faith.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917

THE GREAT DRAMA

A well-known writer declared that the world was a comedy to those who think and a tragedy to those who

We will not pursue this familiar vein of reflection. It but serves to start us upon a line of thought which is peculiarly fitted to the circumstances in which we find ourselves today. Many stand in the full glare of the limelight just now. Our leaders in Parliament, in the Army and Navy, in numberless posts of heavy responsibility have to face critics of miscellaneous kinds, chiefly unauthorized and self-appointed. We rightly glory in our free press, but it has its drawbacks, in as much as it is largely controlled by financial interests. The undiscerning crowd support it even when it assumes a virtual dictatorship. Free speech is more easily curbed than licentious newspaper enterprise. Popular favorites strut the stage, pose in the limelight and declaim their parts with a vigor that captures the opinion of the public which is unable to think things out for itself. This evil can only be corrected by educational processes that are slow and gradual in their effects. We live in an age of unrestricted publicity. The wide diffusion of trade and manufacturing industry involves competitive advertising; indeed blazoning the merits of countless products has become a science and an art, one that gives scope to various types of ability. Advertisers and illustrators know the average man and woman well enough to hit them on their weaker side. Are they growing bald? A lurking hope that "there may be something in" a clever bluff will induce a percentage of readers to buy a "restorer." A prosaic setting forth of the facts would not achieve the desired result. Like the "well-graced actor" in the coloured rays, an air of authority must float about the inventor. A verbal pomp must give deeper significance to the sentences which commend the article to the purchaser. Clearly few of us dispense with the theatrical touch, the magical glow which enhances the common and familiar. How far it is justifiable or wise to heighten plain truth for personal reasons is another matter

The excessive publicity which enwraps our words and actions in this advanced period of the world's history ought to impose upon it a severe temperance of speech and conduct.

means agreed.

PLAY OUR PART

Yet how few of us rate at its proper value the hasty applause or disapproval of the crowd! The art of thinking is still in its infancy as far is rising, like Thebes in the legend, as the mass of our neighbors is con- to the accompaniment of music. cerned. This is not to be wondered Fairy land is the concrete expression at when we recall the conditions of of the visionary life of ingenuous their birth and early training. How youth. few homes and schoolrooms nowadays even attempt to educate the dreams are made of:" and as our latent faculties of mind and heart dreams are so our lives are likely to for individual development! To turn out. In them we truly live, and drive in social traditions rather than their texture is the pattern to which to draw out the latent capacities for our actions conform. Character is fruitful exercise would seem to be built up silently out of the gossamer and some instructors. We find it strands of linked works and days. easy to condemn Teutonic drill for The great books of the ages are companies in Canada. "Possibly, ambitious ends. How is it that we records of the visionary hours and encourage so much artificiality in forecasts which genius has beour own dealings? There is much queathed to posterity. The actual is room for improvement in our the type, the ideal is reality spiritusystems of official distribution of ally apprehended. This is the secret honors and rewards. Hamlet's re- of childhood's charm; truth laughs flections under this head are as valid out of the eyes and bursts forth from now as they were in the Virgin the lips of an untainted child. To Queen's day. Our fair sisters must recapture some of that freshness, to bility for the prevalence of artifice in a world of trial will their regard triumph over decay? In the strength be to make certain that excessive

tendency to behave like excited is brighter than the sun gilds the of the business profits tax. In the tendency to behave like excited is brighter than the sun gilds the spectators when the world-stage is being refitted and fresh actors are open to receive the happy warrior of food has already forced a lower comprises all of Kerry and part of dressing up for their parts. We our- who has fulfilled his trust.

selves are participators in the great drama, and cannot evade accountability for its outcome. The rogue of 'star" performers and "freak comedians" should be less as men and women take up their responsibilities intelligently. "Honor and shame," says the poet, "from no condition rise! Act well thy part—there all the honor lies.'

YOUTH

The dreams of the young man are a compound of subconscious suggestion and hasty reading of facts in his daily life. Leaving behind him boyish fancies-such as the desire to be a sailor, or engineer-he usually cherishes fond imaginations of quick, worldly success, though he has very imperfect ideas concerning the means of attaining the goal. Least of all does he apprehend the price the world exacts-the weary days and broken nights, the loss of innocence, the self-contempt experienced in brooding hours. "Getting on" is often a synonym for breaking loose from salutary restraints. Then disillusionment intervenes. Habit becomes a chain instead of a safeguard. A lost youth, mourned when valued too late, becomes a tormenting memory, a smart that recurs whenever the successful man goes by. Yet the visions of young men are so radically sound in the main, work to create an artificial scarcity, they can and play may be so healthily balanced, a life without leisure well spent soon reveals its insufficiency but so does life devoted to pleasure. Brain and muscle must be co-ordinated if the latent powers are to be evolved in to show, first, that the larger the the harmonious efficiency. True culture is the training of the conscience and affections through in- are greater on those products which tellectual enlightenment : stupid and | are most nearly monopolized by cold self-opinioned adherence to tradition is one of the great hindrances to real growth. The bread-winning in its tolls, but, on the contrary, by problem cannot be disjoined from the an increase; and fourth, that the moral and social obligation which rate of profit has been steadily rising rests on every one of us; every question roused by politics, religion, the ethics of individual action in society should be freely and intelligently examined—things taken for granted are the bane of every department of knowledge. Man is not a god, not even an angel: he has to master "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a Whole nations are somelittle." times misled by false signals in high places, as ships have been cast on the

What airy fairy castles the young about which moralists are by no project in the callow years of their novitiate. Like the silky threads or the iridescent tints that adorn the evening sky, those filmy dreams that sciousness in life's springtime are problem of controlling prices. but faint shadows of coming events the reality generally bears little resemblance to the symbolic outline.

rocks by wreckers' devices.

ALWAYS YOUNG

"The central metropolis of self

Youth is the very "stuff that still the chief aim of most parents threads that the years lengthen into

bear their full share of responsi- behold the nearer and farther horizons of life with open vision and to in manners; only when women rise be faithful to our early enthusiasms to the height of their vocation as amid the gloom and discouragement sold in London to the Imperial authmoulders and exemplars of character of declining powers—is not this to orities in open competition with the for appearances match their profound which inspiration gives even Death is transfigured, new airs blow from We are all bound to counteract the celestial fields and a bright light that

THE COLD-STORAGE REPORT

PRACTICAL MONOPOLY IN CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD

Commissioner, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, on cold-storage operations in Canada has come with the force of a revelation, due to the fact that only in the third year of the War has the Government begun seriously to take stock of the food situation.

The report shows that the scope cold-storage and the extent to which it has thrust itself between producers and consumers of staple foodstuffs are even greater than the public suspected. Perhaps no interest of such magnitude in Canada is so concentrated. Virtually all the cold-storage business is handled by a dozen companies. The stimulus given it by the War has been such that the receipts from sales of butter, eggs, cheese, beef, pork, bacon, ham mutton, and lamb increased from \$35,900,000 in 1913 to \$93,595,640 in 1916. The growth of cold storage storage performs a useful function by conserving perishable commodities when the supply exceeds the demand and by marketing them in the season of lowest production. At least, these are the services which it can render producers and consumers, with advantage to both, but the process can be greatly abused if it can be manipulated by a few men intent only on the maximum of profit. For in stance, if they can lay in such stocks as raise market prices by the power of withholding supplies. Commissioner O'Connor points out some features of the business in Canada that make it advisable that the investigation should proceed. He produces figures share of the trade secured by any one company the higher its charges storage operations; third, that the growth of a company's facilities has not been accompanied by a reduction during the War. The commissioner is prompted to make this caustic comment: "The food consumer has suffered as a result of war conditions. The food purveyor has not. He has seen to it that he has been well and sufficiently paid."

The Commissioner's figures give the "margin" of cold-storage profit—the difference between the price at which commodities were laid down in coldstorage warehouses and the price at which they were sold. This margin is, therefore, gross profit, not net. It includes interest on investment, operating expenses, and all the varous items in the companies' costs. The next step will be to ascertain the net profits, and this investigation is now under way. It is necessary that full information be oblegislation demanded by the exigencies of the food crisis. Mr. O'Connor points out that the fact that the busflit athwart the budding self-con- iness is in a few hands simplifies the sumers will be surprised to hear that one-fifth of the butter, one-third of the cheese, one-fifth of the eggs, two-thirds of the beef, one-half of the mutton and lamb, and nearly all the pork they purchase pass through cold-storage. In the large cities coldstorage plants handle a large proporof the cheese, one-half of the large proportion of the eggs. These conditions make public regulation imperative as an assurance to people that the cost of food will not unduly enhanced by middlemen's

profits.

The O'Connor report says that coldstorage profits tend to be normal except in respect to some commodities, chiefly bacon and eggs, in which the is highly concentrated. control In one line concentration has been carried so far that two companies sold 140,000,000 pounds of bacon last year out of a total of 151,000,000 pounds sold by all the cold storage says the Commissioner, "no more striking example of monopoly in any one commodity can be cited from th records of any country supplying the Allies with food." Virtually all coldstorage bacon was exported. One of the two firms cited as having a near monopoly, the William Davies Company, exported 95,000,000 pounds at a margin over cost of 5.05 cents a pound. totalling nearly \$5,000,000 gross pro fits. Sir Joseph Flavelle, the head of the firm protesting against the assumption that net profits were inprofits made by the sale of any commodities shall in large part return to the public Treasury. This is the aim standard of living on many thous-

ands of wage earners, and it has become essential that the Government shall, through the Food Controller or some other agency, regulate all the processes through which foodstuffs pass from the primary producer to the ultimate consumer. Chief of these links in the chain of distribu-The report of the Cost of Living ommissioner, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, n cold-storage operations in Canada exists, and while the companies may be able to prove that they are taking no unfair advantage of the public, it is inexpedient to leave them an absolutely free hand. The urgency of the situation is emphasized by Mr. O'Connor's complaint that this year there is an apparent disposition on the part of a few companies to demand excessive margins and that the tendency toward monopoly conexcessive margins and that tinues.-The Globe.

FLAWS IN THE CONVENTION

That The Times is usually well-in-

formed on political matters may be

admitted, just as it may be conceded

that this once bitterly anti-Irish

organ has in recent years been writing with what seems an honest desire to "get at the truth" of the political situation in this country. The observations made in that newspaper recently with reference to the proposed Convention of Irishmen, cannot, however, be accepted as correct. "The allocation of representatives to the different interests is complete," says the London news and seems to have met with paper. general agreement." The letter we published recently from the Bishop of Derry pointing out grave defic iencies in the representation, and strongly objecting to the official methods by which delegates are selected directly contradicts the statement in The Times as to "general agreement" with the Convention procedure and its nominated person-Moreover, we notice that in the Ulster Guardian, the organ of Ulster Liberalism, another protest is ecorded. The Guardian enunciates its desire for the success of the Convention, and says it speaks not in any spirit of petulant criticism, yet it deems it a bounden duty to state its opinion "that the constitution of the Convention fails in some respects in one of the fundamental conditions which were laid down as an absolute pre-requisite, viz., that it should be representative fairly and fully of all parties in Ireland." This condition has not been fulfilled, adds the Guardian, and it continues "in pointing out what we believe to be serious omissions in the Prime Minister's list of organizations and interests entitled to send delegates we are content to abide by the judgment, on the merits of any reason able man. In our opinion, (1) the to at least fifty dollars a year for labor representation is utterly inadequate, and (2) power to send delegates should have been given direct to—(a) the tenant farmers—bought of nearly five hundred million pounds and unbought: (b) educational interests-primary, secondary and Uni-: (c) the Home Rule minority that fly loosely in the garden walks | tained as the basis for regulation and | in Ulster, and (d) Irish Liberals. We certainly have not the scintilla of an objection to the special representation which the Unionists of the South and West are receiving at the stopped." These astonishing figures has been made in the body of Irish Unionists as such and the Unionist minority in the South and West given the power of sending a special delegation, the claim for repres tion on behalf of the Home Rule minority in Ulster cannot surely be challenged." The Ulster Guardian of the law which God has stamped here puts its finger upon the very butter, and, from October to April, serious flaw in the Convention representation to which we have already called attention, namely, the complete absence of any arrangement whereby the 430,000 Catholics of the six counties threatened by exclusion will be represented at the Assembly by efficient delegates capable of meeting opponents' arguments, and of otherwise guarding the interests of this very large body of Home Rulers now left at the Convention without any special repre

TWO BISHOPS IN IRELAND CALLED TO THEIR REWARD

sentation whatever .- The Derry

Journal.

Heads of the respective dioceses in which they were born, two Irish prel-ates, the Most Rev. James Browne, D. D., Bishop of Ferns, and the Most Rev. John Magnan, D. D., Bishop of Kerry, have been called to their reward, according Catholic Press Association cablegram from Rome.

in 1842. He was elevated to the epis-Warren, and was consecrated on September 14, 1884. The Diocese of Fern includes all of Wexford and part of

Bishop Magnan prior to being consecrated on September 18, 1904, was pastor of Kenmare and vicar general

THE FOOD CRISIS

GOSPEL OF THE CLEAN PLATE APPROVED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS

Cardinal Gibbons gives his approval to the Gospel of the Clean Plate as recommended by Herbert Hoover for the national conservation of food in the following letter addressed to his clergy :

After a careful survey of the field, the Government of the United States has appealed to its citizens to exercise the strictest economy in the use of foodstuffs.

The immediate reasons for this appeal are that the enforced entrance of the Nation into war contemplates a definite end, and that, unless econ omy be universally practiced, the realization of that end becomes impossible.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES PROTECTION

Forestalling the unworthy sugges assure us that the Government has embarked upon this enterprise for the sole purpose of insuring the recognition and the application of the principles of justice and of peace in all future relations of the nations of the world among themselves.

We have ever been known as a Christian Commonwealth. Were proof of this proposition required, it ginning of its end. is found in the unalterable devotion thus set for them by our Chief Magistrate and his able advisers. To act in a spirit of justice and of charity towards all men and thus to establish the reign of that peace which is the sole guarantee of happiness in this world and is of the very essence of Christianity.

Surely the cause is a noble one. As such it should engage not only the loyalty, but also the enthusiastic co-operation of all who glory in the double title of American and Chris-

Now the officials of our Government seriously warn us that, unless self-restraint in the consumption of food to be generally exercised, this glorious ideal must fail of accomplishment. The duty to which we must at once address ourselves is set | justice. - N. Y. Times. forth in the following sententious language: "To meet the needs of the war and of the world, we must produce generously, give freely to our Allies, ourselves eat as much as we need, but no more, and especially

SIMPLE LIFE NECESSARY

The necessity of returning, as not less clearly expressed in the succeeding paragraph of this important communication. The text is as fol-"The waste in food amounts lows: every family in America. The waste of a single ounce of food each day in every home means a yearly waste of food. The waste of a single slice of bread each day in every home graced East St. Louis. means the daily waste of a million loaves of bread. The thousand million dollars of needless waste which thus takes place yearly in the housee to the oft saying that a French or a German workingmen been native family could be supported upon the throws away

Reason and Revelation supply the upon the face of nature, matter may change its condition and energy may be tranformed, but we know that no particle of matter, as no unit of energy, is ever lost. In the example upon a quicksand. No other counof our Blessed Lord, there is, for every one of us, a peculiar appeal. time, He might have changed stones Yet, after having fed the and savagery. five thousand on the mountain side commanded His Apostles to gather up the fragments lest they be lost.

In the light of these illustrations, what more reasonable than the request of the authorities that we meet their wishes "by purchasing wisely, by losing nothing for lack of proper care, by serving no more than hunger demands, by serving again the months ahead."

The housewives of the land are the high and responsible agents of the these plans. In their willing service alone can the Government find strength and comfort. We are sure that they will recognize the dignity and responsibility of the office with which they are charged, and that, their earnest efforts, they will copacy, succeeding the late Bishop hearten the nation in its hour of stress.

> To the Catholic the practice of self-denial will not be a new experience. The Church teaches her children the necessity of mortification at all times, and she believes in the special efficacy of abstinence, fasting and prayer at stated seasons, notably during Advent and Lent, and on all the Fridays of the year. These are the arms with which she

equips the faithful for the spiritual combat of life. These, too, are the weapons with which our beloved country would now furnish us in order that we may successfully contend for the salvation of its most cherished institutions. recommendations of our Government British medical service, is a native of seen to be directly in line with the Roscommon and was a student in

I confidently call upon all the Cath olics of this archdiocese to lend their fullest co-operation to the officers of our Government in their laudable endeavors to conserve the resources of the country, remem-bering "that there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God."-The Monitor.

FLAG

Every American heart must be touched by the fact that orphaned children reverently knelt in the Paris streets as the flag of our nation borne

The case for the beatification of Oliver Plunket, the Irish Archbishop children reverently knelt in the Paris tion that our action is prompted by streets as the flag of our nation borne mercenary motives, our civil rulers in the battalion of American troops passed them. The brief description of the incident in yesterday's newspapers must have brought tears to many American eyes. For its pathetic significance is irresistible. These children have had their own experience of the horrors of war. They have been taught to look forward to the coming of our troops as the be-

That hope, so widely spread in the of our people to the exalted standard thus set for them by our Chief Magreason to hold in esteem, that our aid will quickly give them relief, may not be altogether realized. can only do our best. But that one illustration of the common French faith in the will and the power of the United States to help France should inspire us to strengthen our efforts to make our weight felt as soon as possible. There is no misgiving in to the Holy Father after he has made the hearts of the orphaned French children. The flag of the free Republic now floating side by side with the Tri-color, symbolizes for them the near approach of peace with victory. It is a new flag to them. But it means in their simple minds what it means to every loval Ameri-

ARE WE CIVILIZED?

Before war came, we were wont to preen ourselves upon our civiliza-tion. We had a high opinion of our culture, our financial ability, and of The necessity of returning, as a nation, to a frugal mode of living is harbor any doubt as to the power not less deadly expressed in them. that had mede us a paragon among nations. It was education. War has made us humble, which is only another way of saying that war has shown us the necessity of looking at things as they really are. We have begun to question how much of our civilization is real, and how much is veneer. Point is given this research by the riots that have recently dis-

There is some consolation, but not much, in the reflection that this reversal to barbarism was occasioned by a difficult labor problem, rather than by race hatred. In all probahave been enacted, had the imported Americans instead of southern food which an American family negroes. The outstanding and de pressing feature of the whole affair is, that a typical American city has precedents upon which the action of our Government is based. In virtue revenge to which only the raids of an African tribe on an unprotected village can furnish an adequate parallel. Clearly, if we have based our civ-

try in the world spends so much upon its schools and colleges, and no was His power, that, at any other country in the world is the stage of an equal amount of strife Education alone is an insufficient barrier against paswith five loaves and two fishes, He sion, and the education upon which we have poured out millions is essentially false. "For nearly ten writes a Protestant prodecades," fessor, Dr. Carl Holliday, in the current School and Society, "the new education has toiled with unsparing pains and colossal confidence, and has produced—a cultured pagan! Dr. Holliday is overly optimistic. unused portion, and by saving in The pagan is only too obvious, but plenty against the lean the culture is not in evidence. Trained intellects and weak wills make for violence, crime and disorder, leaving small place for even Government in the furtherance of the lesser natural graces. The plain moral is, that the community which closes the door of the school against Almighty God has only itself thank, if clever rascals instead of sober citizens are its heritage to posterity.—America.

A Bourges, for aviators and automobilists, who are placed

> tion, as ancient as and not less solid than Christianity, and incorporated into the constitution of the Church. the cult of Mary has nothing to fear from the closest investigation, and far from paling under this increase of light, it shines with even greater splendor. We do not believe it is vet at its zenith.-The Rev. J Baptist Petitlatot.

CATHOLIC NOTES

He also has the privilege of pos-essing the Cardinal's watch, which he treasures very highly.

Sir Alfred Keogh, chief of the principles and practices of our holy Dublin University. He is a Cath-

> The Wide World tells of an ancient convent near Cintra, Portugal, called the Cork Convent, because all the cells and other apartments are lined with cork to keep out the damp. The Capuchins occupied this convent from 1560 to 1834.

The Archdiocesan Holy Name Union, Cincinnati, Ohio, has entered on a movement to stop profanity and WAR ORPHANS KNEEL TO OUR obscene language among passengers on the platforms of street cars. A committee has been appointed to take up the matter with the car authori-

> who was put to death by the English on account of his religion, has just been advanced an important stage by the holding of a preparatory meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites to discuss the question of his martyr-

> dom John Ayscough has dedicated his "French Windows," Lady Henry Austin Lee, wife of Sir Henry Austin Lee, Counsellor to the British Embassy at Paris. She is a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Smith of New York, and a convert to the Church.

> Rome, July 5.—Most Rev. Dr. Szeptycki, Greek Ruthenian Cath olic Archbishop of Lemberg, who has been released from imprisonment by the Russian government as the result of an appeal of Pope Benedict, has been advised to pay a visit a short sojourn in his diocese.

The appointment is announced of Jonkheer Charles Ruys de Berren droeck, as head of the Belgian Relief Commission, to succeed Herbert Hoover. He is a Catholic deputy for a Lemburg constituency and a member of the Queen's com mission for that province. He is an expert social worker and has given much assistance to Belgian refugees.

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 2. - The Right Rev. Monsignor Frank A. O'Brien, pastor of St. Augustine Church, has received from the administrator of His Eminence the late Cardinal Falconio the breviary which the late Pope Pius X. gave him, and which he used until the end of his life. It is a precious keepsake which will be ever treasured.

Thomas Tang is one of the most popular students at Dubuque College. He is a Chinese young man who came to this country about a year ago, on the invitation of Archbishop Keane. The purpose of this invitation was to help provide the Catholic body in China with representatives of our faith, who as laymen, educated in this country, could render signal service to the new Republic of the Orient and to the Church

On the shore of Ostia, the ancient commercial port of imperial Rome, His Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo lege and Bishop of Ostia, has decided to erect a votive church to Queen of Peace." The Holy Father has promised 100,000 lire as his con tribution to the fund. The church will stand upon the spot where St. Augustine closed the eyes of St. Monica on November 13, 387.

Pope Benedict through the Secre tary of State has written to Cardinal Farley gratefully acknowledging the work done by the Archdiocese of New York in contributions to the Foreign Missions. The sum of \$222,000 was raised for the struggling missions the largest amount ever contributed a single diocese for the purpose New York has led in offerings to the missions for the last seven years. each year marking an increase in the amount. In fourteen years New York has donated \$1.750,000.

Anxiety for the safety of the famous Cathedral of Laon, France, is professed by German correspondents commenting on the fact that French shells are now reaching sections of the city. They point out that the cathedral is now under repair and is surrounded by scaffolding which single shell might set afire as in the case of the Cathedral of Rheims. diocese of Laon, dating from St. Remi in 497, is now merged into that of Soissons in the province of Rheims. The Cathedral ranks with the finest in the world.

A new confraternity has been under the protection of St. Christo-pher. Two Masses a week are said for associates, and the laudable motive of the confraternity is to assure during the War an increase of prayers for the numerous and brave military aviators and automobilists who risk their lives every moment. After the War it is proposed to erect in the Diocese of Bourges a sanctuary worthy of St. Christopher where the confraternity will continue its work for all aviators and automobilists.

AMBITION'S CONTEST

BY CHRISTINE FARER

CHAPTER XV

THE MANOR Ashland Manor was, as Dick Monahan had described it, a comparative The once elegant grounds were a complete waste of weeds and shrubbery, and the spacious road which wound from the gate house to the mansion bore sad evidence of the time which must have elapsed since a vehicle had rolled along its grass grown surface. The bore scarcely as much evidence of the general decay, owing probably to the fact that it was not uninhabited—for a cleanly, though poorly dressed old woman issued forth, as the conveyance which had brought the little party having stopped, and Dick was about to alight order to swing back the gate that stretched across the carriage road.

Arrah, ma bouchal, an' are you this way again?" the old creature joyfully said, extending her hand to Mr. Monahan, which member was very cordially grasped by that gentleman as he answered

Yes, Granny, and I have visitors that would like to see the place. She approached cautiously to the window of the vehicle, and having slyly peered in, she fell back with the half-smothered exclamation :

It's ladies you've got.' Anne Flanagan protruded her head and looked closely at the strange creature; but there was nothing in the good-humored old face to reward her scrutiny. She sighed, and mur-

There's no one of them I used to know-no one-no one!'

Ellen also looked forth, wondering if the stranger, like Dick, had known her mother, and she was almost tempted to make the inquiry; but Monahan, having swung the gate back, was mounting the vehicle, and in a moment they were going up the grass-grown avenue. Then the prey which time had made of the place became fully visible-sad decay had indeed intruded everywhere. arrived at the house-that which had been the home of the Ashlands—only to find there also the same palpable and painful evidences of neglect. It was a square, stone-made building low, but containing numerous apartments in each of its two stories, two or three stone steps led to its front entrance, and a couple of pillars sur ported the roof of the porch which jutted out from the doorway. Panes of glass were broken in the windows, and the whole exterior of the hous was suggestive of some grim warrior who strives to maintain his sterr front when his companions have fallen about him, and his own armor Every apartment was destitute of furniture, and the very sound of the footsteps of the party as they traversed the empty rooms ed weird and ghost-like.

Which was my mother's room, ne?" Ellen asked, when they had visited the first suite of apart-

Dick Monahan paused abruptly as to catch the woman's reply. She answered in a husky tone

Follow me;" and turning, she ascended the dusty oaken stairs which led from one side of the spacious hall. Dick softly followed.

Here, too, were dust and space, and "nothing more "-not a trace of the habitation which had been. The maid ushered her young mistress into a spacious apartment, and said with a strangely sounding voice:

This was Mary Ashland's room. The young girl was too absorbed in her own deep, tender thoughts to notice the unwontedly familiar manner in which Anne Flanagan had spoken of her mother; but Dick Monahan's face assumed a strange expression — he stepped into an adjoining room, and, closing the door upon himself, he shook his head and muttered softly

'I'm afeered that the old feelings are in her heart still."

Anne Flanagan, also, as if unwilling to betray in Ellen's presence the emotion which she could not restrain, returned to the hall, and the young girl, glad to find herself alone for a moment, closed the door and sank on her knees. Here, in her mother's room, she fancied a prayer for Howard must be more speedily heard, and passionate from its very fervor was the petition which rose from her bursting heart.

When, at length, she sought the hall, she found Anne Flanagan bear-ing pitiful traces of her recent

Ellen hurried to her, and though the woman appeared to recoil, the young girl flung her arms about her: Dear Anne," she said, "don't feel so sad; but I like you the better for it, for I think you must love my mother dearly when the sight of her former residence affects you so

Don't !" Miss Flanagan almost screamed, striving to unclasp Ellen's 'Don't talk to me like that you kill me when you do."

Ellen started back in alarm, and woman also alarmed for the effect of her words, hastened to say Forgive me, Miss Ellen, but I'm

so excited with strange feelings that I'm not myself to-day, and I don't know what I'm saying." And Ellen, though still hardly recovered from her wonder and alarm, accepted the

Dick Monahan soon joined them, to tell them about the hamper he had stowed in the conveyance, and to ask in which place Miss Courtney would prefer to have the lunch prepared. Ellen left the matter to Dick's own danger from that quarter."

decision, and the pleasant-tempered fellow, quick to contrive and perform. had, in a very short time, transferred a table from the gate-house to one of ne rooms on the lower floor of the deserted dwelling, spread upon it a snowy cloth which his careful forethought had also provided, and had set out a very tempting little cold

Ellen, as she took her place at the strange board, felt almost happy—as if the mere being in her mother's former home seemed to bring her almost within reach of that dear mother herself; even the thought of Howard and his wayward course had partially ceased to disturb her. The ong drive, combined with the succeeding excitement attendant upon risiting this most interesting places, as Ashland Manor was to her nad given a vivid color to her cheeks, and as she sat at the head of the little table, her hat removed and her hair clustering in pretty disorder about her face, Dick Monahan thought he had never seen so lovely a being.

Already a bond of attachment

existed between Ellen and her brother's servant. The latter was so good-humored, so respectful, so anxious to oblige, and above all, he of the solitude, unbroken save by your companionship, which I think your companionship, which I think had known her mother; and the gentle girl put into her tones when addressing him a kindness which straight to Dick's heart, and made him more anxious to serve her than he felt even to please Howard. So he answered readily all the queries which she put during their brief hope I know you will gladly endure meal-described Ashland Manor as it had been in its prosperous days, which description tallied with that her mother had given of it, and he gave the history of the old woman who dwelt in the lodge. That history satisfied Ellen, that Granny Cleary, as Dick termed the old creature, did not know her mother, had never seen the latter, in fact, for Granny came from the south of Ireland years after Mrs. Courtney had left the country. She had one son, Tim, and he had somehow obtained the privilege of being charged for it, as Dick ex-pressed it. They had lived there now some years-Tim working for neighboring farmers, and his

Ellen was still laughing told it, when the sound of wheels made all three start and hurry to the windows, two of which looked out on the carriage road. A vehicle similar to their own drew up before the front entrance, and in a moment Howard and Ellen, saying, as he extended his and Malverton Grosvenor alighted.

There was an exclamation of cry of delight from Ellen, in whose than before, while Dick Monahan to Miss Courtney. Soon Malverton stood before Ellen, extending both hands, and smiling his old, warm, affectionate smile. She placed her trembling hands in his reserve, and her delight at this unexpected meeting was evident in every lineament of her blushing face.

Miss Flanagan addressed austic remark to Howard about the sudden change from his determination of the morning, but the latter was evidently in too good humor to her, for he turned from a laughing survey of the table to Dick, to inquire if the thoughtful provider could furnish anything for two tired travellers.

Dick was equal to the emergency, and he speedily contrived to obtain from remnants in the hamper sufficient to spread a second time a very respectable repast.

Many inquiries crowded upon Ellen's mind, but she deferred them, at length her brother and Malverton rose from the table, and Howard proposed a stroll through nds to shake off the mustiwhich, he said, clung to him from the empty and slightly chilled apartment. Ellen invited Anne to bear her company, but the maid, having determined on a private stroll of her own through the rooms kindly declined. So, while Dick cleared the debris of the meal, Ellen with her brother and Malverton walked through the deserted grounds. Her first question was, when did Malverton arrive, to which the young man replied, laughingly :

"This morning, a short time after ou had left."

Her next query was about Vinnette -poor, suffering Vinnette-whom she thought of always as she had last seen her, kneeling dumb, white and tearless from very anguish. The young Englishman's face grew

ad at once. "I trust she has found peace;" he in a low tone. 'She entered a convent to atone for the past and to offer ceaseless prayers for Bronson's soul. She gave me

this for you. He drew from his pocket a little silver case and handed it to Ellen. The latter opened it and found a ivory rosary within. closed the case reverently. Malverton resumed

Poor girl! she said you would understand, when you received this, all that she would convey—that you would pray for her." He bent to Ellen, and said in a still lower tone:

And pray for me, Miss Courtney." "I always do," she replied softly; and then all three walked on in

silence for some minutes.
"The club?" she asked, tremulously, when Howard had got a little in advance of them.

"Has quite disbanded; nor will they, can they ever organize again. All are safe save the one who so rashly met his fate. You may rest assured that there will be no further

When the three returned to the old mansion, Howard and Malverton withdrew to hold a private confer-ence, the result of which was speedily made known to Ellen. She amoned to join them, and she found Malverton eagerly talking, while Howard listened with every evidence of utter dissatisfaction Her heart bounded with hope and joy when she learned the proposi which young Grosvenor warmly advocated, and to which her brother strongly dissented, was to make Ashland Manor their home for the present. Malverton promised to undertake the removing of every obstacle that might now exist to the adoption of his plan, insisting that a sufficient number of rooms could speedily be rendered habitable and pretty, and Howard at last yielded an angracious assent. Before the little

found an opportunity of again speak ing to Ellen alone. You divined my reason for urging this as a residence?" he asked.
"I think I did," she replied: "to

save Howard from plunging into on the course he seems still bent on pursuing, and possibly to a change in his hopes and desires. The life will be a dull one for you, but if it accomplishes that for which you

She lifted her glowing face "You are so kind my friend-I

know not how to thank you. The young man flushed; words of more tender import than he had ever spoken sprang to his lips, but he repressed them as not befitting the time, and resumed:

Your discovery of this old residence was fortunate. On my way to Dublin to meet your brother I was puzzled to know what advice to give him regarding his choice of a tempordwelling in the gatehouse without ary abode. He had declared to me before leaving Paris that he would not return to America: but this place is the very thing. Here, Miss Courtney, I hope your influence will at last reclaim your brother." There mother keeping house for him. last reclaim your brother." There Thus ran Monahan's story, and was no mistaking the heartfelt sin cerity in the latter part of his speech humorous manner in which he had and Ellen again thanked him in her own sweet, tender way.

It was late when the little party eturned to the hotel, and Malverton declined the invitation to enter warmly pressed upon him by Howard hand to each in succession:

"I fear I must make this 'goodwonder from Anne Flanagan, and a night' also a farewell for the present; but I will arrange for your residence cheeks the color became more vivid in Ashland Manor, and leave the necessary orders for its fitting up. hurried out to conduct the gentlemen He bent to Ellen: "Do not forget to continue to pray for me," he whis-pered, and in another moment he was hurrying up the street.

CHAPTER XVI

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM" Malverton Grosvenor had little difficulty in obtaining the Manor for a residence for his friends. A suite rooms were speedily fitted upthe kind thoughtfulness of the young Englishman supplying a library from which Ellen might select as well as Howard—and thither the brother and sister, with their two attendants, repaired

Flanagan, disliking the Anne advent of a stranger, immediately volunteered to take charge of the culinary department, and Ellen who was beginning to feel a housekeep er's anxiety on that point, gladly accepted.

So the routine of a new and stray life begun for the gentle girl. With the rare faculty which she seemed to ssess of suiting herself to all circumstances and places, she at once gracefully adapted herself to this mode of existence; while Howard, petulant from restlessness and discontent, seemed a very burden to himself. If it were not for her gnawing anxiety about her wayward erring other, she might have been happy but even as it was, the fact of knowing that she dwelt where every room was redolent with memories of her mother's girlhood—where she knew, from the poverty-stricken appearance of many of the people whom she happened to see, that there would be opportunities of doing good—sent her about her simple, housewifely duties with a smiling face, and made her first letter from Ashland Manor the brightest missive she had written for months.

Mrs. Courtney, on receiving the venor, were sometimes at these letter in New York, hastened with gatherings. The latter held a high joyful impatience to place it in Brother Fabian's hand.

Rejoice with me," she said, ere gave him time to open the missive; "my children have made a temporary home in Ashland Manor there where I was once innocent and

He looked long and sternly at her, as if he would veil, by that very sternness, some emotion which was always grand, calm, and self-posternness, some emotion which was visible in the sudden flush that rose

Woman, why ask me to rejoice? I have long been dead to that emo-

His tones had a peculiar signifi -his stern face a strange expression. Mrs. Courtney seemed to under-

stand both. Will you never cease to harrow me?" she said, passionately. "Have not I, also, suffered, and more keenly! You have no cruel separation to Howard

you have no children to hunger for their presence; you—"
"Hush!" he sternly interrupted; this language is unseemly turning shortly away, he perused the

letter. Well?" she asked, tremulously, when his eyes again met hers, "may I not think that my hope may yet be realized?'

He did not answer but murmured softly, as if his words were not meant for her hearing: Oh, woman! great is thy faith."

Then, raising his voice he said rapidly Yes, hope. It is not in my neart to destroythy one poor consolation. And if Howard Courtney should be reclaimed from his vain ambition-if

thy hope be realized, then-Without completing the sentence he hurried to the door, from which party left the old place, Malverton he turned, and waving a cold adieu, he retired from the apartment.

Mrs. Courtney went slowly hom ward, her joy sensibly lessened by the Brother's last remark—it seemed so like a prophecy that her hope would never be realized.

The seclusion which Malverton Grosvenor had imagined, and Ellen Courtney had fondly hoped Ashland Manor would afford, was speedily intruded upon. The neighboring gentry, some of whom had visited at the Manor in its palmy days, has tened, when they discovered the identity of its present occupants-which fact had become know known through the proud loquacity who had lost no time in enlightening the neighborhood as to who his young master and mistress were-to pay their respects, and to tender the hospitality of their homes to the brother and sister. Contrary to Ellen's expectations, Howard accepted many of the proffered attentions and insisted that she should do likewise. She hesitated at first, fancying that her work-she who had offered her whole life as a sacrifice for one end, ought to be amid the poor, relieving their wants by her purse and her own tender ministrations-she was reluctant to mingle with the gay society which willingly opened its ranks to receive her. But Howard commanded and she feared to rouse his anger by a refusal. Many a sigh and many a tear it cost her. She had no sympathy with light laughter and frivolous gossip which sometimes freighted the air of the homes into which she was compelled to enter, and many a time when beauty, and mirth, waved their enchanted wands about her, the spell was dissolved by the imaginary sight of a famished face, owner had that morning blessed her for her tender relief, and by the thought of a gaunt, starving man,

who had knelt by the roadside to pray for his benefactress. Howard plunged into the light and was so frequently surrounded with a zest as surprising as it was novel. It was not always simply a gay company -men of mind mingled with it; and among these Howard Courtney, now strength of attained manhood, shone which thus far had been so sadly misdirected. Witty, without pre tending to a reputation for the same; courteous, with that trifle of reserve which at once enhances the charm and the dignity of politeness; and clever, with an originality startled even while it excited to

and more to reach him. No one had a keener appreciation of Howard's talents than did his sister, and few saw as clearly as she did the quicksands upon which those very talents must ere long wreck What the world called noble independence, love of freedom, she termed by their right names-sinful defiance, vain ambition, and silent and hidden tears were her only

Howard had by no means relinquished his books; he closely applied to the latter by day, sometimes with the wild spurts of his genius dashing off brilliant articles, which he sent anonymously to the magazines. The latter published them with laudatory comments, and the young man had an additional stimulous to his vanity in the fact of hearing his productions discussed and praised, in his own presence, by men who themselves occupied a high place in literary circles.

Malverton, and even Lord Grosofficial position now in Ireland-on which afforded full scope for the display of his prejudice towards the dreamers of liberty for their unhappy country-and the stern nobleman advocated high and haughty measthere where I was once innocent and happy. May I not think it a bright former political fame, with the power which his influence advantage of an exterior which was he had little difficulty sessed. government, and in making his own name a hated sound in the ears of

the Irish poor. Ellen, when she first learned that meeting with Lord Grosvenor would be inevitable, had looked for vard to it with some anxiety, and even dread. She was not certain of her brother's feelings—whether manhood had dissipated or matured

haughty bow, and a slight, cold touch of Lord Grosvenor's hand. To To Ellen herself, the nobleman was exceedingly gracious, bending from his haughty height, and putting into his manner the delicate courtesy which flatters while it charms.

Malverton, deeply regretting the unexpected course which Howard was pursuing, but, powerless to effect or even suggest a remedy, could only tender his sympathy to Ellen.

Amid these assemblies, composed as they were of the elite of Dublin, and deemed to be very bulwarks of adherence to the English throne, moved some who still clung in secret to the hopes for Ireland which had already set in gloom and despond-To such Howard Courtney, by his fearless expression of sentiments which, were he other than he was, would hardly be permitted to pass as the mere impulsiveness of genius, at once commended himself, and he was cautiously introduced to the daring and aspirations of a few of the manly hearts about him. His soul was at once fired. The object for which his services were sought appealed alike to his manliness, and American love of freedom, and he imagined his thoughts and feelings to be nobler than any by which he had yet been actuated. was not the noble spirit of patriotism, pure and self-denying, which animated Howard Courtney's mind: it was only sordid ambition, which rith wilder speed than ever, was hurrying to its doom.

He entered into the schemes of his companions with more enthusiasm than they themselves brought to their counsels, and he influenced

them by his own fiery ardor. Ellen regarded his proceedings with new terror. He was unac countably absent, and at such unusual times. He was engaged in so much secret writing, and, frequently, his manner was so strangely excited Strange gentlemen came often to the Manor, and on business of which Howard refused to speak. Then there were articles, which Ellen from the style fancied she recognized as her brother's, flying through the press, and about which the very peasantry, through the more edu ated of their class, were enthusiastic, and which in high circles were discussing as fire-brands that must not only fail of the effect intended, but must bring ruin on their projectors.

She seized the first opportunity to ask Howard what it all meant. He attempted to put her away as one would a troublesome child: but she persisted for an explanation, and when the touching and solemn earnestness of her manner compelled him to reply, he answered

I would I could tell you, Ellen, but I cannot. Why question me? why seek to understand my acts? They are not even subject to my own control; I cannot restrain myself. life of the gay company by whom he Oh, Ellen!"-seizing her hands-"I would that I could listen to you, but there is a feeling here"--tapping his breast-"which will not let me be at

He darted away from her, and of age, and in the first conscious always after, when he fancied that she was about to approach the in the full might of that genius subject he prevented her by leaving the room.

She poured forth her fears to Malverton when he came.

The young man looked grave. I know not what to say Courtney. As the son of an English official, supposed to entertain the same loyalty to the throne, to be as admiration, he was soon in a position firm a supporter of the measures where his ambition could have as which would crush this unhappy wild a sway as ever, and where land"—his tones grew strangely sad, Ellen's gentle influence ceased more — I of course, would be carefully -"I, of course, would be carefully

secret movement. Therefore, I have had little opportunity to learn more of this excitement than that it is, as you have feared, attracting dangerous attention from quarters which will scarcely be slow to put it mercilessly down. I did not think that Howard would so soon participate in anything of the kind. But do not fear, all my influence, all my energy shall be bent to the task of saving your brother.

Too full of gratitude to answer, she looked her thanks; but that look sank into young Grosvenor's soul. A second time words of tender import rose to his lips, and this time with a burning ardor which would not be repressed. Briefly and swiftly he poured into her ears the old, old tale -but one which was so new and strange to her.

He was frightened at the effect Intense pallor and flery red succeeded each other rapidly and irregularly in her countenance, and her whole form trembled violently. He hastened to apologize, and his mournfully tender

words brought the tears to her eyes. "It is not that I would press my suit while you are surrounded by such circumstances as have attended you since you have accompanied your prother in his wild fortunes," he said, that I have forgotten myself tonight, and addressed you as I have done. I would not request a place in your affections till I could do so already won for him, and with the in your own home, with your mother near to advise and guide you. I have spoken only that I might gain permis sion to hope that when in the future to his cheeks, in the tremor of his tightening the grasp of a tyrannical your most cherished desires are granted, and you are at last happy, I may not in the interval have forgotten.'

> She nerved herself to answer, though her voice was so tremulous as to be almost indistinct:

"So true a friend as you have proved can never be forgotten, but upon the matter of which you speak the revengeful tendencies of the have striven to have no care, no have if the latter were the case. I thought save for the reclaiming of presence. She knew without my

mother to endeavor to do this, and until that pledge is fulfilled I cannot dare not entertain any other thought But were that accomplished, I could not even then return the answer you would wish.

"I feared so," he murmured Then slightly raising his voice and speaking quickly: "It is because I am not a Catholic?"

She bowed her head. Miss Courtney," his voice sank to a slower and deeper tone, "what if I tell you that my religion has failed to satisfy me-that I have already egun a secret search through yours If it solves my doubts, if it convinces me, I also will became a Roman Cath olic.

She flushed and paled as she had done before; her bosom heaved with emotion, and it burst at last in a flood of joyful tears, as she said softly:

'I am so glad."

Forgive me," he resumed, when she had grown somewhat calm, I must say this much: in the future when your hopes with regard to your brother are fully realized—as they must be in justice to such a devotion as yours-when you and he are safely at home, when I am a member of your own faith, will you look indif ferently upon my suit then?" Her face and neck grew painfully

How would your father look upon

My father, Miss Courtney, ere the time comes for me to claim your hand, will consent and approve."

The blush mounted to her very forehead. "If I receive anybody's suit-if I should believe that it would be God's will for me to marry-I will receive

yours.' Enough! I am at rest and happy. I can brave the future,

He spoke with such unwonted impetuosity that it surprised Ellen. She was too much of a novice to understand the transformations

which love effects. "I cannot stay longer." he said respectfully, though tenderly pressing her hands, he went from the room and the house with buoyant a step and so joyous an Granny Cleary, that the lodge, with whom Malverton never failed to leave an earnest of his visit to the Manor in the shape of money gift, declared that the bonny gentleman" was growing bonnier" than ever.

'So love's young dream" had con and to Ellen Courtney, but too secretly shyly to do more than dwellin a flutter ing sort of way in a heart so new to its influences. Sometimes, indeed it clamored for a steadier footing for the swifter inception of thos thoughts which invariably clustered about a beloved object—but, true to her first allegiance, the faithful girl refused to dwell in the rose gardens of love's delightful making till she should have first traversed the thorny road of duty.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE OTHER HOUSE

Margaret laid the evening paper on her lap and let her slim, white hands fall upon it, while her eyes sought the western window, showing the flush of sunset. Then she said I see a French nobleman is to be buried from the Cathedral to morrow morning.'

Indeed!" I exclaimed. "It is singular that I should miss such an item in the paper. Read it please!" She took up the paper, and with flicker of a smile, read

Charles Andre, suddenly. sixty-seven years. Funeral from Cathedral, 7 a. m.

Then she again laid down the paper and looked at me, with a whimsical gleam in her eyes. began to comprehend. Margaret is district nurse, and her discoveries make the reading of novels uninter esting. Afterward I observed.

Your nobleman was not given any of his titles in the death notice. "I think he got them in heaven when the angels announced his com ing," she said warmly. the editor of a paper, do you know what I would do? I would send a sympathetic reporter on the trail of a visiting nurse; and the heroism the love, the loyalty, the devotion the virtue, he would find among her cases, and not the follies, the scandals, and the crimes of the idle and the rich, would be made the feature of my paper. Take M. Andre!

"I was a probationer when I met him; and I climbed five flights of stairs to find his wife, who was our patient. I wish I could show her to you as I saw her, in her wheeled chair by the window! If you could give a radiant human soul to those adoring angels of Hiram Powers in the Cathedral you would have her face. There was not a sign on it of the twenty years she had been a helpless invalid, suffering at times great pain. It was when she was suffering that the district nurse would be called; otherwise, her husband cared for her at morning and night, and a neighboring woman saw that she wanted for nothing during the day. As her hands were helpless she could not sew or knit or read. I was not so used to suffering then, and the thought of the waking hours of those twenty years appalled me. I could not keep back the question, and she replied

Lonely? Oh, no, Mademoiselle! I have le bon Dieu!'

boy; but if the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, thought save for the reclaiming of the latter were the case, the latter were the latter were

Phone Main 6249. After Hours: Hillcrest 3318 Society of St. Vincent de Paul Bureau of Information

Special Attention Given to Employment Always in D 25 Shuter St. Cast off Clother Always in Demand

Office Hours 9 to 4 TORONTO

AUTOMOBILES, LIVERY, GARAGE

R. HUESTON & SONS divery and Garage. Open Day and Night to 483 Richmond St. 580 Wellington Phone 423 Phone 44 Phone 441

FINANCIAL

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO'Y Capital Paid Up, \$1,750,000. Reserve \$1,550,000 Deposits received. Debentures issued, Beal Estate Loans made. John McClary, Pres.; A. M. Sunart, Mgr. Offices: Dundas St., Gorner Market Lane, London

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

FOY, KNOX & MONAHAN BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, Etc. Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., A.E.Knox, T. Louis Monaham E. L. Middleton George Keough Cable Address: "Foy" Telephones (Main 794 Main 798

TORONTO Phone Malle H. L. O'ROURKE, B.A. (Also of Ontario Bar)
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY

Offices: Continental Life Building

CORNER BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS.

Money to Loan Suite 5, Board of Trade Building 231 Eighth Avenue Wes CALGARY, ALBERT JOHN T. LOFTUS

712 TEMPLE BUILDING TORONTO ne Main 632

REILLY, LUNNEY & LANNAN Clifford B. Reilly, B.A., LL.B. Harry W. Lunney, B.A., B.C.L Alphonsus Lannan, LL.B.

Burns Block, CALGARY, ALBERTA. P. O. Drawer 1809 Special facilities for correspondence in French

DENTISTS DR. BRUCE E. EAID Room 5, Dominion Bank Chambers Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts.



Hotel St. Charles Atlantic City, N. J.

situated directly on the ocean front, with a superb view of beach and board walk, the St. Charles occupies an unique position among resort hotels. It has an enviable reputation for cuisine and unobtrusive service. Twelve stories of solid comfort; ocean porch and sun parlors; orchestra of soloists. Week-end dances. Booklet and rates upon request

NEWLIN HAINES CO.

Funeral Directors

John Ferguson & Sons 180 KING ST. The Leading Undertakers & Embala Open Night and Day Telephone - House 373 Factory 548

E. C. Killingsworth FUNERAL DIRECTOR Open Day and Night 583 Richmond St. Phone 3971

NORTH ST., AT DELAWARE AVE BUFFALO, N.Y. A modern, fireproof and distinctive hotel of 250 all outside rooms. Ideally located. Excels in equipment, cuisine and service. Operated on the European Plan TARIFF: ge of Bath \$1.50 per day Room with Private Bath \$2.00 per day and upward Two Rooms with Private Bath \$4.00 per day and upward



meeting with a playmate. Except Charles and the good Father who brought her Our Blessed Lord every Friday morning, there was no one like the 'little nurses who would on earth just like the poor shoeclimb the long stairs to look after a bothersome old woman.' But of course when one of these was a dear Catholic she loved her all the better: for she could understand-oh, so many things; why, for instance, one could not be lonesome when one had le bon Dieu; and why Charles should not murmur because he had a sick wife instead of a well one.

Before I left I knew the short and simple annals of her life. Forty years previously they had been marcome to America. Charles was a ask them to lend assistance here: the new land without sons and daughters; and when they were old Madame had on a fresh dress, with it were better to be among relatives and friends. But Charles said that decide the matter for them, so they worked and lived happily from day to day, until almost before they knew it they had been twenty years in America.

One night Charles counted up while she knit by his side, also look. ing at the coals; and they both knew they were seeing a little white cottage set in a green field, near the village where they were born. Then Charles said: 'It is great work to keep the house white and clean in this big, smoky city.' And she answered: 'A shoemaker's bench is a hard seat when a man is no longer young, but there is always a living for him in the land.' Then they both knew they wanted to go home; Charles said: 'In two more years, my dear, we shall have enough to buy that green field and cottage and something left.' And they both felt young again. But it was not to be. She fell ill; when the sickness passed, it left her helpless. Le Bon Dieu had decided, as Charles had

When I asked her how she stood the cruel disappointment, there was something like reproof in her beautiful face as she said: 'Surely Mademoiselle knows God's will could not be cruel or bring disappointment.' Then she went on: Charles, manlike, would not have it so. He took all their savings and went to a great physician, and said all would be his if he would only of the spirit. cure his wife. The physician came to see her; but he only shook his head, and told Charles to take care on his face stopped my words. of his money; for he would need it before she left the chair for the was not strong enough to stand that, and he was in danger of turning away from le hon Dieu; and then indeed Madame was in distress. And she prayed all the day, and got the soul of Charles. Ah, He is indeed silence. the good God!

and went away. In a hour he was might be a green field in heaven, back, and his face was no longer solemn; and he knelt by the bed and Dieu was keeping for us. If it were r that he had repented of his great sin, and had been to Mass and time making it ready against my communion. And in that moment she felt as happy as if a little child had been given to her; for she knew she

"I had been visiting her nearly a week before I met Charles. Their perfect union gave them a resem-blance that was marked, and the same great joy radiated from his chiseled face. His gratitude to me was deep, and the inherent chivalry of his race was evinced in speech and manner. But when his excitement subsided, I read signs on his face that sent a host of fear to my mind. The strain on him was too great. If he were to break under it!
And in imagination I saw the pair, who showed forth the oneness which the sacrament of marriage has the power to produce, separated by the hands of a miscalled charity; and a sorrow, which neither misfortune nor poverty could fasten on them, companioning their last days.

"I asked him why he did not live nearer to his work, or at least on a lower floor; and he bade me look out of the-window. Over the roofs and chimney stacks, I saw, far away, the crest of a hill, showing like an emerald in a rusty setting. Madame had told me of that green field in sunny France? As she sat there all day, that distant hill was a pleasant object to look on. Perhaps she beguiled many an hour by fancying it was indeed that green field, and he and she were living there in the remembered white cottage. Then a color like the heart of a seashell came into Madame's face, and she made a feeble attempt to shake a finger at the boy telling tales out of and the stairs, so Madame could down to say the prayers for the dewith soul-harrowing tales of the ing a little chat with the gardener have her green fields. Besides, he parted. did not walk the long way without a stop, since he passed the church; and he took ten minutes' rest morning and evening, while he visited there the flowers we loved in our act, but rather a mo le bon Dieu. Very little time, was it beautiful France. I left the rooms pleasing her child. le bon Dieu. Very little time, was it not, to give out of the long day to the good God? But He understood. Work. I have time now to go to life work. I have time now to go to which had always characterized him leave time now to go to life which had always characterized him leave time now to go to leave the day is no more tempting, from an epicure's point of view, than He knew how Madame must sit all Mass every morning and receive our was continued when, as the Vicar of the other two. The Pope spends

day by herself, and did not mind dear Lord; then, in the evening, that poor old Charles could not stop longer to pay his respects. Ah, was Ah, Mademoiselle, if people only it not comforting to know that the knew how sweet it is to commune dear Lord understood, having lived

" I think they found a human com fort in my understanding and sympathy; for before I left, he told me the carking care of his poor heart, which I knew was fluttering in his breast like a bird in death struggle. It was that there was no one to receive M. le Cure properly when he came on Friday morning with the Blessed Body of Christ for Madame. Every one in the tenement was Protestant; and, though all were ried in their beloved France, and had such good neighbors, he could not shoemaker, and he had secured and so there was no one to light the work immediately, and they had candles and open the door for the done well. Every year their savings divine Guest. I shall not soon forgrew; for le bon Dieu had seen fit get the joy of both when I promised not to send them any children, and that the next Friday morning I of course they did not have all the would be in attendance. I found the expenses of their neighbors who had table covered with a snowy cloth, little mouths to feed. They did not and a bouquet of flowers between know if, when the savings were the two wax candles. I learned large enough, Charles should open a afterward that Charles took the long of his own, or they would go walk to work and back, to save the back to France. It was lonesome in carfare for this weekly offering of flowers for the Eucharistic her white kerchief and looked ethereal, with the morning

light falling upon her in her chair. We have some saints still on nurse," said the priest, as, earth. the rite over, I accompanied him to 'One of them sits all day in that chair. I have been coming here now for many years, and I their savings and afterward he sat law watched her grow in saintli-looking into the fire for a long time; ness. But, you see, the leaves are ness. But, you see, the leaves are

about ready to fall.' His voice shaded off into sadness I knew he would be lonely on that Friday morning which would not send him to the sunny room in the big tenement house. I grew pressed, too, because of Charles; then I remembered his face after he would climb the stairs, and knew the separation would not be for long. A few weeks later I was transferred to another part of the city. My successor was a Southern girl, and I gave her my French patients without any fears. As she was a devout Episcopalian, I felt I could ask her to visit Madame early on Friday mornings, and render such assistance as was fitting; which she very willingly promised to do. A month told me that Madame was dead and Charles had moved away.

One evening about three months ago, as I was hurrying home I heard saw Charles coming after me. Mademoiselle, how glad I am!' he cried, removing his hat and bowing face. It was not that he was thinner or whiter, but there was a transparency upon it, as if the flesh were wearing away under the glowing life

I heard of your great sorrow,' I was beginning, when an expression

'Mademoiselle means our separa tion, he corrected. Madame loved coffin. Ah, poor Charles! His faith le bon Dieu far beyond me, and I could not know sorrow since she is with the One she loved best. Do you remember the green hill, Mademoiselle? She left me on a Sunday. God was good to let it be on a day good Father to pray, that such when I was home. She had been blindness should not fall upon the looking at it for a long time, in Then she made as if to take my hand (she was weak-oh, so very "One Sunday morning Charles got up early, put on his best clothes, with a white cottage, which le bon so, she said, she would spend her long time for the recognition of his but a word that will cling to the coming; and she asked me what I should do until then. I told her l would work the same as usual durhad rescued the soul of her husband. ing the day, and the early morning and evening I would spend in church. She said that was right; that then we should not be far apart, since we should both be with le bon Dieu. Then she spoke of you, Mademoiselle, and said to give you the little silver cross attached to her Rosary, and tell you she always prayed for you. I have carried it ever since; for I knew sometime I should meet you.

"He took the cross, wrapped in tissue paper, from his pocket; and as he gave it to me he said it had been a present to Madame from the old cure who had baptized them both. I felt as if I were receiving the relic of a saint.

" 'She did not talk again for a while, he continued; then she asked that we recite the Rosary together once more. When it was finished I saw she was getting weaker. Then the little nurse came in; and and I knew she would be happy if it were not for the thought of me. I whispered to her to mind no more about me, only not to forget me in her new home. She whispered back that could not be, for God had made us one. Then she looked at the priest and at the little nurse; then at me, and said good-by. After that, she turned her face from us toward she turned her face from us toward the green field. The next thing I his regular income soon faded under the Pope takes his recreation with knew the nurse was closing her his hand, and the Marchioness, his

"'I buried her in a pretty spot, and I had money enough to put up a little stone for us; and I planted the pontificate was not an isolated up either with private audiences or

with God, men and women and even little children would spend more of their free time in His Presence. Did Mademoiselle know the little Protestant nurse had become a Catholic? She said it was Madame's faith and perfect trust which brought her into the great Light. The good priest told me the other day that she has entered the convent."
"I asked him about his health

sometimes . . . Do you remem ber reading in yesterday's paper at an unknown man being found dead in the Cathedral after the 6 o'clock Mass? It was Charles. Out of the silence that followed,

I have ordered a carriage for us to attend the funeral of this French nobleman tomorrow."-Anna C. Minogue in the Ave Maria.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE POPE

Roman Correspondent of Rosary Magazine

As the central figure of the Chris world the personality of Holy Father Benedict XV. could not hope to escape the closest scrutiny The world even now has hardly recovered from the surprise occa sioned by his selection for the august chair of St. Peter. When the holy Pius X laid down his life as a peace offering for Europe, there were trained diplomats, skilled in the art of reading the political future, who picked out probable candidates for the pontifical office. Cardinals whose years of service were long and whose achievements were notable were heralded as likely successors to Pius No one thought of the frail, retiring, Archbishop of Bologna, whose admittance to the Sacred College dated back only six months. No one dreamed that a Pope would be chosen from amongst the most recently created Cardinals. But if ever the Italian adage, "Who enters the Conclave as Pope comes out as cardinal," was borne out in a most striking manner, it was surely in the last Papal election which Benedict XV. upon the Fisherman's

Very few people at large knew much if anything at all, beyond his name, Cardinal della Chiesa. Even among ecclesiastics few had intimate knowledge of him. It was Rome, after his ordination to the priesthood, had not been by any means distinguished by tenure of The positions which he held in the Roman Curia were very inferior positions. The diplomatic posts which he filled abroad were not of the first importance. every one who had any knowledge of Monsignor della Chiesa knew that he was was first and always and everywhere a man of hard work. His days as a young priest in the employ of the Curia were filled with the most almost literally chained to his desk. It was probably his devotion to his work, and also his far-reaching vision that drew upon him the attention of the late Cardinal Rampolla, whose pupil diplomatist, he could not but gather hints and suggestions of a practical kind which, being put to use, devel-

oped to the highest point of efficiency the native acumen of his mind. Monsignor della Chiesa was some years ago appointed to the Archbishopric of Bologna. He entered the City of the Hundred Towers Italians and all foreigners in Italy without much noise or demonstration. He simply took hold of the rudder which obedience had placed however, that he actually had taken diocese. Early and late, as Arch-bishop of Bologna, he was at his desk studying for himself every phase orders he was sent into the country and angle of the questions that came mingled much with his clergy, being name as any botanist might they had to state their business clearly and distinctly and in as few words unrestricted communion with nature possible. Then the Archbishop would retire to his study, with a kind

interests, for it is a matter of history poverty that was calling so loudly for before being driven back to the relief. Her large bequest to the poor palace. act, but rather a mother's way of best | business of State until dinner is

Christ, he took possession of the less than one dollar per day for his took to search the prison camps of largest, most splendid palace in the whole world. Benedict XV. literally lives in three small roomsstudy, with about six plain chairs and a large wooden desk, a bedroom, with a simple couch, and an unos tentatious living room. And his life was as simple as his surroundings. He is always up at 5 o'clock in order to make his preparation for Mass One of his private chamberlains generally says a Mass which he attends. Then the Holy Father himself ascends the altar and in a dignified, and he said he was as well as usual, though brisk, manner offers up the but that his heart bothered him Holy Sacrifice. After his thanksgiving, he generally takes one cup of black coffee and a small piece of bread. Almost immediately enters his study, where he is surrounded by four secretaries whom he keeps busily engaged until noon There is no hurry or cyclonic haste anywhere. The Pope assigns tasks to each of his secretaries and follows closely their every move. He is reputed to share with St. Thomas Aguinas the very unusual faculty of being able to dictate to four secretaries simultaneously. His thin, rather shrill voice never loses its even pitch. Each word is clearly enunciated, almost snapped out. The most remarkable thing about the Holy Father is the ease and moderation with which he does the most diverse things. He sees and hears and notes down mentally everything going on around him. Secretaries appear during his hours of labor from the Curia or the Cancellaria with important documents, to each which is pinned a slip of paper giving with almost telegraphic brev ity its contents. With a single glance the Pope takes in every word and deposits the document in its proper place. To a man like this order is a prime requisite. One of the first things he did as Pontiff, they say, was to have an immense desk installed, in his study to afford him room for the separate piles of documents and clippings which he always wishes to have before him. The Italians also say that he never mislays a paper.

It is not to be wondered at that business matters are never delayed at the Vatican under Benedict XV. atically and methodically. Letters are never allowed to go unanswered. The Pope has always had the reputa tion of being a prompt correspondent and a great letter-writer, and he has not given up this habit with his accession to the great responsibilities of the supreme rulership of the Church. He writes a very legible flowing, steady hand. An expert would call it a classic script. characters are all well-formed and boldly written. From his writing, it is apparent that he knows his own mind, and is ready to make it known to his correspondent. He writes with unusual celerity.

After a morning of such arduous labor, the Pontiff, passing through two files of kneeling Christians who have been gathered together from the whole world, wends his way to his midday luncheon. It of the plainest kind, simple exhausting labors. For years he was and substantial. After luncheon he again passes through pilgrims, anxious to get a glimpse of the great Father of Christendom. It is perhaps upon occasions like this we get the best impression of the he became and whose confidences he shared. From his expert, well-tried a private audience with him are all one in saying that in his public audiences he appears at his best, He has ears for every one, and a kind word, especially for the children and the poorer pilgrims. He always says After having waited an unusually the right word, too, brief, no doubt. labors and his services to the Church memory forever. When he has made the rounds, blessing right and left as he goes the Pontiff retires for an who wish to enjoy good health. After this he descends by an elevator to the Cortile Belvedere where his in his hand. It soon became evident carriage is awaiting him. Behind two spirited black horses he drives possession of his see, for almost in through the fourteen acres of ground the twinkling of an eye he hadmastered which constitute the Vatican Gardens. the thousand and one problems that inevitably arise in an important that It is safe to say that the Pope knows every inch of this garden. From his boyhood he has loved nature. Since those days when by the physician's to grow strong, he has had a particu up for consideration. Though kind lar love for trees and shrubs and and hospitable to a degree, he never flowers. He knows them all by in this, as in every other respect pre- generally known that, as Archbishop eminently business-like. His doors of Bologna, he slipped away several were always open to the priests. But times each year to the country home of a friend of boyhood days to enjoy Therefore it was without surprise that the world learned that the when she saw Madame, she said I had better get the priest. One of the neighbors went for him, and he came right away. Madame knew her hour livitation to his visitor to remain for invitation to his visitor to remain for dinner, if he could amuse himself in the interval.

It was only with the poor that he livitation. Those who have walked through the Vatican walked through the Vatican seemed to forget his business cares. Walked through the Vatican When face to face with misery and Gardens in Pius X's time, and poverty he always forgot everything again in Benedict XV's time, will else. Most of all, he forgot his own notice a very marked improvement Of course Italian gardens are never that he was always on the verge of bankruptcy because of his large we find in colder climates. In Italy

served at seven. This last repast of

some trusted friend, walking amongst

It is probably in the evening, when he is alone, that the Holy Father have been lost. With the aid of pursues his private reading, which has always been the great passion of than five thousand have been identihis life. That he is an omnivorous, but attentive reader is plain from his with their families. If Pope Beneconversation. He is perfectly at dict XV. had not accomplished anything on such diverse subjects as theology and athletics, diplomacy and literature, sociology and poetry. He has always been famous as a conversationalist. As a young priest, it was his wont to gather in his rooms at night a chosen band of his learned friends, with whom questions of the day and questions of all time were discussed freely. By 11 o'clock when he retires, the Pope has earned every

right to a good night's sleep.

The trepidation with which Benedict XV. took up his august charge was due, no doubt, in great measure to the awful conflict that was render ing Europe. The War was well under way, and gave promise of continuance when on August 4, 1914. he was called to be the Vicar of the Prince of Peace. He has not been recalcitrant to his mission charge. From the beginning he has tried by every legitimate means, consistent with his neutrality, to bring about a lasting peace; and, failing in this, through the obstinacy of the belligerents, to lessen the horrors of war. If men will not listen to his pleadings for peace, they cannot well close their ears against his humani tarian counsels. To the coming ages after the smoke of war and the dark ness have lifted, the figure of Benedict XV, will stand forth not only as that of one of the greatest of Christ's Vicars, but as the embodiment, or incarnation, of the best humanitarian principles. Through his efforts thou sands of hopelessly maimed and disabled prisoners of all the nations at have been exchanged, thus bringing some slight ray of sunshine into many desolate homes, whilst at the same time easing the hard lot of the wounded soldier. Under his very eyes he has established a hospi tal for the care of the many wounded sent in from the battlefields. From the Vatican emergency supplies go forth in greater volume to wounded than from any Red Cross Society headquarters. Nor has he forgotten the dead, since he has granted to all priests throughout the world the precious privilege of offering up three Masses on All Souls' Day in perpetuity, provided one be offered for the blessed repose of those

slain in this War. But perhaps nothing brings out better the fatherly spirit of the Pon-tiff and the confiding trustfulness of his children than the great work recently undertaken by His Holiness —that of tracing missing soldiers, whose names have not appeared in any casualty list or on the registers of the concentration camps. less and hopeless, thousands women turned to the Holy Father imploring his mediation and help in tracing their loved ones. On the direct initiative of the Holy Father, Monsignor De Schulte, of Paderborn and the now deceased Bishop of Fribourg, Monsignor Boyet under-

Germany for more than forty thousand prisoners of whom all traces like solicitude for countless tortured by uncertainty would entitle him forever to the gratitude of But he has accomplished many other things, and as he is still young in years for a Pope-being only sixtyone years old-his reign promises to

Diligence is the mother of good fortune.—Cervantes.

be one of the most fruitful and glori-

All disquiet of heart and distractions of the senses arise from inordinate love and vain fear.

The Most High, with His Holy Mother, has to form for Himself great saints, who shall surpass most of the other saints in sanctity as much as the cedars of Libanus grow the little shrubs.-Blessed da Montfort.

St. Mary's College Halifax, N. S.

CONDUCTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

OF IRELAND DAY PUPILS and BOARDERS

THE FOLLOWING COURSES ARE GIVEN PREPARATORY COMMERCIAL COLLEGIATE, ARTS AND PARTIAL COURSE IN ENGINEERING

The College Will Re-Open on Sept. 12th

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE

SANDWICH, ONTARIO

A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys

Offering College or Arts Course High School Course Business Course and Preparatory Course for Younger Boys

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

REV. T. V. MOYLAN, C. S. B.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE KITCHENER, ONT., CANADA (FOUNDED 1864)

Residential College for Boys and Young Men

Commercial, High School and Arts Courses

In charge of Professors holding European University Degrees New Buildings, with latest hygienic equipments. Large Gymnasiu mming Pool — Shower Baths — Auditorium.

Comfortable Private Sleeping Rooms - Substantial Board. REV. A. L. ZINGER, C. R., President.

URSULINE COLLEGE

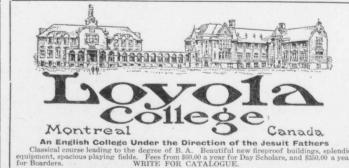
"The Pines", Chatham, Ontario

An ideal residential school for young girls, combining the highest educational advantages with the most delightful home life, amid beautiful and healthful surroundings.

College, Preparatory, Commercial

Domestic Science and Art Courses SCHOOL OF MUSIC affiliated with TORONTO CONSERVATORY

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS TO THE REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR



College and Academy of St. Joseph ST. ALBAN ST., TORONTO

St. Joseph's College is Affiliated to the University of Toronto through the Federated College of St. Michael

College Course of four years, leading to Degrees. Also Academic, Collegiate, Commercial, and Preparatory Courses. For Prospectus, apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

50 Copies, \$20.00 38.00

Adventures of Four Young Americans, By Henriette E. Delamare. This book describes the stirring times during their trip of the stirring of Johnny who was lost in the Adlightful story giving some of the author's home experiences and the plays of her happy childhood. It is a merry company of four brothers, a sister, and their beloved parents

Brownie And I, by Richard Aumerle. Brownie is a college dog who chumns with the new boys as so

cooliege dog who chumns with the new boys as soon as they arrive and is with them in all their sporis. He even succeeds in winning the decisive baseball game of the year. Boys, girls, and grownups will follow with deep interest this genuine record of two years of a college boy's life. Statholic Plones of America. By John O'Kane Murray, New edition revised. From the birth of Christopper Columbus 1435, to the deathof Father Badin, 1852.

Christopher Columbus 1435, to the death of Father Badin, 1853.

Clarence Belmont. By Rev, Walter T, Leaby. This is a fine college story, full of healthy vitaity, and it will amuse all the boys who are lovers of the adventurers of a college boy.

Dear F riends, by D. Ella Nirdlinger. A home story, and in that lies its special charm. There are dark days and bright days pictured, just as they come to every home, and love is the source of the moral sunshine glinting through the story. Five of Diamonds. By Mrs, Guthrie, An interesting novel full of excitement and many thrills. The scene is laid in England, afterward drifting to Russia and Siberia, Flordalisa, By Anton Giulio Barrili, A Quaint

scene is laid in England, afterward drifting to Russia and Siberia, Flordalisa, By Anton Giulio Barrili, A Quaint Italian Tale, describing the hardships of an artist who finally won the hand of a beautiful young Italian maden in marriage. Five Birds in a Nest, by Henriette Eugenie Delemare. The scene of this story is in a little village of France, of which the author knows every inch of ground. It is the story of five children, and incidentally introduces many of the local customs. Fleurange, By Madame Augustus Creaven. The charming novel has been regarded as a model love story, which moves in an atmosphere of delicate refugement.

Fleurange, By Madame Augustus Creaven. This charming novel has been regarded as a model love story, which moves in an atmosphere of delicate refinement.

Gertrude Mannering, By Frances Noble, This charming novel has been regarded as a model love story, showing the tremendous influence of a pure wholescent of the story of the story of the story showing the tremendous influence of a pure wholescent of the story of the story of the story showing the tremendous influence of a pure wholescent of the story of the

75c. Each, Postpaid 50 Copies, \$28.00 55.00

Acolyte, The The story of a Catholic College Boy, Ambition's Contest. By Father Faber. The story of a young man who starts out in life to be a statesman, loses all his religion, but finally, through the prayers of others, receives the grace of God and Billy Glone. Broken Shutters. By Anthony Orke, Illustract Story of boy life in the downtown section of story of boy life in the downtown section of the story of boy life in the downtown section of the story of boy life in the adventures of Billy Glenn and his companions of The Broken Shutters, and the story of the Broken Shutters, and detentures, including a thrilling rescue of a child from unique by Billy and an exciting trip on a saling resel to the West Indies. "It is a rattling good boys" book,"—Pilot

the West Indies. "It is a rattling good boys' book."—Pilot Book. A complete encyclopedia of sports, containing instructions on the carnera, fencing, baseball, football, gymnastics, rowing, sailing, swimming, skating, running, bicycling, etc., and how to play over fifty other games, etc., and how to play over fifty other games, etc., and how to play over fifty other games, etc., and how to play over fifty other games, etc., and how to play over fifty other games, as lurden of Honor, The. By Christine Faber, A story of mystery and entanglements so interwoven as to create new difficulties in rapid succession. As in all Christine Faber's books, the action is dramatic sudden and severe. Carrol O'Donoghue. By Christine Faber. A story of penal servitude in Australia.

of penal servitude in Australia.

Chivalrous Deed, A. By Christine Faber, "Kindness Begets Kindness and Love Begets Love," is the keynote of this tale, interwoven with delightful delineations of child life and child character.

Con O'Regan. By Mrs. James Sadlier, Narrating the experiences of Con O'Regan and his sister the experiences of Con O'Regan and his some Winnie in an interesting and wholesome manner. Elimor Preston. By Mrs. James Sadiler. A novel, following a young girl through her sorrows and

following a young girl through her sorrows and joyal patal Resemblance, A. By Christine Faber. This is an entertaining romance of two young girls, and shows how uncertain are the smiles of fortune. Gordon Lodge. By Agnes M. White. A fascinating Catholic novel relating the adventures of an orphan left in the care of a relative, Guardian's Mystery, The. By Christine Faber. This is a capital story well told. It contains just enough sensation to make the reading a pleasure. Hermit of the Rock, The. By Mrs. James Sadlier. A tale of Cashel.

Lesndro: Or, the Sign of the Cross, A Catholic story reprinted from The Messenger of The Sacred Heart.

story reprinted from The Messenger of The Sacred Heart,
Lisbeth, The Story of a First Communion, By Mary T. Waggaman, A story of great interest, strong faith and earnest simplicity,
Margaret Roper, A very interesting historical novel by Agnes M. Stewart.
Moondyne Joe. By John Boyle O'Reilly, A thrilling story of heroism, and adventure in which most of the action takes place in the Penal Prisons in Australia to which Moondyne Joe has been on-deamed for political activity, and from which he forces his escape through a series of dare-devil adventures,
Mother's Sacrifice, A. By Christine Faber, A Catholic story of the trials of a widow whose only son is innocently accused of murdering an enemy of her family. When all seems lost, the neamy of her family, When all seems lost, the ralm wurderer filled with remorse, confesses his crime.
New Lights, A very interesting tale by Mrs. James Sadlier,
O'Mahony, The Chief of the Community.

miled with remores, confesses his crime.

New Lights, A very interesting tale by Mrs. James Saddier,

O'Mahony. The Chief of the Comeraghs. A tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1788, by D. P. Conyngham, L. L. D.

Old and New, Or, Taste Versus Fashion. A novel written in a fascinating manner. By Mrs. James Saddier.

Red Circle, The. By Gerard A. Reynold, A dramatic story of the Boxer Uprising in China, narrating the exciting experiences by a group of Europeans who became the same of the

Trinity of Friendships, The. By Gilbert Guest. A new star has entered the galaxy of story writers in the person of Gilbert Guest. In their search and inquiries for Gilbert Guest, let them not forget that this gifted writer knows as much about girls as Father Finn knows about boys, Within and Without the Fold. By Minnie Mary Lee,

The Catholic Record

LONDON, CANADA

The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription—\$1.50 per annua United States & Europe—\$2.00 Rev. James T. Feley, B. A. Thomas Coffey, LL. D.

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

Afvertisements for teachers, situations wanted etc. 50 cents each insertion. Remittance to a company the order.

Approved and recommended by Archbishops Falconio and Sharetti, iate Apostolic Delegates to Cessada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London, Stamiton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y. 38d the clergy throughout the Dominion.

The following agents are authorized to receive subscriptions and canvas for the CATHOLIC 32003D:

ABberriptions and canvas for the CATHOLIC TATOODS:

General agents: M. J. Hagarty, Vincent S. Oxx, and Miss Jeasic Doyle, Resident agents: George B. Hewetson, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. W. E. Smith, Hailfax; Miss Bride Saunders, Sydney; Miss L. Heringer, Winnipeg; E. K. Ostello, 2258-8th ave West, Vancouver, B. C., Hiss Johnson, 211 Rochester st., Ottawa; Miss Johnson, M. J. Marvin, Montreal, B. F. O'Toole, 1847 Montague St., Regina, Sask., and E. J. Murphy, Box 125, Saskatoon.

Oblituary and marriage notices cannot be pasted except in the usual condensed form Sach insertion 50 cents.

Subscribers changing residence will please give 31d as well as new address.

In St. John N. B., single copies may be parchased from Mrs. M. A. McGuire, 249 Main street, John J. Dwyer and The O'Neill Co., Pasrmacy, 198 Brussels street.

In Montreal single copies may be purchased in Montreal single copies may be purchased

farmacy, 109 Brussels street.

In Montreal single copies may be purchased row J. Millov, 241 St. Catherine street, west.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS

The press of Toronto played the part of an accomplice when it allowed to appear in its columns a deliberate falsification of the Quebec Dominion, but it has had precisely situation by two English journalists. Though such an obtrusion into our domestic politics at this particular juncture cannot but appear mistaken and impertinent to every self-respecting Canadian, and is consequently without weight or influence, yet it assumes an aspect of importance and a special guilt when seen on the newspaper page.

That the yellow gossip of such stupid bigots could so readily get a prominent place in the press of Toronto, shows how much the journalism of that city has lapsed from the high purpose of newspaper ethics. The worst feature of newspaper notoriety is that while people do not believe all they read they generally noise abroad and spread broadcast all they read.

Any journal that foments jealousy, suspicion and malice between the two great races in Canada during the present crisis does so at the cost of national unity and betrays the fiduciary office it holds towards its readers of cultivating and spreading amongst them the virtues of truth, justice and charity.

The press being the contributor and guide of public opinion, we can see to what extent it has abused its responsibility and forfeited its trust from the following Canadian Press Despatch :

"London, Eng., July 11.-Saturday Review editorially says it is no use may easily widen into something disastrously like civil war Catholic Quebec will not agree to Conscription,' says the Review, 'beor lot in this war. They are led by Laurier. It is sad to see a great make the French-Canadians pay for ness on the part of the Imperial and Dominion Governments. We wished citizens of the Dominion many happy returns of Dominica Day, but we also wish them a clear eye and strong arm to discover and suppress disloyalty of a faction.'

may be permitted to regret the cleavage caused by this difference of opinion over conscription. More particu-

Here a threat is uttered invoking the Imperial government as well as has constantly pointed out that in a guarantee that the school with our own, to apply coercion to Quebec | country such as Canada conscription just as if Canada were no more than is an impossibility, and that no rean English shire, or was still seated in the go-cart of dependent, colonial dian War Ministry, would propose infancy. It also advocates reprisals compulsory service. Nor has the at the hands of returned soldiers. Globe unduly criticised the failure of the War who have suffered so heavily may on their return make the Globe and of most Liberal papers French-Canadians pay for their have been exceedingly mild when

With Catholic Austria a Comradein- Arms with Protestant Prussia and Liberal party." Catholic Belgium dying in defence of the claims and ideals of Protestant lived in imagined security as long as try. In a few rural sections some England and infidel France and with Canada was not geographically Italy breaking away from the Triple attacked. It would appear that this may be experienced from them; but, Alliance to join her forces with the is yet the position of Quebec. With Allies it is difficult to see how religion can be smuggled into the present this in mind the press should desist questioned whether the character and efficiency of the Public schools

tion as to say conscription is.

In view of the fact that the enlistnent of Catholics in Ontario more than favourably compares with any other denomination, the charge that the Church, whether in Quebec or elsewhere, has not been in practical sympathy with the Cause of the Allies is on the face of it reckless. vicious, and untruthful. Catholics throughout the Dominion cannot she so desire. help but resent such a mockery-of their sacrifice. Parents bowed down with grief and wounded in heart will feel insulted and outraged: the maimed and crippled for life will feel aggrieved that their loss has been ignored; sisters, lovers, and dear friends, will account their common sorrow and sacrifice belittled as long as their Church is libeled and

London Truth writes of the crisis at Ottawa with more open-mindedness but with hardly less ignorance.

"London, July 11 .- The political crisis in Canada which conscription has brought about is surely one of strangest of War ironies," marks Truth, "It might have been hoped that the Anglo French alliance in Europe would help obliterate the old-standing racial antagonism in the is lip homage and a display of the tricolor in preference to the Union Jack, but a flat refusal to render her the only effective service in her extremity. It is evident that any attempt to enforce conscription will a very serious tumult in the French Province."

In its superficial knowledge of this vexed question it saddles the whole opposition to conscription upon Quebec, whereas it is Dominion wide. Every member at Ottawa knows that conscription would be lost on a referendum. The question is, therefore more than racial, it is constitutional, Quebec does not oppose conscription on the plea that it has no share in the War, but on the score of intolerance and a violation of the Constitution. Moreover, with the conscription regulated largely by Ontario, Quebec rightly or wrongly thinks any acceptance of the measure without a national referendum would be as stupid as the calf that should choose his own butcher.

London, or after they had returned from the past, be under 60%. as titled Canadians. As late as Confederation, Canada was regarded in table given above, the Separate schools shutting our eyes to the fact that square miles of perpetual snow. As some important respects. For some England as so many thousands of of London lead the Public schools in which, unless firmness is shown by great a statesman as Cobden thought | places the list of successful Entrance | cal study and research. Canada was of no value to England | candidates is published in the order and spoke of her as if she were of their standing. It is not so done merely a "white elephant." In 1867 in London; but in this respect the when the guarantee of the Canadian honors taken are their own eloquent cause it will not admit they have a part Railway was proposed in the British comment. Parliament Mr. Cave, the member for career like Laurier's sink in the Barnstaple, remarked "that instead in some places of the notion that a The Westminster Gazette remarks: among the British people regarding Entrance Examination altogether. have received so much more help ested in the success of our schools facial and religious differences which the outset, that they are not disposed to stamp out this pernicious idea the Globe says, July 13, 1916:

"The Globe, inits editorial columns, sponsible statesman of either party, "Those Canadian soldiers fighting in the Borden Government to do more than it has done to assist volunteer recruiting. The criticisms of the important fact was noted by Edgerton shirking." It associates the possible compared with the vitriolic denunciations of the Toronto Telegram failure of conscription with the the Winnipeg Telegram, the Montreal Mail, and other journals that have

Up to our own generation people ion can be smuggled into the present from its veiled threatening and tart are not rather promoted by the existembroglio at Ottawa. As well say lecturing, it should on the contrary ence of Separate schools.

that Bilingualism is a religious ques- practice the art of soothing and the Bill by them would jeopardise schools the existing evidences of dry the peace of the Dominion for years rot would be much more pronounced. to come and loosen every stone in from leaving Confederation should

> THE HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Not because it is London but be cause the results here are typical, so far as English Separate Schools are concerned, we think it well to call attention to the work our schools are doing as evidenced by the common and impartial test of the departmental examinations.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION Statistics compiled from the results as published in press and from Minis-

	Enrolled attendance	Average attendance	Candidates writing	Successful	Percentage of enrolled attendance successful	Percentage of average attendance successful	Percentage of
Public Schools	8363	5843	455	400	4.07	(a) 6.8	88
Separate Schools	1027	749	54	50	4.08	6.6	92.6

(a) Percentage average attendance of city schools in 1916 were: Public, 70% enrollment; Separate, 73%. This accounts for the changes of relative

percentages in columns 5 and 6. There are also 5 Separate school pupils and 20 Public school pupils will secure High Entrance Standing under the Departmental Farm Employment Regula-tion. Including these—and they should be included—the above table would read

Public Schools..... 8363 5843 475 420 5.0 7.2 88.5 eparate Schools.. 1027 749 59 55 5.3 7.3 93.2

Separate School Honors, 28 or 56% Public School Honors, 124 or 31% The honor of leading the city in the

Examination again falls to a Separate school pupil, Merlyn O'Donnell, of St-Mary's School.

The London Public School Inspector is quoted as saying: "Certainly I am pleased with the showing; it is It may be well to remember anent excellent, and I am delighted." Those this question that Quebec is rather of our readers interested in such late taught in the doctrine of matters will on comparing results Imperialism. Even Ontario only with those in their own locality agree learned the imperial dialect a score that the Public schools of London of years ago. Till that time we only have done exceptionally well. The dent of which is M. Rene Bazin, the heard Imperialism spoken by our percentage of successful candidates statesmen at official banquets in for the whole province will, judging

As will be seen by referring to the

We have been told of the survival Empire said, reporting an interview one or more of the abuses which Army men, but the British people cannot too strongly urge those interschool attendance are the only Entrance candidates a hundred per cent. successful is not a poor schoolpoor and not honest.

that the emulation between Public devotion. and Separate schools has had a vital influence for good on both. Indeed this Ryerson half a century ago. Convinced opponent of Separate schools as he was on principle he yet wrote

"In connexion with these Separ ate school provisions, our Public absolutely no sympathy with the School System has been established, has been developed, and has advanced and extended beyond precedent, temporary, or local inconvenience in the Cities and Towns it may be

Educational progress in Ontario reconciling. Without the assistance has been nothing to boast of in the Drink. of French-Canadians, Canada will last twenty-five years; but if it were not be able to drink the hemlock of not for the stimulating effects of the conscription. A plenary rejection of rivalry between Public and Separate

We distinctly remember the time the edifice of Confederation. In fact when from platform and pulpit, as we have no law to prevent Quebec well as in the press, the enemies of Separate schools branded them as inferior, and triumphantly pointed to the conclusive evidence of the results of the High School Entrance sumption which is a distillation Examinations. That sort of thing is from food deliberately destroyed? results of the High School Entrance now significantly and absolutely dead. The funereal silence is eloquent.

Now we want our Separate school teachers to do a great thing for elementary education in Ontario. We want them to reduce the average of Entrance candidates, and to increase the proportion of the average attendance who write every year. Progress has been made along these lines, but conditions are yet far from satisfactory. Set the pace. Prove that the founder of our school system was but a timid prophet when he wrote in 1858 :- "In the Cities and Towns it may be questioned whether the character and efficiency of the Public schools are not rather promoted by the existence of Separate schools. The Public schools will have to follow or quit-and substitute Recommendation for Examination.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

According to the Echo de Paris, the Germans had from the outbreak of the War to the end of 1916, destroyed 1,360 churches in France and Belgium. The greater number of these have been irreparably ruined and been abandoned. Rheims cathedral alone has been hit by several hundred bombs, and the marvel is thirteenth-century builders.

ONE OF THE undesigned results of the War, as a consequence of restoring or replacing of the churches destroyed, is the impetus given to the study of Catholic liturgical art. Under the auspices of Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, a new association along these lines, the Society of Friends of Liturgic Art," has been formed, the honorary presiwell-known novelist, and the provisional president, Mgr. Pierre Batifal. The personnel of this new association is largely lay, and it is fitting that it should have its inception in France where laymen have for gener ations taken an active part in liturgi

A KINDRED movement has made its appearance in England also. In issuing their new edition of the "Day Hours of the Church," Messrs. Burns | port sums up the defeat of a new & Oates, Limited, have appealed to the laity for that support which is cloud of clerical bigotry and parochial of giving three million sterling with high percentage of successful candi. absolutely necessary if they are to selfishness. Those Canadian soldiers a view to separating Canada from the dates is regarded, in itself, as a succeed in their important underfighting in the War who have suffer-United States, it would be more matter of congratulation. So that a taking of performing the same good sensible and more patriotic to give teacher who sends up ten candidates office for other liturgical books for their shirking—terrible prospects ten millions in order to unite them." and passes all of them is thought to popular use. The revised Missal, with which can only be avoided by firm. This statement provoked no word of be doing better than one who sends an instructive introduction by Dr. ten millions in order to unite them." and passes all of them is thought to popular use. The revised Missal, with dissent from any member in the up twenty and passes fifteen! This is Adrian Fortesque, and printed House. Only nine months ago not only stupid but mischievous in throughout in the liturgical colors, (October 10, 1916) the Mail and the extreme. It is the reason for red and black, has already made its appearance, and the Layfolk's Ritual, with Premier Hearst: "The Prime impel some thoughtful educators to the Prymer, and other manuals are Minister found little if any sentiment advocate the abolition of the written in preparation. The latter was from the thirteenth century to the eight-"Without in the least interfering compulsory service in Canada. There is no excuse for it or for the eenth the prayer-book of the laywith Canadian domestic politics we There may be some among Canadian abuses to which it gives rise. We people, and of all the books of the Middle Ages it was the most common and best-known. Largely supplanted larly as it seems to accentuate the from Canada than they looked for at and the welfare of our boys and girls by other manuals of devotion in our time it gives promise of coming back to demand more." In an editorial wherever found. The age of the into popular use, and taken in concandidates and the percentage of the junction with the "Horae Diurnae and the Missal it must have an important part in turning men's thoughts back to the past and in rekindling that interest in the Church's liturgy which has ever been There is not a doubt in the world among the most fruitful sources of decisive results. In any event it

> THE CHANGE in public opinion in England in regard to the drink evil may be seen in the following excerpt from the London Spectator, at once one of the most moderate, most conservative and most influential of English weeklies. The War has changed many things, but in none has the change been more radical than in regard to the traditional national beverage,

"What is notoriously by far the

in our national consumption by comparison with which everything else

shrinks into absolute unimportance?

What is the one article by means of using which, or refusing which, the people have it in their power to turn the scale against or in favour of our arms ? Drink.

What is the one article of consumption which reduces efficiency among our industrial army? Drink. "What is the one article of consumption which causes 90% of the troubles that harass Provost Mar. shals and the military police

'What is the one article of con-

PROTESTANTISM HAS apparently persuaded itself that war or no war, it must pay tribute to its founder, Dr. Martin Luther, on the approach. ing four-hundredth anniversary of his defection from the Faith of his fathers. "The anniversary should have been the occasion of a great international commemoration," says the Presbyterian, "but the War has spoiled that." Pity it is, that while the War has opened men's eyes to the inherent evils of German philosophy as voiced by Nietzsche and other neo-pagans, it has not also brushed away the cobwebs which have so long obscured their vision in regard to the real character of the father of all these evils-the redoubtable Martin himself. We presume that in view of the projected celebration we may prepare ourselves for an avalanche of old-fashioned Protestant enthusiasm this Autumn. If the celebration could only be made the occasion of real research into the events of the sixteenth century, Luther's reign among the heroes would be at an

FOR EXAMPLE, according to Luther's moral theology Christians are not bound by any moral law, because under fire from north and south and Christ fulfilled the law for us. We have that there is anything left of it. nothing to do except to believe that That its walls should be still standing we are under no moral obligation is surely the greatest tribute that whatever. Unbelief is the only sin is the lessening of the number of could be paid to the work of its that condemns a man, just as faith dugouts, so that the men will not be is the only requisite for men's salva. caught in them when attacks are tion. That "true saints must be strong sinners" was among the fundamentals of his doctrine. Upon this he laid great stress in a letter to Melancthon, Aug. 1, 1521: "Be a sinner and sin strongly, but believe more strongly, and rejoice in Christ who is the victor of sin, death and the world. We must sin as long as we . No sin can separate us from Christ, even if we commit fornication or murder thousands and thousands of times in one day.' Built upon such a foundation who can marvel at any modern "atrocity" in Belgium or elsewhere?

ON THE BATTLE LINE

"THE GROUND in front of our lines covered with the dead bears witness to the violence of the battle and the sanguinary defeat of the enemy." In In these words the French official regeneral assault delivered by the Germans vesterday morning wide front along the plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc, north of the Aisne. Hand to hand fighting occurred on the whole front, but the French held firm. An energetic counter-attack later enabled French to regain some of the positions that the enemy had penetrated southeast of St. Quentin. The desperate attacks of the Germans here on the French front are becoming so frequent and so sustained that they may soon equal in importance the fighting around Verdun in the earlier phases of the struggle for that fortress. So far the small sectors of ground gained by the Germans have not been in any sense commensurate with the losses they have suffered. All the crest positions remain firmly in the hands of the French, whose powers of resistance seem to stiffen as the foe attacks grow in intensity. The great fear of the Germans, apparently, is that the French will attempt a big stroke with the object of driving a wedge between the German armies on the Verdun front and the Aisne front. Whether this will be attempted remains for the future to disclose. There is some feeling in France against a further offensive on a grand scale unless it is assured of would hardly be inaugurated until the British were ready to strike also.

PETROGRAD FRANKLY admits a reverse on the Galician front in northern portion of the ground which has become familiar through of persistent thrusts. One Russian the Petrograd report. As a consequence other corps had to fall back, attack some regiments, after a dis- faith.—The Guardian.

cussion, refused. East of Brzezany the enemy troops also took a number of trenches from the Russians, and a foe advance west of Halicz is also recorded. To what extent the defection of the troops has spread is not known. It may have a very serious effect on the whole situation, and utterly cripple any further attempts on Brussiloff's part to advance either toward Lemberg or the Carpathians for a time. There is some hope in the announcement that detachments of troops have arrived at Petrograd from the front, and in a most businesslike way have set about the task of restoring order there. They carried fortified places held by revolutionaries, captured and disarmed the occupants, and otherwise gave the impression of being determined to end disorder at home, and to show that there are men at the front who consider that winning the war is the

THE THREATENED attempt to assasinate the ministers of the Rus-Government, which, it was stated recently, had been plotted by the Germans, has not been long in developing. War Minister Kerensky is the first man to be attacked. A shot fired at him fortunately missed the mark, and he has been spared to go on with his work of attempting to bring further stability at home and on the fighting fronts in order to keep Russia in the War. It is likely that he will soon return to the front in the effort to bring the recalcitrant regiments to a realization of their errors, and the loss of life suffered by their comrades through their shirking of the duty assigned them of holding certain lines.

CANADIAN TROOPS holding the front etween Avion and Lens have established a post well to the north of any hitherto occupied, according to a despatch from Mr. Stewart Lyon, correspondent of the Canadian Press. This new post, he says, is only fifteen hundred yards from the heart of Lens. There are now thousands of fortified ruins, formerly houses, in the Lens salient well provided with everything essential for a protracted fight. A comforting feature is that the position is a real salient, and west. Evidence is accumulating that the losses of the enemy are increasingly heavy. One plan adopted made and forced to surrender .-Globe, July 21.

SPIRITISM

The question of communicating spirits of the next world has with the its first definite reference in history in the scriptural story of Saul and the Witch of Endor, but in the form in which it is popularly understood in our day it dates from 1848 when the two sisters, Mary and Margaretta Fox brought it before the public of

It is brought home to us at this time with special force for two reasons, on account of the book on the subject by a prominent English scientist, and of the recent condemnation by the Holy See. A short time ago Sir Oliver Lodge, an Englishman distinguished in the realms of science published a book called "Raymond," which consists of revelations made to him through mediums his son who had been killed in the War. We are not prepared to say that there is any connection between the appearance of that book and the official pronouncement of April of this year. lawful to assist at any spiritistic communications." the Cardinals who form the congregation on Faith and Morals, answered no, and three days later the Holy Father approved the resolution.

This decision is so emphatic and so exacting that all participation in called spiritualistic seances is forbidden. No excuse will justify the presence of Catholics at such meetings, even though they are merely

When the study of communication with spirits through a medium was in its infancy, people of education were accustomed to smile at the pretensions of those who gave perform ances, but in recent years the matter has assumed an importance which consideration. No doubt there is fraud in many instances of spirit manifestation, but Catholics know that the belief that spirits mingle in the affairs of men is not has come from the younger men against Catholic teaching. Hence active in politics in England and in when all is said by way of making all parties in England. The younger allowance for imposture, we must grant that certain happenings have their country to remain under the so far baffled every attempt to explain stigma of denying justice to Ireland them by natural laws. Now as there when Irishmen are fighting so brave are good spirits and evil spirits we may feel confident that the circum. racy for which England stands today stances attending spiritualistic performances are such as would justify us in saying that neither God nor the good spirits had anything to do with | thing indeed that can assure success them. Spiritism has been a religion which aims at revolutionizing the Government forego any attempt which aims at revolutionizing the belief of the world, and that in itself directly or indirectly to control its Lemberg. At a point some twenty miles south of Brody and between lics. The Church had already put spiritism under the ban; and it is to band the new condemnation be hoped the new condemnation the County Councilman as well as which applies even to those who from the domination of the Catholic regiment finally left its trenches attend out of mere curiosity will be or Protestant clergy. It must be voluntarily and retired, according to decisive for Catholics. There is a real convention of real Irishmen, with certain fascination in dealing with representatives of all classes of the the occult and hence even apart from and a Teutonic success was developed. the ban of Rome, Catholics ought to "What is notoriously by far the most expensive sort of waste in the country?" asks the Spectator. Drink.

The official Russian report makes no attempt to gloss over the cause of the defeat. It was due to the fact, it

THE IRISH QUESTION

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND AS WE HAVE IT IN CANADA WILL SATISFY IRISH AMERICAN

SENTIMENT By Henry N. Hall, in the N. Y. Sunday World Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of the Port of New York, is one of the younger Americans of Irish blood who have made their mark in national politics. Although only thirty seven years old, he has rendered dis-tinguished service as Third Assistant special representative of President Wilson on several important occasions, as at the inauguration of Gen Menocal, the president of Cuba. Few men can speak with more authority for the best Irish sentiment in the United States.

"When President Wilson, in his historic address to the Congress on April 2, called upon the United States to fight for the ultimate peace of the world and the liberation of its peoples, for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their own way of life and obedience, that the world might be made safe for democracy, he assured the realization of Ireland's century-old desire for political freedom. The question is no longer whether Ireland shall or shall not have Home Rule, but when and in what form Ireland is to take her place among the other self-gov

erning democracies."

Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, who on several occasions has acted as the personal representative of the President and whose sturdy Americanism has made him one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in State and Nation, was telling me of the hope which he cherishes, in common with thou sands of other Irish-Americans, that the Irish National Convention, soon to meet in Dublin, will be able to settle the Irish question. He con-

WHY HOME RULE BILLS FAILED

One reason why Home Rule legislation has failed in the past principally because it has been Eng. lish legislation which the House of Commons would have forced upon the Irish people. Some of the Home Rule bills have been inadequate, some of them impractical, but per haps the latest offer of Home Rule with six counties of Ulster left out was the worst. That was hopeless. A witty Irishman aptly described it as an attempt to foist half a Parliament upon three - quarters of That is not the way in which the Irish question can ever be settled. It can be settled only by Irishmen, not Irishmen inspired by hatred of England, but by Irishmen inspired by love for Ireland—men who are unquestionably Irish and who yearn and long for Irish nationality and Home Rule.

"Not only has the Irish question got to be settled by Irishmen, but in the settlement two great principles of democracy must be respected. They are: first, that the will of the majority must ultimately prevail; second, that the rights of the minor ity must be adequately protected. It is of vital concern to the success of the Allies' struggle for world free dom-a struggle in which the United States is destined to become perhaps the most potential factor - that the plans for the establishment of democratic self-government in Ireland be made broad gauge with the true foresight of generous statesmanship. How is this to be accomplished?

but to the question asked in 1801, is to have an opportunity to speak through her chosen representatives, provided that the leaders of the present British mean what they say and back up their promises by appropriate action Some men will say that Ireland's historical experience scarcely warrants the assumption of the integrity of England's purpose; but I for one will not judge of the motives of the England of today by the unspeakable acts toward Ireland of English states men in the past. We in America want to believe that the Irish National Convention will be a real convention, with no strings tied to

YOUNG MEN FOR HOME BULL

" It is an indisputable fact that the strongest pressure which has been brought to bear on the British Government today to grant Home Rule to Ireland—and make it real honest and substantial Home Rulemen in British politics do not want ly in defense of the ideals of democ It is the new generation which will solve this old problem.

"The one great thing, the only members. There must be no handpicked delegates and the convention must be free from the domination of country's social and religious and

says, that instead of obeying orders to support the detachments under ally and eventually gave up their is being made to gather together a convention really representative of

all phases of Irish life?" Mr.

Well, Mr. Lloyd George has said that the convention will be composed of one hundred and one men representing every faction in Ireland and every walk of life; that it will be a purely Irish assemblage in which county and borough and urban district councils will select their own representatives; that all the churches represented by their Bishops, while the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork will name their own delegates, as will each political party. There also will be five labor representatives.

Then John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, is to name five members Sir John Lonsdale will name five and William O'Brien two. Ten Irish representative peers will sit in the conong with five members of the Irish Unionist Alliance, five Sinn Feiners and fifteen members to be nominated from among leading Irishmen of all sections. Such a convention ought to be fairly representative of every-day Ireland.

IRELAND WILL GET RESULTS

"And if Ireland has that kind of a convention she will get results. What will happen is perfectly plain; it is what happens in every conven Certain big men will stand out and the majority will form itself around them. The men who love Ireland and her welfare above all else, the men who are freest from self-seeking ambition and personal glory, who are the most intelligent, who will work along broad, practical lines to achieve a workable plan of self-government, will, through the long months of the convention, come to know each other in motive and capacity. Their original animosities and distrust will be transmuted into confidence and respect through their common love for Ireland. Not only that, but the Irish people and the British Government will come to know that these men in quality and genius are the real leaders of Irish thought and Irish aspirations. They and no others will truly represent the national spirit, and if but few of them stand together for a practical scheme the majority will be solidly behind them.

BY BALLOTS, NOT BY BULLETS

But-and this will be the test by judged-the will of the convention must be expressed by a majority. It is quite hopeless to expect a convention such as this to be unanimous. However, there is certain to be an overwhelming majority in favor of The point I want to make is, that once the convention has decided by a majority vote on the form of self-government for Irewill become the duty of the British acquiesce and that no attempt made to appeal from ballots to bul-

To say that in order to warrant the adoption of a plan of self government for Ireland it must be unaniagreed upon by Nationalists and Ulstermen alike is not a fair statement of the case. We all know that England for centuries has imposed various forms of government on Ireland, and absolutely against the will of the majority of the Irish people. The day has now come when leading statesmen in England feel that it is just and expedient that the wish of the majority of Irishmen for Home Rule should be granted; and surely the obligation is not upon Irishmen to reach a unanimous agreement, but is very forcefully suade, or, if necessary, to compel any minority in Ireland to accept what is now the intelligent will of England and of the majority of the people of Ireland. England must not only accept the judgment of the majority in this convention, but must uphold the form of government wanted by that majority, or admit that her pro-testations of democracy are a mockery

I tried to get Mr. Malone to discuss the form of self-government best adapted to Ireland and to go into details of the Home Rule plan, but he refused, saying:

"It seems to me that nobody in America should offer his advice to Ireland in this situation unless Ireland asks his advice and counsel, The Irish people know that the great moral force of American opinion is now and always has been staunchly in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and that any honest measure of selfgovernment upon which a majority of the representatives of the Irish people in convention assembled will agree will have the fullest indorseent of the people of the United

CANADIAN SYSTEM THE BEST

"Americans of all parties know that the United States is fighting to day for the rights of small nations and the privilege of men everywhere of the Brethren of The Rosy Cross, we doubt very much whether they would approve the propaganda work of their unkown devotee. That is not material. What is important is to choose their own way of political that the author's statements of fact life; they know, furthermore, that if Home Rule for Ireland were merely believed that this imbecile seriously a racial impulse it would not have the worth that has made it enduring, Church in America has under connor would it have attracted world-wide attention and support. Ire-land's longing for self-government is not any mere impulse; it is a nation of seizing the United States by force of arms, overturning the Governand in endeavoring to attain it Ireland's sons and daughters have spent erty into subjection to the will of that can never be replaced. What that can never be replaced. What the best thought of Ireland longs for and yearns for, at least as a first close at hand! Printed idiocies step, is to make Ireland, like Canada are many, but we think this is, perand Australia, one of the self-governhaps, of a quality to excel all others ing democracies which form the in its intrinsic foolishness. This is its one claim to remembrance, surpas-

"It is true, of course, that there sing in absurdity anything conceived scientious duty to be done with care are some Irish-Americans who dream and think of Ireland as a separate and independent republic, and our British allies who may feel inclined

to resent such manifestations of Irish-American sentiment must not lose sight of the fact that there are in this country a vast group of older men and women of Irish origin who came to the United States because they were driven out of Ireland by England—men and women who sought and found asylum in this country and made their homes here, exiled from their native land by past acts of injustice on the part of the British Government.

'It is too much humanly to expect that these Irish men and women, even though they are now American citizens, can have any sentiment for, sympathy with or faith in the professions of justice and the promises of the present British Government. But the sons and daughters of these fine men and women who suffered such untold misfortunes because of their love for Ireland look with less passion and more calm upon present promises of England and the hopes of Ireland.

IRISH GENIUS WILL TRIUMPH

"There are millions of American men and women of Irish blood who have dedicated their careers and their energies to the problems of the United States, men and women who are building up the new freedom, and who day by day are solving practical problems of self government. are Americans in every fibre of their souls and bodies, but that does not mean that they do not love everything of Ireland with a fervent devo They have not suffered personally from bygone injustices of the British Government as their forefathers and mothers did, and they are not going to be prejudiced or colored in their judgments by historical or traditional animosities if they are called upon to aid Ireland to bring their counsel to bear toward the solution of Irish problems.

When the Irish convention shall have formulated the plan of self government for Ireland there will be no lack of Americans of Irish origin to lend what aid they can to the country from which their parents came. But Ireland will need something more than mere political freedom. which the British Government will be Ireland must have economic freedom. Ireland needs not only sympathetic encouragement toward self-govern-ment but financial support for her economic growth. Both of these the United States can and will supply in boundless measure. American capital will be available for the development of the resources of Ireland, to effectuate her economic emancipation and to turn the energies of Irishland which it believes best suited to the needs of the whole of Ireland, it commerce, industries of Ireland, and will become the duty of the British to save and protect the creative genius of Irish art, literature and language. For Irish freedom will not only bring yearned for happiness to Ireland but will liberate to the world the energies, talents and rich artistry of a rarely gifted race.

REBUKES BIGOTS

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO CATHOLICS FOR SACRIFICES THEY HAVE MADE FOR COUNTRY

The Oil World, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 16, 1917 "This paper does not discuss matters relating to the religious needs of the community, and deprecates in race of the Gael finds a home. For any other newspaper the issuance of is gained by acrimony, and a published acrimonious utterance bearing upon matters of private belief is worse than useless, worse than criminal, in a country where liberty of religion is birthright and heritage of

"What follows is written in that spirit of simple justice which takes account of facts only, and neither provokes nor avoids argument. We believe it to be the unexpressed opinion of ninety-nine per cent. of

the citizens of the United States. "For some reason unknown a sub-scriber to The Oil World has forwarded a copy of a book published some years ago, entitled 'The Great Work,' by 'T. K.,' and a glance through its pages shows it to be put out for the purpose of gaining adherents to the Rosicrucian Brotherhood by causing aspersion upon the Roman Catholic Church in America. We consider this a poor method of gain ing support to any Cause; this cheap fashion of mud-slinging and abuse of the other fellow; the more so when the attack is made safely under the cloak of anonymity; and, knowing something of the high aims of the Brethren of The Rosy Cross, announces that the Roman Catholic

by an inmate of any asylum.
"Whether the need is for fighting men or for the trained nurse, an examination of the records shows that both in times of peace and times of war the Catholics of the United States have ever been found in the vanguard. No pen can do justice to sacrifices of blood and treasure made by these devoted citizens when their country called. Not less note worthy is the high standard of efficiency maintained by the Catholic Nursing Sisterhoods. Where efflcient training may mean the saving of many lives under their care, this is

importance. Efficiency comes to its full flower of perfection among the Sisterhoods trained to the minutest detail the bare, ugly detail of what is required of those who care for the sick, wounded and helpless. The light touch that soothes, the unfaltering will, the nerves of iron, the wrist of steel, the gentleness, the compassion, and the calm, alert mind directing, these essentials you will garding our Catholic brethren as a menace to the well-being of this country we point to their Order particularly as showing the way to all the rest of us, whatever our religious beliefs and opinions may be, in maintaining a high standard of educa. Pilot, has investigated these case tion and efficiency. A Catholic priest with interis first of all a man of education or the Pilot: he could not occupy his position as

"It concerns us only to state that we will not permit in silence any aspersions upon the honor of that great oody of our public, the Catholics of America. In our view, the benign influence of that powerful organization, the Catholic Church, holding as most sacred its beliefs, yet never exercising constraint to undermine the freedom of its followers, is, a wonder, a marvel, and an inspiration to all of us, whether we do or do not share those beliefs."

OAK LEAF DAY IN DERRY

Just as in the months of June for so many years past under the direction of the then Adm., so yesterday and throughout the duration of the novena under the guidance of the present Adm., Rev. Walter O'Neill (who has had the cordially-given assistance of His Lordship the Bishop, of Father Wm. Doherty, P. P., Buncrana, and of other devoted clergy,) the religious exercises for in honor of St. Columba furnished an inspiring manifestation of earnestness, reverence and fervor in and around this historic and hallowed Long Tower Church. The participants, young and old, were of a numerical strengh represented by thousands, and the edifying scenes associated with the observance of the Columban Festival of this year were in every respect worthy of, and could only be paralleled by those magnificent demonstrations at the Long Tower of the piety of the people that retain unforgettable memories of the years that are gone. The fame of Oak Leaf Day in Derry with the essentially religious atmosphere which clings to its observance, has reached far beyond the confines of the diocese. Nor is that fame delimited even by the shores of Ireland itself. spread to distant lands over the seas wherever members of the scattered tional exercises thereat, such as actions, 6; perverts, 4; unable to those impressively terminated last give any explanation of their actions. night in the following terms: "St. Columbkille was in a certain sense an emigrant, and no doubt his name sounds stirring to Irish emigrants from Derry to Dakota. We congratulate Very Rev. Administrator Wm. Doherty not only on his historical celebration of arenewed church, but still more on his recalling to the world's memory the name and fame of Columba of the Cells-the glory of Derry, the pride of Ulster, the light of Iona, and an apostolic inspiration forever to those who pray and labor for the spread of Catholicity in the American world."-The Derry Jour-

CARDINAL O'CONNELL ON SOCIALISM

the proper frame of mind springing of their convention : from a Christian spirit, before even an initial step towards permanent betterment can be effected.

Employers and workers must regard each other as brothers in the same great brotherhood of Christ. Church by her teaching inculcates the only sure method of social regeneration.

She would purify the hearts of men of selfishness, greed, envy and hatred which stand in the way of a coming from human interests, and made men socially free.

She protected and fostered the workingmen's guilds of the Middle past.' Ages, using every means in her power to keep the workers under the gracious and mellowing influence of religion. She alone can be the regenerator of the social commonwealth in the monwealth in the conditions which confront us today.

and diligence, and when employer accepting her teaching will content with reasonable profit and treat the laborer generously and humanely, the battle will be already won, and peace will descend and bless both for their loyal Christian and Catholic spirit.

INVESTIGATING THE TRAIL HITTERS

Observant folk who take the trouble to look into the Billy Sunday evangelistic campaigns speedily come to the conclusion that they are triumphs of press agenting more than anything else. The publicity end of Mr. Sun day's enterprises is handled with rare ability, and the newspapers all seem to be glad to fall over one another in their scramble for the "good copy" this consummate showman produces. Once in a while some analytical gentleman goes beneath find in every Catholic Sisterhood in the Surface of things and reveals the United States. So far from resome of the buncombe on which the Sunday evangelistic reputation is built. In Boston it was announced that the Sunday revival had succeed ed in inducing a lot of indifferent Catholics to "hit the trail." Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston with interesting results. We read in

Facts have a disconcerting fashion priest. His training is rigorous. He of puncturing the balloon of reckless assertion: examination and analysis eliminate windy boastings and empty claims. It is seldom possible to contradict and disprove such things on the spot, but there is always time for a revision of opinion according to statistical findings.

The Sunday revival made a lot of noise and the daily papers printed everything said at the time without much regard to accuracy, and the impression was widely prevalent at the time that large numbers of Catholics were participating in the meetings, 'hitting the sawdust trail' and signing cards in testimony of the benefits derived from the revival.

Several months ago, towards the close of these meetings in this city, the Catholic Church authorities received a somewhat formidable stack of cards filled out apparently by Catholics who had given their names and addresses for further propagation work by gospel committees from various Protestant churches.

These cards were evidently sent the Catholic Church authorities with the best of intentions, albeit with lively satisfaction that so many "Catholics" had seen the error of their way or were so "liberal" that they were willing to identify themselves with the Sunday programme

It has taken some time to verify the data contained in these cards and to tabulate results. The analysis appended throws a great deal of light on the Sunday revivals as regards Catholics and gives food for thought to serious minded people of

The Pilot announces that the total number of cards said to have been signed by Catholics and forwarded to Catholic Church authorities in Boston from the Sunday Tabernacle was 1,381; of these, 1,301 were from adults and 80 from children. As regards the adults the following facts have been elicited: Signers for curiosity and fun, 372; unable to verify because of change of address, etc., 298; insufficient address on cards, no such person at address given any other newspaper the issuance of opinions tending to foment a discord among men already too active, and a N. B., wrote with reference alike to oddress. 85: request of employer, 23: the renovation of the Old Long address, 35; request of employer, 23; Tower and to the annual local devo 4; went with Protestant friends, 3;

went to hear sermon on temperance, The 80 children give these facts; curiosity and fun, 57; unable to verify because of change of address, etc., 16; taken by Protestant friends, 4; not practical Catholics, 2; never attended. 1.

As our Boston contemporary remarks, further comment is unnecessary.-N. Y. News.

THE CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION

" Never, perhaps, has there been a gathering in this city," said Bishop Dougherty, at the Church of the Holy Angels, in Buffalo, "with higher and nobler aims than this conven-The social problem of the relations between employers and workers must be solved on a Christian basis, or not at all. They must face each other in

You have come from the North and South, from East and West, with the sole purpose of increasing the effectiveness of your service to the Church and to the country by the training of our youth in the ways of true knowledge and of Christian virtue. You have assembled here with a sincere desire to have a correct valuation placed upon your work, to face the difficulties of the modern educational world, and to better understanding. She abolished slavery, in spite of opposition so that the army of Catholic educacombine and coordinate your forces tors may go forward in unbroken ranks to win in the future victories more brilliant than those won in the

Unwonted enthusiasm was displayed at this fourteenth annual meeting of the Catholic educators. Special gratification was expressed in the resolutions over the prompt response of Catholic collegians to the President's appeal for the de-When the worker imbibing her spirit will look upon labor as a con-

spirit of patriotism they should not advantage, borrowed from Catholic of admiral, and, to insure permafail to keep their children at school during the coming year, even though this should imply a real sacrifice on their part. This is a point strongly insisted upon likewise by the United States Commissioner of Education, since in the near future, owing to the War, there will be more need than ever of thoroughly trained and educated men. Great stress was furthermore laid upon the duty of providing a Catholic education for every Catholic child. This was not only incorporated into the resolu-tions, but was the very keynote struck in Bishop Dougherty's sermon at the opening of the convention:
"Let all Catholics realize," he said, that they are seriously obliged to give to each child the opportunity for a rounded Christian education, from the primary grades to the university, from the simplest foundation to the highest point of professional excellency."—America.

A REMARKABLE ADDRESS

DELIVERED IN EDINBURGH BY THE MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The closing address, which was delivered to the Church of Scotland Assembled in Edinburgh recently, by Rev. Dr. Cooper, Moderator of the Assembly, was remarkable as showing that the traditional detestation everything Catholic which has hitherto been characteristic the Presbyterian Church is gradually giving way to a more correct appre-ciation of the predominant facts of Christianity. The Moderator mod estly disclaimed the idea the Church of Scotland was the whole Church of God. He considered it, he said, to be a part of the Catholic Church, possessing all the rights and owing the due subordination which that high and blessed privilege involved. He spoke rather regretfully of the Episcopacy an ancient, widespread and useful which had been omitted from the Presbyterian Church. But one of the most remarkable features of his address was that in which he traced back the principal institu-tions of his Church to Catholic times. "Their hierarchy of Church Courts," he said, " was not a thing of yesterday. Their provincial synods were historically (as well as in their constitution, their main boundaries and even their times of meeting,) the diocesan synods of pre-Reformation times. Their presbyteries, though erected only in 1582-twenty one years after the Reformation and nine years after the death of Knoxwere based by Andrew Melville on the practice of the primitive Church, where elders or colleges of seniors were constituted in cities and large places.' The kirk session came to them from Geneva, where Calvin took the hints for it from St. Augustine. Most important and characteristic of all, their General Assem bly, if it could claim no more than a ediaeval origin, was at least older by several years than the English avocation. They owed their parochial system, all their great readiness and preparation for war, churches, and this General Assemand, must have superior rank to make bly itself, to the piety and wisdom of the Middle Ages. Their universities came to them out of the darkening command was the "Utah," where, years that preceded the Reformation. years that preceded the field of the preceded the field of the service. Next, he was select to the service. Next, he was select to the service. Next, he was select to the service of the administrative of the service. selves entitled to dig for it in other gold-fields besides those of Scotland. They must of course, remember that their Church was not 'new.' must be careful not to dislodge in ignorance old customs that were more truly Catholic than those they sought to introduce. They must avoid innovations that would hardly go with their sober usages. Still less dare they venture to bring in practices wholly unknown to the churches of God."

Language such as this, although still falling very far short of a cor-rect appreciation of the truth, is still sufficiently advanced in that direc-tion to provide food for wholesome thought among the more enlight-ened of modern Presbyterians.

The speaker also referred approvingly to the introduction of another Catholic feature into his church, in the revival of the order of deacon-

antiquity. He advocated the reversion to "two of the genuine old sion to "two of the genuine old paths"—the Apostolic diaconate and the no less apostolic laying on of hands in confirmation. They were he believed, the only church which had laid aside confirmation, and they were the poorer for the want of it. He advocated fitting out the Abbey building at Iona as a college for Gaelic-speaking students, and referred to the Irish St. Columba as "the mightiest of the

credal theology of Germany. He expressed the hope that at the end of the War they would be able to nique and latest wisdom of his profesaffect a union of the different sion, a student of naval problem looked forward to a still wider union, the one union of which our Saviour spoke-a union of all who believed in Him. They could no longer think of omitting from the hope of it either the Orthodox Church of the East or the great Roman Catholic communion of the West, which had all along been missionary, and of whose great work in Scotland, educational, charitable, and among our immigrant populations, Irish, Italian, Polish, Lithuan ian—they themselves were wit-Were these churches ever nesses. so much in error, yet they were not tendencies, observable frequently in bound to suppose that error would endure for ever. And both (they for extravagance in dress is a fea saw more clearly every day) more in them than errors. Thank the Southern Messenger. God! neither had even swerved ists as well as moraliste from the great fundamental truths have been taking Dame Fashion to Christianity. (applause.)-

ADMIRAL BENSON

'Admiral Benson has the biggest berth in the biggest Navy this country has ever owned. He is the real 'boss of the Navy,' because Congress has vested him with greater powers than it has given any other man."

This striking passage is to be found in an article, "Admiral Benson—the Man Behind the Fleet," by Hal H. Smith in the June number of The Navy and Merchant Marine.

Founded by a Catholic, Commodore Barry, in the Revolutionary days, the United States Navy is thus today under the supreme command of another Catholic, for Admiral William Shepherd Benson is a convert to the Faith and an exemplary Catholic.

And he has already "made good." "In the present national emer-gency," Mr. Smith tells us, "he has shown himself to be one of the ablest and most virile, though modest, contemporary naval officers and he is serving with rare success both as Chief of Naval Operations and as President of the General Board of the Navy. Two years ago last month, he was a captain. Now he is an Admiral and the ranking officer on active duty in the United States Navy. He outranks the commanders in chief of the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic Fleets, all of whom may fly the four-starred flag denoting the rank of admiral while serving in that capacity, be cause he is charged with the operations of all the fleets with their and, must have superior rank to make

his work effective.' Admiral Benson's first important without making any show, he inspired men and officers to give their best commandant of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. There he continued the same old method-just kept They planning and working until things went right, and that was what he was doing when called to make good in the Benson way in his biggest job in fact, one of the greatest military undertakings in times of peace, the organization of the office of naval operations, the first approach to a military management of the military affairs of the Navy.

It was in the Spring of 1915 that Congress enacted that there should be a chief of naval operations, who should be charged with the operation of the fleet, and the preparation of plans for its use in War. Admiral Benson's work in the organization of the office was so successful, and had so fully demonstrated the need of the office, that Congress in 1916 enacted that the chief of operations should esses. It was, he said, a great have authority to issue orders within department of Christian work—the his jurisdiction in the name of the have authority to issue orders within organized service for the poor and secretary; that the chief while holdneedy-which they had, much to her ing that office should have the rank

nency, that not less than fifteen officers should be assigned to duty under him.

Concluding his article, Mr. Smith pays the following tribute to Admiral Benson's sterling character: "Admiral Benson is not given to

Admirat Benson is not given to epigrams—especially those that include the first person singular. He seldom talks about himself. If his rules of official life could be reduced to a single sentence they might be apostles of our country."

Dealing with the scandal of disunion in Christendom, he said that the War had discredited the anti
The migutiest of the prepared and 'There is no excellence without great labor.' He won his spurs by work, work and still more work. Broad of vision, determined in character, though genial and affain character, though genial and affable, thoroughly steeped in the tech branches of Presbyterianism, but he affairs who tackles them from the point of attack of both the war-college research student and practical affairs who has served in every one of the seven seas, Admiral Benson knows what the Navy wants and how to obtain what the Navy

Admiral Benson was awarded this ear's Laetare medal by Notre Dame University.

THE BANE OF THE AGE

"Apart from actually vicious modern feminine fashions, the rage ture of the twentieth century," asserts ists as well as moralists, therefore, The task. They point out that society from top to bottom is being injured by this extravagance. The middle classes outdo the aristocracy, plutocrats spend more than royalty, and the women of the people try to follow in hot haste on the heels of the bourgeoisie. The result of this feverish competition is ruinous to all but the very rich. Early marriages grow fewer and fewer, and when marriages do take place, homes are often broken up amid misery owing to the curse of extravagance. Both with men and women extravagance is the bane of the age."

KIPLING AND THE BOOKSELLER

Rudyard Kipling one day paid a visit to a bookseller's. He picked up several books, one after the other, and glanced through them. At last finding one he thought might suit him, he turned to the bookseller.

"Is this good?" he asked.
"I don't know," was the reply; "I haven't read it."

Mr. Kipling feigned great surprise "A bookseller," he exclaimed, you don't read your books?" The bookseller was in no mood to

trifle with frivolous customers. Well, why should I?" he snapped. "If I were a chemist would you expect me to try all my drugs?'

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916 Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD

That your charity towards my mission is approved by the highest ecclesiastical authorities of Canada let me quote from a letter from Him Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrine F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D. Delegate, Ottawa: "I watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened on behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success bas been very gratifying and shows the deep interest which our Catholis people take in the work of the missionary in foreign lands. . . I bless you most cordially and all your labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes for your greatest success in all your undertakings." I entreat you to continue the support of my struggling mission, assuring you a remembrance in my prayers and Masses.

Yours faithfully in Jesus and Mary

J. M. FRASE	
Previously acknowledged \$11,34	1 4
A Friend, Pakenham	0
Reader, Parkhill	0
Subscriber, Huntsville	0
J. P. Cunningham, Toronto	0
Reader of RECORD, Port	
McNicoll	00
E. Benson, Midland	00
L. K., South Nelson 1	.00
J. B. Dube, Rutland 12	00
Two Friends, St. John's 5	00

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE SCHOOL TORONTO CANADA

Preparatory Department for Young Boys **Commercial and High School Departments**

CALENDAR SENT ON APPLICATION REV. H. CARR, C.S.B., Superior

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. NINTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH : THE

"For he that soweth in his flesh, of his flesh also shall resp corruption." (Gal. vi. 8.) The second great enemy of the Church and the children of the Church is the Flesh—that is, our own human nature, with its passions " For all that and concupiscences. is in the world is the concupiscence of the flesh, the concupiscence of the eyes, and the pride of life." (1 John ii. 16.) And St. Paul warns us: For the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; for these are contrary one to another; so that you do not the things that you would." (Gal. v. 17.) How, then, can we best learn not

to walk according to the flesh? All have to face this struggle at some time or other in their lives, and most of the poor souls, who are lost for ever, have been ruined by the sins of the flesh. "For if you live according to the flesh, you shall die." (Rom. viii. 13.)

Fear of these sins of the flesh is the best defence against them. Some temptations we have to face and fight against; others—and these are specially the ones, it is most prudent to fear, to avoid and flee from them.

If we look into the Sacred Scriptures, we shall find two great reasons to fear these sins. First, the dreadful punishments they provoke Almighty God to inflict; and, secondly, the difficulty - the almost impossibility-of being rescued from their

Early in the history of the human race we read: "And God, seeing that the wickedness of men was great on the earth, and that all the thought of their heart was bent upon evil at all times, it repented Him that He had made man on the earth. And being touched inwardly with sorrow of heart, He said, I will destroy man whom I have created

from the face of the earth. And the earth was corrupted before God, and was filled with iniquity, for all flesh had corrupted its way upon the earth." (Gen. vi. 5-12.) Sins of the flesh, then, you see, brought the Deluge upon the earth. The same passions and lust that led these sons of God, as they are called astray are in our nature too, " for the imagination and thoughts of man's heart are prone to evil from

his youth." (Gen. viii. 21.) And, later on, we find another example. God had pledged Himself not to destroy every living creature as He had done, but in His wrath He singled out cities, and this time it was not water, but fire, that was the "And the Lord rained avenger. upon Sodom and Gomorrha brimstone and fire out of heaven. And He destroyed their cities, and all the country about; all the inhabitants of the cities, and all things that spring from the earth." (Gen. xix. 24, 25.) And why was this? We are told "Their sin is become exceedingly grievous." (Ibid., xviii. 20.) "The men of Sodom were very wicked, and sinners before the face of the Lord beyond measure."

(Ibid., xiii. 13.) These punishments fill us with awe, but perhaps, thinking we are not so wicked as to deserve such chastisement, they might fail to make us give up occasions and attachments that might lead us into

Then, perhaps, the second reason sins, may fill us with God's holy fear. It is the difficulty, almost the impossibility, of being rescued from its entanglements. Let us take the example of Lot. Perhaps none of us deserve this praise which St. Peter gives to him: "For in sight and earing he was just, dwelling among them, who from day to day vexed the just soul with unjust works.' (2 Pet. ii. 8.) Yet look at the difficulty of the escape of this just man from his evil surroundings, from the filth of Sodom. Moved by Abraham's prayers, two angels of the Lord were sent to rescue Lot from the doomed city of Sodom, because the Lord spared him. And what a rescue it was! He was reluctant to go; he lingered; the angels had to take him by the hand, and the hand of his wife, and of his daughters. He be lieved them when they said : will destroy this place, because their cry has grown loud before the Lord, Who hath sent us to destroy them." (Gen. xix, 13.) And yet he was re luctant to leave his home; he had friends; the city was pleasant; the land round about was like the paradise of the Lord, says the Scripture. All this decked out the evils of the city, enthralled poor Lot and his wife and daughters, and they were loth to depart. He lingered. The angels . . . lest thou also look not back consumed. and be saved." (Ibid.) Is not this a to God. terrible escape? And was it an escape? Not for all. "Look not back," the angels had said. Was it is hard to understand why there she saying good bye for ever to her are not more Catholics attending home? How pleasant the days had been—the pity of it! And the poor, ing the life of Mother Seton that be back! "And his wife, looking be-hind her, was turned into a statue of daily Mass, she wrote home to one of tongues, it is consoling to note that

Every one of us, my dear brethren, nust flee from sin to be saved. We must be afraid, lest we be contaminated. We cannot take things easily, enjoy ourselves, keep no curb upon ourselves without falling away. allured by our desires. There is always the danger, and if we grow careless and lose holy fear, "we may again be entangled and overcome."
(2 Pet. ii. 20.) Entangled, says St. Peter; there is the danger. "Be no without fear about sin forgiven " Be not (Ecclus. v. 5.) for the sins of the flesh entangle the soul. If we are easy-going and slothful, how do we know that we are not entangled? The bird only knows that it is snared when it tries to be free. are face to face with peril, when we are failing in the struggle, when we are almost yielding, please God the intercession of the Saints, as that of Abraham, may shield us; may our Angel Guardian take us by the hand! For then we shall all be like Lot, or Lot's wife. Very nearly lost, but not quite ;-or, alas! very nearly saved, but not quite!

TEMPERANCE

ARMY OFFICERS AND ALCOHOL

Grenfell, Kitchener and Roberts of Great Britain, Von Haeseler of Germany and Wahlberg of Finland have testified that, from their keen observation of soldiers engaged in warfare, abstainers from alcohol can stand up under hard work better than non-abstainers, even though they drink in so-called moderation. A certain doctor took two gangs of

soldiers and set them to work at the same kind of manual labor. gang he gave an alcoholic beverage. To the other gang he gave none. The gang without the alcohol did far more work than the gang with it.

The next time he tried the same experiment he shifted the gangs. Again the gang without the alcohol did the most work, showing that the result of the first experiment was not due to a superiority of the men.

Arthur Hunter, president of the Actuarial Society of America, and actuary of the New York Life Insur-ance Company, says that "the labor-er who gains his livelihood by the strength of his arm destroys by the use of alcohol the very foundation of his efficiency.

Yet it is the laboring man who supports the saloon.
Alcohol is also the same handicap

to mental workers that it is to physical workers. Experiments have been made with translating one language into another, with rifle shooting, with memory, etc. — all showing a marked loss of power to think after the use of alcohol.

The alcoholist is a poor surgical Surgeons dread to tackle the patient who has been a steady drinker. He has less than the normal powers of recuperation.

The man in the liquor business is a poor life insurance risk. The experience of life insurance companies has been so unfortunate with this class of people that they are now classified along with people engaged in "hazardous occupations." To deal with liquor is indeed a hazardous occupation, for the barkeeper is likely to be constantly tempted, and the constant use of liquor under. There mines the health. The death rate of the saloon proprietors is said to be 182% of the regular death rate.-New Century.

DAILY MASS

was contributed recent to the column of the Listener in a local daily which will have more of an appeal to the Catholic than to the non-Catholic reader. The Listener

tells it in this way. "Did, or didn't I tell you," writes a valued correspondent, "what I think a truly beautiful story of our occasional choreman, a simple West of Ireland peasant, with little education, but a sound natural mind and a heart of gold? It is a Listener story even though it magnifies the R. C. Church. My wife in her blind Protestant way, asked him if he went to church, and he answered gravely, that he hadn't missed a Sunday for twenty years, adding that his daughter, a girl of thirteen, rose at 6 every morning to attend early Mass. At my wife's expression of surprise he said: 'You know, Ma'am, it helps to keep you nice and quiet all day long.' I wish Protestantism afforded some thing to keep me nice and quiet all

A vain wish, one would say, for Protestantism can offer nothing like the Sacrifice of the Mass. How expressively the old peasant put it as "to keep you nice and quiet helping all day long." Attendance at Mass begets a peace that surpasseth all understanding. That peace is evident in the lives of those who go to daily brought him forth, and set him without the city, saying, "Save thy life: it is quite impossible for them to lose lest thou also
Make haste giving the first moments of the day

foolish woman regretfully looked fore her conversion when she was in salt." From the contamination of her relatives that these Catholics who the just man shall believe in the Mass and attend it Even Lot lingers and hesitates, and Even Lot lingers and hesitates, and with difficulty advances. His wife would be happy as angels almost if looked back, and our Lord bids us they availed themselves of all the fact that our schools have done their Remember Lot's wife." (Luke glorious privileges the Church offers

During the snmmer days particularly there is a fine opportunity to go to Mass frequently. It may mean a sacrifice to arise a little earlier and attend Mass before going to work; but it brings its reward even in a way as winning a matchless tranquility of mind. During the vacation days it is no great sacrific There are few vacation places with out the morning Mass and a vac that begins every day with the hearing of Mass will surely be a happy The Mass alleviates many ills of body and soul. He who begins the day by coming into the presence Who promised to refresh those who labor and are heavy burdened, will reap untold blessings both in time and in eternity. - The Pilot.

CATHOLIC CHURCH HAD A "RED CROSS SOCIETY" 300 YEARS AGO

Stephen H. Morgan in the New York Evening Post

Now that we are assisting the Red Cross in such a splendid manner it is of interest to note that the order of Red Cross nurses, for ministering to the sick and wounded, originated with a soldier three hundred and twenty years ago. This was Camillus, Lillis to whom Pope Sixtus V. granted permission to use a red cross as the distinguishing mark of the society he was forming and which Pope Gregory XIV. confirmed by founding the order in 1541.

"Camillus de Lillis by his work as a nurse and the reforms he brought about in caring for the sick, both in hospitals and on the battlefield, was eventually canonized a saint, and Pope Leo XIII., on June 22, 1886, announced that St. Camillus de Lillis would be the patron of nurses, whether they wore a red cross badge

When the late Mayor Gaynor was shot and taken to St. Francis Hospital in Hoboken, in what was thought to be a dying condition, 'Big Bill' Edwards ordered that only the best nurses in the United States should attend the distinguished patient. The Mayor overheard the order and, in the weak voice left to him, whispered: 'I want these Sisters to take care of me.' And so, day and night, a little Sister of St. Francis, with a red cross of St. Camillus on her breast, nursed the Mayor back to health.

MERCY AND JUSTICE

That our courts should temper nercy with justice is a proposition from which no good man and true will dissent. No longer do we try the defendant in Star Chamber sessions or hang him on mere rumor and sus-Rather than subject innocent man to unmerited punish ment, we will suffer twelve un-doubted criminals to go unwhipped of justice. But have we stoppe twelve? So far have we pushed this benign theory that it now opportune to review the path over tain whither it leads. May it not be well to ask that our courts now temper their mercy with a little

There is reason to fear that what we have thought to be mercy is not that virile virtue, but its weak counterfeit, sentimentality. Today, there is scarcely a promising development in court procedure which has not thore!" fallen under its blight. The Chil-dren's Court, an admirable institution in theory, has perhaps, saved itself, in spite of its friends. Still, if there the court's ill-advised clemency makes it a powerful, if unwitting contributor to the spread of youthful delinquency. "I want to make this court," a successful judge once remarked, "a place that a boy simply hates to come to a second time. The probation system for minor and adult delinquents, if wisely applied and vigorously administered, will certainly save many a first or second a weak court allows a defiant culprit to regard probation as an indulgence of open guilt and a plenary absolufrom merited punishment. "The disease that afflicts us." writes Judge Marcus Kavanagh of Chicago, is want of respect for the law," and this lack the Judge traces, in part, to the inability or unwillingness of officials to enforce the law and to the practice of "coddling the criminal,"

'During the last five years, there has arisen in this country, and espe-cially in this State (New York) a dis position to coddle criminals. cannot do that without belittling crime in the eyes of the criminal. I warn you that three quarters of the crimes in this country today are committed by paroled criminals who paroled before they were

cured Perhaps we can secure mercy and justice in their proper proportions, only by remembering that the community has rights, quite as undoubted as the rights of any criminal .-America.

ONE TRIUMPH OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

In these days of bustle and confusion when the lowering war cloud graduates and students of Catholic colleges see their duty clearly and this vision and promptness of execution is not far to seek; it lies in the God doubtless might have made



Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists. Grocers and General Stores.

American ideals and have exhorted the young men to cherish them as precious heritage. As events proved, the lesson went home. The first call to war was answered by thousands of our stalwart youths who are eager to show their devotion to the country by giving their lives to it. College halls were literally emptied; where there had been hundreds of students one day, there remained but a corporal's guard the next day. All this is good, both for the college and for the United States, for the former because it vindicates them before the very eyes of a numerous if blatant, set of revilers, for the latter because in the words of a distinguished general, the boys from Catholic schools can be turned into soldiers second to those who come forth from West Point. There are many lessons to be drawn from all this, but the most important of these is that wherever God is the head of the school, there the interests of the country are safe.-America.

Next to it's unique flavour, the great economy of Salada Tea has been the reason for it's enormous sale.

MOTHER LOVE

There was the farm house door, and

outstretched And love-light in her eyes, to comfort

Until my sobbing ceased. And she would kiss My tearful eyes, and call me loving

names-Alanna bawn! alanna dhas machree Yes, I was hurt, but all would soon be well-

What is it? God! A dream a dream you say! There is no house-no mother-I am

And she is dead and gone this many a year! Under the graveyard mold! She can not hear-

Think you she can not hear? Ah yes, she hears! She comes! I feel her arms about me now-Her kisses on my face. Her tender voice

Is crooning once again: "Alanna

-REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD

AIM OF THE CATHOLIC whole life in preparing. Of course I expect to go to Purgatory; but I am CHURCH

If there is one subject more than another on which clear and accurate be very much worse off than the statement is required in our day, it is the aim of the Church. We have received so many temporal blessings at her hands, she has done so much even none at all. Why, then, should art and literature and science that, unconsciously to ourselves we nothing? often act on the supposition that she has a mission to make this world a not for some spiritual good beyond them, the Church would never concern herself with material things. Order, tranquility, popular contentment, plenty, prosperity, advance in ment, splendor,—this is the elysium of the worldling. And Christ de-clared that His kingdom was not of this world. The Church, whatever one and one only aim-to save im-

The office of the Church has seldom more eloquently and exactly defined than in a sermon delivered in Rome some years ago by the late seeming repentance passes away Rome some years ago by the late Archbishop Spalding. The Ave Maria quotes the passage as an needed in our day and country :

Christ did not send His Apostles to teach all knowledge, but to teach His religion,— to teach the worship of God in spirit and in truth, in lowlienable her to do this with infallible certainty, the Holy Ghost was sent and abides with her. But Christ did not teach literature, philosophy, history or science; and consequently He did not establish His Church to teach are keen to do it. The reason for these things. He founded a Church,

known from the beginning all the stroy them.

The philosophy and the science of Plato and Aristotle had been in the world for three centuries when Jesus Christ came, but He made no allusion whatever to them. He neither praised nor blamed these great masters of all who know. . . . He came to bring immortal faith and hope and love to man. . . . He denounces greed and lust and indifference and heartlessness: but He does not warn against the desire to know, the desire to upbuild one's being on every side—to become more and more like unto God in power, in wisdom, in goodness and in beauty -The Monitor.

SUCH FRUITS COULD GROW ONLY ON A GOOD TREE

By Franklin MacVeagh, before the Chicago Historical Society, May, 1901

"Marquette and his compeers travelled on snow-shoos when they did not go barefoot; they lived on moss when they could not luxuriously feast upon pounded maize; they lived in bark huts when fortunate enough to sleep indoors; and they died of labor and exposure when they were not murdered by the Indians. Their missions therefore, existed without great revenues, and the most they asked of their friends

Nor let us fail to conceive the phenomenal nobleness of these harvest: Frenchmen because they were heroes and martyrs in the name of a Church that may not be ours and which expresses itself in ways that we may not prefer. Whosoever Church it is and whosoever it is not, it is at least a great Church beyond compare; and it has in its history splendid epochs, when it commanded greater sacrifice and higher endeavor than Christianity has otherwise known since its first lofty days. One such epoch, raised distinctly above the level of the centuries, was the epoch of the French Jesuits in North America. They were the elect of a society which had a first claim upon the most fervent souls. The records
I dreamt I was a frightened little of humanity will be sought in vain for the story of purer lives, of more Running to mother's arms. All was steadfast apostleship, or of sterner martyrdoms, Jogues, Bressani, Daniel Brebeuf, Lalemant, Garrier, Mar just inside quette, living and dying, illustress the would be waiting with her hands the loftiest virtue in the world. quette, living and dying, illustrated praise is too extravagant, no language is too sacred to apply to them. They were a 'glorious company of And I would lie contented on her apostles, they were a 'noble army of

SOWING AND REAPING

There are a good many Christians who seem to think that the laws of nature do not apply at all to spirit-ual matters. If they should sow nothing but the seeds of some foul plant in their garden they would be much surprised to get a fine lot of sweet flowers from them. But they go on through their youth, and some of them their lives long, sowing most plentifully in the spiritual field of their own hearts and souls the seeds of the most abominable vices - wild oats they are sometimes called-and they seem to imagine that they have as good a chance to get a fine crop of all the Christian virtues at the as those who have cultivated these rirtues from childhood to old age.

They say to themselves, and perhaps to others: I have only to repent of my sins and get the priest, and of course I mean to do that some time. Then I shall be as well prepared for death as if I had spent my given to understand that there are very few who go to heaven immedibest. And I hope to get the blessing and indulgence; and if I do, I lose all the enjoyments of life for

Now, to a soul stupefied by sin, this may sound true, or half true. more comfortable and delightful But there is a very weak spot in place to live in : whereas, were it such reasoning, right at the start. The man who perhaps only half consciously - relies on it says: have only to repent of my sins. does it every occur to him that this may be a hard thing to do? To arts and sciences, literature, refine- make up one's mind to stop sinning simply and solely for fear of its pun ishment, so that if there were no punishment for sin he would go right on with it, is not repentance at all. may be supposed to the contrary, has | And it is too probable that this is really all the disposition of heart many sinners have when the hour of death is at hand. This is demonstrated if the immediate danger with it: it was no better than what example of the exposition so much fear, and it does not, cannot, obtain forgiveness. And why not? Because true re

pentance is a real hatred of sinmore, it is the beginning of a real love of God. One may be moved to ness of mind and purity of heart, as it by fear of hell, but there must be who hunger and thirst for in it a real hatred of sin, not one righteousness. In all that concerns the religious life the Church has the office of Christ, represents Him and and is impossible without it. And speaks with His authority; and to the grace of God means, if accepted, some beginning of the love of God.

There is, then, considerable dan ger that, for those in confirmed habits of sin, what seems to be repentance is not really so at all. There may even be no desire to root up the crop of sinful habits which has been sown all through life. loves them too much to wish to de-

And even if there has been such a duty by the country. They have truths of science; but this was not held up before eager eyes the best part of the divine economy. . . . desire to root up sinfulness, if there carnege.

Fulfills Every Claim

No furnace can do more than satisfybut the "Sunshine" furnace absolutely and invariably does satisfy fully and completely when properly installed. Ask our local dealer to show you this good furnace, or write for free booklet.

McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY & SASKATOON EDMONTON

is actually a true repentance for the time being, the danger is still very dreadfully real. The working of penitent thoughts and feelings, let us suppose, has really been a super-natural grace. But the natural law at home was prayers for the souls they had come to save.

Internal grace.

of the mind is still inherent; and that is described by the apostle as the growth of evil seed into an evil harvest: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; whatsoever a man shall sow, that also shall he reap; and he that soweth in the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption" (Gal. vi, 7, 8. He may by faithful use of God's refrain from partaking of the fruits of the crop which he has sown. it is going to be a hard struggle for him. The natural results of his sin-ful habits are still there, and if he expects to get rid of them, he must get more grace from God than those need who do not suffer from them.

For those, then, who have been long in sinful habits, frequent prayer and reception of the Sacraments are far more necessary than for others. There is no effectual cure for a sinful life, except a pious one. this is just what most of them abso lutely fail to see. - The Missionary.

THE UBIQUITOUS CELT

MANY IRISH NAMES ARE STILL FOUND IN SPAIN

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian gives the following account of the Irish element in Spain on the authority of a Spanish friend

You are perhaps too much inclined to think that America is the only for-eign country where Irish emigrants land. But there is an Irish element in Spain, though less numerous, also important. It is probable that the special conditions of this old country. its Catholic faith, it monarchical spirit and noble traditions, particularly attracted the more tinguished Irish families in search of a new home, while the middle and poorer classes preferred to sail to more democratic and English-speaking lands.

This would explain why most of the Irish-Spaniards belong to the army. The Spanish army list abounds with names like O'Shea, O'Connor, MacKenna, O'Neill, Shaw, O'Donnell, Macdonald. Arthur O' Neill, Earl of Tyrone, became Spanish field-marshal, and in the Carlist wars won the title of Marques del Norte. His son, though an officer in the Spanish infantry, known as a poet. Another poet of Irish descent died recently in Madrid Fernandez Shaw. And the name of General O'Donnell is as famous Spain as that of Wellington in Eng land. General O'Donnell was command of the Spanish troops which invaded Morocco in the last Queen Isabella's reign, and his triumphant march was only che by the diplomatic opposition of Eng

Most of these Irish Spaniards emigrated during the first half of the nineteenth century. They were rapidly absorbed by Spain—a country which quickly stamps her character on newcomers—and bardly any of their present representatives speak English or have any knowledge of English and Irish life. But they carry everywhere their family tales of a dark past and their names as witnesses of their family romance, and their influence is no doubt overwhelming on the general opinion which Spain, ignorant of the progress of later years, still entertains on the oppressed sister island.'

IN THE CHURCH UNIVERSAL

Patrick MacGill, the soldier-poet in his recent book relates a little incident that points to the triumph of faith over race prejudice even in the heat of conflict. A Bavarian boy was dying of his wounds when the Irish soldier found him:

"When rummaging in my pocket I happened to bring out my Rosary beads, and he noticed them," said MacGill. "He spoke, and I guessed that he was inquiring if I was a Catholic. I nodded assent.

"He fumbled with his left hand in his tunic pocket and brought out a little mud-stained booklet, and handed it to me. I noticed that the volume was a prayer-book. By his signs, I concluded that he wanted me One to keep it."

And having placed his little prayerbook in safe hands the boy closed his eyes forever on the scene of

Minimize the Fire Peril

BY USING

EDDY'S **Chemically Extinguishing** "Silent 500s"

> THE MATCHES WITH 'NO AFTERGLOW

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these Matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self - extinguishing" on the

HOTEL CUMBERLAND NEW YORK, Broadway at 54th Street



Broadway cars from Grand Central Depot 7th Avenue Cars from Penn'a Station

New and Fireproof Strictly First-

Rooms with Adjoining Bath \$1.50 up Rooms with Private Bath \$2.00 up Suites \$4.00 up

10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres Send for Booklet

HARRY P. STIMSON Only New York Hotel Window-Screen

To Quickly Relieve Soreness and Inflammation

Rub in a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. It is surprising how promptly it per trates and acts—how clean and pleasa it is to use and how economical, because only a few drops are required to do the

In addition to being a dependable liniment, Absorbine, Jr., is a safe, powerful, trustworthy antiseptic and germicide, which doubles its efficiency and its

when applied to cuts, bruises, and sores, it kills the germs, makes the wound aseptically clean, and promotes rapid, healthy healing. It allays pain rapid, neating nearing. It allays pain and inflammation promptly. Swollen glands, painful vericose veins, wens, and bursal enlargements yield readily to the application of Absorbine, Jr. Absorbine, Jr., is sold by leading druggists at \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle or sent direct postnaid.

sent direct postpaid.
Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c in stamps. W. F. Young, P. D. F. 299 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.





CHATS WITH YOUNG . MEN

WHO'S WHO?

Who wears my neckties when I'm home ! My brother. Whom have I nick-named "Ivory-

dome? My brother. Who is it mother thinks has wings. Who spoils my socks and shirts and

things, And when I crab, who merely sings My brother.

Who is it sews my buttons tight? My sister,

Who lets me in real late at night? My sister. Who lends me money when I'm

broke. Who never snitches when I smoke And feeds me good things till I

My sister. Who pays the bills I can't make good ?

My father, And who has always understood? My father,

Who is it never fumed or cursed When I've deserved the very worst, Although his heart could almost burst? My father.

Who does the things no other can? My mother,

Who made me, if I am, a man?
My mother, Who knows if I am sick at night, Who tells me if I'm wrong or right, Who makes the whole world warm

and bright?

My mother. - JOHN URBAN RILEY

LET US BE GENTLE AND KIND Courtesy is to society what oil is to machinery - the lubricant that prevents friction. To be of the highest sort it must proceed from principle and be habitual. It should come from a kind heart full of good

Then it is real, regular, Some time ago New York newspapers gave an account of the death of a man who was asphyxiated while alone in his apartment in a large apartment house. At the inquest which followed, a lady who lived on the same floor with this man said she had heard him groaning, but that he had always been so very rude to

to see what the trouble was. About the same time another news item appeared, stating that a wealthy woman left in her will to an employee of a big trust company of which she was a patron, a hundred thousand dollars, to mark her appreciation of his devotion to her interests and comforts. " as well as his unfailing

courtesy, honor, and promptness!"

Each item tells its own story. But for his habitual rudeness and lack of courtesy the life of the first man might have been saved. Because of his habitual courtesy and kindness, the second man won a large fortune.

We never know what will come of courteous conduct - our kindnesses, smiles, or little attentions to people whom we wait upon or come in contact with in any way; but we do know the immediate effect upon our-selves. We cannot hold a kindly attitude to others, we cannot be cour teous and helpful without feeling better ourselves.

The gracious "Thank you," often neglected, the pleasant smile, the suppression of rude, hasty words that are sure to give pain, the maintenance of self-control, and an agreeable expression even under the most trying conditions, the attention to others which we would wish accorded to ourselves-how easily life can be enriched and uplifted, made cheerful and happy, by the observance of these simple things! And how they help us to get on in life!

Unfortunately in large cities where there is perpetual crowding and hurrying, the example of seeing everybody pushing, crowding and trying to get the most comfortable seat or secure the place of advantage tends to encourage the development of the most selfish human instincts.

We are all familiar with public hogs, especially the "end seat hog," who gets on a car, takes his seat on the outside end, and compels every-body who boards the car after him to stumble over his feet to get past T have seen youths forcing way through a crowd, nearly knocking people down, trying to get into a car first so they could mono polize the best seats.

I recall an interesting anecdote

of the value of politeness in history in a lecture on good manners, translated for a New York newspaper: "The Marshal de Rochambeau, who fought bravely for the Americans in the War of Independence, was one of the many good men condemned to this bright little girl might some day the guillotine during the Reign of Terror. One morning he and a crowd of others were led out of prison to a cart which conveyed the victims to ction. Among them was a priest. The Marshal de Rochambeatt and the priest were the last of the party. The old soldier, wishing to show respect to religion, begged the priest to enter first into the vehicle. moving his hat and bowing with graceful politeness, as if he were totally unaware that they were in the

presence of death, he said : " 'After you, Monsieur l'Abbe!' The priest, seeing that the Marshal, who was eighty years old, was much older than himself, did not Hot tears for

'After you, Monsieur le Mare-

chal "After they had exchanged courtesies for some minutes the jailor interfered, pushed the priest into the cart and said to the Marshal: 'Stand back, old Marshal; there

is no room for you today." "This very day saw the end of the Terror, the Marshal was released from prison and spent his last days

After you" will unravel a crowd quicker than any vulgar, selfish pushing and crowding to be first. The world itself makes way for the kindly, pleasing, gracious, personality. People will involuntarily stand aside and let a polite, well-bred person pass when the unattractive, rude, boorish hustler, however able he may be, must elbow his way and push through the crowd. His boorishness antagonizes all with

whom he comes in contact. The "After you" attitude is especially desirable in the hot season when tempers are more easily ruffled than in cooler weather. A little courtesy and consideration for others will go a long way to allay the dis comfort of crowded cars and boats. and to make life generally more agreeable in the vacation months.

TRY TO BE AN INTERESTING

TALKER There are a great number of people who could talk interestingly if they could only get hold of themselves, and bring their resources into action. have seen intellectual giants sit dumb in a drawing room while some pinheaded fellow was the center of attraction, because he knew how to

wield to advantage his little ability. How different it would be if as children we were all taught to express ourselves fearlessly, with facility and vigor in the presence of adults.

In every rank of society we see people placed at a disadvantage because of the lack of early training in self-expression. They are humiliated and embarrassed, unable to enjoy themselves, or contribute anything to the general enjoyment because they never learned the art of putting their ideas into language. brainy men at public gatherings, questions momentous when being discussed, sit silent, unable to tell what they know, when they are infinitely better informed than those who are making a display of smooth

But it is never too late to correct a he had always been so very rude to women, she did not make any effort fault or to acquire a, virtue. This is as true of the art of making conversation as of anything else.—Catholic Columbia.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

"'TIS ONLY I'

I thought myself indeed secure So fast the door, so firm the lock; But lo! he toddling comes to lure My parent ear with timorous knock.

My heart were stone, could it withstand

The sweetness of my baby's plea— That timorous, baby knocking and Please let me in-it's only me."

threw aside the unfinished book, Regardless of its tempting charms, And, opening wide the door, I took My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in Eternity I like a truant child shall wait The glories of a life to be

Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate. And will that Heavenly Father heed The truent's supplicating cry

As at the outer door I plead 'Tis I, O Father! only I!"

A GIFT TO THE SACRED HEART Nurse Mildreth smiled into her

little charge's upturned face.
"It is the Sacred Heart of Jesus He has granted me my wish after many, many weeks of prayer.'

"But where, where did you see the Sacred Heart of Jesus? And what is the Sacred Heart? Is it really a person?" questioned the little one

Nurse Mildreth smoothed the sunny hair as she answered gently: "You could not quite understand, dear one. In our little church is the

Sacred Heart. Yes, it is a Person—a wonderful, wonderful Person, and to this Person I prayed and prayed for something, oh, so special, and to-day it has been granted to me."

The child's wondering eyes never left the nurse's face, and when the nurse would change the subject the child returned to it,

that should be of especial interest to
Americans," said a noted Frenchman Heart to grant you your wish. I am going to go into your little church some day, and do something nice for your inderful Person. I'd like to know

Him, too. Nurse Mildreth sighed. She hoped go into her church, that her loving nature might expand with the truth and the purity of the beautiful Faith. Then she went about her work and thought no more of the childish

Daddy Jake Wielt with his head resting upon the altar rail. Many a prayer had passed his lips, but none so piteously earnest as this. Tired, toil-worn and at the end of his courage and resources, he was crying for succor from the God who had never deserted him. "O God," he moaned, almost aloud, "must I beg? I have

Hot tears forced themselves from

quarter he had laid a hit away from his meagre earnings selling papers. Little he spent for food, less for his dingy lodgings, yet all his hoard had been swept away in one week's illness. The last ten cents had gone of necessity to the soup kitchen for the delicious hot soup and the bread. Not one cent was left for a night's

lodging. 'O God." he whispered hoarsely, send help to me that I may not

beg."
And the brown hands stretched appealingly toward the altar, before which burned the lamp that meant the Presence of One who is never deaf to the call of distress.

The door of the vestibule of the church was pushed softly open. A little girl with wonderful golden hair came forward, peering eagerly into the dim interior, for the setting sun was casting shadows all about. looked around, anxiously walking slowly down the aisle.

"I cannot see eny person," she murmured, and then "Dear Sacred Heart, dear Sacred Heart," she shrilled, in a childish whisper.

There was no answering sound and the child hesitated, disappointed, not knowing what to do. Suddenly her eve caught the kneeling figure before the altar, the old tired face, the hands held out, suppliantly. There is the person," she whis-

nered to herself. Up the aisle she tripped, her cheeks red with excitement and pleasure. Breathless, she reached Daddy Jake's side. Into his outstretched hand she pushed a bill that had been tightly clutched in her own small palm, and with her fresh young lips close to his

ear she whispered Dear Sacred Heart, I am giving you this money that father gave me to do anything I wanted with. You made Nurse Mildreth so happy by granting her request, I wanted to give you something. She said you were here in this little church: so I came right away when father gave

me the money. To the man's amazed eyes it seemed as though the wonderful child-form melted away into thin air. But it had not. The little girl had slipped noiselessly out of the church, and had hastened home to tell Nurse Mildreth a queer, disconnected story of a gift to the Sacred Heart. The nurse had smiled indulgently at the childish fancy, and straightway forgot all about it.

But if the child had melted away the two dollar bill in Daddy Jake's hands remained real and enough. More than half dazed by it all he had gone out, bought a supply of evening papers, sold everyone of them, and had then gone back to his old lodgings.

A week later, Father Rehan, the pastor of the little church, heard the queer tale from Daddy Jake's own lips. The old man had had a week of extraordinary good fortune in business, and he now proffered a two dollar bill to the Father.

'I do not understand it," Daddy Jake explained, "but I do know that God Himself sent the little girl to me. She wanted the money to go to the Sacred Heart, and you, Father,

will see that it does."

Father Rehan took the offering, and then there sprung up a friend-ship that drove all the hardship from Daddy Jake's life. For Father Rehan found a place for him as a caretaker, where his home was pleasant and his duties light. Till the day he died Daddy Jake never forgot to thank God for the little girl's gift to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.-Catholic Opinion.

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND

pliment!" exclaims a correspondent, of destruction that surpassed all sending a clipping from the Globe he had imagined. He first stopped and Commercial Advertiser of New at a hamlet called Hautebraye who has made me so happy," she said in response to an eager question. York. In the excerpt transmitted to belongs to his parish. Out of forty us the writer speaks of the danger of houses only two were left standing. immorality in the soldier's life and The inhabitants had been removed describes it as the about war." So, too, it is. But this named Menard, succeeded, by hiding was meant only as an introduction to a panegyric of the Y. M. C. A., which the writer "padded out" by was no church at Hautebraye bea timely reference to the immorality of Catholic monasteries. "In the first place," he moralizes, "'It is not been arranged, where soldier priests good that the man should be alone,' now, any more than it was before Mass. There are graves everywhere, Eve arrived in the Garden; and any in the gardens and in the fields, as womanless place of congregation is apt to slump. Even the history of the medieval monasteries is not pretty reading." Why that unhistoric and unscientific innuendo about a subject of which the writer is evidently in complete ignorance, except for such unsavory information as has filtered down to him through poisonous layers of anti-Catholic rejudice? The comparatively few historic instances of laxity are the merest exceptions to the glorious record of those "medieval monaswhich were the hallowed sanctuaries of purity and boliness as impossible, though it was meant for Sufficient for him are prayer, watchfulness and the Sacraments. There can be no objection against Protestant praise of their own Y. M. C. A., but it should not be accompanied by slurs against the religion and instituwish to go first, but, bowing with the wide eyes. Daddy Jake had fought a fine fight. Quarter by dear than life.—America.

THE FAITH OF SOLDIERS

M. BAZIN RELATES INTERESTING EXPERIENCES GATHERED IN TRENCHES OF FRANCE

Among the soldiers at the front the religious reaction, so noticeable when the War broke out, has somewhat changed its character. It has lost its novelty, and, therefore, some thing of its attraction for shallow minds; but in souls more deep and thoughtful it has implanted habits that will survive the War, to which they owe their existence.

A symptom of the enlightenment that these religious habits have fostered is noticed by the well-known writer and academician, M. Rene Bazin; the convert and believing soldiers are no longer merely anxio save their souls by making their peace with God; they are also eager to Christianize their country. M. Rene Bazin is in touch with many un known soldiers; he willingly speaks of his experiences in this respect, and from one so highly conscientious they may be received as absolutely true. He notices, among his unknown correspondents, who are mostly men of the people, a growing feeling that the official attitude of the French Government with regard to religion is unsatisfactory. To arrive at this conviction has been a work of time; it is the result of experience and of reflection, but it has more value than a spontaneous act of faith, prompted by fear of death, and it holds more promises for the future These soldiers clamor for prayers. You are not doing enough for God.

writes one, who is only 250 metres from the Germans. Another writes that victory will only be complete when public prayers are offered; a third that France must publicly re turn to Christ and then all will be

well. The writers, adds M. Bazin, are mere private soldiers. Many of them are peasants; they have no interest to profess feelings that are not theirs in reality. The Godless attitude of official France did not hurt them in 1914; in 1917 it alarms and pains them, a proof of the religious enlightenment that has widened and elevated their souls. Roughly speaking-in matters spiritual generalities are seldom accurate-we may say that, after nearly three war the soldiers, like the civilians, have become from a moral standpoint, either better or worse. Those whom M. Rene Bazin speaks are in the first category. Their spiritual perceptions have been intensified and an apostolic spirit has been awak-ened, that, after the War, may bring

forth plentiful fruit. A PRIEST'S RETURN TO HIS PARISH

A priest, who, before the War, was cure of Antreches, a village in the department de l'Oise," was in November, 1914, removed as a prisoner to Germany, where he remained seventeen months. He has since been sent back to France with other civilians, but his parish being still in the enemy's hands, it was not till the other day, after the French advance, that he had leave to visit his old home. It is no easy matter to obtain permission to return to these liberated villages, where the retreating enemy has scattered explosive bombs and where even the unburied German corpses often conceal engines of death, that have, more than once, killed the unwary French soldiers, who were told off to bury the bodies. "They are now forbidden to touch them," said a General. "We must, above all, keep our men's lives safe, though those unburied corpses are unpleasant to look at." Our cure's return once flourishing parish 'So many slurs and never a com- brought him face to face with scenes "worst thing by the Germans, but an old couple, and military chaplains celebrate well as in the cemeteries. Closer to

Antreches, a Calvary has escaped destruction The big Christ with His outstretched arms, and a statue of Mary Magdalen, are left standing among desolate sur roundings. The village of Antreches is filled with barbed wire railings. showed the inspiration of his life in There are cables everywhere, with his frequent use of the words: "Do inscriptions in German such as "Lebensgefahr," "peril of death." Certain quarries, still unexplored, were called by the enemy "The Devil's Hole," hence the severity of the military authorities now in possession with very delay this modern story. Not content with severely handling the story when the severely handling the story when the severely handling the second to the words: Do your best for yourself, but put all your trust in God." As a young officer, he fell upon a companion in the messroom who tried to force him to listen to an indecent story. Not session, with regard to visitors, who, well as the homes of learning and the refuges of all in poverty, need With much difficulty, the cure made well as the homes of searning and the refuges of all in poverty, need and distress. The counsel of permanent virginity would never have church once stood; a magnificent been given by Our Lord had it been church, he pathetically tells us, regarded as an historical monument of those only who could take it. He importance and value. He found Himself gave us the example in His himself in presence of a heap of own life. As for the Catholic soldier stones; the stone spire and the colin the trenches or the camp God's grace will not be wanting to enable him to preserve his purity inviolate. Sufficient for him are prayer, watch. garden of his shattered presbytery and wept. The sight of the birds flying in and out among the broken nests among the ruins brought hopeful thoughts. "Some day," he writes, "life will return to Antreches;

THEONLYMEDICINE THAT HELPED HER

"Fruit-a-tives Again Proves Its Extraordinary Powers

Rochon, Que., March 2nd, 1915. "I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered for years from Rheumatism and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable without results. tried "Fruit-a-tives" and it was the only medicine that really did me good. Now I am entirely well-the Rheumatism has disappeared, and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I hope that others, who suffer from such distressing diseases, will try "Fruit-atives". MADAME ISAIE ROCHON.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit. a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

homes will be rebuilt and, may be, God will be served here more faithfully than before the upheaval." There is something very beautiful in this clinging to hope in face of ruin and desolation unspeakable.

At Rheims, some nuns are allowed remain, those who by caring for the sick and wounded render valuable service to the inhabitants whom circumstances detain in the stricken Among these religious are some Sisters of the Assumption, the nursing Sisters of the Poor, who under the shells, go to and fro be-tween the cellar of their shattered house and other cellars where their poor clients are suffering from sick ness and from fear. They keep up a bright spirit, but neglect no reasonable precautions: thus they use masks against the shells which when they explode fill the atmosphere with poisonous vapors. The cheerful heroism of these little Sisters is wonderful. The other day, at the request of the Mayor, who feared that provisions might run short, the Cardinal Archbishop ordered the three Communities of women, who remain at Rheims, to send away half their members, as it was urgent to dimin ish the number of mouths to feed. They obeyed. In each religious house half the Community remained to carry on the work among the poor. the others were sent to Paris. These last were, according to their own re-port, infinitely the most to be pitied. The Sisters selected to remain at their post considered themselves privileged and rejoiced at their appointed lot.

A conversation with a lady who has lately returned from the province held by the enemy throws a curious light upon the mental attitude of the German priests who act as military chaplains to the armies. This lady has considerable property near Valenciennes. She has only just been sent back to France, and having lived for nearly three years among the Germans, is qualified to speak of them. Personally, suffered no grievances beyond those common to all the inhabitants of these captive regions, but her conversations with well educated Germans gave her the impression of a whose discipline has turned to fanaticism and whose conscience and judgment have been deformed by militarism. The German priests whom she knew were well conducted and discharged the duties of their office regularly, but their allegiance to the Kaiser stood first and foremost. She was amused at their frankly expressed surprise when the village churches were filled with prayerful people. "We thought that prayerful people. the French people no longer practised their religion as the Govern-ment has none," they said My friend explained that, although the influence of an unbelieving and per secuting Government must, in the long run, have an evil influence over masses, there still, thank God, existed steady and fervent Catholics, who, in the teeth of official opposi tion, faithfully practised their faith. These Catholics, charitable and vanlous natient under suffering and heroic in sacrifice, represent the real soul of France.-Providence Visitor.

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., re cently traced the career of a soldier he had known as boy and man. Even before the youth left school he content with severely handling the story teller this modern Sir Galahad wrung from him a promise to never again serve up such garbage in their

In the trenches he did not forget

Twice a day he was on his knees in the trench for prayer, and during the day he kept up the fire of ejaculatory aspirations like a quick firing priest owns that he sat down in the of prayer, and he kept his lines of communication with heaven, whence his spiritual rations were to come always open. To his thinking, stones and preparing to build their | Christian without prayer was in

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS President: M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew.
Vice-Presidents: Hon. S. N. Parent, Ottawa; Denis Murphy, Ottawa;
R. P. Gough, Toronto; A. E. Corrigan, Ottawa.

Grand, Octawa.

Edward Cass, Winnipeg
T. P. Phelan, Toronto
J. J. Lyons, Ottawa
Gordon Grant, C. E., Ottawa
Hon, C. P. Beaubien, K. C., Montreal
Michael Connolly, Montreal
Lieut.-Col. D. R. Street, Ottawa A. E. Provost, Ottawa
Hon. R. G. Benzley, Hallfax
F. E. McKenna, Montreal
E. Fabre Surveyor, K. C., Montreal
Hugh Doheny, Montreal
E. W. Tobin, M.P., Bromptonville
Arthur Ferland, Halleybury
J. B. Duford, Ottawa

Managing Director: B. G. Connolly Assistant Manager: E. T. B. Pennefather OFFICES: 10 METCALFE ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

NO MAN CAN FORSEE ACCIDENTS, which may occur to any one of us. If you appoint the Capital Trust Corporation the executor of your will, you provide for the efficient administration of your estate and guard against a change of executors through death, accident or sickness. Our Booklet entitled "THE WILL THAT REALLY PROVIDES," is instructive. Write for a copy.

after tea to hear his little ones say their night prayers; and when they had done and were abed, he would bend over their cots and utter a prayer with them, tuck them in, and leave them his blessing. With his devoted wife, to whom, when absent from home, he wrote daily, he was regularly at the Sacraments, making a point to keep up the practise of going to Holy Communion on the first Friday of each month. We have been told, 'It did one good to see the General on his knees. felt he was praying with his whole

heart in his work. What an influence such an officer must have had on the young men in his command! May many of his type be raised up in our troops to safe guard the faith and morals of the American boys who are going out from their homes to what soul and body God alone knows!-Sacred Heart Review.

> BIGOTS HAVE NO REAL RELIGION

'That what we falsely call a religious cry," wrote Charles Dickens, easily raised by men who have no religion and who, in their daily practice, set at nought the commonest principles of right and wrong that it is begotten of intolerance and persecution; that it is senseless, sotted, inveterate and unmerciful; all history teaches us." the great English novelist in his preface to Barnaby Rudge, a story on the horrors of the "no Popery" riots, in England, of 1788.



"THE LILY OF THE COAL FIELDS"

By Will W. Whalen

novel of unusual force, thril-A ling at times with drama and tragedy, and appealing with tenterest pathos at others. A book that any woman will love because of its sweet, fearless heroine. A book that any man will enjoy because of its vivid pictures of the coal regions and the strong character drawings of the miners. A plea for the downtrodden. Tears and smiles run riot through this delightful story. Read "The Lily" once, and you will read it again. Order at once

Price 50c. Postpaid The Catholic Record LONDON. CANADA

PRAYER BOOK PICTURES

Fit-A-Prayer-Book Series

THIS SERIES includes 24 different representations. The subjects are most popular and inspiring, while the text is clearly printed in a tint which harmonizes perfectly with the rest of the picture; it appears in the form of the picture; it appears in the form of an ejaculation or pious meditation.

Considering the fine cut border, the delicate yet rich colors, the flexible linen-finished paper, and the handy size, we believe we have a series of pictures which will appeal to every one

Per Pack of 25-25c. post paid " 50-45c. " " 100-60c.

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA



Silver STAR "Silver

Canada's finest home Laundry Starch, for nearly 60 years. In 1 lb. packages and 6 lb. Fancy Enameled Tins. At all grocers.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, . MONTREAL. 36



We Make a Specialty of Catholic Church Windows



ESSEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Amid beautiful surroundings, with spreading trees and verdure in fresh est green after the rain of the morning, the Detroit river for a back-ground and blue skies flecked with white clouds overhead, on Saturday, July 14, the Essex Historical Society held an open air meeting on the grounds of Assumption church in connection with the tablet commem orating the bringing of Christianity glad to locate them. to the Huron Indians in 1728. The pillar stands just within the grounds, on a spot selected by the Rev. Father Cote, rector of the church, and is a striking object that has attracted great attention. The inscription on the tablet reads as

This tablet records the bringing built, and later replaced by a church for the Indians and French settlers. to his parents as he had requested The present church of the Assumppastorate of Rev. Angus McDonnell. In 1856 the Diocese of London, Ont., was erected, with Rt. Rev. Adolphe Pinsonneault as its first Bishop.

Healy, Leo Page and Alberic Chappus this by far the most elaborate mem- God to live and bring them up. orial the Society has put up. He Assumption church from the arrival in 1728 of the Rev. Father Richardi Cleary doubted if this could be said read this dear parents I just a of Ontario.

address paid a tribute to the society for the work it has done along this historic frontier. He considered this spot the most historic in the county, love to babe, Aloysius, Florence, Clarence, Paymond, Love Clarence, Paymond, Love Clarence, Paymond, Love 10 to 10 perhaps in the province, even if not | Carmelita, Clarence, Raymond, Joe in the Dominion itself or the contin- and all next door neighbors and For here we have a spot of the don't worry, for when you read this. quaintest historic interest. It is nearly two hundred years since misheaven praying may Jesus, Mary and sionaries, leaving behind them friends Joseph watch and guard over you and native land, came to labor here ever amongst savages and to suffer all kinds of privations and sometimes even death itself, and founded on this spot the beginnings of civilization. Here is commemorated no triumph of bloodshed or battle, but the bringing of the peace of the Cross and the tidings of great joy. Mr. Cleary had mentioned that some of the original settlers were even to-day represented in the parish, and he counselled these descendants to call to memory their ancestors every time they looked upon this memorial pillar, and to be proud of their forefathers and the proud of their forefathers and the work they did in bringing Christianity and civilization to this region.

Mayor Donelly, of Sandwich, recalled the Old Boys' Reunion, when the pageant of the landing of the missionaries was held and a wooden cross set up. He was glad that the wooden memorial had been replaced by this permanent

The Rev. Dean Downey and the Rev. Father Cote also spoke briefly.

INTERESTING RELIC

was cast in Spain, and sent to Cuba. During the Spanish American War, tion. an American soldier got hold of the bell and sent it to this country. On top of the bell is the inscription in St Paul, Pray for Us," and on the side is an inscription saying that it is for Jerome III. of Cuba. Until this bell was sent to the United States the old bell at Kaskaskia, across the river from Ste. Genevieve. was supposed to be the oldest bell in the country. It was cast in 1736, but this bell is twenty-five years older, being cast in 1711. It weighs about ninety pounds and contains an unusual amount of silver, giving it a very beautiful tone.

MORE CATHOLIC FAMILIES NEEDED

In the Red Willow Valley, 140 niles west of Grande Prairie City, Alberta, on the proposed transcontinental line of the E. D. & B. C. Railway, there are a number of homesteads still open for filing, good soil, prairie and some light poplar bush. This land is in the Chinook belt and we consider it the best location on Peace River. Catholic Church is being built this enrolled in a society with such a year, with Rev. Father Wagner in record. charge, and is within 4 or 5 miles of this open land. There are 25 Catholic families in the district, mostly of Irish descent.

Any one wishing to take up land here, will find there is no need of any correspondence, but come direct to Grande Prairie City, Alberta, by the E. D. & B. C. Railway fro Edmonton, and inquire for Father Wagner, at the Catholic Mission, who will direct them to the Catholics in the district, who will be

(REV.) Jos. WAGNER, O. M. I. B. C. SCULLY

LIEUT. BERNARD J. GLYNN, R.F.C.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Lieut. Glynn, a member of Niagara Falls Council Knights of of Christianity to the Huron Indians | Columbus who enlisted about a year in 1728, by the Rev. Armand De La ago, to a member of his council with Richardi, a Jesuit missionary to the Indians settled along this shore.

Here he labored for about twentyfive years A mission here. A mission house was of casualties of May 26th his name ter replaced by a church appeared and the letter was given

My dear father and mother :- The tion was built in 1843 under the pastorate of Rev. Angus McDonnell. read this letter is when I've officially been stated to have died, hence this letter. Now dear mother and father it may seem disobedience on my The large gathering assembled on the verandah of the parochial resining of the War I wanted to go, for I the verandah of the parochial residence and the lawn in front. Mr. could not take a back seat and see all the boys go, so I hope you have forgiven me for that. You may rest dear father and mother, I'll president. Mr. Cleary stated that die prepared, for I fully realize what through the generosity of Bishop great danger I'm going into with five Fallon and Messrs. W. J. McKee, A. F. chances to one against me. So don't worry over me when I'm gone. the society had been able to erect the handsome brick pillar which made children; that it is your duty before to Mass every morning and Holy then went into a short history of Assumption church from the arrival prayers are with all of you at home. in 1728 of the Rev. Father Richardi and his successors, especially the Rev. Father Potier, who labored for mearly forty years and whose remains are interred under the nave of the church. Father Potier also built the mission house for Indians, which the same are with all of you at home. When you get this letter I will have passed into another world where in a matter of a few years we all must go. After all, dear parents, we were only placed here for a few years to do our duty mission house for Indians, which to God and then be eternally happy was replaced by a log church for the forever with Him in heaven and if I Indians and the French settlers, the never see you again in this world in settlers being in considerable numbers by that time. The present church was built about 1843. The parish has preserved its records of waiting for us, and are you not preserved its records of waiting for us, and are you not births and deaths from really happier to know he is there ZEAL IS BOTH ARDENT W. R. Guinan, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Guinan, Truro, N. S. May his soul 1767 to the present time, and Mr. than on this earth. Now when you of any other parish in the province you to say "God's will be done" and f Ontario.

Bishop Fallon in an eloquent thing you can for the boys that come

Goodbye,

FATHER GARESCHE AND THE

Y. M. C. A.

BERNARD.

AND PRUDENT

Zeal is "a strong desire to further the good of others." This definition. which is St. Teresa's, is both practical and theoretical, echoing prinhearts and lives of others, indeed without knowing much about the heart or the life of man: the apostolate of the novice is not seldom head long and is usually meddlesome. At the first mustering in of the army the rawest recruit is his own candi date for the post of generalissimo of

the whole campaign.

True zeal indeed has its ardors, The Rev. Edward Garesche, S. J., and these need to be extreme, espe relates in America the substance of a cially for emergencies — constant, conversation that he had in Chicago with Mr. Wilbur Messer, the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in that Queen's Work, in regard to the Y. M. Passing I. C. A., Father Garesche put some God, bk.x, ch. 14.)

C. A., Father Garesche put some leading questions as follows:

"May I ask you to give me your frank and full opinion on the questions opened up by these articles, so that I can present these questions to my readers from the standpoint of a Y. M. C. A. official?"

The most zealous spirit of his day was St. Philip Neri. He was also one of the most cheerful, yea merriest men of his day. But he suffered from one single gloom, whose moods were not infrequent; this was caused by God granting bim from time to time a miraculous knowledge of the Y. M. C. A. official?"
"I shall be very glad to do so.
First of all, I wish to emphasize this fact: The Y. M. C. A. is essentially a Protestant organization. In my judgment it should remain distinctly Protestant."

by God granting bim from time to time a miraculous knowledge of the wickedness of sinners whom he saw him and greeted him, he was amazed at the saint's eyes being filled with tears. The zeal of the control of the saint's eyes being filled with tears. The zeal of the saint's eyes being filled with tears. 'I have been assured by one officer saint thus brimming over with ardor of the organization," I replied, "that in his opinion if the Catholics made caution, and many a soul owed para-The following interesting item is taken from the Bonne Terre (Mo.) Register:

The Rev. Father M. T. Seycik claims to have the oldest bell in the United States. He bought it recently in St. Louis and is now having a mame cast at a local foundry. It

ways been, a Protestant organizato undertake anything whilst I am full of enthusiasm about it." He This account of the interview with warns zealous spirits against "fol-Mr. Messer was submitted to him for lowing a new idea too easily or clingapproval before its publication, and ing to it too ardently. It is this which has caused me to pledge my-

approving it he further declared self to do nothing of any importance without taking counsel, and God that he had since the interview gone over the matter of our conversation with others among the heads of the Y. M. C. A. and found them in substantial agreement with the judgadhere to it." ments which he had here expressed.

A. O. H. IN LONDON

This Society originated in Ireland

when the penal laws were being enforced with such cruelty. Its main objects are to protect the Catholic

Church and preserve the traditions of the Irish race. It is proposed to

descent should feel it an honor to be

On the invitation and with the

approval and blessing of His Lord-ship Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, the Provincial Chaplain of the Order,

the Officers in charge are endeavor

established on a permanent basis within the next few weeks.

RIGHT REV. MGR.

MURRAY, V. F.

By right of years of devotion to the

service in the ranks of the priest-

honors which have just been con-ferred on him by the Holy Father.

As stated in the report of his appointment which appeared in The

Times, Monsignor Murray is a man

of exceptionally high attainments, a

matters of dogma there is no com-

promise; and yet he is broad-minded

who honestly hold opinions differing

by his own people, the Monsignor has

good in allaying the detestable relig

It is not given to many men to

spend half a century in the service

of God, and rarer still is it their

privilege to know their worth to the world while they are still living;

hence, when deserving honors come

to deserving men, be they priests or

laymen, it is well we should all render our tribute of praise.

out an exceptionally valued and honored career and The Times joins

with his legion of friends of all classes

that he may be spared many years

his faith ere God calls him to the

good and faithful servants. - The

and creeds, in expressing the hope

Monsignor Murray is now rounding

hoped will never return.

ing to have one or more Divisions

old Order in London.

But let us bear in mind that if this custom befits a St. Vincent it may easily cripple the zeal of a spirit less aggressive. The man who said those humble words of calmness and de-The County President of the liberation, of caution and self-re-Ancient Order of Hibernians, Mr. straint, was none the less the leader Thos. L. Clancy, of Stratford, has of a generation of zealots in a nation been in the City for the past week making arrangements for the estab-lishment of a branch of this grand wide campaign of spiritual and temporal beneficence, and the founder of the Sisters of Charity and the Vincentian Fathers.-The Mission ary.

THE WESTERN FAIR, LONDON. · CANADA

DATES, SEPT. 7TH TO 15TH, 1917 The Amusement Programme to be given twice daily at London's great Exhibition will be one of the best ever presented. The leading feature will be Oscar V. Babcock, Looping the Death Trap Loop. This act was the great attraction at the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition features will be the Hippodrome Ice Skaters, eight young ladies in their wonderful performance, De Renzo and Ladue, the funny people. Ross Troupe, nine men in their acro batic and laugh producing act, Apdale's Zoo, the great and wonderful trained animal act worth the whole price of admission itself. Manley the singer and many others. There will be plenty of music and something doing all the time. Firespiritual welfare of the Catholic people in the various parishes in which he has labored and of his long and everything possible will be done to make the Exhibition attractive hood, but most of all, perhaps, by the from the amusement platform. There unassuming humble manner in which, in season and out of season, he has in the new steel Grand Stand and carried out the Master's work, has every seat a good one. Monsignor Murray merited the high tion regarding the Exhibition given on application to the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

A MATTER OF TASTE

man of strong views, and, it might be Lately we happened to be one in a added, a churchman with whom on gathering of clerics, whose elevated themes finally simmered down to a promise; and yet he is broad-minded and generous in his respect for men who honestly hold oningons differing.

There was much scratching of heads and memories and various answers to the interesting question. At last Admired and respected by those not of his fold, beloved and revered it came to the turn of a saintly old soul to voice himself. Many supposed this and others conjectured been a powerful influence for untold what would be his answer. Judge of the surprise and hilarity engendered ious animosities of an age that it is thereby when our saint came out with this:

"Ye ask me, gentlemen, what was the happiest day of my life; well, the happiest day of my life was one I spent in Ireland picking snails for my pet blackbird.'

He chuckled with the mirthful memory and beamed with that fine humanity which loves anything and everything God loved in the making. Nature's God is ever near to Nature. -Catholic Columbian.

DIED

still to dispense the consolation of McQUAID .- At Sault Ste Marie, Ont., on May 24, 1917, Thomas McQuaid, M. D., aged forty years. heavenly reward promised to all His May his soul rest in peace.

GUINAN.-Killed in action, some

What is it to thee whether this man be such or such, or that man do and say this or the other? art not to answer for others, but ciple and guiding conduct in serving must give an account of thyself, why the interests of our fellows. But it therefore dost thou meddle with is a common temptation to beginners them? Keep thyself in peace, and in altruism to sweep onward without let the busybody be as busy as he locating carefully their route to the hearts and lives of others, indeed prayers, and humble thyself in all

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. S. NO. 12.
Peel, Co. Wellington. Experienced lator 2nd
class professional. Salary 8550 per annum.
Duties to commence Sept. 4, 1917. Give phone no
Apply to L. A. Harcourt, Sec. Treas., Arthur
Ont.

WANTED TEACHER, WITH EXPERIENCE preferred, capable of teaching French and English, for S. S. S. No. 9, township of Dover, Good location, modern exhould house, five miles from nearest station and three fourth mile from church. Salary \$600. Duties to commence after summer holidays. State qualifications. Apply to Francis X. Emery, Sec. Treas., R. R. 2, Bear Line, Ont.; 2022-4

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 1, Rutherford; 1st or 2nd class professional certificate. Male or female. Duties to begin 1st Sept. next, Salary \$700 for first, or \$600 for 2nd class certificate. Apply to P. R. de Lamorandiere, Killarney, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR CATHOLIC S. S. No. 3. March, holding 2nd class certificate Duties to commence 1st Sept. Apply stating salary to Ambrose Carroll, Sec. Treas., R. No. 2023-4

QUALIFIED CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED for S. S. No. [8, Peel, Township, Wellington Co. One holding a 2nd class professional certifi-cate, Average attendance of school is 12. Apply stating salary and experience to John Connelly, Alma, Ont., R. R. No. 2, 2022-3

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION
S. S. No. 1,Cornwall; normal trained. Salary
\$500 per annum. School to open Sept. 3rd
Apply to Hugh Cahey, R. R. No. 2, Northfield
Station.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school, No. 3, Dover, Kent county. Duties to commence after the holidays. Apply stating salary, experience and qualifications to D. D. Gagner, Jr., Pain Court, Ont. salary, experience and Gagner, Jr., Pain Court, Ont. 2023-8

TEACHER WANTED FOR C. C. S. NO. 3.

Griffith, One with knowledge of church music preferred. Salary \$400 and board, to suit able applicant. Apply stating qualifications of (Rev.) C. J. Jones, Sec. Treas, Griffith, Ont. 2023-2



HOME BANK OF CANADA CHALICES

66 A man is thirty years old before he has any settled thoughts of his fortune. He falls to building in his old age 99

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

LOCAL OFFICES: DELAWARE LAWRENCE STATION

ILDERTON MELBOURNE KOMOKA THORNDALE

WANTED A QUALIFIED TEACHER, 2ND class preferred, for the Catholic Separate school, Sec. ^0, 22. Township of Gloucester. Attendance small. App y stating salary required, to Michael Kenny, R. R. No. 1, Ottawa, Ont. 2022-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEP. SCHOOL, Sec. No. 2, Hullett: 2nd class Normal trained. Duties to commence Sept. 4th. Small section, fourteen on roll. Convenient to church. Apply to Geo. Corbert, Sec., Clinton, P. O., R. R. No. 1.

WANTED TEACHER FOR CATBOLIC Separate school, Sec. No. 1, Morley. Salary Y Separate school, Sec. No. 1, Morley. Salar solvent oper annum. Not less than a third class cer tificate will be accepted. Apply to John J. Hunt Sec. Treas., at Stratton, Ont.. Rainy Rive

TEACHERS WANTED HOLDING FIRST OR second class Ontario Certificates for Catholic schools, Fort William, Ont. Salary \$600 per year. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply to G. P. Smith, Sec., 1123 Simpson St., Fort William, Ont. 2022-tf

MALE TEACHER WANTED, EXPERIENCED, MALE TEACHER WALE AND ALE TEACHER WALE TO SEPARATE SCHOOL NO. 4, Mornington. Apply stating salary and experience to Jos. Moses, Sec. Treas., R. R. No. 1, Rritton. Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 1,
Douro. Apply stating salary and qualifications to William O'Leary, Sec. Treas., Indian
River, P. O., R. R. 1, Peterboro County.
School one
mile from station.

QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR SEPARATE school section. No. 4. North Burgess. Apply statisg salary to R. T. Noonan, Sec. Treas., Stanleyville, Ont., R. M. D. No. 2. 2022-2. WANTED QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR Bamberg Separate school, stating experience and salary. Duties to commence Sept Apply to Sec. Treas., J. W. Hartlieb, Bamb Ont.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED NORMAL trained teacher as principal of C. Separate WANTED AN EXPERIENCED TO TRAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY SEED. Apply to John J. Fox. See, Espanola, Ont. 2021-4

QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR SECOND grade, C. Separate school, Espanola, Ont. 2021-4

QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR SECOND 2021-4

QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR SECOND 2021-4

2021-4

WO ENGLISH FRENCH TEACHERS FOR first grades. Catholic Separate school, Espan-la. Must be qualified to teach both languages, salary \$500. Apply to John J. Fox. Sec., Espan-la, Ont. 2021-4 PEACHER WANTED HOLDING NORMAL

o John Hayes, R. R. No. 8. Parkhill, Ont TEACHER WANTED FOR THE CATHOLIC Separate school of Keewatin. Teacher must have at least a third class certificate for the province of Ontario, must be able to teach both French and English. Salary \$550 per year. Apply to Sec. Treas. Joseph Gagnon, Keewatin, 2021-6

TEACHER WANTED, FOR S. S. S. NO. 3 Biddulph, one with 2nd class certificate: Duties to commence after holidays. Salary \$500. Apply to Joseph McLaughlin, R. R. No. 3, Lucan, Ont. 2021-3

NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED for C.S.S. No. 4, Westmeath, (La Passe). Duties to begin Sept. 3rd, 1917. One capable of teaching French and English. Apply stating salary and experience to W. C. Gervais, Sec. Treas. C. S. S. No. 4, Westmeath, La Passe. Ont. WANTED AN ASSISTANT LADY TEACHER WANTED AN ASSISTANT Conference of the C. Separate school, Chepstow. Ont., holding a 2nd class Normal certificate. State salary, experience and references if any. Duties to begin Sept. 3rd. 1917. Applications will be received up to Aug. 28th, 1917. Apply to M. M. Schurter, Sec. C. S. S. Board, Chepstow, Ont

WANTED FIRST OR SECOND CLASS professional teacher for S. S. No. 1, Arthur

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR SEPARATE

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, ROCHESTER, N. Y. ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, REGIS-tered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, offers a thorough and liberal three year's course of theoretical and practical training to young women desiring to enter the pursing profung women desiring to enter the turning to young women desiring to enter the oursing profession. Apply to Sister Superior of ister Supt. of Nurses, St. Mary's Hospita Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED WANTED HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PRIEST in one of the cities of the Detroit, Mich. diocese. Must furnish references as to character. Address, The Catholic Pastor, Belding, Mich.

FEMALE COMPOSITOR WANTED STRAIGHT matter only. Apply Catholic Record, London, Ont.

BUSINESS CHANCES

DON'T PAY COMMISSIONS. WR.TE FOR our plan of selling property, any kind, anywhere, without paying commissions. Co-operative Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn. 2020-5.

ALL STEEL FIRE PROOF **VESTRY CABINET, \$20**

To hold your Censers, Charcoal, etc. MISSION SUPPLIES BEST ON THE MARKET J. J. M. LANDY

405 YONGE ST. TORONTO MEMORIAL ASS WINDOWS GLASS ENGLISH ENG

AMERICAN HOUSE LAKE MUSKOKA



Wash Without Rubbing. Let "1900" Do Your Tubbing

Address me personally-T. B. MORRIS

National Thrift and Production in the Poultry Yard

THE National Service Board of Canada is straining every effort towards greater productions of food for Canada and her Allies. It is your patriotic and profitable duty to help produce more than you ever did before especially eggs and poultry.



INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER

The annual decrease in the number of eggs laid by hens in Canada that can be blamed solely on lice is enormous. Lice play havoc with your poultry and with horses, hogs and cattle. They destroy little chicks, prevent hens from laying, carry disease and ruin the flock.

Dealers everywhere sell International Louse Killer, a very fine white powder that will stay in the feathers and is sure death to lice. Sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us including 15c. extra postage per package.

International Stock Food Company, TORONTO, CANADA Limited



The Highest Prices Ever Paid for Wool Are Now Being Paid By Us

Mr. Farmer, you can get more money for your wool by sending it direct to us. In all probability it will come to us anyway at some time, no matter to whom you sell it.

you sell it.

For over thirty years we have been one of the largest buyers of Wool in Canada. We could not continue in business for this length of time if we had not treated our customers fairly and pay top prices. We send your money the same day as Wool is received, only deducting freight or express charges. We are now paying for Wool as follows:

Unwashed Fleece—fine...62c. to 61c. per lb. Unwashed Fleece—coarse, 61c. to 60c. per lb. Washed Fleece—fine... 77c. to 74c. per lb. Washed Fleece—coarse, 74c. to 71c. per lb. John Hallam Toronto Ship to-day or write us telling how much Wool you have, if washed or unwashed, and breed of sheep clipped from. We will then quote you a straight price and send you shipping tags with full instructions.

ALTAR SUPPLIES W. E. BLAKE & SON, LTD.

123 CHURCH ST. TORONTO

STANDARD LIBRARY

JUVENILES

35c. Each Postpaid 50 Copies, \$15.00 100

As True as Gold. Mary E. Mannix. A Summer at Woodville. Anna T. Sadlier An Every-Day Girl. Mary C. Crowley. An Heir of Dreams. S. M. O'Malley. A Hostage of War. Mary G. Bonesteel.

An Adventure With the Apacheo. Gabrie Ferry. A Book about Real Live American Boys. By L. W. Reilly.

A Pilgrim From Ireland. Rev. M. Carnot Translated by M. E. Mannix. ob O'Link. Mary T. Waggaman. Bunt and Bill. Clara Mulholland. By Branscome River. Marion A. Taggart, Bistouri. A. Melandri.

Blessed are the Merciful. A Tale of the Negro Uprising in Haiti. By Rev. Joseph Spillman. S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray. S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray.

Blue Lady's Knight, The. By Mary F. Nixon.
Chiquitan Festival of Corpus Christi Day. A
Tale of the Old Missions of South America.
By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J. Translated
from the German by Mary Richards Gray.
Crosses and Crowns, by Rev. Joseph Spillman.
S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray.
Children of Mary. A Tale of the Caucasus. By
Rev. Joseph Spillmann, S. J.
Cupa Revisited, Mary E. Mannix.
Daddy Dan. Mary T. Waggaman
Dimpling's Success. Clars Mulholland.

Dimpling's Success. Clara Mulholland.
For the White Rose. Katharine Tynan Hinkson-Fred's Little Daughter Sara Trainer Smith Quest of Adventure. Mary E. Mannix

n The Turkish Camp and other Stories. By Konrad Kuemmel. From the German, by Mary Richards Gray. Jack-O'Lantern. Mary T. Waggaman ack. Religious of the Society of the Holy Child Laughter and Tears, by Marion J. Brunowe, 1t should be added to all our libraries for the Little Lady of the Hall. Nora Ryeman.

Little Missy. Mary T. Waggaman Love Your Enemies. A Tale of the Maori Insurrections in New Zealand. By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J. Maron. The Christian Youth of the Lebanon. By ary Tracy's Fortune. Anna T. Sadlier.

Miralda. Mary Johnston Nan Nobody Mary T. Waggaman. Old Charlmont's Seed-Bed. Sara Trainer Smith-Pauline Archer. Anna T. Sadlier, Pancho and Panchita. Mary E. Mannix.

Prince Arumugam, the Steadfast Indian Convert. By A. vB. A beautiful little story describing the obstacles which a Brahman Prince was forced to surmount in order to become a Christian. Recruit Tommy Collins. Mary G. Bonesteel. Seven Little Marshalls. Mary F. Nixon-Roulet. The Bell Foundry. Otto von Schacking. The Berkleys. Emma Howard Wight.

The Blissylvania Post Office. Marion A. Taggari The Cabin Boys. A Story for the Young. By Rev. Joseph Spillmann. S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray. The Children of Cupa. Mary E. Mannix. The Dollar Hunt. From the French by E. G

The Great Captain. Katharine Tynan Hinkson The Golden Lily. Katharine Tynan Hinkson.
The Haldeman Children. Mary E. Mannix.
The Little Apostle on Crutches. Henrietie E. Delamare.

The Little Girl From Back East. Isabel J The Mad Knight. From the German of O. v. The Madcap Set at St. Anne's. Marion J.

The Mysterious Doorway. Anna T. Sadlier. The Peril of Dionysio. Mary E. Mannix. The Queen's Page. Katharine Tynan Hinkson The Queen's Nephew, By Rev. Joseph Spillmann, S. J. "This good little work, an historical narration from the early Japanese missions, is another contribution to juvenile literature that deserves a welcome. We hope it will be read by many of our boys and girls."

The Sea-Gulls' Rock, J. Sandeau,

The Shipwreck. A story for the Young. By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S. J. Translated from the German by Mary Richards Gray.

The Trip to Nicaragua. A Tale of the Days of the Conquistadores. By Rev. Joseph Spillmann, S. J. Translated by Mary Richards Gray. The Ups and Downs of Marjorie, Mary T

The Violin Maker. Adapted by Sara Trainer The Young Color Guard, Mary G. Bonesteel Paggart om's Luck-Pot. Mary T. Waggaman. oralladdy, Julia C. Walsh Two Little Girls. Lillian Mack

two Little Girls. Lillian Mack.

Three Indian Tales. Namameha and Watomilks.
by Alex. Baumgartner, S. J. Tahko, the
Young Indian Missionary. By A.v B. Father
Rene's Last Journey, by Anton Hounder, S. J.
Translated by Miss Helena Long.

What the Fight Was About and Other Stories.

Wrecked and Saved. A story for boys by Mrs
Parsons.

4c c. Each Postpaid 50 Copies, \$18.00 100 " 35.00

The Captain of the Club Valentine William The Countess of Glosswood. Translated.
Drops of Honey, Rev. A. M. Grussi.
Father de Lisle. Cecilia M. Caddell. The Fesst of Flowers and Other Stories. Selected The Lamp of the Sanctuary and Other Stories. Cardinal Wiseman. The Little Lace - Maker and Other Stories. Mis

Lost Genoveffa. Cecilia M. Caddell. The Little Follower of Jesus. Rev. A. M. Gruss. The Miser's Daughter. Cecilia M. Caddell. Nanette's Marriage. Aimee Mazergue. Never Forgotten, Cecilia M Caddel Oramaka, An Indian Story. Translated.

Our Dumb Pets, Tales of Birds and Animals, Selected, The Orphan of Moscow. Mrs. James Sadlier.
The Prairie Boy. Rev. John Talbot Smith.
The Pearl in Dark Waters. Cecilia M. Caddell. The Queen's Confession. Raoul de Navery. Rosario. Translated by Sister of Mer Sophie's Troubles. Countess de Segur

Stories for Catholic Children, Rev. A. M. Grussi, Tales of Adventure. Selected. The Two Cottages. Lady Georgiana Fullerton. The Two Stowaways. Mary G. Bonesteel. Uriel. Sister M. Raphael. Virtues and Defects of a Young Girl at Home and at School. Ella M. McMahon.

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA