toiled and died for it, and we should see

Rev. W. S. Kress, in the Missionary

pure air. The mission continued two

and a half weeks. The pastor was well

pleased with the work done; but the propensity of his guest for strenuous

missionary: in other places he might tell what the Catholic faith can do, if

lived up to; here he could discard the qualifying "if." I funcied myself liv-

theirs is the same simple faith, ardent enthusiasm, and saintly living. There is no Protestant organization and no

Mormon church building in the entire Dempsey valley. The Mormons are using a school-housefor their meetings,

and are facing a steadily decreasing at-tendance. Father Hendrickx, on the

other hand, is gaining one convert after another, through preaching and untir-ing, aggressive, personal work. It looked to me as if the entire valley

might in time be swung over to the

Montpelier home.

I visited Father Hendrickx in his

ot, and his combination parlor and

sitting room measures seven feet by five feet. There is a little stove in the

latter room, which serves for cooking and heating. Pastor quarters in Idaho are generally built on this plan, except

that some priests own a folding - bed,

when one room is considered sufficient.

I had the pleasure of receiving into the Church Mrs. Alice Strickland and

her son John, sister and nephew of my friend Stephen W. Wilson, who left the Episcopal ministry in Cleveland a year

The priests of Idaho and Wyoming

He can boast of a

ing among the early Christians;

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

An interesting article in the current Tenth Anniversary of non-Catholic Missions. The author recounts the work which has been done during that period. Thousands of converts have been made; bands of diocesan missionaries have been established; a missionarie have been established; a mis ary training school has been erected, and many priests and laymen have the most part, the method of St. Francis excuse, and though it may sit grace devoted themselves in a special manner to the task of giving those without the blessings of the faith once delivered to the saints. The men who are behind the movement believe in the utility of the printed word. They keep the press hot, as may be seen from the fact that tons of Catholic mother of all that can redound to the good of civilization. They have printed word and the mose part, the mentatod of the metatod of the sluggard and coward, it good in his veins.

And we do not advocate any fantastic or have d reading matter are distributed. This is, of course, the policy of the saintly Father Hecker, who in his efforts to prove this. They show also how glorinfluence his generation relied upon inspired men indeed, but did not the sphere of the Catholic thinker. neglect the use of the printing press.

American brethren should have their which look well enough in a museum University at Washington, but the are out of place in this generation. modern University, which all sorts and conditions of men attend from morning till night, is the newspaper and the book-stall. Friendly critics assure us that we do exceedingly ill to neglect it; and our enemies will be as much surprised as disheartened on the day when we take up the printing press with the same zeal which animated the Jesuit scholars, explorers and civilizers of three hundred years ago. Perhaps even a golden age may come when books written by Catholics will find a Catholic audience large enough to keep the writers from starving : and it will be considered as meritorious to support sound Catholic literature as to build

Church. For there are hundreds who, bewildered by attacks on the Bible, and by the contradictory tenets professed by their leaders, are only too willing to listen to anyone who has a remedy for the wants of the soul. Again, there are others, principally in remote districts, who, owing to lying publications, regard the Church last year we had occasion to visit now Catholics whose sole reading matter consisted, so far as we could discover, of books which reeked with all the slander that a diabolical hatred of the Church aciding in that a diabolical hatred of the Church aciding in the same of the never a suspicion that they were an ever a suspicion that they were not reading a truthful description. They were simply imposed upon by those who for the sake of money, or for the as an abomination. Whilst on a tour who for the sake of money, or for the purpose of waging dishonorable warefare against us, put into circulation works which should be frowned upon by every intelligent and self-respecting citizen. These people could be influenced by the Catholic press and preacher. We do not wish to say that a few discourses or pamphlets will batter down the stronghold of ignorance and antagonism in which they are entrenched, but they may cause them to think there are two sides to the question: that the stories with which they are accustomed to regale themselves may not be founded on fact and the claims of the Church are worthy of consideration and respect. It may do representation which has been and is

and our own carelessness. Witness the good effected by sermons to non-Catholics. These sermons are town? Ministers and non-Catholics are listened to by large congregations and invariably present at such gatherings. we venture to say that a remembered sentence or two may be to some of the auditors the first gleam of the "Kindly Light" which shall guide them to the fold. At any rate they pave the way to correct thinking about us. And the reports of these sermons go far and wide and cause in many a hamlet into which a Catholic book rarely enters a ripple of excitement and discussion.

SALES.

Certainly, says the writer of the Christianity prevalently preached from quent these meetings are notorietyarticle, it is not harsh to say that the which refuses to be formulated into notoriety than our own ease and to insaid to me, "every priest of mine should statements of doctrine: which seeks to dulge in vapid criticism. escape such questions as miracle, Morever, we are not living in this House.

Christ's divinity, the nature and seat | country in sufferance. Our fathers have of religious authority: which professes no deeper dogmatic content than God's to it that its future moulding and upfatherhood and man's brotherhood, and building shall not be without our aid no wider moral scope than how to be and guidance. We are not serfs to ethically good. These souls must have labor and to bow down at the behests proved to them the authority of Christ. of others, but freemen who should give issue of the Catholic World is the When they understand that Christianity the services of heart and brain to

preachers to non-Catholics adopt for prudence. We have heard that poor good of civilization. They have principles and facts at their command to ious is the independence and how wide Their methods may be novel to some It is all-important, said Rev. Dr. people, but their personal initiative is Barry, in this connection that our no bad thing and fossilized methods

OUR DUTY AS CATHOLICS.

In the course of the article the writer urges what we have tried to say, that to think and act is our privilege as citizens and our duty as Catholies who would work for souls. To hold aloof is the fatal thing. Abstention on the part of Catholics from the intellectual, social and patriotic movements of the age and country has largely brought about the weak and spiritless condition of French Catholicity which gives free field for persecution to tyrants like Premier Combes. Cardinal Manning's warning is to the point, in which he declares that one of THE APOSTLESHIP OF THE PRESS.

At the inception of this movement, the CATHOLIC RECORD pointed out that it could not but be of service to the Church. For there are hundreds who,

RESPECTED.

When we speak of Catholics taking n interest in all that concerns the hurch we have reference only to those latholics who do good from a superan interest in all that concerns the Church we have reference only to those Catholics who do good from 'a supernatural motive. They, and they only, who can advance proof that the love and truth of which they speak are not things without substance, can effect Idaho missionary, baptised one of them, any permanent good. The species of a former Mormon bishop, in the Salt Eρiscopal pronouncements with the contempt or criticism which are noticeably absent when there is question of adopting a political programme, does not count. He is not respected by non-Catholics. They may use him for various purposes, and these served may throw him aside or he may in exchange for his manhood get some well-lined

PRACTICAL CATHOLICS NEEDED

But we refer now to men-the Catholies who are conscious of their duty not only to themselves but to society. If we have principles which can cast light upon social difficulties why do we not something towards clearing up the miszens willing to contribute our quota made possible by bigotry and prejudice to good government and to do good to our fellows, why are we so seldom at the public meetings held in our Surely our talk about what we have done, and can do, is not merely to while away the hours at our seasons of festivity. It is all very well to descant on the great deeds of those past and gone, but unless we endeavor to show that their spirit has entered into us, our talk, so far as the outside world is concerned, is futile and profitless. The average man does not take kindly to Mountain Home. cemeteries, but he is always interested FOLLOWING ST. FRANCIS DE in life that manifests itself in works.

HOW TO REMOVE PREJUDICE.

It may be said that they who freseekers. Even so it is better to seek

PURGATORY.

TEACHING OF THE CHURCH UPON THE

As the month of November is especi ally devoted to the poor souls, the fol-lowing brief discussion of "Purgatory" from the San Francisco Monitor will not be untimely:
What is the teaching of your Church

Sess. xxv). "The argument for the existence of

devoted themselves in a special manner de Sales. They content themselves fully on the sluggard and coward, it Pargatory and the practice of praying

thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifices to be offered for the sins of the dead. * * It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to sins of the dead. * * * It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to
pray for the dead, that they may be
loosed from sins.' The historical value
of this book of Scripture cannot be denied by those who reject it as canonical. As there is nothing doing in Ohio As there is nothing doing in Onlo during the summer months, I packed my grip late in May and started for the big country beyond the Rockies. I was looking for a dry spot just then, and found it on the other side of the continental divide. My objective point was Id the where Bishen Gloriany said. for we have even to this day the witness of the orthodox Jewish Prayer-Book to the fact of such prayers. Its inspirathe fact of such prayers. Its inspira-tion rests on the same authority as Genesis and the Apocalypse—the divine witness of an infallible Church of God. If the doctrine of Purgatory were an innovation of of the Pharisees, surely it would have under the condemnation of the Saviour, for there can be no doubt that in His day it was, as now, a Jewish was Idsho, where Bishop Glorieux said I could find a good field for non-Catholic work. The pastor of Pocatello said I might give a mission both to his Catholics and to his non-Catholics. I had not been feeling well all spring, but was transformed into a new man the moment I got into the mountainous country and could breath its dry and that in His day it was, as now, a Jewish

belief.
"There are, moreover, proofs of the doctrine in the New Testament, as we learn from the interpretation of the Fathers of the early Church, viz., (Matt. xii, 32), in which Christ speaks of slight sins being forgiven in the world to come: (1 Cor. iii. 13-15, in which St. Paul mentions the fire shall try every man's work, and through which he himself shall be saved: (1. Peter iii., 18-20), in which St. Peter tells how our Saviour preached the fact of His redemption to those spirits that were in prison (Cf. Matt. v. 26).

"It is, indeed, strange how, in the face of this overwhelming testimony, the early Reformers dared the doctrine. Paul mentions the fire shall try every

face of this overwhelming testimony, the early Reformers dared the doctrine. They believed that nothing defiled could enter heaven, and that 'the eyes of God were too pure to look upon iniquity (Apoc. xxi., Habacue i., 3). What, then, was to become of the millions of souls who were not perfectly pure from sin at the hour of death? The denial of Pursatory, implies either the cruel president of the Church," were some of them. Eight converts are the result of the non-Catholic mission up to the present, Father Hendrickx, the Union's sin at the hour of death? The dental of Purgatory implies either the cruel doctrine that the greater number of even devout Christians are lost, which in the reaction to-day outside the Catholic Church accounts in some degree for the common denial of eternal punishment; or the unwarranted and marrored assertion that God, by

ogy, chapter i., pp. 26-40).

"How logically is doctrine interwoven with doctrine in the clear, consistent graphs of Lear Consistent gospel of Jesus Christ, so that a denial of one central dogma means the overthrow of all. Luther's new theory of justification by faith alone led him to deny the fact of temporal punishment, the distinction between mortal and venial sin, the efficacy of Indulgences, the existence of Purgatory, and the usefulness of prayers for the dead.

"The doctrine of Purgatory follows clearly from the doctrine that some die with the burden of venial sins on their souls, or with the temporal punishment due to forgiven sin still unpaid. How few souls are fit to be ushered into the awful presence of God! Are there not many slight sins in our lifetime that we never even ask pardon for? And, again, do you believe that a perfect!y suite of rooms nailed up against the rear of his church. His sleeping apart-ment is large enough to accommodate a ast God would grant heaven immediate ly to the death-bed penitent who had not time to satisfy for all his sins, or to pay to the last farthing the debt of temporal punishment?"

A CONSOLING THOUGHT.

"It is a consoling thought," says the Denver Colorado, "the assurance that some day we will meet again those of our friends who have gone on before. A few years, more or less, and we shall meet again those from whom we have been parted. All Catholics believe in the future life. We know that the Episcopal ministry in Ceverand a year ago and is now studying for the priest-heod at Baltimore. Mother and son travelled thirty-five miles by stage to meet Father Hendrickx and myself at faithful in this world and the faithful dead are part of the same body, and that sin alone can separate us from it. Our loved ones leave us for a while, but they are not lost forever. We will The priests of Idaho and Wyoming live far apart and usually have several counties to attend. Before long, however, Idaho will have doubled and trebled its population and quadrupled its wealth. Wyoming is moving along more slowly. "In order that the Church may do more than hold her own in Wyoming," Bishop Keane, of Cheyenne, said to me, "every priest of mine should meet again, nevermore to part. Our union will be in a world where there is no more pain, no more sorrow, but joy forever more. This thought gives us the courage to continue our life work even unto the end. Stumble and fall in our path we are sure to do, for such is man, but we do not despair. The goal we are striving for the goodness and mercy of God will enable us to

"SINS OF A SAINT."

The following review from the pen of Rev. Father Johnston, of Baltimore, formerly of the Catholic University, Washington, is printed here by request.
The student will admire not only the author's learning, but the fearlessness with which he invites verification by indicating book and page of citation, something the writers of these

a slander both upon a great man and upon the Catholic Church, of which he is an honored saint. This is strong romance, and it is beyond all doubt language, but I use it deliberately and

toward removing many a prejudice against us. We advice our readers to remember the words of Cardinal Newman:

"Oblige men to know you, persuade them, importune them, shame them into knowing you. Make it so clear what you are that they cannot affect not to see you nor refuse to justify you."

NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Totullian writes (about 204 A. D.):

"We make, on one day in every year, obligations for the dead, as for their birthdays' (De Corona, n. 3).

"The evidence of Scripture (II. Mach. xii., 43-46) shows the belief of the Jews you are that they cannot affect not to see you nor refuse to justify you."

NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONS. turber of the realm, treacherous to his king, prosecutor and murderer of an innocent maiden—in a word an in-carnation of political ambition un-checked by any consideration of honor, virtue or even humanity. So much for Dunstan.

The Papacy is also the target for the most savage abuse of the tone to which we are accustomed in the reading of such books as the alleged "Confessions such books as the alleged Confessions of Maria Monk," et al (pp. 44, 56, 74, 75, 95, 102, 162, 105.) The monks are painted in colors which would make even "Friar Tuck" ashamed. They are drunken, revengeful, cruel, murderous, and so on. Every person and everything dear to Catholic members is held up to scorn and abused in language which at times is so foul, so intemperate as to excite

our pity for the writer.

Now what justification in history is there for such awful charges against English Catholicism of the Tenth Century? None. Before the time of Lingard, Dunstan's character had, it is true, been a favorite theme for the attacks of anti-Catholic writers like Hallam, Hume, Turner, Southey, Henry, Rapin, Carte. The charges of these men were fearlessly and successfully met by Lingard, chiefly in chapter XIII. of his " History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church" (2 vols. 1845). Since that time the tide has almost completely turned in favor of Dunstan; anyhow, the old virulence of style has entirely given place to moderate critic-ism, even in quarters most anti-Catholic. Since Mr. Aitken makes a great show of historical learning I will men-

adverse to that given by our author.
The same with Green, who pays a
flattering tribute to Dunstan, both in his "History of the English People" (chap. IV. vol. I.) and in his "Short History of the English People" (chap. i. p. 57, et seq., edition of 1899.) Mr. Aitken even quotes (chap. i, p. 57, et so 1899.) Mr. Aitken 1899.) Mr. Aitken even quotes Stubbs, a great authority on this matter. Here again the same story. Stubbs in his "Memorials of St. Dunstan" (R. S., Lendon, 1874) gives a glowing picture of the saint, as glowing as the most sensitive Catholic could desire, fully as flattering as that given by Lingard (see pp. 193 to 199 and 117 to 120. Introduction). Finally, our author 120. Introduction). Finally, our author has the effrontery, on p. 221, to quote even Lingard for the substantiation of "the main facts of the conduct imputed imputed to him," i.e., Dunstan, the conduct referred to consisting in the bloody mutilation of a woman. On the contrary Lingard distinctly states the opposite. Mr. Aitkin's reference is nothing less than an outrage upon all

historical decency.

So much for the authorities cited by the author. I have gone further and examined others of even a more recent date. In them I can find nothing whatever to justify such an attack upon Dunstan and early English Catholicity. And these authorities are all Protestant. Foremost is one of the latest and in most respects the ablest one volume "History of the Church of England," by H. C. Wakeman (1897.) His estimate of Dunstan and of Dunstan's works, both as Archbishop and as statesman is highly flattering (pp. 67 to 72). A similarly favorable for to 72). A similarly favorable judgment is found in "The English Church in the Middle Ages" (pp. 45 to 52) by the Rev. William Hunt (1895.) The "Student's History of England," by no less a competent and fair writer than Mr. Samuel Rayson Gardiner than Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner (1900) says enough in its brief way (pp. 65 to 79) to entirely discredit Mr. Aitken's romance. A very recent and have no certain ground to hope from able "History of England" by E. F. Powell and T. F. Tout (pp. 39 to 43)

gives a favorable estimate of Dunstan his work. Lastly even an habitually anti-Catholic historian like W. F. Hook, says of Dunstan ("Lives of the Archbishops of Cantertreely criticises, that despite his 'many and great faults,' he was "nevertheless a good and virtuous man, deserving though often our censure, yet always

1309

our respect."

From the preceding you can therefore see very plainly that Mr. Aitken's To the President of the International Catholic Truth Society:

Dear Sir—At your request I have carefully examined the "Sins of a Saint," by J. R. Aitken. (D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1903.) The following is the conclusion I arrived at regarding it:

It strikes me as amateurish as a novel or romance, and it is beyond all doubt.

authors cited by him or else maliciously

It may be romance, though a poor thing

even at that, but it surely is not "his-

I am sorry to have spent so much time over such a worthless and really venemous book. But I have done so for good reasons. In the first place the author has made such a show of historical knowledge that the incautious are likely to bow down before his superior wisdom. A prominent morning news-paper here in Baltimore spoke of the book in very flattering terms. The reviewer was evidently scared by the pretentious array of English authorities

quoted in the foot notes.

Then, too, the book at bottom and in intention is not so much a romance as an attack upon the Catholic Church in the form of a novel. As such it is sure to have a large circulation, particularly among Anglicans. Lastly, it is issued by a well known firm—Appleton & Co. —whose prestige alone can win a large audience for almost any book. Why this firm should lend its name to such an infamous attack upon its Catholic an infamous attack upon its C patrons is rather hard to see. Had the book any real literary merit one could understand. But it is decidedly amateurish, even as a novel. In the absence of any proof of intentional anti-Catholic bias on the part of this firm I suppose the most charitable conclusion to come to is that the scholarship of its literary critics is simply of a very low order, whilst that of its historical critics is beneath contempt, - Lucian Johnston in University of Ottawa Re-

THE POOR ARE THE SUFFERERS.

When Henry VIII. plundered the English monasteries and drove out the monks, the poor suffered keenly, be-cause the monks were there benefactors. The London Anglican paper, the Pilot shows that a similar state of affairs has resulted from the spoliation of the Church in Italy. It says:

"There is no provision whatever made by the State in Italy for its poor.

We are so accustomed to our alms-houses, workhouses, etc., at home that it takes some little time for the English person abroad to grasp the fact that, whereas the 'Paternal Government of traly' (I speak as an enlightened Protestant) has spent much time in steadily endeavoring to suppress the religious orders, and annexing a considerable part of their properties it has hitherto 1876) of chap. IX., vol. II., you will doors, and 'per l'amore di Dio e San find an estimate of Dunstan completely Francesco' (for the love of God and St. Francis) were kept from absolute starvation and misery by the monks,"

Some rich folk, who have front pews in charch, often come late to Mass, and grandly walk up the aisle regardless of the distraction and disedification they give. An eminent Jesuit Father, now dead, corrected this late habit in a certain lady of the congregation. She was accustomed to stroll in leisurely at High Mass, usually during the sermon, and go to her pew near the altar. ing endured it patiently a long time, the Father, one Sunday, seeing her enter late as usual, stopped short in his ermon and did not resume until she "Good morning, madam." The eyes of all were upon her and she realized her indiscretion. She did not risk getting a second rebuke, but thenceforward made a point of being on time.

—Catholic Columbian. point of being on time.

What We Hope for and Why We Hope for Them.

Hope has for its primary object eternal life—that is, God Himself, Whom we hope to enjoy: the secondary objects are the means to obtain everlasting happiness, which are divine grace, and our good works, which we perform with the assistance of grace. The motives of hope are: 1, the omnipotence of God by which He is able to save us; 2, His mercy, by which He wishes to save us; and 3, the fidelity of God to His proglish mises, to bring us to glory through the merits of Jesus Christ, provided we pray to Him for salvation through the merits of Jesus Christ. Behold the promise: "Amen, amen, I say to you, if you ask the Father anything in my name, He will give it you" (John 16: 3). Without this promise, we shall

alities newl flue c., are

HINGS

isles, steps, etc.

oven.

g base

elegant

n, N.B.

ing where extra hurch passages. S, ETC., ETC. Co.

DON, ONT. anch No. 4, London.
nd 4th Thursday of every
t, at their hall, on Albion
reet. T. J. O'Meats, Pres
Recretary.

IABLE MEN TO SELL till Nurseriss, largest ar stock, Liberal terms kly, outfit free, exclusiv WELLINGTON, Toronto.

NTED. FEMALE, FOR Section, No. 1, Stanley, to English. To enter on duty references and state salary, an, Sec. Treas., Drysdale, 1306-3. CHER WANTED FOR No. 9 Wellesley. Tp., for the ble of teaching English and ing qualification, experience to Martin Kieswetter Sec. to M. ont. 1306-3

WILL BE RECEIVED WILL BE RECEIVED
f December 193, for an exfemale teacher for the
sparate school, Sec. No. 4.
your 1904 Teacher must
l 2nd class certificate and
d experience and name
iddress Michael Blake, Elxin1906 3

NTED FOR CATHOLIC ol. Section No. 1, Tilbury ties to commence January. State testimonials and Rev. E. C. Ladouceur, Jean 1306 3

NTED FOR CORUNNA.
or the year 1904. Duties to
y 4. Apply stating salary.
ference to James Roberts,
but. 1307-3,

TED FOR SCHOOL SEC-tiley. Female, for 1904 Hold-certificate. Duties to com-Apply, stating salary ex-cete, to L. J. Curtin. Sec-O., Carleton Co., Ont. 1307-5

NTED FOR SCHOOL SEC-Vigo, for 1964. Holding a care. Apply, stating salary, b Hugh Lavery, Sec. Treas., 1308-3 NTED FOR THE YEAR n Catholic Separate school, st Williams male or female, class certificate. Duties to h. Attendance small. Ap-experience, with testimon-s will be received up to the

will be received up to the Address A. A. Morrison, 1307-2 ALE HOLDING SECOND

FACHER FOR R. C. S. S., de, for 1904, the bolder of an e. Apoly, stating salary to Sec., Waller, Russell Co., 1308-1

STED FEMALE. HOLDING Serrificate, Wanted for the Roman Catholic Separate to 7. Ellice. Duties to com-ry. Applicants state salary el White, Secretary, Kinkora', 1308 2

ACHER IN SCHOOL SEC-djala Holding second class ies to begin January, 1994; salary expected and send pilcations received up to Dec-s James Hanrahan, Connor, 1308 5.

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

CHAPTER XVI.-CONTINUED. Quickly the attendants had borne the enrale chair from the Practorium, that the pious Valerian, in his zeal for the honor of the gods, might witness at his ease the agonies of the tortured Chris-tian, who had blasphemously denied tian, who had blasphemously denied them and defied him. He saw his vic-tim's flesh, penetrated by the fierce heat, begin to shrivel and scorch. It was a brave show for his cruel eyes, but triumph; for no moan or murmur yet been wrung from the dying had yet lips: on the contrary, they had only declared his faith, his joy in suffering for Jesus Christ; and from his flery couch he reproved and warned Valcrian as the slow hours dragged on. "Learn, impious tyrant!" he cried,

"these coals are for me refreshing, but for thee they will burn to all eternity. . . Thou, O Lord! knowest that when accused I have not denied, when questioned I have answered, when tor-tured I have given thanks," (Acts of

St. Laurence.)
The Numidians stirred the glowing mass of fire to such a heat that themselves shrunk swiftly back. Again rose the martyr's voice clear on the night, whose darkness was dispelled by the fire that consumed him, while a smile of supernal joy irradiated his countenance: "I thank Thee, O Jesus countenance: "I thank Theo, of the Christ! that Thou hast deigned to comfort me." Slowly consuming, life still lingered in his tortured frame. The night waned: Laurence already saw the gleaming of a dawn which would usher in the endless day; and, while every nerve was stung with speakable agony, while heart and muscles melted in the flery glow, and the marrow of his charred bones withered, he cried out: "I thank Thee, Lord Jesus! that I am found worthy to

pass through Thy gates." It was over; the passion and pain, the bitterness of the worst that could be done by human cruelty instigated by fiends-their malignity aggravated by the knowledge that to harm only the body was the limit of their power—all was past as a dream, and Lawrence, was past as a dream, and Lawrence like gold refined by the fire, entered with stainless garments into the Land of the Living, to receive the palm and

crown he had so valiantly won. The satisfaction of Valerian was in complete; he had compassed the death of Lawrence, but had failed to reach drag down the invincible which had soared above him to the end He felt baffled and vengeful and retired to his ivory, silk-draped couch to seel oblivion in a drunken sleep.

The body of Laurence moved from his iron-grated, flery couch when life became extinct, but was left to burn until the smouldering coals turned to ashes; and when the dark hour just before dawn wrapped the in deeper shadows, the guards, either drunk or overcome with sleep or perhaps gold, relaxed their vigiland and there was no sound except the wind among the palms, that sounded like a low-breathed threnody. three dark figures now emerged cauti-ously from the shadows towards the sacred remains; with a quick move-ment, yet reverent and tender, wrapped them in rich stuffs, and glided noiselessly as they had come. It was Hippolytus and two other Christians, disciples and friends of Laurence who bore away his charred body and concealed it in the Garden of Cyriaca, n a place they had prepared for it.

In the three days that followed, Hip-polytus set his affairs in order, liber-ated his slaves, and distributed his goods to the poor. Not too soon were goods to the poor. Not too soon were his arrangements completed, for on the evening of the third day his house was surrounded by soldiers, he was arrested and taken before the procurator, on the an and of stealing the body of Laurence. He admitted that he had done so, not as a magician, but as a Christian. The pretence of a trial followed; he was tortured, cajoled; they appealed to his military pride, to his love for his family and all the horrors that awaited the well as himself, in case he should prove obstinate, were depicted to him; and Bast of all came a message from the Emperor, offering him honors and riches if he would abandon his new and return to the worship of the gods. But he rejected all for Christ, and submitted to the most cruel counting all things as nothing for the sake of his Divine Master.

Then his family, with the slaves who had been converted by the president his

Laurence in the dungeons under house-among them the old man who had been miraculously restored to sight by the holy Deacon, together with his son-were conducted outside the Via Tibertina, and put to death before his eyes. But his constancy remained unshaken; his fervor only increased; when, finding him impervious to every attempt made to seduce his faith, Valerian Imperator sentenced him to die, but not by any of the usual methods this was to be something novel, inspiriting, and would delight Rome as a revival of something classic as well as

On the appointed day, everything being prepared, with the Emperor and all Rome for spectators, two unbroken horses, with wild, flery eyes, were led forth, their ears lying back, their red nostrils expanded, their veins and muscles strained like cords in their eagerness to break from the restraints of the stalwart Dacian soldiers who held them in. Hippolytus was not appalled by what he saw before him; he and learned how to die, and joyfully yielded himself to the soldiers, who now seized and bound him between horres, who suddenly released by the Dacians, and given a stinging blow on their flanks, which was scarcely needed -sprang forward, plunged and reared to free themselves from their strange incumbrance, then dashed madly away.

But before their wild race was over,

the spirit of Hippolytus was reunited

martyrs of his own household, who had so brief a time preceded him. Gods of Rome, have your eyes grown dim, your ears heavy? Have your magi-cians lost their vaunted skill? Can they no longer work their mighty spells? Have your augurs ceased to read dreams and portents that shadow coming fate? What strange lethargy has stolen over ye? Does the perpet-ual incense rising from your altars make ye drowsy, or does the crimson mist ascending from the blood of the holy ones slain in your honor veil from ye the near future and the coming destruction? Can ye not hear the tramp-ing of the armed host marching down through the pleasant towards the Tiber-a host led by a cross of flame in the heavens, under which in characters of fire is writ: "In this sign conquer ?"

Do ye not see, O gods, the great, splendid army of Maxentius— whose splendid army of Maxentius—whose proud boast is that he has extinguished Christianity—waiting for the advance of the foe on the hither side of the Tiber, where it flows between Latium and Etruria? Although the time is not quite five decades distant, Valerian, 252-260, Constantine, 306-337. Between Valerian and Constantine forty-

iveen valerian and Constantine forty-six years. It is not yet too late— if ye are gods—to prepare your thunderbolts to destroy the in-vader. But ye will not awaken, and the hostile armies meet—the one the Cross, the other by the Eagles which have dever known defeat. The shock and clash of battle shake the and rend the air; Maxentius, ded and pursued, sinks in his wounded and pursued, sinks in his heavy armor under the swift-flowing Tiber; the Eagles fall and are trampled in the dust; the Cross triumphs. and advances to establish the throne of Christ on earth, in the seven-hilled

city of the Cæsars.

But the vision does not arouse ye, great gods! Ye dreams as if your great gods! Ye dreams as if your thrones were founded on eternity, for-getting the Seer from the Euphrates, and his and his mysterious words on Mt. Pho-gor, in the land of Moab, seven hundred years before Rome was founded:
"They shall come in galleys from Italy they shall overcome the Assyrians, and shall waste the Hebrews: and at the last they themselves also shall perish.'

—(Numbers xxiv., 24.)

CHAPTER XVII.

LETTER FOR LAODICE-FABIAN BACK FROM UMBRIA-SEQUENCES.

Nemesius' letter to Laodice, which he confided to the old steward, was given to Admetus on the following norning, with strict injunctions to obey the instructions he received concerning As the latter dropped it into an geniously contrived pouch, concealed the folds of his tunic, his brave, bright eyes gave assurance that he comprehended, and would be faithful to his trust; then, without question or delay, he left the villa. When the youth reached the imperial

palace his business was roughly chal lenged by the official at the great por-

"I have a message for the Lady Laodice, to be delivered in person," he answered, modestly.

He was permitted to enter—for no

ne would venture to interfere with or obstruct the affairs of Laodice, were they great or small-and directed which way to go. After being stopped and questioned here and there by various ficials of the palace, he reached the ante-room of her apartments, where he encountered the majordomo of her estab lishment, to whom he stated his errand. Not pleased at being interrupted in an angry discussion he was holding with tradesman, about some overcharges he had detected in his accounts, oughly bade the intrusive young stranger go in and wait. Yes, it was evident to Admetus that he would have to wait; for, although persons were passing to and fro, they were too intent on their own errands even to notice his presence; and he leaned against a column to rest, and bide his time.

Several female slaves, the personal attendants of their lady, I in, and, meeting in a group a short dis-tance from the lad, began to chatter and giggle, and throw saucy glances around in quest of admiration, as well as of any incidental thing that would serve to raise a laugh. They caught sight of Admetus, posed like a fair statue of Hylas against the column, all and certainly without desire of attract ug such attention; and one of them, pretty young jade, with a significant wink at her companions, danced towards him, and asked who might be his busithere at so early an hour. He told her the same thing he had told th others who had questioned him. She laughed good-naturedly, and, with a grimace, hoped he had taken his breakfast before leaving home, as her lady had not yet risen, and might not do so

I will wait," he answered, quietly. hoping the girl would go away and leave him alone with his thoughts; but she was ripe for mischief, and beckoned her companions around her to amuse themelves at the expense of his simplicity.

For a little while they thought they were having everything their own way, for his answers to their silly questions were literal and brief; but, quickly penetrating their purpose, he turned the laugh against them by a few goodnatured sarcasms, and a sharpness of humor that admonished them it would be best to leave him to himself. But they were loth to yield him the advantage, and tried their best by cajolery and banter to induce him to confide to them the message of which he was the bearer, declaring that their lady al-ways expected such things to be delivered to her the moment her eyes were open; and if they were delayed, whoever was nearest felt the point of her stiletto, while the others were punished with the lash.

But Admetus was unmoved; it might be as they said, but fidelity to duty was part of his religion, and he continued to evade their curiosity, until, find-

less creatures, the youth found shelter in the embrasure of one of the great bidding and started, like a sleuth- pretty and very delicate. Her face with that of Sixtus, Laurence, and the

windows, where the ruffled plumes of his spirit were smoothed by meditat-ing on the holy things in which his soul delighted. His thoughts wandered away to the dim galleries of the Cata-combs; he heard the sweet, solemn hymns floating through the darkness; e saw the star-like glimmer of tapers where some sacred function was being celebrated, and upon his ear rose and fell the plaintive chaunts of the Church as the torn, broken bodies of the martyrs were deposited like precious jawels in her treasure-house, embalmed by her tears, and glorified by her joy

by her tears, and glorified by her joy at their victory over death and hell. The soft touch of a hand upon his shoulder recalled the young Christian from his waking-dream, and he saw a dark-visaged man, whose narslender, dark-visaged man, whose har-row, glittering eyes were fixed upon his face, standing before him. A som-bre-colored mantle, the hook of which was drawn over his head, partially hading his countenance, fell from his shoulders; and so impassive did he look, that, until he spoke, Admetus doubted if it were he that had touched

"My mistress, the Lady Laodice, "My mistress, the lady laddles, is informed that thou hast a message for her. Thou wilt follow me to her presence," he said, leading the way.
Glad that a successful termination of of his confidential errand was at hand,

Admetus required no urging to follow his guide. From the ante-chamber his guide. From the ante-chamber they passed through several spacious communicating rooms, all richly furnished in the luxurious style then prevailing in Rome—each more superb than the last—until the one that terminated the suite was reached. Here the Cypriot—for it was he—paused, and blew a soft note on a small whistle that hung from his wrist. The heavy curtains were drawn back instantly, and a voice bade them enter. vas excluded from this apartment by hangings rich with gold embroidery and it was only by the radiance of the and it was only by the radiates of the perfumed lamp, suspended by fine gilt chains from the ceiling, whose rays glimmered on the most salient points of the splendid appointments, that an idea of the manifectory of the splendid appointments. ould be formed of its magnificence.

On a couch, over which was throw ightly a coverlet of white silk, threaded and fringed with silver, reclined the beautiful Laodice. Her dark, indolent eyes, half veiled by their fringed lids, glanced carelessly at Admetus, as under the guidance of the Cypriot, he advanced towards her. Raising her on her elbow, she said, haughtily:

"What message can such as thou have for me, that could not have been given without the intrusion of thy I have only obeyed orders, lady,"

"Whose orders?" she flamed out.
"A letter has been confided to me to deliver into no hands except those of the person to whom it is addressed," he

answered.
"A letter!" she exclaimed; "show it, that I may see if it is for me."
"Tell me first who thou art, lady, that there may be no mistake," was the

firm reply.
"Teil him," she said to the Cypriot, while a thought and a hope as swift a light sent a quich tremor through her

The Cypriot announced her name and

"It is for thee, lady. Forgive me if I have been over-cautious," said Admetus, as he placed the letter in her

Laodice made a quick sign to the Cypriot to withdraw, and trust a gold coin into the hand of Admetus which the lad would have refused but for the thought of some half-starved children he knew of, whom it would afford him the means of relieving; for their sake he accepted it with a gesture of thanks, which she did not notice, and left her

When alone she tore open the letter, snapping the silk cords and scattering in fragments the waxen seal that secured it, so wildly eager was she to realize the reach the contents, and hope on which her very life seemed to lines that shattered her dream, that covered her womanly pride with humil-iation, and pierced her heart with the keenest pangs of disappointment, she turned her face to the wall and wept wall and wept bitterly, and in her despair grasped he stiletto with the intention of ending it all by one suicidal blow; for how could conscious of his own classic beauty, she endure life after this relentless

However, having reached this pasonate climax of emotion, a revulsion set in, and grief gave place to rage. She had placed herself at the feet of Nemesius, to be scorned and pitied, while he boasted of his love for another; to be insulted by his cold wishes for her happiness, and his assurance of forgetfulness. That is how she read his anly, honorable, delicate words; and the more she thought them over the nore furious she grew, until her wild, osssionate love was turned to deadly

Later in the day the Cypriot was summoned to her presence. Not a trace of the storm of passion she had passed through was discernible; her attire was more than usually rich and becoming her countenance more haughty, and her wonderful beauty more regal. there was pallor, it was concealed by artfully applied cosmetics. Her most costly jewels glittered over her person, and rare perfumes floated around her She, with some other ladies of rank, had been invited to the imperial table that evening, to sup with two foreign princes who had just arrived in Rome, and she resolved to appear at her fairest, and show no trace of the eclipse that had darkened her hopes.

The Cypriot slave entered and stood

before her, his head bowed, his serpentlike eyes cast down, his dark, slender folded under his wide sleeves hands waiting, yet intently alert. She spoke to him in a low voice, and if her instruc tions were brief, they were also emphatie; then she emptied gold in his palm as an earnest of future rewards, and not as a bribe to be faithful to her behests; ing their attempt a failure, they left him.

Thankful to be rid of the silly, shame
Thankful to be rid of the silly, shame-She dismissed him, and once more at her

hound, on the track of the noble Neme-Fabian was still in Umbria when

Laurence and Hippolytus won their crowns and palms by sufferings so cruel that even Rome shuddered and sickened at the spectacle. He was enjoying through all his beauty-loving, sensuous nature, the quiet solitudes and balm fragrance of the wild, forest clad hills where no sound or rumor of the dis cordant passions of men and their con flicts could reach him, until, having regained the mental poise so rudely shaken by the tragic fate of Evaristus, he decided to return home. Fate and the Furies, he thought, having done their he would from henceforth fac the sunshine, and leave the ghosts of the past to oblivion. He little dreamed of what lay before him, and how near it

So one day Fabian walked into his palace as if he had left it only an hour before, refreshed himself with a bath, took his prandial meal, drank a cup of wine, and stretched himself wine, and stretched himself upon the pillows of his couch, where he slept until late in the afternoon. When he awoke, fully recovered from the fatigue of his journey, he ordered his horse to ride to the villa on the Aventine, where he hoped to find Nemesius, from whom he would hear all that was worth knowing, of what had been going on in the Roman world during his absence; and a softer world during his absence; and see, expression stole over his handsome face, as he thought of seeing Claudia, who held a deeper place in his affections than he himself knew.

He had a new pet for his little friend,

hich he had purchased one day out on the hills from some hunters, who had brought it from the other side of the Apennines, and were on their way to their homes in the valley. It was a pecies of beautiful little antulope, known to us as gazelle) soft and furry, with great, mild eyes, and slender legs hen the hunters killed its mother, it vas too young to stand alone, and they and borne it along in their arms, alm humanizing it by their care; so that when they were lucky enough to meet it was very tame, which fact increased its value. He gave them their price, and confided the little crea-He gave them ture to the care of the peasant-farmer, under whose thatched roof he sometimes slept, and who for a generous gratuity agreed to deliver it safely in Rome, whither he was preparing to go with his lives and sundried figs and honeycarry his proombs-a long way to ducts, but he got a better price them there than at home.

The peasant faithfully fulfilled his

trust, and Fabian was well satisfied on his return to find the pretty, graceful creature arrived, and in good condition. He anticipated Claudia's delight in the possession of such a gentle pet, which she could fondle and love, and her amusement when he would relate all that he had treasured up—facts mixed with fable-for her entertainment ; for he counted no stretch of the imagination or poetic license too great, won a laugh from her. He thought of her as still blind, and that it was his chief mission upon earth to make her happy, notwithstanding the cruel de-

Fabian was full of pleasant thoughts when he got in sight of the great bronze gates of the villa, but his attention was suddenly arrested by the sight of quite a number of miserable-looking beings who had just issued from the avenue, followed by Admetus, with a basket on his arm, evidently intent on ome errand. Hearing the clatter of hoofs on the stony road, the youth looked up in pleased recognition of the noble gentleman, who had always a kind word for him whenever they met. He would have gone on his way, but

Fabian drew rein, saying:

"Aha, is it thou my choragus! Tell
me, if thou canst, the meaning of

me, if thou caust, the meaning of yonder miserable procession."

"The times are very hard for the poor, sir, and there are many in Rome who are starving, and some of them come ere for alms," replied Admetus.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE LASS WITH THE DELICATE that Miss Hobbs, her companion, put AIR.

As a child even she had a thousand pretty airs and graces. When she stood on tiptoe, her wild auburn curls framing her little head, she looked like a flying sylph. Her eyebrows were two slender black ridges. Her small, white nose cocked itself two slender small, white so slightly, giving archness ever to a beauty that might otherwise have been too much of a dolly kind. Eyes blue as lobelia. A touch of vivid red in the cheeks repeated in the lips. firm white chin. A row of milky teeth. These were some of Mistress Pam's beauties. Add to these a lively and winning

disposition, clever fingers, the voice of a blackbird and an honest little heart and you have Pam. She had a figure, too, at once slender and rounded. that was later, and Pam, when old Lady Mary first beheld her, was swathed in a lilac cotton pinafore which did no injustice to her childish body. She also wore a sunbonnet perched atop of her head as no village child be fore her ever perched such an article. The peeled willow wand which she swished behind those lazy creatures.

Silky and Sukey, going home from the milking, she carried with a delicate fairy-like air, and as she swished it to keep the flies off and not by way of punishment, the creatures' great brown eyes were turned upon her as though they thanked her and loved her, as indeed they did, for all the dumb crea

tures loved Pam.
She had come to Cherry Tree Farm in an odd way, being the child of a lady who had taken rooms there when Pam

was two years old. At first her mother's stay was to have been of weeks. When she came there she had spoken to Mrs. Ashley of the time when she must return to London always as though she dreaded it. But the weeks grew into months, the months into years, and still she and her little girl were the occupants of the clean, fragrant rooms that looked into the cherry orchard from which the farm took its name.

When she came first she was very

looked as though it might once have had the archness which was so delightful in the child's face, if only it had not worn the scared expression clouded its beauty.

Gradually as time went by the scared ook became fainter and fainter. The lady ceased to start at a footstep and turn white and fluttery at an unexpected voice.

Mrs. Ashley was as comfortable as her beds, and that was to say a good deal. She was the soft, warm, pillowy kind of woman who is good for tired and buffeted people. Little by little the widow lady, Mrs. Brooke, yielded to the comfort of the place and its mistress and gave up talking of the time when she must leave. Yet the comfort and peace did not make her well. The axe had been laid to the root of her tree of life ere ever she became an inmate of Cherry Tree Farm.

About two years after her coming she sat one May day at the window over-looking the orchard—a miracle of bloom now, panting for breath, while Mrs. Ashley sat by her fanning her with all her might.

her might.

"I—am—very—glad—that—I—need—go no further," panted the sick woman between her sobbing breaths.

"What—a—rest it has been—here!"

Mrs. Ashley wiped away a tear.

"I'm sure I can't imagine the place without see and little Miss Pam. Mrs.

without you and little Miss Pam, Mrs. Brooke, dearie," the kind soul said. Why, whatever would we do without the little one, Ashley and me and Mark? She'd take the sunshine with her if so be the day came that she must go, which I pray it may never come.' Dear soul-it brings me to-what I wanted to say. Will you—keep her?—you and Mr. Ashley— and Mark. There's two—hundred pounds in bank notes-in my desk. Will you-take it

Mrs. Ashley flushed a generous red. and keep her?' We'll keep the precious lamb with-that," she said. "There, dearie, out that," don't you fret. The little one'll be safe. We'll take as much care of her safe. We'll take as much care of her as though she were our own child."

Mrs. Brooke pressed with her thin hand on Mrs. Ashley's arm so tightly that she hurt her. The hot damp of

that she hurt her. The hot damp of the hand left its mark on the good

woman's Holland sleeve.

"Will you—rear her—as your own?"

"Aye, surely will I. And watch over her as my own. And if I do not do right by her, may the Lord judge Mrs. Brooke died comforted, as she

had lived comforted, at Cherry Tree Farm, and Pamela was the light of house to Farmer Ashley, to Mrs. Ashley and to their one son, Mark, a serious, handsome lad, with a desire for learning which Mr. Ferrars, the rector, had fostered by all the means that lay in his power, assuring his father and mother that education would not make

a worse farmer of the boy, but a better.
Then came the day when Lady Mary
A'Court found Pamela driving home

the cows. She was rather a terrible seeming old woman, and a very unhappy one, people said. Her only son had inherited the wildness and wickedness of his father. When he had come to man's estate he had left her, as his father had done before him, to eat her heart out in loneliness. Those who knew her best said that behind the alarming aspect which Lady Mary presented there was a bruised and tender heart. Archie had died as his father before him had done, without a word to her, in squalid and painful circumstances, cut

midst of his sins.

The strange thing was that the A'Courts had been good, except for Lady Mary's husband and son. The present possessor of the title was re-nowned for his goodness. Lady Mary, out of the bitterness of her fate, dis-liked him for it. Why should Norman be of good report in every man's mouth while the two Archies had been such black sheep? Why, indeed? She could have tolerated Sir Norman better

if he had had a few soils on his fleece. But at the sight of the little cow girl Lady Mary began to tremble so muc out a hand to steady her.
"Who is she, Hobbs?" cried Lady

Mary, shaking like a leaf, "Who is she? Where does she come from? Ask her her name. Great heavens Hobbs, you see the likeness? "There is a likeness, my lady," ac

knowledged Miss Hobbs, a flush leap-ing into her faded cheeks that made one forget for the moment her more than forty years. She was almost as excited as Lady Mary.

Pamela was looking at them in amazement from under her big hat, while the

cows had passed them by and gone on

placidly to the milking shed.
"Who are you, my dear? What is your name?" asked Miss Hobbs, her eyes almost as hungry as Lady Mary's upon the innocent face.

"Pamela is my name." the child ansered. "I live at the Cherry Tree wered. Farm, with my granny, Mrs. Ashley."
Miss Hobbs turned and looked her disappointment into Lady Mary's face,

expecting to find it answered there.

"She is Mrs. Ashley's granddaughter, my Lady," she said. "I didn't know Mrs. Ashley had a child married."

Nor has she, Harriet Hobbs"-Mary peered more closely Lady the brilliant, delicate face—" and if she had, she wouldn't look like that. There's breeding there: don't you see it? I'm the child's granny. I'm your granny, my dear. Come and kiss me!" But Pamela only looked uncertain as to whether she ought not to run away om the trembling, flerce-looking old

lady.

see what was keeping her darling. and catching sight of Lady Mary's carriage and footmen and recognizing the A'Court liveries before she came face to face with the ladies, she was full of excitement and flurry. All the country-side belonged to the A'Courts, including Cherry Tree Farm, and Lady

Then Mrs. Ashley came bustling out

Mary was a just and generous Lady of the Manor. It was her first visit to Cherry Tree Farm since her return from her years of absence abroad, dur-ing which she had tried to forget that the two Archies had broken her heart.

But in the old days she had often visit-

ed there.
"Will your Ladyship step in and have a glass of my currant wine? gan Mrs. Ashley, in a flutter.

"Who is the child?" asked Lady Mary, as though she had not heard, pointing a shaking finger at Pamela.

"She is mine now." Mrs, Ashley looked frightened. "She is mine now, your Ladyship. She is yours now. But whose "Ah!

was she before she became yours? "Run along in my pretty," said Mrs. Ashley to Pamela. "Run along in. Daddy and Mark are storing the apples in the apple loft. Run and see

Pamela ran off, glad enough to escape from Lady Mary and her alarming ways.

you can help them.'

" Now !" said Lady Mary, turning her eager eyes on Mrs. Ashley's face, which had begun to wear a look of dis-tress and fear. "Now, how did she come to you?"
"If you please, my lady, her own

dear mother brought her here. Her own dear mother gave her to me. A few weeks before she died she said to me. 'Mrs. Ashley Lady Mary su 'Mrs. Ashley,' says she—''
dy Mary suddenly leaned more

heavily on her stick.

"I will come into your nice cool parlor," she said, " and you shall tell me everything. Ah! thank you, Harriet."
Miss Hobbs had offered her Lady.

ship an arm.
"I grow old, Mrs. Ashley." Lady

Mary went on, "and I cannot bear shocks as I used to. The sight of that child was a great shock to me. She is the image of my son."

"Begging your pardon, my lady, she is a dear pretty methor

is the image of her dear, pretty mother as well as of Master Archie.'

"I know, I know." Lady Mary did not seem to have noticed Mrs. Ashley's involuntary betrayal. We saw that too, didn't we, Harriet? Ah how cool this is, how sweet! Now tell me everything about the child and her other-everything.'

Lady Mary sank into the great chintz-covered armchair in Mrs. Ash ley's parior. She waved away the offered refreshments.

"No, go on," she said; go on. Tell me all about the child!"

Mrs. Ashley's comfortable face had grown frightened and anxious looking. In a dull voice she told Lady Mary all she had to tell about Pamela's

mother and Pamela.

"She left some papers, some clew to who she was?" asked the old lady, when a pause had come in the narra "There is her desk, my lady; you

will see it for yourself. But there is very little. Mrs. Brooke burnt a great

many papers as soon as she found she had not long to live."
"Mrs. Brooke? She was not Mrs. Brooke. She was Lady A'Court."

" Are you not too impetuous ?" said

Miss Hobbs at her elbow.
"No, Harriet, my dear, I am not. You see for yourself that the child is Archie's child, and we know now that the pastel drawing which he called "The Lass with the Delicate Air we found among his belongings must have been a portrait of his child is the drawing over again.

"So she is, my lady; so she is," as sented Miss Hobbs, hastily. "But here comes Mrs. Ashley with the poor lady's

comes Mrs. Ashley with the poor lady s desk and workbox. Now we shall see what they contain."

But they contained nothing, abso-lutely nothing that could lead to identi-fication. Lady Mary had brought to her one after another the things that belonged to the dead lady, her garments. her books, all her things which Ashley had put by for the child. But there was nothing. Even the un clothing bore no name or initial. When Mrs. Brooke had said good-bye to her former life she had said it forever.

Once during Mrs. Ashley's absence on a quest for something more Lady Mary turned to Miss Hobbs:

"I thought once," she said, "of doing the like with Sir Archibald; I mean, of going away where he would never find me. Only the boy came to keep me. It is likely that he drove a woman away from him, as his father went near to doing before him? Oh, Archie!"

Miss Hobbs answered the cry in the old voice, the appeal in the bright old eyes suddenly grown dim.
"It is not likely," she said. "Mr.
Archie was well loved. He had a good

heart. Ah! you good soul, you good crea-

ture," said Lady Mary, pressing her Then Mrs. Ashley was in the room

and no more was said. and no more was said.

At last everything had been examined without result, and Mrs. Ashley, with an odd air of relief, had carried away one lavender-scented bundle after another to the cupboard upstairs. She had worn a disturbed and guilty air during the examination, if there had been anybody observant enough to see it. But neither Lady Mary nor Miss Hobbs had any for her.

When the last bundle had been returned Lady Mary said something which was a bombshell to Mrs. Ashley's

half-regained cheerfulness.
"I go abroad in a month's time," she said. "I shall take the child with

said. "I shall take the me."
"Oh! my lady," cried poor Mrs. Ash"Oh! my lady," cried poor Mrs. Ms. we ley, with a scared face, "her mogave her to me, the pretty lamb. love her as our own child. I don't know what Ashley would say. And the

boy is wrapped up in her."
"She is my grandchild," said Lady
Mary, in a cold and somewhat proud
voice. "I am very grateful to you for the care you have taken of her. I hope you will allow me to—"

"Not a penny, your Ladyship," interrupted Mrs. Ashley, as proud as herself. "Her dear mamma left £200 for her. It is in the bank in her name. Neither Ashley nor I would ever touch a penny of it. "Twasn't much she ever cost us, the pretty dear, and the little we did was well repaid by the joy

she brought us."
She suddenly broke down and sobbed into the corner of her apron. Lady Mary looked abashed an instant. Then

she stood up an heaving shoulde I am very you see the chi take her. You go my rights a few days longe used to the ide

When, a wee brought to the lavender mush tween her and thing to with quite a scene l arated, and wh ing and strug off to the big her little bed smart nurse w her, Lady Ma brow, as a wor

" Such a s

" And to thin

taken such a l " I should I put in Miss H And it prove "The Ashl Lady Mary. people had he in their class farmers in th years, Harrie than once wit

That exp

What boy

Hobbs, thoug

" The tall standing by away that e on his should any one's sor "I scarcely rough coun ather anno child. Yes, would say. gard her as l of course. 1 lad. I must him. And S not approac reward th The child m I must see to

poorer than

not have tal

But the re

as that wen Brooke, had the roadsid ings might Samaritan, the evident lady, and I of the child offered her the night itself to ma Lady Mary Pamela's re trait. Mothe stretching when Lady

with her e;

she could r It was Cherry Tr

had feared

her nurse's

back weep tears. "This i Harriet,"
must brea doing." So Pame leafy coun stood and where for Lady Ma

littie cour

On the Mary had private i White, w well as he who had ceeded. v and girls ly by he the Man In the

> fragility which m song. prows, t high-ste charmin a few ol who can and her went to newing. capital. French ness, so herself

into a ve

She whom le a filial of a pl so allui ley po most re her ste ous, to pleasur Mary lavishe could d Lady seclusi years was An

Tree pastel had b old lif Whi

?" asked Lady had not heard, er at Pamela.
" Mrs, Ashley She is mine now

now. But whose ame yours?" pretty, la. "Run "Run along

y lady, her own her here. Her e her to me. A died she said to

ays she—''

your nice cool and you shall tell

thank you, Har-

ffered her Lady-

Ashley." Lady ad I cannot bear The sight of that bek to me. She is

don, my lady, she

ear, pretty mother

iced Mrs. Ashley's

d. We saw that et? Ah how cool t! Now tell me he child and her

t into the great chair in Mrs. Ash-

waved away the

said ; go on. Tell

ld!"
mfortable face had

and anxious look-ice she told Lady tell about Pamela's

apers, some clew to

ked the old lady.

esk, my lady; you rself. But there is brooke burnt a great

She was not Mrs. ady A'Court.'

o impetuous ?" said elbow.

dear, I am not. You the child is Archie's

now now that the

ate Air" and which

nis belongings must it of his wife. The ig over again."

ady; so she is," as-

hastily. "But here with the poor lady's Now we shall see

ined nothing, abso-

could lead to identi-lary had brought to

ther the things that

things which Mrs.

g. Even the underame or initial. When said good-bye to her I said it forever.

rs. Ashley's absence omething more Lady liss Hobbs:

she said, "of doing 'she said, "of doing Archibald; I mean, of

he would never find

by came to keep me. drove a woman away father went near to? Oh, Archie!"

wered the cry in the

wered the cry in the beal in the bright old own dim.
ly," she said. "Mr. oved. He had a good

d soul, you good crea-Mary, pressing her

hley was in the room

thing had been exam-ult, and Mrs. Ashley,

of relief, had carried onder-scented bundle the cupboard upstairs. disturbed and guilty examination, if there

y observant enough to ther Lady Mary nor

bundle had been re-

Mary said something bashell to Mrs. Ashley's

a month's time," she

take the child with

" cried poor Mrs. Ash-

ed lace, "her mother the pretty lamb. We rown child. I don't by would say. And the up in her." randchild," said Lady land somewhat prouderry grateful to you for

rery grateful to you for taken of her. I hope e to—"

e to—"
your Ladyship," interhley, as proud as herur mamma left £200 for
he bank in her name,

nor I would ever touch 'Twasn't much she

e pretty dear, and the s well repaid by the joy

broke down and sobbed of her apron. Lady sshed an instant. Then

erfulness.

ed face,

said.

Lady Mary did

Archie.'

brought to the Manor wearing her best lavender muslin freek, the parting belayender musin trees, the parting be-tween her and Mrs. Ashley was a sad thing to witness. Indeed, there was quite a scene before they could be sep-arated, and when Mrs. Pamela, screamare storing the ft. Run and see ing and struggling, had been carried off to the big, empty nursery, where her little bed stood by the bed of the smart nurse who had been engaged for d enough to es her, Lady Mary positively wiped her brow, as a woman of the people might. y Mary, turning rs. Ashley's face, year a look of dis-ow, how did she

"Such a spitfire!" she murmured. " And to think the people should have taken such a hold on her !"

"I should not mind that, my lady," put in Miss Hobbs. "I should say it showed an affectionate and loyal heart. And it proves how good they were to

her."
"The Ashleys would be that," said
Lady Mary. "It was fortunate such
people had her. They are as honorable people had her. They are as nonorable in their class as we in ours. Yeomen farmers in this parish for hundreds of years, Harriet, and intermarried more than once with gentlefolk." "That explains the boy," said Miss

"What boy?"

"The tall, handsome boy we saw standing by the ladder as we drove away that evening with little Pamela on his shoulder. He might have been any one's son."

"I searcely noticed him. He wore rough country clothes, and I was grandaughter."

"It would seem unjust after he had done so much."

"He has had the estate and revenues all those years. Not that I would do Norman a wrong. I am glad he had consented."

rough country clothes, and I was rather annoyed at his carrying the consented to live in the Manor House, even if he should have to turn out some time."

Yet as time went and the evidence she desired could not be found, Lady and course, I am spin he is a very good. of course. I am sure he is a very good lad. I must see what can be done for him. And Sir Norman—but no; I cannot approach Sir Norman and ask him to reward these people on her account. The child may push him out of so much. The child may push him out of so mach.

I must see to it myself. They must be poorer than I thought or they would not have taken a lodger."

But the real facts of the case, so far

as that went, were that the lady, Mrs. Brooke, had accosted Mrs. Ashley by the roadside, asking her where lodg-ings might be found, and that good Samaritan, being struck with pity for the evident delicacy and fatigue of the lady, and perhaps won by the beauty of the child, she held by the hand, had offered her a lodging for the night— the night which somehow extended itself to many nights.

Any doubt there might have been in Lady Mary's mind was set at rest by Pamela's recognition of the pastel por-

"Mother, mother!" she cried, stretching out her hands for it, and when Lady Mary had given it to her, she sat nursing it on her little knees, with her eyes on the picture as though the could never get aponeh of it.

with her eyes on the picture as though she could never get enough of it.

It was harder to wean her from Cherry Tree Farm than Lady Mary had feared. Three times she escaped her nurse's vigilance and was brought back weeping by Mrs. Ashley, also in tears.

"This is too much for every one, Harriet," said Lady Mary at last. "I must break her connections with the place sooner than I had thought of

So Pamela was carried off from the leafy country where Cherry Tree Farm stood and taken away to the Continent, where for some years she lived with Lady Mary and Miss Hobbs and a couple of elderly French servants at a

little country house not far from Paris.
On their way through London Lady
Mary had an interview with a firm of Mary had an interview with a firm of private inquiry agents. She did not think of going to Messrs. Lumsden & White, who had managed the A'Court business time out of mind. Now they were Sir Norman's men of business as well as hers. She shrank from asking their help in dispossessing Norman, who had been so poor before he succeeded, with his big family of tall boys and girls, and who had dealt handsomeand girls, and who had dealt handsomely by her, refusing to evict her from the Manor House, as he had a right to

Pamela grew up as the years passed into a very pretty girl, with that air of fragility combined with perfect health

brows, the skin fine as porcelain, the high-stepping, dainty walk made a charming personality. She only knew a few old French ladies and the masters a lew old French ladies and the masters who came to her for music and drawing and her different lessons. She neves went to Paris except escorted by Mis-Hobbs when her wardrobe needed renewing. Yet growing up near the gay capital, she somehow acquired the French woman's deftness and daintiness or that the ness, so that she represented within herself the charm of two countries.

She was a delight to Lady Mary, to whom long ago she had learned to give In that walled in garden a filial love. In that walled in garden of a place she, so young, so brilliant, so alluring, grew with the air of a Shir-That was the flower she ley poppy. That was the house and most resembled, both in her color and most resembled, both in her color and her step. She was always quietly joyous, too, never seeming to ask for mor pleasure than her secluded life afforded And, indeed, short of gayety, her adoring grandmother, as Lady Mary persisted in calling herself, lavished on the girl everything heart

Lady Mary had her reasons for the seclusion in which Pamela lived. years had brought no proof that she was Archie's daughter, nothing to iden-

was Archie's daughter, nothing to identity the weman who had died at Cherry
Tree Farm with the original of the pastel drawing, "The Lass With the Delicate Air." Mrs. Brooke, if she had been Archie's wife, had cut most effectually her connection with the old life.

What, after all, was the evidence? A chance likeness, a child's recognition of a picture. Yet the keener Lady

she stood up and put her hand on the Mary's disappointment at finding no evidence, the stronger her belief.

heaving shoulders.

"I am very sorry," she said. "But you see the child is mine, and I have to take her. You would not have me forego my rights? I leave her to you a few days longer—a little thing, yet it costs me something to do it. Get her used to the idea of her grandmother." "I tell you, Harriet," she said to Miss Hobbs, "if the proof were all the other way my faith would never falter. The feeling I have for the child is

"Mr. Smith seemed to think," said Miss Hobbs, "that it was unlikely the lady, if she had left her husband, would When, a week later, little Pamela was have returned to the reighborhood of his old home."

"Stuff and nonsense!" shouted Lady Mary, indignantly. "What does Smith know about it. Let him mind his own business. It wants minding or he'd have found out something for me before this time. How can he tell the door thing's motives? Perhaps she was on her way to me. Perhaps-a thousand things. I don't pay Smith for thinking."
"It would be hard on Sir Norman if

he were to be dispossessed now!" Miss Hobbs went on, with a musing air. "I acknowledge that Norman has done very well," replied Lady Mary,

with the manner of making a concession He has cleared the estate from debt I hear, and manages to do a deal of good despite that big family of his. I don't suppose they give Norman trouble, any more than he gave his father and mother."

Miss Hobbs noticed the bitterness in her patron's voice.
"Dear Lady Mary," she said, "I wonder whether Pam would be equal to

she desired could not be found, Lady Mary, Miss Hobbs suspected, felt that her hopes would never be realized. And the proof was the eager way in which she began to set money aside for Pamela. She had no secrets in that way from her faithful friend of many years, and Miss Hobbs noticed with a pang that the old lady when the mists of summer drove them from their river-side house to the mountains or the sea, would do things in a way far other than what she had been used to, traveling in cheap ways and selecting cheap hotels in order that Pamela's portion should

The girl saw nothing, suspected nothing. She had been taken away from the simple life of the farm to a life little less simple and far more uneventful. If Lady Mary's surroundings were refined, the life of the farm had its plain refinement, too. People like the Ashleys had their traditions, as they had their old silver and china, glass and napery, and no one need have dis-dained their way of living.

Probably Pamela had forgotten all

about it before now. Miss Hobbs often wondered if she had. There had been no direct communication between her Tree Farm during all the childhood. But there were years since childhood. imes when Pamela sat thinking; those blue eyes of hers had memories in them. Miss Hobbs often wondered if they could be of Cherry Tree Farm and the Ashleys.

She was soon to know. Lady Mary got pneumonia in a draughty mountain inn, chosen because of its cheapness. At her age the doctor shook his head over her chances of recovery from the beginning. They were not long in sus-pense. There was no time to summon Sir Norman before the end came.

He traveled from England to attend the funeral. Pamela felt an instant liking for and confidence in the tall, gray-haired gentleman in whose face years of thought and love for his fellow-

creatures had traced exquisite lines. will. It was the first confession of defeat that had been extorted from her, and Miss Hobbs remembered that the

will had been made some years back.
Sir Norman, in the kindness of his Sir Norman, in the kindness of his heart, would have carried Miss Hobbs and Pamela back to the Manor. But they would not go. Miss Hobbs had an old mother waiting to see her at he Manor House, as he had a right to the Manor House, as he had a right to the Manor House, as he had a right to the Manor House, as he had a right to the Manor House H who she was; a child that Lady Mary had picked up somewhere; the child of a dead and gone Mrs. Brocke, who had dropped out of the skies and had no relatives any one could trace. In her grief Pamela was irresistible. It would be fire and tow if she were to be shut up in the house with those lads. She who she was; a term that the base was in the base had not a dead and gone Mrs. Brooke, who had dropped out of the skies and had no relatives any one could trace. In her grief Pamela was irresistible. It would be fire and tow if she were to be shut up in the house with those lads. She had a snug little fortune, too. But still—the A'Courts had always married people whose family tree was to be read by everybody.

Presently Pamela and Miss Hobbs

by everybody.

Presently Pamela and Miss Hobbs were back in London, and there, on the evening of their arrival, Pamela made a

startling revelation.

"I'm not going back to Bath with you, Hobby dear," she said; "I'm going down to Cherry Tree Farm."

"You don't mean to say you remember them all these years!" groaned Miss Hobbs. startling revelation.

"Do you think I am going to let you

No, her old impressions of the place had that any change must be for the not been wrong. She could safely leave

her darling there.
When Mrs. Ashley's first shyness at When Mrs. Ashley's first shyness at finding Pamela a charming young lady had disappeared before the girl's caresses and had been replaced by half-tearful ecstacies at her restoration, Miss Hobbs went off to eatch her train with a light heart and an easy mind. There was nothing about Cherry Tree Farm to which one could object for the child. She could enjoy her time at Bash till the month was over, after which she and Pamela had agreed to make plans for their future way of

parlor she remembered. The bookcases and their contents were a new feature.

Mark Ashley came home rather tired from his market, earlier, too, than his mother expected him, or she would not have allowed Pamela to meet him in his rough suit, his high boots redolent of the market, his long coat and soft traveling ear.

traveling exp.
But Pamela saw nothing amiss. The sunburnt face, with its dark gray eyes and firm mouth, was comely. She gave a little shrick of delight as she flew to him, dropping hands soft as rose petals into his large brown hand, per even at the moment a little dirty.

He stared at her and began to stam-Air." She realized the delightful thought of the old musician in her faint color muslin gown with its French elegance. "Pam," he said, incredulously. "It

can't be Pam. And yet—"
He had never forgotten little Pam's hair and eyes in all those years.

Pamela settled back into the farm Pamela settled back into the farm life like a daughter. If Lady Mary had meant to win her from them she should have marked a greater distance between them. There had been nothing in Pam's upbringing to make the farm-house ways strange to her, or at least whatever strangeness they possessed whatever strangeness they possessed

nonen, too, for Lady Mary had provided or her-how well or how ill Mrs. Ashley never thought of asking—would when the Mrs. Ashley never thought of asking—would when the Mrs. Ashley never thought of asking—would when the Mrs. I would be the Mrs. I

So the twenty-eight days turned round, and a day more would bring Miss Hobbs. Harvesting was in full swing at Cherry Tree Farm and Pamela had spent most of her day in the harvest field, lunching with the master under the shade of elm boughs in the hedge, sitting, while he was busy with his men. very well content, with an open book on her knee, and Trust, the collie's head on her lap.

They walked home together in the pleasant cool of the afternoon. Nothing yet had been said of Miss Hobb's coming and what was to happen afterward. But presently Pam broached the subject of her own accord. "My mother will break her heart if

you go." said the young man.
"Yet she will not ask me to stay."

An eager hope lit up Mark Ashley's

face. "Would you stay if she asked you?" "She had better try me."
"What have we to offer you?" His usual calm had given way. "What have we to offer you, a girl like you?"

"This has been my home, the home

it?"
"You were near letting me go," she

replied, her eyes dancing.

Late that night Mrs. Ashley, whose cup of felicity was full, came to Pamela's

room.
"Dearie, I have something to confess," she said. "It has been on my

you and none else, but deep down in my heart I feared that something in that packet might rob us of you forever, "As though anything could do that,"

said Pamela, taking the packet, and grave despite her shining smile.

"You don't mean to say you remember them all these years!" groaned Miss Hobbs.
"I've had very little else to remember," replied Pamela, which was true enough.
"You don't know but that the people is the properties of the properti

ela. "There was only one person on earth are dead."
"I asked Sir Norman. Mr. Ashley is living and is dead, but Mrs. Ashley is living and well, and Mark carries on the farm."
well, and Mark carries on the farm."
think I am going to let you they would have brought trouble to

"So I thought," replied Pamela .-Katherine G. Tynan in the Quiver.

QUESTIONS OF HONOR IN THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

Katharine E Conway.

Some devout people kneel throughout Farm to which one could object for the child. She could onjoy her time at Bash till the month was over, after which she and Pamela had agreed to make plans for their future way of living.

Some devout people kneer throughout a low Mass, except during the Gloria and the first Gospel—(one always stands at the Gospel, both during the Mass and when the priest reads it in the vernacular)—the Credo, and the last make plans for their future way of living.

She had not seen Mark Ashley. Mark was buying cattle in some market at a distance and had left home the merning before. She rather wondered at the books in their solid bindings—not the books of a dilettante, but those of one with a solid and cultivated taste. books of a dilettante, but those of one with a solid and cultivated taste—which filled glass bookcases in the old parlor she remembered. The bookcases reading of the Post Communions; and at reading of the Post Communions; and at least at the public services of the Church, it is better to conform to the his prevailing custom. Singularly in de-

the choir; rises with the celebrant and stands till the Epistle (in some churches the faithful sit during the Collects); stands through the singing of the Gos-pel; kneels for the "Veni Creator" stands for the "Veni Creator" stands for the reading of the Gospel before the sermon, and listens to the

preacher's reading of it.

It is not polite to open one's Missal or prayer-book, and read the Gospel one's self while the priest is reading it for all the people, though this is

very commonly done. One sits, of course, during the serone sits, of course, during the sermon; stands again at the Credo, sits when the celebrant sits—not before—during the chanting of the Credo by the choir; sits at the Offertory, stands while the congregation is being incensed at a Solenn High Mass, or a Pontifical High Mass. (This late reactor than 1 conformity to it; though he was the only one in the congregation in ques-

Only Mrs. Ashley sometimes sighed tion who was doing the right thing Only Mrs. Ashley sometimes sighed at the thought of what it would be when Pamela should leave them. Miss Hobbs had impressed it on her that Pamela's stay was to be only for a month. Was it like such a girl, with money, too, for Lady Mars had revoked.

Ashley never thought of asking—would bury herself in such a rustic, out-of-the-way place? It troubled the good woman to see how Mark took Pauela's presence with a kind of grave delight and security, as though there were to be no future without her.

So, the twenty-girlt days turned the security of the Domini benedictum," and remain stand-ing until the words "Benedicat vos," when they kneel, bow their heads, and slowly and solemnly make the sign of the cross.

SAINT OF THE IMPOSSIBLE.

Only three years ago a woman of the fifteenth century, who had spent her whole life as maiden, wife, widow, and an, in a small Italian town, was raised to the highest dignity of the Church. At her canonization Pope Leo XIII. said of her that she was "the glory and ornament of the Augustinian Order and the jewel of the Umbrian province." the jewer of the Computer province.

More need not be said to show that the
"Life of St Rita of Cascia," translated
from the Italian by the Rev. Richard
Connolly, O. S. A., comes opportunely,
and secure of welcome. Only scattered details of the life of this glorious woman are available, and of these some read wonderfully like the legends of tradition. We are told that, on the fifth day of the saint's existence a swarm of white bees flew about the cradle of the white bees new about the trade of the child, and were seen to go in and come out of her slightly open mouth in a sort of regular order, as if to take from her lips the honey of paradise. Like St. John, our saint was miraculously born, we are told, of parents aged and bar-ren. In spire of her longings for the cloister, Rita, at the age of thirteen, yielding to her parents' wishes, married, and for husband found a brute. Of her trials as a married woman, hero lly borne, of the suffering caused he y her children, of her miraculous en y into the Augustinian convent, or er life there for more than forty years her terrible scourgings and fastings her miraculous wound in the torchead which remained with her for fifteen years, and of the appearance to her of our Lord and the Blessed Virgin to an our Lord and the Biessed Virgin to an nounce her death in three days, le this wonderful history tell. Tw. of the miracles approved for canoniza-tion took place in 1833 and 1877. St Rita has long held the title of Saint of the Impossible and of desperate case and her cult seems daily increasing Indoubtedly she is a model for all, both the young, the married, and religious

A Bad School to go to.

" No one is ignorant of the tempta ions and dangers that beset the young n the streets of a big city after lamp light," says the Monitor. "There is no more fruitful source of youthful deporalization than this practice, to thich too many parents of respectable character seem strangely indifferent. City streets after night have been accurately described as a nursery of youthful vice. No child is ever im-proved in morals or manners by attending this school."

TO THOSE OF SEDENTARY OCCUPATION.

Ca holic Work for the Negro.

"The evangelization of the negro in the United States," says the Messenger, "has received a special impulse from the visit to this country of the Right Rev. Alexander Le Roy, Superior General of the Congregation or the Holy Ghost. Monsignor Le Roy spent twenty years in Africa work-ing among the negroes, and is regarded as one of the most African missioners in Europe. While he has been superior of the order its influence has been more wildly extended, and at present it has 600 members devoting themselves to the evangelization of the negro rare in Africa. The needy condition of the negroes of our country appealed very much to his charity, and he will use all the resources of his order to advance the Catholic interests of the negro."

UNFIT FOR WORK.

The Results of Severe Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

AFTER YEARS OF MUCH DISTRESS MR. W. F. KENNEDY HAS BEEN RESTORED TO A LIFE OF ACTIVITY.

There is probably no man in the township of Pelham, Welland County, better known than Mr. Wilbur F. Kennedy. He is a prosperous farmer and the owner of a large cooperage, and is held in the highest esteem by all who have his acquaintance. Mr. all who have his acquaintance. Kennedy is now seventy-two years of age, and is as active and rugged as many a man years younger. For years, however, he was a great sufferer from kidney trouble and he cheerfully gives credit for his present good health to the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills, Mr. Kennedy says: "Ten years ago, as the result of exposure, I think, I was stricken with kidney and bladder trouble in a severe form. The complaint at times caused me most intense plaint at times caused me most intense suffering and great personal discomfort as I would have to arise a dozen times in the night. I tried many kinds of treatment and some of the best physi-cians, but their skilled efforts were unavailing, and as a result I lost in flesh, grew very weak, and was troubled also with insomnia. I grew despond ent and felt that I was doomed to a life of suffering, if not an early death. At this stage I was prevailed upon to give Dr. Williams Pink Pills a trial. After using four boxes I could see a distinct improvement in my condition, and I gladly continued the use of the pills until all the symptoms of the trouble had passed away, and I was the trouble had passed away, and I was again strong and healthy. It is no exaggeration to say that at the time I began the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills I was so weak that I could not be a so we were that I could not be a so we will not be a so

Anaemia, rheumatism, kidney trouble, heart ailments, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, and the many ailments peculiar to women are speedily cured by Dr. Williams Pink Pills, simply by Dr. Williams Pink Pills, simply because these pills make new, rich red blood, and thus reach the very root of the trouble. There are pink colored imitations of this great medicine, but the buyer can protect himself against these impositions by seeing that the null name "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or direct by all dealers in medicine or direct by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co. Broakrille, O. Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

lift twenty-five pounds, while now I am quite sure I can lift as much as any man of my age. I believe the pills not only released me of the misery I

suffered, but have added years to my

When you can't eat break. fast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and LEARN MORE - EARN MORE want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must cat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic. Scott's Emulsion for bone.

flesh, blood and nerve.



We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this pictur in the form of a label is o the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE,

CHEMISTS. Toronto, Ontario.

Educational.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITER

We teach full commercial course, As well as full shorthand course. Full civil service course,

re to-day filling the best positions. Write for catalogue. Address

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A.
Address: Belleville, Out. PRINCIPAL

CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR Ontario Business Col ege 35th Year. BELLEVILLE. Most Widely Attended in America. 27 Years under Present Principals.

ASSUMPTION + COLLEGE SANDWICH, ONT.

Address Robinson & Johnson, F.C.A.

THE SYCDIES EMPERACE THE CLASS-I IOAL and Commercial Corress. Termed-techning all ordinary excesses, 1569 per sea aum. Ver full particulars apply to Bay, D. Otshira, O.H.E.

For an education that is practical, useful and up to date attend the

D-NORTHEHMAND ON Quesinesslottege

OWEN SOUND, ONT., Best courses of study in Business, Subjects, the thand and Typewriting. Best Methods, he most theroughly equipped College in the lominion. S'indenis may enter at any time. Full particulars sent free to any address, Address C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME

Cor Baget and Johnston Street KINGSTON, ONT.

Pupils prepared for Commercial Diplomas and Departmental Examinations. Special Classes in Music, Drawing, Painting, Shorth and and Typewriting.

For terms, Etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR

GET THE BEST-IT PAYS. Pasiness College. STRATFORD, ONT.

Best place in Canada for securing a thorough business education or a superior shorthand training. Graduates always successful in get-ting positions. Write for catalogue, W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

JEROME'S COLLEGE BERLIN, ONT. CANADA. (G.T.E.) Commercial Course with Business College

Commercial Course Course - Propagation for Professional Studies.
College or Arts Course - Preparation for Degrees and Seminaries.
Board and Tuition per Annum, \$140.00.
For Catalogue AddressREV. JOHN FERRENBACH, C. R., Professional Course REV. JOHN FEHRENBACH, C.R., Press.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1852, in affiliation with Toronto University, and conducted by the Basilian Fathers. Tuition and Board \$160.00. No extras. Send for calendar. Address

REV. DR. TEEFY ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

What we teach we teach well. This accounts for the success of our graduates when they compete with those of other colleges. Write for particulars about our course. FOREST CITY

Business Olige ----LONDON, ONT. J. W. WESTERVELT,

Peterborough____ Business College rives THOROUGH courses in Bock-Keering, Shorthend, Typewriting etc. The demand for effice assistants is often greater than the supply. Write for particulars.

Peterboro, Ont. WM. PRINGLE, Prin. IT'S TOO BAD ...

that your Plumbing is not working right. Telephone us at once and have us put it in first-class order. F. G. HUNT PLUMBER,

The London Mutual Fire INSURANCE CO. OF CAHADA.

521 Richmond St.,

ESTABLISHED TORONTO, ONTARIO FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

Losges Paid Since Organization, \$ 2.250.000.a.
Bashness in Force. 68,00.000.00
Assets, 688,09,13
Hon. John Dryden, Geo Gillies, Vice-Press.
H. Waddington, Sec. and Managing Director 50c. and \$1; all druggists. L. LEITCH, Supt. JOHN KILLER, Inspectors Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmo street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum.

EDITORS:

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES.

Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey. Mesers. Luke King, John Nigh and P. J. leven are fully authorized to receive subscrip-ons and transact all other business for The

CATHOLIC RECORD.

Agent for Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall, St. Johns. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each Johns.
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each neertion, agate measurement.
Approved and recommended by the Archishops of Toronto, Kinston, Ottawa and St.
Boniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.
Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.
When subscribers change their residence it important that the old as well as the new address be sent us.
Agent or collectors have no authority to stop your paper unless the amount due is paid.
Matter intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach London not tater than Tuesday morning. Please do not send us poetry.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada. March 7th. 1990.

Ottor of The Catholic Record,

don. Ont.

Sir: For some time past I have read
timable paper. The Catholic Record,

mgra'ulate you upon the manner in rour estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD and congratulate you upon the manner it which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good: and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend to be the faithful.

Bleasing you and mich.

e faithful,
ssing you, and wishing you success,
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
†D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larisss
Apost. Deleg.

LOFDON, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1903.

A VALUABLE WORK.

The Symbol of the Apostles, by the Very Rev. Alexander MacDonald, D. D., V. G., New York Christian Press Association. We may say at the outset that we are surprised that publications which give a goodly amount of space to the reviewing of fiction are somewhat chary of attention to the book of Dr. MacDonald. We think it deserves an extended notice in every Catholic print in this country, because it breaks new ground and is a destinct and permanent contribution to ecclesiastical literature. To our mind it is one of the most notable books that has been published in recent years. Very many of our books are but digests of what has been penned by authors in the past, but the Symbol is based on original research and is built up by critical acumen and masterly scholarship. It is a sign that we are getting by the brick and mortar age. And it is something to be proud of, this book of Dr. MacDonald's, and we are sure that Canadian clerics will recommend it to their people. We advise our Reading Circles to

read and discuss it. They may not find it easy reading, but we can promise them that it will make them acquainted with a thinker. And we have no hesitation in saying that devoting the greater part of the season to the Symbol will be a judicious investment of time and labor. For, again, in our opinion, this book is in point of originality and brilliant achievement one of the most notable books that has come to a reviewer's desk for many a day.

In the Symbol the reverend author treats of the authorship of what we know as the Apostles' Creed. Our readers ara probably aware that this questhe Apostolic authorship of the Symbol because there is no documentary evidence in favor of its existence in primitive times. Dr. MacDonald contends that it was composed by the Apostles. the range of the Discipline of the Secret which existed from the very establishment of the Church. Against those who urge that the persecutions of the third century drove

"The root-reason for the Discipline all its force and peremptoriness in the first century as in the fourth; nay, with tenfold greater force and per emptoriness in the first century than in the fourth; therefore the Discipline of the Secret existed in the first century, and was enforced with tenfold greater Tohave rigor as the need was greater. decked Christianity in its pearls while yet it lay in its cradle, in open view of the pagan swine that ran about on rampant and furious surely had been a fatuous and suicidal

Again, referring to sub-Apostolic writers who speak of certain teachings which have been handed on without writing, and finding in the New Testament references to an "outline of allusions to some doctrinal formulary which, however, cannot be discovered in the New Testament, Dr. MacDonald asks: Can clearer evidence be asked for of the existence, from the very beginning of what has been aptly called the Discipline of the Secret? For here in the very heart of the New which it passes the art of man to pluck one only, that can unlock this mystery The very confession of Faith in Father, deem it advisable to divide the adminand that is Apostolic Tradition.

AN IRREFUTABLE ARGUMENT.

The argument to prove that the Discipline of the Secret extended to the Symbol is well put and to our mind irrefutable. He cites St. Augustine, who warns the catechumens not to write down the words of the Symbol in order to commit them to memory. You are, he says, to learn them by ear, and even after you have learned them, you are not to write them, but to retain them in memory and to rehearse them. Our author adduces testimonies from the Fathers of the Church, both East and West, to show that the Creed of the early Church was hedged about and jealously guarded by the Discipline of the Secret, that the early Christians religiously refrained from reproducing it in their works, and even from putting it at all in writing.

HISTORICAL CRITICS SCORED.

In dealing with historical critics the author displays much learning and consummate dialectical skill. It is a rare bit of writing this-cogent, courteous and graceful. It goes straight to the mark, and any one who reads it dispassionately must admit that historical criticism has not said the last word anent the question of the authorship of the Creed. The author points out that their anxiety to hold fast to prethe truth. Historical critics deny the live. tenability of Apostolic authorship owing to want of documentary evidence. Whilst admitting its existence in the latter half of the second century they refuse to see any signs of it at an earlier period because it is not found in any writings. Consequently Dr. MacDonald says: it must have been composed about the middle of that century. By whom and where? Probably at Rome by some one or other whose name has been withheld. We are asked to believe that the Creed of the Christian Church-the Creed which we know on the testimony of witnesses who lived at the time, to have been already in the second half of the century, the unvarying Standard of the Christian Faith in all the Churches from the West even to the farthest East-was composed about the middle of that same century by an anonymous somebody. . . But this is not all. The very men on whose testimony the existence of the Creed in the latter half of the second century is made known to the critics, declare repeatedly in the most explicit and emphatic way that it came down from the Apostles.

A FRUITLESS QUEST.

Dr. MacDonald shows the reason of the fruitlessness of the quest for the Symbol in sub-apostolic and early times. For it was written not on parchment but on the fleshly tablets of the heart. And so the historical critic labors, with industry and patience indeed, amidst the literary remains of the past, and discovers nothing to prevent him from hugging a preconceived theory. The critic, says Dr. MacDonald, searches for the Symbol, or traces of the Symbol, among the remains of early Christian literature after much the tion has been always alive and has re- same manner as the biologist seeks for ceived much attention from non-Catho- a species, or traces of a species, among lie writers. Historical critics reject the fossil remains of early geological epochs. This is all well enough. But in the eagerness of his search he overlooks a point of capital importance. Between literary remains and the fossil remains of plant or animal there is a He shows that it came within radical distinction. The latter are mute and voiceless; the former, being the product of the living mind, have a tongue and can deliver their message to those who find them. Now here is where the method of historical critithe Christians to secrecy our author cism is at fault. It takes the Symbol by dint of piecing together the scattered elements of it, from the writings of of the Secret—the reason which our Lord Himself assigns—existed in pays not the slightest heed to the warning which these same writings deliver at the same time. The very same writers who are the first to describe and expound the Symbol, and in the very act of describing it, tell us, in the most distinct way, and with patient iteration, that they did not themselves get the Symbol from written records, but from the lips of the living Church. What sort of criticism is it that is willing to trust these writers when they tell us what the articles of the Symbol were in their day, and in what order they were arranged, but will not trust representative of Polish nationality. them when they tell us how the Symbol teaching "" pattern of sound words :" fathers in the faith? It is silly of the a larger representation of foreign nalet the whole evidence be taken. It extend over all Catholics of their special will not do to take this because it fits nationality throughout the country. Testament is a secret, and a secret ject that because it does not. The proval of the Holy Father Pope Leo

from what written records have we it? The critic may if he likes put this statement of St. Basil to the test, and proceed to ramsack written records for the confession of Faith. He has a perfect right to do this. But he has no warrant, and no shadow of warrant, on failing to find it as he was foredoomed to fail, to say that the Symbol did not then exist at all. This is an assumption so arbitrary that it is difficult to speak of it with composure. His assumed first principle will not let the critic see that he has been looking in

the wrong place for the Symbol. We give this lengthy extract to show ow admirably the author takes issue far in the East, owing to the difficulties with those who stand high in the intellectual world. And though confident of the truth of his position, he is slow to press his opponents unduly. For the doctor fights with the rapier and not with the bludgeon. He makes attack after attack in brilliant fashion, but always with calmness and dignity. And witnessing his work, we fell to wondering how he acquired such proficiency. Gifted of course, but skill such as he possesses betokens many an hour of patient toil. How many we shall not venture to say. It is probably the work of years. We confess for our part that we handled the book with reverence because its graceful lines seemed to us to be red with the life-blood of its conceived theories has led them from author, and on account of this it will

A SPURIOUS HOMILY.

Witness, again, the way in which Dr. MacDonald disposes of the objection that St. Augustine declares in a homily to catechumens that the Creed was made up out of the Sacred Scriptures. Abbe de Migne places this homily among the works of the great Bishop. The objection seems then, to bode disaster to the tradition of the Apostolie authorship of the Symbol. How does the author meet it? He does fied when the Bishop does the best he not evade the difficulty by applying the words Sacred Scriptures to the Old Testament only, but contends that the homily is not from the pen of St. Augustine. He demonstrates from internal evidence that the homily in question is spurious, and that its author lacks the logical exactness and mental grasp of the Bishop of Hippo. By doing this he clears the way before him. But he does more-he convinces his readers that even a homily which a De Migne credits to St. Augustine has no terrors for him. Instead of deeming it an insuperable barrier, he looks at it critically and sees in the warp and woof of its theology no sign of the workmanship of the Bishop of Hippo. We be lieve that his readers will see eye to eye with him in this matter at least, and we venture to say that this homily will not figure in any further discussions on the authorship of the Creed.

We should like to go on, but we feel that we have said enough to convince our readers that the Symbol is a book to be read and re-read. We owe it to ourselves to commend such work as that of Dr. MacDonald. He has, indeed, the reward of the consciousness of work well done, but we should hasten to assure that in our opinion also, it is well done. And for this reason the Symbol should be in every Catholic household, and on premium lists in every dioceses where the Bishops at present convent and college. It is not often we | rule in the normal manner. or our friends across the border get an opportunity to acclaim a production like this, and we should avail ourselves of it. Again, it is something to be proud of-this brilliant and exhaustive treatment; and we cherish the hope that the Vicar General of the Antigonish diocese will long retain the position which we have always conceded to him and to which he has on this occasion established a claim, of leader among the champions of the Church.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY.

An Association of Polish clergy of the United States is at present agitating for the appointment of a Polish representative among the hierarchy.

The first positive public action toward this end was taken about two years ago at a general representative convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., which expressed by resolution the conviction that the interests of religion among the Poles of America require that one or more of the Polish priests should be raised to the Episcopal dignity as a

Several years ago a movement was inwas transmitted to them by their fore- augurated for the purpose of securing critic to fancy that he can run with the tionalities in the Episcopate, and the hare and hunt with the hounds after thought was even entertained then that this fashion. I will accept nothing, he some nationalties such as Poles, Gerdeclares, but what I can find document- mans, or French, should have Bishops ary evidence for. All very well. But of their own, whose jurisdiction should

in with a preconceived theory and re- This proposal did not gain the apmethod that picks and chooses in this XIII., and the agitation for it was Son and Holy Ghost, says St. Basil, istration of the Church according to Americans, as they have been fully in the Lord do someting for Him.

nationalities, subjecting all of one nationality to one Bishop living necessarily at a point remote from most of his diocesans: but independently of grievance is very much diminished by the question of remoteness, it is not this fact. Yet should the Holy Father deemed advisable to divide the Church of the United States or any other country into separate nationalities to be governed as such. It is true that in the East various

nationalities with various rites have

of their respective rites; and this even in the same cities, but this has not been found to be a desirable arrangement, though it has been tolerated so of the situation where the intercourse of these nationalities is more limited and less close than in the utilitarian countries of the more highly civilized Western world In the West also the well-marked tendency is that the predominant language gradually conquers the languages of immigrants, and the situation is best met by having one Bishop in a definite territory, with priests of various nationalities where colonies of these nationalities exist, according as they can be procured, to attend to the spiritual wants of multi-national congregations. This is what the Bishops do, so far as priests of various nationalities can be procured; but when these are not procurable, the congregations are supplied with priests who can at least speak the languages of the people committed to

> where the language is different from their own. They should remember that it is sometimes very difficult to procure priests of their peculiar nationality, and they should be satiscan to supply them with priests who can instruct them intelligently and intelligibly; and these remarks apply equally to Irish immigrants going to French, German, or Spanish speaking countries, and to Poles, Germans, French and Syrians going to English. speaking localities. The incomers should adapt themselves to the circumstances of the case as they have themselves brought them into existence by the fact of their immigrating into a country which is foreign to them. Catholics of every nationality should remember that the Catholic Church is universal, and not restricted to any nationality or origin. They should, therefore, accept the conditions of the localities in which they have taken up their abodes, confident that the Bishop will take care to supply them with priests who will be able to meet the necessities of the situation, and to instruct them in their own language, if such priests are available. In every case, however, they should be fraternal with the Catholics of other nationalities living in the same locality, and the resident Catholics should also receive in a friendly and fraternal manner the

their care, when this is possible. This

arrangement is generally found to work

well, and it is the only successful method

of dealing with parishes of very much

mixed nationality. It is also the most

which can be expected by strange

nationalities immigrating into a country

cast their lot with them. The present movement is not for the appointment of Bishops, or of a Bishop having jurisdiction over the Poles in

foreign Catholics who have come to

Poles state that they wish it to be un- learning French. To make such an derstood that they do not ask for "a Polish Bishop at large, or a Bishop for all the Poles, or a diocese in a diocese.' That is to say, they do not ask what was already refused by Pope Leo but priests of the province speak English make the new request we have indicated.

ago to the Archbishops of the United have lost much of the facility of speak-States requesting them to take such ing English which they once possessed. action as might meet the views of the Polish petitioners and remove what ent that it is the almost invariable rule they regard as a grievance of consider- with newspapers to require the name able magnitude.

that it would indeed be desirable that the matter communicated into their there should be in the hierarchy a re- columns. It is well understood that presentative of the Polish nationality, the name and address thus furnished but that it is not in their power to take will not be published unless this be steps to secure this. In consequence of desired by the correspondents themthis answer, the matter has been selves. brought by the Polish Association to the notice of Pope Pius X, in the hope that he will take whatever steps will meet their views. The Association has, Secretary of State, and to Mrs. Scott, of course, a right to take this action so on the happy occasion of the celebralong as they do so in a duly respectful manner, which, we have no doubt they | wedded life, coupled with the hope that

United States, including three vicari- that the Hon. Mr. Scott and his ates apostolic and one prefecture apos- estimable life-partner were the recipitolic (Alaska). As the Poles claim to ents of tokens of friendship and esteem be one tenth of the Catholic population from all classes of the community, for of the country, it is easily understood in all regards, the Secretary of State that they should desire to have their and his wife and family possess all those nationality represented in the Epis- qualities which should, and have encopate. Nevertheless the number of deared them to the people of the Poles could not be nearly one-tenth capitol. from it. There is just one key, and way is neither critical nor historical. dropped. The Holy Father did not unless the children of Polish parents

structed in the English language, and to a very considerable extent have adopted the American manners. The adopt some plan whereby the wishes of the Poles shall be satisfied, we are sure the other nationalities of the country will be satisfied also.

We must say, however, that it seem to us a difficult matter to meet the retained the practice of having Bishops case in the manner asked by the Polish Association.

To appoint one or two Polish Bishops to one or two dioceses would be of no possible benefit to the Poles of the other eight-five or eighty-four dioceses of the country, as their jurisdiction would be limited to their own territory, with the single exception that in provincial and national councils would have a voice and vote and, therefore, a certain amount of influence in the local ecclesiastical legislation.

But, on the other hand, even if the Holy See should lay it down as a rule not to be departed from that in one or two dioceses there should be Polish Bishops, a Polish Bishop would be imposed upon a diocesan population of which not more than one-tenth is Polish, for the mere sake of satisfying the vanity of the Poles of the whole country, who would receive little or no real benefit from the fact.

Would it not be of more real advantage to the Poles, and to every other nationality in the country that the Bishops or priests who have the right of voting for the election of a Bishop in gratuitous insults to be used. any particular case should make their choice according to the fitness of the to be in good faith, and men of tocandidates, independently of their nationality or origin, as is the case at present? Under this arrangement it s quite possible that a Pole by origin will be chosen from time to time when there is an eligible candidate of that nationality. At least, there is as much likelihood under the present rules that a Polish Bishop will be elected, as one of any other nation, while the odiousness of being obliged to select a Pole would not exist. Other nationalties would find such a rule a much greater grievance than the one of which the Poles-or rather that section of the Poles who constitute the Polish Association-complain.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Subscriber, of M., Ont., sends us newspaper clipping with a request that we should make some comments thereon. As our correspondent does not give any definite clue to the identity of the paper, the person who makes the statements, or the circumstances under which they were made, it is impossible for us to deal fully and intelligently with the matter. We may, however, say in reference to the substance of the statements made, that it is a false accusation to assert that it is the policy of the Catholic Church and the priesthood in the province of Quebec to keep the people in ignorance of the English language. Outside of the cities and towns, English speaking people are nore rare in Quebec, than are French-Canadians in Ontario; nevertheless it can be safely said that the French-Canadians are quite as well and perhaps better instructed in the English language than are the English-speaking people of Ontario in French, and w might as well state that the policy of Spanish friars, the missions of the the Protestant clergy and churches is padres, a day's journey apart, were the The committee of the Association of to prevent the people of Ontario from only inns of the country. The travelet was entertained without money or price. learning French. To make such an assertion in either instance is a vile Fruit was his from the guest garden. slander. Further, we may add that English is taught in nearly all the Outher schools and that nearly all the Side his bed of ox-skin thongs, stood a Quebec schools, and that nearly all the more or less fluently, though, for want of practice, arising from lack of oppor-A communication was sent some time | tunity to speak the language, many

We must also remind our correspondand address of correspondents, as a The Archbishops answered in effect token of good faith, before admitting

The CATHOLIC RECORD sends hearty congratulations to the Hon. R. W. Scott, tion of the Golden Jubilee of their many more years of happiness may be There are eighty-six dioceses in the allotted them. No wonder is it

If you want to experience the joys of

INSULTING EXPRESSIONS.

It surely was through a slip of the pen that the erudite and always gentlemanly Editor of "Notes and Queries" in the Montreal Star allowed the term Romish" as applied to the service of the Mass in the Catholic Church, to appear in "Answers to Correspondents" in the issue of that paper of the 14th inst. The CATHOLIC RECORD feels that it is only necessary to call attention to the fact to prevent its repetition. It is a term of contempt used only by ignorant bigots, and assuredly the Editor of Notes and Queries does not come under that category.

In this connection Rev. J. T. Aylward, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral. London, indignantly referred, during the course of his sermon last Sunday morning, to a similar insulting term applied by a writer in one of our local papers to the adherents of the grand old Mother Church. The Rev. Father very correctly said: "When people make use of the pub-

lic press to insult Catholics, one cannot blame us for righteous indignation. Last night a letter appeared in one of the newspapers making appeal for sup-port on behalf of the Western University, in which it is pointed out that the in-stitution was founded and partly endowed by funds subscribed chiefly by Anglicans, but that amongst otheshe numbered 'Romanists' among among her graduates and undergraduates. day has passed when we accept insulting terms, even from the principal of a college in which one would suppose that culture would prevent bigotry or Catholic Church finds no fault with the belief of others when we know them day have too much regard for the feelings of one another to wound their susceptibilities. stant aim and teaching of the Church, in a community like ours, to live in peace with everyone. Catholics, however, cannot be expected to patronize institution of this kind, such terms are used in public it to tell what they may expect in pri

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL. We give in another column a

report of a sacred concert and lecture given at St. Patrick's Church, Biddulph, by Rev. Father McMenamin and his worthy choir, in behalf of St. Joseph's Hospital, London. We are gratified to know that success crowned Father McMenamin's efforts in such a praiseworthy cause; and the good people of Biddulph are to be congratulated for responding so generously to the earnest appeal of their worthy Pastor and also in being the first parish in the diocese to come to the assistance of the Sisters of St. Joseph by such a public and exemplary manifestation of good will and charity.

The Hospital of St. Joseph is one of our most worthy Catholic institutions and deserves all the assistance available. The addition of a new wing to the Hospital and various expensive im provements have increased the debt considerably, but if the example of Biddulph parish were followed it would soon be clear of debt and self-sustaining.

The Hospitality of the Spanish

In an article in Good Housekeeping "Hospitality Old and Nev Edwin Markham, the poet, writes: "In early California in the regime of the little gourd of unreckoned silver, from which he was to replenish his purse without giving account if his funds were low. Thus was it possible in that romantic age to share roof and scrip with a pilgrim brother.'

So it was in the Philippines. There were no inns or hotels. The Friars supplied hospitality to all travelers, Protestant or Catholic, without charging a cent for board or lodging. Foreman and Worcester, while traveling in the islands collecting material for their libelous books, lived on the Friars.

The New Papal Secretary of State Very significant is Pius X's appointment of Monsignor Mery del Papal Secretary of State. Passing over distinguished, able and elderly statesmen in the Sacred College of Cardinals, Pius X. nominated for the most important office after his own, in the government of the Catholic world, a young man who was not yet a Cardinal and yet one who at thirty-eight years of age, proved himself one of the most astute, brilliant and progressive men of the age Cardinal, del Val, unites in a remarkable degree force and diplomacy, and these, backed with his wide experience and great erudition, are likely to be potent in mighty changes and mighty benefits for the Papacy.—Buffalo Union and Times.

Becomes a Catholic.

Mrs. Napier Miles, wife of Col. Napier Miles, C. B., who commanded the regiments of British Household Cavalry n the South African War, has been received into the Church.

Do people who are always sour expect to enjoy the sweetness of Heaven?

It will be 1st of Janu voted to th to be M non-Cathol to the Pau Father 1 he collec labor is on Paulist

THE U.

Specia

The Ap

Iniversity

s owned Union, ar York. Archbisho bishop of President priests fo Mission H

> ON ST Questio cal public " th on St. Ba to a sudd pared at

About on

horrible

to establis

THE MA

appointed the Oxfo ant bigot Papal in He agitators majority Germany spicable he was 1 a bitter sectarian

ingly we

will app Action, 2. W chief mo successi the year a decisi of her igny, th Calvini Charles king es Europes riage of varre w of Valo the alli

igny as not ar Spanish Cathar resolve fortuna Navari celebra for bot necess riage l

Carry in mi as it Augus was fi sin his shot immer gueno repris 40,000

party the a alarm

attem save Hugu ugh a slip of the and always gentletes and Queries" allowed the term ed to the service atholic Church, to o Correspondents" paper of the 14th RECORD feels that

to call attention ent its repetition. empt used only by nd assuredly the d Queries does not egory.

n Rev. J. T. Ayl-Peter's Cathedral, y referred, during ermon last Sunday lar insulting term in one of our local rents of the grand . The Rev. Father

ake use of the pubatholics, one cannot iteous indignation. appeared in one of sing appeal for sup-e Western Univers-nted out that the in-ded and partly en-abscribed chiefly by at amongst others, manists' among her dergraduates. on we accept insult-om the principal of one would suppose prevent bigotry or to be used. The nds no fault with the then we know them th, and men of to-ach regard for the ther to wound their t has been the conike ours, to live in ne. Catholics, howxpected to patronize this kind, when, if

'S HOSPITAL.

d in public it .s hard

may expect in pri-

another column a acred concert and St. Patrick's Church, . Father McMenamin hoir, in behalf of St. l, London. We are that success crowned nin's efforts in such a ise; and the good h are to be congratling so generously to

l of their worthy Pasbeing the first parish come to the assistance St. Joseph by such a plary manifestation of arity. f St. Joseph is one of Catholic institutions

the assistance availtion of a new wing to various expensive im increased the debt at if the example of were followed it would debt and self-sustain-

ity of the Spanish riars.

in Good Housekeeping itality Old and New , the poet, writes: "In in the regime of the the missions of the ourney apart, were the country. The traveler without money or price. The traveler ber was always ready. as given him if his own nd in his chamber, be-ox-skin thongs, stood a to replenish his purse ecount if his funds were s it possible in that o share roof and scrip orother."

the Philippines. There

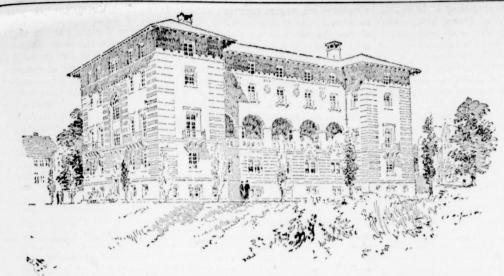
r hotels. The Friars tality to all travelers, Catholic, without chargoard or lodging. Even Vorcester, while travel-is collecting material for ooks, lived on the Friars.

al Secretary of State ant is Pius X's appoint-gnor Mery del Val as y of State. Passing over able and elderly statesred College of Cardinals, ated for the most importhis own, in the govern-tholic world, a young man at a Cardinal and yet one eight years of age, one of the most astute, cogressive men of the age.
w Cardinal, del Val. arkable degree force and these, backed with his ce and great erudition, be potent in mighty mighty benefits for the falo Union and Times.

nes a Catholic. r Miles, wife of Col. Na-B., who commanded the British Household Cavalry

African War, has been the Church.

ho are always sour expect weetness of Heaven?



The Apostolic Mission Bouse, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Maginnis, Walsh & Sullivan, Architec

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Apostolic Mission House sitnated on the grounds of the Catholic University is now nearing completion. It will be ready for occupancy on the lst of January. While it is to be de-

under the laws of the State of New York. Among the Directors are the Archbishop of New York and the Arch-President of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and the Rev. Matthew Taylor of New York. There are now eighteen priests following the lecture courses at this institution. A year ago this Mission House was started in the upper story of Keane Hall. The work grew,

however, so that it became necessary to establish a separate house for it.

NOTS ON ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S NIGHT.

Buffalo Union and Times.

Question: I have read in the historical publication of the late Lord Acton, that "the massacre of the Huguenots en St. Bartholomew's night was not due to a sudden resolution, but was for a time deliberated upon and prepared at the instigation of the Po About one hundred thousand fell in this horrible massacre. Now Lord Action was a Catholic historian. In fact the only Catholic historian who was ever appointed royal professor of history at the Oxford University. Hence this statement cannot be ascribed to Protest-

Answer: 1. The late Lord Acton Answer: 1. The late Lord Acton much difficulty upon Charles IX. to give his consent. Such are the narratives of Margaret of Valois herself, of Tavan-Papal infallibility in the Vatican Council. He was one of the most excited agitators against the position of the majority of the Council, and flooded the anti-Catholic press in England and Germany with his false reports and despicable insinuations. From that time he was like his teacher, Dr. Doellinger, a hitten (Cold. Cont.) and control of Margaret of Valois herself, of Tavannes, of the papal, the Spanish, the Venetian and the Florentine ambassa-dors. (2) If the plan was premediated for a long time, why was the execution so long despicable insinuations. From that time had arrived five weeks before. Every had arrived five weeks before. Every control of Margaret of Valois herself, of Tavannes, of the papal, the Spanish, the Venetian and the Florentine ambassa-dors. (2) If the plan was premediated for a long time, why was the execution so long despicable insinuations. From that time had arrived five weeks before. Every

Igny as Commander-in-Chief of a Huguenot army, which was to invade the
Spanish Netherland. For the first time
Catharine was deprived of all influence
over the king's decisions. To regain
her influence over her son, Catharine
Pesolved to get rid of Coligny. It was
under the vanguard of this
months before the vanguard of this
army under Coligny's command. But two
months before the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
army under Genlis had invaded the
votable of the vanguard of this
votable of the vanguard of the
votable of the vanguard of this
votable of the vanguard of the
votable of the va under these circumstances that the unfortunate marriage between Henry of in mind the dates of these tragical events. The "marriage of religions," as it was called, was solemnized on August 18, 1572. On August 22 Coligny was fired upon by the would be assassin hired by Catharine de Medici. The shot was not fatal, but it created an immense excitement among the Huguenots, and dire were their threats of reprisals: "Coligny's arm was to cost 40,000 other arms." Coligny and his party knew who was the instigator of the attack. carry out her attempt upon the life of the attack. Catharine, in the utmost alarm, confessed to her son Charles IX. that she and her favorite son Henry of Anjou were the authors of the attempt; that only a sudden blow could save them from the vengeance of the Huguenots. For an hour and a half the party knew who was the instigator of the attack. Catharine, in the utmost of Paris to grant it?

ready for occupancy.

The students there are all priests who are sent by the Bishops to prepare for the work of giving missions. When they finish their course they come back to the diocese to constitute a diocesan It will be ready for cetapancy of the story of the story. While it is to be devoted to the training of Secular Priests to be Missionaries, particularly to non-Catholics, still it does not belong to the Paulist Fathers.

Father Elliot is now the Rector, but the shelpe of the Archhishon; and the story of the Church. These diocesan and price are given the country towns. only by choice of the Archbishop; and Father Doyle is devoting himself to the collecting of the fund that will few Catholics are lost in the midst of a build and endow the house. Still his labor is one of love and not of duty as a Paulist Father. Legally the House is owned by the Catholic Missionary by this means, stop the leakage that is Union, an organization in 2017007481 in some places appalling. They stimulated the content of the catholic and give a mission. They answer all questions from the Question Box. They, by this means, stop the leakage that is in some places appalling. They stimulated the catholic and cathol late the Faith of the scattered people. They remove false notions about the Church from the minds of her enemies. They soften antagonism and eradicate

prejudices. They prepare the way for the recep many thousand converts into

the Church. Any one who has a keen appreciation of the methods that make for progress can readily see what a powerful impulse is given to work of the Church, by these methods. If in every diocese is the country there are placed a half

The corner stone of the house was in the country there are placed a half THE MASSACRE OF THE HUGUE- king stoutly resisted, but finally gave in. The council of state, which decided the murder of the leading Huguenots, was held on August 23, the exe-cution fixed for August 24. Coligny was the first to perish at the hands of a party headed by Henry, Dake of Guise. whose father he had assassinated. Be-tween 1,000 and 2,000 fell in Paris, and in the course of time, about the same number in the provinces.

3. Was the plan premeditated long before its execution? An affirmative answer would compel us to grant a number of absurdities. (1) All the province white hypersease who were in

reports written by persons who were in Paris during these days agree in stating that the queen mother conceived the plan after the attempt on Coligny's life (Aug. 22), and that she prevailed with spicable insinuations. From that time he was like his teacher, Dr. Doellinger, a bitter "Old Catholic," as the new sectarians called themselves. Accordingly we have still to wait for another period, when the English Government will appoint "the first Catholic historian" as professor regius of Oxford. As to the question raised by Lord Action, the following may suffice.

2. What led to the Massacre? The chief mover was the unprincipled Catharine de Medici, the mother of three successive kings of France. Down to the year 1572 Catharine had exercised a decisive influence on the government. a decisive influence on the government of her sons. But now Admiral Coligny, the leader of the Hugueness or Calvinists was taken into favor by Charles IX. Under his influence the king espoused the Protestant side in European politics, promoted the marriage of the Calvinists Henry of Navarre with his Catholic sister Margaret of Valois, against her own will, sought the alliance of Elizabeth of England, and prepared for a war with Spain in the Netherlands, and appointed Colligny as Commander-in-Chief of a Huguenot army, which was to invade the under Coligny's command. But two months before the vanguard of this

premeditation and preparation of the crime is confined to the morning of Aug. Navarre and Margaret of Valois was celebrated in defiance of the Church, for both St. Pius V. and Gregory XIII. had refused to the last to grant the necessary papal dispensation. The marriage brought the flower of the Huguenot nobility to Paris. Catharine riage brought the flower of the Hugue-not nobility to Paris. Catharine availed herself of the opportunity to carry out her attempt upon the life of

THE U. S. APOSTOLIC MISSION HOUSE.

| Apostolic Mission | laid in April of this year, and the work of construction was advanced so rapidly that now the house is almost interest, but who are free at all times to go into all parts of the diocese and work among the non-Catholic people, work among the non-Catholic people, who will meet these people in halls or who will meet these people in hard of anywhere else and preach Catholic doctrine to them, one can readily see what a change will be brought about in a few years. To train the priests for this work the Apostolic

Mission House is being built.

The money that is building it comes from the gratuitous gifts of the best Catholics of the country. There are a few prominent Catholic gentlemen who have given generously, like Michael Cudahy of Chicago who gave \$10,000,00, and Chas. A. Hoyt Zackariah Jaques, John B. Manning, Denis Horgan, Michael Brennan, Sara C. Tracy, George D. MacKay, James Hyer, P. D. Gallagher, C. C. Copeland who gave \$1,000 each.

founders, and their names will be in-scribed on a marble tablet in the Chapel of the Mission House. But the largest majority of contributors are people of small means who have given Paulists, is accepting donations from whatever quarter they come. His purpose is to endow the Mission House that it may go on unhampered, and do that it may go on unhampered, and do its good work of training priests to be

first, 1,000; the second 2,000 for Paris.

The Calvinist martyrologist, after a ten years investigation, procured from the ministers of the different towns where the massacres had taken place, a list of only 786 names. According to a document still preserved in the a list of only 786 names. According to a document still preserved in the archives of the city hall, twenty livres were voted to the sextons of Paris for burying 1,100 bodies. As time went on the number of victims in partisan histories increased. Masson, in 1573, estimates the number of victims at 10-000 for all France; La Popeliniere, in 1581, at 20,000: De Thou, in 1604, at 30,000; Duvila, in 1630, at 40,000; and Perefixe in 1661 at 100,000. Cardinal Hergenroether's estimate of between 2,000 and 3,000 in all France, is now shared by most of responsible historians. It is a matter of fact that the

full to overflowing.

The appearance of the Pope was made amidst great pomp. Preceded by guards and surrounded by the prelate of the court, he took up his position on the throne under the clock, facing the entrance.

As he came in a tremor of emotion was quite perceptible in the vast crowd, the present generation being unaccus-tomed to any public view of a Pope. tomed to any public view of a Pope. His Holiness was visibly touched, and his eyes filled with tears.

After a brief silence there wege loud cries of "Long live Pius!" Then a chorus of clear-voiced girls sang a hymn

to the Pope which was of indescrible sweetness. As soon as this hymn was finished another was begun by a chorus this ned another was begin by a chords of boy students, including pupils from the American College, led by Vice Rector Murphy, of New York.

The Pope spoke for fifteen minutes on the gospel of the day, and was clearly

heard by all. His concluding words

were:
"Times are evil, but the evil can be

eured by prayer."
His Holiness imparted the apostolic benediction to the great gathering. Several persons were then permitted to kiss his hand, including Booth Tarkington, the novelist, and Mrs. Tarkington, and Mr. and Mrs. Abel, of Baltimore.

Pray for the Souls in Purgatory.

The month of November, being especially devoted to the holy souls, is a most acceptable time to remember in a special manner those of your loved ones who have gone before. The souls in pect judgment, can deny to them the benediction of a few earnest prayers, Masses, Communions, almsdeeds, morti-

the Cardinals went to their stalls on either side, with the Bishops at the left.

PATECO REDO

Service and the Service and Company of the Service and Company

OLIC CHURCH. BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCLXXVI.

We have seen how the Catholic Church, in all her documents, from the Canon Law to the treatises of particu-lar theologians, has always affirmed the entire consistency with religion of any particular form of civil government, particular form of civil government, monarchy, aristocracy, or democracy, or any inter-mixtures of these three principles, provided only that they secured peace, justice, and the public

How is it then that for more than a How is it then that for more than a century past the French Catholics have been disposed to treat monarchy as if it were an essential part of the Catholic religion, and to view a republican as differing little from a heretic, or an infidel? Even American Catholics, coming over to France, seem to have been viewed with alarm and dislike, if they fearly avowed their hearty, perthey frankly avowed their hearty perference for their own system of govern-

ment and society.

Since Pope Leo has reminded the French Catholics that this identification of monarchy with orthodoxy is wholly unwarranted, there have been some amusing, and some rather startling, exemplifications of the obstinacy with which the French Catholice clung to their old way of thinking. For instance, some eminent priests, including, I think, a bishop or two, who were visiting Algeria, were hospitably re-ceived at a certain nunnery, and stayed about a fortnight, but laughingly remarked that they had but little attention from the good Sisters, who were all the while busily engaged in praying all the white busing engaged in Property of the Holy Father's conversion. Here they were actually treating the Chief Pontiff very much as if he were a chief Pontiff very much as if he were a chief bed here. heretic, or at the very least had been saying things "offensive to pious ears."

Indeed, I presume the worthy but overzealous Sisters would have declared zealous Sisters would have declared that he had been doing this last, which of course is abstractly possible, where

a definition is not involved.

Of course no instructed French
Catholic, man or we man, would dare to say outright that menarchy is essentially involved in orthodoxy. They do say, however, that practically, from the beginning. Republicanism among them has been identified with irreligion, and above all with hostility to the Catholic religion. This seal of irrelig-Catholic religion. This scal of irreligion, they maintain, instead of gradually loosening itself from French
Republicanism, becomes day by day
more indissolubly adherent to it.
They reminded his late Holiness, reverently but decidedly, that he, being
an Italian could not well have that an Italian, could not well have that inner sense of French matters which they enjoyed, and might therefore be deceived into thinking the present government to be the permanent choice of the nation, when it had really recurred itself in power by intriguent secured itself in power by intrigues overbearing the genuine sense of

France.

Leaving this point for the present, let us go back to the original history of the Franks. They were a German tribe, which conquered northern Gaul late in the fifth century. Clovis, or late in the fifth century. Clovis, or Lewis, their first noted king in Gaul, received baptism from St. Remigius at Rheims, and thus embraced the Catho-lic religion, in opposition to the Arian-ism of the South. This he finally overcame, and so restored the whole of Gaul to orthodoxy (at least he commenced the restoration.) It is no won-der then that he secured for his succes-sors the titles of "Eldest Son of the sors the titles of "Eldest Son of the Church," and "Most Christian King."

In 800, as we know, the mighty Charles was crowned in St. Peter's by Pope Leo III. "Emperor of the Romans." This identified the Frankish kings yet more intimately with the Catholic Church.

At length the Eastern, or genuine ing with them the title of Emperor.

By good right the titles of "Most
Christian" and "Eldest Son" should
have likewise gone to the Rhine, or
beyond it. However, as Paris had
been for some five hundred years the capital of the Franks, the Gaulish Franks, or French, have always insist-ed on viewing the Kings of Paris as the true successors of Clovis, and of Charles the Great. No historical demonstration has ever weaned them of this assumption. Even the intruder Napoleon, with audacious impudence, styled himself "the successor of Charle magne." Thus all the advantages. religious and historical, derived from the Teutonic Franks have been ap-propriated by the Latin nation which prung up out of the devided monarchy

After France had feudally almost fallen to pieces, she slowly reconstituted herself around her King. Thus he became the very embediment of nationality, so that the French could almost as soon have thought of being lighted by another sun as of being governed otherwise than by "the Most Christian Even when, as yet, his author-King." Even when, as yet, his authority was greatly limited by the remnants of feudalism (which even outlived Richelieu, and only expired in the Fronde) he had but to say: "I am the fortune of France," and the gates of almost any fortune would by one to any fortress would fly open to admit him.

onality, above all so great nationality as that of France, is rightly recognized as a holy thing, above all when it is so directly interwoven w religion as this was, and when the nation and the monarchy were so c identified that the Catholic French hardly knew how to distinguish them. At his coronation the Eldest Son of the Church received both the species at the Mass, as if he were the

Pope himself.

The sacredness of the French monarchy was vastly augmented by the canonization of Lewis IX. Other Kings and Emperors have been canonized in Germany, in Hungary, in Spain, in Sweden, in England, at least informally in Scotland, and doubtless in other

Yet no regal canonization has ever so gaged the reverence of mankind, as you." But as Christ wept over Jeru- for all eternity. Amen.

that of St. Louis, " noblest and holiest of monarchs," as Dr. Arnold has rightly termed him. However unworthy personally, every succeeding King of personally, every succeeding King of France, nay, every succeeding French Catholic, has felt in his or her own veins a glow of communicated sanctity. One child of France alone, when her canonization is complete, will stand by his side, namely, the holy Maid, who, by heaven's commission and inspiration, raised the prostrate Oriflamme, and saved the children of St. Louis from a bjurgation.

s ibjugation. To these accumulating claims upon reverence, inseparably fusing patriotism and piety, has been added the fact, which is elsewhere unknown in history, which is elsewhere unknown in history, of the long continuance of the Capetain line. It has been pointed out that in almost every strain of regal or noble descent, the dignity either becomes extinct, or by intermarriage, shifts from family to family. Almost every line long raised above the common level, at length expires in heiresses. King Edward, for instance, is a descendlevel, at length expires in herresses. King Edward, for instance, is a descend-ant of Egbert, but our sense of contin-nousness is somewhat confused by the shiftings, through female descent, from the house of Cerdic to that of Normandy, from that to the Plantagenets, from them to the Tudors, from them to the Stuarts, from them the Guelphs, and from them to the Wettins, of which last family Edward VII. is the first King. On the other hand, for nine hundred

years there have never been lacking male heirs, in the male line, of Hugh Capet. Since 987 no one has ever re-ceived the sacred unction at Rheims but a true Capetian. There has never been any shifting except from one line to another of the same august dynasty. The two or three intruding coronations at Paris have lacked all stamp of traditional sanctity. Even the unwilling presence of a Pope could not transform the Corsican adventurer into a Cape-

What then could it seem to the Cath-What then could it seem to the Catholic piety of France but the very striking of the sun out of the sky, when this trebly sacred throne was suddenly overturned by a rabble rout of athiest barbarians, and the Son of St. Louis, with his spouse and his sister, was hurried to the guillotine? The French Catholics seemed to themselves to be all at once pushed of the edge of existence into the outer

the edge of existence into the onter darkness, or rather into the outskirts of hell, with its raving demons.

We will consider this forther.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

CHRIST WEEPS OVER JERUS-

ALEM.

"And when He drew near, seeing the city, He wept over it, saying: If thou also hades known and that in this thy day, the things that are for my peace; but now they are hidden from thy eyes. (St. Luke xix 41 42 Next Sunday we are going to begin the holy season of Advent. The word Advent signifies "the coming," or ap-

roach. The season of Advent, therefore, signifies the time when we prepare for the coming of our Lord. Our Lord came into the world when He was born an infant in the stable of Bethlehem. an infant in the stable of Bethlehem.
And the season of Advent is the time to prepare ourselves suitably for that wonderful and joyful event. Now, what is a suitable preparation? It is to have our hearts pure and free from sin. It is to enter into ourselves by reflection and thereby a garton he score and to and thought, so as to be sorry and to regret sincerely our sins and all our ingratitude to God, Who had done so much for us, and to make up our minds and determine with the help of God's grace, which is always ready for us, that henceforth we put away all wickedness and serve God with sincerity. It is to reflect and strengthen in us the con-viction of the worthlessness and emptiness of all wordly things, pleasures, honors, and riches, in comparison of the love of God, and the things of eternity after this life is over.

In order to do this Holy Church, our At length the Eastern, or genuine Franks, separated themselves from the Western, or Gallicized Franks, carrying with them the title of "Emperor." By good right the titles of "Most Christian" and "Eldest Son" should of our Lord, when He shall come in great power and majesty to judge all men, the living and the dead. Both the gospel of to-day and of next Sunday

are about the general judgment.

The Holy Ghost says the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom. When the horse we are driving gets slow and sluggish, he must be aroused by the whip or the spur to make his journey, and so we all who, amid the cares and the business of life, get sluggish and indifferent, must be aroused by a seri of the momentous ous consideration ssues of eternity, by the thought of the things which are quickly and cer-

tainly coming on us.
So let us consider the words of our Saviour when He approached Jerusa lem: "And when He drew near, seeing the city, He wept over it, saying then also hadst known, and that in this thy day, the things that are for thy peace; but now they are hidden from

towers and domes, covered with gold, shone in the sun. Our Lord loved this

ut into this lamentation.

Jerusalem is a figure of the soul of

salem, so does Holy Church weep and salem, so does Holy Church weep and lament over the souls of many of her children. They do not know the things which are for the peace in this their day. What is "this their day"? It is this mortal life; this they short and uncertain life; this life given to us to prepare curselves for an immortal life to be shared with the immortal God. We may call it a day for it is only a We may call it a day, for it is only a day, and less than a day in comparison with eternity. It is as a light cloud

passing across the sun. And what are the things which apand what are the things to be pertain to their peace? That we are created by God in His own image and likeness; to love and serve God in this world in order to be happy with Him in The tile we obey Him and do the next. That if we obey Him and do His will we shall reach our final des-tiny; but if we are disobedient and live for this world, and make ourselves our own God and despite the God Who created us, we shall be for ever ban-ished from His presence, to spend our eternity in everlasting regret. If we live according to these things we shall have peace, all the peace we are cap-able of here; a peace which the world cannot afford, and everlasting peace when this world is over.

But, alas! these things are hid from the eyes of a great many. Why? Because they wilfully shut their eyes so that they may not see them. If they open their eyes to see them, then they would have to will think mills mills. would have to quit their guilty pleasures and their ill-gotten gains. That they are determined not to do, and it makes them unhappy to think that the time is coming when they must render an account; and to escape this unhappiness they put the thought away as quickly as they can. In this way they get a false peace—the peace of death; the same kind of peace a man would have who would drug himself to sleep his house is on fire, instead of waking up and escaping.

Besides, they cannot think on God and eternity, because they are so occupied and taken up with the present life; they keep up such an incessant thinking about one trifle after another that there is no room for a serious thought. A serious impression with them is like a foot-print on the sand of the sea-shore: the wave comes a mo ment after and washes it all out. ligion is their real business in life; but they have no time to attend to it. They can attend to everything else; they can find time enough for pleasures, for reading all sorts of things, for idle conversations, for gain, for idleness, but no time for religion. If God speaks to them by the events of life—by sending them sickness or the fear of death; by the sudden death of their companions, or their children, or their brothers and sisters, they stop an instant in a kind of terror, and then drive off the impression as soon as they can. They grow harder and harder, until finally inothing whatever seems to make any impression. Their day goes by, and they have not known the things that

re for their peace.
Our Lord wept over Jerusalem beeause He foresaw the destruction soon to befall it. He said: "For the days shall come upon thee, and thy enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and straiten thee on every side, and beat thee flat to the ground, and thy children who are in thee; and they shall not leave in thee a stone upon a stone, because thou hast not known the time of thy visitation." All this was accomplished within thirty years. The Romans came and utterly destroyed it, slaughtering the most part of the inhabitants, destroying the Temple, and leading what people re-

mained away into captivity.

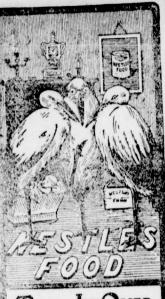
So it will be with the soul at the hour of death. Its evemies shall surround it on every side. If one has his senses, he will see death approaching him with a horrible dread. He must cut loose from everything he has been so much attached to. This will be exceedingly bitter. His soul has fixed itself on these things, and cannot fix itself on invthing else. He knows he is e unprepared for eternity, and he is afraid to meet God. This idea frightens him so that he cannot bear to think of it; he shuts it out. All the sins of his past life come up before him. unaccustomed to pray; he has not loved God; he has hated and despised Him, and he does not feel now any different, and he does not feel now any different from what he always has. He is beaten flat to the ground; he is in a state of despair. He cannot collect his thoughts; they go whirling around his brain. In this condition he passes the temper his God. Still even here away to meet his God. Still even here there is a chance for repentance, though a small one, because he has his

senses and can repent.
But how many are taken down by a
sudden attack, and pass away, being in
a state of insensibility from almost the beginning of their illness until their death. This is worse. They are beaten flat to the ground, and their children

peace; but now they are hidden from eyes."

Jerusalem was a magnificent and beautiful city. Situated on five high hills, it could be seen from a distance. It contained the Temple of God, and its towers and domes, covered with gold shone in the Him and obey His voice. He has visited us often. He visits us when we shone in the sun. Our Lord loved this sucred city; He loved its people, His own countrymen. But when He looked at it He burst into tears. He foresaw its coming destruction: this proud city levelled to the ground, its inhabitants levelled to the ground, its inhabitants of the last judgment. He visits us when some great calamity befolk us of the last judgment. He visits us when some great calamity betalls us, and tells us then that if we trust in unant things we are leaning on a either slaughtered or dragged of human things we are leaning on into captivity. Because of their broken reed; that nothing whatever either slaughtered or dragged of into captivity. Because of their sins, because all taken up with their pleasures and their money-getting, they had forgotten to please God and to live virtuous lives, and because they would turn a deaf ear to His teaching, and reject Him and even crucify Him. He saw how easily they are it of the total course of their sins, because their money-getting, they had forgotten to please God and to live virtuous lives, and because they would turn a deaf ear to His teaching, and reject Him and even crucify Him. He saw how easily they are it eating on a broken read; that nothing we are leaning on a broken read; that nothing whatever of all this will remain, but that it will utterly disappear. And He often visits us in the very bottom of our hearts. As some as we stop to reflect, and shut out our distracting thoughts, God begins to speak to us, to warn us and threaten crucify Him. He saw how easily they reconciled, to console us and encourage could reconcile themselves to God and could reconciled, to console us and encourage could reconcile themselves to God and reconciled, to console us and encourage obtain true peace of mind, but that they would throw away their opportunity; and this folly caused Him to break

as prepare ourselves in this season of Advent, that when Christmas comes round we may have reflected condition, regretted our sins sincerely, confessed them humbly; determined to deach one of us. It is the most beautiful thing in the whole creation. It is next to God Himself, and capable of an infinite knowledge and happiness. The soul contains God Himself, "Ye are the temple of God, and God dwellath in Redeemer, our example, and our joy. ret no regar canonization has ever so profoundly influenced history, and en the temple of God, and God dwelleth in Redeemer, our example, and our joy



TALK IT OVER

Yes, talk over the question of the cost food to give your baby with every hae who can help you. Especially alk it over with your doctor. You may have been fortunate during the cast Summer, but you know of very many mothers who have had serious rouble with their children because he right food could not be found for hem. You remember the experion milk to one food or another, ind the struggle and danger which tall meant. it all meant.

We will send you, free of charge, a
trial package of Nestle's Food sufficient for eight meals.

Send us a postal card.

LEEMING MILES & CO. Canadian Agents

FEAST OF THE PRESENTATION OF MARY IN THE TEMPLE

NOVEMBER 21. By Father Ryan.

By Father Ryan.
The priest stood waiting in the holy place,
Impatient of delay
(Leaiah had been read),
When sudden up the siste there came a face
Like a lost sun's ray;
And the chid was led
By Joachim and Anna. Rays of grace
Shone all about the child;
Simeon looked on, and bowed his aged head—
Looked on the child, and smiled. Low were the words of Joachim. He spake In a tremulous way.

Low were the words of Joschim. Its space In a tremulous way.

As if he were straid,

Or as if his heart were just about to break.

And knew not wnat to say;

And low he bowed his head—

While Anna wep: the while—he, sobbing, said;

"Priests of the holy temple, will you take Into your care our child?"

And Simoon, listening, prayed, and strangely smileo.

smiled.
A silence for a moment fell on all;
A silence for a moment fell on all;
They gazed in mute surprise,
Not knowing what to say,
Till Simeon spake: "Child, hast thou heaven's
call?"

cali? And the child's wonderous eyes

(Each look a lost sun's ray)

Turned toward the far mysterious wall.
(Did the veil of the temple sway!)

They looked from the curtain to the little child. Simeon seemed to pray, and strangely smiled. Yes: heaven sent me here. Priests, let me

in!"
(And the voice was sweet and low).

"Was it a dream by night?
A voice did call me from this world of sin—
A spirit voice I know.
An angel pure and bright.
Leave father, mother,' said the voice, and

win'
(I see my angel now)
The crown of a virgin's vow.'
(am three summers old—a little child."
And Simeon seemed to pray the while he smiled.

"Yes, holy priests, our father's God is great,
And all His mercies sweet!
His angel bade me come—
Come thro' the temple's beaudiful gate;
He led my heart and feet
To this, my holy home.
He said to me: 'Three years your God will
wait. Your neart to greet and meet. I am three summers old—
I see my angel now—
Brighter his wings than gold—
He knoweth of my vow,'
The priests, in awe, came closer to the child—
She were an angels a lock—and Simeon

As if she were the very holy ark,
Simeon placed his hand
On the fair, pure head.
The sun had set, and it was growing dark;
The robed priests did stand
Around the child. He said:
"Unto me, priests, and all ye Levites, hark!
The child is God's own gift—
Let our voices lift
In holy praise," They gazed upon the child
In wonderment—and Simeon prayed and

And Joachim and Anna went their way—
The little child, she shed
The tenderest homan tears.
The priests and Levites lingered still to pray;
And Simeon said:
We teach the latter years
The night is passing fore the coming day
(Isaisa had been read)
Of our redemption—and some way the child
Won all their hearts. Simeon prayed and
smiled.

That night the temple's child knelt down to

ray night the tempte's child kneit down to pray

In the shadows of the alsle—
She prayed for you and me.
Why did the tempte's mystic curtain sway?
Why did the shadows smile?
The child of Love's decree
Had come at last; and 'neath the night-stars' gleam
The mystory of the child.
And in his sleep he murmured prayer—and smiled.

And twelve years after, up the very aisle
Where Simeon had smiled
Unon her fair, pure face.
She came again, with a mother's smile.
And in her awns a Chill,
The very God of grace.
And Sim-on tock the Infant from her breast,
And, in glad tones and strong
He sang his glorious song
Of faith, and hope, and everlasting rest.

The neglect of morning prayers is sadly gen trat. The backer was a process or the necessary of hurry. But the most absent minded as well as the busiest people seldom neglect to take breakfast—Ave Maria.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M.
75 Yonge Street, Toronto.
References as to Dr. McTaggart's profession
l standing and personal integrity permitte

Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hom. G. W. Ross. Premier of Outaric. Rev. John Potts, D. D., Victoria College Rev. William Caven, D. D., Knox College, Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's bellege. Tecnie. Rev. Father feerly, Freedom of St. Michaelt College, Toronio. Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto Hon Thomas Coffey, Senator, CATHOLIC RECORD, London.

PRECORD, London.

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the tiquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.



At Minimum Cost

To buy at the top of the market is something for other people to do; to buy at the bottom is what you wish to do yourself. There is great satisfaction in getting a thing. cheap. To secure life insur-ance when young is to obtain it at a minimum cost. Therefore, at a minimum cost. Therefore, now is the time to effect a purchase. It will never be cheaper. The premium rates are higher from any future time of beginning than from now.

For security and profit results the

North American Life

is an excellent company.

Policies issued on all approved plans for all amounts from \$1,000 to \$50,000.

NORTH AMERICAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY HOME OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

L. G@LDMAN, A I.A., F.C.A. Managing Director. J. L. BLAIKIE, W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary,

JUST ARRIVED --- A Large Consignment of

Religious Articles

Rosaries	1
No. PRIC	CE.
4541—Imitation Pearl12 in.	5e
4541— " Torquoise12 "	5c
4541— Torquoisemia 12 "	5e
4602—Brown Cocoa12 "	153
4007 — Garnet	15c
4697 — A DSVRURE	20c
192—Biack Cocoa	20e
4700—Garnet	20e
4/DO-Amethyst	20c
4543—Imitation Pearl	20e
4631—Brown Bone	20e
4617—Black Cocoa	
7901—Brown Cocoa	25c
7426-Brown Cocoa	25c
REAL MOTHER OF PEARL, WHITE	
METAL CHAIN.	
No. 2—Regular12 in.	30e
3— "12 "	40c
5— "15 "	60c
5—Turned Beads12 "	60c
6— " "15 "	75e
SPECIAL FROM IRELAND	
NICKEL BOUND CROSSES	
No. 8-Brown Cocoa (oval) 15 in.	20c
9 " " " 15 "	25c
4 " (round) 15 "	30c
1 ((1) 17 46	250

IITATION	JEWELS,	MOUNTE	D IN	14k
ROLLED	GOLD PL	ATE CHA		ND
	CRO	ss.		
(Gua	ranteed f	or ten ye	ears)	
o. 2—An	ethyst			
2—Tor	paz	15	in.	\$2.50
2—Ga	rnet	15		2.50
2-Cr	vstal	15	4.6	2.50
9 Em	erald	25	66	2.50
	rquoise			2.50
	le			2.50
				2.50
Size N	per No. 1—lar	ger bead	s	CO

(oval) 17 " 35c

Statues

	Help Heart of Mary	35e 35e 50e 50e 50e	calf, padded cover, gold cheek, gold roll, red under gold edges, round corners
	St. Anne	75c	Scapulars
1	Holy Heart of Mary Immaculate Conception. St. Joseph.	75e 75e 75e 75e	Mt. Carmel—machine made5c & 10c "—hand made15c Immaculate Conception
	St. Anthony Height 17 Inches—	75e	Candlesticks
;	Immaculate Conception \$1	1.25 1.25	Crystal Glass, per pair
d	Holy Heart of Mary St. Joseph	1.25 1.25 1.50 1.50 1.75	Crucifix Pattern, 10 in., per pair 35c 50c 12 in., 50c 50c Milton Floats, per box 30c 30c Bobaches, per doz 50c 50c

Cruci	
polished wood,	bone tip, 7 in.
"	" 12 in.
"	" 18 in.
mitation ebor figure, 12 in	
ckel, very dur	able, 12 in

., 35e ., 75e Walnut and Ebony, nickel figure, Myrtle and Black, nickel figure, All Gilt, rustic, plastique figure,
12 in..... CRUCIFIXES (TO HANG) Black Ebony, plastique fig., 8 in., 35e 12 in., 65e " 15 in., \$1.00

Nickel Bound Grosses

Prayer Books KEY OF HEAVEN-Black satin cloth, round corners, red edges 20e MANUAL OF SACRED HEART-Brown, blue and green leather, round corners, gilt edges......
MANUAL OF PRAYER—Brown, green and black leather, round cor-title and cross, round corners, red under gold edges...... KEY OF HEAVEN—Deep red Ger-

man calf, padded cover, gold title and cross, red under gold NEW MANUAL OF SACRED HEART-Seal brown, dark blue and green German calf, flexible cover, gold heart and title, gold roll, red under gold edges, \$1.25 New Manual of Sacred Heart— Royal block morrogen flexible

Best black morocco, flexible cover, gold title, blind cross, gold roll, red under gold edges, \$1.25

MANUAL OF PRAYER—Best German calf, padded cover, gold title, gold roll, red under gold edges, round corners

	Scapaiars	
1	Mt. Carmel-machine made5c &	10
3	hand made	10
3	Immaculate Conception	10
c	Five Scannlars—machine made	20
c	-hand made	35
c	Candlesticks	
5	Crystal Glass, per pair	25
5	Oppl	Or
	Crystal Glass Column, per pair	30

The Catholic Record, London, Ont.

TO TELL EVERYBODY.

Rev. Father Strich, S. J., makes a good point in favor of Catholic news-papers. He says: "How often has not every priest

been asked what Catholics are to think of certain statements, alleged facts, or false principles read in the newspapers, heard from the lecture platform, or heard from the lecture platform, or urged in conversation by men and women, ignorant or prejudiced it may be, but too influential to be ignored? The priest regrets that his information or exposition in the case is given only to one person. He rightly wishes he could reach all Catholics likely to be perplexed by such utterances and through them all the non-Catholics who honestly seek information from Catholic friends or neighbors. The Catholic newspaper gives him the opportunity of carrying out his wish. The contribution of an occasional article on such practical questions will bring the priest who does it to keep closer watch over such damaging statements and opinions."

Cereal Foods

Cereal Foods
without cream are not appetizing, but good
raw cream is not always easy to get. Borden's
Pecilese Brand Evaporated Cream is superior
to raw cream with a delicious flavor and richness. Use it for general cooking purpose.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., proprietors,

A MOST MARVELLOUS SALE 30,000 during the past month of the

Question Box By Rev. Bertrand Conway.

The Book answers over 1000 questions asked by Non-Catholics. It runz Price 20c., post paid.

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

JESUS the all - Beautiful.

A Devotional Treatise on the Character and Actions of Our Lord. By the author of "The Voice of the Sacred Heart." Edited by Rev. J. G. Macleod, S. J. Second edition. Price \$1.50, post paid.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON. ONT.

Statues of the Sacred Heart, the Blessés Virgin, St. Anthony, (colored) 12 inches high Very artistically made. Suitable for bedroom or parlor. Price one dollar each. (Cash to secompany order.)

Address, Thomas Coffee.

CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Oatario.

CHATS WITH YO

NOVEMBER 21, 1

Besides a pure intent and willing acceptance crosses which meet us d far, if we accept them

expiatory spirit, to rectime which, to the eye of the least hopeful feat the world. Our Part We should always s and to do our own part with the utmost faith do this, to leave undor ought to have done w blank in the universe w to have been good work

Love Your Moth Young man, did you arms around your dear tell her that you loo grateful for the work you, for the tears and the prayers she you? She may think t without you assuring but it costs you but li her and your words ma and sunshine to her ever dreamed of. Some pay \$2 for a livery r hours with a 75 cent g tell her all the nice think of that are tru are not true, and th cents or five minutes their old mother tha thing for her. Do not nor wait until your show her your affection Learn Something Fr One of the most use

One of the most use one can form is that thing from everybod comes in contact. which can be acquire Constantly measure men you meet. You w one can teach you son did not know before haps, you would ne

to learn again if you Daniel Webster o hit, in arguing a case repeating a story with said he had not the heard it, fourteen Webster was always thing for future use. to Hayne, the greate livered on the Ameri largely made up of li he had picked up he reading, from study observation.

The "We" A young man em sible position by a was recently discha for another. Surpr he sought an explan ager of his depart kindly tell me why y any longer?" he asl "Certainly," was because you always What do you me

"I mean just tha ought to follow or policy. It was always ing to this company a part. In speaki ployee about our say 'THEY,' (mea instead of 'WE.' personal interest in concern was express no less than by y advise you to see some company to

A common criti the concern, and It is the young ma did own the concer the owner in time. We're going \$10,000,000 next marked an office bo in the reception That He is on th But it is necess act WE every hou as to say WE. solidity co-operat

that wins!-Robe

Now do not live life without doing done in it, and g it, from beginning study, whatever i and finish it up and then to the letting any mome It is wonderful t these prompt pe the moments the Aud if ever yo you that you ha in, let me tell y of the very first o and you will fin into file and follo of well-drilled work may be he changes in a squished if you You may have o of the man who accomplished so father taught

' There i word Now. We Are independence in est when their even then endo he has not labor greater than v wants were gr vere needed; gratified, more to. He neede

mountains, and

when I had an

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Besides a pure intention, a cheerful and willing acceptance of the little crosses which meet us day by day goes far, if we accept them in a loving and explatory spirit, to redeem the loss of time which, to the eye at least, is orting which. explatory spirit, to redeem the loss of time which, to the eye at least, is one of the least hopeful features of a life in the world.

Our Part.

ther

the

o do reat

hing

ain it fore,

time

Its the

ny.

Life

ved plans

o \$50,000.

IFE

resident.

es

p, 7 in., 20e 12 in., 35e

18 in., 75e

2 in..... 75e

ANG) ., 8 in., 35e 12 in., 65e 15 in., \$1.00

Crosses

tin cloth, dges..... 20e

HEART—

wn, green ound cor-

ealf, gold

corners,

red Ger-over, gold inder gold

HEART-

blue and f, flexible and title, old edges, \$1.25

o HEART—
o, flexible
lind cross,
old edges,\$1.25
est German

gold title, gold edges,\$1.50

...81.35

rench calf, title, gold

red under

satin cloth,

ars

icks

ible cover, 25c type edi-

red edges, 750

nade....5c & 10c

per pair.... 35e

., per pair... 35c ... 50e

, , , 50e . , 15e . . . 30e . . . 50o

n, Ont.

LLOUS SALE

2 Box

oost paid. ORD OFFICE,

nd Conway. over 1000 quesantholics. It run

of the

e..... 150

edges

oks

. \$1.25 figure,

stique

igure,

figure,

IE.

ary.

Our Part.

We should always seek to discover and to do our own part, small or large, with the utmost faithfulness. Not to do this, to leave undone the things we ought to have done will be to leave a blank in the universe where there and blank in the universe where there ought to have been good work well done. Love Your Mother Now.

Young man, did you ever put your arms around your dear old mother, and arms around your dear old mother, and tell her that you love her and are grateful for the work she has done for you, for the tears she has shed and the prayers she has offered for you? She may think that you love her without you assuring her that you do, but it costs you but little effort to tell but it costs you but little effort to tell as well as the least. but it costs you but little effort to tell her and your words may bring more joy and sunshine to her heart than you ever dreamed of. Some young men will pay \$2 for a livery rig to ride three hours with a 75 cent girl and they will tell her all the nice things they can think of that are true, and more that think of that are true, and more that are not true, and they don't spend 5 cents or five minutes in a year to show cents or nve minutes in a year to show their old mother that they care any-thing for her. Do not be one of them, nor wait until your mother is dead to show her your affection..

Learn Something From Everybody. One of the most useful success habits one can form is that of learning something from everybody with whom he comes in contact. No information which can be acquired is too trivial to be invered.

Constantly measure yourself with the men you meet. You will find that every men you meet. Tou withing which you one can teach you something which you did not know before, and which, perhaps, you would never have a chance to learn again if you did not acquire it

Daniel Webster once made a great Daniel Webster once made a greathit, in arguing a case before a jury, by repeating a story which he afterwards said he had not thought of since he heard it, fourteen years before. But Webster was always picking up something for future use. His famous reply to Hayne, the greatest speech ever developed to the American continent, was livered on the American continent, was

The "We" That Wins.

A young man employed in a responsible position by a great corporation was recently discharged to make room for another. Surprised and mortified, he sought an explanation from the man-ager of his department. "Will you ager of his department. "Will you kindly tell me why you do not want me any longer?" he asked.
"Certainly," was the reply: "it is because you always said 'you,' instead of 'we.'" ager of his department.

What do you mean?"

"What do you mean?"
"I mean just that! You never said,
"We' should do so and so; or 'WE'
ought to follow out such-and-such a
policy. It was always 'YOU' in referring to this company, of which you were
a part. In speaking to a fellow-employee about our business, you would
say "THEY." (meaning this company.) say 'THEY,' (meaning this company,) instead of 'WE.' This lack of a live personal interest in the success of the concern was expressed in your actions, no less than by your words. I should advise you to seek employment with some company to which you can refer

A common criticism of an ambitious young man is: "He acts as if he owed the concern, and he's only a clerk."
It is the young man who works as if he did own the concern who often become did own the concern who often becomes

\$10,000,000 next month," proudly remarked an office boy to a waiting visitor in the reception room of a railway President. That boy's salary is \$5 a He is on the right track.

But it is necessary to think WE and act WE every hour of every day, as well as to say WE. WE means US, union, solidity, co-operative enthusiasm. YOU means the other fellows. It's the WE that wins!—Robert Webster Jones in

How to Have Time.

Now do not live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it, from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is, take hold at once study, whatever it is, take hold at once and finish it up squarely and cleanly; and then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make out of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the drawlers lost. the moments that the drawlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret : take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find that the rest all fall into file and followafter like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet when it work may be hard to meet when it changes in a squad, it is easily van-quished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had of the man who was asked now he had accomplished so much in his life. "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it." There is the secret—the magic

We Are All Dependent.

There is so such thing as absolute independence in this world. Those who are mightiest are oftentimes the weak-est when their power is taken away. Who is more hopeless than a rich man bereft of his inherited treasure? And even then endowed with that for which he has not labored his dependence was greater than when in poverty. His wants were greater and it required more to supply them; more servants wants were greater and it required more to supply them; more servants were needed; more desires must be gratified, more wishes must be pandered to. He needed artists, sculptors and footmen, villas by the seas and in the mountains, and for the gratification of

all such desires and fancies he was de-

pendent upon others.
Others must bow to him, drive for him, run errands for him and cater to his wants. He must be fed by the grocer, clothed by the tailor, housed by the builder, shaved by the barber, doctored by the physician, enbalmed by the undertaker, prayed over by the priest and his final home prepared by the gravedigger. Poor man! He pre-tended to independence, but for every breath he breathed he was indebted to an overruling Providence. For the light of day he was dependent upon the sun; for the beauty of his ancestral estate upon the clouds of heaven. What would he have that did not

come from others? His education, the adornment of his home, the carpets on the floor, the statuary in the hall, the paintings on the wall, the silver on the table, the books he reads, the music he sang—how little he possessed that was not fashioned by other hands than his! After all, what little reason there is for any man to exalt himself above his fellows! Humility becomes the greatest

Wrong Thinking.

Wrong thinking is indicative of weakness. It is, indeed, a species of insanity, for a wrong thinker is continually tear ing down and wrecking his own mental and physical structure. The right thinker is the only sane thinker, and he is the happiest as well as the most suc-cessful man. He knows better than to keep constantly tripping himself up with the adverse thought which produces destructive conditions.

We all know the disastrous effects of wrong thinking. We know by experience how it cripples us mentally and physically. Physicians are well aware that anger poisons the blood, and that fear, anxiety, fretting and all other in-harmonious thoughts seriously interfere with the normal action of all the bodily functions. They are also alive to the fact that anxiety or apprehension of impending disaster, if of long duration, is liable to bring on paralysis. It is an established fact that a mother is not only seriously affected by her own thought, but that it affects her infant to such an extent that the same symptoms and conditions from which the mother suffers are reproduced in the body of the infant. Selfishness, jealousy and envy long indulged in tend to produce serious liver troubles and certain forms of dyspepsia. Lack of self-con-trol and habitual indulgence in violent passions shatter the nervous system, livered on the American continent, was largely made up of little reserves which had picked up here and there in his reading, from studying men, and from observation.

The "We!" That Wies. with it; it delays or prevents the pro-cesses of digestion and assimilation until the starved brain and nerve cells utter their protest in various kinds of disease, sometimes even in insanity.

Wrong thinking, whatever its nature, Wrong thinking, whatever its nature, leaves indelible scars on mind and body alike. It affects character and material prospects equally. Every time you grumble or find fault; every time you lose your temper; every time you do a mean, contemptible thing, you suffer a loss which can not be repaired. You lose a certain amount of power, of selfrespect, and of an uplifting and up-building character-force. You are conscious of your loss, too, which tends to weaken you still further.

A business man will find that, every time he gets out of sorts, flies into a rage, or "goes all to pieces" when things go wrong, he is not only seriousthings go wrong, he is not only serious by injuring his health, but he is also crippling his business. He is making himself repellent; he is driving away success conditions.

A man who wants to do his best must

keep himself in good mental trim. If he would achieve the highest success he must be a correct thinker. He can not think discord and bring harmonious conditions into his business. His wrong thought will honeycomb and the owner in time.
"We're going to pay a dividend of "We're going to pay a dividend of Swett Marden in Success."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

Napoleon Bonaparte, "le petit cap-oral," idolized by his soldiers, detested by his enemies, has been praised and blamed beyond the deserts of any morblamed beyond the deserts of any mor-tal man. The character of the great Corsican was many-sided. Capable of wholesale crucity in the furtherance of his designs, he could yet be amaz-ingly kind and tender upon occasion. Many a veteran of La Grand Armee lived upon such recollections years after the death of the prisoner of St.

Helena.
"The Emperor saw me dashing forward to seize the standard. I was wounded and could scarcely keep my wounded and could scarcely keep my seat in the saddle. Instantly the Emperor rode forward to meet me and with his own handkerchief he bound my arm, and then before the army did he give me the cross of the Legion of Henor."

of Honor.' And another, "I was dying, I am And another, "I was dying, I am sure. I had been shot and I was weak from loss of blood. My division had gone in hot pursuit of the enemy. Around me were corpses. I alone lived and waited in suffering for the end. I seemed to feel it coming. My pain lessened, darkness set in. I end. I seemed to feel it coming. My pain lessened, darkness set in. I thought I was floating away on a gloomy river. I made a last faint effort to pray: 'God protect my Jeanne and the little son! God bless the Emperor! And then I knew nothing until I felt a barning sensation in my throat. Some one was holding me up and the cool air was blowing on my forehead. I heard a clear decided voice saying; 'Quick! a jar of water from the spring yonder!' The person who held me had spoken. It was he who had given me brandy. Seeing me

I tried to struggle to a sitting position that I might see and thank my pre-server. Surely that was a familiar figure in the gray surtout and the topboots. And the face under the three-cornered hat, ah! who could forget those piercing eyes, that marble paller, that sculptured beauty? Mon Dieu!

It was my general—my Emperor. Ah, that was a man with an iron will and the heart of a woman!"
These were traits that endeared Napoleon to the hearts of the soldiers. With his generals his bearing was re-served to the verge of haughtiness. Conscious of his obscure birth, he was also alive to his personal superiority, and he never allowed his officers to for-get that he was monarch. The etiquette of the first empire was absolutely strict in every point of precedence and ad-

With the rank and file of the soldiery he permitted himself to become familia beyond all established precedent. Though his enemies have asserted that the sentiment was but part of his policy, there is no doubt that the great Napo-leon loved his soldiers. He would ride slowly along in front of the army recognizing this one and that and never failing to address a few words of encouragement. His marvelous memory especially retained names and faces, and he was seldom at a loss to recall some incident connected with each. He was delighted to hear that the soldiers lovingly spoke of him as "Our Little Corporal." He better than most rulers the company and content that it was not thoroughly understood that it was not a single man or group of men who could reconstruct France. "The grand army a single man of gloop or reconstruct France. "The grand army and its wives and children—yes, that is the nation," he would say. "Soldiers to fight for France—women to pray for

He never flattered the great. In this connection the well-known answer to Madame de Stael will bear repeti-

tion:
"Who, sire," asked this charming and talented person," "is the greatest woman in France?"

As a matter of fact Madame de Stael

was the greatest woman of the age.
But Napoleon replied seriously.
"The greatest woman in France,
madame, is she who gives to France the

madame, is she who gives to transcent greatest number of soldiers."

This astonishing answer was not intended solely for a rebuke. It had a double purpose—to exalt the soldiery as well as to humiliate individual pride. A poor woman, the mother of twelve sons, was really a great person in the Emperor's eyes. Ah, if every Frenchwoman had twelve sons! There would be a grand army that could beat the For the sake of one son world. For the sake of this soft and curious man broke every tie of faith, honor and affection, and, en passant, broke his wonderful chain of luck as well. What were Mme. de Stael's books to him as compared with the same

number of fighting men?
Sometimes while on a campaign some delicacy would be brought to the Emperor's tent. Busied with his plans, he would merely look up and then, noticing the dainty, he would say to the

"Are there no soldiers wounded or infirm?

not win seathless.

"I am not ill," would be the invariable declaration of Napoleon. "Take this food to the invalids."

Again, on one campaign even ordinary rations were not obtainable, and

ary rations were not obtainable, and nothing but black bread and apples could be procured. The attendant tremblingly brought a portion of this primitive repast to the imperial tent and began to apologize, when his master "A whole winter is spent—pleasa interrupted hfm.
"Is this the food distributed to the

soldiers?" he demanded.

"Yes, sire."
"And do you think that I am not also a soldier? Do not apologize for bringing to me the food of the grand army," and he ate his supper with as much enjoyment as usual. Truth to say, he was not a glutton, nor was he to be parsimonious when public occasion requires you to be bountiful."

TO BE CONTINUED.

When You are all Gone you will be Forgotten unless -

The wise old Thomas a Kempis said many centuries ago: "Trust not in thy friends and relatives, nor put off the welfare of thy soul to hereafter; for men will sooner forget thee than thou imaginest. It is better now to provide in time and send some good before thee than to trust to the help of others after thy death. If thou art not now careful for thyself, who will be careful for these for thyself, who will be careful for thee hereafter." The experience of many has proven the truth of these words. There is ordinarily no one so quickly forgotten as a priest. He is very often a man of many acquaintances and very few friendships, and if he holds an envi few friendsnips, shat in the hottage and the place in the diocese, his promotion to the rewards of the next world will be received by some, not with tears but with joy. The people miss him and with joy. The people miss him and shed many a tear over his bier, but the month's mind of the most beloved priest is very often a dreary affair. How good it is to arrange during life, so that one's memory may live in some useful institu-tion, or so that the little money one may have set aside may go en doing its good work of bringing the wandering back to the true fold. It is thoughts like these that have induced so many good souls to associate their names with the Apostolic Mission House, either as founders or as benefactors.—The Missionary.

Pray fervently that God the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth and Love, Who desires that all nations and peoples



A Man is Only as Old as He Feels.

Some people are always youngin spirit and vigor. The man who feels his age is the man who neglects his stomach and liver. As the years pile up the delicate organisms grow



strengthens the system to resist the added strain. A perfect laxative—it removes all poison from the system. Purifies and enriches the blood. It eps the liver and kidneys active. Abbey's possesses the rare quality of being a bowel and stomach tonic without any re-actionary effects. At all Draggists 25c. and 6oc.

IGNORANCE OF THE CULTURED

It is curious how people will demand harmony, definiteness, and correctness in music and art and literature, but are content with vagueness and nebulosity in religion. Here are our friends the Unitarians. They pride themselves on their culture, on their breadth of vision, their culture, on their breadth of vision, on their superiority over all who believe that Christ was God. Many of them are people of education, of the student habit which investigates and finds out and makes sure of most of the subject which exercise the minds of men. subject which exercise the minds of men. But to religion—why, that great and most important question need not be bothered about. "Be good and you will be happy," seems to be the basis of their religious belief, and they care no further. Mrs. Emily Fifield, herself a Unitarian, tells of this Unitarian, indifference to definite ideas regarding religion in a recent issue of the Chrisreligion, in a recent issue of the Chrisian Register. She says:

"This very summer I have been sit-

ting on a hotel plazza with a group of delightful, cultivated men and women, most of them Unitarians, and not one of them was able to say why he was a Unitarian or what Unitarians believe. The answer, of course, was usually in the affirmative. Victorious France did on the green opposite. If they had on the green opposite. If they had been questioned concerning their church, a well-bred stare of incomprehension would be the answer.

"In my visits among the women of our

Alliance, I have felt sorry to find how little real knowledge of the distinctive doctrines of our body exists — how little is known of the history and traditions of our form of faith and the place ditions of our form of faith and the place

"A whole winter is spent—pleasantly to be sure,—in trying to understand 'The Ring and the Book,' and the vital principles of religious belief are left one side.

We have no doubt that such delightful, cultivated men and women, looking from the hotel piazza, would con sider as a very ignorant person indeed the stalwart, level-headed Irish laborer much enjoyment as usual. Truth to say, he was not a glutton, nor was he ever an extravagant dresser. He was fond of saying: "When I was a lieutenant I fed and clothed myself and educated my brother on an income of 1,200 cal reason for the faith he possessed. of 1,200 cal reason for the faith he possessed.
Young Gazing from their hotel piazza the
Young of cultured Unitarians might
Young Gazing from their hotel piazza the ton of Religious.
Son, thou must not be turned back cated my brother on an incomplete frames (about \$4.50 weekly). Young frances (about \$4.50 weekly). You yet his knowledge on the most stupendous fact in all the Universe would be ous fact in all the Universe would be far more wide, far more copious, far more accurate, far more definite, far more correct than theirs. He might not know Browning or Tennyson, or Emerson, but he would know God; and Jesus Christ the Son of God has declared this knowledge to be "eternal life."—Sacred Heart Review.

THE SENSIBLE MOTHER.

When little ones are ill the sensible when fitting ones are fit the actions with nauseous, griping purgatives, nor puts them to sleep with the so called "soothing" preparations which always contain harmful opiates. Baby's Own Tablets have been used by thousands of mothers who cheerfully testify that they are wno encertuity testily that they are gentle in their action, absolutely safe, and make little ones sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the trouble that made baby irritable and wakeful. On this point Mrs. T. Watson, Sarsfield, Ont., says:—I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a very valuable medicine for young chil-When baby is cross or fretful I give her a Tablet, and it soon puts her

These Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones. They are good for all children from birth onward. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville,

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Billious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach frequency for the first of the intruding bit resume effort to free the stomach from bille which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pils—e a repedy elterative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nerves which cause the bendeck. Try them.

Pale sickly bildren should use Mother Graves Worm Extrainator. Worms are one of the principle accused from the system.

Wednesday, the NINTH day of DECEMBER.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of gale and information as to Areas and Lois and curvished on application, either personal or burnished on application, either personal or formula and specific powers and the nerves which cause the bendeck. Try them.

Pale sickly bildren should use Mother Graves Worm Extrainator. Worms are one of the principle accused of the principle of the property of the principle of the property of the property of the property of the NINTH day of Citok in the after should referred the property of the pro



JUST PUBLISHED!

AN ART REPRODUCTION IN COLORS OF A PAINTING OF

POPE PIUS X.

AFTER AN ORIGINAL PORTRAIT BY JOHN F. KAUFMAN. Price, by mail, 50 Cents. Size, without margin, 18x24.

This reproduction of Mr. Kaufman's Painting of the Holy Father is an exact likeness, reproduced by a new and surprisingly effective process, which preserves all the values of the original oil painting. It will be an ornament to

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

DENYING OURSELVES AND RENOUNCING nd of nuo8 CUPIDITY. Son, thou canst not possess perfect

liberty, unless thou wholly deny thyself. All self-seekers and self-lovers are bound in fetters, full of desires, full of cares, unsettled, and always seeking their own ease and not the things of

Jesus Christ: but oftentimes devising and framing that which will not stand. For all that proceeds not from God shall come to nothing.

Take this short and perfect word

Forsake all, and thou shalt find all; leave thy desires, and thou shalt find rest.

Consider this well, and when thou hast put it in practice thou wilt under-

stand all things.

Lord, this is not the work of one day Lord, this is not the work of one day nor children's sport; yea, in this short sentence is included the whole perfection of the perfection

nor presently east down, when thou hearest what the way of the perfect is; but thou must rather be incited thereby to undertake great things or, at least, to sigh after them with an earnest desire.

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the re-moval of corns and warts. We have never heard of its falling to remove even the worse kind.

IT IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE—There is not a city, town or hamles in Canada where Dr Thomas Eslectic Oli is not known—wherever introduced it made a footbold for itself and maintained it. Some mechanis may suggest some other remedy as equally beneficial Such recommendations should be received with doubt. There is only one Eslectic Oli, and that is Dr. Thomas. Take nothing else.

Street,

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White PINE TIMBER in the following Red and White PINE con solid to be the acid acids, namely; ownshine be the acid acids, namely; In THE DISTRICT OF NIPUSSING—the IN THE DISTRICT OF NIPUSSING—the AVIMER, MACKELAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK AVIMER, MACKELAN, MCCARTHY, MERRICK MULOCK (part of), FRENCH (part of) STEWART, LOCKHART, (per of) GARROW (part of), ORSORNE (part of), HAMMELL, and PHELPS (part

IN THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA-Berths os. 195 and 201, the Townships of KITCHENER and Roberts and Block "W" near On aping IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT-IN THE RAINY RIVER DISTRICT—
Berths 619, 621, C23, 629 and 638, and the folowing Berths with the right to cut and remove the pine, spruce, tamarack cedar and
opplar:—64, 66, 617, 618, 624, 625, 626, 627,
628, 633, 635, 637, 637, 639, 640, 641, 642,
643, Berths Nos, St. S2, 23, and S4 will be
offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parisment Buildings in the City of Toronto, on
Wednesday, the NINTH day of DECEMBER,
1993, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afterproph.

If its quality you want

... is the Ale

CARLING'S

PROFESSIONAL.

HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE -Barristers. Over Bank of Commerce,

Philadelphia Denial Co Phone 1381.

DR. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS ST. London. Specialty—Anaesthetics and X. Ray Work. Phone 510.

DR. WAUGH, 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON Ont. Specialty—Nervous Diseases.



JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

The Leading Undertakers and Embalmers
Open Night and Day
Telephone—House 373: Factory W. J. SMITH & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS 113 Dundos Street
Open Day and Night. Telephone 586





During the last few months a great many so called Liquid Ex-tracts of Malt have been placed on the market and sold at prices for which it would be impossible to make a genu ine L'quid Extract of Malt. If you want the best ask for "O'Keefe's."

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent, TORONTO,

ONT. 15

Beautiful. Treatise on the actions of Our athor of "The Heart." Edit-Macleod, S. J.

RECORD OFFICE

d Heart, the Blessed dored) 12 inches high, Suitable for bedroum ar each (Cash to ser-ress, Thomas Coffee, don, Ontario

78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854

"THE HOME BANK OF CANADA." Assets, - \$3,000,000.00.

of Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUES. OFFICE HOURS:-9 a.m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

IAMES MASON, Managing Director.

BIOCHES OF DORDON

MANUSCRIPTORY OF THE CONTROL AND CO

investiture will not occur utnit the first week in December.
About fifty prelates and priests of this province are arranging to attend the investiture. Archbishop Fariey will be in the party, as will also be Bishop Colton of Buffalo. Archbishop Falconis and Cardinal Gibbons will be present at the investiture, and it is believed that Archbishop Farley will be the celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical Mass.

in December.

About fifty prelates and priests of this province are arranging to attend the investiture. Archbishop Farley will be in the party, as will also be Bienop Colton of Buillaio. Archbishop Falconio and Cardinal Gibbons will be present at the investiture, and it is believed that Archbishop Earleonio and Cardinal Gibbons will be present at the investiture, and it is believed that Archbishop Earleonio and Cardinal Gibbons will be present at the investiture, and it is believed that Archbishop Earleonio and Cardinal Gibbons will be present at the investiture, and it is believed that Archbishop Earleonio and Cardinal Gibbons will be present at the cardinal Gibbons will be the going down thereof, offset acids obtained as well by the parision obtained will be the same to will with the same the will be will be

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON AND

ANYONE

Toronto World, Nov, 7.

Have you got the habit? The drink or the tobacco habit? Would you like to quitit! Have you tried and failed? Don't get ais oursed. There is hope yet. See Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto. He has the remedies that will succeed, no matter how often others have failed. That is a fact that thousends testify to. Clergymen and doctors have proved the value of the remedies and youch for them over their own names.

The World had a talk with Dr. McTaggart the other day. It was in his office, and he produced a olle of letters from patients he had cured. No names were read, but the stories of life told by these letters revealed the great work the dector is doing for unfortunate man. There were letters from nearly every point in the British empire. The cures for the drink and the tobacco habits had been tried and not found wanting.

If a man wants to break the habit and will follow instructions, which, are simple, I can cure him every time, 's said the doctor. 'O' course,' he added, 'if a man does not want to be cured, that is another matter. My remedies are not given without the knowledge and consent of the patient. I don't think it is honest.' The point is given a man who wants to get away from the habit and the doctor will "turn the trick." What more do you want!

The doctor is a grantleman of the old school. He guards the secrets of his patients as faithfully as do the police the person of His Majery, King Edward. His fatherly personality wins your confidence on sight, and one can imagine

him fighting to the last gasp in guarding his patients from the eyes of the world. "All correspondence is held strictly confidentia." and medicine is packed in a plats box." So says the doctor but that is only a small part of the secrety with which the doctor treats his

the secrecy with which the doctor treats his clients.

HAS GONE TO NATURE

To nature the operator has gene to obtain the medicine that has worked winders in curing the drink habit. It is a purely vose table competed. No it jections are used. No mineral is introduced into the system. It is simply swallowed, and from the drat day the patient grows in health and strength. The mir d regains its alerthess. The craving for drink dies away. In five days you would not take a drit k even it your best friend invited you. It can month the patient is a new man. Toink of it in one menth you are yourself again as you were before you were grasted by the cruel habit. The medicins is nature's own tonic, building up the nervedally work. You just live on your life, with the drink left out, and your faculties alert to do business.

WHY NOT STOP IT?

WHY NOT STOP IT?

Do you smoke too much? Would you like to cut it cut once and for all? Do you use cicarettesin excess? Do you want to stop their use? The doctor has another remedy, also drawn from nature, that will help you. It will dest op the desire to smoke in short order. It is "a vest pocket cure." You touch your tongue with it now and egain. It will not affect your appetite. You will go on doing your work as usual but with more vim. A two dollar treatment will make tobacco distasteful to you. If you are a heavy smokor, you will save the cost of the reme'y in a weck.

M AGE OF WONLERS.

For twenty five dollars the drink habit can

AN AGE OF WONDERS.

For twenty five dollars the drink habit can be permanently cured. This is the age of worders, and Dr. McTaggart has achieved one of the greatest Thousands to-day rise up and call him blessed for what he has done for them. Perhaps he could help you. Will you let him try? That is the question.

MARKET REPORTS.

Lendon, Nov. 19.—Dairy produce. Eggs. per dczen, wholesale, 19 to 21c; eggs. per dczen, erail, 22 co 24c; butter, best foli, 20 to 21c; boney, straincd 92; honey, in comb 10 to 124c.

10 21: honey, strained 9:; honey, in comb
10 to 124c.

Gram, per centa: —Wheat, per central, \$1:30
to 1:30c; oata \$7 to \$8c.; corn. 90 to 1:00;
barley, \$8 to 90; neas, \$1:00 to \$1:50. rye, 90 to
95c. buckwheat 900 to \$1:10

Meat Pork per cent, \$6:25 to \$7.00; pork, by
the 1b, \$1:00 port, beef by the quarter \$4:0 to
\$5:50; veal, \$6:00 to \$7; lamb, per pound, 6 to
10c; mutton, \$6 to \$7.

Poulty—Spring chickens, per pair, 60 to \$0c;
live chickens, per pair, 45 to 65; spring ducks,
per pair, 75c to \$1:25; turkeys dressed, per 11;
11 to [12c; turkeys, live per 1b, 9 to 10; geese,
per 1b; 7 to 8.

Farm Produce.—Hay, \$6:50 to \$8:50; straw
per ten, \$5:00 to \$6:00; fat cattle, \$3:75 to
14:10; stags per cwt. \$2.00 to \$2:12\frac{1}{2}; sows,
\$3:50 to \$3:75.

TORONTO.

33.50 to \$3.75.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 19 Wheat—The market is quiet and feirly steady; No. 2 white and red winter quoted at 780 low fraights; No. 2, spring is quoted at 500 east, and No. 2 goose at 71c to 72c east; Manitoba wheat is easy; at upper lake ports No. 1 northern is quoted at 84c and No. 2 northern at 81c; No. 1 hard nominal at 99c. 1eke ports. Oats—No. 3 white is quoted at 30c middle freights, for expert; No. 1 white, 31c east. Barleyt—No. 2 quoted at 43c to 44 middle freights; No. 3; xtra at 42c to 43c and No. 3, at 30c to 40c middle freights; No. 3; xtra at 42c to 43c and No. 3, at 30c to 40c middle freights. Peat—No. 2 white quoted at 31c to 44 middle freights, and at 63c east. Coin—No. 3; yellow American quoted at 54c no track. Toronto; No. 3 yellow at 53c to 534c and No. 3 mixed at 52c. Toronto in 10c when the market is steady with quotations at 42c. middle freights and at 63c east. Coin—No. 2 yellow American quoted at 54c no track. Toronto; No. 3 yellow at 53c to 534c and No. 3 mixed at 52d. Toronto Buckwheat—The market is steady with quotations at 42c. middle freights are easier at \$305, middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export; straight rollers of special brands, fo domestic trade, quoted at \$34 to 83.60 in barrels; Manitoba flours are steady; No. 1 patents, \$4 50 to \$4.75; No. 2 patents, \$4, 20 to \$4.55 and strong bakers', \$415 to \$4.30. cn track. Torono. Millfeed—Bran steady at \$16 and shorts at \$18 here; at out at \$17; Manitoba bran, in sacks \$18 and shorts at \$17; Manitoba bran, in sacks \$18. and shorts at \$10 here.

East supplied.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO.

Kast Buffalo Nov. 19 — Cattle—Receipts. 58 head: slow; butchers' steers, \$3.60 to \$4.75; others unchanged Veals—Receipts. 100 head, atendy: \$5.60 to \$8.50. Hegs—Receipts 11,100 head: active: pigs and Yorkers. 5: to 10 lower; others steedy; heavy. \$5.10 to \$5.15; mixed. \$5.65 to \$5.65; a Kers, \$5.05 to \$5.65; a Kers, \$6.05 to \$4.00 head; sheep, and lambs—Receipts \$4.00 head; sheep, steedy; lambs \$0.00 kers; lambs \$4.50 to \$5.69; yearlings, and wethers, \$4.10 \$4.25; ewes, \$3.35 to \$8.50; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.75.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR CORUNNA.

R. C. school, for the year 1904. Duties to commence January 4. Apply stating salary, experience and reference to James Roberts, Bex 49. Corunna, Ont.. 1307-3.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SEC-tion No. 8, Huntley, Female, for 1904 Held-ing a second class certificate. Duties to com-mence Jan. 4th. Apply, stating salary ex-pected, experience, etc., to L. J. Curtin. Sec. Treas., Powell, P. O., Carleton Co., Ont. 1397-3

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SEC tion, No. 9 Vigo, for 1904. Holding a second-class certificate. Apply, stating salary, experience, etc., to Hugh Lavery. Sec. Treas., Russelton, Ont.

MALE OR FEMALE HOLDING SECOND or third class certificate of qualification for R C. Separate School in Section No. 7. Gleneig Tp. Applicants will please state. salary, qualifications and experience. A teacher able and willing to lead a choir Dre ferred. Address J. S Black, Sec Treas., Pomena, Ont. 1307-14

A PPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED up to Dec. 15th 1903, for a female teacher of experience, holding a second class professional certificate for R. C. S. S. Sec. No. 6, Biddulph, for the year 1904. Please give reference and state salary. Address P. J. Quisley, Elginfield, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FEMALE. HOLDING lat or 2nd class or lifetate. Wanted for the year 1904 for the Roman Catholic Separate school, Section No. 7. Ellige. Duties to com-

WANTED. TEACHER IN SCHOOL SEC tion No. 8 Adjala. Holding second class certificate. Duties to begin January, 1994. Applicants state salary expected and send testimonials. Applications received up to Dec. 12, 1903. Address James Hanrahan, Conno. Ont. 1308 3.

AN EXPERIEMCED FEMALE TEACHER
for second department, Boys' Separate
School, Alexandria, Ont., to take charge 1946
Give references, state salary and apply not
leter than Nov 28th to A. G. F. Macdenald,
Sec. Treas., Alexandria P. O., Glengarry Co.

Ont. 15.9 z.

Ont. SEPARATE SCHOOL, OSCEOLA, F Ont School in village. Its arrangements the best. Beard not above \$7 a month-probably six. Useless to apply for more that \$25^{\circ}. Apply to Rev. F. M. Devine, Osceola Oct. 1379 2

MALE OR FEMALE FOR R. C SEPAR-are School see No. 7, township of Duver, Co ct Kent Holding first or second class cer-tificate and qualified to teach French and Eog-lish State salary expected. Address A. T. Oueliette Dover South. Ont. 1309 tf

Oucliette Dover South, Ont. 1869 tf

POR S. S. NO. 2. MEDONTE, FOR YEAR
1904, State salary, experience, certificate
with testimonials Address, John P. Fitz
gerald, Sec. School Board, Mount St. Jouis,
Ont. 1369 5.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 3 AD-maston for 1994. Apply, stabing saiary, qual-idication and experience to Jeremiah L neb, Sec. Treas., McDougall, P. O., Renfrew. Co. 13'9-2

MALE OR FEMALE, HOLDING FIRST OR second class certificate, for Subcal M acron of Frankler, Holdfing Filest OR second class certificate, for School Section No. 1, McGillivray. Duties to begin ist Jan. 1944. School is conveniently situated two miles from Centralia Station. Church opposite. School brick, heated by a furnace, Average attendance about twenty. Address, stating salary, Michael Cronyn, Centralia, P. O., Ont.



Pandora Range

Only Range Fitted With Enameled

Reservoir is stamped in one piece from sheet steel, which gives it a perfectly plain surface -has no seams, grooves or bolt heads to collect dirt.

Is oval in shape-has no square corners to scrape out when washing.

Finished with three heavy coats of pure white enamel which gives it a smooth, hard, marble-like surface—can be easily and oroughly cleansed. Never taints the water or corrodes like tin, copper, galvanized

iron and other such styles of reservoirs put in common ranges-is so clean and free from taint that it can be used for boiling fruit and many other purposes beside heating water.
Sold by all enterprising dealers. Booklet free.

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

CHURCH FURNISHINGS

CARPETS — Special designs made for church use in Wilton Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry and all wool ingrains. COCOA MATTINGS-In all widths; for corridors, aisles, steps, etc. CORK CARPET-Specially suitable as a floor covering where extra warmth and noiselessness are required, as in church passages, aisles, stairways, and for infirmaries, hospitals, etc. LINOLEUMS, RUGS, REPPS FOR CUSHIONS, ETC., ETC.

Write for samples and A. Screaton & Co.

134 Dundas St.

LONDON, ONT.

Just Published. An Art Reproduction — in Colors of a Painting of POPE PIUS X after an Original Portrait by John F. Haufman



Size, without margin, 18 x 24 inches. Suitable for Framing.

Price, 50 cents, free by mail.

This reproduction of Mr. Kaufman's painting of the Holy Pether is an exact likeness, reproduced by a new and surprisingly effective process which preserves all the values of the original oil painting. It will be an ornament to every Ca-

NEW YORK: 36-33 Barclay St. BENZIGER CHICAGO: CINCINNATI: 343 Main St. 211-213 Madison St. 0

WANTED — FAITHFUL PERSON TO travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchanis and agents, Local territory. Salary \$20,60 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced, Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 30 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED - RELIABLE MEN TO SELL for the Fonthill Nurseriss, largest and best assortment of stock, Liberal terms to workers, pay weekly, outfit free, exclusive territory. Stone & Wellington, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED. CALEMEN WANTED. TO HANDLE OUR Dispecial lines during fall and winter, Whole or part time. Pay weekly Elegant outfle free. Cavers Bros., Nurserymen, Galt,

BEESWAX CANDLES

PURISSIMA Made from absolutely pure beeswax without the slightest adulteration.

ALTAR A high grade Beeswax Candle STANDARD White Wax.

inese brands have stood the test of fifty years, and, to-day, are the only caudles used where quality, not price, is the consideration. This oil is brought by us direct to Canada from Europe, thus saving the United States dury. In Canada we give the Imperial measure. No charge for cans.

The Will & Baumer Co THE CANDLE MANUFACTURERS SYRACUSE, N. Y

SOUR STOMACH, FLATU-NAME ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Filter Land K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

CONSTIPATIONIS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION.
K. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to
this trouble or money retunded. Free Samples, K. S., & C. CO., Ltd., New Glassow



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1904.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon on Monday, 23rd inst., for supplies of butcher's meat, excamery butter, flour, and meat, potatees, cordwood, etc., for the following institutions during the year 1994, vis. lewing institutions during the year 1994, VIZ:
At the Asylums for the Ineane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton Mimico, Brockville. Cobourg and Orillia; the Central Privon and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformator y for Poys, Penetarguisheau; the Reformator of Pear and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Exception—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Brockville, Lordon, Ringston, Hamilton and Brockville, Lordon, Toronto, Amarked cheque for five per cent. of the

tory, Toronto.

A marked che que for five per cent. of the cetimated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Henorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each benderer as a guarantee of his bona fides. Two sufficient sureries will be required for the durifillment of each contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, or should the tenderer fail to furnish such security, the amount of the deposit will be forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be

os forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Torvinc, or to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

cented.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it.

J. R. Stratton.

Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 9 1903.

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 Ablon Block, Richmond Street. T. J. O'Mears, Pres-ident; P. F. Boyle, Secretary.

VOLUME X

The Catholi LONDON, SATURDAY,

A SCIENTIFIC DE

So far as we can as decided increase he number of total ab the various reasons w for this we may ment becoming convinced liquor handicars ther ment of human acti the brain and plays health. We have be and more, by tempera saloon keeper and labored, and not w persuade the public injuries wrought by in the imaginations dubbed fanatics ; bu of science have to pictures were facts. In 1896 the Be Medicine declared :

"In modern socie the most to be dread agents. It saps t social prosperity, t moral sense. The He beg dren and becomes t We doctors and re medical profession in private practic the asylums for the able victms of the we who are witness which affects the lies, cannot but p than for the purpo raising a barrier a This is the verd

cannot be accuse They speak with and knowledge on the vaporings of t the friends of the ceived of ignoran self-interest. AN IMPEDIME

by experience th

done by the tota employees must Young men thems more and more saloons means fai who has work to pair his powers rooms. Should l into believing t innocuous, and n bar to advancer later, find himse confronted day the victims of cannot see so pl by moderate dr chance a little us say men w grow sterile ju in the full tide

iveness. And, moreov see for himself those who achie from all that haust vitality tunity. Alert

A MENA growing sent We know all t in this matte not of itseif

it exists to-d well-being of Archbisho " It trades from intempe tion of the vi civilization.

It is the n liquour selli can turn h little or no is oftimes ha failed at eve rupt in ener room to pre who can and manner befi nothing sa aims at not business or and burde wonder is admit that

roll of men influence a petition fo

ance the t