growing experideformity or ancestral weakness, or ence—"We find in our dull road You did gloriously, brave Dublins; you did well, very well, Munsters my again to encouraged self-will, has to their shining track." be driven out before there can be even a partial cure.

All that we need say is that the unhappy patient must conspire with the specialist to get rid of the evil thing. A stern and prolonged struggle may be needed to beget a new heart and a right spirit. Continued indulgence can only ruin irretrievably the mechanism of and feeling That way madness lies. Horror and pity and of his desire to see established alternately sway sane people in face of such displays of uncontrolled passion. In Old Jewry the "poswere driven into waste places: in our land and in our day they are usually venerated as consecrated beings!

#### THE REMEDY

Society justly resents any fracture of its accepted rules and views as objectionable those ugly traits which spring from a foolish notion that the world is all wrong, all wickedness, and thwarts its just claims and denies it a fair opportunity.

Our pity goes out to these victims of self-deception, and we gladly make the most of any modifying circumstance that may have helped to depress their lot and rob them of resisting power. Firmer handling in their youth might have pruned their conceit. Sad it is that parents, teachers, and early associates fail to diagnose the mischievous obsession until it has taken a too strong hold upon the plastic mind. The fact is that education has not gone deep enough. Superficial accomplishments only produce a hard and glittering effect unless they are balanced by ethical convictions, the true source of which is only to be found in the principle that none of us lives or dies to himself.

#### MAKING IT PERMANENT

We must needs be sorry for those who immure themselves in the to fade under such conditions. lics exhibiting devotion to the Holy gun position from the west and years after St. Robert's time.

Doubting Castle is not a salubrious See and simultaneously proving north in an encircling movement so abode for any man or woman : nor should we so much as parley with Giant Despair. Happy are those depressed ones to whom some great crisis, some great awakening to a consciousness that everything of value is at stake, bring quick release. Such a crisis, one of unexampled gravity, is the present one. The world stands watching

#### ALSO JOYOUS

A new and heightened spirit is the sacrifice of self.

#### ALSO HOLY

Thus does the "light that never take refuge in the unexplored realm. into the common life and speech, banishing the clouds of foreboding that darken human destiny. The croakers' occupation declines as the Some people are born grumblers. dawn of promise flushes the western

#### CARDINAL GASPARRI GIVES INTERVIEW ON POPE'S

VIEWS Rome, Sept. 6. 1916.—In an interview which he granted to a repre-sentative of the Paris Journal, Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, has once more explained the an enduring peace founded upon justice and upon a recogni the of the different peoples concerned Although the Holy Father is rigidly impartial, vet. says His Eminence, he Catholic nations which have suffered the most-France, Poland, and particularly Belgium. He repeats the reasons why the Pope could and did condemn all violations of the rights of nations; but, at the same time, he is unable to institute inquiries into particular cases. Meanwhile he is doing all he can do to relieve the suferings caused by the war. In fact, he again in communication with Germany, pleading in behalf of the people deported from the provinces which it occupies in the north of

#### RESTORE VATICAN RELATION

The interview contains notable declaration that the Holy See would be very glad to see diplorelations restored between it and France. This is the first time made, although it has, of course long been known that the Holy would welcome any move in that reliable source that the prospects of an early resumption of those diplomatic relations are improving.

MEDA IN THE CABINET

The Catholic member of the Italian cabinet, Signor Meda, who is now minister of Finance, has just delivered at Milan an important speech outlining the reasons which nduced him to accept a position in the national ministry. To refuse men were being sniped by German the invitation that had been marksmen who had crept out into extended to him to accept that post the shell craters. would, he said, have irretrievably damaged the progress of the fusion unless the machine guns could be extant in the Castle, by which Henry of religious feeling with national feeling which is now happily going tactics was done by the troops on the license to John the Mason to make

their loyalty to their country. menting upon Italy's declaration of war against Germany, the Osser-vatore Romano says that it effects no change, and it was inevitable as soon as Italian and German troops faced each other as they do now on the Saloniki front.

The second anniversary of the accession of Pope Benedict to the papal throne passed quietly, there being no celebration in the Vatican. The papal court presented its congregations to His Holiness, who also received many telegrams and cable-grams of felicitation on the occasion.

#### IRISH TROOPS MAKE HISTORY

ADD GLORY TO TRADITIONS OF THE FIGHTING RACE

HOTTEST ACTION SINCE THE LANDING

AT SUVLA BAY (Special Cable Despatch to he Globe.)

(By Philip Gibbs.) With the British Armies in the Field, Sept. 10.—The capture of Ginchy by the Irish brigades should be told not in journalistic prose, but in heroic verse. Ireland will weep tears over it, for many of her sons have fallen, but there will be pride also in the hearts of the Irish people, because these men of Munster, Dublin, Connaught and all parts of the west and south have done such splendid things in courage and endurance, adding a very noble episode to

the history of the Celtic race.

When they came out of the battle this morning they were weary and spent, had left many good comrades behind them, but the spirit of war sustained them and they came, marching steadily with their heads held high. It was one of the most moving things I have ever seen in this war. A great painter would have found here a subject to thrill his soul, that long trail of Irish regiments, some of them reduced by losses and with but a few officers to lead them. Ahead of them walked one Irish piper playing them home to the harvest fields of peace with a lament for those who will never

A Brigadier came riding over the fields to meet them. He stood a solitary figure by the side of the track down which his men came, and there was great tenderness in the eyes of this Brigadier as he watched pass and called out to them words of thanks and words of good cheer. "Eyes right," shouted the officers or Sergeants, who were leading their companies, and the General said, "Carry on there, and well done. The men's eyes brightened at the sight of him and they squared up and grinned under the German cans and German helmets.

One Sergeant of the Munsters told me the taking of Ginchy was, the hottest thing he had seen since the landing on August 21 at Suvla Bay He and the other men of the old regulars spoke of the regiments of the new army who had fought with them to day. "They were just great. The Irish Rifles went through like a whirlwind: there was no stopping them. When the Germans sion ran you could not see them for dust.' The Germans in Ginchy have had more terror in their hearts if they had known the character of men who were about to storm their stronghold, and would have they prayed to God to save them from the Irish. As it was, these German soldiers were not feeling safe. They knew the men were just sent up to the line, and were conscious of a frightful menace about them. They belonged to the 185th Division, the 19th Bavarian Division and machinegun company of the 66th Division. They crouched down in a network of of the village expecting an attack, and determined to sell their lives actively and fruitfully engaged.

dearly. They were brave men. The attack began yesterday afternoon shortly before 5 o'clock after a heavy bombardment. The Irish sprang up and went forward cheering Go on, Munsters and shouting, 'Go on, Dublins!" and the old Celtic cries. Our shellfire crept up in front of them as they went from the south in four waves in open order halting place in the village was right across the first German trenches and dugouts in 8 minutes after the starting time, a distance of 600 yards which is a wonderful record.

the right the Irish were checked by three machine guns well placed for very deadly work, and sweeping the ground with waves of bullets. Many a poor fellow dropped; others fell deliberately with their faces to the earth, so the bullets might skim above the prone bodies. At the same time Irish officers and

that the German teams had to run out of the loop with their weapons to new trenches 300 yards away, where they again fired until knocked out by some trench mortars attached to one of the Irish battalions. enabled the right wing to advance and join the left and they then advanced together through the village, with the Irish Rifles remaining to hold the captured ground and the Dublins charging ahead.

In the centre of the village among all the dugouts and tunnels was the ruin of an old farm in which the enemy had another machine gun. Again our trench mortar men saved the situation. They came on with infantry and ranged their little engines on to the farm, aiming with such skill that the hostile machine guns were put out of action by a short storm of high explosives. The men were still suffering from the snipers and the ordinary riflemen hidden in all kinds of places in the northern half of the village where there were tunnels with loopholes level with the ground, through which they shot. The Irish were reckless of all this and swept over the place fiercely searching out their enemies. In the shell craters and bits of upheaved earth and down in the dugouts there was hand-to-hand fighting of the grimmest kind. The Bavarians struggled savagely, using bombs and rifles, fighting even with bayonets until killed with the same

It was all very quick. Within a minute of reaching the line half way through the village, leading, the Dublins reached the northern end of it and sent out advanced parties two hundred vards beyond.

The splendid achievement of the Irish brigade from a military point of view is their success of taking a hostile front of 900 yards to a depth of nearly a mile, with no supporting troops on either flank. From a non military, untechnical human point of view, the greatness of the capture of Ginchy is just the valor of those Irish boys who were not cowed by the sight of death very close to them and all about them, and who went straight on to the winning posts like the Irish race horse. The men who were ordered to stay in the village almost wept with rage because they could not join in the next assault. It was the same spirit which caused a temporary desertion of three Irish servants on the brigade staff. One of them left a note yesterday morning on his master's table: "As I could not be at Guillemont I'm going to Ginchy. I hope to be back again,

so please excuse. There was a Sinn Feiner among the men, with all the passion of his political creed and a splendid soldier, said one of his officers, who is an The Nationalists and Catholics are Irish to the bone, and with an invincible spirit they fought vesterday and in the dawn of to-day and without any thought of a griev ance or any memory of hatred except against the enemy, whom they call Jerry instead of Fritz.

#### BISHOP CANEVIN'S GOOD SUGGESTION

The Right Rev. Bishop Canevin which closed the convention of the Catholic Press Association in New York and made a very practical suggestion in the pithy speech that he made eulogizing our Catholic newspapers for the excellent work they are doing in the cause of God and His Church. It should, he said, be made a condition of membership in the American Federation of Cath olic Societies that each subscribed to and read a Catholic paper condition were exacted," comments the observer, "the result would certainly be a conspicuous improvement in many of our Catholic contemporwith a consequent enhancedugouts and tunnels under the ruins ment in the value of their services in the good cause in which they are

#### ANCIENT SHRINES

#### COMING BACK TO CATHOLIC HANDS IN ENGLAND

London, Aug. 18.—On behalf of the Right Rev. Prior Cummins, about fifty yards between. The first O. S. B., St. Mary, Knaresboro', the rock-hewn oratory, known as the Chapel of St. Robert, at Knaresboro'. together with a property adjoining, was bought at auction on Tuesday for £327 10s. The chapel formed part of the Slingsby estate. When advocating in our columns recently that some Catholic of antiquarian tastes should make an effort to restore this ancient shrine to Catholic hands, Prior Cummins wrote concerning it:

Popular and modern error calls it 'St. Robert Chapel'; with him, however, it never had any connection. marksmen who had crept out into In Catholic days it was known as Our Lady of the Cragg, or Our Lady

St. Robert Cave, associated with principles require me to take no part the story of Eugene Aram, and a in the religious controversy of other picturesque five-roomed cottage, outbuildings, garden, orchard, and grass of the Nidd, containing 3,937 acres. St. Robert Cave is partly hewn out it a duty to stand a neutral spectator of the rock, faces the river, and in on the schisms of our kindred sects. front of the cave are the remains of lifetime, with an altar and St. Robert's four years ago, by a pamphlet or two grave. This lot also was purchased sent to me; but since that I had by the Right Rev. Prior Cummins for

#### CARDINAL GIBBONS' VIEWS

"If we have strikes we are hurting the poor, and naturally my sympathy is with the poor," declared Cardinal Gibbons recently, when he was asked to express his opinion regarding the "The laborer worthy of his hire, but if we are too severe toward capital we will beggar the nation.'

The Cardinal also expressed the opinion that teaching the small boy the thought that he is as good as any other individual is wrong, because inequality stimulates energy among The Cardinal asserted that all members of the Catholic Church were working for the integrity and great destiny of the United States, and spoke of the love which the Pope had for America.

His Eminence said that he be-lieved in universal military training for the youth of the United States, declaring that it taught obedience and obedience taught self-reliance. He said that he hoped the boys would understand that "obedience is not an act of servility paid to man, but an act of homage paid to God, the source of all authority."—The

#### VALUABLE HISTORIC DOCUMENT IS MISSING

Baltimore, Sept. 2, 1916.—Catholics generally know that Baltimore is the nother see of the hundred bishoprics that now exist in the United States. Few Catholics know that the Baltimore gray granite cathedral was started by Bishop Carroll a hundred and ten years ago.

proof vault beneath the sanctuary are kept about 50,000 rare old documents and important papers relating to affairs of Maryland and Baltimore during the past three hundred years. These are now being indexed, that historians may more that the Felicistas have overrun quickly find documents out of which to write the history of the Church in this country.

These olden records vary in value. but one of the veriest treasures has been spirited away by some one who knew a good thing when he saw it—the letter of General Washington to Bishop Carroll, congratulating him on the part which Catholics took in the American Revolutionary War. The envelope, marked "Original they had every guarantee imagin-Letter of G. Washington to Catholics able, have been set free, apparently U. States," is in its proper place—but, alas, it is empty. Two letters from ment. The Carranzists are begin-John Gilmary Shea to Archbishop ning to give back some of the confis-Spalding, dated New York, Dec. 22, cated houses to their owners. and Dec. 27, 1865, respectively, acknowledge the Archbishop's permission to use the letter, and its safe arrival in New York. It is thought that Mr. Shea returned it, along with one of the hundred copies he printed. Distinctly, there are no suspicions of its having been lost on its New York

But where is it? Who has it? It is a document so dear to American Catholics that it should be located. And, what is more, should be returned to its rightful possessor-the Archbishop of Balti-

Any honest man must feel in con science bound to restore ill-gotten goods; and, as no one had a right to give away such a treasure of the Se of Baltimore, so no one has a right to keep it from its rightful owner.

It is therefore hoped that some over-zealous historian, antiquarian or collector of documents will honestly return this letter to the archives of the Cathedral of Baltimore, where there will be joy in the archives over one antiquarian doing pen-

JEFFERSON'S LETTER

The harmony between Church and State now so sought after by loyal Americans, and so agitated by oted ones, is inculcated and exempli fied by an old letter of Thomas Jefferson to Archbishop Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, a century ago. The letter is one of two of Mr. Jefferson's in the cathedral's archives, and its publication seems timely today to show narrow Americans how broad and tolerant were our nation's fathers in matters religion in general, and of Cath-olic establishments in particular. The text follows

Monticello, Jan. 17, 1820. Venerated Sir :

"I have duly received the honor of your favor of the 4th and the pastoral letter it covered to the Catholics of Norfolk. It is from this I of a printed letter by some of the this effect can be obtained.

An interesting lot was the historic members of the Church there. My sects, contented with enjoying freedom of religious opinion myself, and land, in Abbey-road, and on the banks with having been ever the advocate for securing it to all others. I deem on the schisms of our kindred sects. I received information of this misunderstanding some two, three or heard no more of it, and supposed it Your letter is my first informa

tion also of the death of the worthy Cardinal Dugnani. An intimate acquaintance with him of several years at Paris had proved to me the excellence of his character, and after my return I received many testimon ials of his friendship, on which I placed a just and cordial value. I sincerely regret this loss having been consulted by him while at Paris, by instruction from the Pope, previous to his making the appointment of Bishop Carroll to the see of Baltimore, and given an assurance that he was perfectly free to make such an establishment without offense to our institutions or opinions, I received an assurance in the name of His Holiness that any youths of our country who might wish to visit Rome for their education should be under his particular protection, and free from all questions or molestation in their religious faith; and I had proofs of his attention to this through Cardinal Dugnani, on the return of some ouths who had been there for their education.

With my thanks for the communication of your acceptable pasoral letter be pleased to receive the homage of my high veneration and

TH. JEFFERSON.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Conditions in Mexico continue as bad as ever; the persecution of the clergy is unrelenting and violent and the Carranzistas persist in placing every possible obstacle in the way of freedom of worship, even descending to the wretched expedient of dis banding catechism classes taught by young ladies. There is absolutely no hope for religion under the rule of the "First Chief." Meantime the Zapatistas have reached San Angel, half an hour by rail from Mexico City, and a letter received from the Mexican capital, on Aug. 26, relates Chiapas and Oaxaca, and are now making for the Tehuantepec railway. The following is an interesting extract from the aforesaid letter :

'On the whole we are in the same position, though it would appear that of late the United States has been instrumental in mitigating the ferocity of these devils. Louis and Rafael Eiguero who were arrested as for about 150. soon as they reached the city, though at the request of your State Depart-The financial situation is at worst. Carranza is printing millions of one and two peso notes. is harassed on all sides by his enemies in arms and his ammunition appears scarce. We unfortunate people can but exclaim : 'How slow the remedy for our sad condition.'

lending moral support to banditry by appointing commissioners to confer with representatives of a Government that knows no law save that of passion.-America

#### FEAR DESTRUCTION OF FAMOUS PAINTING

ALTAR PIECE BY PALMA VECCHIO IN CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELLA FORMOSA, VENICE, THOUGHT WAR LOSS

Rome, Aug. 14, 1916.-The Church

of Santa Maria della Formosa, Venice, which has been destroyed by sea planes, was famous for the magnifi cent altar piece by Palma Vecchio. This picture in panels was not so widely known as a whole as was the renowned figure of St. Barbara, which constitutes one panel. She has been described by art critics as the glory of Venice, and as the personification of that queenly city at the height of her power and beauty. The crowned figure with flowing crimson draperies, one hand grasping a torch, the other lightly poised on the hip, is familiar the world over by engravings. It was painted for the Guild of Bombardiers of Venice in the fifteenth century, and it is an interesting coin- Anti-Catholic cidence that St. Barbara, patron are taking the initiative in this saint of artillerymen and bombardicelebration. They would do well to ers, is said to have been destroyed by remember that Lafayette was reared bombs. The rest of the altar-piece a Catholic, married a Catholic was also beautiful consisting of a and brought up a Cathopieta, with very fine panels of St. lic family, and that, if for a time Anthony and St. Sebastian. There he was a sort of free-thinking is still a hope that the picture may not have perished in the general retraced his steps, assisted at Mass who immure themselves in the gloom of angry discontent, for the color and brightness of life are sure of and brightness of life are sure of the license to John the Mason to make lice of Norfolk. It is from this I have the first information that I had been thought worthy of the address time ago, but no definite news to Catholic rites in a Catholic grave-

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

In Turkey there is a Catholic population of 750,000 souls.

The Rev. John T. Driscoll, pastor of St. Brigid's church, Watervliet, N Y., and one of the best-known priests in that section of the State, died August 27 at Round Lake. He was widely known as a writer, having contributed largely to magazines and also was an author of numerous

Another conversion from the ranks of the Anglican clergy is reported. The Rev. J. M. Hallam, M. A., of Oxford, and late curate at All Saints' Southbend, London, has been received Smith at the Jesuits' church on Farm street. Mr. Hallam is to study for the priesthood.

The will of the late John Deery, a pioneer Dubuque attorney, who died suddenly recently, shows that the estate is valued at \$85,000. Half of this sum is bequeathed to Very Rev. Dr. Gorman, president of Dubuque College, for the support and education of aspirants to the priest-

A writer in the Outlook telling of her experience in France says: has been interesting to note that in every hospital where there are Sisters the hospital is cleaner and gaver, the men themselves better cared for, the surgeon himself more content, the whole morale of the place higher and happier.'

The Roman correspondent of the London Catholic Times states that the circumstantial account of the transference of the remains of Leo XIII. from their present temporary resting place to the tomb in St. John Lateran, which was widely circulated recently, was incorrect in all its details. The body was transferred to a new niche in St.

Jersey City Catholic churches were amongst the important buildings which suffered serious damage following the terrific explosion of ammunition on Black Tom Island. All Saints' Church, one of the most modern of church structures and a city show place, was damaged to the extent of about \$17,000. All of the big stained glass windows, many of them memorial gifts from prominent men of the city were smashed.

The latest addition to the list of Catholic institutions in the Archdiocese of Chicago is a school for motherless boys. It is not an orphan asylum nor a charitable institution, but will draw patronage from families where the mother is dead and young children are left to the care of a father who cannot afford to send them to a high-priced boarding school and does not wish to place them in an orphan asylum. In the new school these boys will be given a home and educated for \$3.50 a week. The new school has accommodations

Colonel and Alderman Sir William H. Dunn, who is of Irish descent, is next in rotation for the Lord Mayoralty of London, and will be elected to that office in November next. is a Catholic, was Unionist M. P. for Southwark in 1910, and is head Dunn's brother is agent to the Duke of Norfolk for his London property. Catholic Lord Mayors in London are Knill, Bart., was a strict Catholic:

Philip R. McDevitt, D. D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Harrisburg will take place in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul on Thursday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock. His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop Prendergast, will be the consecrator and the Rt. Rev. John E. FitzMaurice, D. D., Bishop of Erie, and the Rt. Rev. John J. McCort D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia the co-consecrators. The sermon will be delivered by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. James P. Turner, rector of the Church of the Nativity B. V. M.

Hon. Charles Dalton of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Canada, a member of the Provincial Legislature, has been honored by the Holy Father. who recently conferred on him order of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great. Mr. Dalton is known as the "Fox King," having breeding the finest variety of silver black foxes in the world. He has been generous in his contribution to eligion and charity, and he and his family are devoted members of the Catholic Church.

The birthday of the Marquis de Lafayette was celebrated in Washing ton on September 6, says the Monitor

#### MOONDYNE JOE

THE GOLD MINE OF THE VASSE

BOOK FOURTH

THE CONVICT SHIP

II. HARRIET DRAPER

Four years had passed since Mr. Walton-le-dale Wyville's visit to and he had heard no word of the woman he had then sought.

During this time the case of Alice Walmsley had grown to be a subject of rare interest to this student of humanity. Scarcely a day had passed in all that time that he had not devoted some moments to thinking on the innocent prisoner, and devising some allowable means of affording her comfort and pleasure.

Perhaps the secret of his special observance of this case arose from the fact that beneath the self-imposed suffering he beheld the golden idea. him this peaceful and silent adherence to a principle was a source of constant interest.

In all those years, Alice Walmsley had never heard his name, and had only once seen his interference. The memory of the strong dark face that had then interposed to save her, and the look of kind compassion, were treasured in her heart; but she knew no more than this. Cecilia, perhaps, would have told her who this powerful man was; but she shrank from asking, and she never

About a week after the event in the Committee Room, Mr. sitting with Sheridan and Hamerton his study, received a letter, brought from Scotland Yard by a

As usual with the group, when not conversing, Sheridan read, and Hamerton lounged.

Mr. Wyville started from his seat with an exclamation, when he had read the letter. He rarely betrayed even the slightest excitement; and Mr. Hamerton would not have been more surprised had a bomb exploded under the table than he was to see Mr. Wyville thrown off his balance so unexpectedly and completely. Hamerton, however, had too profound a respect for his friend to speak his

astonishment. "Thanks, kind and simple heart!" exclaimed Mr. Wyville, holding the before him. "You have been faithful to your word for four years; and you shall rejoice for it all your

recollecting himself, he smiled in his grave way and said, "I have received long-expected news. I have found something I To night, I must leave sought. London for a few days; so I must say good by, now.'

Are you leaving England, too?" asked Hamerton.
"No; I go only to Lancashire—to

a little village called Walton-le-Dale." He turned to his desk, and was busily arranging his papers. 'Why, what's the matter, Sheridan?

You are growing nervous of late." 'The name of the village took me by surprise, that is all," said Will. He was going on to say that Walton was his native village; but the entrance of Lord Somers temporarily changed the subject. Before it could be resumed, Mr. Wyville had said "Good-by," and the gentlemen took

The letter which Mr. Wyville had received ran as follows:

'Sir,—The woman Harriet Draper, as was Samuel Draper's wife before hoarsely whispered, as if speaking to he married Alice Walmsley, has been arrested for a dedly assawlt on Draper's sister and is at this present riteing in the lock-up of Walton-le-Dale.—Your umbel servant.

BENJAMIN LODGE, Police Officer Accompanied by his black servant, Mr. Wyville left London that even- him you have been made guilty," he ing; and on the forenoon of the next said. day he stepped from the train at Walton-le-dale, and walked toward the police-station or lock-up.

It was a small stone building, con-

taining four rooms, two of which were Officer Lodge's quarters; the third a court-room, with a dock or bar, and a raised desk and seat for the magistrate; and behind this, and opening from it, a strong room, with barred windows, used as the lock-up.

Mr. Wyville pushed the outer door, and stepped at once into the courtroom, which was empty. He was about to withdraw, when a door on the left opened, and Officer Lodge, quite unchanged in four years, greeted Mr. Wyville, as if he had conscience."

"Many thanks, my friend," said r. Wyville; "I had almost con-

quite too mild of temper for resentment.

Where is the woman?" asked Mr. child!" Wyville.

Officer Lodge pointed to the heavy door of the lock-up, with a grim shake of the head. He sank his bench with a long moan. voice to a whisper.

'She's a bad 'un she is—worse and worse hevery time. But now she's done for.

Done for ?" "Ay, she'll go this time, sir. Seven year at the least. She nearly

killed a woman, and she would have killed her altogether if she'd had her you." way a minute longer."
"Tell me the facts," said Mr.

for me and told me, and I looked after her all the hafternoon. But she were doing no harm to nobody. She only set on the roadside looking at Draper's 'ouse. Toward evening she went into Mrs. Walmsley's old 'ouse, wich is hopen, and she stayed there an hour. Draper's sister, who was too curious, maybe, went up to the 'ouse, to see what she were d and then it began. I heard two voices, one a screaming and tother swearing, and when I ran to the spot, I sees Harriet assaulting the woman choking her and beating her head against the stones. If I had been half a minute later, there would have been murder."

"Does the prisoner speak to any asked Mr. Wyville.

"No; there's no one to speak to her but me; a d she never hopens her lips to me.' "Can I see her, and speak with

her? "Yessir." said Officer Lodge; "but be careful—she's not safe." Officer Lodge carefully locked the outer door, and then approached the lock-up. He knocked on the door with the key, as if to rouse

the prisoner. No sound came

within. He turned the key in the lock, and opened the door. Mr. Wyville entered the lock-up, which was a room about twelve feet square, with one window. A wooden bench ran round three sides of the room, and in the farther corner, upon the bench, was something like a heap

of clothes. It was the prisoner, who sat upon the bench, her back to the wall, her knees drawn up, and her face sunk upon them. A tattered shawl covered her, so that she presented the appearance of a heap of wretched clothe

She did not move as the door opened, nor for a minute afterwards. But as some one had entered, and the door had not been closed, became aware of the intrusion. She raised her head, and looked around his face.

She seemed to have been in a sort of daze or waking dream. She did not take her eyes away, but looked at the strange face before her as if she were not yet awake.

She was a woful wreck of womanhood. Her eyes had cavernous circles around them, and her cheeks were sunken, as if with consuming disease. Her hair, unkempt, was covered with the old shawl, but its straggling locks fell across her forehead. As she looked at Mr. Wyville, some remnant of womanly feeling stirred within her, and she raised a wasted hand and pressed backward the tangled hair from each side of her face.

Wretched as she was, and lost, there was something beneath all the stains that spoke of a face once comely and soft and lovable.

"Harriet Draper!" said Mr. Wyville th unusual emotion in his with deep voice, and speaking in a subdued She moved uneasily at the name

and her large eyes grew fearfully Harriet Draper, I have been

searching for you many years. May God pardon the man whose crime "Ach!" gasped the woman suddenly

burying her face again, as if she had been stabbed in the breast. she started, and sprang to the floor, and put her hands on her eyes. "O God! what did he say?" she

herself; "O God! God! to pardon him and not me!" She took away her hands, and looked severely for a moment at Mr. Wyville. He met her gaze with

a severity greater than her own.

"Who are you?" she cried, becoming excited. "Who are you that pretend to know me? No man made me commit crime. You lie! you lie! you don't know me - you don't know him!"

Her voice became high with excitement, and her eyes blazed, as

'Harriet Draper, I know you and I know him—your guilty husband. I have searched for you for years, to ask you to lighten your soul of one grievous crime. Before long, you is broken, and you cannot die with terrible burden on your

greeted Mr. Wyville, as it is seen him only yesterday.

"She was out of horder bad, this about?" she cried, still fiercely, but in a lower tone. "What have I

"You have committed murder!" She looked at him without a word cluded you had forgotten."

Officer Lodge was a little hurt at this expression of doubt; but he was

pain. You murdered Alice Walmsley's

Her eyes closed, and she grasped at her eyes closed, and she grasped at her breast with both hands, and tottered backward sinking on the "And she must be kept aloof from tottered backward sinking on the

You killed the child, and you saw the innocent mother dragged to prison for your crime. You have remained silent for nine years, and destroyed your own life, while she has borne your punishment. You shall now confess, and save her

"Ha! ha! ha! ha!" screamed the woman, in a laugh so sudden and hellish, that Mr, Wyville stepped wyviiie.

"Well, sir, she were down near Draper's 'ouse all one day, last week, and she hacted queer. They came of the hard to himself.

"I cannot speak on this back appalled. He had expected a different result. Again and again the horrid laugh rang through the said to himself. "It's like good health and a good to conscience to come near that man," shall be very lonely, indeed, in London when you have gone."

Somers. "I cannot speak on this new thing. I only foresee that I shall be very lonely, indeed, in London when you have gone."

words of praise were so few and carefully measured would have shall be very lonely, indeed, in London when you have gone."

place, till it had exhausted strength of the ferocious and most miserable being who had uttered it, and she sank heavily on the bench.

'Save her !" she cried at length, clenching her hands, and shaking them over her head. "Ha! ha! save them over her head. Save the false woman that sent me here! Never! I hate her! She brought her suffering on herself by stealing my husband—he was only a fool in her hands!" She rocked herself to and fro

for a time, and then cried wildly,-Why should I forgive her? should I save her? Am I to bear all the misery she made? He was

she made him false!" Here she became wildly excited, almost screaming her words. "If she were free to-day she would seek him out, and go back to him. Why should I save her to do that? Begone! I will not! I know nothing about her. I would rather

die than speak a word to save her! A fit of coughing, that almost convulsed the miserable frame, now seized the woman; and when it had passed she sank back against the wall

exhausted. Mr. Wyville remained silent; he feared that more excitement might affect her reason, or her life. He looked down upon the unfortunate being with profound pity. He had expected a depraved and selfish nature, shrinking from confession through selfish fear. He saw, instead, a woman's heart, criminal through its own love and truth, and cruelly unjust through jealousy of its rival

Darkest and saddest of human sights-the good tortured from its straight course until it actually had become evil; the angelic quality in a heart warped by deceit and wrong until it had become the fiendish

"O, man, man!" murmured Mr. raised her head, and looked at on the floor, slowly, till her glance fell on Mr. Wyville's feet. Then she till they rested on sea. Not here, not here must I seek to right the wrong." He walked from the place with

bowed head. Officer Lodge, without speaking, locked the door, and followed him. Mr. Wyville sat down in the court-room, and after a long pause, said to Officer Lodge-

"Has this man, Draper, ever been here-since the crime was committed ?"

"No. sir, he hasn't never been seen; but they say as he has been here that he came in the night to his own folks once. He can't never live in Has he been outlawed ?"

"No, sir, there was no one to go again' him. The law let him pass; out the people couldn't stomach him -though they never thought he was bad as this.'

You have heard, then, what I have said to this woman? It will do no good to speak about it. She has "I propose no confession-nor will she confess till the hand of death is upon When is she to be tried for this last offence ?"

In two weeks, sir; and she'll get

at least seven years."
"Well, my kind friend, remember she has been cruelly wronged; and so long as she is in your charge, treat her with mercy. She is not the author of her crime and wretched

Officer Lodge promised to be kind, thought of poor Alice Walmsley and her great wrong. He also promised to send by mail to Mr. Wyville a report of Harriet Draper's sentence Mr. Wyville thanked him, but by you

offered no reward. "I shall see you again before long," he said, as he left the little court-Yes; God pardon him, for through room. His journey to London that night was mainly consumed in reflec-tion on the tangled web of crime and injustice in which he had become so deeply interested.

Two days later, Mr. Wyville sat in the office of the governor of Millbank, relating to him the story of Harriet Draper and Alice Walmsley.

"Good heavens!" cried the kind gineering, and agriculture. old governor: "the case must be "And you? will you tea brought at once before the Direc-

No," said Mr. Wyville, " not yetand not at any time before them. Release cannot right the wrong of grievous crime. Before long, you this injured woman. She must be will need repentance; for your health cleared by the confession of the criminal—and then we shall send her shall never return here. case to the Queen.'

Well," said the governor, "but 'What - what are you talking how are you to get the confession?" to Western Australia next month."

We never send convicts in their first year," said the governor.
"She must go," said Mr. Wyville,

sake of justice."
"I'll break it for your sake, Mr. Wyville," said the governor. "I shall

the others. Can this be done?" Yes; we can enter her on the hospital list, and send her before the

others to the ship. She will be con-

fined on board in the hospital." Mr. Wyville held out his hand to the governor.
"I thank you sincerely," he said; I am deeply interested in this case." When he had gone, the bluff old

major walked up and down his office, and mopped his head with his big "I am dumbfour

the is that he should have such deadly enemies!

> III. A CAPTAIN FOR THE HOUGUEMONT

In Mr. Wyville's house, in the library or study, sat Mr. Hamerton. He had been writing for hours. On the table beside him lay a heap of documents, with large red seals, like title-deeds; and in another heap lay a number of letters, addressed and stamped. Mr. Wyville entered, and they talked

for some minutes in a serious vein. It was evident that Mr. Hamerton was engaged in some more important business than usual and that he had my husband, and he loved me, till advised with Mr. Wyville during its progress Lord Somers called, as usual, on his way to the Department: shortly afterward Sheridan arrived. Mr. Hamerton continued to write, and

a cursory conversation began, the gentlemen glancing at the morning Lord Somers. papers. An exclamation from Lord Somers

broke the commonplace. "Hello! What the deuce! Why, Hamerton, this must be your place. Are you going to sell Broadwood?' "Yes." said Hamerton, and he went

on with his writing. "The whole estate and manor house?" asked the peer, in plain astonishment.

The whole thing," said Hamerton, in the same prosaic tone. Will Sheridan took the paper, and read the advertisement: cent and historic demesne and manor house of Broadwood-400 acres of rich land—entire village of Broad-wood—valuable church living—antique furniture, pictures, armor, etc., -in a word, the entire surroundings of an English aristocrat of the first standing, advertised in the daily papers to be sold by auction, not as a

whole, but in lots. What do you mean by that?" asked Lord Somers: "why not sell the right to one purchaser?"

"Because he couldn't buy it," answered the stolid Hamerton, who was in a mood for apothegms. What! you want too much money for it?"

No, I do not." "Come, come, Hamerton — this is unkind. Your place is close to mine, and I am naturally interested, independent of my sincere interest in

your affairs." 2"Well, you spoke of buying the right. w Somers, no one man could buy or hold the right to so much land as Broadwood, in this populous and poverty-stricken country-yes, poverty-stricken—there are only a few rich people. Eighty out of every hundred are miserably poor. The best a rich man could do would be to buy the title-deeds; but the abstract right of ownership would remain with the farmers who tilled the land.

I don't understand you," said "I propose to sell the deeds to the men who already hold the land by

right. You will break up Broadwood, and sell it to your farmers?

" I will." Lord Somers affected by this extraordinary announcement; but he knew Hamerton too well to remonstrate or argue. Mr. Wyville, looking across paper observed both speakers, and

listened to the conversation, evidently pleased.

Quite true," answered Hamerton.

Why keep it, then ?" " I shall not keep it." "Why, Hamerton—what do you nean? What will you do with it?" mean? "I shall invest it in schools and a library for the people of that section Con the matter, and we think this money will establish a school with three technical branches,-chemistry, en-

And you? will you teach in the schools for a living?"

Oh no; I am going to Australia." and Sheridan in a breath. Then Sheridan asked.

Are you going to settle there ?" Yes; I am tired of Europe. I thought.

"I am glad," cried Sheridan, start-ing up and seizing Hamerton's hand. "This woman, Harriet Draper, will come to Millbank within two weeks.

If she does not confess before the confession?" If she does not confess before the convict ship sails, she must be sent splendid air. Oh, I am proud to see high places in the intellectual and such men turn by nature to the magnificent South!'

Mr. Wyville had approached the "She must go," said Mr. Wyville, warmly; "break your rule for the He laid his hand almost caressingly they were placed, these three men-Wyville, Sheridan and Hamertonthey formed a remarkable group.

'You are dangerous company," said Lord Somers, looking on them admiration. "You almost

"Mr. Sheridan and I will sail on the convict ship in three weeks," said Mr. Wyville. "Mr. Hamerton will take my steam yacht, and follow stance Russell has the plainest and when he has settled his plans-per-

I am dumbfounded," said Lord mers. "I cannot speak on this

You have engaged a captain for the convict ship?" he said to Lord Somers. Yes; Captain Rogers, late of the

P. & O. Company's service."
"You were not aware that I wished to engage him for my yacht?" said Wyville.
"No; I should be sorry to take

him from you. But his articles are signed now, and good commanders for such a service are not easily

"If I find you a suitable captain and guarantee his command, will you oblige me by cancelling Captain Roger's commission?" Certainly—if you give him

instead the command of your Thank you; that is my inten-

But have you found another cap

tain for the convict ship?" asked Yes-I have been looking into the matter with the view of saving you further trouble. I have settled on a man who is classed as a firstrate master-mariner and command-

er, and who is now in London, disengaged. I shall make a note of it," said Lord Somers, taking out his pocket-book. "What is his name?"

Draper," said Mr. Wyville; "Captain Samuel Draper."
"That will do," said the Secretary shall have new articles made will you see to it that he is

engaged at once, and sent to the ship at Portland?" Certainly. I shall attend to it

to-day. Mr. Hamerton and Sheridan, who had been talking together, at the end of the room, now approached, and the conversation became general. Soon after, Lord Somers said "Good-morning," and proceeded to his Department.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE TEST OF LOVE

Even Mrs. Thomas Thompson, mother of many daughters, admitted that Constance Russell was "pretty nearly handsome," which meant that the latter had all the gifts and the pleasure of meeting the eminent graces which constitute beauty.

She had something more, as was dimly felt and either admired or her home. She was a tireless resented, according to the disposi- student, but so unostentatious that tion of her companions, even while only her master and a few unusually she was still a school girl at St. observant persons realized her Margaret's. She was not unique, to advance, "unhasting, unresting." supple figure, a little above medium height, nor in soft and abundant hair and perfect complexion. The wholesome living and the long hours on the heights under the fragrant pine trees at St. Margaret's brought out the grace and glow of health and these are more than half of beauty-in all the pupils.

But Constance had what Old World folk call a high-bred face and the delicate little hands and feet that go with it. She had, in a word, "style gentle living. She never was guilty of a fault of taste, nor lost her temper under any of the contrarieties of life in a large boarding school.

The Russels were not rich, howfor the Normal College. This circumstance gave some slight satisfacevery stranger ask when Constance appeared, "Who is that exquisite A few words at the so

Constance had said little of her become a teacher. Naturally she would be the best one possible. Her admirers used her need as a defense of her intense preoccupation with her studies and her habit of always Warder has fallen under her spell." coming out ahead. The average school girl loves not "a grind," and "To Australia?" said Lord Somers | cannot have much heart for a class competition wherein it is all but certain one will lead in such fashion that the second is not worth a

Constance graduated at the head of her class, and her essay, "Out of the Catacombs," roused the attention of even the most time worn attendants at school commencements. It was an earnest and ungirlish plea business pursuits open to them, and to glorify God and serve the Church by their success. The stately Arch-bishop was grave and attentive. comp ete, nor gave sign, save by a slightly increased color, that she recognized the enthusiastic applause as all for her. At her seventh summons to the platform, as he laid with admiration. You amnost tempt me to follow you, or go with you to Australia. When do you given us a right to expect much of then, the rarely won laurel wreath on her

Even had she heard Mrs. Thompcheapest gown in the class," it would not have troubled the girl. The serious compliment of one whose

After some further conversation on | She expected much of herself and this point, Mr. Wyville changed the her firm chin and confident outlook on the world suggested that she was not likely to miss her aim.

Constance left St. Margaret's with the admiration and respect of all her teachers and the warm affection of some of them. But one of these latter, who knew the girl best and loved her most of all, often murmured to her own heart:

'Oh, if my dear child were a little less determined and ambitious She seems bent on getting the best of earth and heaven as well, and can one have both? Of course, she can't help succeeding and attracting, and if only she keeps up her high motive. But the world, the world! Sister Gertrude, who would have willingly given her life for a soul began a new novena that in the pursuit of temporal success her darling might not forget the reward everlasting.

Of course, Constance was pre eminent in the Normal College, dis-tinguishing herself there, as at the convent, in literary studies. She was named immediately at the conclusion of her course, and after two years' apprenticeship was recalled to take a place on the faculty of the Normal College. Only twenty-two years of age! sighed teachers growing gray in the service at \$900 a year, as they noted the phenomenal beginning of this young girl who uld soon be drawing her maximum of \$1,900; and they marveled what further heights, professional or social, awaited her easy conquest. With her beauty it would be own fault if she had not made a brilliant match by twenty-five.

There was covert opposition. must be admitted, to place to a girl who had received all her training antecedent to Normal College in a Catholic convent but the master, whose choice she was, notified his friend, Fred erick Warder, and arranged a meeting with Constance for the fractious saw and conquered.

The families of the faculty made

much socially of the beautiful, gifted

unassuming girl, affected not her exceedingly level head. She was not aware of the condescension which some of her old friends saw in these attentions Her profession always came first. She saw the advantage as well as teachers and the literary resident or visiting in the city of sure, in her slight, straight, Her beauty and her native social sense suffered not from her intel lectual development. Her toilettes were above criticism now, for she was able to exercise her taste, which was as fine here as in all things else. Many a pleasant and well-renumerated bit of revision or translation came her way, and with her duty to her family generously done she had still-for she remembered earlier poverty-a steadily growing

Reserved force, wisdom, tact and and the fine instincts of a long line distinction were more and more of progenitors educated and used to evident in Constance Russell, and her old teachers at St. Margaret's were righteously proud of her. She spent a week of every summer vacation with them, was faithful through the season to her Sodality meetings, ever, and Constance was in training and was always ready with any serv ice in her power. The rector of the parish, the Cathedral, spoke to the nuns with much satisfaction of her Helen Corbett, the daughter of a exemplary attendance at the sacra-Yet Sister Gertrude's heart ments.

was not at ease. Europe and the Orient with a day is near when Constance will chaperon who boasted her Ph. D., have to choose. It is impossible would have given her prospects for that a soul like hers should not be that subtle refinement which made tested. God keep her faithful, be

A few words at the social hour following the April Sodality meeting had roused the nun's solicitude 'for ever,' as the lawyers say. Mr. own plans and prospects, though afresh. She was the centre of a wyville and I have been looking at making no secret of her intention to time pupils, when one of them, at sight of Constance on the outer side of the assembly room, exclaimed:
"Perhaps you have heard that Mr

"She has always got anything she wanted so far," commented another and if she wants him, she'll get him, too, but not entirely on her own terms, I fancy. He's a million-aire three or four times over, but he hates religion like a French infidel.'

"That may be only gossip," rejoined the first speaker. "Any how, Constance can take care of her self and her religion, too." Sister Gertrude with a chill at her heart, moved away from the group. An older woman, who had been silent through the brief conversa-

tion, followed her into the corridor. "Sister," she said, "I know how you care for Constance. I fear it is He laid his hand almost caressingly on Will Sheridan's shoulder. As honors for which the seniors could worse than Mrs. Wallace says or suspects. I know three or four young men whom Mr. Warder has put on their feet in a business way and every one of them has dropped his religion. Oh, you would never suspect anything. He is very gener-ous and very plausible, but I fear he gets the price of his help in every

> "Let us hope there is no truth, then, in the rumor of his interest in Constance," said the nun. Her bell summoned her for a moment. She had the delicate sense of fitness which nuns keep, and it always jarred upon her to hear of the woman as the hunter and the man

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stance, while she had never named brown, which brought out so beautihim to her best friend? Well, her fully the exquisite fairness of her old teacher was not afraid to break the ice. She sent the portress for hair. her young friend.

"Constance, you can do something for me if you will spare me an hour or two. Sister Charlotte will bring you up your supper and I will be too at \$20 cicled."

Surely, Sister dear. You know I am always glad when you want me." The bright eyes were as direct and confidant as ever. The business was soon dispatched, and a moment of silence fell between them as they sat together in the soft spring twilight in the prim little dining-room reserved for secular guests.

"Constance looked up expectantly.
"Who is Mr. Warder, my child?"
The nun's tone was incisive, peremptory, and she kept her eyes on the girl's face. Was there a faint rising of color? The light was not Perhaps Sister Gertrude was mistaken.

'Our head master's distant relative; a very wealthy man, who gives all his time to philanthropy and education. He holds no office, but he is a sort of power behind the throne. He has travelled everywhere, has many good ideas and enjoys working

What is this man to you, Con-'A very kind friend, Sister," said

the girl after a slight pause.
"But you know he hates religion." "I know nothing of the sort. He my heart's desire. It is for His has never discussed his opinions hor with me. If he hates religion, why should he serve a Catholic, and," with a quick lifting of the head, child."
"one who has never feared to keep Siste her flag flying?"

that his attentions to you are a

But for Mr. Warder I would not be first in her heart? where I am. As for his attentions, it is like his irreligion—gossip pure and simple. He is not married, it is know of Frederick Warder? Then true, but, after all, I am only a Constance remembered uncomfort-working woman, and if he sought a ably his rumored connection with a wife she would be in the circle to which he has been born."

Was there a faint wistfulness in the girl's voice? Sister Gertrude had heard it but yesterday. T Was there a faint wistfulness in saw that it was not wise to pursue the subject further.

'You know, Constance, the retreat begins Wednesdayweek. I shall look

for you at it."
"When have I failed to attend as much of it as possible, Sister? This year, fortunately, it comes during our spring vacation, and I can have

It is disagreeable to be suddenly confronted with a spiritual mirror and compelled to gaze into it. Constance had a brave soul, and she would not close her eyes.

question rang out insistently as she sat alone in her r om in the dark, overlooking the tranquil bay which mirrored a starlit sky.

Presently her answer came without flinching. "I would have him and place, and so do I; so it is an for my lover. He is a gentleman even thing. I could not love her if through and through, a scholar and a man of position." She flushed hotly, face to face with a desire which was of the brain as well as of

And why do you want him and Conscience was imperious now.

Because I love him, and I love me. And, oh, my God, though he hasn't the faith, I know the things liminary talk for talk's sake. know I want to win him for Thee and to use what he can give me for Thy honour.

She was kneeling now, and the roice was gentler in its next demand. 'But if you cannot have him on your

'I have never failed yet in any-

thing I set my heart on."
A sharp knock. Constance rose quickly, turned on the electric light and took in two special delivery letters. One bore the home post-mark. "Two hundred dollars for Johnny's operation, and you know these specialists cannot be kept wait-

The girl sighed as well-tried patience must sometimes, but she wrote the required check and enclosed it in a brief note before she looked at the other letter, at whose handwriting her heart bounded. It was an invitation from Frederick Warder to join him and his sister in a box party at the Grand Opera the following evening.

She deliberated. If his occasional calls at her abode and his evident pleasure in meeting her elsewhere had become a subject of comment, what might she not expect if she were seen with him as a member of a family party?

A woman used to men's admira-tion generally knows the signs of that which is not merely a passing fancy. "I may as well see it to the end. He knows I am a Catholic and no weakling.'

Presently she mailed two letters at the nearest box. "It must be know that this Christ, this resurrec-well with one," she mused, "on those tion myth—" heights, untroubled by the strain of daily labor and insistent money Shall I argue with you against the

Half a dozen of her Sodality friends looked up from their places in the orchestra circle the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above them beside the following evening with smiling recognition as she sat throned above the following evening with the following evening with the following evening with the following evening with the following she sat throned above them beside Frederick Warder, and a few days your Judge and mine?" later her prompt appearance at the opening of the retreat caused interchange of significant glances. But Constance was unperturbed as ever,

skin and the golden glints in her

He was a strenuous son of the great Loyola, this preacher of the retreat, with the keen sight and the sure hand of the expert spiritual surgeon for weak and diseased con-Yet there was little terror or denunciation in his instruc-He preached Christ, the crucithe risen. He demanded fied. conformity to Christ's example in every life, the first place for Christ in every heart. To Constance it was like a fresh revelation. She saw Christ as He walked among men; she heard His voice. Was He really

first in her heart? "Oh, father, I hope it is not wrong, but I wish Our Lord had not done quite so much for us nor set so high a standard," she murmured after her brief confession. She was not a stranger to the priest, and he marveled at the outburst in one usually so self contained.

"If you are called to choose between the two standards, my child, you will never be able to plead for this world. ignorance in excuse for a wrong choice. But," very gently, "you will

not make a wrong choice. "Father, pray that He gives me

"I will pray that you may see His will and do it. That is safer, my

Sister Gertrude held for a moment at the convent door. "Constance, I "But why have you never mentioned him to me? Don't you know rather die than see you fail."

The girl kissed the nun silently and passed out under the budding "I must at least have named him elm trees. She carried the fragrance among those who supported Mr. of the lilies with her and the vision Gray's choice of me two years ago.

"They have both spoken of the choice and the test. What do they publishing house whose sole mission seemed to be the sending forth of might be no foundation for it. "I will ask him when we meet again

She had not long to wait. His card was brought her a few moments after she had left the dinner table. Constance had chosen her city

home with a private family of refinement, so there was nothing to offend the fastidious taste of Frederick Warder in the quiet library in which

his young friend joined him.

He was nearly fifteen years older He was nearly fifteen years older than she, and he had not moved to the decisive action with the decisive action of the best existthe decisive action which he contemplated to-night with the unreas-What is this man to you?" The oning impulse of love's young dream. He understood Constance fairly well also. "Not a mere money or society seeker," he had judged. "She is too fine for that. I believe she loves for myself, but she loves power even thing. I could not love her if she was not fit for them. A Catho-She hasn't had a fair chance for development. She will outgrow her creed in her life with me."

He thought Constance had never before looked so fair and stately, and there was a withdrawn and mysterious air about her which gave the finishing touch to her charm. The also the heights on which he can set me. And, oh, my God, though he was on both, and there was no pre-

> Constance, you know woman I love and would make my wife, and I believe you love me enough to trust me with your happiness.

The mystic eyes the mantling blush as he raised her drooping face for the betrothal kiss were eloquent answer, but she went white at his touch and stayed him with gentle

"It is true," she murmured; "but there is another claim. You know I am a Catholic.' "And what is that between you

and me, my dear one?" he smiled. "I wouldn't care if you were a sunworshiper.'

"But is it true," still withdrawn from his claiming hand, "that you hate Christianity and work against it? That you are the mainstay of the Trisaulus Company ?"

The man's face changed fearfully. "If you mean am I a hater of the unnatural self-suppression, the abeyance of reason before impossible doc-trines, which Christianity means in its fulness, an uncompromising opponent by word and book of everything which stands between men and all the joy they can get out of the only life they have any certainty of, I must answer yes. As for your own private belief and practice, Constance," his voice softened, "so long as you love me I respect your mental freedom. I could not, of course, have your creed perpetuated in my family.
But, dear girl, you are far from Now to your full mental stature yet. When your eyes are cleared you will

honor of your father and the virtue

my hands."
From afar she heard the voice of

Pilate release you?"
"God has ordered it so. Do what you will. I cannot stand with him

who stands against my God." Oh, Constance, I was ungenerous. But He never conquered me before. I want to raise you above work and care, but I cannot have Him in my

home life or my love."
"Then you cannot have me. "Good bye, Constance. If ever you change your mind—" Good-bye, Mr. Warder." He was

She was kneeling at her window again, her eyes upon the rippling waters. But she saw them not. Instead she saw a garden in the Orient, with the dewy dawn over the palm trees and a Shining One come forth in His strength and beauty from the tomb, whose seal had broken before Him and whose guards lay at His feet as dead men.

She grew faint with the joy of it. Oh, Christ, Thou hast proved me. Thou art first, and there is none beside Thee.'

The glory faded, but the joy stayed on, though she saw before her the wreck of all her hopes and dreams "I will tell Sister Gertrude tomorrow. She was right. The test

came, and through God's mercy and her prayers I have not failed.' the Mass which closed the retreat next morning the priest came ber Sister Gertrude in your communion," away very suddenly last night."-Katharine E. Conway in

#### REFORMATION WAS INSPIRED BY BASE MOTIVES

James Gairdner, C. B., LL. D., in "Lollardy and the Reformation in England."

The Protestant requires some historical justification for his religion; and at the outset of the separation from Rome, every generous feeling goes strongly with the heroes and martyrs of the old faith Never was a new principle introduced in more revolting form than that royal supremacy which has governed the Church of England ever since Henry VIII's days. Royal supremacy is in truth, a rather ambiguous doctrine, which has been disliked by pious minds down to the present day; and even if we acknowledge that it contained within it a hidden seed of good to be matured in after ages, we cannot pretend that its enforcement ing guarantees for public morality. The revolution which Sir Thomas More saw impending, and fain would have averted, has long since passed through evil and good res results in which we may fairly trust that good predominates over evil. But it is impossible to argue on this account that it was good in its inception. Nor even, if we dismiss from consideration the base personal motives of the tyrant by whom it was effected, can we comfort our-selves truly by the belief that it was by the enlightened zeal of others for a purer form of religion? For, whatever may be said of the ardent heretics who contributed to that revolution, it is a great mis-Those who so regard them, as it seems to me, altogether mistake the character; and from this cause, besides other errors, they do injustice to the very noblest men of the day. They seem actually to look on Sir Thomas More in particular, as two diametrically opposite persons strangely combined—the one a humane and liberal minded man, honorable, learned, enlightened, and the very soul of equity; the other bigoted and cruel, a hater and persecutor of all who differed in opinion from the Church. How two such absolutely contrary characters could be united in one man is something more than a paradox; it is a moral impossibility."

#### VOCATION

Many a parish during the summer months has been gladdened by the sight of some one of its young members who has returned with the oil and chrism of ordination still wet upon him to celebrate in the midst of his friends and people his first Holy Mass. During the last three months several hundred young men of our land have been raised to the sacred priesthood. How many a mother's heart has welled with holy joy, God alone knows; but surely there is not a single mother kneeling at the feet of her priest-son who has not thanked God for the good things He has done

Now that many boys are leaving school and are looking about for some suitable life occupation it would be well for parents to make sure whether sufficient consideration has been given to the question of their considering the rapid and solid growth of Catholic life in our land,

of Christianity, was he seeking Con- and handsomer in her suit of sober and I hold even now your future in in this country is a fact patent to Honorius, and Deusdedit. The all. There is not a bishop who is royal tombs at the time of the trans-not calling daily for more laborers lation of the saints were removed Pilate: "Know you not that I have power to crucify you and power to release you?" for the Lord's vineyard. There is to a chapel which was built at the end of the south aisle. Wulfric's impeded by reason of the fact that he has too few helpers. And surely we may take it for granted that God intends that there shall be a sufficient number of priests to take care | the Crusades .- New World. of His people. If, then, there is a lack of vocations it is either because young men do not consider the subject with sufficient care, because they have not the heart to make the sacrifices, or, on the other hand, because vocations are killed off in the home by the spirit of worldliness and luke-warmness. Parents, therefore, should not only pray to Almighty God to send such a ing upon each one of their children, but should try their best by example, instruction and encouragement to help those who have received the

divine call to realize it. It is passing strange how many Catholic parents seem to frown upon the idea of their sons entering the service of the Church. They almost look upon such a lad as one who throws away his chances in life. They seem to feel that the business of a man in our land to-day is to heap up much money, or to make a great me for himself. They seem utterly to forget that true manliness consists in devotion and service to others. And it is this spirit of devotion which, aside from the divine consecration, makes the Catholic priesthood the most efficient force for up-lifting our ideals and making postheir practical realization in our daily life.

The same holds good with regard to our Sisters. There is a spirit abroad amongst Catholics that a girl's place is in the world, not in a convent. Many parents look with disapproval on the growing-up daughter whose gaze is directed towards the convent. And yet nowhere in the whole world is to be found the same measure of true peace, true happiness, and that spirit of self-sacrifice which makes life worth living. Only to women of the highest type does the religious life appeal. Almighty God seems to take a delight in picking the choicest blossoms for Himself. And surely those parents must sin heinously in the sight of God who expose the tender flowers of innocence and love of God to the chilling air of the world and pleasure-mad society. Are even Catholics unwilling to give God what He wants? Are even Catholics to begrudge to Him those whom He has chosen for Himself ?-Rosary Maga-

#### RELICS OF ENGLAND'S CATHOLIC DAYS

INTERESTING ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES RECALL DAYS WHEN ENGLAND WAS OF

THE FOLD London, August 29, 1915. In a late letter I had occasion to nake reference to recent interesting archeological researches and coveries near Canterbury and the discovery of the graves of the great St. Augustine and of five or six of his successors as archbishop of that See These investigations are being continued and are continually interest-

The society in charge in its last brochure on the subject says that in 978 St. Dunstan rededicated the historic old Abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul and added the name of take to look upon them as the emancipators of human thought.

St. Augustine. There was no record St. Augustine. There was no record of any rebuilding then, but Sir William St. John Hopeheld that rededication always meant extension, and therefore thought that some work which they had discovered later than the original but earlier than the Norman date must be part of St. Dunstan's extension.

CONQUERORS USURPATION

Then in the time of Edward the Confessor Abbot Wulfric obtained the Pope's permission to carry out an enlargement of the Abbey church, his plan being to join this up with the Church of St. Mary built by Eadbald as a sort of reparation for his apostasy, and so make one big church of the two. When, however, Scotland was appointed Abbot by William the Conqueror in place of Egilsine, who was a supporter of Harold, he decided that Wulfric's work was not good, and therefore pulled it down. In its place he began building the church of which the remains are now to be seen, his work consisting of a great crypt and over it an upper church with three apses. Having finished the crypt and the upper church, Scotland built the transepts and the nave, but he died before actually coming to the most sacred place—the porticus where St.
Augustine and his successors had rested from the seventh century. The Abbot was buried in the centre of his own crypt, and his coffin was found there some years ago, the coffin plate being now in the college library, bearing his name and the date of his death.

AN ANCIENT CHRONICLER Abbot Wido, who followed Scotland, went on with his work, removing the saints from their resting place in the porticus to Scotland's new presbytery. Gundulph of Rochester, who was administering the See of Canwere made to live in every home extraordinary detail, his record also "Constance," he cried, "will you there would be a larger procession enabling them to fix the exact where let Him part us? He comes first who has set only hard paths for your steps of the sanctuary. That there well as those of Lawrence, Adrian Abbot, Mildred, Mellitus,

sion, was really very interesting because there was no other instance in England of a round church before

THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD

The church edifice means some thing to the Catholic people. Outsiders note that fact as we find in their writings and conversations. Says the Atlantic Monthly certainly true that the Catholic Church as a whole is in touch with her children during every hour of stated services, but more significantly when no bell rings an invitation, when altar and choir are deserted by the chanting priests. These silent intervals between Masses and Benediction are more fruitful of love and conviction to the traveler than any a church-no matter how obscure how remote, how unadvertised-that he does not find some man or woman kneeling before an altar or a shrine, lost in supplication. There is rever-ence and concentration enough in these private worshippers. prostrate, they abandon themselves, clinging to heaven by the hem-they pour out their souls in adoration or in entreaty."



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## The Catholic Record

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Associate Editors { Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan H. F. Mackintosh.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916

IRISH VALOR AND IRISH SELF. GOVERNMENT

be stabbed in the house of her friends. struggle yet to come. of mutual good will and justice.

will show the spirit of Ireland's polit- lence are evidence of their weakness. ical enemies.

represent the spirit of the English his party that they were cherishing people. When Redmond called atten- an illusion in thinking that it is tion to the fact in the House of Com- possible to prevent the concession of mons, from every part and party of self-government to Ireland. "The

adians would feel in similar circum- do not think you will have a man to stances. If instead of enjoying un- fight for wiping it off. Therefore I restricted self-government we had ask you whether we cannot arrange been struggling for generations for some terms which will be acceptable rights which our oppressors claimed to both parties." for themselves as inborn and inalien- The fears of Irishmen at home or able; if with the hope of final success abroad that Home Rule may never this the twentieth-century spelland in the spirit of new-born good go into actual operation are natural will we had generously set aside our and not without the appearance of family troubles and fought side by being well-grounded. But they are side and shoulder to shoulder with based on misconception and lack of our old opponents and oppressors; information as to the real situation. then if we found that old spirit of The greatest victory in the parliaopposition and oppression so strong mentary history of the world—the in official quarters that the official winning of Irish self-governmentaccounts of St. Julien and Ypres is more decisive than any yet won in never mentioned the Canadian name the world-war. When it shall have then we should be able to some ex been paralleled on the far flung battle tent to appreciate the feeling of line the foe may for a time still Irishmen; and if we did not resent it struggle desperately on, but the end we should be incapable of producing | will be certain. the men whose achievements are our pride and whose memory will be ment of bitterness into the joy that the precious heritage of unborn every decent British subject should generations.

"When I think," writes Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, the well-known Irish Nationalist Member of Parlia anti-Irish prejudice is still powerful ment, who is a descendant of Henry Grattan and who lost a son in the naval battle of Jutland. "When I think of our glorious Irish regiments and unacknowledged deeds of unsurpassed heroism-of our gallant sailors, who for two terrible years have guarded the Empire in stress and storm and danger from the Arctic to the Antarctic. When I think of Flanders and France and Gallipoli and Servia and Mesopotamia and Egypt-of the landing at the Dardanelles with its awful of Irish lives-of our splendid 10th Irish Division recklessly thrown away by British incompetence-of the hundreds of Irish sailors who perished in the Jutland battle 3 0 of them in two ships alone. When I think of our desolate homes, of the unnumbered Irish fathers and mothers and sons and Edaughters who have bravely and uncomplainingly given what they loved best on earth to the service of the Empire, I ask what spirit possesses the anti-Irish when not even our children's sacrifice will propitiate them?"

"cowardly, dishonest abuse" by those lar prejudice and passion.

step of the onward march of demo- So, too, have domocracies found the absolute assurance of the rewards people of England will not forget the kings. of ultimate victory. It is the pecu- help given by their Irish allies in the Politics is the science of govern- taste and in a manner that is not men which Britain was able to place of ultimate victory. It is the peculiar tragedy of Ireland that she should past, nor think of losing it in the With the age-long bitterness born of Let it not be assumed, however, to the best minds, the most generous if not commercialism. We have all

people of Britain and the people of Radical Lloyd George was vilified and tion of their difficulties on a basis man of them all. But Lloyd George now stands out head and shoulders It is useless as well as unnecessary over their biggest and best. And so to recall how ruthlessly the anti- will it be when, the war happily ended Irish section of English officialdom comes the time for the people pursued their fatuous and ignoble of Great Britain and Ireland to set policy even when the grim uncertain- their own house in order. It is this ties of war threatened to involve knowledge that makes the old antipolitical friends and foes, classes and Irish remnant of English officialdom masses, in common destruction. One so petty, so pitiful and so virulent. of "party organs" "moulding public example, petty and pitiful if you like, But their pettiness and their viru-

Lord Derby, too, is a man who has For over a year all mention of shown that he understands the heart the sacrifices and heroic valor of the and mind of England. At a meeting gallant Irish regiments was deliber- of the Lancashire Division of the ately suppressed in official reports. National Unionist Association, he Petty and pitiful but it does not made clear to the Bourbon section of the House came the cry of Shame. bill is on the Statute-book," said this Think for a moment of what Can- frank and fearless nobleman, "and I

Present conditions inject an eleshare with every sane Irishman when reading of the heroic achieveenough in English officialdom to make the susceptible Irish feel acutely that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

Yet though heart-sick and heartsore with reason are the sea divided Gael in present conditions it is certain that the present pain is but the birth-pang of a new era of justice, good-will and mutual understanding.

DEMOCRACY

In times when kings governed as unworthy monarchs.

theory - we had almost said the many cases, is at the mercy, first of this particular member of its staff. fiction. But we have still the all, of his parishioners, and secondly, Yes: Ireland is given the gall despicable courtiers—the flatterers of the decorating artist. and vinegar of ingratitude and of the crowd, the panderers to popu-

great War. In the titanic conflict political weapons of racial antipathy tennial those who crook the supple patch-work quilt. individuals, families, nations suffer and religious distrust which have hinges of the knee where thrift may agony unprecedented. Butthey are all been so effective in the past that the follow fawning. And it might be said donors are often writ large upon the line the blanket is one of his best arrive at figures that fairly stagger army. sustained by the heartfelt sympathy | die-hards strive even now so shame- | here, also, that we listen complacentand grateful recognition of their lessly to preserve them, will then be ly to more buncombe about demosacrifices by their fellow:countrymen found as obsolete as the bow and cracy than was ever spoken or and allies during the struggle and arrow in the present war. The written about the divine right of

grind-will tell you that politics is a dirty game; and smile if they find you so credulous as to believe anything a politician says. In disgust cities are surrendering self-government to "commissions." And in the opinion" in the party moulds.

We need not go outside of Canada employees. Of course the whole one points to a figure on the ceiling. same period, numbered 33,000,000. great inconvenience by less than die?" "Yes, my dear"-pause-"say half a million, and in the person of mama, I don't want to die." its president threw up its hands and binder's government of the people for the people by the people, and not the tyranny of the effete monarchies of a by-gone age.

Well, things will not improve materially until we have the courage to hear the truth instead of stoning

CHURCH DECORATION

and stained-glass windows in our is acquiring a knowledge of his wonders. When all can be told the churches for the mere purpose of religion in a manner that is calculated real and scientific economies that decoration. They are the Gospel of to leave a lasting impression. the unlearned, and to all an aid to devotion. In order, however, that either of these purposes should be attained, judgment and taste must be used in the selection of the subjects, and proper order maintained in their arrangement. It is not necessary that these objects be expensive works of art. A good oilprint is better than a poor oil-painting, and a domestic window might contributory, to the interior equipment of the church.

whom the bare truth /would Monarchs there were who gov- to apply it to the best advantage, is a and Ireland's vast army now in the tables by the million pounds must be deprive of a political weapon for the erned wisely, justly; in whose consummation devoutly to be hoped field or in training, we come next to available to take the place of the fresh period of trench warfare future attainment of selfish ends courts advancement followed pru- for. We have no fault to find with a the scarcely less formidable task of varieties where these cannot be But a distinction must be made dent and statesmanlike counsel; person's or a family's desire to donate furnishing it with tents, with obtained. Then, we are further rebetween these and the people of who listened to admonitions as to a statue, window or painting to the blankets and bedding—in one word, minded, a certain amount of alterna-Britain. The people, 75% of the the duties and responsibilities church in memory of their dear of housing it. This was a problem tives, as rice in place of biscuits, or population of Britain, know that which limit the right—divine or departed or for some other intention. of great magnitude and called for dried fruit and honey instead of jam, through Irish aid, aid as gallant, as human—to govern. And statesmen This is indeed very laudable. But the same fertility of resource and must be provided. persistent, as heroic as that now there were in those times which we they should leave the selection of tireless energy which characterized rendered by Irish soldiers on the claim to have outgrown who sur- that memento and the location of it the successful accomplishment of firing line, they have won their way rendered their symbols of office to to the priest. Otherwise it would be the former. For it meant the health to the recognition of the right to live their sovereign, yes, even their impossible for him to follow out any and material comfort, so far as that from the classes who oppressed them lives, rather than retain them at the fixed scheme of decoration. Some is compatible with the wear and tear and who bitterly contested every sacrifice of conviction or principle. people demand as a sine qua non of of ruthless war, of some 6,000,000 their donation, that a certain object of men-an aggression equal to twocracy in England. Through Irish wise, prudent and fearless public of devotion be purchased and that it thirds or more of the entire populaaid the last citadel of privilege, the servants who sternly rebuked the occupy a certain position in the tion of Canada. How that stupend-House of Lords, was taken. If that arrogance, the selfishness or the church. What is the result of this? ous task was accomplished we shall lion in the path of the champions of tyranny of "the people." For we We have seen it unfortunately too not know in all its details until the departments abroad (there are said the people's right to live decently are neither upholding monarchy in often. Two and sometimes three War is over but a few figures may in to be at the front in France some the people's right to live decentary are neither upholding including includi chained. And when the people who condemning democracy in any one same subject, statues are accumu- something of its magnitude. in time of war have been called on of the protean senses of that much lated where there is no room for to fight and die if necessary for their misunderstood word. We are only them till the impression is given not In another column will be found a country come home again they will insisting that in this age of of a place of worship, but of the important part of the soldier's equip- as may be, and some idea may be description by the famous war corresdemand the right to have a enlightenment and progress and show-room in a church goods store; ment. Often, in the present War, he arrived at of the stupendousness of Bucharest says that violent fighting pondent, Philip Gibbs, of the latest- real, not an illusory, voice in democracy-how hollow the ante-war and panels are placed where there is but not the last—heroic achievement the government of their counshibboleths sound—we have still no need for them till the walls and what rest, (if such it may be called) what it means to keep this in regular, front. of our gallant Irish soldiers in the try in time of peace. The old with us in Shakespeare's tercen- ceiling suggest nothing so much as a he could get in the soft mud of the

walls of the sacred edifice. We see friends. When the War broke out the imagination. no objection to recording the names the supply of this commodity at hand of the benefactors of a church as an in England was entirely inadequate example and edification to others. to the demand of even the "miserable But this should be done with good little army" of one-hundred thousand took and in a manner that is not unlikely that the Italians which should offer a worthy career records may suggest vulgar display. misgovernment and misunderstand that it is only the toiling masses of souls, the most upright characters heard of the man who offered to pay ing about to disappear despite the England who are heart and soul that the nation or community pro- for a stained glass window if under virulent opposition of sordidly sel- with their gallant Irish comrades of duces no matter what the form of it would be placed the inscription: fish privileged classes who hated and the political warfare which is now government may be. And, regardless "Donated by John Jones, the best dreaded to see so good a political suspended by the same comradeship of the form, that nation is best grocer in town." It is especially met the urgency of the situation. weapon slip from their hands, the in the trenches. The Home Ruler and governed when it demands and distasteful and distracting to find receives the services of its best. these inscriptions on the altar Ireland had reached a mutual under- traduced by the same anti-Irish How is it with us? Why, nine out of itself. How much more devotional standing and all but achieved a solu- clique as unreservedly as any Irish- ten honest men in any walk of life- would be the effect if the list of provided they are free from election benefactors were placed on a tablet fever and have no political axe to in some not too conspicuous place?

American nation of a hundred million "That's an angel, my dear"-pausepeople were held up by the threat of "Mama will I be an angel when I

The windows in the new Cathedral turn of mind, will read up the history the best-fed army in the world will We do not place statues, paintings of these incidents. In this way he remain always one of the world's

THE GLEANER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

IN VIEW OF recent events at Camp Borden citizens of Canada are entitled to ask who governs themthe Administration at Ottawa or the Lord's Day Alliance ?

THE TORONTO Globe would do well appeal to the ordinary parishioner to keep a sharp eye on the youthful more than one imported from members of its staff. Writing of Munich. The essential thing is that what he terms "Prussianism" in they be devotional, properly British Columbia politics that arranged, and necessary, or at least journal's Vancouver correspondent goes out of his way to insult a great Catholic religious order. To this The majority of priests, if left to individual "Tyranny," "Prussianism" well as ruled, courtiers sometimes follow their own taste and judgment, and "Jesuitism" are convertible crawled into positions of power and would succeed in this matter, each, terms. We had thought newspapers influence by pandering to the baser of course, in proportion to the of standing in Canada had outlived passions and inordinate ambitions of degree of artistic discernment that this sort of thing, but apparently he possesses and the amount of not. There is no form of calumny Now we have changed all that— revenue at his disposal. If, therefore, so base and cowardly as innuendo, Demos is King. The people govern we offer some suggestions, it is not and the Globe editor would be well themselves. That at least is the by, way of criticism. The pastor, in advised to red-pencil the effusions of

> TAKING UP the thread of our of the decorating artist.
>
> Taking up the thread of our tots" of rum, must be allowed on the parishioner should give remarks of last week which had to these totals when the men are in the count for a good deal as the struggle

Then again the names of the state, and when back from the firing and jars that are necessary, and we combined Roumanian and Russian early autumn of 1914 all sorts of stated, multiplied 74 and 78 fold of Goritz, and that a short pause makeshifts had, accordingly, to be respectively. Of camp kettles the resorted to, such as cutting up and hemming squares of heavy coating. 8,000: in 20 months of war Austrian lines along the plateau of the But here again British energy and it was 982,000. Of mess tins Carso, which now alone bar the way resource soon made headway, and or plates, the per-annum peace

blankets before and after the begin- per cent, went to the Allied Armies ning of hostilities, the figures are as In the matter of cutlery the war follows: The average output in demand up to March last was 23,000,-England for several years prior to 000 knives and forks, and 11,000,000 Some church decorators, too, are 1914 was 139,000. The total productions spoons. Incidentally, from the same an obstacle to a priest's realizing his tion for the twenty months ending source, we learn that the demand for ideal. They forget that a church is March 31st last, was 19,800,000, clasp knives has been doubled. not a music hall and that abundance which in the ratio of requirements Brushes, for the making of which of tinsel and uniform richness of for twelve months of War to the women were largely enlisted, have decoration throughout do not produce peace average for a like period was reached the huge total of 43,000,000, age of the free press there is a babel the desired effect. The sanctuary as 86 to 1. The value in currency of every kind and description. should certainly be richer than the we can only estimate, as figures have Barbed wire, that new development body of the church, and the impres- not been published, but with the in- in war, is requisitioned by hundreds the central powers and their allies sion of immensity which the archicreased cost of raw material the conformiles; the production has trebled regard as absolutely vital for the conformiles; for concrete examples of govern- tecture should convey ought to be trast between war and peace times and is still rising, ment abdicating its high function to still further accentuated and not would run into a much higher ratio. catch the fickle favor of the noisy marred by the scheme of interior So again with the question of tents. and shamelessly self-seeking portion decoration. Furthermore, unless an The mills of the United Kingdom drugs and surgical appliances, and the Teutonic empires and their east of the governed. But seldom has artist is skillful in the execution of have, it is estimated, produced 54, the very important department not a more dramatic and humiliating figures, it were better that he confine 000,000 yards of duck for this pure to be overlooked—that of horses and instance occurred in any country or himself to plain colors. We have pose, or, as an ingenious statistician in any age than that of President heard of the following dialogue has worked out, what would suffice outrun our space we must leave Wilson's recent surrender to the between a mother and her little girl. for a marquee three and a half miles demands of a section of the railway "Mama, what's that?" as the little square. The tent pins have, in the automobile, motor truck and motor

> exact figures are for good and suffiartistic whole. Thus each window due time form one of the most maris an illustrated sermon. We can vellous chapters in the history of imagine that each member of the human achievement and the steady congregation, who is of an inquiring | maintenance of the food supply for have guided the whole system, vouches a recognized authority, will throw new light upon the knowledge of the world's resources and the way in which it has been used by men whose names even, like the architects of the great mediaval cathedrals, are unknown to the great

WHILE MUCH cannot now be said as to the feeding of the army, it may, says a writer in the London Times, be said, however, without indiscre tion, that the normal requirements for 1,000,000 men for one year, on the British scale of rations, come to some 365,000,000 pounds of fresh or frozen meat, or 274,000,000 pounds of preserved meat, 91,000,000 pounds of bacon, 68,000,000 pounds of cheese, the same quantity of jam and sugar, 22,000,000 pounds of condensed milk, and 14,000,000 pounds of tea. The must have been heavy, same number of men will further need 11,000,000 pounds of salt, 630,-000 pounds of pepper, and 450,000 pounds of mustard. A further provision of tea and sugar, estimates the same writer, with pea-soup, and the his donation and leave the priest free do with the clothing of Great Britain trenches. Canned and dried vege. proceeds.

the estimate for an army of one million men. If these figures be multiplied by five, or by the number of millions of men believed to be under arms on the actual fields of war or in other posts of duty or train ing camps in England, or engaged in transportation and service clothing, etc., alone) all of whom train and several villages. have to be supplied with the neces-BLANKETS HAVE always formed an saries of life and with such comforts has had to do without it, and to find the provision required. To this add is in progress on the whole Dobrudja cleanly, and attractive service; the trenches. But that is not his normal millions of packing cases, bags, tins gained an important victory over a

> of camp equipment, such as kettles, production in peace years averaged for the general assault average was 73,000; in 20 months of war it reached the vast total of

their equipment—but having already created by the recent de elopments these for another week. Of the cycle service, which in themselves have assumed such huge dimensions WITH REGARD to the food supply in this latest and greatest of wars, and that absolute essential, drugs, no figures, official or otherwise, have come under our notice. And no cient reasons not available, and we array of statistics effecting those submitted to the familiar operation at Buffalo are an excellent example cannot do better under the circum. features of an army which come of having its pockets picked. But of the artistic and devotional effect, stances, therefore, than to quote under general observation can give of the windows is devoted to illustrations article on the subject in the avenues of expenditure which enter ting some one of the theological or Monthly Trade Review. The safe into the make-up, equipment and moral virtues, A number of biblical transportation of men, munitions practical service of such armies as incidents showing the exercise of and the multifarious equipment of so are now in the field. Totals, the that particular virtue are inset in vast an army across the Channel human mind is hardly able to grasp such a manner as to form a very will, in itself, when told in detail, in in their full significance. And all for what? That the ambition of one | lull that has come over the political individual a set of individuals may tend to realization.

#### ON THE BATTLE LINE

A great victory was won yesterday, after severe fighting, by the British army on the Somme. Following up the French attack in the direction of Peronne, the British made an equally well planned and successful drive to the north' against Bapaume -along the six-mile front between Combles and Thiepval. The enemy fought stubbornly to retain his Over 2,300 prisoners already have been passed back, including sixty-five officers, six of whom were battalion Commanders.

high ground near the villages of Martinpuich and Flers command the roads and railway lines entering forces under such topographical con-Bapaume from the east and west, ditions, and render the town useless for Irela transportation purposes. The truth this week than any week since the is that between the attacks of the opening of the war. Two Irishmen French north of the Somme early in the week and that of the British yesterday the whole system of of the enemy has been defence shattered, and only an early retreat at twenty of little Corporal Holmes. all along the line will save him from an Irish Catholic boy, born in Fulham, disaster. The losses on both sides reasonable to suppose that the well-established artillery superiority of the French and British has enabled the territory gained to be with far fewer casualties than were incurred in the Loos, Champagne and other costly offensives of 1915 The German Army of the Somme is

There is going to be no prolonged part of the Balkans in which Serb and Bulgar meet. In the region south of Monastir the Serbs, after breaking the Bulgar front in a three days' battle, pursued the beaten foe for a distance of nine miles. he turned and attempted to hold a village through which the line of retreat lay the Serbs took the village THE ABOVE, be it remembered, is with the bayonet. Twenty-five guns and many prisoners were captured. Cavalry were freely used in the action and in the pursuit.

The Roumanians in Transylvania are continuing to overrun the country with practically no opposition from the Austrian troops, who are reported to consist for the most part of militia, gendarmes and intrained levies. Bucharest reports the advance of the Roumanians in country appears to be deliberately evacuated as the Roumanians go forward. A different story is told of the struggle south of the Danube. Turkish troops are heavily engaged here, and a Constantinople bulletin asserts that they have

The swift stroke of the Italians in the Vollone sector, on the northern edge of the Carso plateau, THEN, AGAIN, there is the question resulted in the capture of valuable ground and over 2,100 prisoners was necessary to enable the muni tion makers to accumulate supplies to Triest. The Italians will make very earnest attempts to reach their objective before the autumn rains begin. A report from Vienna admits As to the actual production of 9,450,000. Of the latter about 20 that a great Italian offensive is in progress, and refers to the extraordinary violence of the artillery fire, but asserts that though the Austrian first line trenches were reached at places the assault as a whole failed.—Globe, Sept. 16.

London, Sept. 14.—Three hundred thousand Teuton troops will be dis patched at once from other theaters of war to the Balkan front. Germany will furnish 200,000, Austria-Hungary 100,000 men. This army, combined with the Germans, Bulgars and Turks now fighting in the Near-East, is to accomptish the dual aim which tinuation of the war-the crushing of Roumania and the expulsion of the allies from Macedonia, so as to THERE REMAINS yet the question of safeguard the communication between

ern allies-the Orient Railway. 'Offensive in the Balkans, defen sive everywhere else," is the slogan in the Near East as the result of Roumania's intervention. Evidences of a gradual shortening of the German western front are accumulating.

#### T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

IRISH SOLDIERS' VALOROUS DEEDS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECORDED

INTERESTING PHASES OF BRITISH POLITICS

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

London, September 16th.-The cannons roar louder and more in cessantly than ever, making the silent world at home seem more eloquent by comparison.

The intensity of interest and the anxiety concerning the many battle fronts in fact overwhelm every other is given to such subjects as the relationship between capital and labor after the war. Nobody really cares about anything except the progress of the gigantic battles.

Public opinion remains extraordinarily ontimistic Even the Roumanian reverse was as a mere sideshow which will be obliterated when the Russian masses have joined the Roumanians in overwhelming force against the Germans and Bulgarians.

A sign of relief also has gone up at the break of the long stalemate at Saloniki, although as yet accurate To-day British guns on the captured information from that quarter is scarce and there is much uncertainty as to what can be done by the allied

Ireland has come more to the front are among the new recipients of the Victoria Cross. The extraordinary dash and valor of the Irish regiments in the battle of Ginchy and the death a London suburb, have thrown the bravery of the Irish soldiers into the forefront of even the gigantic battle

panorama. It is a sign of the changed spirit of the times and of the substitution of Lloyd George for Kitchener at the War Office. The events, above described, are now recorded in full and even enthusiastically in all the Eng-

lish newspapers. The news from Ireland itself, shows that the reaction in favour

of Redmond and the Irish Party, which began as the horror over the executions diminished, has made great progress within the past few weeks, but there must be a lull yet awhile. The Irish leaders are remaining silent, though all recognize the enormous improvement in the temper of the people.

At the moment there is a curious paradox, in that the eagerness for a settlement of the Home Rule problem is perhaps even keener among Englishmen than among Irishmen. But times, however, are not yet ripe for the reopening of the question.

I have described how the formless and leaderless opposition in the House of Commons in time became coherent and formidable by the suc cessive breaking off in the ranks of the Cabinet. The first to go was Mr. Hobhouse, a good administrator and a fair speaker, but he had not attained a sufficiently strong position in the Cabinet to be a leader of a formidable Opposition. The first real stroke of luck for the new Opposition was the resignation of Sir Edward Carson. Sir Edward Carson's career as a Minister was somewhat curious. He never has cared for office, and it is believed that he would not have gone into the Cabinet if it had not been for the strong pressure put on him by Mr. Bonar Law who has always had a very high regard for both his intelligence and his energy. His appointment to the Cabinet was, as now most people know, a great mistake. It w of the score of causes which helped the Sinn Feiners to obtain recruits and to precipitate a rebellion. Sir Edward, however, was not long within the Cabinet until he found himself entirely out of harmony with his colleagues. He is a man of considerable firmness and a great deal of energy; hates vacillation and inaction; is lacking in the patience of such temperaments, and ound in a composite Coalition Government with many conflicting tendencies and many very different personalities a machine which struck nim as incapable of making war vigorously. There was no fiercer assailant, accordingly, of any lack of energy in any department, and he was especially severe on the shortcomings of the War Office as it was then constituted. The coming of his revolt was indicated in a curious way. One day while the Cabinet was sitting he was seen at a table in one of the smoke-rooms of the House of Commons in conversation with his old group of friends, of whom the chief are Mr. Ronald McNeill and Colonel Craig. Everybody instinctively knew up, and it was no surprise that in a day or two his resignation was definitely announced. It is one of the many curiosities of this topsyturvy time, that the colleague in the Cabinet he was leaving for whom Sir Edward Carson had the greatest admiration was Mr. Lloyd George. There was a certain similarity of temper between the two men which brought them together in a strenuous

For some time Sir Edward Carson was more or less alone, but then came the resignation of Mr. Church. hill, followed by his return to his old regiment and then by his reappearance in the House of Commons. some time it looked as if Mr. Churchhill's stay on the Front Opposition Bench would be short. When the death of Lord Kitchener led to the promotion of Sir Lloyd George to the War Office, there was a strong movement in favour of Mr. Churchill's return to the Cabinet as Minister for Munitions. His dynamic energy, his extraordinary powers of work and his resoluteness of character were supposed to fit him especially for a Ministry in Asquith. Ot which such qualities are very neces-There were, I believe, also some of his former colleagues who such for instance as both Gladstone never be found in any Catholic teachactively supported his candidature, or Disraeli, but there has never been ing. On the other hand, the Catholic But it was otherwise decided by those in authority, and Mr. Churchill power of saying exactly the right remains in Opposition. It is not the kind of life that suits him-especially in the middle of a big war, for he is essentially a bird of storm. If him things were as formerly and a fierce Parliamentary combat were still going on, undoubtedly he would find himself thoroughly at home as one of the leaders of a bellicose Opposition. But in times like this any such attitude would be futile and unpopular. He has now and then given indications that he must be counted with and has been an active and vigilant critic, if not of the Govern ment as a whole, at least of some members of it. Experience and some adversity have had their effect in mellowing his character and giving it great self-control, and most of his speeches are entirely free from reproach: they state his objections clearly, but without anything, at least in appearance of personal feeling. Even this, however, has not entirely saved him from attack him-He is one of those potent and vehement personalities that have the power of creating strong animosities. Probably so, in his regime at the Admiralty he trod on the corns of many mem-bers of the great Naval Service who are only too glad to have an opportunity of retorting in kind. He cannot rise to make a speech of any importance without being immediately followed by Admiral Lambton Meux Admiral Meux is not an orator, but he is one of the favourites of the blunt and rather original way in ness in his journeying from Mr. Churchill seems unable to lift his tial as his motive power of action head without the Admiral finding it and as the determination of his

against him. Lord Charles Beres ford is now hidden under the mantle of the peer, but he also had his own apparently special reasons for dis-liking and distrusting the brilliant young politician, and rarely missed a chance of assailing him so long as he was in the House of Commons

The House of Commons is, as a rule, very self-restrained, and it is against all the canons of Parlia mentary tradition to unveil motives of either personal dislike or personal disappointment in any speeches addressed to it. All the same, human nature asserts itself even there, and now and then you see in public utterances some of the springs of personal dislike or personal bitterness which play so large a part in the relations of men. As a rule, however, the springs are very well concealed from public sight.

The Opposition, with the two formidable figures of Mr. Edward Carson and Mr. Winston Churchill, immediately produced a change in the whole temper of the House of nmons. Criticism of the Government relapsed to something of the spirit of the pre-war Any pronouncement from the Ministerial Bench, and especially from Mr. Asquith, was immediately subjected to pretty severe criticism. Many times mistakes, as to which the general tendency in war time is to keep silent until the war is over, were immediately pounced upon, and exposure and discussion were compelled. Every Government, of course, makes mistakes in war time, and no Government, except that of Germany in the first months of the war, could claim great victories over the enemy. The creation of a great new Army and its equipment in this country were necessarily slow processes, and anybody with a critical could find plenty to assail. addition, there were two such ghastly failures as the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. For some weeks tide ran steadily against the Government and more than once it seemed to be quite impossible that it could survive. Sir Edward Carson had become, meantime, the central figure in one of the so-called Xiner Ginger," committees, and this committee gradually increased its strength and became intensified in spirit as the errors and failures of the Government came more into

At last a crisis seemed inevitable. Sir Edward Carson's forces had at one moment reached to as high a figure as 100 members of his Party. On the other side of the House there was also, as is known, another "Ginger" group, and between the two groups there was a certain affinity of purpose and out-Sir Edward Carson apparently had brought things to a climax when he put upon the notice paper a motion for an enquiry into both the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles failures; and it was quite clear that any such motion as that, if put to discussion and division, would gain either a majority in the House of Commons or at least a minority position of the Ministry untenable. People began to recall the famous precedent in the Crimean War, when the appointment of such a committee of enquiry led to the downfall of the Ministry of Lord Aberdeen and substituted the more vigorous personality of Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister; and the least people expected was that Mr. Asquith would cease to be Prime Minister and there would be another reconstruction of the Ministry.

Sachet, of Massolt, o

But these calculations left out of adroitness of Mr. Other leaders of the commanding more a leader there who had a greater Church fights with all its strength word for a delicate situation. Instead of waiting for the attack of Sir Edward Carson, he anticipated

On the very day when everybody was expecting that Sir Edward Carson was going to lead a tremendous assault on his position, Asquith got up and in the blandest way himself gave what the leader of the Opposition was going, apparently, to extort from him. In a very brief and simple address and with perfect sang froid, Mr. Asquith announced the appointment of Commissions on Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles. So what could Sir Edward Carson do? His guns were spiked, his position taken, and all he could do was to put in his pocket the passionate address he was doubtless going to make, and accept the proposition made by Mr. Asquith, and in less than half an hour a position which had been so menacing, full of thunder-clouds and potential earthsmooth as a quakes, became as summer sea; and Mr. Asquith once more was triumphant over all obstacles and all opponents. It was ently with much spontaneity, people had not time to wonder till it was all over.

#### RELIGION AND EDUCATION

Religion is no accident in man's career; it is no veneering in his House of Commons because of the manners; it is no secondary busiwhich he expresses his views, and cradle to the grave. It is all essenimpossible to keep from hitting him. whole existence, and consequently it It is a little like the vendetta which, must be considered the vital factor for some reason or other, the Morning Post has always carried on land.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

DEFENDED BY PROTESTANT AGAINST UNWARRANTED ATTACKS OF MINISTER

A REPLY TO REV. J. A. PHILLIPS The Texas Christian Advocate, Dallas, Texas, Aug. 31, 1916

Having been a member of the Methodist church for twenty-three years, and having been reading the Christian Advocate for a long number of years, I ask the privilege of commenting on the letter that J. A. Phillips, of San Antonio, writes in criticism of Dr. James W. Lee's address to the General Conference of the Methodist church, and the accusations that he makes against the Catholic Church.

Mr. Phillips in the beginning of his letter questions the fact that the Roman Catholic Church is a form of Christianity. We have read similar statements from the same source previously, and the assertion or accusation is not only unjust, but is an indication of a prejudice that should not occupy the mind of any educated religious man. The Roman Catholic Church is as much a Christian church as is the Methodist or any other church, and she administered to the sick and afflicted, the poor and downtrodden, the widow and the orphan and sinners long before the Metho-dist church was organized. The Catholic Church taught and preserved the Bible, educated the people, encour aged art, sciences, literature and saved millions of souls from hell ages before our church came into exist ence, and the good work that she has been doing for centuries is still being accomplished in this twentieth century, and the Catholic Church is stronger today than at any time in the history of the world.

Mr. Phillips calls Romanism a religion of authority. The authority that the Catholic Church teaches is one's duty to God, to the Church, to the law of the land under which they live, and that authority that she teaches is the authority that we teach or should teach, and does not conflict in any sense of the word with any political, religious or civil Neither does it forbid freedom. worshipping God according to the dictates of one's conscience, or the freedom of the press or speech To accuse the Catholic Church of encouraging murder of teaching theft or cruelty, is making an accusation that is the result of ignorance and pre judice, is unwarranted and sinful Mr. Phillips cannot find any Catholic priest or bishop that teaches these crimes under the authority of the Mother Church, and he cannot find where any crime has been committed of which the Church was the author or instigator. He states that Catho lics teach theft and practice it. We will kindly ask him to name church, the priest or the Catholic community where thievery is practiced by the members of the Church and with the approval of the Church. If John McVey, in his Manual of Christian Doctrine, claims that theft is taught by the Catholic Church then John McVey is no Catholic and the truth isn't in him. The statement that the Church teaches that good Catholics may give short weight and measure to protect himself in business is another error, and sounds more like some of the statements coined by the Menace, or the Yellow Jacket, or Watson's, or some other

The statement that Catholics offer no help in reform movements against gambling, and that they are taught that gambling is not wrong, is another House of Commons may have had statement that may be found in an personalities, anti-Catholic publication, but can gambling, drinking and all other vices that our churches fight, and in many respects they are more comdivorce and race-suicide evils. The Catholic Church does not teach that an oath should not be kept, but if it should teach that a wicked oath should not be kept, then its teaching certainly is right, for a wicked oath should not be kept under any circumstances by either Catholic Methodist or any other denomination. To say that the Catholic religion is idolatrous or is paganism, and not Christianity in any sense of the term, is to make a flight by unfair state ments against one Christian church that is saving many souls and performing as great a service for humanity as the Methodist church. Of the sixteen million Catholics that we have in the United States, among whom are some of the best and brainiest men and women, who worship the same God that we do, whose churches are for the widows, prominent Democratic politicians in orphans, the aged and infirm, the fallen, and whose charitable institutions and institutions of learning are a blessing to the country—to claim that this Church is pagan and that all done so simply, so quietly, appar- these people are idolators is to make a statement that is not only in-correct, but is a reflection on the intelligence of the person who makes it and not becoming in any Christian

> Evidently Mr. Phillips is thoroughly acquainted with the Catholic usage of images, the power of the priests, the operation of the sacrament, papal infallibility, the confessional and other accusations, or he would not make such unjust accusations. He evidently has leaves the great deal of these forms of the Particle of the Priisish lics explain the purposes and object explosion.

of their worship thoroughly he will discover the use of images is no more of a crime than our reverence for the United States flag, of the tomb of Washington; and the same

of the rest.

There are no evils of Romanism so monstrous as Mr. Phillips would try to make us believe. There is no teaching in the Catholic Church that She is not unscrupulous, she is not tricky, neither is the Catholic Church intolerant. The Catholic Church does not try to keep out of the English language and out of the hands of Americans the genuine teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. She does not try to prevent freedom of conscience, freedom of speech or freedom of press. Catholic Church does not teach that lying, gambling and stealing are

right. Mr. Lee claims to be authority on Catholicism, having given years to the study of practical and theoretical Romanism, but his statements do not bear out the facts; on the other hand he has made a very superficial study of the Catholic Church, and we doubt seriously if he has obtained his information from sources except those that are prejudicial to the Catholics. We doubt if he ever visits Catholic institutions of learning, if ever visits Homes of the Good Shepherd, their orphan asylums or their many other institutions which are helping to make this old world better. We doubt if Mr. Phillips ever reads any Catholic publication that explains the doctrine of the Church, but we venture to that he reads everything that he can lay his hands on that is anti-Catholic, and that he believes everything that he reads, and that he repeats these accusations without stopping to consider their source, their purpose, their truthfulness or the character of the men who make them.

The fight that Protestants are making against Catholics is not only wrong, but a shame and a disgrace to the people and church that engages in it. and the Christian minister, like Dr. Lee, who has the courage to combat this prejudice, deserves to be complimented, for, in our accusations and condemnation of the Catholic Church, we spread broadcast among the people things that are untrue, and we Methodists cannot afford to be a party. to things that are untrue, and we Methodists cannot afford to be a party to the crime. The writer is a Methodist and always will be. He loves the Methodist church and believes that she is one of the great institutions of the world, and we think the Christian Advocate one of the best religious publications in the United States, and we regret to see slander, vilification, unjust accusations and misleading statements in her columns that will still further prejudice her many thousands of readers against a Church, which is making no fight against us, but which is serving the same God that we serve, whose God s our God, whose prayers ascend to the same Christ, and who are doing as much for the good of humanity and the kingdom as we are doing.

SETH GUNTER Linsdale, Texas.

#### ITALIANS PARADE IN LONDON

An event of considerable note transpiring on the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in London was the annual procession in the environs of Hatton Garden, organized by Italian colony. This is the oldest and most picturesque of all the outdoor processions.

on this occasion the nearly a mile in length and was witnessed by thousands of people. The spectators made it the occasion demonstration of sympathy with Italy, so that the statue of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, preceded by the Italian and British national flags side by side, was received with enthusiastic cheers by the people who fringed the sidewalks. An Italian band led the procession, which was witnessed by Monsignor Tacci Porcelli, Papal Nuncio to Brussels, who was spending a few days in London. -Church Progress.

#### RECENT CONVERTS

Sir Roger Casement, hanged in Pentonville jail, England, on August

Rev. Floyd Keeler, Archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Salina; graduate of the General Theological Society, New York; his during July and August. That is a wife and little daughter. Rev. Mr. Vethake, pastor of a Cal-vinistic church at Koedjik, North

Holland, Europe. Colonel W. Phelps, State Senator,

The late John F. Stanton, formerly State Architect of Kansas.

George Formbo, the British comedian of Drury Lane, London. Miss Gertrude Glenn Barrette San Marcos, Texas; graduate of the South-west Texas Normal School.

Indianapolis, Ind. Miss Inez L. Dunlap, St. Louis. Captain James Williamson Wearing, of the King's Own Royal Lan-

The late Mrs. Charles Watts,

learned a great deal of these forms of Nineteenth Battalion of the British worship throughanti-Catholic papers but if he will watch the Catholics in awarded the Distinguished Service amused. Almost anyone would be

Ralph Lee Galt, Washington, D. C.

bride, formally Miss Velva Hales, Ralph G. Criswell, Rendondo Beach,

Cal., youngest son of A. Criswell, former candidate for mayor of Los Angeles on the Socialist ticket, and the nominee of that party for the Ninth Congressional District in the coming election.
Dr. Thomas Morton Wright, optom-

etrist, Pittsburg, Kansas; paternal grandfather a Methodist preacher; maternal grandfather a Baptist preacher.

Miss Mary Byrne, a portrait painter of some note, who has resided for the last ten years in Rome, has renounced Anglicanism.

John H Jeffries, Memphis, Tenn. A unique ceremony took place at Pittsburg, Kansas, on Sunday, August 6, when twenty-five neophytes, who had been under instruction several months, were received into the Church. "Inquiry-classes" had been started for their benefit at four different towns in Crawford county, Kansas. On the first Sunday of August they all came to Pittsburg, to make their submission. They were received by Rev. Dr. J. A. Pomepeny, pastor of St. Mary's Church, who was assisted in the ceremony by Rev. Albert Muntsch, S. J., of St. Louis, Missouri.—Scannell O'Neill.

RUMANIA AND THE CHURCH

Rumania's entrance into the war draws renewed attention to that country.

Rumania is situated between the

Black Sea, the Danube, the Carpathi an Mountains and the Pruth. The modern Rumanians are generally regarded as the descendants of

the Dacians, a branch of the ancient Thracians. The area of Rumania is 50,720

square miles, with a population in 1910 of 6,865,800. The established religion of the country is the Greek orthodox, though the King is a Catholic. The present King is a nephew of the late King Carl, who was a member of the Catholic House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. King Ferdinand's wife is a granddaughter of the late

Queen Victoria. There are but 149,677 Catholics in Hour will begin; the church is expected to be filled for this devotion. the kingdom, and two Sees—the archdiocese of Bucharest and the diocese of Jassy. One of the late Archbishops was Dr. Zardetti, formo'clock a Conference for the priests erly Bishop of St. Cloud, Minn. The ancient Catholic Church of Rumania disappeared when the people, influenced by the Bulgars, placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Greek Church in the ninth century and thus became involved in its schism.—The Monitor.

#### HOPE

Thine eyes are dim: A mist hath gathered there : Around their rim Float many clouds of care. And there is sorrow every - every where.

But there is God. Every-everywhere; Beneath His rod Kneel thou adown in prayer.

For grief is God's own kiss Upon a soul. Look up! the sun of bliss
Will shine where storm - clouds

roll. Twill not be evermore; I know the darkest deep Hath e'en the brightest shore.

So tired! so tired! A cry of half despair; Look! at your side And see Who standeth there !

Your Father! Hush! A heart beats in His breast Now rise and rush Into His arms - and rest. -ABRAM J. RYAN

#### EMPTY PEW PROBLEM

A Methodist Episcopal Bishop, writing in a Philadelphia paper, approaches the empty pew problem and offers a solution that is not without its own peculiar merit for getting a crowd anywhere. He says
"The temptation of the church and the minister is to let down a bit mistake. They should, on the other hand, put on a double-head of steam. The summer service should be some what shortened. It should packed with vivacity and life. should draw like a blister. accomplish this it is unnecessary for Missouri; received shortly before his the minister to descend to grotesque and sensational. That gives only temporary and apparent uccess. The reactions from such a course are always distressing. Short, crisp, spiritual sermons; good music, with much stirring congregational singing; the outflow of Christian cordiality and an atmosphere of real hospitality; a spirit of down-right earnestness and sincerity in everything which is said and done

> An ad writer for a moving picture show could not turn out better copy than this good Bishop. If the ministers would only deliver the goods there appears to be no reason why atmosphere of real hospitality and arbitration. But real arbitrations

these things will insure a respecta-

ble summer attendance "

cousin of the late Norman Galt, first husband of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Professor Eno D. Harding, and his become submerged in the outflow of be allowed to stand in the way of availing oneself of the opportunity for enjoyment, recreation and general good time. All of which gives rise to the question, are the churches for ?"-Providence

#### THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

For the fifth time the Diocese of London will celebrate its annual who was chosen to define the limits Eucharistic Feast. This Congress of the Spanish and Portuguese day is distinguished from the devotion called the Forty Hours in that it is a public manifestation of faith and love to Jesus in the Blessed Eucharist for a day only, and that it is not local—confined to the limits Ages that Pope was regarded as a is not local—confined to the limits of a parish—but embraces the entire diocese. To this Diocesan Eucharistic Congress, which this year, through the kind invitation of the Franciscan Fathers, will be held at injustice and violence perpetrated by St. Joseph's Church, Chatham, on Wednesday, September 27th, will tribune of all Christendom in favor come all the priests and many of the laity from the various parts of the this ideal, I say, has been gradually Diocese. It is a Eucharistic day not for the clergy only, but for the latty of the whole diocese as well, and were it not for the limited connective of the church pilgrimed capacity of the church, pilgrimages phalia, have assumed an attitude of from all the parishes of the diocese would attend. The parishioners of constantly aimed to weaken it in its St. Joseph and of the parishes sure civil action. And yet even during rounding Chatham, however, will be the last century, typically lay as it present in large numbers and take part in the exercises of the day. there were not wanting some signs Early in the morning Masses will be state of things, one of these signs said to enable the faithful to receive Holy Communion. This is the main event of the day that everyone receive Holy of a recurn to the older and better state of things, one of these signs to the main event of the Caroline Islands entrusted by Bismarck to Leo XIII."—Philadelphia Communion that morning. At 7.30 there will be a Mass for the children at which they will receive Communion. At 9.30 His Lordship the Bishop will sing a Pontifical High Mass. The Rev. Francis Brennan, Professor of Moral Theology at St. Peter's Seminary, London, will preach the sermon. Immediately after the Mass a procession of the Blessed Sacrament will take place on the church grounds. On returning to the church Blessed Sacrament will remain exposed all day for the adoration of the faithful. At 2.30 p. m. the Holy

will be held in the parish hall. Fathers Foley, Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, D. J. Egan, of Stratford, and H. Dignan of Windsor, will read papers. While the Conference is in session the children of the parish will assemble in the church for an half hour visit and Rev. Father Laurendeau of St. Martin's, London, will address them. In the evening at 7.30, the Vicar-General, Very Rev. Father O'Connor, will offici-Bishop will preach. The festivities will close with a solemn act of consecration and the Te Deum.

The Ursuline Convent and St.

Joseph's Hospital of the city participate in the celebration by a solemn High Mass in the convent chapel which will be sung by the Very Rev. Dean McGee of Stratford. Rev. Father Goetz, of Tilsonburg, will preach at the Mass. At the convent in the evening Rev. Father Roy, of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, will preach at the Benediction and Reposition of the Blessed Sacrament

His Lordship will preside. At

which will be exposed all day in the Mrs. H. Donohue, St. Mary's convent and hospital chapels as well as in the church. Very Rev. P. J. A. Friend, Monckland..... McKeon, rector of the cathedral, will conduct the services and preach at A Paris Friend... the hospital. This is an outline of the program for the Eucharistic Feast that is now become a regular feature of the religious year in the diocese of London. The laity prevented from attending the exercises may share in the celebration in honor of our Eucharistic Lord by making the offering of a Holy Communion on the Sunday previous or following the 27th inst. in their own parish church. The announcement of the place for the next Congress will probably be made at Chatham,

#### GREAT HISTORICAL CASES OF PAPAL ARBITRATION

Having dwelt on the signal triumph won over Attila and his Huns, out side the walls of Rome, the editor of Rome went on to point out how the logical consequence of adopting the theory of pacificism must be accept-ance of the principle of arbitration. The Head of the Catholic Church, he points out, has left historic landmarks such as no other ruler, ancient or modern, has bequeathed to civilization. He puts these into chrono logical order, thus:

Let us pass over Leo I., stopped the advance of Attila Gregory I. and Zachary, who appeased Agilulphus and Luitprand, for those Pontiffs can hardly be described as arbitrators ; let us pass over Stephen II., who made Rachi desist from fighting for the throne with Desiderius, and Leo II., who interposed between Henry of Ger many and Andrew of Hungary, and the successive mediations of Victor II., Gregory VII., Innocent III., Honorius III., Boniface VIII., Gregory XII., Benedict VI., Clement VI. between various sovereigns in Europe, because in all these it would but if he will watch the Catholics in their worship and have true CathoMedal for saving lives in a mine inclined to hasten thither into an characteristics of a true and proper

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there have been, and it would suffice to record that when the New World was discovered it was Alexander VI., possessions. From that time the development of the civil ideal, incarnated by the Papacy, that ideal by force of which, as Friedrich Schlegel pacific overseer, an arbitrator by right of equity in all the useless contests and endless wars of those times or an austere censor against every the powerful, but above all a vigilant hostility towards the Church, and was in its conception of public law, Standard and Times.

#### A STRANGE CREATURE

"The strangest of all strange creatures on earth," according to Church Progress, "is the Catholic who takes a Catholic paper and says he doesn't read it. As a rule this is the type of Catholic who needs to read the Catholic paper most.'

#### FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Dec. 11, 1915.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD : It may be a little surprise to you to earn that it takes \$100 a week to keep my mission going. I am glad when I see that amount contributed in the RECORD, but when it is less I am sad to see my little reserve sum diminished and the catastrophe arriving when I must close my chapels, discharge my catechists and reduce my expenses to the few dollars coming in weekly. I beseach at the Benediction, and the you to make one more supreme effort during 1916 to keep this mission on its feet. You will be surprised to learn what a great deal I am doing with \$100 a week-keeping myself and curate, 30 catechists, 7 chapels, and free schools, 2 churches in different cities with caretakers, supporting two big catechumenates of men, women and children during their preparation for baptism cand building a church every year.

#### Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary,

Previously acknowledged... \$7,811 00 5 00 J. A. McLellan, Condie..... 5 00 Thanksgiving to the Little 2 00 Flower of Jesus.. Thanksgiving to the Infant 1 00 Jesus... A Friend, N. B..... A Friend..... 25 Mrs. P. McGee, Lucan.... A Friend, Dunvegan ...... 1 00



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CAPITAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMP'Y OTTAWA - ONTARIO

BY REV. N. M. REDMONI FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE MIRACLE OF NAIM A FIGURE OF THAT WROUGHT IN PENANCE

"And He said; Young man, I say to thee arise And he that was dead sat up and began to speak." (Luke vii. 14.)

The miracle wrought by our blessed Lord in favor of the young man men-tioned in today's Gospel, is a most striking figure of what takes place in a spiritual sense in favor of poor sinners. The power only of Him Who first gave life to that young man could effect his resuscitation. So, too, as only by the power of God divine grace is communicated to the human soul in the first stage of her supernatural life, only the same power can restore it to her when she has been so unfortunate as to forfeit it by the commission of mortal sin. Divine grace bears a relation to the supernatural life of the soul similar to that which the soul bears to the natural life of the body. Therefore, when the soul forfeits divine grace by the commission of mortal sin, she loses her supernatural life, and her resuscitation can never be effected, save by the power of God. By a sacrament, in the first instance, God communicated to her supernatural life, and it is likewise by a sacrament that He resuscitates her. Hence, these two sacraments, baptism and penance, are called the sacraments of the dead. As is clear, we are con-

I need not say it for your sake, dear people, for you believe it as firmly as I do, that it would be blasphemy of the rankest kind to say that our blessed Lord was guilty of deception in anything which He taught His followers. Now, either He deceived them, or His priests were empowered by Him to be His representatives through whom He would to the end of time exercise named it well. A bar to manliness would to the end of time exercise named it well. A bar to manliness his power of forgiving sins. That He deceived His followers no Chrisbroken health. A bar to honor, pride He deceived His followers no Christian can imagine. What, then, did He mean when He said to Peter: shame. A bar to home, a bar to And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth life; a door to brawling, senseless shall be bound in Heaven; and strife. A bar to all that's true and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven" (Matt. xvi. grave. A bar to joys that home 19). The text contains but a prom ise, as can easily be apprehended from the words I will give. He afterward extended the same promise to the other apostles when He said: "Verily, I say unto you, what-soever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven; and what-soever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven" (Matt. xviii. 18). After His resurrection He fulfilled this promise when He said, after and its effects probably, than any breathing upon them: "Receive ye other man; and he began them as a the Holy Ghost; whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose sins ye shall retain, they are retained" (John xx. 22). Though this is as clear as words can make it, let us recall what preceded. Our Lord was accused of blasphemy because He said to the man sick of the palsy, lying on a bed : "Son, be of good heart, thy sins are forgiven thee." He wrought a miracle by curing the man, and thus proved that when He as man had the divine power to immediately cure the man's body, he likewise had as man the same power to forgive sins. Hence, "By the elimination of alcohol, we He breathed upon them and said: 'Receive ye,' sacrament is more dear to you than life. It becomes us, therefore, to mind and body."—St. Paul Bulletin. confine our thoughts more to the effects produced by this consoling

Every Catholic knows that when the soul is in mortal sin, she is possessed by the devil. So long as the guilt of sin is upon her the devil's title remains good, not only to use her as his servant, but even to treat her as a very slave (John viii.), and her as a very slave (John Vill.), and sin is the chain of her slavery. The soul in this sad plight is in a state of spiritual death, and this present Abbe Pailler in "Instructions d'un spiritual death, and this present spiritual death is but the forerunner of that which is to come and last forever in the awful hereafter. That is to say, if whilst she is in her present sad state she sever her connection with the body in any one of the countless ways in which such a dissolution may come, she will, as our faith tells us, be instantly plunged into hell. Besides, the human powers of man, in their present narrow capabilities, cannot habits, the house will be filthy. But nine just. Are we afflicted? Then no human being, no matter how lost he stays by us as that other angel in this respect he may be, can at all filth of the world heaped together. he accompanies it to purgatory, visits ful, handing their religion down O God! what a displeasing spectacle it frequently, and solicits the prayers from father to son, worshipping in

in mortal sin.

Dead, possessed by the devil, filthy Dead, possessed by the devil, inter-beyond comparison, and every moment in danger of being plunged into hell, the soul enters the con-into hell, the requisite disposi-vith the requisite dispositions for absolution, and in the said St. Bernard, our guardian angel moment the priest exercises the power of forgiving sins in her regard, her deplorable state is changed into one of igrace and life. The bonds of her deplorable depth of the power of the body since the one of grace and life. The bonds of her spiritual death are burst asunder; she again lives; the devil is dispossessed and his filth goes with him; the guilt of sin and the punishment of eternal death no longer stand against her. Now she becomes anew "the temple of the Holy Ghost," and the punishment of the temple of the Holy Ghost," and the properties of the body, since he is a spirit which cannot be perceived by the senses but we ought to see him with the eyes of faith, persuaded he is always near us. God has given him to us as a faithful witness. becomes anew "the temple of the witness, whose integrity we cannot Holy Ghost," and He begins His blessed work within her by ornamenting her with all the embellishments of grace (St. Paul, 1 Cor. vi. 11). He enkindles anew within her the He enkindles anew within her the heavenly virtue of charity, and by means of it gives life to her faith and hope which were dead. He infused hope which were dead. He infused hope which were dead in the sight than that of any mortal his sight than that of any mortal. together with sanctifying grace; He endows her with His fruits, and with all these embellishments He diffuses a light of splendor through all her faculties, which renders her, as the Council of Trent expresses it, "beau-tiful and resplendent." The soul is again a child of God and an heir to the kingdom of Heaven; again she is capable of gaining merit by her righteous doing. The divine power which cured the man sick of the out of the paths of decency and palsy and forgave his sins, the power which raised the widow's son to life has cured her; has forgiven her of the dead. As is clear, we are considering in our usual cursory way life. Oh! let us ever praise and thank the good God, because He has given such power to man.

#### TEMPERANCE

PUTS MEN BEHIND BARS

The saloon is sometimes called a bar; that's true. A bar to heaven, a prayer; a door to darkness and despair. A bar to honored, useful brave; a door to every drunkard's imparts, a door to tears and aching hearts. A bar to heaven, a door to hell; whoever named it named it well.—By Lifetermers in Illinois

ALCOHOL A JOY-KILLER

Professor Emil Kraepelin is direc tor of the Clinic of Psychiatry in the University of Munich. He has made painstaking tests of alcohol

"From the recommendation of a wine-dealer, I learn that wine enlivens the imagination, facilitates thought connection, quickens the memory, is favorable to the clear and rapid perception of impressions and to the formation of judgments.

"Every word a lie! "Careful investigation, continued for decades and conducted with the finest apparatus to determine the physical effects of alcohol, has shown beyond a doubt that exactly the

of forgiving sins to His apostles by saying: "As my Father hath sent Me so I send you," and immediately the stupidity that shows itself amid etc. But His Father beer fumes and the morning after, had sent Him as man into the world will come a richer, higher and purer on a mission, and one of the most enjoyment, a happy participation in essential duties of that mission was all the delights of untrammeled life the forgiving of sins. He now likewise commissioned His priests to without remorse. Athletic exercises, continue that mission, one of the great duties of which would be the forgiving of sins. But to proceed with this argument is of little profit to you, since the doctrine of this ant spirits. What we want is a

#### SEPTEMBER

MONTH OF ANGELS

Soldiers at Mons claimed they saw a shining host of angels above the battlefield. Whether they were visible or not, it is generally believed

quart d'heure " speaks of the care of angels for the humans they have been appointed to watch over and martyrdom.' the response humans ought to make

in gratitude to them. "Busy as we are in the routine of life, our guardian angel follows beheaded and twenty-five accompanies us everywhere, strengthens and sustains us. trembles when we run the least slain. It was supposed then that dangers of body or soul. He warns the blood of the last martyr had soiled. So great is her filth in the sight of God and the angels that the sight of God and the angels that the happiness is his when we return to friendship with God! The angels in The Emperor of Japan issued a present narrow capabilities, cannot imagine aught equal to it. It is needless to remark that when the occupant of a house is filthy in his the best of the conversion of a sinner occupant of a house is filthy in his conversion. who came to our Lord in the Garden in this respect he may be, can at all come near the awful nastiness and filth of the devil, who is called everywhere by our divine Lord the ev unclean Spirit." Hence, the unformultiplies his cares so that he may tunate soul occupied by him is filthy beyond comparison; and she surpasses in uncleanliness all the of immediate entrance into heaven,

FIVE MINUTE SERMON in your divine presence is the soul of the living for it. When at last the the utmost secrecy, in caves of the he has the bluffer beaten to a stand hour of deliverance comes it is he who brings the soul to God's throne. In a word, the faithful guardian does holding fast to their religious convictions when discovery of the secret sinful thing we cannot say: 'I am alone. No one sees me!' For there

> virtue. Gratitude is the second duty we have toward our guardian angel. would certainly be ingrates if we could forget his constant care. Tobias, when he went over in his heart all the favors which the angel Raphael Penetrated with the holiest gratitude heaven for the mercy that had been

The philosopher Seneca once wrote

to a disciple: 'I will give you advice

which will prevent you from doing evil. Whenever you are tempted

think of a person whom you admire,

and do what you would do if he were

really present.' It ought to be still more salutary for us Christians to

think of the presence of our guardian when we are in danger of wandering

manifested toward him.
"And lastly, let us give our entire confidence to our guardian angel. He is observant enough to know our needs, powerful enough to assist us to God, and there is nothing nearer his heart than to fill those needs and lead us to heaven. So let us ask him often and in simple confidence to obtain light and strength and consolation from God for us."-New

A ROMANCE OF THE CROSS

FROM "A SHORT HISTORY OF

JAPAN" By Ernest Wilson Clement, University of Chicago Press

other man; and he began them as a believer in beer. Now hear him:

"From the recommendation: "In all the history of Christianity preservation of the faith under supreme repression, nothing is more romantic or dramatic than the discovery in the heart of Japan of thou-sands of Christians who had kept the faith secretly for three centuries in the midst of idol worshippers who hated Christianity with such venom that the Christians would have been crucified or burned at the stake had

their secret become known. Some fifty years ago, after Japan had been thrown open to foreigners and the safety of Christian worship guaranteed, the order of Jesuits built a cathedral in Nagasaki. At that "By the elimination of alcohol, we time it was not supposed, either by country; but on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1865, the day the new cathedral was dedicated, a party fifteen Japanese asked for a private audience with Pere Petitjean, the priest, and, after he had taken them into his residence and locked the doors and corridors they made known to him that they, too, were Catholics. The good Pere could not believe it at first. He was more astonished when they told him there were several thousand of Japanese of the same faith. The story, in

brief, was this:
"In 1549 St. Francis Xavier, a Jesuit and personal friend of Ignatius Loyola, founder of the order of Jesuits, landed in Japan with two companions and began to preach Christianity under the protection of Mobunaga, a friendly feudal lord. Many converts were made and a central cathedral was built at Nag-When Nobunaga died he was succeeded by a lord who hated Christians and began their extermination in what is known in the annals of the Catholic Church, as 'the great Twenty-six priests were crucified in Nagasaki and died preaching and singing. On another day twenty-seven were alive. In one year thirty-seven thousand Japanese Christians were

'While the sun warms the earth let no Christian be so bold as to venture into Japan. Let this be known to all men, though it be the King of Spain in person or even the God of the Christians.

Nagasaki escaped death because of their isolation, and for three hundred years they remained faith

vessels in fissures of the rocks and down. Why not be just what we are? under the earth and sand, and even spreading the faith until, in 1867, there were twenty thousand of them

would have meant sure death. "In this case it was again proved that The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, as it was in the days of Nero and other Roman emperors who nailed thousands of Christians 'head down' to crosses. poured pitch over their bodies and set them afire, the blaze of these long lanes of human torches light ing the roadway for miles."

#### THE BLUFFERS

"One of the peculiarities of a large portion of the human family," says the Catholic Union and Times, "is that the members thereof have a ten-dency to make themselves appear just a trifle better than they really are. Everybody knows the man who, at the parish meeting, puffs out his chest and declares that he will do this, that and the other thing. And everybody knows, too, that in the last analysis he never does anything. He manages to get his name on the committee and talks as if the prosed function would be an absolute failure were it not for the important part he purposes to play. He will dispose of one hundred tickets to his neighbor's ten and he wonders why it is that people do not show more interest He is the champion bluffer. to him that it may be in proportion to that which he has done for me?' everyone gets on to his control to the helicat are timed. His hundred tickets remain unsold. Tobias remained prostrate on the ary boast the real workers snicker in their sleeve. They know he is an 'empty vessel,' though he makes the greatest sound. On the other hand, the real worker has little to say. He accepts any task allotted to him; he goes at it with a will; he 'says nothing, but saws wood,' with the result that when it comes to a show down

sels, concealing their images of the Virgin and some crosses and sacred he suggests anything he is laughed he suggests anything he is laughed

## CAN BE SAVED AND CURED OF DRINK

Good News to Mothers, Wives, Sisters

To have seen one you love, going down this road to ruin, and to have heard him try to laugh and joke away your fears, while you watched the drink habit fasten on him; is to have known suffering and to have borne a sorrow to which physical pain is nothing. And when at last he comes to that turn in the road that sconer or later must which physical pain is nothing. And when at last he comes to that turn in the road that, sooner or later must come, and wakes to the fact that he is a slave to the drink you think everything will come right. He will fight the habit and you will help him escape it; but he can not do it. Drink has undermined his constitution, inflamed his stomach and nerves until the craving must be satisfied. And after you have hoped and then despaired more times than you can count you realize that he must be helped. The diseased condition of the stomach and nerves must be cured by something that will soothe the inflamed stomach and quiet the shaking nerves, removing all taste for liquor.

My marvellous remedy—Samaria Prescription—has done this for hundreds of cases in Canada. It can be given with or without the patient's knowledge as it is tasteless and odorless and quickly disolves in liquid or food. Read what it did for Mrs. G. of Vancouver:

"I was so anxious to get my husband cured that I went up to Harrison's Drug

it did for Mrs. G. of Vancouver:

"I was so anxious to get my husband cured that I went up to Harrison's Drug Store and got your Remedy there. I had no trouble giving it without his knowledge. I greatly thank you for all the peace and happiness that it has brought already into my home. The cost was nothing according to what he would spend in drinking. The curse of drink was putting me into my grave, but now I feel happy. May the Lord be with you and help you in curing the evil. I don't want my name published."

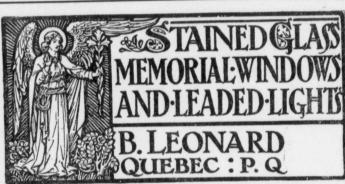
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## ISSUE PRICE 973

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917. THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:-

10 per cent on application; 20 " 16th October, 1916; " 15th November, 1916;

27½ " "15th December, 1916. The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equiva-

lent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any

instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue

provisional receipts. This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any ncome tax-imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada. The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations

of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000. The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office

of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916. 

#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

AS A YOUNG MAN SOWETH By James Lavery in Extensi

As a young man soweth, so shall he reap. Youth is the seedtime of life. The manner in which a young man spends his leisure time—those long, precious hours which belong exclusively to him—indicates as nothing else can just what the future holds in store for him. During the day he has his work to do; the day belongs not to himself, but to others. But when the day's work is done, and, let us hope, well and faithfully done, his are those golden hours of the evening, to do with as he pleases, to do with as he chooses. Every hour unprofitably spent is an hour lost eternally; the minutes do not turn backward in their flight; they speed on with steadiness and certainty.

Ah, if every young man could but realize what this means, and at the same time understand what his opportunities are for study and improvement of self; or for the doing of every day of the year of which the young man is master; four hours of sixty diamond-studded minutes each, put it off until tomorrow. that belong exclusively to him. Well, it is during those four hours he lays the foundations for his future. honest with himself, he can see it There is nothing quite so mathematically certain as whether a certain young man will ultimately be a suc cess or a failure. In speaking of young men here, there is thought of ourse only of the common-sense, intelligent and ambitious kind. Those who prefer to idle away their timeto fritter away their hours-will not written.

It is not desirable that a young man rush from his place of business (be it office, store, shop or factory) to eat his dinner hurriedly night. There are a ample; Dickens another; and surely every young man has heard about read, and some subjects of more than Edison, who, it is said, sometimes a passing interest, to which some of snatches only a half-dozen hours of sleep in the course of two or three days when engaged in some special And no mention intended for the average young man,

of practical value. properly a few companions of approximately his own age, and it is natural women, or slightingly of religion. are welcome, or who is welcome at Beware of the young ation and exercise. man of whom you have reason to be care to introduce to your mother or fact that there are many things for sister. Your own instinct or intuition will inform you who is or who is he ought to make it his business to companion for you; and once you have reason to question the aim of the writer has been ful the character, or principles, or con-duct of any young man of your himself, and count his leisure hours acquaintance, avoid him as you would

a contagion. Your companionship with young men of nearly your own age and tastes should not be overdone, however. There are seven nights in a eek, or three hundred and sixty-No matter how exfive in a year. cellent your young men friends may be, do not form the habit of spending every evening in their company; do not place all your time at their disposal; keep a considerable portion of it for yourself and your purposes. One night a week, or at most two, ought to be sufficient. Remember that if you want to succeed in life, if you desire to excel in your chosen lifework, or to better your present condition-it is only by making an extraordinary effort, and many sacrifices, that you can accomplish this Whether you are in a business, or following a professon, or a trade, or filling an humble position, the one thing that will make you succeed, or lift you over the shoulders of others to a better place, is your own individual effort. Consequently you should determine to devote a certain number of nights or a certain num-ber of hours each day to the comprehensive mastery of your life's little disconcerting.

There comes to mind here the ex-

them fail while his own business has steadily expanded. It is not difficult to explain his success. He studied aster every detail of his business. Each day he gives some of his time to the reading of a select number of trade journals that have a direct bearing on his business. As a result he is well posted as regards prices why.

and qualities of the articles he sells. used to find it rather oppressive— He knows how and when to buy, and his allusions to their better days. He realized that display was a great point in modern business, and so he studied window-trimming, with the result that he attracted much Being well posted, and having taught himself to be a master of de tails he conducts his business upon a scientific basis. In brief, his success is the result of the practical and up-to-date methods he has adopted. Had he been content to merely jog along, failure would long ago have been his portion.

The whole story may be summed up in the sentence: "Master your chosen work," a motto which every "Master your sensible young man ought to adopt for himself, and jealously apportion his time so that he may translate the motto into worth-while achievement. something useful and good! Let us Now is the time—in his youngerdays, say that there are four full hours in not later in life. If he has not seriously realized the urgency of his case, let him begin to-day, and not

Only a few items have been mentioned thus far in this article, nameworks out his destiny; that ly, the choice of the right companions and the time spent with them; and It is during those four hours the time spent in the improvement or that he is proving to himself just thorough mastery of one's business going to be. There is or profession or trade. Nothing, for mothing mysterious about a young example, has been said of reading man's future—it lies glaringly revealed before him, and, if he is ture, matters which, the writer is informed, are spoken of in another clearly reflected in his eye's mirror. article in this issue, entitled "Things That Should Interest Catholic Young Men." How much time in the evenings of a week does the average young man give over to self-improvement? Some are quite content if they read the evening paper, and it is to be feared that the interest them most are those dealing with sports. Many young men also impressed with what is here devote some time to magazine reading: and again it is to be feared that the thing that interests them most is fiction. The really serious and thoughtful articles seem not to attract them. And books! How and then retire to his room to study and work until late into familiarity with books other than novels? The reading of a good short were they with the work in hand.

Michelangelo is an illustrious example; Dickens another; and read, and some subjects of more than

And no mention has been made work. These cases are altogether exceptional, and since this article is should be devoted to social affairs, such as, perhaps, calling on a young it is for him that we desire to make it lady; or going to dances, or occasion repractical value.

Nearly every young man has quite ally visiting the theater, or other forms of recreation, that may be reasonably said to come within the average young man's program. Or, that they occasionally meet to spend if he is a member of social, literary a few sociable hours of an evening in each other's company. But one meetings or acting on committees, point is to be emphasized here, and these things will demand of him a that is that the Catholic young man certain amount of his time. The choose for himself the right kind of companions. He should not take up a daytime occupation, and so does with every Thomas, Richard and not come within the scope of this Henry; he should be select—fastid- article; but there are forms of exerious even-takingcare that the young cises for which the evenings seem men in whose society he is willing to most available to some who work all men in whose society he is wind a spend a portion of his time be well day—walking, for example—and worth it. His companions should be which consume time. Indeed a cerclean and serious-minded young men tain amount of time should be of coaracter. Beware of those who habitually spend their evening in the poolrooms or at cards; beware of condition, but, whenever possible, those who drink and carouse; of the morning hours rather than the those who speak ungraciously of evening hours should be used for these purposes. Then, too, there are The sort of young man whose com- the Saturday half-holidays and a part panionship is worth cultivating is the young man at whose home you young man can indulge in these innocent and salutary forms of recre-

your leisure time should be ungrudg-

If this article has impressed the whom you would not Catholic young man with the solemn do-and that each hour is precious, in an endeavor to determine truthfully whether he is making the best use of his time. And if at this moment he can not give a satisfactory answer, may he waste no time in regrets, but begin to reconstruct his conduct and plans, that years hence he may be enabled to look back that the reading of this article has helped him to discover

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

WHY MARSHALL WAS "ALL RIGHT'

"How do you like your new boy?" I'm interested in him because you know he came from up my way Mr. Holcomb leaned comfortably

back in his revolving office chair and gave his inquiring friend a genial smile. "Marshall's all right!" he said comprehensively; "just the sort of clerk I've been looking for!"

friend. Yes, you might call it that. You

reverses, and I took his boy, partly to They're old friends of

my wife's family, you know."
Protestant mi
"Yes, I remember. But how about Catholic News. the 'tales of former grandeur? Well, young Darrow was never able to forget or cease lamenting the lowered family fortunes, nor would he permit me to forget it, either. I used to find it rather oppressive—

Oh, yes, he'd drop a hint merely, every now and then, but I discovered very soon that he was most apt do it when his work for me brought him into contact with some special piece of drudgery or something that I suppose he would consider as bordering on the 'menial'! He didn't want me to forget that coming to me was a step down from what he had

been used to ! Mr. Gordon laughed appreciatively.

I see !" he assented. 'It's been a treat to find a boy like Marshall, ready to do any job that comes to hand, whether it's the usual day's work or not. And ah!" He broke off abruptly, for the door was opening. A boy of eighteen, with clear, frank eyes and a mouth so pleasant in expression that it gave almost an effect of smiling even in repose, came in. He bowed courteously in reply to Mr. Gordon's word and smile of recognition, and then turned to his employer to report on the errand that had called him out of

"And he says he will have the papers ready by half-past five. We can't have them this afternoon, for Mr. Selvig won't get around to sign them before that!"

'Half-past five, eh? He'll send them over then?" No, sir, he hasn't anybody to

send. I told him I'd be back after them. "But you were to get off at five to

night, you remember—I told you that, to make up for last night!" "Oh, that's all right. I'm in no rush!" Marshall's pleasant smile showed a set of large, dazzling white

teeth. He passed on to the next room, where he could be heard making his typewriter click at a rapid Mr. Holcomb stepped to the door a "When you've few minutes later. finished your letter, you can slip along home to your lunch. Get in a

little extra time that way?" "Thank you, but I don't need it. Might as well clear these up. Work's

light to-day anyway." Mr. Holcomb stepped back to his office and resumed his friendly chat with his old friend. A few moments

later he nodded toward the window. See that ?" he inquired. "What is it?" Mr. Gordon's glance followed his.

"It's Marshall—sweeping off the steps and the sidewalk. The janitor's boy is sick to-day and didn't get around to do it. It's something I'd not think of asking him to dobut that's his way. But you'd never catch Darrow turning his hand to a thing like that-he'd consider it 'menial'-wouldn't accord with his former grandeur.'

Mr. Gordon laughed. "Funny the different ways that two boys will take the same change of fortunes. You're lucky to have a fellow like Marshall."

"But - his family, you know haven't any lost fortune to look back to—that I ever heard of." Mr. Hol comb corrected his friend. "Marshall's mother is a poor widow-they live down in that little cheap block

of brick houses on Eleventh street.' "Yes, but his father? Didn't you know anything about their history? Mr. Gordon's voice had showed surprise. "Why, he was one of the victims in that bank wreck at Springfield-four years ago. I think it was. Lost half his property and the other half went down when the panic came. He had a big wholesale stationery store up there. Fine man he was-I knew him pretty well. I remember they lived in their brown stone front on Highland Terrace!'

'Queer I didn't know anything about it," Mr. Holcomb said musingly. "He came to me well recom-mended, of course, and I knew he needed the place, for they were poor. But nothing was ever said about their better days.' Darrow wouldn't have lost two minutes in telling me all about it—and making me feel he was condescending a good deal in coming into my office. But Marshall—well, you can see for yourself that Mar-

shall's of a different stamp."
"Marshall's all right!" said Mr.
Gordon with emphasis.—Bertha Gerneaux Woods.—in Young People's

MINISTER PRAISES THE **JESUITS** 

Dr. Robert R. Mott, Methodist minister and general secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., speaking in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston, said among other things: "I Boston, said among other things: "I accompanying obligations. When cannot but admire the Jesuits for the unhappy desire came to break their sagacity and ability in administering the affairs of their Church. like the prodigal son, grew weary of The Vatican is one of the very few places where the world is really studied. There the problems of the world are known and studied.

Jesuits are like statesmen. And rt of clerk I've been looking for!" we need statesmen among the "Other young fellow didn't fill the missionaries of China, Africa and "Former grandeur?" laughed his there is great danger now that the

"The rarest thing in our mission-

Statesmen like the Jesuits of the Catholic Church are needed on the Protestant missionary boards." -

> PENANCE: ITS NECESSITY

The forgiveness of sin is God's free gift, and only the abundance of His love for man made that gift possible—it could never have been merited or deserved; for when he to whom has been given free will. the power of choosing between good and evil, sees fit to disobey the mandates of God and sacrifice the purity of his soul, he takes upon himself the consequences of that sin and gives up his heredity to the kingdom of Heaven. There remains but one way of regaining that heritage,—the way that Christ has dictated. He was the free master of His gifts, and if we would avail ourselves of them, we must do so according to the way He has appointed, His own teaching and through that of the Church which speaks in His Holy Name.

We learned that way, most of us, in the long ago when we were pre-paring for our first reception of the sacrament of penance. There is nothing new for us to learn now, but in going over the same ground again it may surprise us to find how much

dition of a sinful soul was like, and how it was possible to transform it again into a state that would please God? You were told a story that came from the lips of the Master Himself, when in the house of the publican, whither He had been invited to eat. He taught the sinners gathered about Him their first lessons of Christian Doctrine. It was the story of a certain man that had two sons, the younger of whom said one day to his father: "Father, give me that share which is to come to me of your riches." And his father gave him as he asked. A few days later the younger son gathered all together and took his journey into a far-off country where he living. When he had spent all, he went and hired out to a man who sent him to his fields to feed swine the nation are, they have retaught husks of the swine, but no one gave him to eat. Thus suffering from starvation and degradation, his thoughts went back to the home he left, where even the hired spare, while he was perishing of hunger. So he said within himself: will arise and go to my father and a true indictment of man; will say to him: Father, I have parent. Responsibility sinned against Heaven and before thee. I am no longer worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of and was moved with compassion, and running towards him he fell upon his neck and kissed him and that were spoken by

and was found

not fiction, but reality; that it contained the facts of your own career? There is not one of us but can apply the same experience to our own very selves. Let us see how. Where could there be a more indulgent, loving, provident Father than the One above Who brought us into existence, and gave us not only but all that life has held dear; health, strength, talents, happiness, everything we have. We enjoyed all these as His natural offspring and continued to avail ourselves of His benefactions until the time came when we became dissatisfied. The beginning is the same in every one's experience. The son in the story grew weary of his father's house: he wanted to be his own master and escape the restraint that had been placed upon him. So did we, too, chafe under the restrictions that God had made for us. Just as in every well regulated house, certain rules are to be observed, so in His wisdom did God our Father lay down particular regulations for us His children, in His ten commandments, the precepts of the Church and their some one or other of these rules, we, our Father's restraint and longed for his own liberty. Like him, we beguiled ourselves into believing that if we could transgress this one rule, break this one commandment, we would be happier than we were before. It matters not what our faults have been, whether they led "Darrow? No, he did not suit me, at least. To tell the truth, his tales of former grandeur were a little disconnecting."

Turkey. These countries are honey combed with great and serious social problems. We must have statesmen to meet and handle the great racial to ourselves alone, in any event if problem, especially in Africa, where we sinned, we cut ourselves off from the company of our Father, and, gulf between the whites and the blacks will be the grave of Chrisremoved ourselves from the call of His voice and the touch of His hand. We were like the prodigal son, for

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as he left his. Each of the steps recorded in the Gospel of the prodigal son affords us a parallel, in considering the sacrament of penance We shall treat them one by one and we have forgotten, to realize how much better our confession might be, us that, even as he found no lasting were we always mindful of those first principles of the catechism. happiness, until he had once more felt the tender embrace of his Do we remember the interest that father's arms, so in our sins are we, was awakened in you, when, as a child, you first heard why confession was necessary: what the conwelcome of the absolution of penance.-Hartford Transcript.

#### HARPIES AND THEIR TRAFFIC

Harpies are detestable creatures, fond of foul deeds and nauseating sights. And when the harpy happens to wear the semblance of a man, the animal is too disgusting for consideration. Such at least is true of the unspeakably wretched monsters that, to the shame of New York, have been engaged in the hideous traffic of human souls. No words can char acterize such creatures fittingly even the genius of a Homer would wasted his inheritance in riotous strive in vain for expressions that would do justice to the there arose a mighty famine in the land and as he began to be in want, their degradation and the vileness of their deeds.

But base as these offscourings of So much was he oppressed with hunger that he longed even for the forgotten. The girls caught in the mesh of sin were born of parents, "who thought that when they had sent their children to school everything necessary for their welfare had These are the words of servants had bread enough and to the basest of base criminals, and though coming from lips as vile as ever moved in speech, yet they are a true indictment of many a modern lightly on the shoulders of only too many fathers and mothers; they shirk their duties and make light of thy hired servants, and so he arose their obligations. They are willing to and went to his father; but when he turn over the complete care of their was yet afar off his father saw him, children to schools and social centers, forgetting that there is a training which the home alone can give. The consequence is that a scarcely heeding the penitent words barrier to lawlessness is broken his son he down, and ruin follows. For when called to his servants, bidding them:
Bring forth quickly the best robe and and the joy of home are still potent put it on him and put a ring on his hand and shoes on his feet and bring path. But alas, for a thousand or the fatted calf and kill it and let us more stumbling feet! The light that make merry; for this my son was should show them the way flickered dead and is alive again; he was lost out early, and the joy that should make them steadfast in the rugged This was the story you heard. At east it seemed a story then, yet have girls "were born of parents who least it seemed a story then, yet have girls you not realized since that it was thought that when they had sent their children to school, everything necessary for their welfare had been A harpy, the most despicable done." of creatures, is telling fathers and mothers why their daughters are dancing to eternal death, sad priestesses of sin.-America.

#### THE SERPENT IN THE HOME

Some married folks do not get on very well together. Scarcely a day passes without a quarrel. Disagree ments arise over the most insigni ficant matters. There is a constant criticizing and fault-finding until life becomes miserable for both hus-band and wife. This constant nagging frequently results in a lasting estrangement which destroys the happiness of the home.

In the ideal Christian home peac and contentment abide. Quarrels should not occur between persons who ought to cherish, love and esteem each other above anybody else in the world. Both husband and wife should be solicitous about keeping the affection which made them so happy in the early years of their married life, and which is so essential to domestic harmony.

What a simple thing it is to live happily together! Consideration for the needs and wishes of the other and patience with each other's faults will make life agreeable and full of contentment.

Do not permit constant disagreements to destroy the happiness of your home-life. If it is not congenial now, make it so. Make ever effort to restore the former cordial relations. Often a few kind words and a heart to heart talk will clear away the clouds that cause your unhappiness and discontent. Do not. hesitate to open peace negotiations when we sinned we left our Father, Let nothing be undone to restore

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#### CRITICIZING THE SERMON

It is natural that we should refer a sermon in which the Gospel's lessons are conveyed in polished language and with all the graces of the finished orator, to the simple homily which bears marks of been able to give it.

But the especial message of God

to the listener's soul is quite as likely to come in the latter as the

'In my young priesthood, when I used to make the most careful preparation for a sermon," said an ecclesiastic who is now a distinguished pulpit orator, "I was once called on suddenly to preach out of my turn and without a moment for preparation. After a twenty minutes' talk on the Gospel of the day I left the pulpit dissatisfied with myself and sure that my hearers had great cause for dissatisfaction. But as I entered the vestry after Mass a man approached me to ask me to hear his confession. 'I have not been in twenty years,' he said, 'but something in your sermon today struck home to me, and I've got to set myself right with God.' This experience," added the preacher, gave me a new idea as to the relaimportance of the means through which God speaks to His

We hear no sermon from which we the Galilean. can not take away a lesson, unless we are mere budgets of conceit and self-sufficiency.

The preacher deserves our most respectful interest and attention. It just as rude to turn the leaves of our prayer books or examine the pictures in it during the sermon as it would be to look over a magazine newspaper while some one was asking us a question or delivering a message otherwise.

We need not fear to show by the

alert attention of our eyes or smile which greets the touch of humor that we are taking every point. It is not helping a preacher to present him with a congregation of dough-faces—St. Paul Bulletin.

#### DOGMA

#### IS NEEDED BY INFLUENTIAL MEN NOT IN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is a great pity some one of the world-influential men does not interest himself in dogma and the laws of religion. As a rule, these men have methodical minds and system is evident in all their doings. One would expect them to insert this characteristic into their religious But, as a rule, in this they waver. Any form of belief suits them. Just so long as there is some semblance of religion to an institution that calls itself a church is all they demand. To say the truth briefly, they place an ounce of importance religion where they give a pound to industrial, business and social life.

It is plain that the above is said of those outside the Catholic Church for men of this faith know and feel that it is necessary "to seek first the kingdom of God," and this cannot be done effectively unless there is a

clearly established way of doing so.

There is an individual occasionally vho casts a searching glance at his faith and begins to discover a certain inconsistency about it. His voice is generally heard in lament and protest, and often an effort, though faint it be, is made to change its aspect, at least in some measure. But he finds that his voice does not far, nor his influence reach much beyond the sympathetic line of his admirers. There was a time when an innovation could make a mark in the world. The remarkable progress of the well-known heresiarchs substantiates this. Now it is totally different. The blinding progress of indifferentism has affected seriously, and apparently in an incurable manner, the vision of peoples not having the true faith of Christ. The part of the world that has lost this faith that it once had is slow to return to it, because of the error that was grafted into their minds; those who have never possessed it, because they see others thriving, as it appears, without it, are slow to to the realization that it is necessary, or the one faith established by God. The evil done by the apostates from our religion lives on, especially in these two lamentable conditions. People are slow to enter where order does not reign, but where, rather, chaos rules.

But much of the reason for the lack of unity lies in the fact that people underestimate the value of ulate Conception church, Peterborreligion. In other words, they put it secondary to industrial and social, as well as scientific conditions. Religion must conform to the times, The business of life was to prepare not the spirit of the times to relig-It has been expressed well this great truth and therefore her recently by a writer in these words:

"Our national and religious life must be reinterpreted in harmony with our dominant ideals." Hence according to him, religion must fol-low us, not lead us. But we are ever deviating; religion must follow us wherever we go. will appear clear to every reader how nothing stable, to say the least, could ever result from such doctrine the scant preparation which is the and from such practices. Besides, it best that the overworked priest has been able to give it.

totally destroyed the essence of true religion. Religion binds us to God, the times endeavor to have it bind Him to us. We are to be the dicta-Him to us. tors, not the Creator of us all. Our ideals are to be what society makes them-they are to dominate; religion must sanction them and conform to them. Where the fixed and set religion is not in harmony with these ideals, it must be

preted until it issues harmoniously Such is about the only unity inculcated by the man imbued with the spirit of the times. Religion and science must agree, so must religion and business and industry. But there is no need of a change in religion to effect this. Where it is other wise, not religion but science-and it must in this case be false-and business and industry is at fault. If religion is not in harmony ideals, these ideals-unless it be a false religion-are not correct. Where a change must come in the name of harmony, a housecleaning of science, industry and business is is needed—and of religion as well, unless it is the "entire" religion of

Let those who see discord investigate Catholicism. They will then and the moral, and even the physiee a religion that makes, not one that is made. They will discover, moreover, that it is, like Christ, the same yesterday, today and forever," and yet, "ever ancient and ever new." In other words, it is eternal truth in itself and in what it diffuses.-D. in Denver Register.

#### FRENCH NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE

Some fifteen thousand pilgrims from all parts of France attended the national pilgrimage to Pontmain, and a large number of Bishops were present. The Noelistes, the Patriotic League of Frenchwomen, Brancardiers of Lourdes, priests, soldiers, the good press, and all the various Catholic organizations took part in the great procession, which was led by the ladies of Laval, bearing a banner embroidered with a representation of the apparition of Pontmain.

This took place on January 17, 1871. Our Lady appeared to a group of children on a starry frosty winter's evening, as they were going home, talking of the misfortunes of their ground the Blessed Virgin, crowned with stars, told the children people. to pray and pray and continue to vating life under God—or whatever pray without ceasing, and there other form of words expresses any would be a speedy deliverance for proper renaissance of religion? France. Since then a great basilica has risen on the place of the apparition and pilgrimages visit it yearly.

The Bishop of Laval, who organ victory and peace, asked the Holy Father to give one of the Bishops present the privilege of bestowing conferred by the Pope, who expresses pleasure at this pious and general supplication for mercy at a time when society, Europe, and especially France, stand so much in need of spiritual aid in the midst of the direst calamities.—Church Progress.

#### DEATH OF MRS. C. O'LEARY

The death of Mrs. Catherine O'Leary, which occurred on Aug. 28, in Otonabee, we are sorry to announce. The funeral was held from her late residence to St. Joseph's church, where the Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by her son, Rev. M. O'Leary, Bracebridge, assisted by Rev. J. J. O'Brien of the Sacred Heart church, as deacon and the Rev. D. A. Casey, editor Canadian Freeman, as sub deacon, Mr. John O'Leary (cousin ) St. Augustine Seminary, was master of ceremonies. The Right Rev. M. J. O'Brien, Bishop of Detroit; Rev. M. J. McGuire, Douso; Rev. V. G. McFadden, Wooler; Very Rev. Dean McColl, Detroit; Rev. W. T. Meagher, Lakefield; Rev. J. V. McCauley, Sacred Heart church, Detroit; Rev. P. J. Galvin, Downeyville; Rev. Father Murray, St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Rev. J. Powers, Detroit, were present in the sanctuary.

The Very Rev, Dean McColl, Immacough, preached the funeral sermon. Death was always a fearsome thing, he said, because it was a penalty

dead who die in the Lord. Their work follows them And the good works of the deceased She had always been an ideal Catholic mother, solicitous about the temporal interest of her family but more solicitous about the things of God as was evidenced by the fact that she had given two of her sons to the service of the Altar in the holy priesthood. His Lordship Bishop O'Brien pronounced the last absolution after which he addressed a few words to the congregation ex-tending his sympathy to the bereaved and paying a warm tribute to the virtues of the deceased. Mrs O'Leary, who had reached the age of seventy-five years, is survived by five sons: John, Maurice, William, of Otonabee, Rev. M. J. O'Leary, Brace bridge, and Joseph of St. Augustine Seminary; and four daughters, Mrs. Louis McDonald and Mrs. Thomas Lynch, Otonabee; Mrs. Wm. Holeship, Montreal and Mrs. John McCann, Bracebridge. One son, Rev. P. J. O'Leary, predeceased her two years

Mrs. O'Leary is survived by thirty-one grandchildren. The pallbearers were the four sons: John, Maurice, William and Joseph O'Leary; Thomas Lynch, son-in-law, and Jas. Leahy, brother.

#### REVIVAL OF FRENCH RELIGION

NON · CATHOLIC WRITER TELLS OF DEEP STIRRING OF FAITH AMONG CATHOLICS OF FRANCE

(By Stoddard Dewey, in New York Nation) Paris, August 12. - Is there a renaissance of religion going on in France? The Union Sacree has been a good reason for not speaking Jesuits and Christian about it. Brothers by the hundreds, curés and other priests by the thousands and thousands, fight and are wounded and killed beside the "lay school teacher and the Protestant minister and the Jew, with a Freemason corporal mayhap leading them.

Before the war the intellectual cal life of the French people cruelly misunderstood in foreign got back with the prisoner." countries, as French behaviour in war has more than proved. So, too, their religious life was not only mis understood, but it was commonly underestimated. Latterly, it was mixed up with magnifying legends of anti-Catholic political activity in France. Such activity cannot cease from existence, but it is largely suspended by the enduring explosion of war and danger common to the lives of all. This is, at most, a very negative revival of religion.

Any positive revival which has been brought about by war must be sought in the armies of France, which hold her able-bodied citizens, or in the civil population where women and the ailing are at work with aged men and boys, "all revolving into the doom" of their people. To all, war keeps ever present the one foundation of religion in prac-"Forget death, and there would be little or no religion," is the conclusion of the English writer who thought most resolutely of these things; but he took pains to add "what religion is in its broadest definition—it is life cultivated country, for which they had been under God, in the presence of praying, Elevated a few feet from death." No one can doubt the presence of death among the French Has it perchance been culti-

If the question is taken to mean ization in France, or increase in political power of the Catholic ized this national demonstration for Church, or conversion of professed non-Catholics to Catholicism, then it had best be relegated to some later time of peace. For then we the apostolic benediction on the shall have time to study the effect of crowd. In a letter from Cardinal this war on the souls of Frenchmen Gasparri this privilege is willingly and French women. The legend that, among French people nominally Catholics, only women practiced their religion and men gave religion a thought only when they felt themelves dying and cried desperately for a priest, was worn out before

this war began.

If there has been an increase in the manifestation of religious sentiment which, if ever, must be sincere now—it has to be reckoned under the head of religious revival. Only that revives which still lives, but in which life was failing and even was no longer perceptible.

FRENCH ARE AT HEART CATHOLIC The immense majority of Frenchmen, even Socialist workmen, have always had their children baptized and make their First Communion, just as was done for themselves by their own parents. When they think of God at all, he is still the Catholic been in the formularies of their race for fifteen hundred years, "Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman" This is the religious seed sown through all the centuries. Has war revivified it? Unless a foreigner has entered long and closely into the intimate life and feelings of the French ople, and, to some degree, shares with them their spiritual inheritance, he will find it difficult to learn the true answer to such a question. We cannot expect French soldiers at the front to sign a round robin, or French families at the rear to hold mass meetings, to tell the world—
We are religiously revived. All that can be done is to show a ward of process. The said; praise those that deserve it—
even your wife! Sometimes it's the

ople's religion, its passing signs

and popular opinion.

During the first half year of war, among the soldiers torn so suddenly from peaceful lives and hurried into fighting and killing and being killed there was much seeking of comfort in religion. A soldier friend, not spected of religion, told me his own observations in Rheims Cathedral before the enemy destroyed it. It was during one of the breathless evements of French troops, after Charleroi and Mons, All the live-long night, here and there in the great church wherever they could find a place, by a pillar or on the open pave, fifty soldier priests in their uniforms like the rest heard confessions of their comrades who came kneeling one after the other without human respect and praying for the sacramental absolution. A few days later, in full battle of the Marne, five German soldiers found in his church the old French curé of a village where the fight was raging, and snatched the opportunity to make their confessions. It was the death hour which tries men's souls.
All slept in the swaths when the

night was falling. There is a general opinion, expressed even by well-known Catholic writers of the French press, that this first wave of religious feeling has receded as war became a custom and a routine. So far as can be judged from letters from the front and from the testimony of those who survive I think this may easily be exaggerated. Religion, too, has entered into the routine of all these lives "culti-

vated in the presence of death."

A happy father whose son has escaped at Verdun with a wound and an army citation and honors after a deed of great daring showed me the soldier's own frank, awkward letter. The Colonel asked for volunteers to try to take a prisoner from the who were firing on our trench from quite near by. Every one offered, and he chose out of eleven of us. Then he told us how important it was and that it was very dangerous. One of us was a priest. So before we jumped a priest. out of the trench we all knelt down and asked him to give us the absolution. He did so and then we made one leap. He was killed and most of the others, but I

PRIESTS IN TRENCHES HELP THE REVIVAL

Not the least element of permanence in this revival of religious habits comes from this long living together, through hardships and dangers, of Frenchmen who are priests and Frenchmen who, before the war might never have spoken with a priest. This applies particularly to workmen from cities - and to priests themselves. The French priest is usually the son of peasants or of middle-class family of towns. In the religious orders the higher social classes are often represented, and, of course, sometimes in the parish clergy. But it has been the great difficulty of the French priest to find common language with the workman of organized labor; and the work-men have often been made diffident or worse towards the curé by politics. In the army, during the war, all barriers have been broken down. All are comrades day and night together, speaking the same army argot, in common struggle and danger, helping each other, interested in each other's life, living, fighting, dying in

This will surely have an abiding religious effect when war is over. The Union Sacree of Frenchmen in the trenches will not easily slump back to the ante-bellum politician's ideal of a France divided religiously

Do not be grumpy in your own home. Some folks save all their smiles for company or special occasions to the formula occasion.

popular rebound of such a state of things at the front on the oncombatant population is plain. It is idle to foresee what will happen after the war, but it should not be forgotten that, before the war, there were many signs of a Catholic revival. This is not shown by the writings of a few intellectuals, or by such recent examples as Emile Faguet asking for the sacraments on his deathbed; quite like the soldiers in the trenches, but by the attendance in Catholic churches and the willing. ness of young men and workmen to unite together under religious names. is too vast and academic a subject to be treated under the head of news

correspondence—actualités. A word has to be said about the Pope, not of his policy during the war, which interests Frenchmen less than that of President Wilson, but of the impression he has made on French Catholics. Outsiders often identify a people's religion, which is intimate to the individual souls, with the religion's organization. Politicians have often thought to suppress the one with the other, with the effect that the religion slipped through their laws and startled them by spontaneously reorganizing. "bon dieu," "good God." For them the Christian religion is what it has thinks he was morally obliged take sides officially. Individual "There's something good on the way, French Catholics no more think so and God sends His love to you. than did the German soldiers asking absolution of a French priest.

#### FOOD FOR THOUGHT

There is food and thought in these items from an exchange: Don't be afraid to brighten the life of your wife, your son, your neighbor or for death. The deceased understood this great truth and therefore her death was a happy one. For blessed can be done is to observe and gather, with the sympathy which is the first condition of any knowledge of a catholic Bulletin.

#### TOO BACKWARD

Is it not true that Catholics have as a general rule not taken the active part they should in social work? Bishop Muldo service clares that his experience has led him to this conclusion. For instance: But two Catholics were on the national child labor committee. That was not right, but it was not the fault of the committee.

Many Catholics were invited to join. Of course, many of the recent socalled movements have been only immoral fads, of which Catholics could not approve and to which they could not lend their co operation. But there are sensible and useful ements to which we can lend our And we are not doing our full duty unless we take our share of the burden of securing salutary reforms. We must, however, be able to dis criminate. A craze for fads is worse than inaction; and too many people mistake fads for real "uplift move ments" because others call them such.

At the same time, Catholic thought and Catholic moral teaching should permeate and leaven movements for the general good. Catholic principles should by made known in order to counteract the dangerous theories that are brazenly put forth by "advanced" uplifters. Just now, "birth control" movement is popular. A few years ago it was eugenics and sex hygiene. Next year probably it will be some new imnorality advocated under the guise of "uplift." We must be prepared to combat these monstrosities as well to give our co-operation to what is of value in new movements.

We do not care to frame excuses for Catholics in their backwardness and their apparent suspicion of social uplift" movements. A great deal of it is probably due to indifference or to unwarranted timidity. But a good share of it is due to well-founded suspicion of the motives and purposes of these later movements. We can scarcely blame Catholics for their can scarcely often catholics for their slowness in taking up with new movements. They are not experts in judging of them at a first glance and distinguishing the good from the bad. Of course, we have only our-selves to blame if we do not perform our share of the constructive work that is needed to make society better. But our leaders have been over anxious to point the way for us to go.-True Voice.

#### IMPORTANCE OF LARGE FAMILIES

Rene Bazin, the celebrated French Catholic publicist, has written a brochure which is being scattered broad-cast over France, on the importance of large families which, he says, are

He treats eloquently the Catholic and moral ideal of marriage in which the vestments worn at Mass and to the child is the "raison d'etre" of the tell their significance, or to give a sacrament, not an accident of the married state. He has a good answer for those censorious and inquisitive He replies with pride that he has eight children, all of whom are living, with twelve grandchildren.—Church Progress.

#### THE CHEERFUL FACE

Do not be grumpy in your own of faith and morals?" home. Some folks save all their sion. It is far more necessary to happiness to be cheerful in your own home and with your own family. If the home is happy one can bear rudeness met elsewhere. If the home is happy, the happiness will radiate among neighbors and friends. One gives the sensible advice, down in the morning as if you had just heard a pleasant piece of news. Bring that cheerfulness to the break fast table. It will improve your appetite and aid digestion. It gives a good beginning to the day, makes work easier and helps endure the day's vexations. If you have worries, keep them to yourself unless you must tell them. When you must reveal your worries, choose the right one to share your burden. There is no need to tell troubles to the entire household, when few can be of any help. Why cloud the joys of others and be a wet blanket to enthusiasm? Most things that are worried over are things that never happened. Take notice of worries and you will find this true. If you have problems, they are better solved by facing them with calmness and cheerfulness than in a gloomy spirit. It is said that there is no faculty so happy as the faculty of thinking you are happy. The Scotch have a saying: "A man is weal or woe, as he thinks himself so."

May every morning seem to say.

#### DIED

HAYLOW .- At his late residence Lot 14, Concession 6, East Oxford, on Monday, August 7th, 1916, Mr. James Haylow, native of County Ireland, aged seventy-five years. May his soul rest in peace.

Cassidy. — At Maynooth Station Ont., Helen Fitzgerald, daughter of William Fitzgerald and Margaret Ann Netterville and wife of Thos. Cassidy aged forty-three years. May her soul rest in peace.

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In a recent article in a New York secular paper, the Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., estimated that there are over 7,000 Catholic schools in the United States of every grade from the kindergarten to the university and for every need, for the defective as well as for the normal; for teach ers as well as for pupils; industrial, technical, professional and semina ristic. Besides these, there are night, club, settlement, social and su schools and a great number of teachers' institutes. The Catholic schools in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico are not enumerated here. In these 7,000 and more scholinstitutions there are over 1,700,000 pupils in attendance, of whom 1,497,949 were in the 5,588 schools of elementary grade at the beginning of the present school year in September, 1915. In the academies and colleges there are over 120,-000, in the university and professional schools about 8,500; in the industrial and technical, 17,600; in seminaries, 6,200; in training schools, 9,000; in various institutions for dependent children about 30,000, besides several thousand in night, club, settlement, social and summer schools.-Sacred Heart Review.

#### HARD ON THE FANS

Thousands of baseball enthusiasts will read with interest this "call' from the Catholic Bulletin: "Many Catholic young men-and old men too-who have at their fingers' ends even more necessary than common the records of all the prominent base to the country, a statement that ball players in the country and the applies to other nations as well as to scores and batting averages of the various teams, would find it difficult to enumerate the different colors of list of the best religious books to place in the hands of a prospective convert anxious to get a correct idea people who are asking him whether of Catholic teaching. How many he himself is the father of a family. 'fans' who can name the members of a baseball team can enumerate the eight Beatitudes or the and who have so far presented him Gifts of the Holy Ghost; and yet, is it too much to expect that a Catholic of ordinary intelligence will retain such a familiarity with the little catechism of his youth as will enable him to tell an enquirer what the teaching of the Church is on matters

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