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Sisto (detail square), he Sick Child, nto Jerusalem, g by the Sea.

Padua. a Sisto (detail oval). eave of His Mother. Fishermen. the Sherherds.

n Sisto. (detail from Gethsemane)

ng Mary. Boys, t. akening. digna.

Child. Fishermen into Jerusalem ng by the Sea an Sisto

(Gethsemane) an Sisto Shepherd z the Sick Child Leave of his Mother

RDER BY NUMBER. AS COFFEY Office, London, Canada

HE CLERGY

THE TLES AND OSPELS

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rged Edition Large Print l in Leather



"Christlanus miht nomea est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."---(Christlan is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)--St. Pacian, 4th Century,

VOLUME XXV.

The Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1903.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

give their children the benefits of Cath-

olic education. The Catholic school is

the only school for Catholic children.

We have, it will be remembered, anim-

adverted on this subject before, and

our readers knew the reason set forth

in defence of our position. And, more,

we have given the opinions of educators

who, compelled by facts to acknowl-

edge that the godless school bodes de-

struction to family and to society, de-

clare now that the Catholic system of

education must be recognized and up-

We have reason to know that our

revered Bishop gives his untiring

solicitude to the cause of education.

This is, indeed, the chief aim of his

life. He desires to see his diocese

studded with institutions which will be

well-springs of Catholic loyalty and

enlightened patriotism. His hope is to

be able to see his cathedral thronged

with men and women who know, and

live, their religion, and to be greeted

on his visits to the various parts of the

diocese by Catholics who are models of domestic and civic virtue. There is

no educational movement upon which

he does not bestow a whole-souled sup-

port. He is the counsellor and best

friend of our College Presidents-and

God knows they need it ! There is not

a more soul-trying task than that of

piloting an educational institution. Outsiders have little knowledge of

what it means, for the men who do

things talk little. But to work undis-

mayed by prejudices and by the cheap

criticism of the ignorant-to toil year

in and out for a wage that would be

scorned by a day-laborer-to devote

every energy to the fashioning of

Christian manhood-all this, and more,

is eloquent testimony to the zeal and

courage of our educators. And con-

fronted with the indifference and

apathy of those of the fold, and with

the always present pecuniary worries,

they are sustained and encouraged by

the Prelate who guides the diocese of

London. For he sees that unless we

have a generation wedded to Catholic

ideals and nourished by Catholic doc-

trine the influence of the Church must

diminish, and its adherents be at the

beck of every passing error. This has

happened before during the centuries,

We may console ourselves with the

recounting of our past triumphs, but

and can happen again.

held by all right-thinking citizens.

We earnestly exhort our readers to

truth.

Church.

of learning.

are more or less prominent in the com-

munity. They may talk about their

devotion, but the devotion that lacks

filial reverence for and unquestioning

obedience to superiors is not worthy

the name. This loyalty has been ever

characteristic of the true Catholic,

whereas the liberal Catholic who has

his own ideas of the business of the

sanctuary and whose heart is possessed

by the devils of pride and obstinacy

has ever troubled the peace of the

We know that some of those people

unmerciful, without kindness, traitors,

stubborn, puffed up and lovers of pleas-

WORK FOR ETERNITY.

Education, in fine, is one of the

greatest works of the Church of God.

Her educators are her artists. To

them is given the task of bringing out

ure more than of God."

have very beautiful ideas on this sub-

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903

turies and has shown itself capable of

neeting every emergency and of satisfying every want and aspiration of the oul. These are no idle words. History that is history, that does not need to be fumigated, bears witness to their But to be brief-the refusal to abide by the word of the Bishop denotes a very unCatholic frame of mind, and is, moreover, the fruitful mother of scanposition: dal, especially in the case of those who

John Baptist, by the grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth. To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and the faithful of the Diocese, Saluta-tion and Blessing in the Lord. Dearly Beloved Brethren and Chil-dren in Jesus Christ.—In the official letter received this day, by which the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda an-neurose to us the election of Cardinal nounces to us the election of Cardinal Joseph Sarto Patriarch of Venice as Bishop of Rome and pastor of the Uni-Bisnop of nome and pastor of the Onl' versal Church, ruling under the name of Pius X., his Eminence instructs us to order all priests of the diocese to re-cite in the Mass for three days the prayer of *thanksgiving*, and to exhort all the faithful to pray publicly to God

in gratitude for this singular blessing in gratitude for this singular blessing bestowed on the Church. With reverent obedience to these instructions, we hereby order that in all Masses said or sung on Sunday, all the faithful to pray publicity to God in gratitude for this singular blessing bestowed on the Church. With reverent obedience to these instructions, we hereby order that in all Masses said or sung on Sunday, days the prayer pro multicrum actions days, the prayer pro gratiarum actione shall be added prore gravi. We further standing up for our educational rights shall be added prore grave. We further desire that, wherever it is possible, the Most Holy Sacrament may be exposed in every Church, public oratory and community Chapel on Sunday next, from the last Mass until the closing Recollicity at the availant sarvice and the necessity of providing proper instruction for the young, and all the while his own children were in Protestant schools-and this in a city from the last Mass until the closing Benediction at the evening service; and during such exposition the Litany of the Saints shall be said or sung, in Latin or in English, to implore the Divine Mercy to grant health, strength and courage to our most Holy Lord. which can boast of many Catholic halls But we want no honied words, but earnest support. We ask it because they who refuse it imperil their own souls and their chlidren's. We ask it Pius the Tenth, to bear the heavy bur-Plus the Tenth, to bear the heavy bur-den of the Pontificate; and, finally that the Te Deum shall be sung to thank God for the grace given to the Cardi-nals in conclave to choose, so wisely, a because the progress of the Church depends upon the care we bestow upon the youth. If we allow ourselves to be duped ost worthy successor of St. Peter the by the world, and to be persuaded by

every passing rumour into believing that first Vicar of Jesus Christ. our institutions are inferior to all others, we are bound to have "men lovers of themselves, covetous, haughty, proud, blasphemous, disobedient to parents, ungrateful, wicked, without affection, without peace, slanderers, incontinent, unmerciful, without kindness traiters

while the slow arrival of a fetter brings us, to-day only, the official announcement of the election of our most Holy Father, the journals of to-day are full of the telegraphed accounts of the decision of the decounts day are full of the telegraphed accounts of the final ceremony of his coronation yesterday. It is only three weeks to-day since Pope Leo XIII. gave up his charge of the Universal Church ; and already his successor is in full com-mand, seated on the throne of the Apostolic See, the tiara on his head, and all listening to his authoritative voice. Thus has Jesus Christ the Head of the Church provided for the governin the souls of men the image of God. Thus has best of the govern-of the Church provided for the govern-ment of the Church militant on earth.

They talk of manliness, and courage Already, by a Catholic instinct, has love and reverence for the person of Pope Pius X, sprung up in our hearts ; and loftiest purpose - on which much stress is laid by non-Catholic instituand we have read with pleasure and joy, even in the non-Catholic newsunless they stimulate us to emulate tions-but they can show why these them, they who come after us will stand appalled at the founts of our negli-gence. To our mind there is no excuse for Catholics who consign their children to Catholics who consign their children to them, they who come after us will stand things should be and how they can be Catholics who consign their children to institutions not under Catholic aus-pices. They say, we know, that no pices the poet in the teachers is the poet in the teachers is the poet in the teachers is the poet He is indeed the vicar of yesus chines, and it is for the Head to supply to His

men in the things that appertain to

God that he may offer up gifts and sacrifices for sins : who can have com-

passion on them that are ignorant and

that err: because he himself also is

compassed with infirmity : and there-

fore he ought, as for the people, so also for himself to offer for sins." (Hebrews,

v., 1-3.)

This is the reason why every Catholic

THEBISHOPOFPORTSMOUTHONPOPE PIUS X.We have much pleasure in publishing
the following pastoral letter of His
Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Cahill relative
faithful throughout the world of pray-
ing for the Supreme Pontiff that
Almighty God may give him grace to
fulfil the arduous duties of his high
position:priest, Jesus Christ, if he had not first
surrounded himself with the strength of
the prayer of those whose servant he
strength to pray for the
have you been taught to pray for the
fieldshow and the bas such
need of your prayers, how much more
has the Bishop of the diocese. He has
has the Solicitude of all the Churches of
that distriet ; and it is literally true
that hardly a day passes without some
the shigh position:selves learned men who believed in it
selves as well as in the writings of
the catholic in
the prayer of those whose servant he
surrounded himself with the strength of
the prayer, of those whose servant he
is. Thus from your earliest childhood
have you been taught to pray for the
have you been taught to pray for the
have you peen taught to pray for the
have you peen taught to pray for the
have you peen serve and idolatry for in
the solicitude of all the Churches of
that distriet ; and it is literally true
that hardly a day passes without some
that fight Priest, demands suffering
the no hound to have employed words
it that could not be misunderstood ; that Great High Priest, demands suffering from all his lieutenants. Thus Great High Priest, demands suffering from all his lieutenants. Thus we arrive at the Sovereign Pontiff. When the crowds shout their applause, and every knee is bent to receive his blessings, and the great men of the earth bow reverently before him, his thoughts are not of vainglorious satis-faction, of pride, of pomp and power, they are of his own unworthiness to re-ceive that homage which is given in the the sixteenth century Protestant doe-his trine, if the Catholic interpretation is they are of his own unworthiness to re-ceive that homage which is given in honor of that Head of the Church whose Vicar he is; they are of the nations which have lapsed from faith and allegi-ance, of those who reject Christ as their Lord, of the sin and the ignorance which extinguish the love of God in mon's hearts. These are moments when which extinguish the love of God in men's hearts. These are moments when he feels how weak he is to fight the battle of his Master; and that even when he lifts his hands in prayer they become heavy, like those of Moses, and he must have area and Hur-the aid he must have Aaron and Hur-the aid the faithful-to stay his hands on both sides. Yet, it is this very human weakness which makes him dear to us. Pontiff strong, needing no support, A Fonth strong, needing to every emotion, selfr-eliant, superior to every emotion, on a height above us might command onr reverence. But, if we are to love him, we must know that he seeks our sympathy, and looks to us for ald. Pray then for him every day of your lives then for him every day of your lives, that he may not be overwhelmed with the burden of the Pontificate ; join your prayers to his that the master-work of his life,—the drawing of men's early to feel work of his hie,—the drawing of men's souls to God—may progress daily, and above all let your prayers come from the heart. Be assured that the more fervently you pray for the Sovereign Pontifi, the more certainly will you give pleasure the divine Head of the fervently you pray for the Sovereigh Pontiff, the more certainly will you give pleasure to the divine Head of the Church Who will abundantly bless you as the reward of your devotion to His Vicar on earth. May the blessing of God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost descend upon you and remain with you abuve A men. always. Amen.

Dated at Portsmouth this feast of St. Laurence, the Tenth day of Aug-ust, one thousand nine hundred and three, and ordered to be read in all

Churches and public oratories of the Diocese on Sunday the sixteenth day

of August. Bos JJOHN BAPTIST CAHILL, Bishop of Portsmouth.

THE REAL PRESENCE.

SECOND SERMON OF FATHEF M'DERMOTT' COURSE ON THE BLESSED EUCHARIST. Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Timer. 11

Following is the full text of the ser-Following is the full text of the ser-monp reached on a recent Sunday even-ing at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, by Very Rev. D. I. McDermott, it being by Very Rev. D. I. McDermott, it being the second discourse of his series on "The Real Presence," The force and directness of the preacher's arguments are bound to produce an effect upon every one that may be be induced to follow them and even zeolone Catholic

have their eyes fixed on the world be yond the grave. When we have such men there will be every day of the year non-Catholic missions that will yield abundant fruit. And it is for the Head to supply to His com and guidance which is necessary for the discharge of his duty. We know that the Spirit of Truth will inspire and this autor in the discharge of the the second state of the head of

BISHOP OF PORTSMOUTH priest, Jesus Christ, if he had not first selves learned men who believed in it While language of itself cannot bear stronger testimony in favor of a doc-trine than the words of institution bear in favor of the Regl Presence, never-theless there is a great difference from a polemical point of view, between them and the words of promise, both have not the same extrinsic value; for a more conclusive argument can be for-mulgated on the words of promise than on the words of institution. on the words of institution.

The reason of the difference is this: When Christ said : "This is My body," the Apostles unhesitatingly accepted these words; for they had been by a that could not be misunderstood ; that these words; for they had been by a previous experience, as we shall see, prepred to believe them unquestion-ingly. When, however, Christ said : "The bread which I shall give is My could leave no doubt as to the true na-ture of the Eucharist; that, therefore, "The bread which I shall give is My flesh for the life of the world," when He said this, St. John tells us that all who heard Him were troubled at His saying, not only the Jews, not only the disciples, but also the chosen twelve were troubled at this doctrine. The Jews discuted about it moreover trine, if the Cathone interpretation is not true, by plainly saying at the Last Supper: "This is the figure of My body. This is the figure of My blood," which He not only could but would have done if the rite He was about to bestimut in generation of this death would Jews disputed about it, marmured against it; they called the doctrine ininstitute in commemoration of His death credible, the promise impossible; while the Apostles themselves were perplexed about it, dumfounded at it. memorials of His body and blood. We saw, to use the language of a Pro-testant theologian, that while all the Reformers agreed in rejecting the doc-trine of transubstantiation, they unfor-

It seems, indeed, paradoxical to say that words which were instantly chal-lenged, doubted, denied; which caused tunately differed among themselves as to what they would substitute for it. We saw that while the errors against the Real Presence were traceable to men, t. e doctrine itself could be traced to Jesus Christ. With Bossuet, then we say that we cannot be blauned for under lenged, doubted, denied; which caused many to murmur against Him, to reject His doctrine which destroyed faith in His power, and caused men to abandon Himself, should be considered ground-Himself, should be considered ground-work for a stronger argument than words which were unquestioningly accepted. This would indeed be strange if the op-position had refuted Christ's teaching, silenced Himself. If, however, the doubts and denials elicited from Christ a renativion, a realignation which sense, in which they have been another than they have been as a stood since the Last Supper, any more than travelers to a city can be blamed for keeping on the highroad to it; that those only have need to explain their conduct who have abandened the obvious works were been as a start the been works were been as a start the b a repetition, a reallimation which proved that Christ insisted that His doctrine was true in spite of the opposi-tion it provoked; if it elicited from others a confession of Christ's divinity conduct who have abalanced the obvi-ous sense in which these words were always understood, in order to follow fantastic figurative meanings, just as travelers have need to explain how they hope to reach the city by following by which guaranteed the truth of His doc-trine, the fulfilment of His promise, the opposition would thus become the oc-casion of proving that Christ beyond any doubt taught the doetrine because hope to reach the city by following by-paths which lead in directions diverging He maintained it in the face of opposi-tion, and suffered the greatest loss because He would not discard it.

OPPOSITION TO A DOCTRINE FIXES ITS MEANING.

MEANING. It is often said that no worse fate can befall a doctrine than to be let severely alone. To ignore a doctrine permits men to overlook its importance, to lose interest in it, to forget it, whereas the agitation of a question fixes attention upon it, deties its meaning, elicits argu-ments to prove it, shows its importance, and thus serves to make the doctrine recoil upon and crush those who doubted recoil upon and crush those who doubted recoil upon and crash those who doubted or denied it. As an illustration of the truth of this assertion, let us take Henry the Eighth's petition for a divorce from his wife, Catherine of

Arragon. For fifteen hundred years the Catholie Church had taught the indissolubility Church had taught the indissolubility of the marriage tie, the unlawfulness of divorce. During all those centuries no one of influence had seriously ques-tioned this doctrine, and no occasion had arisen to test severely the Church's idelity in maintaining it. If this un-questioning submission had continued, the Church might have had gone on not only for fifteen hundred years more, but only for fifteen hundred years more, but only for fifteen hundred years more, but for fifteen thousand years teaching her doctrine without fixing the attention of the civilized world upon it, without even all of her own children knowing of reader will experience a desire to bring them to the attention of non-Catholics. especially those who are known to be seeking the truth, but are deterred by honest doubts with regard to the doe trine of the Real Presence: "I am the bread of life." "Your fathers did eat manna in the desert. and are dead. "This is the bread which cometh down from heaven; that if any man eat of it, he may not die. "I am the living bread which came

paths which lead in directions diverging from the highroad. We can say, with Bishop England, if the Catholic interpretation is not the true one, that our Lord was most care-less in the selection of His words; if when He said: "This is my body;" if when He said: "This is My blood." He meant: "This is not My blood." We can say that it is putting an absurdity in His mouth to make Him say, virtu-

He would have been bound to

contained only bread and wine as th

tunately differed among themselves as

say that we cannot be blamed for under-

standing Christ's words in their literal

sense, in which they have been under-

meant: This is noting an absurdity in His mouth to make Him say, virtu-ally: "This is my body, but My body is bread. This is My blood, but My blood is wine." We can say that the absurdity becomes all the more glaring in making our Lord say: "This is My body, but My body is the bread which shall be crucified for you," instead of saying as He did: "This is My blood, but My blood is wine which should be poured out in remission of sins, instead of saying, as He did: "This is My blood which shall be shed in remission of sins." It would be the greatest of of sins." It would be the greatest of absurdities for our Lord to have indenabsurdities for our Lord to have inden-tified the elements of the Eucharist with His body and blood, if the elements were entirely different substances from His body and blood; if they were only

Finally, if the Catholic interpretation of the words of institution is not the true one, then the Old Law types of the Eucharist have never been ful-filled as they ought to be in the "better things" of the New Law. As the subful-

This being the case, it would neces-surily tollow that the Eucharist must be, as it is according to Catholic doetrine, infinitely superior to its types in the Old Law, but if the Protestant interpretation is the true one; if the Eucharist is only bread and wine, then it is greatly inferior to its types, the

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pices. They say, we know, that no men who care for their fellows and who harm will result because the teachers have their eyes fixed on the world berefrain from any comment on religion. with common-sense assert that a boy year non-Catholic missions that will

breathing in an atmosphere of indifference, and hearing continually the maxims of the world, will not be enfeebled, not only spiritually but mentally. For our part we would rather see a Catholic pupil sitting under a professor who is, and has no hesitation in declaring it, an enemy of the Church, than under the gentlemen who look complacently upon all creeds. And it should not be forgotten that with some of these wideguaged teachers indifference to religion is merely a matter of business. It is concocted to have a soporific influence upon the Catholic conscience, and upon some of us, it must be confessed,

it has the desired effect. It is astounding the conduct of many on this matter of education. They

have the word of their spiritual chiefs, who have to answer for the souls of their flock, that education apart from religion is condemned by the Holy See, and yet they refuse to be guided by them.

CATHOLIC LOYALTY.

They prefer their own judgment to that of the Church. And this is simply idiotic from many points. It would be an impossibility for them to furnish us with a convincing justification of their attitude. It is founded on hearsays, on the announcement of non-Catholic institutions, on suspicions that our colleges cannot equip their children for success in this life. How glibly they rattle this off, these hickory Catholics who will not believe their prelates. But prejudice must have a strange fascination over some people the conditions become genera mark the real decay of society." when it can induce them to forsake the system that has stood the test of cen-

MORALITY WITHOUT RELIGION.

with authority which is infallible; that the deposit of faith is safe in his cus-tody; that the keys of the kingdom of Just now in some of the daily newspapers there are effusions about morality without religion. These sentimentalities come with deadly regularity at the beginning of every scholastic year. Having paid our respects to them in previous issues, we merely quote what the this is certain, and is guaranteed to be, so that no doubt or hesitation is pos-sible. Why then do we pray? Be-cause he is a high priest taken from among men, "For every high priest taken from among men, is ordained for late Pope has to say of morality without religion. We ask our readers to read and to remember the quotation because it furnishes an antidote to the paganism which some of our original, up-to-date Christian editors indulge in.

Pope Leo said : "This system of practical atheism must necessarily cause, as in point of fact it does, a profound disorder in the domain of morals for, as the greatest philosophers of antiquity declared, religon is the chief foundation of justice and virtue. When the bonds are broken which unite men to God, Who is the Sovereign Legislator and Universal Judge, a mere Legislator and Universal studge, a here phanton of morality remains; a morality which is purely eivic and, as it is termed, independent, which, abstracting from the Eternal Mind and laws of God, descends inevitably till it reaches the ulti-

his flock, or to think that he has no need of their prayers. On the con-traty, when he administers a sacra-ment, and thus lifts you perhaps from sin to grace, he asks your prayers for himself; for the very sanctity of the Sacrament he administers tells him of his own need of holiness, and of the perils which surround every step, and scends inevitably till it reaches the inti-mate conclusion of making man a law which himself. Incapable, in consequence, of rising on the wings of Christian hope to the goods of the world beyond, hope to the goods of the world beyond, man will seek a material satisfaction in the comforts and enjoyments of life. There will be excited in him a thirst for perils which surround every step, and perils which surround every step, and make him who guides others take heed lest he fall. Every true pastor, who tries to know himself, will tell you that, if by the mercy of God he has repleasure, a desire of riches and an eager quest of rapid and unlimited wealth, be enkindled in him every ambition and be enkindled in him every ambition and a feverish and frenzied desire to gratify them even in defiance of the law, and he will be swayed by a contempt for right and for public authority, as well as by the licentiousness of life which, when the conditions become general, will mark the real decay of society." mained faithful in the Grace of God, he attributes his safety to the unceasing the Grace of the unceasing the Most Holy God as the represen-tative minister of that all Holy, High

control his official utterances; that from the Chair of Peter he will teach "I am the living br "I am the living bread which came

down from heaven. "If any man eat of this bread he shall live for ever; and the bread which I shall give is My flesh for the

tody; that the keys of the kingdom of heaven are in his hands; that whatso-ever he shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever he shall loose on earth shall be loosed also in heaven; that Christ Jesus our Lord will guide us and direct us through him as a mouthpiece. All this is certain, and is guaranteed to us, so that no doubt or hesitation is posblood you cannot have life in you.' "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood, hath everlasting life, and I will raise him up at the last day. "For my flesh is meat indeed and My blood is disk is deed

blood is drink indeed. "He that eateth My flesh and drink-eth My blood abideth in Me and I in

him. * * * * said: 'This is a hard saying, and who

can hear it?' * * * * "And after this many of His dis-"And after this many of His dis-ciples went back, and walked no more with Him." (John vi., 48-57, 61, 67.) Last Sunday evening the sermon on "The Real Presence" was devoted prin-cipally to the consideration of the words by which Christ instituted the Sacrament of the Euchariet. We saw

This is the reason why every Catholic is exhorted to pray for his pastor. Each priest is indeed the form or model of his flock; but no priest is so foolish as to deem himself above his flock, or to think that he has no need of their mayors. On the con-Sacrament of the Eucharist. We saw Sacrament of the Eucharist. We saw that our Lord at the Last Supper made use of language which clearly and forci-bly states the doctrine of the Real Presence; that this doctrine cannot be Presence; that this doctrine cannot be correctly stated in any other language; that the words: "This is My body. This is My blood" so fully describe the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist that they leave nothing more to be said of it; that these words, in fact, cannot be

applied to any other doctrine. We saw, too, the historic fact that all

paschal lamb and the manna. Having said this much on the words of institution in addition to what was said last Sunday, we shall dismiss them in order to take we the moved of enemies in order to take up the words of promise for discussion to-night.

THE WORDS OF PROMISE.

We may be expected to explain why the words of promise, which were spoken before the words of institution, are treated after them, to explain why we have inverted the natural order in preaching on these texts, for we must be supposed to have a motive for doing this. Advocates in pleading a cause "Many of His disciples hearing it said: 'This is a hard saying, and who can hear it?' * * * * "And after this many of His dis-"And after this many of His disthe artillery to follow and support the infantry in attacking the enemy. It may be inferred that since the sermon on the words of promise follows the one preached last Sunday on the words one preached last Senday on the words of institution that we feel that the words of promise offer stronger evi-dence in favor of the Real Presence than the words of institution. This dence in favor of the Real Presence than the words of institution. This not unnatural inquiry ought to be answered. As both are the words of Jesus Christ. Infinite Wisdom, as they Jesus Christ. Infinite wisdom, as they were both spoken by Him to teach the truth about the Eucharist, they both must have the same intrinsic value, they both must be equally effective in attribute the chiest Christ and in view attaining the object Christ had in view attaining the object christ had in view, the words: "This is My body" must offer just as strong and certain evi-dence of the Catholic doctrine as the

destinies of millions of Catholics were in his hands; he deserved well of the Church; he had received the title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope Defender of the rath from and Pope ; he did not ask the Church to stultify herself by granting a divorce, but only to declare that the ceremony with Catherine had never been a valid mar-Catherine had never been a valid mar-riage; he had plausible reasons to advance against the validity of his marriage with Catherine, professors of theology endorsed the reasons assound, courtier Bishops favored the granting of his petition to marry Anne, his sub-jects supported it. The granting of the petition would secure a continuance of Henry's favor, would keep England united to the Church and secure its inunited to the Church and secure united to the Church and secure its in-habitants the free enjoyment of their religion. On the other hand, the denial of the petition would offend Henry. arouse his wrath, separate England from the Church, drive millions into schism, into heresy without being com-pensated by even so much as the pre-vention of Henry's union with Anne. Henc, then, were grave reasons in

vention of Henry's union with Anne. Here, then, were grave reasons in plenty for complying with Henry's wish and nothing but the time-observed doctrine of the Church and a wrong to one woman in the way. In so debated, if not doubtful, a case it was easy to maintain the anexamend consistency one woman in the way. In so debated, if not doubtful, a case it was easy to maintain the appearance of consistency, to find a plausible pretext for granting the petition, if a Pope could only be so accommodating to royalty as some of the Reformers proved afterwards to be.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Patriarch of Venice.

Mgr. Cavallari was consecrated in Rome on August 23 as Titular Bishop of Philadelphia, Asia Minor. The Pope has appointed him Pro Vicar of Venice. Plus X still keeps for himself the Patri-archate, thus avoiding a revival of the question whether the Italian Govern-ment has the right to choose the Patri-arch of Venice. which is claimed when arch of Venice, which is claimed when Cardinal Sarto was appointed to that post.

PALMS

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ANNA HANSON DORSEY,

AUTHOR OF "COAINA," "FLEMMINGS," " TANGLED PATHS," "M. BROOKE," ETC., ETC., ETC. " MAY

CHAPTER XII.

THE CAMPAGNA AND ITS GHOSTS -PAGAN CHIVALRY AND PAGAN FANATICISM.

The dawn crept sleepily up the Sabine mountains, on whose snow-ca peaks the last pale stars looked d The picturesque outlines of the Alban with their richly wooded slopes and treasures of unsurpassed beauty, were still blurred and darkened by the lingering shadows of night. The lingering shadows of night. The mass-ive arches of the great aqueducts, stretching along the Agro Romano, added to the solemnity of the scene wherever the grandeur of their prowherever the grandeur of their pro-portions, which projected still deeper shadows into the dimness beyond, could be discerned. The hooting of an owl from an old ivy-covered tomb accented the silence; the wind swept with a low, plaintive sound through the feathery grasses, and echoed like a sigh through the pines, which reared their golden s near by.

same purpose?

in these subterranean

ecret retreats, had been known to the

Christian priesthood, and transmitted-

though hundreds of

own eyes;

supreme but misdirected heroism,

arrowing spectacles were over.

the

thousands

And had not even Emperors

that

Everything looked ghostly, indefin cealed themselves from t vengeance of insurrections? able, shadowy; and when an armor-clad man, mounted on a powerful horse, emerged out of the near misty gloom, as if out of the air, they seemed the most unreal of all. The brute's hoofs made no sound on the soft, grass-grown earth; and his rider, motionless and silent, was content to let him choose his own gait until, having reached one of the great arches of the Anio Novus, of the two aqueducts referred to-the Claudian and the Anio Novus-the latter was by far the grandest, some of its arches reaching a height of a hun-dred and twenty feet, while its length, from the walls of Rome to the bosom of the mountain whose springs supplied it, was sixty miles,) he drew rein. The halt was needed by both, the journey from which they were returning having been long and rugged.

The rider was Nemesius, on his way back from an old fortress that command ed an important pass in the Sabine range, and which was garrisoned by two companies of his own veterans. News had been brought to him of a threatened mutiny, and, after reporting to the Emperor, he had at once mounted, and proceeded with reinforcements to the cene. The sight of the old commander, under whom the soldiers had won laurels in Gaul, aroused their spirit of military obedience, which in-action, and the long absence of their leader, had relaxed. The sight of his Mashing eyes, his ringing words which recalled the victories of the past, excited their enthusiasm and re-awakened their loyalty. However, two of the ringleaders, a Gorman and a Briton, ringleader remained for a time obstinately sullen and defiant ; but the stern military law of that day, which required swift exe cution, removed the last obstacle to the restoration of discipline; and the com mander, well satisfied with the result, after distributing his reinforcement ng the recently disaffected garrison felt at liberty to depart. He accepted an escort as far as the Campagna, then dismissed it, and proceeded alone.

For some time past, the never too friendly relations between Rome and Persia were becoming more strained ; there existed between the two nations a spirit of smouldering defiance, which at any moment was likely to break out in open hostilities. Conscious of this, and not averse to the issue, Valerian prepared for it by a vigorous reorgani-zation of his armies, a strengthening of the Roman defences far and near ; and, to propitiate the gods, he issued more and unmerciful edicts agains the Christions than any that had yet emanated from his malign soul.

This is how it happened that Neme

wept down the wooded slopes, dispersone or two pozzuolana pits, an ancient ing the last purple shadows, burnish one or two pozzionana provident tomb, travertine quarry, and the ruined tomb, all overgrown with brambles, hanging and interlacing vines. That ing the trees with gold, steeping the whole Campagna-its farm-lands, its vetches, and interlacing vines. That was all. A cow lay among the lush grass, lazily chewing her cud, and villages, its pastures of billowy green, its stately villas, its fields of grain ripening for the harvest, its countless herds, the noble acqueducts, the groves for the harvest, its countly turned her great, sleepy eyes with supreme indifference upon Nemesius; a white goat, perched on a fragrant of with of orange and olive—in a great tide of golden light, which, swiftly spreading, fixed his slanting, ambe cast the benison of its glory across to the blue dancing waters of the sea. eyes on his, and with twitching nostrils eemed to ask the object of his intru-

Between the far-stretching purple shadows cast by the aqueducts, as the light streamed through their lofty A moment's reflection, however, eemed to explain the mysterious occurr arches, scarlet poppies, yellow cistus, and pink-frilled daisies, made oases of rich and varied hues. The wild flowerseeme to explain the mysterious because ence. Nemesius felt assured that those he had seen were Christians, going into the catacombs to assist at the secret functions of their banned and outlawed faith. Did not the quarries of tufa and average and the more and average average. ing vines that clambered up the ancient ruins that were to be seen here and there, the flaunting gorses and travertine, and the pozzuolana caves, which had been worked from the remot which had found a home for wall-flowers themselves high up between the traver-tine blocks of the acqueducts, over est times to supply Rome and the neigh boring cities with building material, give whose mighty arches ivies were already access to the ancient sand-pits, with which the whole extent of the Agro weaving their emerald net-work, brightened and glistened and smiled in Romano had been pierced for the same purpose? Was it not known the light just risen out of darkness while above all the blue air was musiit not known cal with the fluting of larks, and the softer warble of thrushes. All the wide, beautiful spaces over rinths, criminals, assassins, robbers and political offenders, had in fortimes found refuge from aveng

the Agro Romano, as far the eye could reach, were astir with life. Thousands ing justice, and safety from pursuit f sheep followed the piping shepherds looking like great to rich pasturage, Had not snowdrifts among the green ; buffalces, surly, savage looking beasts, with short legs, curled horns, and shaggy coats, the first great persecution of over two centuries before, under the edicts of Nero, opened the secret ways of these retreats to the hunted followers of the patiently browsed while waiting to be gin their dreary work of hauling enor-mous loads; wide-horned, gray oxen Christus, who survived the rack, the flame, and the sword : and to their dead, who, having sealed their faith howed their necks to the yoke, and t dead, who, having sealed their faith with their blood, and won their palms, were deposited here in peace? From that early time the key to these intricate, winding galleries, these mysterious chambers and most the wild songs of the Campagna, as old as the hills which embraced

teros, with long poles in hand, had an active task to keep the wild colts, of active task to which they had charge, from straying beyond reach of all efforts to catch them, even by the help of the lasso they carried.

sacred trust-to those who came after them. And now in this fresh perse-cution, under Valerian, new genera-tions of the despised sect, defying the Gay bands of peasants, driving donkeys laden with panniers of fruit, vegetables, and other marketable things, were hurrying, with song and jest, towards the city gates, their wares gods as their predecessors had done, found safety in these wide-spreading, covered with flowers, as was every step of the way under their feet; and now subterranean cities of refuge, where no man, however brave he might be, vn-acquainted with their mysterious netand then a squad of mounted soldiers swept by, intent on some military errand that brooked no delay. Under work, would dare venture in pursuit. Nemesius knew that in seven great ersecutions since that of Nero, alall this brightness and beauty of blue skies and golden sheen, lay the dead cities of Latium ; and under them the Christians had been put to death, the cities of the silent, waiting dead. The Campagna of to-day, over which was not extinct ; their numbers

not lessened, but increased; their strong faith in the Christus of their a dreamy loveliness broods; where deadly miasms lurk amid its vine-clad worship not diminished, but strength-ened. To what principle was to be at-tributed such deathless faith? What deadly masms fork and its vine that ruins and blooming wastes; where the beautiful hills, unchanged, still guard its borders; where the sea along its cost crowns the departed glory with a mighty daemon, at enmity with the gods, helped them to defy and endure pale aureole of light ; where the Ro torture and death under its most fright man sunshine pours its gold, and broidful aspects, rather than compromise their faith by the faintest sign, or a ers it in arabesques of purple and green and crimson, and where its unforgotten past holds the mind in thrall as under whispered word—even by so small a thing as casting a single grain of ina spell-is not like the Campagna of doing they would have purchased life, freedom, honors, and riches? Nemesthe year of our Lord 257, in the reign of Valerian Imperator, about the time in which the scenes of the present story ius had witnessed these things with his called them acts of are laid.

It had been, it is true, in days re mote from that period, the threshing-floor of hostile and semi-barbarous indiscerning their supernatural incentive, or the grave questions which involun-tarily arose in his mind after the soulvaders, who had trodden out its rich cities, leaving only their husks in heaps of formless ruin to mark the site The brave commander of the Imperial where they had stood, until the soil of Legion had heard strange stories of the centuries buried them out of sight, and mysterious excavations under the Campagna, which, ever since he could remember, had been a subject of inter nature tenderly draped the mounds over them with richest verdure, with delicate flowers whose tints caught from the rainbow, and est to historians, scholars, statisticians, and poets, while imagination had run riot in weaving legends and fables whose interlacing arms seemed to shield them from desceration. But now it was marked by ruins of stately temples, riot in weaving legends and fables which cast a wilder glamour over them; but, after all, actual discovery had of ancient tombs, and crumbling towers of a later time ; and scattered here and never reached beyond a limited knowledge of their outskirts. His most ex travagant conceptions had failed to grasp an idea of what has since been there stood old gray villas, half buried in groves of olive and palm, that seemed to defy the mutations of fate. However, while the cities of the grasp an idea of what has since been revealed to modern science, which has However, while the cities of the campagna were no more, a vast system of tillage, the heavy snows (Strabo, Pliny, Fenestrello, Livy, and other writers, speak of the severe winters, heavy snows, and frozen rivers), that writers, speak of the severe winters, heavy snows, and frozen rivers), that lay upon it during the winter months, the sacred groves bordering the Pon-tine fens, whose luxuriant foliage absorbed their fatal miasms, made egion, which as Livy, Strabo, Horace, Pliny, and Lucretius—each in his day —enthusiastically testify, was unsur-passed for its salubrity and beauty. Its coast was enriched by flourishing cities, and upon its green shores emperors, from Tiberius Cæsar to Con-stantine, had elegant villas, to which they resorted in summer ; while as long as the hot weather prevailed, distinguished poets, Roman patricians, and wealthy citizens, inhabited their

ened at the sight of Nemesius, in whose row, stone-paved street, on their way eyes, they well knew, a negligent per-formance of duty would find no excuse. to the barracks; and two dogs, each holding the ear of the other in the A few moments later, and the massive vicious grip of its sharp teeth, as, they

victors grip of its sharp where, they erect, savage and growling, they struggled together, were the only signs of life apparent in the sleepy quarter. Suddenly a wild, piercing shrick rent the air — a shrick such as only a joy at the sound of his footsteps, and oman in instant peril could Nemesius spurred his horse in the direchis palace; for, after partaking of re-freshments, which he much needed after tion whence it came, and saw a blackbrowed man, of large stature and muscular build, in pursuit of a half-clad his fatiguing journey and long fast, doffing his armor, and changing his atoman, whom he overtook and seized held back her head with one hand, an rendered struggle impossible by twin-ing his leg like an iron trap around her feet. In his right hand gleamed a short, two-edged knife, its blade broad and keen, which he uplifted, and in an-Romans were on a grand scale. other instant would have plunged into other instant would have plunged into her bare boson, had not Nemesius, with the quickness of thought, sprang from his horse, strode swiftly behind him, and grasped his arm with a sudden and powerful wrench. Surprised and thrown off his balance, the raffian loosened his grasp on the woman, to de-fend himself against his unseen assailfend himself against his unseen assall-ant, but received a blow on the head from an iron-gloved hand, which sent him reeling into the street, where he fell, stunned and motionless. The woman, a coarse, handsome vira-go, whose long, black hair fell in dis-ordered masses around her, had fainted

in the arms of an old crone, who howle piteously over her. By this time a group of half-dressed men and women, who had been aroused from their sleep dulged in by debased natures. by the woman's shriek, gathered around, nd now a party of the civic guard apappeared on the scene. "Manacle that brute, and take him

with great give, as, wrapped in a lower robe of fine linen, he reposed in his perfumed bath. "The commanders," he began, "ordered by us some time ago to exam-ine the military pulse—for one never can be too sure of the soldiery—brought us the most favorable reports this morn-ing. Some vagene runners of war had o prison at once ; he has just tried to hurder a womar," said Nemesius, addressing them. His tone was and, recognizing him, they manding,

"It is the first time, by Cerberus, that the prize-fighter Cecco has ever been thrown off his legs!" exclaimed a ing. Some vague rumors of war had reached the camps, and the prospects of active service had already stirred up n, grinning. "I always thought his conceit would

have a fall; it's in the nature of things," laughed another. If the bully had any friends, they were not there, it the wildest enthusiasm. The Prætorian

"It wasn't his conceit altogether, "It wasn't his concert altogether, Burbo, but a hand better skilled in pugliism than his own," observed a man, gazing admiringly at the tall, stately form of Nemesius, who moved towards the woman to ascertain if she was living or dead. At that moment she opened her great, black eyes, and gazed with a 'wild, fixed stare on his punishment their crimes deserve, which, by the gods ! shall be neither light nor face. He dropped a gold coin into her hand, which lay, palm up, by her side, and saw that her fingers instantly clutched it; then he turned back, and was about mounting his horse, when, impelled by an impulse which he could ther resist nor explain, he asked an

old man who the woman was. "She is Cypria, the—" (what need, not be written). She's as bad as little relaxation, a messenger arrived to report to us the arrest of one Laurence, not be written). Cecco.

who, it is said, possesses magical power to work wonders, by which he deludes " She's a woman !" was the grave, brief response of Nemesius, as he rode

They all wondered who this officer of rank could be, who had turned out of his way to help of such as they. It was usual. That," said a soldier, who had

sneaked into a wine-shop to get out of sight, when he saw who had appeared on the scene—"that is the great commander, Nemesius."

It was with a sense of relief that Nemesius got away from the place ; · he put his horse in a trot, passed within the Ardentina gate, and traversed the streets leading most directly to his destination. But his design was thwarted; for as he turned into the Vico Mamerfor as he turned into tino, the way was obstructed by a tur-bulent crowd in advance of him, which ous thaumaturgist, the success of wh surged around some object in its midst towards which its wrath was directed A mob in a Roman street was too comhim.

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on the reading-desk, thinking that never had he seen Valerian present so repulsive an aspect. "We fear thy tastes are too severe

A few moments later, and the massive doors of the frowning prison closed on their saintly victim. To look in for a brief moment at his child, see her face brighten with sudden iov at the sound of his footsteps, and ive her tender greeting, was all that Vemesius allowed himself on reaching luxurious feast of rare fruits, and old wines awaited the im perial palate, which already watered a the spicy, savory, odor that pervaded the atmosphere. Strains of soft music from unseen

strains of soft music from unseen performers breathed on the air, that was made fragrant by an invisible spray of perfume, which, in gentle dews, moistened and brightened the garlands and flowers that decorated the tire, he was—in obedience to a note which had been presented to him as he dismounted from his horse—to join the Emperor at the Baths of Sallust, (These establishments of the ancient table. Nothing that could delight the senses was absent. The prandial feast was succeeded by those enjoyments of a Some of the baths were like miniature lakes ; others-the warm and vapor baths-were smaller. They were fitted up with baser sort in which Valerian's low nature was accustomed to indulge; and, with every imaginable luxury. In apartments adorned with beautiful statknowing by past experience that his guest would not participate in them, ary, mosaic floors, and freecoed walls, the rarest wines and choicest viands were served. There were libraries he graciously dismissed him, little dreaming of the disgust and contempt which contained the best authors, and the latter felt towards him.

which contained the best authors, and suites of private rooms, where, uninter-rupted, the patrician guests could enjoy their secret revels. Gaming was the amusement most indulged in. Of the Roman baths, those of Titus, of Sallust, As if to purify himself from the contamination of the last few hours, Nemes-ius immersed himself himself in a vaporbath, then plunged into a cold one, and by the time he immerged into the of Caracalla, Diocletian, and others, were, at different periods, the most celebrated) the favorite resort of Valeweet, balmy open air, where every bject was tinted with the after gl of sunset, the offended dignity of his rian, where his hours of leisure were noble nature had resumed its usual spent in the enjoyment of pleasures in

equipose. The thought of his sweet, blind Claudia, which, like a sacred The Emperor was in a gay mood, the bird, had been scared away by the ause of which, after the usual florid too near approach of pollution, now again folded its soft, sad wings in salutation, he imparted to Nemesuis with great glee, as, wrapped in a loose his heart, speeding him more quickly towards her.

The group that met his eye as he paused a moment on the threshold of paused a moment on the threshold of the child's richly decorated reception room, bright with lights and flowers, awoke an involuntary smile on his grave face-the Princess Vivia in the midst, a sad smile on her lips, which the merry twinkle in her eyes belied; Claudia on a low, cushioned seat beside her, with one arm thrown across the Princess' la Guard has spoken, and holds itself in readiness to take its old place in the against which she confidently leaned abian in front of them, telling one of van when the imperial eagles lead. And, my Nemesius, as a sign that the gods are propitious to the great enter-prise on hand, and have accepted the his fabulous stories, full of quips fancies, which irresistibly moved his hearers to laughter; and Zilla a little apart, regarding them with a sweet. grave expression on her beautiful pale face, which meant: "I would die to efforts to exterminate the seditious followers of the Christus, several of the most noted ringleaders of this sect have have this last!'

Zilla, ever on the watch, glanced around, and caught sight of Nemesius who laid his finger on his lip, and beckoned her to him. No one but herself and seen him; and, rising, excused herself by saying, in her soft, quiet tones: "There's a draught; I will close the curtain at the entrance." And she glided past the group without were so well interrupting them, they to her watchful ways about Claudia.

She stepped out, closing the heavy drapery over the entrance behind her, and stood in the ante-room, where Nemesius was waiting. "I wished to hear how Claudia is,

the people, and has a tongue so eloquen and how it has been with her during my that he seduces thousands to his false belief. The destruction of such a his absence." he said, speaking low. "She is well in health. She ha missed thee, and wished for thee, as she health. She has leader will strike a heavy blow at the pestiferous sect. By the infernal gods !

we shall see some rare sport at the Temple of Mars and the Flavian Amphialways does. Now she will be brighter for thy presence. "Tell me-I wish to hear if the

theatre before many days !" exclaimed the brutal tyrant, with a hoarse gurgle knowledge of her misfortune has made her unhappy, or how it has affected Nemesius mentioned having met Laur-

her." "It is a new and trying phase in her ence an hour to two, as he was being life, and she can not accommodate herself to it all at once. Since she conducted, under guard, to the Mamer-tine. "And, having seen him," he continued, "I can readily imagine him darkness, she knows that she is longs for the light. When she moves about alone, she is always fearful to be a dangerous man. One whose face shines like a god's when he addresses of striking against something, or of stumbling and falling. She has an inthe people, as I saw his do, is a dangersatiate desire to know exactly how miracles lies in his power of impressing the imagination of those who listen to everything looks; her questions are endless; then she sighs, and wishes she ee: and, knowing their power, bluos wonders if the gods can not open her

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improvisators of Italy the Princess Vivia, which her breath. It had b her; the honest lau first twinkled only burst through all urst through under through under the work the wo face, and put the v conditioned body in a Nemesius came in,

forward to greet him joy Claudia's arms we stant around his nec cess, who by a viole denly resumed her w out her hand. raised to his lips and graceful and deferen ages has been the mo that can be offered

woman. It was a happy eve to Claudia ; and wh cess—who, wheneve with propriety, kep of the Alban hill Nemesius accompani ments, and asked he words, if it we a few words, if it we some. In reply, sh him to enter, wonde was coming. Whe comfortably seated chair, and drawn a f he stood leaning a silent that he might statue of Harp thoughts that were volving in his min rhed every fac "I have a great

last said. last said. "Consider it g may be, if it lies my power," she g pressed by his ma emotion which he suppress, but which have been apparen woman's.

"I am a man of mise me to refus what I shall ask, i or convenient. T ere this that we foreign power; e comes into Rome information of a not allow the cont single day. It i time. Thou know war. I shall go legionaries, and n e I fall, wilt th blind, helpless ch

'The gods av quick tears; they so order i take thy sweet cl held out her plur he grasped, and kissed her forehe "So we seal t

row I will ma t arrangements care, and will guardianship of which would be thee. Receive thy ready acqui and the immens me," said Nem meaning more

by most men. "My Nemesi tinued the Prin thou listen to turn, have long something whic but dare not gi thy promise not "There must

between us, aft It is possible I It will give me should imperati alternative. C then, frankly replied Nemesi "Speaking of the war," said

her courageshe saw she w the war, whi should, there shouldst not e it not be bette and her future It is thy duty mother who w and train her know of one, and of high bi -who would ments, and pr thy home-" Dear Pri

sius was released from many of those secret duties which for some time past been imposed on him by the Emhad been imposed on him by the Em-peror-duties which only his loyalty had made endurable; and the reason why he was restored to the more con-genial and ennobling exercise of his military functions; and it will also ex-plain why he is waiting there alone, among the shadows of the Campagna, at on the whon only the undlest things of an hour when only the unblest things of earth and air are supposed to be abroad. But no superstitious fears disturbed his the indistinguishable, gloomy dimness around him, and the silence were in accordance with his feelings for his thoughts still dwelt on the his thoughts still dwelt on the azunting sorrow of his life-the blindmess of his child.

he became conscious that Suddenly living objects were moving with stealthy steps somewhere near him; perhaps the sound proceeded from some wild creature, creeping home to its covert in a tufa cave or ancient tomb. It was now retreating-not one, but several footsteps, which his keen ear discorned as surely human. Holding his breath, his hand grasping his sword, his head leaning forward, he listened to assure himself of the direction they were taking, then followed the sounds slowly and noiselessly, until, having erossed under the wide arch, he halted an the opposite side, and cast a pen texting glance around him. Through in advance of him, several tall figures which enveloped their heads-figures seemed to glide in swift unison which seemed to give in swift unison towards some object, which he could not discern. Their forms were dimly omstlined, and, only that they were darker, they would have seemed part of the misty shadowiness which surrounded them Shom. Nemesius was at first startled; he

boosdered if they could be shades of the degrated, who, finding no rest in the realms of the dead, had returned to earth in the vain quest of repose. Kee ang his eye fixed on the receding form Keephe rode towards them. A ruined tomb intercepted his view for an instant, and when he passed it, they had disappeared he completely as if the earth had sud dealy opened and swallowed them. He salloped to the spot, but saw no trace of them, nor clue of how they had escaped. Were they, indeed, shades Plutonian realms? There were

yet, after fifteen hundre years, penetrated the full extent of this Campagna were no more, a vast subterranean city, "in whose black tunnelled streets," says Story, lie entombed a mighty population of the dead ; where tier upon tier, story above story, for mlles and miles along these silent avenues, repose the skele-tons of persecuted and martyred tons of persecuted and martyred Christians, each with his lacnrymatory, now dry, and his little lamp, went out in darkness." (How which (How few, comparatively speaking, of these cata comparatively speaking, of these cata-combs have yet been explored ! But it is supposed they extend as far as Ostia. Northcote tells us that "the united length of all the streets in the Cemetery of St. Agnes alone would be fifteen or sixteen miles," and reckons the length f all the streets in all the catacombs

at not less than nine hundred miles, According to Father Machi's calculations, the Roman catacombs contain nearly seven million tombs.)

With only a vague knowledge of this vast underground kingdom of the dead, and also of the living, in times of per-secution like the present one under Valerian, is it strange that Nemesius should have thought of it as symbolic of a seemingly indestructible principle, which was undermining the empire of which was undermining the empire of the gods and of Rome ?

Not so strange, in the economy of human events, as to see how Almighty God prepared, by the hands of the heathen themselves, this refuge for His heathen themselves, this refuge for His Church in the times of her tribulation, and graves for her manufactured who enriched His harvests with their blood, whose testimony made sure the foundations of His city, whose palms are its glory, and whose bodies are its

sacred treasure. Not so wanderful as that Rome throned on her seven hills, the very abomination of desolation, treading out the blood of the saints in the wine-press

the blood of the saints in the wine-press of her vengeance, should, to her own shame and their glory, have preserved with jealous care faithful records of their testimony for Christ; and that at last, humbled to the dust, she should become the heritage of the Cross. As Nemesius proceeded slowly to-wards the city, his mind occupied with grave conjectures, morning blushed against the snowy crests of the Sabine heights; the gossamer mists, rising slowly from the plain, caught the glow, and floated on to scatter roses before

own luxurious dwellings by the sea, diffusing prosperity among the peasants

and fishermen, who supplied their tables, by a liberal expenditure of money. (Those who have felt the spell the Roman Campagna-apart from tour-ists' vexations-will not wonder that my pen lingers on a subject which has deep and sacred interest to not only a deep and sacred interest to the Christian mind, but is also draped in lore which appeals irresistibly to the lover of classic history and poetry. As regards the readers to whom the sub-

ject is not familiar, we can only hope they may find enough interest in it to lead them at some future day to explore the scenes which we have briefly outlined.)

Such was the Campagna on the morn-Such was the Campagna of the morn-ing we have described, with its pure, healthful air, and its hardy, light-hearted people, who, buoyant with life, were never saddened or stayed by thought of the countless generations

in the repose of Hope, lay silent that. beneath it.

Nemesius had reached the suburbs of the city, outside the walls, near the gate of the Via Ardentina, whose denizens, of the lowest class, were mixed with many of the most degraded. A small wine-shop here and there and one or two miserable inns were being opened to the sunshine and air, as well as to any early customer that might straggle in. A few ragged, homeless beggars were prodding among garbage heaps, looking for scraps wherewith to appease their hunger. A squad of soldiers, who had been on guard all the advancing day. There was a soldiers, who had been on guard all sudden gleam, then a flood of radiance night, tramped heavily along the nar-

mon an occurrence for notice, t was not one of the usual sort. It was not composed of the worst elements of the population of Rome, although they were there in force; there were also officials and respected citizens. In the centre of the surging human mass. towering above it, appeared the iron helmets of soldiers. Nemesius had approached, and was

now near enough to hear and see from his saddle what it all meant. It was only a Christian Deacon-one Laurence -for whom there had been a long search, who had been apprehended that morning on the Appian Way, and was now being conducted to the dunged of the Mamertine. They would have goaded him along, but there was no need; for, with head erect, his noble thee.

face radiant with supreme hope, and his eyes full of serene courage, his step required no urging. Had not his per secutors pressed so closely upon him, he would have outstripped them in his haste towards the palm and crown of the final victory he had so long hoped for. Their hopes of derision, their threats of the lions, their blows and inattention had been dire sults did not move his composure, and he opened not his lips, except like his beloved Lord and Master, to pray for those who thirsted for his blood.

The swirling mob now approached a statue of Jupiter-one of the hundreds erected to this false deity which adorn Rome (Rome had eighty gold statue of Jupiter, and sixty-six of ivory, be-sides others of marble and bronze-Ampere.) —and a thousand roaring voices shouted to the holy captive to make an act of homage to their god. He cast his eyes over the circle of furious faces that surrounded him ; the mad human bellowing dropped into the sil-ence dropped into the silence of expecta-tion, and while every eye watched for tion, and while every eye watched for the demanded sign, his clear voice ascended like a pean of triumph, and his words feel upon every ear: "The idols of the Gentiles are silver and gold, the cende

work of the hands of men. But our God is in heaven ; He hath done whatsoever He would." (Psalm cxiii.)

"I must confess a preference for higher idealization. Under certa He would." (Psaim cxiii.) In another moment the Christian deacon would have been torn to pieces, had not the soldiers, who had orders to consign him to the keepers of the conditions, if art be too true to nature its delineations must of necessity b coarse and suggestive. The sculptors of Greece understood ertine, fearing punishment through Mame failure to obey, dispersed the mob by main force, regardless where or on whom their blows fell; their zeal quicknice distinction in their chaste and

graceful creations. He replaced the volume of Lucretius

It will be a wonder if by these arr we don't find the way to their treasures eyes, and why they do not pity her. I say what I can to comfort her, but I can which they manage to conceal so suc-cessfully. By Plutus ! our need for cessfully. By Plutus ! our need for money has never been greater than now no longer deceive her; it is impossible, knowing her own case as she does. that another war threatens."

zealous and renewed severity

een taken into custody, and await the

"Thou wilt rejoice to learn that

Emilianus, the edile, who has become

the most arrogant, contumacious, and defiant contemner of the gods, is explat-

ing his folly in the depths of the Tul-

lian ; and, to crown all, just as we were

his throat, which meant laughter.

preparing to come hither to enjoy

can only try to inspire her with courage, until my words sound almost heartiless to myself. She has learnt After some time spent in the discus-sion of secret matters, Valerian sounded a note on his gold whistle to summon his attendants, and, turning to Nemes some little airs on my lute, which give her great pleasure. Fabian has been her great pleasure. ius with a throaty laugh and wicked leer, remarked :

daily, and the Princess-ever she heard what happened-has Thou wilt find a new group o since she been so kind and motherly in her attenmarble nymphs beyond that curtain ; await us there. By the time these slaves are through with us the prandial ions, that Claudia begins, I think, really to love her." (corresponding with our lunch) feast will be spread, to which we invite

" Ah !" said Nemesius, with an inton-"She has one dread—shall I tell thee

all ?'

with

The invitation was a command. Nemesius signified his assent, and, " Yes all."

"She can not bear the thought of drawing aside the drapery, passed be-yond, into a small, exquisitely fitted apartment, (we use this word, not in going to Salernum and Capreze; she says it is too far. She has asked a says it is too far. She has asked a thousand questions about the sea, of which I think she has a secret dread; for distance and vastness are incompre-hensible to her mind. The idea of them its European sense, meaning a suite of rooms, but in the English, which means only one). The statuary to which his attention had been directed, he found hensible to her mind. The late of these is abysmal; and when she tries to realize their meaning, she gasps for breath, and covers her face with her hands, saying: 'I can not !--it is no repulsive to his severely classic taste as being suggestive of base ideals; and he turned willingly from it to occupy hands, saying: 'I can not !--it is no use !' She would be far happier at the villa. The Jew-healer has seen Fabian, and thinks, all things con-sidered, that the sea-trip should be himself with a volume of Lucretius which was lying open on a reading-stand of carved citrean wood. When Valerian, fresh from his bath. redolent with sweet unguents, arrayed in white and purple, his jewelled solead

avoided. " And thou-what is thy own opinloosely strapped on his bare feet, his large, fat fingers blazing with superh

ion, Zilla ?" "I agree with him, as she is so gems, and a wreath of sweet laurel en circling his brutal head, at last made averse to it, and her health does not re-quire the change," she answered, his appearance, Nemesius was so ab sorbed in the sophistical arguments o

timidly. "I may change my plans. A war is Lucretius, in his attempt to prove inpending ; if it breaks out i shall have to enter the strife at the head of my legion, and must provide for my child that the soul is mortal, he was uncor scious of his presence, until he heard him say, in jeering tones : "Philosophy some safe sanctuary, out of harm's way," he continued abstractedly. A thousand thoughts surged through before pleasure is the legend of pleas

the heart of Nemesius ; he walked away "Forgive my inattention," he said. to the other extremity of the long, nar-row ante-room, and Zilla re-entered the rising, and not unobservant of the sarcastic expression of the Emperor's face reception room, just as Fabian brought his story to a most astonishing and ridiculous climax, for which he was recertain warded by the merry laughter of his audience, in which he himself joined as as if he had been listening neartily to a first-rate comedy instead of recit-

ing one. "Until to-night, I feared that all the

gently, as the gathered in a threatened to hanks for th which I am co meant; but m bride of my y can ever fill. sever, but ne such a tie as the mother v has passed be into oblivio visit thee m

The Prince with the en sorry, and a ing ventured man so res and timidly nate appeal

there.

. T The H I do not l

the famous peers in F his profess simply, "A the answer Montalemb ometimes laity, to t schoolmast Nay, it w learned an who will]

stirring ans

clared that money," b words, so Louis Aga ary Beview

SEPTEMBER 5, 1903

1903. nking that

present so too severe p thy life of ; we are as let us feast leading the ent, where a ited the im-

y watered at at pervaded from unseen he air, that an invisible , in gentle ghtened the ecorated the d delight the randial feast joyments of a derian's low indulge; and, nce that his ate in them, him, little and contempt

rom the con-nours, Nemes-elf in a vapora cold one, erged into the where every the after glow dignity of his ned its usual of his sweet, like a sacred away by the ollution, now sad wings in more quickly

his eye as he e threshold of ated reception s and flowers, le on his grave a in the midst, hich the merry ed; Claudia on eside her, with ne Princess' lag dently leaned telling one of l of quips and bly moved his nd Zilla a little with a sweet, r beautiful pale

I would die to watch, glanced ht of Nemesius, n his lip, and No one but hernd, rising, ing, in her soft, s a draught; I the entrance." e group without ey were so well ul ways about

osing the heavy nce behind her, te-room, where how Claudia is, th her during my

aking low. ealth. She has d for thee, as she will be brighter

to hear if the fortune has made v it has affected

ying phase in her ot accommodate once. Since she n darkness, she ht. When is always fearful something, or of . She has an in-now exactly how er questions are as, and wishes she

ing their power,

held out her hand, which Nemesius raised to his lips and kissed, with that

ments, and asked her permission to say a few words, if it would not be trouble-

last said. "Consider it granted, whatever it

suppress, but which possibly would not

by most men.

"I am a man of but few words. Pro-

improvisators of Italy were dead," said BARONE'S TALISMAN. the Princess Vivia, when she recovered her breath. It had been two much for

Turning up the smoky lamp to its uttermost in a vain endeavor to make it fulfil its office of lighting the ten-by-twelve room, Jim Barone proceeded to examine the package which he had picked up on the street. her; the honest laugh, that had at first twinkled only in her eyes, had burst through all the restraints of burst through all the restraints of widowed propriety upon her lips, her face, and put the whole of her well-conditioned body in a quiver of mirth. Nemesius came in, and Fabian sprang

The removal of the inner wrapping of white tissue paper disclosed a dary elaborately bound in embossed leather, covered with a delicate tracery of gold. Nemesius cane in, and ratin a sprang forward to greet him. With a cry of joy Claudia's arms were in another in-stant around his neck; and the Prin-The fly leaf bore the inscription : From Ethel to Jim." Smiling at the coincidence in names, cess, who by a violent effort had sud-denly resumed her widowed expression,

Barone turned the pages idly, admiring the illuminated order and the design of graceful and deferential air which in all which changed with the changing ages has been the most delicate homage months. Then turning back to the be-ginning, he noticed what had before escaped him, a page for resolutions, and that can be offered by a man to a woman. It was a happy evening, supremely so to Claudia ; and when at last the Prinescaped nim, a page to resonations, and at the top, written in the same girlish hand, was the inscription, "I will not touch wine this year," and after it an interrogation point in lead pencil. Barone laughed cynically. "Sol" he said. "A sting in the to Claudia ; and when at last the Prin-cess—who, whenever she could do so with propriety, kept the poultry hours of the Alban hill—arose to retire, Nemesius accompanied her to her apart.

tail. Evidently some young woman in-tent on the reform of her lover. Not a ranter, however, or she would not be satisfied with anything less than a life a few words, in it would not be treating some. In reply, she cordially invited him to enter, wondering what on earth was coming. When he had seen her comfortably seated in her cushioned sentence. Shown her class, too, in taking wine as her symbol. Poor, un-sophisticated Ethel! to start a raid chair, and drawn a footstool for her feet, he stood leaning against a pillar, so silent that he might have been taken for against wine and leave the door open to whisky, brandy and gin." Jim Barone, sitting with the book in statue of Harpocrates ; for the

thoughts that were at the moment rehis hand, tried to reproduce in his im-agination the sender of the gift and its volving in his mind concentrated and absorbed every faculty. "I have a great favor to ask," he at

to have been recipient. Had it been lost by some serious-eyed maiden on her way to midnight service at the church whose lighted may be, if it lies within the scope of my power," she gravely answered, imwindows twinkled invitingly at him as windows twinkled invitingly at this as he fought his way home through the sandstorm that raged outside. Improb-able! There was too keen an appre-ciation for the gilding of life shown in my power," she gravely answered, im-pressed by his manner, and a certain emotion which he could not entirely the purchase. Doubtless it was one of have been apparent to any eye except a the world's people hurrying up town to dance the old year out and the new year in in the good, old-time fashion. Barone sighed.

mise me to refuse without hesitation what I shall ask, if it be not agreeable Time was when he, too, had mingled Thou must have heard or convenient. Thou must have heard ere this that we may have war with a with wealth and fashion and drank punch from cut glass in company with star-eyed debutantes. And perhaps his present dingy surroundings could be foreign power; every messenger that comes into Rome is expected to bring information of aggessions which will traced to that self-same punch-bowl.

not allow the contest to be postponed a single day. It is only a question of day. It is only a question of Thou knowest the fortunes of But at heart Jim Barone was a ger tleman still, and an honest man, for it was his boast that if he dissipated it time. Thou knowest the forthes of war. I shall go to the front with my legionaries, and may never return. In case I fall, wilt thou be a mother to my blind, helpless child?" was not at the expense of his landlady or his washerwoman—a thing greatly to his credit; or was it to the credit of "The gods avert such a fate from thee!" exclaimed the Princess, with quick tears; "but—but— but should they so order it, yes: I will indeed take thy sweet child for my own." She held out her plump, white hands, which he grasped, and then, leaning over, kissed her forehead. "So we seal the compact. To-mor-row I will make all the necessary "Too lete for to-morrow's issue." The gods avert such a fate from his ancestors, who had provided him

B. Times' office." "Too late for to-morrow's issue," Barone thought; "but I will take it over the first thing in the morning." row I will make all the necessary arrangements transferring her to thy care, and will leave to Fabian the

earchigements transferring her to try care, and will leave to Fabian the guardianship of her fortune—a charge which would be too troublesome for thee. Receive my grateful thanks for over the first thing in the morning. Pulling a handful of small change from his pocket he looked at it rue-fully. A whole week before ho could hope for a remittance, and funds were thy ready acquiescence in my wishes, and the immense relief it has given running low. Even twenty cents counted these days-still, Ethel must me," said Nemesius, his few words meaning more than a hundred spoken

But nothing came of the advertise-ment, and the diary remained to keep Jim company. Often he took it out, and as he turned the pages he all un-Nemesius, my kinsman," con-"My Nemesius, my Rinsman, con-tinued the Princess, nervcusly, "wilt thou listen to something which I, in turn, have long wished to say to thee— something which I have much at heart, and as he turned the pages he all the consciously formed an ideal Ethel, en-dowed her with the attributes he most admired in women and gradually she became an influence in his life. One morning, awakened out of a heavy sleep by the shrill cry of a news-boy Barone sprang to the window and but dare not give utterance to without thy promise not to be offended?"

There must be no question of offence between us, after what has just passed. It is possible I may have to refuse thee. boy Barone sprang to the window and called loudly for the boy to bring him It is possible I may have to refuse thee. It will give me great pain to do so, should imperative reasons allow me on alternative. Open thy heart to me, then, frankly and with confidence," replied Nemesius, in low, kind tones. "Speaking of thy lovely child and the war," said the Princess, girding up her courage—for having got thus far, "the war, which may not come, or if it should, there's no reason why thou shouldst not escape its perils—would

alone. "Wise little Ethel! Well you knew

pen, he gaily wrote : "Yours for an-other year, dear Ethel.-Jim."

At that moment three young men burst into the room, exclaiming: "Come on now, Jimmy! Hurry up! Now for the spree you promised us!" "Oh, I say, boys," exclaimed Jim, in a tone of regret that was not altogether foiened." why didn't you come scome??

feigned, "why didn't you come sooner ' You are just one half minute too late.'

Oh, come off !" "Fact. Have just signed the pledge

for another year." In vain he offered them a supper with their own particular and unlimited quantities. If he was to be a death's head at the feast they would have none head at the least they would have hole of it. Gloomily they filed down the stairs, muttering uncomplimentary re-marks. Jim knew they had turned their backs on him forever, and for a moment he suffered the loneliness that comes of virtue. Then with a shrugh he turned to planning his future. His connection with the paper would give him a standing in the community; his salary would enable him to live better; there should be new surroundings, new interests, new friends.

For four years Jim Barone had re-newed the pledge, but to-night he hesitated. To morrow he dined with the Governor, an informal dinner, but there would be wine. It would make there would be while. It would make him conspicuous. Why not postpone the pledge for one day? But was he sure it would be for only one day? Had he the courage to being the struggle over again if the temptation proved dormant-not dead ? He had climbed fast and high; could he afford to risk so much?

Half regretfully he wrote: "Yours for another year, dear Ethel.-Jim." The Governor's dinner was a small The Governor's dinner was a small one; a rising young lawyer, a doctor, two men prominent in politics and fin-ance and their wives, two young ladies invited to balance the tables were all, besides Barone and the Governor's daughter, a slip of a girl not yet out of school. scho

If Barone had hoped his abstinence would pass unnoticed he was doomed to disappointment. One of the young ladies challenged, and he was obliged to stand by his colors before the whole company. And the young men, taking advantage of the informality of the occasion, made him the subject of much

railery. The Governor frowned. His dinner was not going smoothly, and he had no wife to take the helm and guide the conversation into smoother waters. His glance fell on his daughter, who at gazing at the company with flushed face and indignant eyes. The Goverso that it could not be squandered. Drawing a letter-pad toward him, face and indignant eyes. The Gover-nor was reminded of the time he found her with a disabled kitten in her arms, keeping at bay a horde of street urchins from whom she had rescued it. Suddenly he determined to throw the

Suddenly he determined to thread the game into her hands. "It had intended," he began, "to propose a toast, but as my daughter Ethel" (Barone started at the name) has to-day reached her majority, I will allow her to do it in my place." will allow her to do it in my place." Instantly the girl was upon her feet. She paused. A look of sweet serious-ness replaced the excitement of a mo-ment before. It was a look that the opponents of the Governor, when he was a young man at the bar, had learned to know and to fear. The droop of the long lashes betokened not so much shyness as a wish to hide the thought until the proper moment for denouement.

denouement. Standing with the unconscious grace of one entirely forgetful of self, the girl began in clear, level tones slowly, as one who chooses words with care. as one who chooses words with care. "Ladies and gentlemen, it is with pleasure I rise to propose as a toast the man that has the courage of his convic-tions—the man who, when reason dic-tates, does not hesitate to cut new paths for himself and to walk in them regardless of criticism. Such men the country needs, and when one is found her courage—for having got thus far, she saw she would have to keep on— "the war, which may not come, or if it should, there's no reason why thou shouldst not escape its perils—would it not be better, for thy own happiness and her future, if thou wert married? It is thy duty to give thy daughter a mother who would tenderly care for her, and train her according to her rank. I know of one, heavilied.

Just then the Governor glanced that way, and seeing the look with which Barone was regarding his daughter, he frowned. "I must look up that fellow's ante-cedents," he thought. But in spite of that some years later

a final entry was made in the time-worn book which read : and seed may seem the same

"Yours until death, dear wife. — "m." — Goergine T. Bates, in Los An-Jim. geles Times.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

others strong. And that's the way with NOW IN THE TIME OF TRIBULATION GO children. They are like young IS TO BE INVOKED AND BLESSED. plants. Same food, same home, Blessed O Lord, be Thy name forever, Who hast been pleased that this trial and tribulation should come upon me. same care but some grow big and strong while others stay I cannot fly from it; but I must of necessity fly to Thee, that Thou mayest small and weak.

help me and turn it to my good. Lord, I am now in tribulation, and my heart is not at ease, but I am much easy way out of the difficulty. my heart is not at ease, but I and a afflicted with my present suffering. And now, dear Father, what shall I say? I am taken, O Lord, in these strits. Oh, save me from this hour ! But for this reason I came at this Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

hour, that Thou mightest be glorified when I shall be exceedingly humbled Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing and delivered by Thee. May it please Thee, O Lord, to de-liver me; for, poor wretch that I am, what can I do and whither shall I go strength.

without Thee ? Give me patience, O Lord, at this ness and failure to grow-Scott's Emulsion seems to find time also. it and set the matter right.

HEARD PIUS X. PREACH.

Archbishop Ryan was among the first in Philadelphia to receive the news of the Papal election. It came over the telephone from the newspaper offices, telephone from the newspaper offices, Though: somewhat surprised at the choice, the Archbishop was greatly pleased. Chanceller Turner said: "The election of Cardidal Sarto is a happy choie. The new Pope is an ex-ceptionally good man and no better selection could have been made." Father Turner stated that the Arch-bishop had never met Cardinal Sarto,

bishop had never met Cardinal Sarto, but nevertheless was one of his great admirers. The news of Cardinal Sarto's election

more to see her. The prayer of St. John was heard and granted. In vision Our Blessed Mother appeared was carried to St. Charles' Seminary at Overbrook, and created some surprise. vision Our Blessed Mother appeared to Him accompanied by her Divine Son. In that apparition, as if Mary's soul travelled back, so to say, over that life of sorrow through which she had passed, for sixty years, the evangel-ist heard her entreat her Divine Son To one man in particular the news came with added interest. This was Very Rev. Dr. William Stang, former rector of the American College in Louvain, Belgium, but now rector of the Cathe-dral in Providence, R. I., and on a visit to bestow special grace on those who in life should be devoted to her dolours. to the seminary. On a tour abroad last year, Dr. Stang availed himself of an opportunity to hear Cardinal Sarto In answer to it, St. Elizabeth tells us In answer to it, St. Elizabeth tells us that He promised four marvelous graces. The first was that those who before death earnestly invoked the help of His Blessed Mother under the title of Her Sorrows should obtain true repentance for their sins. In the second grace, He promised that those who cherished this devotion should be protected by His love in their own sorrows, and especially in the sorrows of death. In the third, that, in recom-pense for their sympathy for His preach, and was so struck with the character of the man that on his return to this country he expressed his opinion that Cardinal Sarto would some day be Pope. "At last!" he exclaimed, when told

of the election. "There is none more fitted. I have only seen the new Pope, once, but in that brief hour I read his character, While his election will doubtless prove a great surprise to the doubtless prove a great surprise to the world, it seems but right to me. I have been laughed at for saying that he would be the next Pope. "It was on the 15th of last August that I saw him. I was traveling abroad, and while in Venice was told that the Goding mould preach on that date in

Cardinal would preach on that date in St. Mark's, so I went there. Well may Joseph Sarto be called the Patriarch of Venice. His very bearing denotes the

title. "He is well proportioned and carries himself with the grace of a prince. His features are clear-cut and imposing, and as he spoke he looked with a pair of the as he spoke he looked with a pair of the most kindly eyes I have ever seen upon the large assemblage. He seemed to say, 'God bless you all!' His words, as he read from the manuscript before before him, were clear and resonant and never failed to impress his hearers with the sincerity and nobility of the

speaker. "When he had finished and walked "When he had finished and walked back to the altar, his step was as buoy-ant and elastic as a boy's. He does not look like an old man. "The surprise to the world will be great because Cardinal Sarto is so little known in comparison with Cablieds Barwella Carti



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suffering and the poor, it is recorded, that it was revealed to her that, after

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of death. In the third, that, in fecome pense for their sympathy for His Blessed Mother in her grief, He would impress on their souls the remembrance of His own Passion, and bestow on them a corresponding glory in Heaven. And, lastly, that in His Divine con-passion He would confide such devout there's arrows Commercial Course with Business College features. High School or Academic Course - Prepar-ation for Professional Studies. College or Arts Course - Preparation for Degrees and Seminaries. Board and Tuition per Annum, %140.00.

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can not open her o not pity her. I fort her, but I can ; it is impossible, se as she does. I nspire her with ords sound almost . She has learnt v lute, which give Fabian has been at happened—has herly in her attenbegins, I think,

sius, with an intonpleasure. d-shall I tell thee

ar the thought of ar the thought of and Capreze; she She has asked a about the sea, of s a secret dread; ness are incompre-. The idea of them hen she tries to nor, she gasps for ng, she gasps for her face with her can not i-it is no be far happier at w-healer has seen s, all things con-sea-trip should be

t is thy own opin-

him, as she is so r health does not re-

ny plans. A war is eaks out I shall have at the head of my ovide for my child ary, out of harm's abstractedly. ghts surged through ius ; he walked away ity of the long, nar-Zilla re-entered the it as Fabian brought for which he was reerry laughter of his he himself joined as had been listening edy instead of recit-

, I feared that all the

and train her according to her rank. I know of one, beautiful, accomplished, and of high birth—not unknown to thee —who would fold the bicket montion to do, and Jim soon found that if he would keep his resolution he must have some occupation. But what? A strang-er in a strange land with a none too -who would fulfil thy highest require-ments, and preside with dignity over savory past might look long for employ-

thy home—"" said Nemesius, "Dear Princess," said Nemesius, gently, as the emotions of the Princess gathered in a lump in her throat, and threatened to choke her, "accept my thanks for thy interest in my welfare, ment. Jim bought himself a wheel, and when the thirst was upon him he rode, choosing the most crowded thorough-fares, where every faculty must be on the alert to avoid accidents. Killed he might be, but drink he would not. In the past he drank because he chose. which I am convinced is sincere and wellmeant; but my heart is wedded to the the past he drank because he chose, but to yield now would be to acknowlbride of my youth, whose place no other can ever fill. As to my child, nature can edge himself a slave to the habit. sever, but never renew the sacredness of such a tie as that between a child and his old comrades naturally resented his desertion, but he put them off with a "Wait till the year is over boys," in a tone that promised great things. And they concluded that something worth such a tie as that between a child and the mother who gave it life. Let what has passed between us on this subject go into oblivion. May happiest dreams visit thee my gentle kinswoman!" The biggers the subject for

visit thee my gentle kinswoman!" The Princess had covered her face with the end of her scarf, ashaned, sorry, and angry with herself for hav-ing ventured on so delicate subject with man so reserved and unlike other men as Nemesius; and when she removed it, and timidly lifted her eyes to his in mute appeal for pardon, he was no longer

there. . TO BE CONTINUED.

The Humility of Greatness

across a story or a bit of news that had escaped the regular reporters, and as the editor of a newspaper does not in-quire into the antecedents of space I do not know in recent times a more stirring answer than that of Lacordaire, quire into the antecedents of the story be writers, but is content if the story be stirring answer than that of Lacordaire, the famous Dominican, to the court of peers in France, who asked him what his profession was when he replied simply, "A schoolmaster," unless it be the answer of his friend, the Compte de Montalembert the undertained and readable and the news accurate, readable and the news accurate, sim soon became a familiar figure in the pre-cincts of the Times. But the city editor of the Times was a man of observation. He noticed Jim's dissipated appearance when he first be-Montalembert, the noblest specimen, I sometimes think, of the modern French gan to turn in copy, and watched with sometimes think, of the modern richard laity, to the same question: "A schoolmaster and a peer of France." Nay, it was but the other day that a learned and humbled man of science, who will live in history as having de-clared that he had "no time to make money," began his will with the modes words, so great in their modesty, "I, Louis Agassiz, teacher."—Contemporary Beview.

The company burst into applause. Until the end they had supposed it a speech prepared for the occasion, and expecting a toast to Theodore Roose-volt. They marveled at the young girl's readiness, not realizing that her Jim bought himself a wheel, and inheritance, enthusiasms, even her sor row, had combined to fit her for the part. Even the Governor looked at his daughter curiously, with the amaze-ment that parents feel when they see their own traits repeated in their chil-

dren. Fortunately for Barone, the laughing Fortunately for Barone, the laughing banter which followed spared him the necessity of responding to the toast. When the party adjourned to the drawing-room Barone seated himself by Ethol His old comrades naturally resented Ethel.

"You were very kind to me to effort was at stake and left hfm night," he said.

"I was so angry—at the others. could have beat them with my fists." But why ?" he asked, amazed at her vehemence.

the limit of a man," Jim would exclaim, grimly, when the temptation was strongest; and then fall to picturing "They make it so hard for a man to be-good." the long, glorious spree he would have when the year was over. But before that time things had

be—good." "Do you like stories," he asked, " or are you quite too old for that?" The impulse to tell her his story was

changed with Barone. In his long rides he frequently ran upon him. She smiled encouraging, and he be cross a story or a bit of news that had gan the story of the finding of his talis-

man. "Why, it was my book," she exclaimed, when he got to the writing. "Infossible. You were a child. It was years ago." "It had an illuminated border all

around the leaves." "And who was Jim ?" he asked. "Jim was my brother," and her eyes filled with tears.

Then Barone remembered, early in his newspaper career, the story of a bar-room light, suppressed because in it the son of the Governor had been

gan to turn in copy, and watched with interest the plucky fight he was making. Occasionally he gave him a detail, and finding that he had the newspaper in-stinct and good judgment, he offered him a near on the propher force of the him a place on the regular force at the

KAled. "I should like to keep the book," he said, softly; "it has become dear to beginning of the new year. Sitting in his room, diary in hand,

Barone reviewed the year, contrasting past and present. Then, taking up a "" Why, of course, " she said.

Cardinals Rampolla, Gotti and his brother Cardinals. He is an outand sider, you might say, little known in Rome, where he seldom visited. It has-Rome, where he seldem visited. It has-been no secret that the late Pope Leo favored Sarto as his successor, and this was further emphasized by a remark the latter made to the Cardinal in the g urse of one of the infrequent visits to Rome.

urse of one of the infrequent views to Rome.
"" My dear Sarto,' said the Pope, 'why don't you come oftener to Rome; you know you might some day be Pope.' For a reply Sarto only smiled."
"Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in speaking of the new Pope, said: "So far as known Cardinal Sarto, now elected Pope, is a man of deep learning

So far as known Cardinal Sarto, now elected Pope, is a man of deep learning and recognized prudence of action. He administered the important Diocese of Venice in a manner to draw him univer-sal praise. While Archbishop and Car dinal he seldom visited Rome. "He enters into the Pontificate free

"He enters into the Pontificate free from all entangling alliances, free in every way to carve out for himself his

"The election is not a surprise. was evident from the beginning that if one outside of Rome was to be chosen that one would be Cardinal Sarto. A that one would be Cardinal States. It not uncommon course of conclaves is to take as its candidate one outside the Eternal City, so that his future admin-istration may be from the beginning en-tirely and manifestly inspired by his own wisdom and knowledge of affairs. This wisdom and knowledge of affairs. This is exactly what happened when Leo XIII.

imself was chosen."

A GOOD NAME IS TO BE PRIZED.—There have been imitations of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil which may have been injurious to its good name, but if so, the injury has only been iem-porary. Goodness must always come to the front and throw into the shadow that which is worthiess. So it has been with Eclectric Oil, no imitation can maintain itself against the genuine article.

genuine article. IT is A Liver Pitt. — Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered hver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the gress many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pils. Their operation though gantle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

ti K. Gold Watch Free. What is the use of spending (25,00 or \$50.00 for a watch nothing that looks just as to d and keeps just as to d and keeps just as to d and keeps just as to dang deeps just as the dang deeps jus FOU The second secon

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And, lastly, that in fils Divine con-passion He would confide such devout clients of His Blessed Mother's sorrows to her own special keeping, to dispose of them as Mother's love for her adopt-ed children would suggest, and, more-over, that He would enrich them from the treasury of His love with all the graces she should ask for them. The cast of the Saven Dolours is celebra-

feast of the Seven Dolours is celebra-

.....

The firm, steadfast bosom, upon which many a past full of torture has weighed in vain will, many a time like a piece of ice that has been overflowed, break

down beneath the gentlest footstep of

destiny.

onto.

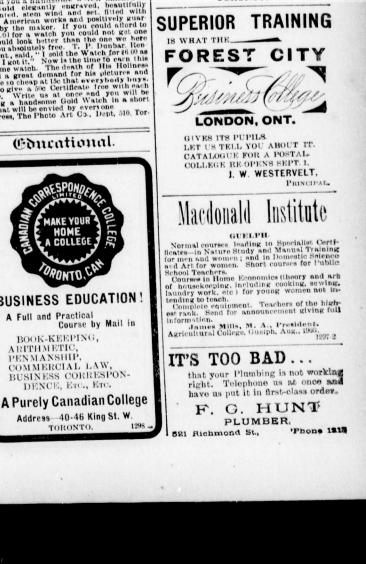
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EDITORS : Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

THOMAS COFFEY. Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

Messra. Luke King, John Nigh and P. J. even are fully authorized to receive subscrip ons and tracesct all other business for The ransact all other business RECORD. or Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall. St.

Rates of Advertising-Ten cents per line each

Jonns.
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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. litor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Te the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD. London, Ont: Deer Si: For some time past I have read your estimable paper. THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published. The matter and form are both good: and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend is to the faithful. Blessing you, and wishing you success. Blessing Yours faithfully in Jeans Christ. Yours faithfully in Jeans Christ. Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1903.

RE-OPENING OF OUR SCHOOLS. Tuesday, Sept. 1st, our schools re-

open for the present scholastic term. The announcement was made in the Cathedral and St. Mary's church at all the Masses on last Sunday morning. It should not be necessary to enter upon any lengthy remarks concerning the duties of parents on this all-important occasion. We would, however, join with our priests in insisting very strongly upon one point, that is, parents must make up their minds to have their children there on Commencement day a few minutes before 9 a. m., and send them regularly every day. There are two very important reasons for this: Firstly, it is due to the child, and, secondly, it is due to the teacher, the other pupils and the school. If the child is not at school on Commencement day, and regularly thereafter, he misses the instructions that are given as a necessary preliminary to the studies of the day. Also see that he comes at the proper hour, else he he will arrive after all the others have had the advantage of the instructions, and is, consequently, at a disadvantage in not having commenced on an equal footing.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Mr. Philip Sydney in an article which appears in a recent issue of the Hibbert Journal of Oxford and London, discusses the question whether or not the Ritualistic movement in the Church of England has a tendency to facilitate a union between the Catholic and Anglican Churches. He writes from the Anglican and Ritualistic point of view, gospel : and argues that if a union is to be

dict was not delivered ex cathedra, that it was not designed to be taken as an infallible utterance, and that, in consc. quence, the bare possibility exists of the whole question at stake being reopened. Surely, about so important a matter there should be no room for doubt, and the question of the infallibility of the Ball should be cleared up once and forever ! In this and other similiar issues, liberal Catholics are fully alive to the importance of the High Church position and its claims, and are anyions for the establishment of peaceful and permanent settlement of

the present rivalry." He concludes that "nearly all Roman Catholics sufficiently well informed as to be able to decide fairly, judge that the invitation to reunion must come from Rome. It is for Rone to open the ball, and not England."

In making some comments upon these remarks, we shall pass lightly over the vulgarism of the writer in persisting to

speak of the Church as "Romanism," and of Catholics as "Papists." fact, however, is prima facia evidence that Mr. Sidney does not himself approach the subject in any conciliatory disposition, while he expresses himself

as anxious for conciliation, provided it all comes from Rome. He must be aware that these are not the names by which the Catholic Church and its adherents should be called, and in using them he is guilty of great discourtesy, which we might expect indeed from those who delight in calling the Catho-

lie Church a "synagogue of Satan," and the Pope "anti-Christ" and the ' Man of sin ;" but this is not at all a suitable address from one who professes to come with an olive branch in his hand ; and especially from one who admits that he is speaking of and to the

Church which has "the ancient faith.' But, perhaps, we mistake. Mr. Sydney may wish to have it thereby understood that he and the Ritualists will present no olive branch. That, he says, must be offered by Rome " and not by England ;" and so he is in the position of one who needs to be coaxed and cajoled to enter into the Catholic Church, and to accept the law of God. In fact, it will be a compliment to Almighty God if He and His fellow

Ritualists will come to the conclusion to admit God's sovereignty over mankind. We must inform him that he is altogether mistaken in his view of the conditions on which God became man and brought redemption to the world. It is man and not God who is to benefit thereby, and the gospel of redemption should be accepted with thanksgiving, and not with the pride of a negotiator who has the right to lay down conditions on which he will accept what is offered. The benefit is received entirely by him who is converted to the Church, and

not by the Church which receives the convert. Hence Christ threatens with the severest penalties those who refuse to accept His gospel humbly from the hands of His ministers and ambassadors. He instructs the pasters of His Church whom He commissions to preach His

"But into whatsoever city you enter, and they receive you not, going forth into the streets thereof say: Even the effected, the first approaches toward this must come from the " Romanists." very dust of your city that cleaveth to He considers that owing to the adoption very dust of your city that cleated a as we wipe off against you: yet know this that the kingdom of God is at hand. I say to you it shall be more tolerable at that day for Sodom of certain doctrines and practices which assimilate High Church Anglicanism to Catholicism, a " cultus has sprung up than for that city." here in England which is hindering The Ritualists make a serious misthousands of souls, holding tenets, practake if they imagine that the Catholic tically identical with those of Rome, Church will bargain away the truths from offering themselves for reconciliawhich Christ has taught for the sake tion with the ancient faith. This new of coaxing them into the fold of Christ, Ritualism is no via media, and Rome for the commission which Christ has appears blind to the fact that it is the given His Apostles is to preach His Ritualist and not the Papist who is ungospel just as He delivered it to them doing the work of the Reformation. and commanded them. It is, therefore, The claims of the High Anglicans are not in the power of the successors of too strong, therefore, to be scorned, the Apostles, the Pope, the Bishop, and unless conciliatory measures are the pastors of the Catholic Church to adopted soon, the opportunity will be compromise a single article of faith, lost. even if by so doing they could induce This is the writer's conclusion from whole nations to accept the remainder his statement that "the day has gone of the truths which she teaches. The by when the High Church claims could position taken by Mr. Sidney is that be ridiculed or ignored. The Ritualists which might be called comic, if its are daily gaining ground while the Ro results were not so serious as to be manists are losing it. The stream of scconsidered tragic; but it is the cessions from Roman Catholicism in Engextreme of absurdity to speak land is prodigious, and, what is more, is of the position of the Catholic steadily increasing from day to day Church as comic, in the manner of Mr. among all classes of the faithful. The Sydney's article. The Catholic Church attitude of the Holy See toward the High is simply the guardian of Christ's whole Church party is almost comic. Rome truth, and it is useless for Ritualists looks on in amazement at the Ritualists to talk of union with her until they shameless Mariolatry, at their introrealize this fact. If they are serious in duction of Benediction among their serwishing for the reunion of Christendom, vices, at their use of the Confessional, they must come back to the Catholic at their reservation of the Sacrament, Church as the prodigal son returned to at their recommendation of the Rosary. his father's house, saying; "I have At these and other audacious innovasinned against heaven and against thee, tions, Rome simply laughs, and declares and I am not worthy to be called thy that imitation is the sincerest form of Then will they be received to son. " fattery." penance with open arms. In fine, Mr. Sidney states that " much It is not to be imagined for a moment of the troublesome uncertainty which that by imitating Catholic practices, or tends to raise a barrier between Engby adopting Catholic doctrines, and land and Rome is due to the doubts patching them upon the Church of entertained in many quarters as to the exact torms of the Papal Bull proclaiming the invalidity of Anglican orders. teristics of Christ's Church. It has the substance of our reasons, which, we surprise by sending it to heaven by the A great number of Ritualists seem to cherish the idea that the Pope's ver-

not a true ministry derived from the may remark, the reverend gentleman Apostles; it has not real priests and has not attempted to rebut. Bishops nor true sacraments, nor has it The question at issue is not at all real jurisdiction and authority to that we claim any right to persecute preach and teach the gospel of Christ. Protestants, as the Rev. Mr. Starbuck These are things which can be secured states the matter now ; but we do still only by submission to the real claim that the Catholic Church is the one true Church which Christ instituted. authority appointed by Christ to feed We cannot concede that any Church or or instruct His flock, His lambs and any civil authority or any king can His sheep, that is to the successor of St. Peter whom Christ appointed to be have the right, as against God, to stigmatize God's Church as indolatrous the supreme teacher of His truths, and and superstitious : and there is surely the source and centre of ecclesiastical an insult conveyed against God and His Church and those who believe in His authority.

We must add here, that Mr. Philip Church to stigmatize it in such a Sydney's notion that the Catholic manner. Moreover we also consider it Church is losing ground in England is quite fallacious ; but even if it were in the Church of God, to make the true, she could not compromise faith profession of their belief a cause for for the sake of obtaining a nominal intheir exclusion from any civic office. creasing in the number of her adher-Yet we have stated that we can ents.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

To the E litor of the CATHOLIC RECORD : Sir-Your answer to my late letter practical insult in the Accession oath. appears to me to involu The ences than you have developed. As I do not mean to write again on this matter, more infer leaving, of course, the will perhaps indulge me in a you, you will perhaps indulge me in a little diffuseness. You maintain that the requirement

of law, that the King of England shall always be a Protestant, is an insult to Catholic.

which has a right to exist at right to insist that her Chief Governor shall be of her own communion, it fol-lows that you hold that the existence of any Protestant Church whatever, is not only religiously an error, but civil ly and socially, an outrage and against every Catholic. You will hardly respond that such a church has a ivil right to exist, but not an estab lishment, since the right of a denomin-ation to exist at all implies its civil to be publicly supported if : right nation so chooses. As no man can be required permanent

ly to endure outrage and insult, it fol-lows, if Protestantism is itself an outage, that the Catholics of Christendo have an indefensible right, only limited by prudence, to rise and suppress all estant churches by the sword, right to be alienated by no oaths, cov mants or constitutions whatever, much as, in the words of Cardinal Bellarmine, no authority can deprive a man of the right of self-defence, were it against the Pope himself.

Therefore, by your reasoning, the Catholics of a Protestant country can never be authentic citizens, and all oaths of allegiance which they may such a government are nugatory, and indeed sacrilegious. Accordingly all public functionaries tion for the overthrow of King William of the United Kingdom, Catholics, from Lord Russell of Killowen and the Duke III. Norfold to the Irish constabulary.

have lived and died in mortal sin, and the last sacraments have conveyed no forgiveness to them. The constitutions of Austria, Bel gium and other Catholic countrie . tol

erating Protestant worship and admit ting Protestants to citizenship, are, on this showing, sacrilegious and permission to Bishops to the Papal swear to support these constitutions is likewise sacrilegious and null.

Gregory XVI., who permitted Protestant worship in his dominions, and maintained the civil and property rights of these foreign churches, lived and died is concerned. in mortal sin.

By the same principle, as Christiani⁺ is true, and Mohammedanism an error, the existence of this religion is an insult to every Christian. Christendom, therefore, has a right not only to insist therefore, that the Turks shall secure to Christians freedom and justice, but to ex-tinguish the Turkish religion in blood. most direct route, explaining that some friend or stranger, at any rate, some good Catholic, freed it beforehand by powerful prayer."

Our surprise is that the Madrid correspondent of the press should think it worth his while to send over the cable such a farrago of nonsense, which he ought to know, is not justified by any teachings of the Catholic Church. 1. In the first place, the Catholic

Church does not declare, as the Professor indicates, that only those belonging to the Church (exteriorly) go to Purgatory. 2. The total number of Catholics in

the world is about 250,000,000, not an insult to God as well as to believers 150,000,000.

3. We can have no accurate data regarding the number of souls who go directly to heaven or to purgatory or hell daily. On this point, however, we admit that within certain limits of un- Church deriving its authority originendure the disqualification of exclusion certainty it would be allowable to ally from the commission given by from the British throne as being more make a reasonable hypothesis for the sentimental than practical, and therepurpose of arriving at a truth, if the fore, we seek only the repeal of the Professor's other data were reasonable or true, which they are not.

4. Pope Pius IX. never issued an Indulgence with the assurance that it would release 535 souls daily from purgatory. No Pope ever could or did give such an assurance. This statement which is the foundation for all Professor Bronta's calculations, being proved false, all his theory tumbles to the ground.

5. There is no Indulgence issued with the absolute assurance of the liberation of a soul from purgatory, though it must be said that the merits of Christ and of His saints are sufficient to deliver thousands of souls daily. To what extent these merits, especially about like little children, by every those of Christ which are of infinite value, are actually applied for the re-

mission of sins, and of the punishment reasoning. These conclusions are his, ing. This must remain among the mysteries which are known only to God, and thus the whole computation

> winds. The Catholic Church believes that there remains a penalty to be undergone for sins even after they have been forgiven as to their guilt and the eternal punishment due to them. This penalty, which in this case was death, was suffered by our first parents, and continues to be suffered by their posterity, even after the sin was forgiven as to its guilt. It was endured by the

Israelites who murmured against God, and were obliged to wander in desert On another point, also, our esteemed correspondent has mistaken our position. lands for forty years, so that the murmurers should all die there, and only We fully admit that under the constitutheir children should enter the land tion of our country, statutes passed by a free Parliament must be accepted "flowing with milk and honey" which with resignation, at least, even if not God had promised to the nation. This with pleasure, even in the case where punishment was also inflicted after the there is only a majority of one, but sin was forgiven.

Over this temporal punishment due when such a vote is taken under terror to sin, the Pope has control, whereas of an armed force, the parliament is not to St. Peter as first Head of the Church free, nor are its statutes to be regarded Christ gave power to bind or loose the as of binding force, so far as conscience bonds which delay our admission into

But when it comes to a statute heaven. It is for the purpose of remitting the which violates the law of God, no matemporal punishment of sin, in part or enjority can justify the law. Hence, we tirely, that the Pope issues Indulgences. certainly do not consider that the old We know that these Indulgences are rati Penal laws of England, of which the law of succession was a part, were obliga- fied in heaven, because the Pope acts tory in conscience-though for the sake with the authority transmitted from St. of peace they may have been partially Peter; but we do not know the exact

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real recently preached in St. Martin's Church of that city a sermon on the subject, " Ecclesiasticism not essential What, then, is meant by ecclesiasti-

cism, and what is Christianity? And what does the Rev. Mr. Troop mean by these words? Ecclesiasticism is a word formed dir-

ectly from ecclesia, the name by which the Church of Christ is constantly designated in Holy Scripture, by Christ Himself in the first place, and in the next by His Apostles.

SEPIEMBER 5, 1903.

ECCLESIASTICISM

The Rev. G. Osborne Troop of Mon-

Christianity. "

Usage has applied the derivative word ecclesiastic to the hierarchy or body of pastors of the Church. But the Scripture also designates that there shall be a teaching body in the Christ to His apostles. It is of this Church founded upon the chief ecclesiastic, Peter, that Christ speaks when He says "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Elsewhere the Church (ecclesia) is described to be the supreme authority which is to correct the brethren who go astray, and we are told that if these do not hear the Church, they are to be regarded " as the heathen and the publican." The reason for this is, as stated by St. Paul, that the Church is the pillar and ground of truth. This clear. ly refers to the teaching body of the Church, its pastors who, according to Ephesians IV, were appointed by Christ to edify or build up the body of Christ. and to preserve us from being tossed wind of doctrine.

From these and many other passages of Holy Writ, we find that the Church due to sin, we have no means of know- of Christ as a visible organization, and a body of pastors in it to dispense the mysteries of God and to act as ambassidors of Christ teaching His truths are really an essential of Christianity, and we must say that as the word ecclesiasticism must mean one of these two things, we were astonished to find that a clergyman of considerable prominence in the Church of England which dist netly claims to be ecclesiastical under

both those respects, should endeavor to instil upon his flock the notion that ecclesiasticism is a non-essential to Christianity. It is an essential, insomuch as it was instituted by Christ. But as we read on we find the rev. gentleman's object in attacking eccles-

iasticism to be to aim some venomous shafts at the Pope and the Catholic Church, this being a favorite amusement with him. He says :

"Latterly there has been brought be fore a wid world of interested readers a marvellous manifestation of what may be termed, perhaps, the mightiest re-ligious system the world has ever known in connection with the sufferings and death of the late Pope, and the election and consecration of his successor. . . . All thoughtful men must see the danger to which the thoughtless multitude are exposed by what has appeared in the Average men and women are easily blinded by the glamor thrown over this great system by the manifestation of external devotion and magnificence, and fail to see the terrible political power and motives that work beneath. We see great majestic St. Peter's thronged with thousands, and our human hearts go out in strongest sympathy with the man who occupied

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therefore, at of Nice which the Pope an preside at the fore this the Arles at which acknowledge Tertullian in the Bishop declares tha successors planted the Church of R principality should agre 270 declare agreement the Pope of and that hi cipal Chair In fine, century) a superiority exist in the this, St. Pa Church of and ground that " the vail again will not h as the hea We can the Rev. as the tin fell into pects to e because d persecuti that few of the p But ther Church v and did 1 pendent each oth England claim to though t for no m half. T Rev. g demnati he admi ity does words a founded divine human " 0, but th thee. Not Canter simply and t the .

Besides, as we pointed out already, the Accession oath was in its origin part of a persecuting code of laws, which was both an insult and an injury. We must say that we do not see in this statement the awful consequences which Rev. Mr. Starbuck has endeavored to draw therefrom, to the beyond question every Church effect that Catholics should put down Protestantism by the sword, that Lord Killowen, the Duke of Norfolk, the whole Irish constabulary, etc., and even Pope Gregory XVI. " Lived and died in mortal sin" for submitting to Protestant rule, tolerating Protestant governments to exist, etc. The palmary rule of logic laid down

by Aristotle that the conclusion should be contained in the premises seems to us to be conclusive against the consecutiveness of Rev. Mr. Starbuck's

not ours. In reference to the Rev. Mr. Starbuck's historical statement that all the of Professor Bronta is dissipated to the Hessian soldiers had been sent out of England before the passing of the Act of Succession, we must say with all due respect that this is an error. The retention of the Hessians, and the favor shown to Germans in the official appointments at a latter moment was the chief reason assigned by some of the highest officers in the Army and Navy, who threatened another revolu-



cially is the Turkish law, that their baliph, or Pope, shall always be a Moslem, an intolerable outrage and inaccepted.

sult. The King of Saxony, who, with Papal approbation, is careful to maintain the Lutheran Church of his kingdom in her legal pre-eminence, is living in mortal sin, and likewise the consenting

Pope. As Judaism, since Christ, is an error the Canon Law, which denounces Cath-olics who deny the civil right of Jews to practice their religion, is an impiety and the Popes and Bishops of the last seven hundred years, who have admin-istered this law, have been living in sin. The German Jesuits of 1648, who supported the Peace of Westphalia, which ivilly puts Catholicism, Calvinism and Lutheranism on an equal footing in Germany, fell out of grace, and have long in hell.

Cardinal Newman, who says that if the Prince of Wales should atholic, he may lawfully be shut out from the Crown, since it is the law of the land, and not the will of the Pope, that decides who shall be King, has lost grace and salvation. You give as a reason why the Act of

Settlement has no moral validity, that it was passed by one vote. Now as all parliamentary law gives to a majority of one exactly the same effect as unanimity, you seem to rise in insurrection against parliamentary Government. As to your second argument, that the the terror of Act was passed under the terror of William's "Hessian" soldiers, it over-William's looks the fact that every foreign soldier of William III. had been sent away dier of william 111, had been sent away long before. Were it otherwise, how-ever, what but anarchy lies in the denial of moral validity to a law which has been the basis of all English legis-

lation for two hundred years? CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

Our esteemed reverend correspondent appears to have mistaken entirely the nature of our remarks upon his former letter. We do not propose to

enter so fully as before into an explana-England, that Church can be so mer- tion of our reasons for regarding the ded as to become the true Church of British Sovereign's Accession oath as Christ. It lacks the essential charac- an insult, but we shall state once more

PURGATORY AND INDULGENCES.

A recent cablegram from Madrid states that a certain Professor, Joseph Bronta of that city, has made in all seriousness a statement the purpose of which is to prove mathematically that there cannot be any souls in purgatory needing our prayers.

It is almost needless to say that in making his calculations the Professor canonical penances which have been show an utter ignorance of Catholic doctrine on the subjects of Purgatory, on penitents for that period or term on Prayers for the dead, and Indulgences. The gist of his statement is found in the ference to a term of days or years of following extract from the despatch

referred to, which is dated August 8: " According to the Catholic Chursh, nembers of that institution only are

sent to Purgatory. There are 15,000, 000 of Catholics, among whom 10,125 deaths occur daily. One half of that number are condemned to Hades on account of their sins. Of the other half,

63 are angelic enough to go to heaven direct, while 5,000 are booked for Puratrect, while 3,000 are booked for far-gatory. But here the Holy Church in-terferes. Pope Pio Nono granted a complete indulgence whereby a good Catholic may rescue 535 souls out of Pargatory. Therefore if only 10 Chrisacquire this indulgence daily, this would be equivalent to releasing all the souls condemned to Pargatory day by day, with 350 to spare."

He then declares that thousands of only to God, and all estimates thereof people gain this indulgence every day, made by man must be fantastical and besides numerous other indulgences by fallacious. To those persons, therefore. which the pains of from ten to one who fulfil the physical and mental conhundred years of Purgatory are reditions enumerated as necessary for the mitted. Thus, according to the profesgaining of the Indulgence, a Plenary sor, the inference must be drawn that Indulgence will become partial if they the indulgences gained must be sufficfall short of the detestation of all sins ient in number to release 150,000 souls which is required for the attainment of from Purgatory for every 5,000 who go the desired grace in its fulness. there, and " if a poor soul arrives at

the gates to do penance, the guardian Believe in the Will that with a thought angel stationed there gives it a splendid can turn the shadow of death into the morning.-George Macdonald.

extent to which they are applied to the the throne of Roman Catholicism on his death-bed. 'The King is dead: long souls in Purgatory, and therefore, we do good works for their benefit, leaving live the King!' it to God in His infinite mercy to actaken the throne, and many things are cept them at the value at which He estimated them.

To gain a Plenary Indulgence com-

pletely, it is necessary to give up all

affection for venial as well as mortal

sins, and it is impossible to estimate

how many persons attain this very com-

plete penitence. This is a matter known

told us of him, disposed to win a tribute of loyal affection ; but very faithfulness constrains any man who lives in the An Indulgence granted for a stated spirit of the Scriptures to say that in period whether of years or days does spite of the great cathedral, in spite of not mean, as Mr. Bronta pretends, that the adoring multitude, in spite of the gorgeous dresses, and the the pains of Purgatory are diminished array of Cardinals, the Madonna, the for that term. It signifies that they images and the relics, these things, so are issued as an equivalent for certain far from having any rightful place in tar from having any rightful place in connection with essential Christianity, are, in the sight of God, simply re-garded as paganism, though they dazzle to-day the eyes of an unthinking world. I am not forgetting the deordered by the Church to be imposed account of certain sins. They have revorid. I am not forgetting the de-voted spirit of many Roman Catholics, and that the Lord's own people are among them, living, suffering dying, in the midst of a system which is but Christian paganism. Go back to the earthly, and not of Purgatorial penance. From these explanations it will be readily seen that Professor Bronta's days when Constantine took Christian-ity under the Roman wing, it dominated computations are as malicious as they the throne of the proudest empire of We must here also remark another

the world, and from that hour, Chris-tianity and Paganism worshipped side by side. The truth is there, but buried point on which the professor is in error : It is not known to what extent any up and too often crystalized by the Plenary Indulgence is gained by any accretions of the great and terrible individual person who performs the consystem.'

The Rev. Mr. Troop merely asserts without proof that accretions have buried up the Christian truth which he thus admits to be taught by the Catholic Church in its entirety. A logical rule is that what is asserted without proof is properly denied without proof, we therefore deny this statement, as well as the statement that Christianity became Paganism in the reign of Constantine the Great.

We have often sought to discover the definite period referred to by the Homilies which are part of the Church of England's standard of faith, and which assert that the "laity and clergy, learned and unlearned, all ages, sects, and degrees of men, women and children, of whole Christendom (an horrible and most dreadful thing to think) have which Leo 3 Pius dently this e land olic (This of 70 to re on th A gorg Holy posi of w are Chu fest used the Por tion and to the

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STICISM. ne Troop of Mon. ned in St. Martin's a sermon on the ticism not essential

eant by ecclesiasti-Christianity? And Mr. Troop mean by

a word formed dirthe name by which st is constantly decripture, by Christ t place, and in the ied the derivative

to the hierarchy or the Church. But so designates that eaching body in the its authority originmmission given by ostles. It is of this on the chief ecclesi-Christ speaks when es of hell shall not t." Elsewhere the) is described to be rity which is to coren who go astray, ld that if these hurch, they are to be heathen and the pub on for this is, as stated t the Church is the of truth. This clear. teaching body of the ors who, according to re appointed by Christ up the body of Christ, us from being tossed children, by every

I many other passages e find that the Church ible organization, and s in it to dispense the and to act as ambas. teaching His truths are al of Christianity, and t as the word ecclesinean one of these two astonished to find that considerable prominence of England which diso be ecclesiastical under ects, should endeavor to flock the notion that is a non-essential to It is an essential, insoinstituted by Christ. ead on we find the rev. ject in attacking eccles-

to aim some venomous

Pope and the Cath-

this being a favorite

h him. He says : ere has been brought be rld of interested readers anifestation of what may rhaps, the mightiest re-the world has ever known with the sufferings and te Pope, and the election ion of his successor. . . . men must see the danger houghtless multitude are hat has appeared in the age men and women are by the glamor thrown t system by the manifesernal devotion and mag-I fail to see the terrible er and motives that work e see great majestic St. aged with thousands, and earts go out in strongest th the man who occupied Roman Catholicism on his The King is dead: long Pope has The new rone, and many things are , disposed to win a tribute tion ; but very faithfulness y man who lives in the Scriptures to say that in great cathedral, in spite of multitude, in spite of the esses, and the imposing rdinals, the Madonna, the the relics, these things, so refers, these things, so ving any rightful place in with essential Christianity, sight of God, simply re-ganism, though they dazzle eyes of an unthinking m not forgetting the deof many Roman Catholics, ne Lord's own people are , living, suffering dying, in of a system which Go back to the aganism. Constantine took Christiane Roman wing, it dominated of the proudest empire of and from that hour, Chris-Paganism worshipped side he truth is there, but buried o often crystalized by the of the great and terrible

SEP1EMBER 5, 1903.

been at once drowned in abominable Besides, God Himself under the Oid ENCYCLICAL LETTERS OF LEO will result in the greater abun-been at once drowned in abominable Besides, God Himself under the Oid ENCYCLICAL LETTERS OF LEO will result in the greater abun-dance of the fruits of the earth. Men idolatry . . . by the space of eight Law ordered that the vestments used hundred years and more" previous to in the celebration of His worship should the English Reformation.

This eight hundred years and more The Church of England made every is rather indefinite; but Rev. Mr. effort to make the installation of the Troop informs us definitely that the Archbishop of Canterbury a gorgeous period is from Constantine's reign and rite also, and its clergy have no right after he became a Christian, which was to blame Catholics for making the more than twelve hundred years before coronation of the Head of the Church a English Protestantism began. At that grand and beautiful coremonial. But time the Christian Church was just the coronation of King Edward VII. was a greater ceremony than that of King freed from its Pagan persecutors, when martyrs for the faith of Christ were to Peter of Servia, because of the greatbe counted by millions. In fact many ness of the British Empire. So, the of the Bishops who assembled at the ceremonial of the installation of the Council of Nice in A. D. 325 bore the head of the national Church of England wounds which the persecutors had in- by its very nature could not be made

equal in grandeur to the coronation of flicted on them. We do not hesitate to say that it is the Head of the universal Church which an absurdity of absurdities to assert is the Church of God, and the expresthat all these martyrs to the faith of sion of the world's worship. Christ suddenly became practical Pagans. This is made the more cer-A LAWYER WELL WORTHY OF tain when we notice that the same RECOGNITION.

Homily (on Peril of Idolatry) states A number of judges will shortly be that the primitive Church, which is appointed in different sections of the now admitted to have been the Church Dominion owing to the fact that under before the year 325 was pure and unde a new law there will be many retirefiled. It must have been undefiled, ments on account of age. In the therefore, at the great general Council County of Elgin His Honor Judge of Nice which admitted the primacy of Hughes will take a well-earned rest, the Pope and allowed his legates to having held the honorable position of preside at that Council. But even before this the Councils of Sardica and is a notable record indeed. When the Arles at which British Bishops assisted, the position becomes vacant we trust acknowledged the Pope's supremacy. Tertullian in A. D. 200 styled the Pope the Bishop of Bishops. St. Irenæus the appointment. In Western Ontario declares that the Bishops of Rome were Catholic Judges are so few and far besuccessors to Peter and Paul, who tween that Mr. Donahue's selection planted the faith in Rome, that the would in a measure make amends for Church of Rome possessed the greater the shameless manner in which our principality, and that every Church people have been ostracised in the old should agree with it. St. Cyprian in days. But not on this account alone 270 declared, notwithstanding his disdo we ask that Elgin's next County agreement with Pope St. Stephen, that the Pope occupied the Chair of Peter, Crown Attorney. Mr. Donahue is an and that his See or Chair was the prinable lawyer, and enjoys the esteem of cipal Chair of the Church.

In fine, Mosheim (on the third century) admits that at this period a of the community-Catholics and Protestants, Liberals and Conservatives. superiority was universally admitted to exist in the Roman See. In addition to this, St. Paul had declared that " the Church of the living God is the pillar and ground of truth." Christ had said that " the gates of hell should not prevail against it " and that " he who will not hear the Church " should be as the heathen and the publican."

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

a divorce should be given.

A MAGNIFICENT EDITION.

Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, U. S.

T. M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany

Rev. J. E. Qaigley, third Bishop, now

Archbishop of Chicago ; Very Rev. M.

P. Connery, Administrator ; Rev. P.

Cronin, Editor Union and Times : about

eighty priests; one hundred and fifty

We can easily see now how it is that the Rev. Mr. Troop chooses this period as the time when the Church of Christ fell into error. It is because he expects to escape refutation more readily, because during the first three centuries, persecution was so terrible and constant that few of the writings of the Fathers of the period have come down to us. But there is sufficient to show that the Church was one, subject to the Pope, and did not consist of a number of inde pendent churches free to differ from each other in faith, as the Church of England and those churches which His cruelty to the animal was a cause claim to be her children do already, though the mother Church has existed for no more than three centuries and a half. To all this we must add that the Rev. gentleman spoke his own condemnation when later on in his sermon, he admitted that "Essential Christianity does not consist in speaking empty words against ecclesiasticism," giving a reason that " Jesus Christ long ago

THE CATHOLIC RECORD!

part these Letters were written; but the identity of the writer is discernible the identity of the writer is discernific throughout. They are Leo's own com-positions, and they express his views in his own peculiar manner; with a calm-ness and a patience that has time and ottorting for avery detail. One will careful to palliate an unpleasant statement. It is amusing to hear people con-

demning Pius IX. for his "Syllabus of Errors," and praising Leo for his liberalism, when one finds every error of the Syllabus treated in succession in these Encyclicals, but with such reasonableness that every one agrees to condemn the error instead of railing at the venerable writer. Leo XIII. was an unsparing enemy of

error and of all who tolerated it

"To recoil from an enemy, or to keep silence when from all sides such clamors Judge for nearly half a century. This are raised against truth, is the part of a man either devoid of character or who entertains doubt as to what he professes to believe. In both cases such mode of Mr. D. J. Donahue, County Crown Attorney of St. Thomas, will receive God, and both are incompatible with This kind of the salvation of mankind. of the faith, for nothing emboldens the long the intervals of rest should be must wicked so greatly as the lack of courage on the part of the good. Moreover, on circumstances of time and place, want of vigor on the part of Christians and an the health and strength of want of vigor on the part of vigor on the part of vigor on the blameworthy, as is so much the more blameworthy, as not seldom little would be needed on their part to bring to naught false charges and refute erroneous opinions; charges and refute erroneous opinions; do we ask that Eigin's next County charges and refute erroneous opinions; should have should have should have should have should have should be the present County and always by exerting themselves more to health. Then again the season of trenuously they "might reckon upon being successful."

all who know him. His selection would be a most popular one with all classes

all obedience to the Church ; and they all obedience to the Church ; and they go so far as to deny her power of mak-ing laws and exercising every other kind of right, even disallowing the Church any place among the civil in-stitutions of the State. These men as-pire unjustly and with their might strive to grain control over multic Amusing occurrences frequently arise o it of the strange creeds of modern times. A few days ago, Mrs. Elwell Thomas of Binghamton, N. Y., applied for a divorce strive to gain control over public affairs and lay hands on the rudder of the State, in order that the legislation from her husband on the ground of cruelty. He had kicked a cat which the State, in order that the legislation are not surface for contain order that the legislation a woman is by nature fitted for home-those principles, and the morals of the work, and it is that which is best she believed to be animated by her those principles, and the morals of the mother's spirit. The woman is a Theosophist, and believes in the transpeople influenced in accordance with Whence it comes to pass that in countries Catholicism is either migration of souls, and she thinks that many countries Catholicism is either openly assailed or else secretly inter-fered with, full impunity being granted to the most pernicious doctrines, while the public profession of Christian truth the soul of her mother has entered into this cat, which is of a gray color and very handsome and affectionate. During her mother's life the mother and is shackled oftentimes with manifold Mr. Thompson did not agree, as freconstraints. quently happens in the case of mothers-

He never failed to insist on his right, and the right of the Church, to in-law, and this disagreement is said to help the State in framing laws : A well-spent life is the only pass-

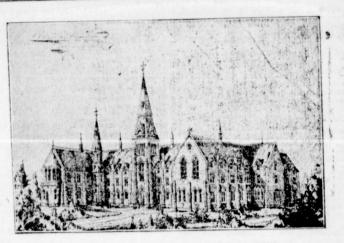
have been the cause of his antipathy to the cat, which he frequently ill-used. port to heaven, whither all are ind and on this account the State is acting against the laws and dictates of nature of much suffering to the wife, who whensoever it permits the license of opinion and of action to lead minds claims to have loved her mother opinion and of action to lead minds astray from truth and souls away from the practice of virtue. To exclude the Church, founded by God Himself, from the business of life, from the power of making laws, from the training of youth, from domestic society, is a grave and fatal error. A State from which religion is banished can never be well regulated : and already perhans more dearly, and she considers her husband's cruelty to the cat sufficient reason why We congratulate our esteemed contemporary the Catholic Union and regulated; and already perhaps more than is desirable is known of the nature and tendency of the scalled certain the second certain tendency of the scalled certain tendency of t

The Encyclicals of Leo XIII. make the best possible memorial of the de-ceased Pontiff. Not only do they reveal his character and views in the most im-portant events of his reign, but they also help us to trace the origin of his style and influence as a writer. The also help us to trace the origin of his style and influence as a writer. The time was not wasted that Leo devoted to writing Latin verse. The sententi-ous and epigrammatic utterances in his Encyclicals are clearly traceable to this scholarly practice. It is not always possible to give in English the full value of the Latin in which for the most part these Letters were written; but change his country for a foreign land if his own afforded the means of living a decent and happy life. These three important benefits, however, can be reckoned on only provided that a man's means be not drained and exhausted by excessive taxation. The right to possess private property is derived from nature. his own peculiar manuse, his own peculiar manuse, state to solve that has time and attention for every detail. One will not read far before perceiving how erroneous it is to consider Leo XIII. a "liberal" Pope. Conciliatory he is in "liberal" private property is derived from nature, not from man, and the State has the right to control its use in the interests of the public good alone, but by no means to absorb it altogether. The State would, therefore, be unjust and State would, therefore, be unjust and cruel if under the name of taxation it

were to deprive the private owner of more than is fitting. "If we turn now to things external and corporeal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of greedy speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments of money-making. It is neither just nor human so to grind men down with exhuman so to grind men down with ex-cessive labor as to stupefy their minds and wear out their bodies. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited, and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and precare the Daily labor, therefore, and proper rest. Daily labor, therefore, should be so regulated as not to be protrated over longer hours than the strength admits. How many and how depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place, the workmen. Those who work in mines the year should be taken into account ; being successful." He had no patience with men who sought official position as a means of propagating error, or with those who permitted them to obtain such offices: He year should be taken into account; for not infrequently a kind of labor is easy at one time which at another is intolerable or exceedingly difficult. Finally, work which is quite suitable for "Thence they deny all revelation from on high, and all fealty due to the Christian teaching of morals, as well as regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in workshops and factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently devel-oped. For just as very rough weather destroys the buds of spring, so does

too early an experience of life's hard toil blight the young promise of a child's faculties, and render any true education impossible. Women, again, are not suited for certain occupations; adapted at once to preserve her modesty and to promote the good bringing up of children and the well-being of the family. As a general principle it may be laid down that a workman ought to have leisure and rest proportionate to the wear and tear of his strength; waste of strength must be repaired by

cessation from hard work. "Let it then be taken for granted that workman and employer should, as a rule, make free agreements, and in particular should agree freely as to wages : nevertheless, there underlies a dictate of natural justice more imperidictate of natural justice more imperi-ous and ancient than any bargain be-tween man and man, namely, the re-muneration ought to be sufficient to support a frugal and well-behaved wage-support a frugal and well-behaved wageearner. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil the workman accept harder conditions because an employer or con-tractor will afford him no bet tractor will afford him no bet-ter, he is made the victim of force and injustice. In these and similar questions, however — such as, for example, the hours of labor in different trades, the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and worshops, etc.



ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.

The building, which up to 1875 had regime. Himself a trained scholar, a born teacher, and typical disciplinar-born teacher, and typical disciplinar-ian, Father O'Connor possessed the been large enough to supply the needs of the Catholics of Western Ontario for higher education, was erected at Sand-happy faculty of infining part of his wich by the Jesuit Fathers. Here in own energy and resistless perseverence 1857, those world-famed educators of into the hearts of the small staff ef 1857, those world-famed educators of Catholic youth erected the original building of the regular college group. and opened classes in order to give a religious and classical training religious and classical training to the young men of the district and surrounding country. Before two full years had elapsed, how-ever, these zealous instructors had been called away to other more press-ing work. The college, during the next decade, maxed successively next decade, passed successively through the hands of the Benedictines, of the Basilians, and to the late Theodule Girardot, who afterwards filled the position of the Inspector of Public Schools in the County of Essex. In 1870, the late Dr. Walsh, then Bishop of London, seeing the need of es-tablishing the College on a more permanent basis, called upon the Priests of St. Busil to take charge once more of Assumption College. The prospects of success, he felt, were new brighter; the Catholies of the neighborhood were prosperous; and this, together with the proximity of the fast growing metropolis of the great State of Michigan, just across the border, promised a large field of usefulness to the College. Rev. Denis O'Connor, now the Most

Rev. Denis O Connor, now the Most Rev. Archbishop of Toronto, headed the little band that came to take charge of Assumption Collegn in Sep-tember of 1870. That the choice of Superior was a wise one is evidenced by the submid encourse with which the the splendid success with which the College was conducted under the new

NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

THE CATHEDRAL, WILMINGTON, DEL. The success which attended the mis-sion to non-Catholics at St. Peter's Cathodral was beyond the most sanguine expectations of clergy and eople.

lics, whose interest was aroused in the attendance of their non Catholic brethren, it was well advertised, and cards of invitation, setting forth the list of subof invitation, secting form the first of sub-jects to be lectured upon, were mailed by the people to their non-Catholic friends and neighbors. The subjects were as follows: "Stumbling-Blocks"; Parenter of the provide the provided the subjects were as follows: "Stumbling-Blocks"; Purgatory; Celibacy, or why Priests do not wed; Can Man forgive sins? Quo Vadis? Is there a Hell? Why

am I a Catholic. The attendance was all that could The attendance was an evenings, be desired, and on some evenings, notably Wednesday and Sunday evenings, every available space, even in the sanctuary and the aisles,

sanctuary and the was taken, and many were turned away, as there was no room in the church to admit them. Even on evenings, when the fall of snow, rain, and sleet made walking dangerous, the church was well waiking dangerous, the church was well filled. Among those who attended were many of Wilmington's most prominent citizens, including lawyers, bankers, professors and business men, eight Protestant ministers and one bishop.

the professors that shared his labors ; and thus the College grew and prospered. thus the college grew and prospered. Owing to the ever increasing attend-ance of students from both Ontario and the adjacent States, it was found nec-essary in 1875 to add to the College buildings, and still again in 1883; so that new there is a mula accommodution, in now there is ample accommodation in the Institution for some two hundred boarders. In the near future the Basil ian Fathers hope to be able to complete the buildings by the addition of another wing in which will be a handsome Chapel and a College Hall.

In 1890, Dr. O'Connor was called to the See of London to succeed the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, who had been raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Toronto. The impetus for good given the college by its first. Provident after the Basilian more The impetus for good given the college the by its first President after the Basilians harge had assumed permanent charge still lege. continues to keep it abreast of the were times, and true to its principles of the training youth in "Virtue and Discip-and line and Knowledge." The situation of the College on the great south bank of the Detroit river, the shor-shubrious climate of extreme Western Incess - Ontario, the excellent discipline and thorough system of instruction in both

thorough system of instruction in **both** the Classical and Commercial Courses, make Assumption College a most desir-

able, residential school for boys. The Basilian Fathers recognizing the The Basilian rathers recognizing the tendency of the age have so arranged their curriculum as to enable anyone desiring to matriculate for Toronto University to do so from their college.

AN IRISHMAN'S COMMENT.

The Question Box is very often a seven days' wonder to many of the old folks in country parishes who have been accus-tomed to the routine ways. Their ideas tomed to the routine ways. Their ideas of church service never contemplated the presence of Protestants, and when the latter comes in large numbers, as they do at non-Catholic missions, and are put into the most prominent and are accorded the privilege of asking any questions they please con-ing Catholic doctrine through concern. ing question box, verily the old folks think they have fallen on strange times. One good old Irishman, typical of the class of heroes who "had the faith," class of heroes who had the laith," came in to the pastor one morning and wanted to know why he allowed the Protestants to come into the church and "to be trying to sthick the strange riest" — meaning the missionary. 'never mind, Father," he continued in a consolatory way. " he is able for priest " a consolatory way, " h them.-The Missionary.

Ireland's Great Astronomer.

Ireland's great astronomer, Sir Robert Ball, is sixty-three years old, and though he has been astronomical pro-fessor at Cambridge for a decade, he refessor at Cambridge for a decade, he re-mains a thorough Irishman still. His career as an astronomer dates back to 1865, when, shortly after leaving Trinity college, Dublin, he was placed in charge of the famous observatory es-tablished by the Earl of Rosse, at Birr, in King and the second sec in King's county, which at one time re-joiced in the possession of the biggest telescope in the world. Sir Robert is renowned for his happy and humorous comparisons between the celestial and the terrestrial. the possibility of signalling to Mars was under discussion, he pointed out that if a flag the size of Ireland, were waved from a pole to match, there would be "just the ghost of a chance that an astronomical Martin might per-ceive the ghost of a flutter on the earth.'

Following the mission to the Catho-

Mr. Troop merely asserts coof that accretions have he Christian truth which he to be taught by the Cathin its entirety. A logical t what is assorted without perly denied without proof, re deny this statement, as statement that Christianity ganism in the reign of Cone Great.

often sought to discover the eriod referred to by the which are part of the Church d's standard of faith, and ort that the "laity and clergy, d unlearned, all ages, sects, es of men, women and chilhole Christendom (an horrible dreadful thing to think) have founded a Church," and " there is a divine ecclesiasticism " as well as " a human perversion of it." "O, Consistency thou art a jewel,"

but the Rev. Troop does not possess

Not long since, the Archbishop of Canterbury died, and his death was simply chronicled as a passing event and there was little attention paid to the choice of his successor. The reason of the Rev. Mr. Troop's attack upon the Catholic Church on this occasion is evidently that the whole world' was in suspense during the few days which elapsed between the death of Leo XIII. and the election of Pope Pius X. The rev. gentleman is evidently chagrined beyond endurance at this evidence that the Church of England is a local institution, but the Catholic Church is the Church of the world. This was further attested by the presence of 70,000 people in St. Peter's Church to receive the Holy Father's blessing

on the occasion of his coronation. And now a word in regard to the gorgeousness of the coronation of the Holy Father, Pope Pius X. We say it positively that it was not a manifestation of worldly pride and pomp, and in no sense are the rich vestments of the Catholic Church to be regarded as such a manifestation. They are not intended to be used in ostentatious display to glorify the person of the priest or Bishop or Pope. They are used in the celebration of divine service to excite devotion and reverence for the worship of God, to which end the whole ceremonial of the Catholic Church pertains. It is the offering of Mary Magdalen who anointed

will be that the gulf between vast wealth and sheer poverty will be bridged over, and the respective classes will be brought nearer to one another. A further consequence

Times on the magnificent issue gotten out in honor of His Lordship Bishop Colton, the new Bishop of Buffalo. It presents a beautiful pictorial panorama of virtue and the guardian of morals. She it is who preserves in their purity of the great diocese of Buffalo, the the principles from which duties paper and cuts used being of the very and, by setting forth most urged reasons for a virtuous life, bids us not only to turd away from wicked deeds, but even to curb all movements of the mind that best. Some of the pictures are a full paged cut of the new Bishop, Right Rev. Charles Henry Colton ; His Holiare opposed to reason, even though ness Pope Pius X. ; His Excellency

they be not carried out in action." Again : "Therefore they who are engaged in framing constitutions and in Apostolic Delegate ; other pictures of enacting laws should bear in mind the the new Bishop at fourteen years of moral and religious nature of man, and age, again at his ordination and three take care to help him, but in a right and orderly way, to gain perfection, neither enjoining nor forbidding anyyears afterwards, in 1898, and at his golden Jubilee in 1899 etc.; the what is reasonably consist Bishop's parents ; His Eminence Carthing save ent with civil as well as with religious redinal Gibbons ; Most Rev. J. M. Farquirements. On this very account the Church cannot stand by indifferent as to the import and significance of laws ley Archbishop of New York ; Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of enacted by the State; not in so far in-Trenton ; Right Rev. P. A. Ludden, deed as they refer to the State, but in D. D., Bishop of Syracuse ; Right Rev, so far as, passing beyond their due limits, they trench upon the rights of Chas, E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn ; Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, the Church Bishop of Ogdensburg : Right Rev.

But it is chiefly in Letters which But it is chieffy in Letters which deal with the gravest questions of our day that Leo is at his best. Take for instance his Letter on the Relation of Employer and Workman. What simple Right Rev. J. O'Connor, Bishop of Newark ; Right Rev. John Timon, wisdom it contains for solving disputes first Bishop of Buffalo ; Right Rev, Stephen Ryan, second Bishop ; Right

wisdom it contains for solving disputes between capital and labor! "For the result of civil change and revolution has been to divide society into two widely differing castes. On the one side there is the party which holds power because it holds wealth; which has in its group the whole of noids power because it noids wealth; which has in its grasp the whole of labor and trade; which manipulates for its own benefit and its own purposes all the sources of supply, and which is even represented in the councils of the State itself. On the other side there is the represented in the needy and powerless multitude, broken down and suffering, and ever ready for disturbance. If working people can be encouraged to look forward to obtaining a share in the land, the consequence will be that the gulf betwee vast

and localities differ so with is advisable that recourse be had to societies or boards such as we shall mentio "But if the question be asked, How

must one's possessions be used? Church replies without hesitation the the words of the holy Doctor : 'Man should not consider his outward possessions as his own, but as common to all, so as to share them without hesitation when others are in need. Whence the Apostle saith, Command the rich Whence the this world . . . !to offer with no stint, to apportion largely. True, no one is commanded to distribute to others that which is required for his own needs and those of his household; own needs and those of his nousehold; nor even to give away what is reason-ably required to keep up becomingly his condition in life: ' for no one ought to live other than becomingly.' But when what necessity demands has been supplied and one's standing fairly taken thought for, it becomes a duty to give to the indigent out of what re mains over. 'Of that which remaineth give alms.' It is a duty, not of justice (save in extreme cases), but of Chris-' Of that which remaineth tian charity-a duty not enforced by human law. But the laws and judgments of men must yield place to the laws and judgments of Christ the true God, Who in many ways urges on His follow ers the practice of almsgiving: " It is more blessed to give than to receive ;' and Who will count a kindness done or refused to the poor as done or refused to Hinself: 'As long as you did it to one of My least brethren, you did it to Me.''

The principal Encyclical Letters of Pope Leo XIII. treating of the import-ant questions of the day, have been collected into a volume by Rev. John collected into a volume by Rev. John J. Wynne, S. J., and published by Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincin-Benziger Brothers, New York, Chich-nati, and Chicago. The book can be had from any Catholic bookseller, or will be mailed or receipt of the price (\$2.00; postage 20 cents extra) by the publishers.

Don't go to a place where there is neither priest nor church.

ing the Way were distributed dur-ing the mission, and the eagerness Fully nine hundred cop displayed in receiving the literature was wonderful

Among those who came up on the opening night was an anxious-looking man who advanced timidly toward Father Sutton. "Are you looking for a book?" asked the father. The good man replied with much earnestness : "I am looking I want to be instructed in the Catholic religion." He was the Catholic religion." He was the first to be placed in the instruction class, and every evening others were added, so that at the close of the mission seventeen converts had offered themselves for instruction. But the rethemselves for instruction. But the re-sults of the mission may not be judged alone by the number of converts, as the effects on the minds of the two thou-sand non-Catholics who attended the lectures could be easily estimated from the tenor of the questions placed in the

box from day to day. After the lecture on confession Father Sutton invited those present to inspect the confessionals in the church, and explained to them how they were used. It was a happy thought, and it was sur-It was a happy thought, and interest prising to see with what interest they examined the doors, slides, screens, etc. "Well," some one re what interest they screens, etc. marked, "you couldn't get any money through that screen.

The mission was the talk of the town, and many came forward and thanked Father Sutton, both in church and also on the street, for what they had heard One minister said, "I believe in Pur eve in Pur-One minister said, gatory now;" and he asked Father Sutton if he had come to take their jobs (the preachers') from them.—The

bread crumbs for its food.

To Succeed Cardinal Vaughan.

London, August 24.—The Right Rov. Francis Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, has been appointed Archbishop of Westminster, to succeed the late Car-

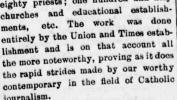
dinal Vaughan. Mgr. Bourne was borne at Clapham in 1861, and after studying at St. Cuth-bert's, Ushaw; St Edmund's, Ware; bert's, Ushaw; St Edmund's, Ware; St. Sulpice, Paris, and the University of Louvain, was ordained priest in 1884. He was appointed rector of Southwork Diocesan Seminary in 1889; named Do-mestic Prelate to the late Pope Leo XIII. in 1895, and appointed titular Bishop of Epiphania and coadjutor to the Bishop of Southwark in 1896. In the following year he was made Bishop of Southwark. of Louvain, was ordained priest in 1884. Southwark.

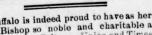
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DIOCESE OF LONDON.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, RALEIGH.

Sutton if he had come to take their jobs (the preachers') from them.—The Missionary. The Pope's Pet. Pius X. has adopted Leo XIII.'s pet, a'white dove, which the late Holy Father used to feed at a certain hour every morning. The Pope allows it in his room, where it perches on his writing desk, and, like Leo, he daily saves some bread crumbs for its food.





THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1908.

Hacred Heart Review THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CATHO. OLIC CHURCH.

BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCLXV.

" Prejudiced and ignorant," are John Ruskin's words, concerning the clare that they bore true allegiance to the King and the House of Stuart, of Protestant controversialists. Most of the doctrines which they de-nounce as Catholic doctrines Catholics would be as ready to denounce as they, without any exception or mental reser-vation whatever, in all civil affairs. In the following contest they proved their allegiance to Charles by word and act, to their own grievous discomfort. since in their presentation of them they are not Catholic at all.

Church

oath.

murder or adultery.

Rome would have done well to be

silent, but if she spoke I do not see what she could do but condemn the

Should atheism ever become supreme

ity, in his lectures in Andover Semin

onclusion, and his hope that the

James the L's oath of allegiance was

very much less outrageous, but it was movement in the same direction. A

when he is not content with a frank

declaration of present allegiance. James, in prying into the chamber of conscience and demanding opinions concerning the dim past or the misty

future, made himself a tyrant, without

OF INTEREST TO MOTHERS.

SAFEGUARD FOR CHILDREN CUTTING

TEETH IN HOT WEATHER.

teeth is always an auxious one for

The time when children are, cutting

in a way that only a mother's heart can prompt will fall on willing ears. They will, at last, touch the right chord and

meet with a quick response in the hearts

Newman's Urbanity.

of your loved ones.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

precisely meaning it.

Andover, Mass.

lawgiver or judge becomes a tyrant

churches would bar its establishment.

This prejudice is by no means con-fined to the vulgar and virulent. It fined to the vulgar and virtuent. It does seem as if in most cases a sort of physical mist intervened between the Protestant eye and the Roman doc-trine, distorting or transmuting the very letters in which it is expressed, so that it says something utterly differ-ent torm its actual tenor. to spoil him for a king, would not be con tent unless the Catholics would swear tent unless the Catholics would swear that the deposing power, whenever and wherever exercised, had been an arrogant and impious usurpation, and a heresy. Now they had no right to say this. No one has a right to say it to-day, ent from its actual tenor. Else how could men standing as high.

heresy. Now they had no right to say this. No one has a right to say it to-day, for it is a simple untruth. The Papal deposition of a king has not always been an unrighteous thing. It may sometimes have been a very righteous thing. Nor is that a usurpation which is just in itself, which rests on the con-temporary condition of things, and which is supported by public opinion. I sympathize with the arch-priest Blackwell personally, and wish that the intellectually and morally, as the edintellectually and morally, as the end itors of the Spectator, persist, in the face and eyes of Catholic theology and of the Canon Law, in always assuming that it is Roman doctrine that the Jewish religion may lawfully be pro-scribed and the Jews lawfully put to death? Mr. Watts also twists and deturalizes both letter and sense o Blackwell personally, and wish that the Ferdinand and Isabella's decrees. Jesuits had let him alone. Perhaps

Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, who has Miss Charlotte M. longe, who has written a great many excellent works for the young, and indeed for older readers, who is wholly free of malice and all uncharitabieness, and who is so decided an Anglo-Catholic that she does not hesitate to signify that one of her young heroines of the sixteenth century did well in leaving the Hus for the elder Church, neverthe ss, in describing the first Crusade, tells us that Urban II. taught that every Crusader, dying in the crusade, would certainly go to heaven '

This misrepresentation begins with the very birth of Protestantism. Luther reproached Tetzel with teaching that any one procuring an indulgence for himself, whether in a state of grace or out of it, would find it available. Tet-zel reminds him that no Papal Indulgence, partial or plenary, has ever been granted, except "to the contrite and granted, except "to the contrite and absolved," contritis et confessis. In-deed, it is hard to know what Luther can have imagined, unless he charged the Dominican with falsifying his instructions, in answer to which Tetzel had but to point to his public commun ications to all parish priests, admonish ing them that the Indulgences would be ing them that the Indulgences would be futile for those who procured them in mortal sin. However, as Luther after-wards owned: "I wrote about Indulg-ences, when I did not really know what an indulgence was." It is curious that Miss Yonge has

never stopped to reflect that even if Urban's Indulgences had not been limited in *terms* to the contrite, they could only have been interpreted so, inasmuch as no indulgence has ever pretended to remit any punishments except terrestrial or purgatorial. It has never pretended to redeem from infernal pains, over which the Church claims no jurisdiction whatever. Now as mortal sin is, by its very definition, that which, unrepented, involves eter nal death, it is plain that the Church would overturn her very foundations of doctrine should she attribute to a purely doctrine should she attribute to a purely purgatorial remission, meant only for those who go hence in charity, the power of redeeming from hell. Urban taught of course, as the Church with St

nothers and when this occurs during the hot weather solicitude often deepens into alarm. So many ills that Urban taught of course, as the Church has never ceased to teach, with St. Paul, that martyrdom itself, if under-gone by one devoid of charity, avails him nothing. Nevertheless she teaches, often result fatally are liable to ensue that every mother will be interested in a medical discovery that robs this as Cardinal Bellarmine remarks, that although even a martyr, if he died in mortal sin would be lost, yet if he died a medical discovery that holes this period of many dangers. Mrs. R. Fer-guson of 105 Mansfield street, Montreal, Que., gives her ex-parience for the benefit of other mothers. She says : "My baby has in charity, which is always to be presumed, where there is not incontestable evidence to the contrary, his martyr-dom stands him instead of all purga-torial sufferings. Even so Urban always been small and delicate, and suffered so much last summer with his teeth that I did not think he would taught, and the Church after him, that live. The medicine the doctor ordered for him did not do him much good. every Crusader, dying in the crusade, and virtually undergoing martyrdom, would, if he died in charity, be at on he was attacked with dysentery would, it he died in charity, be at once translated to heaven provided of course, as Catholic theology in-insists, that in dying he was not only free of mortal sin, but had not the least affection towards the smallest venial sin. Otherwise his crusading Indulgence would avail him indeed but and a very hot skin and cough. I sent for Baby's Own Tablets, and they did Indulgence would avail him indeed, but only for a mitigation, not for a full re-mission of purgatorial pains. ville, Ont. Miss Yonge goes on to say that even this pernicious doctrine was subse-quently extended and distorted into A TALK TO MOTHERS AND WIVES. applications more pernicious still. How a doctrine could teach anything love. worse than that a man may live and die in mortal sin and yet go straight to heaven, I do not well understand. Can it be that by some hocus-pocus of mental operation Miss Yonge has con-founded the Church of Rome with the Lutheran Church of which the eminent divine George Calitous acknowledges that she taught that for salvation it i or really necessary to live in charity or to die in charity? All that is need-ful, she taught, is to die in a personal persuasion of being in the favor of God God. Subsequently Miss Yonge makes some awkward attempts at rectifica

against the faith. It is, and always has seen, a matter of free opinion in the FIVE-MINUTES SERMON. Fourteenth Sunday After Pentecost. TRUSTING IN GOD.

"Be not anxious, therefore, saying : What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or where-with shall we be clothed ? For a (or all these things the heathen seek. For your heavenly Father knoweth that you have need of all these things." (St. Matt. vi. 31.)

We are the children of God, dear brethren. From the day we first saw the sun until this God's hand has held us up and His strength has been with We are His heirs. By our baptism we have become His sons and the brothers of Jesus Christ. We have been called to a supernatural life and have been offered an imperishable re-ward—pothing less than God Himself. God has dealt tenderly with us; His mercies have never been wanting; He has shown indeed that "God is love."

Have we not every reason to have confidence in Him and to put ourselves in His hands with childlike trustful-ness? When has He been untrue? When has He deserted us? Many times too many times, alas !-we have been unfaithful to God, but "God is faithful" always. He leads us to those safe places wherein our souls may rest in peace, and He bestows upon us all things needful for our souls and bodies. Yet we are not always disposed to see the evidence of His providence.

Look out into the world : are men content with God's providence? Are they not asking each other: "What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed?" Are they not consumed with desires of get ing? Do they live for aught else? Does God and eternal life concern them?

should atness ever become supreme in America, as it is rapidly becoming supreme in France, it may be very well be that it impose an oath on all citi-zens, as a condition of the franchise, an oath, not only to obey the laws as they It is, unhappily, but too true that the lives of most men are made of self-seck-ing. Each one is trying to do the best for himself. Each one wants to be happy and is running after happiness every hour of the day, and yet few oath, not only to obey the laws as they are, and are likely to be (which no reasonable man would refuse) but to obey all conceivable laws that may ever be enacted by the civil authority, though they should even command know in what true happiness consists. They attain the wish of their hearts : Lawyers are rapidly making ready for

they become rich; they have pleasures, and "they have their reward." For them the earth with its fulness is such laws. Judge John W. Burgess, professor of law in Columbia Univerenough. Beyond is the unknown coun-try for which they care nothing. Life with its joys engrosses them; still they ary, declared in my hearing that the final conclusion of the jurists of to-day

is, that the authority of the State is absolutely illimitable. This can only mean that a citizen has no right, as are not happy. How can they be? "God alone is good," and they have not God. They do not love Him; they do not serve Him; they hardly know Him. Yet He against any law, however unjust or immoral, to appeal to any prior obligations to God, to the Church, or to conscience. Judge Burgess, I may re-mark, expressed his dislike of such a

s the beginning and the end. Oh, busy toilers! working so hard for so little, so anxious to provide for the passing hour, so full of human prudence, so rich in your own conceit, so poor in reality; would that you might know a little of that peace which God gives to those who put their trust in Him and not in riches! Work, in deed, you mast, and provide; but why make the having of money and land and name your end? Why spend your strength, your lives, in getting, only to feal the to feel the greater bitterness in parting with your goods? It is God Who gives; it is God Who takes away; and He gives and takes away for your soul's sake. Close your eyes and rest your minds; let God speak to your hearts; minds; let God speak to you something of His treasures—something of the sweetness, the unutterable sweetness, of the Son of God. "I have been young," sings David, "and now am young," sings David, "and now am old, and have not seen the just for-

saken nor his seed seeking bread." This, indeed, is happy living-to be God's child, dependent upon Him for all things necessary for salvation, and to be content with these. This is misery-to live for the sake of earthly goods and happiness, forgetful of God, forgetful of our own highest and truest interests—the good of the soul. not solicitous, therefore, saying: " Be What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed? For after all these things do the heathen seek. For your heavenly Father knoweth that you have need of all these things."



self. we need to remember that its plot cisely because we are free that we need to pray to do God's will. It would be different if, as some presume to think, our wills were so linked or identified with the divine will, that we could not possibly resist or act against it. It would be different, too, for prayer would avail us nothing, if, as Luther would have had people believe—and there are still many who do believe him -our wills are so enslaved or so cor-rupt, that it is impossible for us to do anything good. Nor could prayer help us if by heredity, or environment or determining influences of whatsoever

sort, our wills were constrained to act contrary to our inclinations. No, it is because our wills are so free, and so strong to use that freedom, that they can resist every combination of created powers, and so far as God's will is concerned, even the divine power, that we need to seek by prayer the co-operation of God's grace to keep our wills in ac-

cord with His. "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven" is but a development of the motto of our Apostleship of Prayer, "Thy kingdom come;" for what else does it mean that God should have a kingdom, but that men should do His will everywhere? In heaven His will is done because the blessed are so united

Because it is one of the safest monetary transactions, and there is neither trouble nor expense in looking after the investment. The Company attends to that.

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highly satisfactory dividends to holders of its Investment Policies.

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has paid to its Policy-holders in cash:

For Death Claims		
For Endowments and Annuities	764,462.31	
For Dividends to Policy-holders	1,177,061.77	
For Cash Surrender Values to Policy-holders	859,570.51	

making \$5,225,616.22, and it holds in Surplus and Reserve for the security of its making 55,225,010.22, and 10 holds in Surplus and Reserve for the security of its policy-holders on 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis 86,424,594.21, being a grand total paid to policy-holders and held for their security of \$11,650,210.43. This sum largely exceeds the total premiums paid to the Company — the result of thirty-three years' operations, and actual favorable results count in life insurance.

GEO. WEGENAST, W. H. RIDDELL, R. MELVIN, Manager. President.



thought was that ood man or he citizen. And or upon in that ser man must be clea clean of life-m well as by his e Saviour, if I have a right to We have go for the stateme comes into a m goes out of it, addressing wea take the troubl addressing stro are engaged in of life—and life a life of ac am speaking t hard, active we men who will evil, and it i upon you who right example member that self-respect if tongue ; that a clean and hor ably suffer if h clean and hon-knows the te of us in this w will slip. I d hut I do expe effort toward in thought, in " Our whole securing a c qualities with term virtuou good ćitizen strong. I wo were not. I tianity profe vant to see it men of stren to lose one pa courage by b trary, I shou who is a mem is members fitter to do vorld, all the peace, and if

SEPTEMBE

CHATS WITH

THE U. S. PRES

OF A TRUE

At a recent me

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the Holy Name, President Roosev

the way in which men—in our you strength. Just attending service

ship Kearsarge, addressed to th

men of the navy

A

end, war sh fight in time "I desire decent men : decent, and tion in pret going to be as we should tendency an among your young men : wicked is r you see som that he is g that he is g which it is remains uns bere consti keeper by younger bu him from ge life as that potent of a "While do everyth

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Secretary. Dressed 57 Doll FREE

Many, and even some Catholics, have defended the oath of allegiance required by James the First of the English Catholics, but I do not see how it can be allowed just. They were ready to de-

But James, meddlesome and uneas pedant as he was, just king enough to spoil him for a divine and divine enough

tion, but they are little worth. To return to the Pope's deposing power, it is, as I have remarked, very unjust to charge upon the Catholic Church of all ages an opinion, which although at one time undoubtedly prevalent, has never had dogmatic force, and which has long since ceased to pre

and which has long since ceased to pre-vail even as an opinion. To speak of it as now a living thing, says Pius IX., is purely chimerical. To be sure, to Mr. Gladstone's great indignation (real or affected, a distinction you always have to look after in reading M. Gladstone) the Pene snarks of the In an article urging greatest courtesy In an article urging greatest courtesy in controversy with non-Catholics the Ave Maria speaks of Newman's never-failing urbanity, even when he was most earnest, and says: "It was be-cause Newman thought energetically that he could afford to be temporate in expression; and it is because the vio-lent-spoken and ill-tempered have not power of thought that they use their hands and lungs so energetically. always have to look after in reading Mr. Gladstone), the Pope speaks of the Popes in the Middle Ages as using the right of deposing kings. Why not? They had that right in fact, and when it was justly and judiciously used it was supported by public opinion. Pius assigns as the foundation of the right the public law of those times, not reve-lation. Therefore, says he, when the lation. Therefore, says he, when the medieval system lapsed, the Pope's de-posing power lapsed with it. If a Cathhands and lungs so energetically. Newman's career was a great lesson in needieval system lapsed, the Pope's de-posing power lapsed with it. If a Cath-olie chooses to found it on revelation he does not sin against the faith, and if he refuses to do this he does not sin

SPIRITUAL COMMUNION.

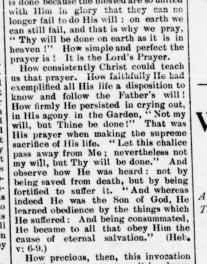
When present at the Holy Sacrifice it him a wonderful amount of good, and s well to follow the Mass as far as one he is now getting on splendidly. " Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all ean, and unite one's self to the action ean, and unite one's self to the action of the priest, rather than to occupy one's self with different devotions. Now the priest offers an oblation, re-cites prayers, and receives Holy Comdealers in medicine or will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company Brockn, therefore the laity can and ought to do the same. As the priest offers up the Son of God in sacrifice for

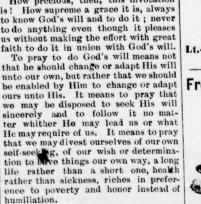
us, so the Christian ought to make an offering of himself, to adore the Word Try to win back the erring one by made flesh, and to receive the Blesse With love, fond mother, you can Sacrament. As, however, it is not possible to communicate sacramentally do anything. Use no other weapon, and you will find it will gain your cause and you will find it will gain your cause in the end. Refrain from worrying the wayward one. Trust to your love and example to win his confidence and af-fection. Sometimes, I know, this is hard. Sweetness and gentleness do not seem at once to have the desired effect. We every time one hears Mass, we can at least communicate spiritually-that is to say, we can awaken in ourselves de sire, a fervent longing for Holy Com-munion, and beseech our Lord, Who is present under the sacramental veil, to at once to have the desired effect. We rather feel inclined to scold and expon-tulate. Remember in moments like these, the patient Monica whose life was a continued trial, yet who never gave up her hopes and prayers, so great was her love for her wayward son. And you know how she was rewarded. Take courage then, dear mothers, who may feel downcast. The time will come—it may be slow in coming, but it surely will come—when the kind words uttered in a way that only a mother's heart can come and dwell in our hearts by His Grace. The Spiritual Communion will receive its completion at the conclusion of the Mass in the blessing given by the priest.

Spiritual Communion can, moreover

be made without any limit as to place. When the bell which is rung at the conto do anything even though it please us without making the effort with grea secration is heard, the Christian can awaken in his soul the desire to re-ceive his Lord. The laborer in the faith to do it in union with God's will. To pray to do God's will means not that he should change or adapt His will ceive his Lord. The laborer in the fields, the artisan in the factory, the sick man on his bed of pain, each and all can say within themselves: "How happy should I be, O my Lord, if I could not adore Thee in Thy temple and receive Thee sacramentally! But unto our own, but rather that we should be enabled by Him to change or adapt ours unto His. It means to pray that we may be disposed to seek His will sincerely and to follow it no matter whither He may lead us or what He may require of us. It means to pray do thou at least come and enter into my heart and abide with me, that the that we may divest ourselves of our own darkness may not gather round my soul. Graciously hear me, be merciful unto me ! Amen.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all table medicine, and only requires touching the medicine and only requires touching the The second second second second second medicine, and second second second medicine, and second second second models of consult Dr. McTaggart, 70 Yongo street, Torocto. TESTED BY TIME — In his justly celebrated Pills Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nauses, and that would purce without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to pos-sess alt runative and curctive powers which place it in the front rank of medicines,







THIRTY - SIXTH ANNUAL WESTERN FAIR, LONDON Sept. 11th to 19th, 1903.

Entries Close Sept. 10th.

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a great triumph of modern pyrotechny. Extra trains and Special rates over all lines. Prize lists and programmes on application.

Lt.-Col. W. M. Gartshore,



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zie Sproat, Newdale Man. said received my beautiful Doll. It fine premium and the nicest I have ever had." -ADDRESS-E PHOTO ART CO.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. made him a -curse. The man who had not love of country was a traitor; and if he was strong and able and brave he was only the more formidable and dangerous traitor. So in civil life, the THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S ESTIMATE OF A TRUE MAN'S CHAR. ACTER.

At a recent meeting of the Society of the Holy Name, Oyster Bay, U. S. President Roosevelt spoke as follows : He began by remarking that dangerous that man is as a citizen, the vorse he is as a citizen. "Unless there is a spirit of honesty unless there ense, his courage, his strength, his sense, his courage, his strength, his power, but makes him a dangerous creature in our life, a man, whether from the standpoint of our social or political systems—to be feared and to be hunted down. So you need that quality first—the quality of honesty, the moral sense. In addition to patriotism you must have the power to make the patriotism effective. In ad-dition to honesty you must have the

Our future welfare depends upon the way in which we can combine in our the way in which we can combine in our men—in our young men—decency and strength. Just this morning when attending service on the great battle-ship Kearsarge, I listened to a sermon addressed to the officers and enlisted addressed to the oncers and emisted men of the navy in which the central thought was that each of us must be a addressed to thought was that each of as must be a good man or he could not be a good citizen. And one of the things dwelt upon in that sermon was the fact that a man must be clean of mouth as well as man must be clean of mouth as well as clean of life-must show by his words as well as by his actions, his fealty to

make the patriotism effective. In ad-dition to honesty you must have the power to make the honesty count. In other words, together with honesty, with, decency with cleanliness, must go courage, resolution, strength, the power to make yourself felt as a man in the work of the world. Your must have courage and must have patri-otism, and, in addition, as I have said again and again, with your courage as well as by his actions, his fealty to the Saviour, if he were to be what we have a right to expect from true men. "We have good scriptural authority for the statement that it is not what comes into a man's mouth, but what goes out of it, that counts. I am not addressing weaklings, or I should not take the trouble to come here. I am addressing strong, vigorous men, who again and again, with your courage and with your patriotism must go the saving grace of common sense."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

AUNT BRIDE'S TALK.

addressing strong, vigorous men, who are engaged in the active, hard work

are engaged in the active, hard work of life—and life to be worth living must be a life of active and hard work. I am speaking to men engaged in the hard, active work of life, and therefore men who will count for good or for evil, and it is peculiarly incumbent upon you who have strength to set a right example to others. I ask you to somember that you cannot retain your Such a pathetic little letter "Aunt Such a pathetic little letter Admi Bride'' had the other day from one of her nicest girls. Although Aunt Bride has never seen her, she knows from her letter that she is neat and tidy, faithright example to others. I ask you to remember that you cannot retain your self-respect if you are loose and foul of tongue; that a man who is to lead a clean and honorable life must inevitful, conscientious, timid, sweet-tempered and a bit unpractical. Letters tell a great deal about us. The firm for which she has worked for several years past in which set of business and as a conclean and honorable life must inevit-ably suffer if his speech likewise is not clean and honorable. Every man here knows the temptations that beset all of us in this world. At times any man she has worked for several years past is going out of business, and as a con-sequence she will be out of work. She hasn't the remotes idea how to find another job. She hates to tell her friends of her predicament. She is too will slip. I do not expect perfection, but I do expect genuine and sincere effort toward being decent and cleanly proud, she says. And she wants to come to the big city where the papers are full of advertisements for help

effort toward being and in deea. in thought, in word and in deea. "Our whole effort should be toward "Our whole effort should be toward are nun-gualities with those qualities which we qualities with those qualities which we good étitzen. I expect you to be strong. I would not respect you if you were not. I do not want to see Chris-tianity professed only by weaklings i I manuferd and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the country mice who are fleeting to the city with such high hopes. Oncee in a great while some che comes along with uncommonability, strength of character, courage that thrives on disappointment, and persist-thet refuses to consider failure the makes a place men of strength. I do not expect you to lose one particle of your strength or courage by being decent. On the con-trary, I should hope to see each man who is a member of this society, from his membership in it, become all the fitter to do the rough work of the world, all the fitter to work in time of peace, and if, which may heaven for-fend, war should come, all the fitter to fight in time of war. "I desire to see in this country the

peace, and if, which may heaven forfend, war should come, all the fitter to fight in time of war.
" I desire to see in this country the decent men strong and the strong men decent, and until we get that combination in pretty good shape we are not going to be by an means as successful as we should be. There is always a tendency among very strong men and among young boys who are not quite young men as yet, to think that to be wicked is rather smart. How often you see some young fellow who boasts that he is going to see that part of life remains unseen ; I ask that every mather constitute himself his brother's keeper by setting an example to that he life in the family cannot do everything, while the associations of triends, the father, the elder brothers, can do much toward seeing that the boys as they become men become clean and honorable men.
" I have told you that I wanted you not only to be decent, but to be strong.

she is seeking new employment ; and she should give the name of her pres-ent omployer. Advertising in the newspapers helps sometimes, although the best places are usually found through some friend or business ac-aquaintance. This is true also in the city. "Aunt Bride's" girl will find it vory hard to get a foothold at all in t the city unless she has friends in the line of business in which she is employed. If she is a total stranger in the city, she will have to stake the very poorest places at the stat. And she will find it very diff-cult for a long time to get acquainted with the people who can help her for-ward. It is hard, of course, for the newcomer, but there isn't anything particularly unnatural about it. If "Aunt Bride's" girl knew there was going to be a vacancy in her place and she had a friend who did that sort of work, she'd be quite likely to recommend her friend for the place. That's the way it happens everywhere. In the larger cities, the big typewriter manufacturers have headquarters where employers needing help, and stennot only to be decent, but to be strong. she should give the name of her pres-These boys are not going to admire virtue that is of purely an anaemic virtue that is of purely an analysic type. They believe in courage, in manliness. They admire those who have the quality of being brave, the quality of facing life as life should be faced, the quality that must stand at the root of good citizenship in peace or in war. If you are to be effective as good Christians you have got to possess good Christians you have got to possess strength and courage or your example will count for little with the young who admire strength and courage. I want to see every man able to hold his own with the strong and also ashamed to oppress the weak. to oppress the weak. "I want to see the young fellow able to do a man's work in the world and of a type which will not permit imposition to be practiced upon him. I want to see him too strong of spirit to submit to wrong, and on the other hand ashamed to do wrong to others. I want to see each man able to hold his own in the rough work of actual life outside the rough work of actual life outside, and also, when he is at home, a good man, unselfish in dealing with wife, or mother, or children. Remember that the preaching does not count if it is not backed up by practice. "There is no good of your preach-ing to them to tell the truth if you do not. There is no good of your preachthe rough work of actual life outside, workers find the best places through their friends, but agencies and adver-tisements in the papers also help. Houseworkers have less trouble in find-ing employment than other workers. Of course there are certain kinds of work which can only be done in the city, but if "Aunt Bride's" girl is a dress-maker, a milliner, a house-worker, a nurse, a saleswoman or book-keeper, it will be much better for her in the end to stay in her own little town, even if she gets only half the wages she is sure ing to them to tell the truth if you do not. There is no good of your preach-ing to them to , be unselfish if they see you selfish with your life, disregardful of all but yourself. of all but yourself. "In the last analysis, the whole future of the State depends upon the average citizen having in his nature the mixture of strength and honesty which make in their sum what we call good citizenship, to the making up of which go many qualities, but three above all. In the first place, the qual-ity of honesty; we have got to have that first. I am using it in its broadest sense—honesty, including decency in private life, cleanliness of word, clean-liness of speech as well as of life, to stay in her own little town, even if she gets only half the wages she is sure she could get in the city. Living will cost twice as much in the city. The excitement is dangerous, and life alto-gether is not nearly so wholesome. liness of speech as well as of life, decency toward the state, including honesty which, if it is really possessed stands at the basis of patriotism itself; that is indispensable. I do not care how strong a man was, how brave he was, if he was crooked, if he did not have in him the love of country, then his other qualities but

THE CATHOLIC PECORD.

THE TRUE CHURCH APOSTOLIC make arrangements for a place to live in before coming. If she is the right sort of girl she will not let any false pride stand in the way of her going back home when she finds she cannot do as well as she ex-

greater a man's ability, if it is not com-bined with the moral sense, the more pected. And the experience will prob-ably do her good. She will be more contented at home ever afterwards because she will know its advantages. Now she only sees its drawbacks.— Sacred Heart Review.

HAD TO LEAVE SCHOOL.

The Pitable Story of a Young Girl.

EVERY MOTHER OF A GROWING GIRL WILL BE INTERESTED IN THE STORY AS TOLD BY THE YOUNG LADY.

ter of a well-to-do farmer in St. Cuth-bert, Quebec. The circumstances under which she was forced to discontinue her studies and leave school will be of inter-est to all mothres of growing girls; and Miss Dumontier cousents to make them public for the benefit her experience may be to others. She says: "At the age of twelve I was sent to a convent age of twelve I was sent to a convent school in this parish. At that time I was as healthy as any girl of my age. At the end of a couple of years, how-ever, I felt my strength leaving me-My appetite grew poor, and I suffered from severe headaches. I nevertheless continued my studies until October, 1901, when I became very ill and was forced to leave school. The headaches

1901, when I became very III and was forced to leave school. The headaches that had bothered me became almost constant. I suffered from pains in the back and stomach and the least exer-tion would leave me almost breathless. A doctor was called in and he said I was suffering from anaemia, and was in a very dangerous condition. He treated a very dangerous condition. He treated me until February without the least beneficial result. Then another doctor was called in, but no better results fol-lowed his treatment. My parents were now thoroughly alarmed and two other doctors from St. Barthelemi were called in, and after consultation their verdict was that my trouble had reached an inthing that might help me, and my fathe thing that might help me, and my father got me a supply of the pills. When I had used a couple of boxes it was very plain that the pills were doing me good, and after I had taken them a couple of months I was once more enjoying the blessing of good health. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved my life

Williams' Pink Pills have saved my life and I would gladly give my experience in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other young girls." No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to young girls and women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the blood and nerves, invigorate the body, regulate the functions and restore health and strength to the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unstrength to the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves un-availing. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be had by mail post paid at 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Remember that no other medicine can take the place of these pills, and see that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is on the wrapper around every box. around every box.

THE BENEVOLENT DYNASTY OF

Hyacinthe Ringrose, writing from Dieppe, France, to the New York Sun, says that all Christians should rejoice at the tolerance, charity and Catholic-ity of spirit displayed by Protestants on the death of Pope Leo XIII.

on the death of rope Leo XIII. "It may not be out of place at this time," continues Mr. Ringrose, "to remind both Protestants and Catholics

Church Progress. The fourth and final distinguishing characteristic of the true Church is its Apostolicity. That is to say, any Church which to-day lays claim to being the Church founded by our Lord and Sayiour, Jesus Christ, most show an unbroken line of descent from the Apostles. It must also be able to show deally and conclusively that it traches conclusively that it teache the same doctrines taught by the

Apostles. The reason is quite evident. The Apostles it was to whom our Lord taught His sacred truths in person. Conse-quently they alone possessed them free from error. It was to them He issued blic differ commission to go forth and trom error. It was to them He issued His divine commission to go forth and teach these doctrines among all na-tions. As they, however, were to die, this meant that they possed the power of appointing their successors in the work. Hence those who to-day profess to teach God's doctrines must show

to teach God's doctrines must show that their powers to teach come in uninterrupted succession from the Apostles. Let us now make the application.

Which of the many religious systems to-day is able to verify these requis-ites? Is it that represented by the name Lutheran, which came into existites ? Is it that represented by the name Lutheran, which came into exist-ence in Germany in the year 1524 ? Is it Episcopalianism, which Henry VIII. established in 1534 ? Is it the Old School Presbyterianism of the Scotch General Assembly of 1560 or the New School Presbyterianism of the Scotch General Assembly of 1500 or the New School of the Philadelphia General School of the Philadelphia General Assembly of 1846? Is it the Congre-gationalist started by Robert Browne in England in the year 1583? Is it the Baptist of Roger Williams, inaugurated in Rhode Island in 1639? Is it Method-ist Episcopalism of John Wesley of Eng-land in 1739? In fine, is it any of the many come into existence at much more recent dates?

more recent dates ? Reason in cach case prompts a most emphatic No. And why? The very dates of their establishment and the names of their founders disclose that all came centuries too late to have as-sociation with an apostolic succession. All retrace their steps to the founders, and there cease. In point of time, therefore, they cannot be apostolic. Their doctrines are the doctrines of their human institutors, hence cannot be the doctrines of the Apostles. None teach the doctrines of the Apostles in their entirely, hence none are truly their entirely, hence none are truly apostolic. None have their dogmas by

Finally, as to the teachers. These

possess no power to teach God's doc-trines. Our Lord gave such powers to His Apostles and their successors. His Apostles and their successors. Those, therefore, who have not been ordaioed to teach by a successor of the Apostles have no apostolic authority to teach. Being outside the direct line of succession, Christ's commission to truth as His successors they do not possess. They cannot, therefore, he teaching apostolic doctrines by our Lord's authority. Hence they are not real pastors.

real pastors. On the other hand, the Catholic Church, by distinct steps, traces her origin back to our Lord Himself. She alone is able to show her apostolic succession, proving by unbroken line of Supreme Pontifs her establishment by Jesus Christ Himself. She alone teaches in their entirety the same doc-trings taught by the Apostles. By the trines taught by the Apostles. By the same line of succession she possesses same line of succession she possesses the power to consecrate her clergy, who thereby receive properly their commission to teach. In point of time, in matter of doctrine and in her min-istry, she alone possesses this mark of the true Church. Therefore, the Cath-olic Church is the only true, anostolic olic Church is the only true, apostolic Church.

'SAID OF THE CATHOLIC PAPER.'

Some one has said : "The Catholic Some one has said: "The Catholic paper is an insurance policy on the faith of every member of the house-hold." A Jesuit Father calls it "the catechism of the nineteenth century," and Leo XIII., has said it is "a perpe-tual mission in surgery the per-



A CHAPTER ON DRINK.

The natural cravings of the human body for liquid nourishment are, in the absence of any previously formed habits, abundantly satisfied by cold

Dr. George Henry Fox, professor of Dr. George Henry Fox, protessor of diseases of the skin in the New York College of Physicians, says: "It is quite certain that few people drink too much water and I feel sure that many

Dr. Charles L. Dana, proceed nervous diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical school, in an article on diet in nervous disease says : "Water should be drunk between meals of should be drunk between means of before meals, and a moderate amount at meals. At least three pints, or about six tumblerfuls, should be taken daily. American neurotics do not drink water enough. They have half dessicated nerves and dessication increases nerv-

In some countries it is still heresy to doubt the usefulness of wine and beer. But even the German doctors are rang-ing themselves on the side of cold

water. Dr. A. Baer of Berlin says: "Alco-hol is not a food in the sense that it gives one the power of endurance or preserves strength and health. It rather produces the opposite effects, for it destroys the body and ruins its health"

health." To ask a man long accustomed to wine and beer to abstain totally from such beverages is to require quite a sacrifice. But it seems prudent in view of what the doctors say, to train up the

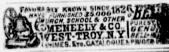
of what the doctors say, to train up the new generation in such manner that, not having formed the habit of beer drinking, they will experience no crav-ing for alcohol. The doctors say alcohol does not do a man any good: the moralists say that it leads him into temptations. Wisdom would therefore urge that our boys be brought up total abstainers.—Catholic Citizen. Citizen.

A woman, married, with six chil-dren, was arrested in Boston last week for shoplifting. The papers faithfully gave her name and address, noting the fact that she was the wife of a poor laborer. Another women was taken gave her name and address, houng the fact that she was the wife of a poor laborer. Another woman was taken into custody on the same day, for the same offence. The newspapers, how-ever, did not give her name. They ever, did not give her name. They simply said she was the "wife of a well-known citizen." Why is it that the poor woman's name is paraded be-fore the public, while that of "the fore the public, while that of the wife of a well known citizen " is care-fully concealed? Are not the reputa-tions of the poor woman and her laborer-husband and her six children just as husband and her six children just as dear to them as the good name of the "wife of a well-known citizen ?" This is the kind of journalism that makes us weary.—Sacred Heart Review.

We have made a law to prevent anarchists from becoming citizens of this archists from becoming criticals of this country, but the worst anarchist, up to date, is the lyncher,—a strictly home-made American product.—Sacred Heart Review.

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was that my trouble had reached an in-curable stage. I was greatly disheart-ened and did not expect to llve long when one day one of my friends asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had lost confidence in all medicines, but was willing to try apy-tic thet priorth help me, and my father

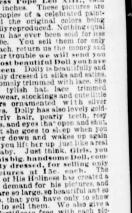
PETER.

remind both Protestants and Catholics that the great majority of Roman Pon-tiffs have been, like Leo XIII., men of noble character and luminous intel-lect. Pope Boniface IX. loved 'God's

Canada

Secretary.





and by letter at all the places where such services as she can render are likely to be needed. And in each letter she should mention the reason she is each grand the places where such services as she can render are likely to be needed. And in each letter she should mention the reason she is each grand the places where such services as she can render are likely to be needed. And in each letter she should mention the reason she is seeking new employment; and

more recent dates ?

unbroken succession from the Apostles, therefore none possess this mark of the true Church.

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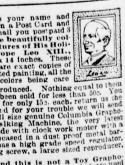
GER AND BETTER OF ATTRACTIONS.

lonkeys — Balloon As-nd the best Gymnasts, rks each evening, con-

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J. A. Nelles,



sourow, a large sized reproduces nd this is not a Toy Grapho-ec Columbia Records that are used ces the sound of speech. song or iensive machine made. You could 90 cash and we will give it to you 90 cash and we will give it to you time. The death of His Holiness o cheap at 15c that everyone you is a Post Card at once.

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poor' so well that he possessed at his death less than \$3 of American money. Like Haroun-al-Raschid, Leo IX. perambulated the streets of Rome at night, not to detect abuses on the part of his ministers, but to tend the sick and shelter the homeless. Having on one occasion found a leper crouching in the doorway of the Papal palace, he took him in his arms and carried him to the bed of state, called the Pope's Bedstead, while he himself lay on the floor be-

side him.; "Three hundred years previously Paul I, had given the example of those nocturnal wanderings; his tours of in-spection, however, included the prisons, the system of which he endeavored to refere the place Howard was thought the system of which he endeavored to reform long before Howard was thought of. Eugene II. was called ' the Father of the People,' in virtue of his bound-less charity. Adrian I. established out less charity. Adrian I. established out of his private means a fund for the daily distribution of whee, bread and soup to a hundred poor people. Greg-ory I. had a register of all the poor of

ory I. had a register of all the poor of Rome, kept up to date by a special secretary. Nicholas the Great had a similar register. "So the glorious list goes on. The Papacy has been the gentlest and most benevolent of all dynasties. Most of the wearers of the tiars have been humble and faithful followers of the meek and lowly Jeans.

meek and lowly Jesus. "Roman Catholics are with justice "Roman Catholics are with justice proud of the Papacy. They point to it as the most ancient and splendid of all dynasties. Aside from Pope Leo XIII. whose memory is held blessed by all Christians, so much has been said against the Popes and so little is known by the Protestants and Catholics of to-day concerning these venerable men, that I can not permit the present oppor-tunity to declare the truth to pass un-heeded."

tual mission in every parish." From another writer: "The Catholic paper is the priest's assistant." Bishop von Ketteler intimates that if St. should come to life, he would publish a Catholie journal as a means of doing

Should conduct to the press." In an age of the most good. These are, indeed, the days of "an apostolate of the press." In an age of indifferentism, "the Catholic spirit" —by which is meant "an interest in things Catholic"—can only be pre-served by reading a Catholic paper. Both the Second and Third Plenary councils of Baltimore advise Catholic families to "read regularly a good Catholic paper." In a country like ours, the son of the man who say: "I don't read a Catholie paper," will sayi "I don't go to church." There is a meaning, therefore, in the expression, "the Pro-vidential mission of the press." "No Catholic family," says Archbishop Ire-land, "should be without a Catholic paper."

A Broad-Minded Bishop.

paper."

Bishop Thoraton, Vicar of Blackburn, answering the protest of a parishioner against the hoisting of the church at half-mast for the late Pope and the question whether he would do it for General Booth, says that the Pope was General Booth, says that the Pope was the venerated representative of the most numerous communion of Christians most numerous communion of Christians in the world, and its representative in a way no individual is of Protestantism. "Controversy," he adds, "is too much with us. It is sweet to have her harsh voice hushed awhile beside a good man's grave.—London Daily News, July 31. My New Curate......Post paid, \$1.50 Geofrey Austin, Student "1.25 Triumph of Failure...... "1.60 Luke Delmege...... "1.50

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their involues from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short bysician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Con-muptives Syrup before it was too late, their ives would have been spared. This medicine has no "qual for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs. Ill attacked with cholers or summer com plaint of any kine and at once for a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and use that destroys the young and delicate. Those who have used this cholers medicine asy it dats promptly, and never fails to effect a thor-ough cure. 31. PRIESTS' NEW RITUAL FOR THE GREATER CONVENIENCE OF THE REV. CLERGY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS AND VARIOUS BLESSINGS.

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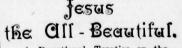
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

LONDON, ONT.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

OBITUARY.

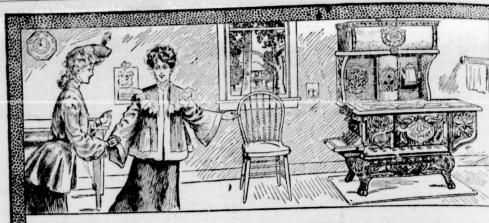
MR. HUGH MCINTYRE, AILSA CRAIG. MR. HUGH MCINITYIE, Allow Chalo, Hugh McInityre of Alisa Craig, was crushed o death by the fall of a heavy piece of frame work at Saskatoon, N. W. T. The sad event becaused while Mr. McInityre was employed as forman on a bridge gaug for the Canadian Nent capacity for four years. The unfortun-tio accident occurred on July 21st hest. The laceased was man of many sterling qualities repeating and dearly lowed by all wuo knew respected and dearly loved by all who known him. His untimely erd has east a gloom out his entire neighborhood, where an eceny him was unknown. The deceased was a str Catholic. He was indeed the very model o Christian-charitable, meek and humble

Contriction-charitable, meek and humble (f hearth aves behind him his aged father, six brothers and two staters. They are as fo-iows: Angus of Legarda. Albama, Assistanti General Matager of the Louisville and Nash ville railroad; Normo, Honald and Mary on the of homestend; Neill Daniel and James of Willer sairout at Miller and Langer of the depot his remains were converged to his old home on the towallen ener Craig, and on the following Tuesday, followed by a large con-course of people, the functal look place for the family residence to the church of the Swered Heart, Parkhill. Altequiem High-Mass was celebrated for the repose of the Mission by the Rev. Father McRas, which is that in the midst of life ware in desth. After the pastor's remarks the remains were internal bits. Columba convery, Bornick, where all there fter Mass life, and r you and know the day or the boar. From the factor is the midst of life we are in death. After the pastor's remarks the remains were interred it is. Columba cemetery, Bornieh, where all that was mortal of a dear son an affectionst bronher and a kind friend was laid to rest Dear reader, out of the charity of your hear offer up a prayer for the repose of the departer soul that was called with such awful suddeness that perpetual incht may shing upon him. and grant that God may console the beraver that God may console the beraver family to bear their great affiction with Christian Mathematical Mathmatical Mathematical

family to bear their great sificition with Chris-tian patience and resignation. R. P. Mass. McDoxELL, BELLEVILLE. Mary L. McKinnon, wife of A. M. McDonell, passed a way early Sunday morning. 12h of July, At horm at Lochiel, Giengary County, forty live y cashe was married over inleteen years ago, and for a number of years resided in Sirling. Near ago, where her girlhood days were spent. She was married over inleteen years ago, and for a number of years resided in Sirling. Near the second was a member of Sc. Michael's Church, and was a member of Sc. Michael's Church, and was a kind Christian and the same are in the second of the second second second second second construction of the second second second the second second second second second two children the sitter also survive her - Mrr. McMillen of Spokane, Stave of Washington, and Mrs. D. B. McDonell of New Port. Itsho, u. S. The remains were taken to Sirling for interment, where Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McCarty for the repase of the de-parted soul. The doceased was a descendant of the early settlers of the Glengary Scotch, and was wellconnected with many of the most noted in Church and Scate, the most popular among them being the present Archibiahop Gauthier and the Sardreid McDonalds. Four sisters and brothers One sister, Mrs. McMaster of Arnprior, died abard died in the Western States at the Sardreid her to the grave as well her parents. Out intere years and prac-tuced for some time on the diver of quebec. John, James and David Loonsider able success likes a true Catholic sho bore her torribia on the setting the sense to the very last, and was well and faithfully attended by Rev. States atten Catholic sho bore her torribia suf-siters and brother Archibiahop Gauthier of Kingston, who tok a haw course and prac-tuced for some time in the dive of years states at the Catholic sho bore her torribia suf-states at the Catholic sho bore her torribia suf-states at the Catholic sho bore her torribia suf-states at the Catholic sho bore her torribia su

May her soul rest in prace ! May her soul rest in prace ! MBS ANNE CURRIE, PONTIAC. A few days ago all that was morial of Mrs. Annie Currie (néé McGowal) of Ponliae, form-erly of l'ishtown, was laid to ret in the brau-tiful Mount Hope cemetery. The deceased iady drank deepig of the cupod atfliction. Her path in life was along the thory road; but her noble Christian spirite was proof against all trials. Her noble chaing generation Her death is an irrepurable last tone community where she has lived for the last ten years. Discretion-a regard for her friends-must seal my lips life which made of the deceased lady a tonion in the highest, best and truest where she has lived for the last ten years. Discretion-a regard for her friends-must seal my lips life which made of the deceased lady a tonion in the highest, best and truest whethe does tho fassint. She died surround: day the family and a select orice of friends. Her finneral obsequies was the larget attended of any funeral beig from St. Vincent de Paul (horch, Pontiac, which was the most eloquent worth of the deceased lady. May her sour rest in prace ! Mrs. Jas. McKrengan, ORMSTOWS. Mrs. Jas. McKrengan, ORMSTOWS.

MRS, JAS. MCKEEGAN, ORMSTOWN. Mrs. Jas. McKeegan departed this life on the 18th August 193, aged forty-two years. sort, being admitted into her Church three and a haif years ago. She was highly respected by all who knew her for her piety, devotion and sterling qualities. She bore her long illness with patience, fortitude and resignation to the will of God, continually praying. The Sacra-ments of Holy Church were administered to her frequently by her ever attentive pastor. Rev. Joseph A. Queenei Her husband, one daughter and one son deeply mourn her loss. May God grant her soul eternal rest !



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and sheet-steel warming closet give the "Pandora" a rich, elegant appearance not seen in old style ranges.

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Father Kiernan's Silver Jubilee.

On Sunday and Monday of last week Rev. J. P. Kiernan, pastor of the new Irish parish of St. Michael's. Montreal, celebrated the twenty-fith analysersary of his ordination to the holy

st. Michael's, Montreal, centerated and twoody priesthood. The High Mass on Sunday, the first day of the jubilse or lebration, was surgely Rev Father Kiernan himself, assisted by Rev. Frank Single ton, of the Montreal Grand Seminary, as sub-da con, Rev. Pather Pahey How Father was under the direction of the service was prosched. The effect. The defect. The date of St. Patrick's. The data pleasant feature thereof, was the fact the Louis College, presided at the organ, while the service was of unusual solemn-tion. Father Therrien, chaplain of Mount be nearing service was of unusual solemn-tion. Father Therrien, chaplain of Mount Brothers of Chariy; both of whom were class-mates of Father Kiernan at the Grand Semin-ary.

St. Mary s Garden Party.



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MR. C. R. DEVLIN, M P., ARRIVES HOME. Ottawa Citizen, Aug. 15,

THE MAN FROM GALWAY.

Assets,

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FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

COMPANY~

Dear RECORD - You have many readers in his patish. Situated as we are a short distance that of Lake Huron, St. Augustine is noted for is model farms, its verdant hills and fairy MR. C. R. DEVLIN, M. P., Aldrids, Data Oita wa Citizon, Aux. 15. "The man from Gilway," Mr. Charles pevine, M. P., was the central figure in a group of friends and relatives at the ancestral home in Aylmer yesterday, when a reporter called. The Irish common," booked fissher called. The Irish common, before, but his bordiality had undergone no change, In an cordiality find undergone no change. In an entertaing manner, Mr. Devlin discussed Irish effairs, first impressing on the reporter the fact thas he was speaking from the standpoint of a member of the Irish party in the British House of Commons, not as an ex member of the Canadian Parliament. This is a flatingtion his uiterances are under criticism. Discussing Irish affairs in general he said : "Very bright bopes are entertained for feris future In the inductial world generally, an effort in the direction of advancement and progress has been made. In sgricultural development the forward movement has been even more marked.

the forward movement has been even more marked. "Isking Canada as an example," remarked Mr Devin, "is it not true that where a town is situated in a prosperous agricultural section, that town is sure to be a prosperous one for the farmers having the money will spend it in the towns! So it is in Ireland." Discussing the land bill in particular, he axid: "The land bill which has just been passed, will enable the irish farmers to buy their holdings. They will then have an add d interest, and will enable the irisher. This means increased prosperity will reflect on the towns. I believe the Land Bill will go a long way towards the pacification of Ireland, and the cultivation of agrarian pros-perity."

Asked what effect the passing of the bill Asked what effect the passing of the bill would have on the agitation for Home Rule,

Asked what effect the passing of the bill would have on the agitation for Home Rule. Mr. Devin said: I believe that the bill, instead of putting an end to the demand for home rule, will simply intensity that demand. In a short time even the manifords will join with the Nationalists, once the land bill is adopted, in their demands for responsible government in freland. Asked further as to what part the lab con-sidered to fine the intensity of the state intensity in the state of the state intensity of the state of the state of the index of the enactment. In the state of the index of the enactment, in reland, that the the King has been most friendly in regard to the enactment bill? The King's reception in Ireland who can bell? The King's reception in Ireland who can be friendly feeling which the Irish people have with His Mojesiy, but was for any way due to satisfaction with the existing conductor of thing as a result of the King's next or even of the passing of the land bill. In the eyes of the Irish people want the government of their own land in their own hands. Mr. Devin admitted that he had refused to redores the reading of an address of welcome to the King in Dublin, and exist in explana-" foculd not endorse it. I could not say be

endorse the reading of an address of welcome to the King in Dublin, and said in explana-"" i could not endorse it. I could not say be fore flis M. jeary that we were delighted with the present attice of affairs when we are not." Parsing on to a discussion of Mr. Chamber-ing the static of the strongest fayers in British in signature of the strongest fayers in British in signature of the strongest fayers in British in prevailed that he would prove a loss. It must be horne in mind that the strongest in prevailed that he would prove a loss. It must be horne in mind that the strongest in prevailed that he would prove a loss. It must be horne in mind that the strongest in prevailed that he would prove a loss. It must be horne in mind that the strongest in prevailed that propesition are not on the bers have taken no attitude with respect to ure for me to speak on it." Beckning the relations between Ireland and they are improving is shown by the fact that they are improving is shown by the fact that the static between the two countries. In con-clusion he said : "Perhaps one of the pleasant Galway was the corganitation police given it in the Canadian press of all shades of poli-tics."

FORMOSA.

TURNUSA. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD : Being invited by the pastor of this place in spend some time with him, I very naturally few passing remarks will not. It rust, be out of pears ago its present site was a virgin wilder. From the second site of the second site of the pears ago its present site was a virgin wilder. The collection of the little village is, as its near the present site was a virgin wilder. The collection of eithes that make up all the present site ware, a natural forning as it were, a natural for the collection of eithes that make up all the present sectors. And I must mention that the categrate of a few is progressing the other prise of a few is progressing the provide the second in 1855. A sception of the the second in the second in the prise of formand forms from Vierbia fectually of the the second formand formation of the control the second the prise conference in 1855. A sception of the prise the scenario because when the scenario of the prise the scenario of the control the prise of the prise the scenario of the prise of the prise the scenario because when the scenario of the prise the scenario because the prise of the prise the scenario because the prise of the prise of the prise the scenario because the scenario the scenario of To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD : The second second second and have stated and second and second se

Barbard Bruterd as we are a subject to the second for its model farms, its verdant hills and fairy dells.
 Lass Tureday was the date fixed for our namual picents. The site selected is a besuifful bark of the Maithand River. On the opposite bark of the Maithand River. On the opposite bark of the fiver may be seen the quarry from which the stone for our new durch was sken. The work of building the church is now on fur is wing, and our young, energies and taken with the stone for our a we durch was sken. The work of building the church is now on fur is wing, and our young, energies and taken with the stone for our a we durch was been the quarry from the stone for which they do dedicate before the wild create the stone for the work of building the church is now on fur is wing, and our young, energies and taken the stone for which they do dedicate before the wild ready of Bisher McKeon Sub, and Vest por ending wet day. Maay from hore haster at the Logan, while awaiting their betweet wilkin ring.
 The doub fin the bouth as the stone for the work of building the shore the wild ready of the doub in main of the stone for your the music was grand, flutes and fields, its and hancers, jigs and reels followed the following priests were present: the yolden hours of the afternoon "meast of the Huron and Bruces" or youth and beauty of the Huron and Bruces our youth present are the yolden hours of the afternoon "meast. P. P. Goderich ; Rev J. D. Pinson-permeast, Rev T. Noona, P. P. Sc. Columban; Rev J. Defined the proves at weak of the offer the yold and had the tables and every fing else in the share. P. Columban; Rev J. Many or mail a sucreasion and thes for the the form and had the tables and everything else in the object of the diver of the afternoon and the proves at grand. Hure share the the the stone of the afternoon in the stone of the afternoon and the proves at grand. Hure share the stone of the afternoon in the stone of the afternoon and the proves at grand the proves at grand the

St. Augustine, Aug. 29, 1963.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, LINDSAY.

REPORT OF MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS.

REPORT OF MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS. The year just closed has been one of the most successful in the history of St. Joseph's Con yent, The fact that nearly all the pupils in the yarious branches passed their examinations speaks well for the good work done by the Sisters. While in Separate school work the Conyon the smaintained its well known effici-ency, the success of its music, commercial and collegiste departments has attracted, pupils from far and near who are always sough after for positions having over others the advantage of a Convent training. Following is the list of successful pupils:

of a Convent training. Following is the last of success ful pupile : SEFARATE SCHOOL Passed Entrance Examinacion (otal required 6(0), Martha Dismett 760; Julia Murphy, 632 ; Josephine Tauguey, 605; Agnes Murphy, 632 ; Katio Maye, 500.

Katie Maye, 599. COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT. Obtained commercial diplomae – Katie Frechetic, Lindsay; Alice Garcau, Huntsville; Blanche Howard Lindsay; Marguerite Milaney, Downeyville; Hazel Siddle, Lindsay; Eliza Spratt, Lindsay; Winnifred Trayon, Huntsville. Obtained Civil Service diplomas during the year-Mary Hurley, Lindsay; Loretto Healey, Fawn. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Favn. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT. Obtained juaior leaving ceruficates—Mary Donaghue, Endismore; Gertrude Gorman, Fort William : Kstelle Jordan Lindsay; Laur-ette Milaney, Downeyville; Gertrude Mer-Enry, Sunderland; Mary O Boyle, Lindsay; Gertrude O'Brien, Downeyville; Catharine Waide, Cannington, MUSIC LEPARTMENT. Exemptations of College of Music.

Passed second year vocal music-Mary Lon-rgan, Warkworth, Honors

MUSIC LEPARTMENT. Examinations of College of Music. Passed schior rudimonic—Alice Kennedy, Burleigh Falls, first class honors; Gertrude Moloney, Eunismore, first class honors; Lor-otto Healey, Fawn, first class honors; Ida Gaivin, Eunismore, Passed first year vocal music—Ida Galvin, Ennismore, first class honors.

St. Mary s Garden Party. The garden party held in Queen's Park on the afternoon and evening of Tuceday, August 25, in aid of St. Mary's church, London, was a splendid success, financially and socially. All well-arranged programme. The Seventh Band rendered numerous pleasing selections in a negative dy several well known talented ladies and genitemen. His Worship the Mayor made avery acperiate address. Those who had charge of the various boots, etc., worked very energetically in order that the garden paright achieve the success everybody predicted was in store for it, and we are glad to be able to say their efforts were amply re-warded, something in the neighborhood of \$900.00 being realized. MARKET REPORTS.

pigs \$5 55 to \$6; roughs, \$4.75 to \$5.10; stage, \$4 to \$4 50; dairies and grassers, \$5 60 to \$6.10; Sheep and lambs-Receipis, 4.500 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4 50; yearlings, \$4 to \$4 55; welthers, \$3 75 to \$4; evec, \$3 to \$3 to \$4 55; welthers, \$3 75 to \$3.65; Canadian lambs, \$5.25 to \$5 50.

TEACHER WANTED FOR STAFFORD Separate section holding a 3rd class ce.11 floate to trach French and Ecglish. To rater on duty August 17th. Salary 250. Appli cants to forman testimonials, and address Armand Lair, Secretary, Pambroke, Ont. 191.tf

WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL. Prescott (3rd grade), a teacher holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Apply, stating qualifications and experience to P. K. Halpin, Prescutt, Ont. 1296 tf

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455 Sacred Heart of Jesus. 456 Sacred Heart of Mary.

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AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS. DUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pur-suant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White PINE TIMERE in the following townships, bertha and areas, awmely: IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING-the

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.



Extraordinary demand for

R. Parish, Toronto,

Passed primary piano-Alice Kennedy, Bur-ligh Falls, first class honors; Loretto Healey

Passed first year piano- Alena Willis, Hunts-Passed first year piano- Alena Willis, Hunts-ville, honors: Ida Galvin, Enaismore.
 Examinations of Conservatory of Music. Passed junior rudiments-Irene Gillespie, Lindsay, Honors.
 Passed primary plano-Irene Gillespie, Lindsay; Noreen Kingstor, Lindsay; L⁰a Barker. Breehin. Passed intermediate piano-MolnaO'Connor, Port Arthur. First class henors.

MARRIAGE. O'CONNOR- BAYLEY.

O'CONNOR-BAYLEY. At St. Mary's Church. Bathurst street, Tor, onto, on Tuesday morning. Aug 18, at 730, there was solemnized the marriage of William Bayley of Toronto. The coremony was per, more the sense of the the sole of the sole of

C. M. B. A.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION OF CONDUCTOR A At a regular meeting of St. Mary's Branch No. 34, C. M. B. A., held Auguss 18, 1903, the fadlowing resolution was unanimously adopted: That Whores it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death Mr. Michael Frawley of Almonte, one of our most highly respected bothers

Almonte, one of our most highly respected brothers Besolved that we, the members of St. Mary's Branch, assembled hereby x press our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by Mrs. Frawley and her family and extend to them our most sincere sympachy and condolence in their sad effliciton. Also Resolved that a copy of this resolution he sent Mrs. Frawley, inserted in the efficiel organ in the CATHOLIC RECOLD and the Almonte Gazotte. B. MAHER, Rec. Sec.

his district as it ought to be, and I hope to be ble to introduce it in this manner. OBSERVER. "AGENTS WANTED." Colored engraving of Pope Pius X. Big commission. Send ten cente for sample. C. Parish, Toronto,

A. 0. H. St. Thomas, Aug. 20. 1903.

S., Thomas, Aug. 20. 1903. To Patrick Boyle, Eaq: Dear Brother Boyle. — In accepting your re-signation as Recording Secretary of Elgin Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, we, the members, desire to express our apprec-tation of your valuable services. Your unitring zeal, and faithfulness in the Division in the fore-front of Cathelic societies in the city of St. Thomas. We hope that in your new sphere of life you discharge of your duties as Secretary of this Division. We commend you as a thorough Irishman, home and abroad. We wish you every success.

home and abroad. We wish you every success, Signed on behalf of the members, Jas. McManus, President C. W. Regan, Fin. Sec., and P. L. M. Egan, Uo. Pres.

Signed on behalf of the members, Jas. McManus, Prevident; C. W. Regan, Fin. Sec., and P. L. M. Egan, Co. Pres. RESOLUTIONS OF CONDLENCE. St. Thomas. Ont. Aug. 25th, 1903. To Brother S. B. Pocock, Sb. Thomas: Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wis-dom, has seen fit to remove from this " Vale of Tears" your beloved daughter, in the spring-time of her life, innocent and pure, to Himself. beit therefore resolved. That we, the members of Eigin Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, banded to griendship, unity and true Christian charity, mourn with you, our brother, and extend to you and your sorrowing family, our sincerest "signed on bebalf of the members, Jas. Mc-Manus, President; C. W. Regan, Fin. Sec.; P. L. M. Egan, Co. President. St. Thomas, Ont. Aug. 25th, 1903. At a regular meeting held June the 10th of Eigin Division, No. 1, Ancient Order of Hiber-nians, the following resolution was unanim-ously passed, that Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wis-tom, No. 1, Ancient Order of Hiber-nians, the following resolution was unanim-ously passed, that Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wis-tor worthy Brother Lawrence Pierce, be it therefore. Resolved that we, the members of the Kigin Division, No. 1, Ancient Order of Hiber-nians incere sympathy in their saf Afliction. Signed on behalf of the nembers. "Jas McManus, President; C. W. Regan, Fin. Sec.; P. L. M. Egan. O, President; S. Thomas Oat., Aug. 25th, 1903. To T. H. Cray, Ego.

Fin. Sec.; P. I. M. Egan. Co. Fresident.
Sr, Thomas. Oat., Aug. 25th. 1903.
To T. H. Cray. Esq.
Dear Brother-We, the members of the Eigin Division No. 1. Ancient Order of Hibernians, desire to tender you our sincere thanks for the faithful and chlicient manner in which you have performed your duties as Financial Secretary of this Division.
We express sincere regret that you have found it accessary to resign.
We wish you every success in your new undertaking.
Signed on behalf of the members, Jas. Mc. Manus, President: C. W. Regan, Fin. Secretary; P. L. M. Egan, Co. President.
C. M. B. A.-Branch No. 4, London.
Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month. at 8 o'clock, at their hall, on Albior Block, Hichmond Street. T. J. O'Mears, President; P. F. Boyle, Secretary.

LONDON. London, Sept. 3 —Grain, per cental— Whest. (good) \$1.20 to \$1.25; east, per cental \$2 to \$7; corn. \$1.00 to \$1.10; barley. \$9 to \$5; peas, \$1.40 to \$1.50; rye, 95 to \$1.00 i Meat-Pork, per ever., \$8.00 to \$8.25; pork. by Meat-Pork, per ever., \$8.00 to \$8.25; pork. by Meat-Pork, per ever., \$8.00 to \$8.25; pork. by \$5 to \$6; lamb, per poind, 9 to 10c. \$5 to \$6; lamb, per poind, 9 to 10c. Poultry-Spring chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c; spring ducks, per pair, 50 to \$1.00; Live Slock — Live bogs, per 100 ibs., 56 00; \$1,00; stags, per cwt., \$2.00 to \$2.12; sowa, \$3,50 to \$575; Farm Produce. — Hay, \$8.00; straw, per ton, \$5,00. Dairy Produce. — Eggs per dozen, 124 to 15c.; butter, bast roll, 18 to 20; butter best crocks, 16 to 18s; honey, strained, per lb. 9 to 10c.; honey, in comb, 110. to 124c. TOBONTO.

TORONTO.

Ibc.; honey, in comb, lic. to 124c.
 TORONTO.
 Toronto, Sept. 3. - Wheat - The market is a little more active, with more grain offering, Wheat, red and white, 734c. to 74c, east or middle freights; new whiter at 73c. outside points; No. 1 spring frm at 73c. to 74c, east, if an index wheat No. 1 hard is guoted at 98c and No. 1 northern at 96c at Georgian Bay points. No. 3. northern 35c. Georgian Bay points; No. 1 spring frm at 73c. to 74c, east, if an index wheat No. 1 hard is guoted at 98c and No. 1 northern at 96c at Georgian Bay points. Oat - Trade is active; market steady; No. 1 white guoted at 98c and No. 2 white at 33c. Georgian Bay points. Oat - Trade is active; market steady; No. 1 white guoted at 38jc.
 Mailcoba K. C. P. R. for No. 2 and 90c. east. Flour - Firmer at an advance of 10c.; 90 per cent. patents; 33 to 3310. middle freights in hitpser; Manitoba foru firmer; No 1 patents; 34 to 34.55; first bakers, 34 to 15 to 54.55; first bakers, 35 to 56.55; for barrels, on the track. Toronto, and 250 more for boken lote at 55 to 560 for No.5 and back and 350 for barrels, on the track. Toronto. Barley, 420; for No. 3 yellow, in can lote at 55 to 560 for No.5 are lote, and 50 to 560 for No. 3 settre, east. Market August at 620 for No. 2, east.; and 60 to 150 hore. Market ation at 1620 for No. 2, east.; and 60 to high freights.

Mo. 3 Fatta, casta reast reast attract quiet at 620 for No. 2, cast, and 60c high freights.
 MONTREAL
 Montreal, Sopt. 3 — There is a good move-ment in the local markets, and prices steady.
 Grain - Peas, 65c high freights 72c. afloat here, rye, 53c. oast. 58jc attractive buckwherea, 48 to 40c; oats, old. No. 2, 37 bit of source here: new 20c high freights, Scyling attractive buckwherea, 48 to 40c; ison attrack here: reed barley, 50c; No. 3 bar-si 15 on track here: reed barley, 50c; No. 3 bar-si 15 on track here: reed barley, 50c; No. 3 bar-si 15 on track here: reed barley, 50c; No. 3 bar-si 15 on track here: reed barley, 50c; No. 3 bar-si 15 on track here: reed barley, 50c; No. 3 bar-si 16 at 18; or normaliser 38, 351 to 18 37; on the asy oncario straighter as a bakers' \$3,70 to \$3,95; 0.1,87; 0.1,83; nemis, \$3,75 to \$3; 75; in barge, \$1,80; Feed - Miento baran in bulk, \$16 to \$1,80; shorts, in bulk, \$19 to \$20. Live Stock Markets.

Live Stock Markets.

Live Stock Markets. EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo. N. Y.. Sept. 3-Cattle-Receipts. 325 head: good, steady : common, dull, prime and shipping steers. Si 90 to Si 30; butchers' steers. \$4 to \$4.85; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.51; bulls. \$2.50 to \$4: stockers and faedors, \$3 to \$3.90. Veals - Receipts, I70 head; 32elower; \$5.25 to \$5.70. Hogs-Receipts, 6000 head; active on Yorkers: ethers dull; mixed, \$6 to \$6.05; Yorkers, \$6.05 to \$5,15; Books.

 Iownahina, bertha and areas, annual iownahina and areas, and areas and ROBERTS and Block 'W' near Onaping Lake. IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT-Berths GI9, G21, C25, G29 and G38, and the fol-lowing Berths with the right to cut and re move the pine, spruce, tamarack, ordar and poplar - G4, G6, G17, G18, G24, G25, G26 G27, G28, G33, G35, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos, S1, S2, S3, and S4 will be offored for sale by Public Auction at the Par-liament Buildings in the City of Toronto.on Wednesday, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the after-noon. 1963, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the after-ncon. Bale and information as to Areas and Lords and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies ab OTTAWA, FAULT STE MARIE, PORT ARTHUR, RAT PORTAGE and FORT FRANCES. Commissioner Crown Lands. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. N.B.-No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for. 1295-18 Family Medicines. Family Medicines. Don't save pennies to lose dollars-don't be too economical whon your health's at stake We sell drugs and medicines at rea-sonably cheap prices - we don't sell cheap for your sell' you order for yourself you order fair prices. Walton's Grand Opera Pharmac Walton's Grand Opera Pharman-The Mass-Book

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