CANADA

NAL CHARTER 1854

TERLY DIVIDEND

is hereby given that a

at the rate of Six Per Cent.

m upon the paid-up Capital this Bank has been declar.

three months ending the ebuary, 1909, and the same

ayable at its Head Office

ches on and after Monday,

lay of March next. The

books will be closed from

to the 28th of February,

JAMES MASON.

FICE 8 KING ST. WEST

CHMOND STREET

General Manager

order of the Board,

nto, Jan. 23, 1909

TORONTO

London

IES ALSO AT-

lderton,

Thorndale.

t Thomas,

s inclusive.

Kathleen Mavourneen. Kathleen Mayourneen! The song is ringing
As fresh and as clear as the trill of

the birds; In world-weary hearts it is bobbing and In pathos too sweet for the tenderest

Oh, have we forgotten the one who first breathed it?
Oh, have we forgotten his rapturous

Our meed to the master whose genius bequeathed it?
Oh, why art thou silent, thou voice of

voice is shaking; In sighs and in sobs moans the yearning refrain. The old vision dims, and the old heart is

breaking, hleen Mayourneen, inspire us Kathleen again!

-JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

THE WORLD OF SPIRITS.

for the benefit not only of the Catholics of the congregation but also of the people of various creeds, including Spiritualists who listened to him, terms which, he said, often meant principles, or foundations, of both thought and argument. He then came to the question: What was the knowledge of spirits, or, as he preferred to call them, angels, whether good or evil in the present

whether good or evil, in the present order? He refrained absolutely from

If the soul of man was an open book for angel or demon to read, he lost his dig-

earned of human physicians, the fallen

angel or devil knows that the man, ac-cording to the laws of nature in this

world, must die within a certain limited

time. Hence the evil spirit can fortell

the death of a human being, even though

the man may believe himself to be in perfect health at the time. Regarding the power of the fallen spirits this we

know mainly from God's revelation in the Bible. They have the power of

transporting material things, including

clasp His own Son in his embrace, and

place Him on the pinnacle of the Temple

n Jerusalem, and again transport Him

pel. Again, God permits the evil one to afflict mankind with temporal evils

such as entire loss of wealth and entire loss of health. This we know from the first and second chapters of the Book of

permits devils to interfere in the present

isible order of this world we know from

That God in His infinite wisdom

podies in their transit. Hence in their natural order alone and with God's per-

mission, the evil angels can fashion par-

ticles of matter of greater or less density into any fashion they please; and, if

human beings, from one

WANTED AT ONCE on se ary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and reguaranteed Royal Purple Stock and ecifics. No experience necessary; your work for you. £52 a week and Position permanent. Write (INS MANFG CO., London, Ontarie

> CANDLES All sizes and styles MISSION SUPPLIES ALTAR PLATE BOOKS, ORDO Etc.

LANDY

416 Queen St. west TORONTO, Oat.

Rearing Beautiful Illustrations -JUST READY-26th Year

FOR 1909

ning Frontispiece in Colors and fusion of other Illustrations PRICE 25 CENTS

by Mail. Per dozen \$2.00 nd interesting Articles of the Best Astronomical Calculations—Cal-f Feasts and Fasts—A Household ure-Reading for the Family.

ONTENTS OF THE 1909 ISSUE. My of Catholic Progress. By the Tide Came in. By MARIO

Words of Wisdom.
Philip Sheridan, Civil War in Monasteries. By

the Yars. By Anna T. SABLIL mance of An Indian Maiden ter Lily. By JEROME HARTE. Three

st. By Grace Keon.

le Mistake. By Magdalen Rock.

lotable Events of the Year 1901 Catholic Record

LONDON, CANADA

ANDLES E WILL & BAUMER

-KIND-All Qualities

All Sizes All Shapes The BEST on the MARKET

Brands-Stearine,

Argand and Star Beewax Standard Altar L'Autel & Purissima

SEND FOR PRICE LIST THE

THOLIC RECORD NDON - CANADA

B. A., Branch No. 4, London the and and 4th Thursday of every month o'clock, at their hall, in Albion Block, Rich-eet. Thomas F. Gould, President; James UGALL, Secretary.

human face, for the very good reason that he exerted all his strength to damn that soul which animated that body, the face of which he remembered so well Evil spirits therefore with God's per mission can assume a bodily shape, more or less dense in an almost incredible brevity of time. The same is true of God's holy angels in heaven. When He sends them to this earth as his mes-sengers to carry out His will, they could not possibly be visible to man't bodily vision in their purely spiritual nature and being. Hence they assume bodies of earthly material. Not that the bodies which they assume are related to them in the same manner as man's body is related to his soul. The bodies which Kathleen Mavourneen! Thy lover still lingers:
The long night is waning, the stars pale and few;
Thy sad serenader, with tremulous fingers, ers, with this tears as the lily linger to the same are, so to sav, merely machines, of which they pull the strings and hold the governance. The angels who appeared to Abraham, to Lot, to St. John, and to many more, are evidences, of what he said. He said, in concerns, which there are the lily linger that the same are, so to sav, merely machines, of which they pull the strings and hold the governance. The angels who appeared to Abraham, to Lot, to St. John, and to many more, are evidences, of what he said. He said, in concerns the same are, so to sav, merely machines, of which they pull the strings and hold the governance. The angels who appeared to Abraham, to Lot, to Is bowed with his tears as the lily with dew;
The old harp-strings quaver, the old affairs of this world without God's special permission, or command. The angels in heaven carry out God's holy will, and will not interfere except in His special command. The evil angels, demons, or devils, would gladly interfere if they could, but God in His goodness and mercy has restricted their power. It would be intrinsically repugnant to God's wise and just government of this world if He permitted the evil angels to exercise their angelic power amongst men, just as they pleased, and not as He pleased. Hence good Catholics need The Very Rev. Canon Lynch, contin-uing at St. Wilfrid's Hulme, Manchester, never fear the active external interferung at St. Whirld's name, Manchester, England, recently, in the presence of a large congregation, a course of sermons on the dangers of Spiritualism, explained for the benefit not only of the Catholics

them in any external manner. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ence of the devil in their daily life. The devil may tempt them to sin-God per-

mits that - but the devil cannot injure

REV. MORGAN M. SHEEDY, D. D., DIS-CUSSES THE QUESTION OF RIGHTS OF THE GENTLER SEX.

"The Catholic Church and the Woman "The Catholic Church and the Woman Suffrage Movemen'" was the subject discussed by Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy, D. D., in St. John's Church, Altoona, last Sunday evening. Ours is an era of change, said the preacher. There has been no greater change than the present altered position of woman. We have adjusting many of our traditional order? He refrained absolutely from speaking just then of the knowledge of the souls or spirits of human beings who died. Regarding the knowledge of angels there was a limit. They could not know the thoughts or ideas of a human being, unless they were expressed externally. God alone knows the secret thoughts of man. Neither angel nor devil knows them. That is in accordance with the dignity of a rational being accountable to God alone for his action. If the soul of man was an open book for sent attered position of woman. We are readjusting many of our traditional ideas on the status of woman. Under modern conditions—conditions which have not halted, but are still going forward—a new solution for many old problems is demanded. We have with us the eternal problem of woman. The inthe eternal problem of woman. The inherited idea that woman was emphatinity as a rational being. Again, God alone knows in what he must express as "the free contingent future." Each cally a being to be taken care of, one not to be trusted, but hedged in by de-fined safeguards and social regulations, alone knows in what he must express as "the free contingent future." Each word is highly technical. He said "free" meaning thereby the free will of man, because human beings, endowed with reason, possessed free will. They could embrace good or evil just as their will selected. The word "contingent" is giving place to a new idea or estimate of woman. That new idea is that she is a being fully capable of taking care of herself, able to defend herself and to share in carrying the burdens hitherto selected. The word "contingent" meant the results following from the ex-

exclusively reserved for men.

READJUSTMENT WITHOUT SACRIFICE. eroise of that free will of man. The word "future" of course required no explanation. The Canon, continuing, said he wished to confine his words to the knowledge of demons. After their READJUSTMENT WITHOUT SACRIFICE.
The problem as it presents itself from
the Catholic standpoint is this: Can
this readjustment of woman's status be
made without any sacrifice of those
gracious qualities of mind and heart
which form the charm, the refining inthe moral elevation of woman. fall from sanctifying grace they still re-tained their natural power as angels or spirits. Their knowledge far trans-cends the knowledge of man. In a mor-tal disease, which may baffle the most learned of human physicians, the fallen fluence, the moral elevation of woman-

kind? From the beginning the Catholic Church has given us the true ideal of womanhood. When Christianity appeared it found woman practically a slave or the sport of men's pleasures. Under the protection of the Church, with the gradual abolition of slavery, took place the elevation of woman and her redemption from polygamy. Leeky, the historian, points out that "no idea the historian, points out that "no idea has exercised a more salutary influence than the Catholic Church's conception of the Virgin and the veneration paid to her." For the first time woman was raised to her rightful position and the in an inconceivably brief period of time. There was the ever-memorable fact when God permitted the foul one to raised to ner rightful position and the sanctity of weakness was recognized. "No longer," he writes, "the slave, the toy of man, no longer associated only with the ideas of degradation and with the ideas of degradation and sensuality, woman rose in the person of the Virgin Mother into a new sphere and became the object of a reverential homage of which antiquity had no conin the same manner to the summit of a lofty mountain. All this we know from the fourth chapter of St. Matthew's gosception.

CHURCH BRINGS FREEDOM. To the Church, then, woman owes her present position of freedom. But the world of to-day is progressive in its ideas, and woman demands her fullest liberty. She is demanding equal rights with man. Hence we have all over the world at the present time a movement on the past of woman for political visible order of this world we know from the Book of Deuteronomy, Chap. xiii. where God permits false prophets to opophets to perform signs and wonders. These were not miracles. That he would explain later. Again, Our Lord's own words recorded in the twenty fourth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, are, that false prophets shall show great signs and wonders insomuch that if it were possible they would decaive even the very elect. Just as the Holiest of the Holiest, God's own Son was buffeted by the devil, so also was one of His elect Apostles. St. Paul tells us in his second letter to the Church at Corinth, in the twelfth chapter, that God permitted "a on the part of woman for political rights, including the right of suffrage. This agitation is most intense to-day in England. In the elections held last England. In the elections held last week in Italy there was for the first time a woman suffrage plank. Here in the United States there is a growing demand for woman suffrage. A bill for the reform of the electoral law passed the Swedish Diet on February 13 last. It provides for proportional representation in Parliament, and all persons over twenty-four years of age are sons over twenty-four years of age are entitled to vote without discrimination on account of sex. Women have now a complete suffrage in the three Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden twelfth chapter, that God permitted "a messenger of Satan to buffet" him. St. Paul was afflicted by bodily temptation, and Finland, as well as in the British colonies of Australia aud New Zealand, as our Lord was. Both were not spirit-ual, but bodily and external. Spirits or angels, whether good or evil, move, as he had said already, with an inconceivand the American States of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah. So you see the question has assumed a very able velocity from one place to another. They possess also the power of moving material particles of matter, or material

practical form indeed. ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH. What is the attitude of the Catholic What is the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the general movement for woman sufrage? Unlike the subject with which we were dealing last Sunday evening, the Catholic Church has so far said nothing definitely on the subject. It is an open question, and Catholics are free to take either side. It is noticeable, however, that the likeness of a human being who died recently or in the past. The devil still possesses his natural knowledge as a spirit, and he has never forgotten a

abroad or in America, are prominent among the leaders of the suffragist

The speaker, without intimating on which side he stood, set forth the arguwhich side he stood, see following the ments urged for and against woman suffrage. He cited high Church authorities, like Cardinal Gibbons, as opposed to woman suffrage. "The more woman invades the domain of man," said the Cardinal in a recent interview "the more will her social and moral status be lowered." Woman's sphere is held to be the home, and married women should find their work in caring for homes, husbands and children.

nomes, nusbands and children.

POLITICS WILL DEGRADE WOMAN.

Politics will degrade woman, and will not be purified by her taking an active part in them. The farther away a woman gets from the thought that she was made to be the mother and the helamate of man the farther away. the helpmate of man, the farther away she gets from her usefulness in life and from her power; for her power lies not in trying to compete with man, but in being his inspiration. The world's most cherished women were not the aggressive, but the most feminine women.

They were and still are a powerful in fluence behind strong, aggressive men. They exert their power through their gentleness and charm, love, modesty and affection—those sweet and gracious qualities which befit womanhood. To duatines with the for a family is woman's destiny. This is undoubtedly the traditional view, and is held very gener-

ally by Catholics.
On the other hand, there are among On the other hand, there are allowed beading churchmen very pronounced views in favor of woman suffrage. Father Sheedy cited the recent letter of Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Melbourne, Australia, where woman's right to vote is recognized. The charge that woman will suffer in her dignity by going to the polls is answered thus: going to the polls is answered thus "What does voting mean to a woman Does she sacrifice any dignity by going to the polls? These are natural quesions when we see so many Catholic women refusing to avail themselves of a rightful privilege that democracy has gained for her.

NO LONGER A MERE CHATTEL. "No longer a mere household chattel, she is recognized as man's fellow-worker and helpmate, and credited with public spirit and intelligence. As a mother she has a special interest in the legisla tion of her country, for upon it depends the welfare of her children. She knows what is good for them just as much as the father, and the unselfishness of maternity should make her interest even keener than that of man, who is naturally more self-absorbed.

Cardinal Moran has had observation of woman's suffrage in his country and speaks from knowledge. The strongest argument in favor of woman suffrage may be broadly stated thus: All the human inhabitants of any one country should have equal rights and liberties should have equal rights and floerdes before the law; women are human beings, therefore they should have votes as well as men. It matters not whether ten millions or only ten claim it; the right and liberty should exist, even if they do not use it. WOMEN ARE EDUCATORS.

What good reason is there, then, to deny this right? If women want the ballot, why should they not have it? Women, as a rule, are as intelligent, high-minded and as honorable as men. They are as much interested in good government. All great moral movements appeal to them more forcibly than to men. They own property; they are a large element in the industrial, are a large element in the industrial, commercial and professional life of the world. Ninety per cent. of our educators in parish and public schools are women. If, it was urged the other day in the debate on local option in our Legislature, women of this State had the ballot, would not the result be different? Is it not true that, women has ferent? Is it not true that woman has done more to uplift the race than all other agencies combined? Her other agencies compined? Her in-fluence has been felt in all charitable and philanthropic work: why should not the same influence for good be felt in her civic and political life? That woman possesses a finer mind in morals and ethics cannot be denied; that her ability to deal with matters of state and diplomacy is known from history. and diplomacy is known from history. It is urged, too, that woman, a large element in our industrial and commercial life, should have equal pay for equal work. That they do not receive at present.

INJUSTICE SHOULD BE REMOVED. This injustice would be removed had women the right to vote. Women teachers believe that they should reteachers believe that they should re-ceive the same salary as men teachers. Saleswomen do not receive the same salaries as postmen, though they stand as many hours every day. Their con-tention is that they should receive the same salary as the men who sell goods and who are sometimes paid three times as much.
In fine, it is claimed that woman suf-

frage would give us better government, purify our politics, aid in the better purify our politics, and in the better administration of justice, mitigate the condition of the poor, prevent the ex-ploitation of child labor and elevate the position of woman. If it should do these things, so sadly needed to be done, plainly it ought to have a trial.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

The Heart of a Friend.

Broken friendship, like china, may be repaired, but the break will always show.

And it is a bit of real truth and wisdom. And it is a bit of real truth and wisdom. Friendship is a precious thing—too precious a treasure to be carelessly broken or thrown away. The world handles the word "friend" lightly; its

WHY I AM A CATHOLIC.

In a recent discourse on this topic, In a recent discourse on this topic, which is always of particular interest, the lecturer, the Rev. M. A. Reilly, of the New York Apostolate prescinded enti-rely from the accident of birth, environment and education. He declared that a man's faith should stand the test of intellectual, historical and scientific investigation. A religion that can't bear the scrutiny of such academic inquiry can hardly make claim to a divine origin or be worthy of the respect, much less allegiance, of an educated man. In these days of culture and advancement every intelligent man should be able to give an account of the faith that is in why I am a Catholic?" an answer in-

tantly comes up from many standpoints.

I am a Catholic, he said, first, becaus the Catholic Church is the only one Church established by Jesus. He es-Church established by Jesus. He established a permanent, indestructible, authoritative organization, of which He is the guiding spirit "all days to the end of time," and against which "the gates of hell shall never prevail." He looked down the long vista of ages. He saw every error, sect, schism and per-secution. He beheld the decimation of His Church under the Roman emperors the tremendous cataclysms of heresies come out one by one from the ranks of His own church and bear off thou-sands of members together, the alleged dark night of the middle ages, the revolt of the sixteenth century that was to shake the entire Church to her founda-tions and wrest millions of souls through ountless generations from her bose He saw the ecclesiastics that would for-sake their flocks and disgrace their office, the Judases of history that would betray her, still He said, "Behold I am with you all days to the end of the world. The gates of hell shall never prevail against it." The true church of Jesus must therefore be some place in the world to-day. When I gaze upon the mass of non-Catholic Christian churches and I trace them one by one to their origin, I find for each a human foundation. I can trace them to a Luther or a Calvin or a Henry He saw the ecclesiastics that would forthem to a Luther or a Calvin or a Henry
VIII., a Knox, a Wesley, a Mrs. Eddy or
others of their kind, and waiving all
consideration of their personal character, ask myself, even though each of these

were a saint, by what right does any man make a Christian church and comand my allegiance to it? Then I turn to the history of Roman Catholicity and I find that every age of Christianity bears evidence of her dom-inant sway. Her bitterest enemies acknowledge her a prodigious world power to-day. It was in revolt of her authority that Protestantism was begotten in the sixteenth century. She shaped the civilization of the East and the West in the Middle Ages. She worshipped in the catacombs during the first three hundred years of Roman persecu-tion. She g'adly welcomed the letters of St. Paul addressed to her at Ephesus, Corinth, Galatia and Rome and the fire of her apostolic zeal and fervor had not her apostolic zeal and fervor had not ceased to glow down the centuries since that first PentecostSunday when theHoly Ghost descended upon her at Jerusalem when she was ruling in the persons of the Twelve and their first converts. Thus as she links the twentieth century of Catholic Christianity back to the first she traces her origin not to any first she traces her origin not to any human foundation, but through all age

up to Jesus Himself. My second reason for being a Catholic is because the Catholic Church best sat-isfies the intellectual, devotional and moral aspirations of man's religious soul.

Since the days of heresies and counsels when under the stress of opposition, denial and repudiation, the Church was facts, hitherto seemingly sacred and admitted, have in some instances been subdued and in others entirely repudiated. Under the searchlight of historical investigation so astounding have been the findings that in some instances it would seem that history will have to be rewritten. And so advanced in these has the onward march of science that it has seemingly revolutionized every depart-ment into which it has entered—anthroment into which it has entered pology, cosmology, psychology, paleon-tology — problems that deal with the world's creation,man's beginning, growth, physical and mental operations and developments. And in the light of these newfindings the religious beliefs and con newfindings the religious betters and con-victions of many have become unset-tled. And intellectual men and women whether of religious or agnostic mind, dazzled in a maze of academic error and inquiry, are confronted by problems in religious truths, whose intimate nature science seems to repudiate and whose apostolic foundation history seems not to verify, and they are clamoring in the halls of knowledge, at the gates of uni-

versities, nay under the pulpit itself for Non-Catholic Christianity seems balfied by the problems and either gives but meagre solution or rejects the doctrine entirely. Having officially rejected Church authority as a final court of appeal and having defied the individualism of a private judgment, it has robbed itself of a witness authoritative enough to vouch for them, and ministers of the gospel boast of their privilege to question these fundamental doctrines or ignore them entirely. Original sin is based upon a mythical story of the defection of a man and a woman who never lived, much less rebelled; immaculate conception and virgin, birth are considered amatural and therefore unscientific; immorality and hell fire are counted vague possibilities which solutions. Non-Catholic Christianity seems baf-

But when I bring my problems to the Catholic Church, the pillar and ground Catholic Church, the phila of truth, she gives me ready answer and vouches for each. She tells me that when the first couple rebelled they did so, not as individuals, but as concrete humanity opposing divinity, and hence all humanity was equally blighted. In all humanity was equally blighted. In the immaculate conception she tells me as God made the first woman pure and spotless, so He could make the second Eve her counterpart. And so with the other doctrines. After nineteen hun-dred years of untiring scrutiny, science has no argument against any of her doc-trines. The prerogative of infallibility, which alone can have secured primitive Christianity, as so surely established by Jesus, has protected all her pronouncements since the first gospel message which she incorporated into Scripture. Hence, when I behold the three bundred millions of Roman Catholics spread over the earth, in spite of their national prejudices, their political, commercial, industrial and educational differences,

held together in one common body, pro-fessing the same faith, partaking of the same sacraments, and worshipping with

same sacraments, and worshipping with the same official sacrifice, 1 can only,

humanly speaking, explain the prodig-ious miracle of it all by that final unerr-

neither nature nor science can indorse.

ing authority that has safeguarded the faith of Christiaus since the dawn of Christianity itself. Christianity itself.

Christ never intended His Church to be a mere school of philosophy; He made her a training school of morality. made her a training sensol of morality.

And if He emphasized doctrine, it was in order to teach that no healthy morality can be secured on a mere ethical culture, but only on a dogmatic basis. She must be able to cope with the moral failures of the hour, to uplift humanity and sequent its moral integrity through and secure its moral integrity through sacramental system. Divorce, race suicide and corruption in high places must find their antidote in her saving teachings. An honest study of the moral platform of Catholicity shows that she is well equipped to apply a propose. she is well equipped to apply a panacea to all evils. She never tolerated div-

orce. She stands in the world as the protector of woman, the guardian of the home and the defender of the child. She can point to a long line of saintly men and women from all walks of life, of every land and of every age, who have con-quered self and attained to highest ascetcism through the sacramental means and she can invite all her children to emulate and imitate these. Non-Cath-olic Christianity in its existence of over three hundred years has not produced a single saint. The iconoclastic spirit of the reformers destroyed the possibil ity of this when it threw out a sacra-mental system and a sacrificing priestmental system and a sacrincing priest-hood, leaving in their stead only two of the seven sacraments, and these only shadows of their former selves, and merely a married ministry.—The Tablet.

FUTILITY OF SEEKING SOULS AT LONG RANGE.

PROTESTANT ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE MEAGRE PERMANENT RESULTS OF SPECTACULAR REVIVALS.

All non-Catholic Boston has been tremendously stirred up within the past fortnight by the revival meetings under the personal direction of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman in Tremont Temple. He has had crowds, and he has had most of the newspapers back of him exploiting the crowds, but last Monday he felt what has been aptly described as "the futility of trying to win souls at long range." He feels that he accomplished more when he dropped the big audiences for such smaller ones as he could get into directer ouch with in the smaller compass of

Lorimer Hall. denial and repudiation, the Church was obliged to fulminate anathemas at those denying the revealed truth of Christ, was there ever a time when religion, and particularly dogmatic religion, was more attacked, discussed and analyzed? Under the searching scrutiny of a higher viltiging the facts of Seriotrope and the construction on which Catholics and such doctrine on which Catholics and such constructions. It is not our purpose to criticize any criticism, the facts of Scripture are being examined, even theories and alleged Protestants as Dr. Chapman can tertainly stand together. But we see that Dr. Chapman is blindly feeling forth for what the Catholic missionary insists on as a test of success—such direct work with souls as will lead to breaks with besetting sins, as drunkenness, which will straighten out possible disordered marriage relations, brings about restitution of stolen good name and money and in general to individual and money and in general to individual practical religion.

The Catholic missionary estimates his

work not on his big audiences, but on the number of confessions and Com-munions. He appeals to reason and not to feeling. Here is a curious vindi-cation lof his method, in a scientific analysis of the Protestant revival, by the Rev. M. M. J. Klein, in the Re-formed Church Review.

"The expectation of people is wrought up by weeks of elaborate preparation. The attention is fixed on some one subject, hymns that do not call forth any ject, hymns that do not call forth any thought are sung and resung, an appeal from a leader of undoubted magnetism follows, an appeal filled with vivid imagination and strong feeling, and the result is that the unstable aleanant is at agination and strong leeting, and the result is that the unstable element is at once in a state of mind favorable to suggestion. Then they are asked to do the very last thing that emotionally inclined paragraph cought to do

every revival. There is much so-called conversion which is really a hypnotic process that never touches ethical or piritual life at all." Mr. Klein uses still stronger langu-

who are converted and reconverted at

age, which, under all the circumstances, it would be unkind of us to quote. But he is perfectly right and in the true Catholic spirit in insisting that with a matter so intensely practical and personal as religion there should be no described as a compared to the property of the proper pendence on unrestrained emotion and dramatic convulsion. The sincerity of a man's conversion to God should be tested by his open fidelity to his duties to God in public worship his duties to man by reparation, forgiveness and all other forms of charity and honesty. It is true that no man of really fine feeling—or, let us add, of real religious reverence—wants the most intimate and sacred thoughts of his heart dragged into the limelight in a public hall. And we should all remember St. Paul's word about "a reasonable service." Hysteria is not religion.—Republic, Boston

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will go to Rome in time to be present at the beatification of Joan of Arc in April.

The attendance at the "printers' Masses," celebrated in St. Aloysius' Church, Detroit, every Sanday morning at 4 o'clock, continues to grow larger each week. A choir composed of the printers furnishes the music, which is said to be of a high order.

said to be of a high order.

The death of the Very Rev. Canon M'Geeney, pastor of Crossmaglen, Ireland, removes one of the most prominent clergymen of the archdiocese of Armagh. He was ordained at Maynooth in 1871, and in 1887 was appointed to the important parish of Crossmaglen, a parish of large area and population with three churches and no less than twelve schools. The schools were his special care, and he aimed to prohis special care, and he aimed to pro-vide them with the best teachers pos-sible. He died at St. Vincent hospital, Dublin, and the remains were brought to Crossmaglen for burial.

George Thorndike Angell, "the friend of dumb animals" and the leader in the humane educational movement in the United States, is dead at Boston, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Angell was the president and one of the founders of the Massachussetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Angell, in 1866, after seeing two horses run to death in a race, became interested in humane work for dumb animals and established the publication of Our Dumb Animals. In one year he had printed more than 17,000,000 pages of literature.

St. Patrick's day was a legal holiday in Ireland by act of parliament, and Catholics and Protestants united in pay-Catholics and Protestants unted in paying tribute to the memory of St. Patrick. Heretofore the anniversary has been celebrated in the Catholic Churches alone, but now that the day has been recognized by law the Pro-testants of Ireland for the first time threw open their churches in honor of the patron saint of the Irish people. A unique feature in the churches were A unique feature in the churches were sermons in the native Irish language by both Catholic and Protestant pastors. For the first time no wine nor liquors of any kind were served. While the act of parliament does not require the closing of bars, the drinking houses will close of their own accord.

Brinkley, Arkansas, a town of 4,000 people, was destroyed by a tornado on Tuesday of last week. Thirty lives were lost. The despatch says: "The tornado shrieked above the city only a few minutes, but its work of destruction here referred to is that of St. John the Baptist, Rev. Father Frommen, pastor. Attached to it is St. John's parochial school, in charge of the White Benedictine Sisters. It had twenty-five pupils. God's special protection evidently extended over that church and school.

Mrs. T. P. O'Connor, wife of the Irish parliamentary leader, who arrived fr. m London this week on the steamer Min-netonka said that her visit here was in the hope of establishing a depot for the Irish Industries Society, an organiza-tion that has been in existence on the other side for some years. "The subother side for some years. "The subject is to secure work for Irish peasants," said Mrs. O'Connor. There are ants," said Mrs. O'Connor. There are many Irish industries which are of such value that they should be developed to a much greater extent that now prevails. There are thousands of peasants now in Ireland capable of doing beautiful work in lace making and allied industries, who lack employment because there are not proper facilities because there are not proper facilities for bringing their work before the world and distributing it."

Mary McCann, the girl who rescued nine children from the waters of East River, New York, on June 15, 1904, when the steamboat "General Slocum" was burned, with an appalling loss of life is to be presented with a gold model.

APRIL

linglish pr the day of until that terrupted surprise. self closed petitioned granted. his dying h

you, brave

Pouglas, t

name an hopes and him to the

A deep

for the le

atone for, alty of my

Baliol

said he,

in his las

the king, a kneeling

exertion,

houlders

on him

his arms

the injur

brought t

reign re apirit of His hand

crown of

of my re resign al pation of

been as

an angel

THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM WALLACE

BY MISS JANE PORTER. CHAPTER XXXV. CONTINUED.

"Lady," asked one of the lords, "if you thought so well of the queen and of this man, why did you not caution her against his smiles, and deem it necessary to persuade her not to see him agair?'
The countess replied, "Because I saw the minstrel was a gentleman. He possessed a noble figure and a handsome face, in spite of his Egyptian skin: like most young gentlemen, he might be con-scious of these advantages, and attrib-ute the artless approbation, the innocent smiles of my gracious queen, to a source more flattering to his vanity. I have known many lords, not far from your majesty, make similar mistakes on as little grounds; and therefore, to prevent such insolence, I desired his final dis-

Thank you, my dear Jane," replied the king; "you almost persuade me of Margaret's innocence," "Believe it, sirel" cried she; "whatever romantic thoughtlessness her youth and inexperience may have led her into, I pledge

"First, let us hear what the French "First, let us near what the French
weman has to say of the assignation,"
exclaimed Soulis: "question her, and
then her majesty may have full acquittel!" Again the brow of Edward was overcast; and he commanded the Baroness de Pointoise to be brought into the When she saw the king threatening countenance, she shrun with terror. Long hackneyed in secre gallantries, the same inward whisper queen was guilty, compelled her to be-lieve that she had been the confidant of an illicit passion; and therefore though she knew nothing really bad ber mistress, she stood with the air of a

"Repeat to me," demanded the king, "er answer it with your head, all that yen know of Queen Margaret's intimacy with the man who calls himself a min-At these words, the woman fell on her knees, and exclaimed, "Sire, I will reveal all, if your Majesty will grant me a pardon, for having too faithfully served my mistress!" "Speak! speak!" cried the king. "I swear to pardon you, even if you have joined in a conspiracy against my life; but speak the truth, and all the truth, that judgwithout mercy may fall on their

"Then I obey," answered the baroness
'The only time I have heard of or say this man, was when he was brought t play before my lady at the Bishop's ban-quet. I did not much observe him, being at the other end of the room, so I cannot say whether I might not have seen him in France; for many noble adored the Princess Margaret though she appeared to frown upon ther all. But I must confess, when I attende her majesty's disrobing after the feast she put to me so many questions ab the minstrel, that I began to think her admiration too great to have been awak admiration too great to have been awak ened by a mere song. And then she asked me if a king could have a nobles air than he had; she laughed and said whe would sand would send your majesty to school talked of his beautiful eyes; so blue, sh said, so tender, yet proud in their looks; and only a minstrel! 'De Pontoise, added she, 'can you explain that?' being well learned in the idle tales being well learned in the idle tales of our troubadours, answered, 'Perhaps he is some king in disguise, just come to look at your majesty's charms, and go away again!' She laughed, and said he must be one of Pharaoh's race, and that, had he not such white teeth, his comwould be intolerable. Being pleased to see her majesty in such spirits, and thinking no ill, I answered, I read once of a Spanish lover, who went to the court of Tunis to carry off the king's daughter, and he had so black a face that none suspected him to be other than the Moorish prince of Granon the sea, he fell overboard, and came up with the fairest face in the world, and acknowledged himself to be the Christian King of Castile!' The queen laughed, but, not answering me, went to bed. Next morning, when I entered her chamber, she told me that she had

Portugal, whom, unseen, she had refused

gave her a harp set with jewels. She

toise: you know me too proud to degrade

to tyranny. The Countess of Gloucester will not allow me to see the

him, that she would feign herself sick

and he should come and sing to her when she was alone, and that she was

sure he was too modest to presume on her condescension. I said something to discuade her, but she over-ruled me.

She gave me a letter to convey to him; which I did, by slipping it beneath the

ernaments of the handle of her lute,

which I sent for the minstrel to tune. It was to acquaint him with her inten-

King of England; and that he

tions, and, this night, he was to have visited her apartment."

It was immediately apprehended by the council, that this was the letter which Soulis found. "And is this all you know of the affair?" inquired Percy. "And enough, too!" cried Soulis, "to blast the most vaunted chastity in Christendom." "Take the woman hence," eried the king; "and never let me see her face more!" The baroness withdrew in terror, and Edward calling Sir Piers Gaveston, commanded him to place him-self at the head of a double guard, and bring the object of his introduction to meet the punishment due to his crime:
"For," cried the king, "be he prince or
peasant, I will see him hanged before
my eyes, and then return his wanton

paramour, branded with infamy, to her disgraced family !"

SCOTTISH CHIEFS; after," replied the king; "meanwhile look that I am obeyed."

The moment this order passed the king's lips, Gloucester, not doubting the king's "meanwhile look that I am obeyed."

queen's guilt, hastened to warn Bruce of what had passed, that he might separ-ate himself from the crime of the man he had protected; but finding that the ccused was Wallace, all other co ations were lost in the desire of delivering him from danger. He knew the means, and did not hesitate to employ

During the recitar of this narrative, Gloucester narrowly observed his auditor, and was fully convinced of his innocence, and easily comprehended that her sentiments of him had not gone arther than a childish admiration, very in a guileless creature

"See!" cried Wallace, "the power which lives with the describer of a The chaste mind of your countess sav othing in the conduct of the queen out thoughtless simplicity. The contaminted heart of the Baroness de Pontois and, judging of her mistress by hersel she has wrought this ruin. How does it pehove virtue to admit the virtuou only to her intimacy; associations with the vicious make her to be seen in their colours! Impress your king with this self-ev:dent conclusion; and, were it not for endangering the safety of Bruce, the hope of my country, I myself would return, and stake my life on proving the innocence of the Queen of England. But

if a letter, with my word of honour, could convince the king—"

"I accept the offer," interrupted Gloucester. "I am too warmly the friend of Bruce, too grateful to you, to betray either in danger, but from Sun-derland, whither I recommend you to go, and to embark for France, write the declaration you mention, and enclose it to me. I will contrive that the king shall have your letter, without suspecting by what channel; and then I trust all will

During this discourse, they passe through the vaulted passage, till arriving at a wooden crucifix Gloucester stopped—"I must not go further. Should I prolong my stay from the castle, during the search for you, suspicion may be awakened. You must now pro-ceed alone. Go straight forward, and, at the extremity of the vault you will find a flagstone, surmounted with the cross: raise it, and it will let you into the cemetery of the Abbey of Fincklay. One end of this burying-place is always open to the east. Thence you may emerge to the world; and may it, it future, poble Wallace! treat you ever ac cording to your unequalled merits Farewell!" Wallace bade him adieu with similar expressions of esteem, and pursued his way towards the Fincklay extremity of the vault.

CHAPTER XXXVI. GALLIC SEAS.

Wallace made direct to Sunderland vessel belonging to France was waiting the first favourable wind to sail for

the first favourable wind to sail for Dieppe. Wallace secured a passage in her, and, going on board, wrote his promised letter to Edward. It ran thus:

"This testimony, signed by my hand, is to assure Edward, King of England, upon the word of a knight, that Margaret Oueen of England is in every research. garet, Queen of England is in every re spect guiltless of the crimes alleged against her by the Lord Soulis, and sworn to by the Baroness de Pontoise. I came to the court of Durham on an errand connected with my country; and that I might be unknown, I assur disguise of a minstrel. By accident, encountered Sir Piers Gaveston : and he introduced me at the royal banque It was there I first saw her t was there I first saw her majesty; and never had that honour but three times. One I have named; the second was in your presence; and the third and last, in her apartments, to which yo withdraw. The Co ess of Gloncester was present the time: and to her highness I appeal. The queen saw in me only a minstrel : art alone as a musician was her favour bestowed, and, by expressing it with an ingenuous warmth, which none other than an innocent heart would have dared display, she has thus exposed herself to the animadversions of libertinism, and to the false representations of a terror-struck, because worthless friend. I have escaped the snare which her ene for the sake of truth and your own peace, King Edward, I declare, before the Searcher of all hearts, and before then went to your majesty, and I saw no more of her, till she sent for me, late in the evening. 'You are faithful,' said she to me, 'and you know me, De Ponthe to me, 'and you know me the world in whose esteem I hope to live and die, that your wife is innocent! And should I ever meet the man who after this declaration, dares to unite her name to mine in a tale of infamy, by the myself, and too high-minded to submit power of truth, I swear that I will make him write a recantation with his blood. Pure as virgin's chastity is, and shall minstrel any more.' She then declared ber determination that she would see ever be, the honour of

WILLIAM WALLACE This letter he enclosed in one to the Earl of Gloucester; and, having despatched his packet by a hired messenger to Durham, he gladly saw a brisk wind blow. The ship cut the waves swiftly towards the Norman shores, but, ere she reached them, the warlike star of Walace, which still prevailed, bore down upon his little barque the sails of the Red Reaver, a formidable pirate which then infested the Gallic seas. He at-tacked the French vessel, but Wallace and his destiny were there; and the enemy struck to the Scottish chief. The Red Reaver (so surnamed because of his red sails and sanguinary deeds) was killed in the action; but his young brother, Thomas de Longueville was found alive with the captive ship, and, to the astonishment of Wallace, accompanied by Prince Louis of France, whom the pirate had taken the day before on a

sailing party.

Adverse winds for some time pre Adverse winds for some time pre-vented Wallace from reaching port with his capture; but on the fourth day after bor of Havre. The indisposition of the prince from a wound he had received in his own conflict with the Reaver, made it necessary to apprize King Philip of the accident. In answer to Wallace's Soulis now suggested, that, as the delinquent was to be found with Bruce, despatches, the grateful monarch added most likely that nobleman was privy to to the proffers of friendship which had his designs. "We shall see to him herebeen the substance of his embassy to

Scotland, an invitation that the Scottish chief would accompany the prince to Parls, and there receive a mark of royal gratitude. Meanwhile, Philip sent him gratitude. Meanwhile, l'hilip sent him a suit of armour, with a request that he would wear it in remembrance of France and his own heroism. But nothing could tempt Wallace to turn aside from his duty. Impatient to pursue his journey towards the spot where he hoped to meet Bruce, he wrote a respectful excuse to the king; and arraying himself in the monarch's martia present (to convince him, by the evid ence of his son, that he had so far obeyed the royal wish,) he joined the prince to bid him farewell. Louis was accompanied by young De Longueville (whose pardon Wallace had obtained from the king, on account of the youth's abhorrence of the use which his brother had compelled him to make of his brave rm), and the two expressed the ir dis appointment when they found that their benefactor was going to leave them.
Wallace gave his highness a packet for the king, containing a statement of his vow to Lord Mar; and a promise that when he had fulfilled it, Philip should ee him at Paris. The royal cavalcad then separated from the deliverer of its prince; and Wallace mounting a richly barbed Arabian which had accompanied nis splendid armour, took the road to

Meanwhile events not less momentou took place at Durham. The instant Wallace had followed the Earl of Gloucester from the apartment, it was en-tered by Sir Piers Gaveston. He de-manded the minstrel. Bruce replied, he knew not where he was. Gaveston put the question a second time, in a tone which he meant should intimidate him re is the minstrel?" "I know not," replied Bruce. "And will you dare to tell me, earl," asked he, "that within this quarter of an hour he has not been in this tower; nay, in this very room? The guards in your ante-chamber have told me that he was; and can Lord Carrick stoop to utter falsehood to screen a wandering beggar?"

"You expect me to answer you," said the prince; "out of respect to myself I will, for such is the honour of Robert Bruce, that even the air shall not be tainted with slander against his truth, without being repurified by its confutation. Gaveston, you have known me five years: two of them we passed to gether in the jousts of Flanders; and yet you believe me capable of falsehood! Know that neither to save mean nor great would I deviate from the strict line of truth. The man you seek may have been in this tower, in this room, as you at present are; and as little am I bound to know where he now is as whither you go, when you relieve me from an inquisition which I hold myself accountable to no man to answer.
"Tis well," cried Gaveston; "and am to carry this haughty message to the

to carry this naughty message to the king?" "If you deliver it as a message," answered Bruce, "you will prove that they who are ready to suspect falsehood find its utterance easy. My reply is to you. When King Edward speaks to me, I shall find the answer that is due to into a private quarrel," cried Gaveston "will not succeed. I am not to be so foiled in my duty. I must seek the man throughout your apartments." "By throughout your apartments." "By whose authority?" demanded Bruce. By my own, as the loyal subject of my throughout outraged monarch. He bade me bring the traitor before him, and thus I obey."
As Gaveston spoke, he beckoned to his men to follow him to the door whence Wallace had disappeared. Bruce threw

himself before it. "I must forget the duty I owe to myself, before I allow you or any other man to invade my privacy.

I have already given the answer that becomes Robert Bruce; and, in respec to your knighthood, instead of coning, I request you to withdraw." eston hesitated; but he knew the char acter of his opponent, and, muttering that he should hear of it from a more powerful quarter, he left the room. In a few minutes a marshal and his officers appeared to force Bruce before the king. "Robert Bruce, Earl of Cleveland, Carrick, and Annandale, I come to summor you into the presence of your liege lord, Edward of England."

he; and with a fearless step he walked out before the marshal. When he en-tered the presence-chamber, Sir Piers Gaveston stood before the royal couch. The king sat supported by pillows Robert Bruce!" cried he, "are you not afraid, presumptuous young man, thus to provoke your sovereign? Are you not afraid that I shall make that audaci ous head answer for the man whom yo thus dare to screen from my just re-venge?" Bruce answered—"The judgment of a just king I cannot fear; the sentence of an unjust one I despise."

"This to his majesty's face!" exclaim ed Soulis. "Insolence, rebellion, chas tisement death!" were murmured round sense to echo any one of them; but, turning to Bruce, he said, that in considera tion of his youth, he would pardon hi what had passed, and reinstate him in all the Earl of Carrick's honours, if he would immediately declare where he had hidden the minstrel. "I have not hidden him," cried Bruce, "nor do I know where he is; but, had that been confided to me, as I know him to be an innocent man, no power on earth should have wrenched him from me!

"Robert Bruce!" cried the king, "be fore I came this northern journey, I ever found you one of the most devoted of my servants, the most gentle youth in my court; and how do I see you at this moment? Braving my nobles be-fore my face. How is it that, until now. this spirit never broke forth?" cause," answered the prince, "until now, I have never seen the virtucause. ous friend whom you now call upon me to betray." "Then you confess," cried to betray." "Then you confess," cried the king, "that he was an instigator to rebellion?" "I avow," answered Bruce, "that I never knew what true loyalty was till he taught it me. I never knew the nature of real chastity, till he explained it to me, and allowed me to see, in himself, incorruptible fidelity, bravery undaunted, and a purity of heart not to be contaminated! And this is the man on whom these lords would fasten a charge of treason and adultery! But out of the filthy

depths of their own breasts arise the streams with which they would blacken his fairness."
"Your vindication," cried the king.

confirms his guilt. You admit that he was not a minstrel in reality. Wherefore, then, did he steal in ambuscade innore, then, did he steal in ambuscade into my palace, but to betray either my honour or my life, perhaps both?" "His errand here was to see me." Soulis now whispered in the king's ear. "Penetrate farther, my liege, this may be only a false confession to shield the queen's character. She who has come between the content of the steady of haracter. She who has once betrayed them," returned Edward, "and surprise them into betraying each other

By his orders the queen was brought in, supported by the Countess of Glou-cester. "Jane, cried the king, "leave that woman: let her impudence sustain her." "Rather her innocence, my lord,' said the countess. "Leave her to that,' returned the incensed husband, "and she would grovel on the earth like her own base passions; but stand before m she shall, and without other support than the devils within her.' pity!" cried the queen, bursting into tears, "have mercy on me, for I am inno-cent!" "Prove it then," cried the king, by agreeing with this confidant of your minstrel; and at once tell me by what name you addressed him when you al-lured him to my court? Is he French, Spanish, or English?" "By the virgin's opanish, or English?" "By the virgin's holy purity I swear," cried the queen, "that I never allured him to this court; I never beheld him till I saw him at th Bishop's banquet: and for his name, I know it not." "O vilest of the vile!" ried the king; "and didst thou be a wanton at a glance? From my sight this moment, or I shall blast thee!"

The queen dropped senseless into the arms of the Earl of Gloucester, who at arms of the Earl of Goucester, who at that moment entered from seeing Wall-ace through the cavern. At the sight of him, Bruce knew that his friend was safe; and, fearless for himself, when the cause of outraged innocence was at stake, he exclaimed, "By one word, King Edward, I will confirm the blame lessness of this injured queen. Listen to me, not as a monarch and an enemy, out with the unbiassed judgment of man with man, and then ask your own brave neart if it would be possible for Sir William Wallace to be a seducer?"

Every mouth was dumb at the enun ciation of that name; and the king thunder-struck, alike with the boldness of his conqueror venturing within the grasp of his revenge, and at the daring-ness of Bruce in thus declaring his connection with him, for a few minute knew not what to answer; only, he had received conviction of his wife's inno ence! He was too well acquainted wit the history and uniform conduct of Wallace to doubt his honour in this transaction, and though a transient fancy of the queen's might have had existence, yet he had no suspicion of her actions. "Bruce," said he, "your honesty has saved the Queen of Eng-land. Though Wallace is my enemy, I neither man nor woman can shake; and therefore I declare, before all who have heard me arraign my injured wife, that I believe her innocent of every offence against me. And whoever after this mentions one word of what has passed in these investigations, or even whispers that they have been held, shall be punished as guilty of high treason." Bruce d to be reconducted to the tower: and the rest of the withdrawing, the king was left with Gloucester, his daughter Jane, and the queen, to make his peace with her even

Bruce was more closely immured than ever. Not even his senachie was al-lowed to approach him; and double guards were kept around his prison. guards were kept around his pris While invocations to the power which he confided, and resolutions re specting the consequences of his ho for liberty, by turns occupied his mind he heard the tread of a foot in the ad-joining passage. He listened breath ess: for no living creature, he thought could be in that part of the building he had suffered none to enter it since e had disappeared by that way He half rose from his couch as the door ter, with a lantern in his hand, stood before him. The earl put his finger to his lip, and taking Bruce by the hand, led him down into the vault

which leads to Fincklay Abbey.

When safe in that cloister, the earl replied to the gratitude of Bruce, by giving him an account of his motives for changing his first determination, and now giving him liberty. He had not visited Bruce since the escape of Wallace, that he might not excite any new suspicion in Edward; and the towe being fast locked at every usual avenue he had now entered it from the Finck lay side. He then proceeded to inform Bruce that, after his magnanimous for Bruce that, after his magnanimous for-getfulness of his own safety, to insure that of the queen, had produced a re-conciliation between her and her hus-band, Lords Buchan, Soulis, and Athol and one or two English lords, joined next day to persuade the king that Bruce's avowal respecting Wallace had been merely an invention of his own, to screen some baser friend and his royal screen some baser irrelat and mistress. They succeeded in reawakening doubts in Edward, who, sending for Gloucester, said to him, "Unless I could hear from Wallace's own lips, and in my case the thing is impossible, that he has been here, and that my wife is guiltless of this foul stain, I must ever remain in suspense. These base Scots, ever fertile in maddening suggestions, have made me even suspect that Bruce had other reasons for his apparently generous risk of himself that a love of iustice.'

justice."
While these ideas floated in the mind of Edward, Bruce was more closely immured; and Gloucester, having received the promised letter from Wallace, de-termined to lay it before the king. Accordingly one morning the earl stole unobserved into the presence-chamber, before Edward was brought in. He laid the letter under his majesty's cushion. As Gloucester expected, the moment the

smile, reaching the packet to Gloucester he commanded him to read aloud that silencer of all doubts respecting the honour of the queen. Gloucester obeyed, and the astonished nobles all assented and the astenished nobles in seasched to the credit that was to be given to Wallace's word. Thus then all appeared amicably settled; but the embers of discord still glowed. The three Scottish lords, afraid that Bruce would again be taken into favour, laboured to show that is friendship with Wallace pointed to his friendship with Wallace pointed to throw off the English yoke, and assume the Scottish crown. Edward required no arguments to convince him of the probability of this and he complied with Bishop Beek's request, to allow him to hold the royal youth his prisoner. But hold the royal youth his prisoner. But while the Cummins won this victory over Bruce, they gained nothing for themselves. During the King's inquiries respecting the manner in which Wallace's letter had been conveyed to his apartment, they had ventured to the way to the themselves of Bruce having the throw out hints of Bruce having been that, however innocent the queen might be, he evinced, by such solicitude for her exculpation, a more than usual interest in her person. These innuendoes the king crushed in the first whisper. "I have done enough with Robert Bruce," said he; "he is condemned a shall never provoke me to give sentence for his death." Irritated with this reply the vindictive triumvirate turned from the king to his court, and, having failed in compassing the destruction of Bruce and his friend, they determined to make a wreck of their moral fame. The guilt of Wallace and the queen, and the participation of Bruce, were now whispered

through every circle. One of his pages at last brought to the ears of the king the stories which these lords circulated; and he gave them so severe a reprimand, that, retiring from his presence in stifled wrath, they determined to accept the invitation of young Lord Badenoch, return to their determin ountry, and support him in the regency. Next morning, Edward was informed they had secretly left Durham; and, fearing that Bruce might also escape, a consultation was held between the king and Beck of so threatening a complexion that Gloucester no longer hesitated to run all risks, and immediately give the Scottish prince his liberty.

Having led him in safety through the vaulted passage, they parted in the cemetery of Fincklay; Gloucester to walk back to Durham by the banks of the Wear and Bruce to mount the horse the good earl had left tied to a tree, to convey him to Hartlepool. There he embarked for Normandy. When he arrived at Caen, he did not delay, but oursuing his way towards Rouen, or pursued his route hitherto without sleep, he felt himself so overcome by fatigue in the midst of a vast plain, that he determined to stop for rest at the first habitation he should find. It happened to be the abode of one of those poor but pious matrons who, at-taching themselves to some order of charity, live alone in desert places for the purpose of succoring distressed travellers. Here Bruce found the widow's cruse, and a pallet to repose his wearied limbs. Wallace having separated from the Prince Royal of France, pursued his way towards the capital of Normandy till night overtook him, on a barren moor,

when a terrific storm breaking in peals over his head, discharged such sheets fire, that the horse reared, and flashed the light of his rider's armour on the eyes of a troop of horsemen. One of them advanced and inquired the way to Rouen. Wallace replied that he was a stranger, and was also seeking that city. While he was speaking, the thunder came tremendous, and the lightning rolling along the ground, the horses of the troops became restive, and one of them threw its rider. Wallace rode towards the spot and asked the nearest bystander whether his friend was hurt The man returned an answer full of The man returned an answer full of alarm for the sufferer, and anxiety to obtain some place of shelter, for rain began to fall. The men gathered round their fallen companion, bewailing the prospect of his perishing under these inclemencies; but Wallace cheered them, by saying he would seek a shelter for their friend, and blow his bugle when he found one. After riding about when he found one. After riding about he saw a light, and then all was dark-ness; but he cried aloud, and a female voice answered, "I am a lone woman with already one poor traveller in my house; but, for the virgin's sake, I will open my door to you, whatever you may be." The woman re-lit her lamp, which the rain had extinguished, and unlatch ing her door, Wallace related what had happened, and entreated permission to bring the invalid to her cottage to bring the invalid to her cottage, She consented and giving him a lantern to guide his way, he blew his bugle; and by his assistance the bruised traveller was brought to 'the cottage. He seemed in great pain, but his kind conductor answered their hostess' inquiries respecting him, with a belief that no bones were broken. "But yet," cried she, "sad may be the effects of internal bruises on so emaciated a frame I will venture to disturb my other guest who sleeps in the loft, and bring down a decoction that I keep there. It is made from simple herbs, and I am sure will be The old woman, having showed to the

attendants where they might put the horses under a shed, ascended to the chamber above. Meanwhile the Scottish chief, assisted by one of the men, dis-engaged the sufferer from his wet garments, and covered him with the blankets. Recovered to recollection the stranger opened his eyes. He fixed them on Wallace then looked round, and turned to Wallace again. "Generous knight!" cried he, "I have nothing but thanks to offer for this kindness. You seem to be of the highest rank, and ye have succoured one whom all the world abjures." The knight returned a courteous answer; and the invalid "Can it be possible that a Prince of France has dared to act thus contrary

to his peers?'

an exclamation of surprise followed it in a voice that startled Wallace. He turned round, and a young man sprang into the apartment; joy danced in every feature, and the ejaculations, Wallace! Bruce! burst from the two friends, as they rushed into each other's arms. While the chiefs spoke in their native While the chiefs spoke in their matrice tongue before a people who could not be supposed to understand them, the aged weiterated his moans. Wallace telling Bruce the manner of his reneon-tre with the sick man, and his belief that he was disordered in his mind, drew towards the bed, and offered him some of the decoction which the brought. The invalid drank it, and looked earnestly first on Wallace then on Bruce. "Pieree, withdraw, cried he, to his attendant. The may obeyed. "Sit down by me, noble friends, said he, "and read a lesson, which I pray ye lay to your hearts!" Wallace drew a stool, while his friend seated himself on the bed. The old woman, perceiving something extraordinary in the countenance of the bruised stranger, though the was going to reveal some secret heavy on his mind, and also with " You think that my intellects are in-

jured," said he, turning to Wallace, because I addressed you as one of the house of Philip! Those jewelled illies round your helmet led me into the error. I never before saw them granted to other than a prince of the blood; but think not, brave man, I respect you less, since I have discovered that you are not of the race of Philip. Look at this emaciated form, and be hold the reverses of all earthly grand-eur! This palsied hand once held a sceptre; these hollow temples were once bound with a crown! He that used to be followed as the source of

honor, as the fountain of prosperity, with suppliants at his feet, and flatterers at his side, would now be left to solitude, were it not for these few faithful servants who, in spite of all changes, have preserved their alleg-iance to the end. Look on me, chiefs, and behold him who was the King of

At this declaration, both Wallace and Bruce, struck with surprise and compassion at meeting their ancient enemy reduced to such misery, with enemy reduced to such misery, with one impulse bowed their heads to him with an air of reverence. The action penetrated the heart of Baliol; for when, at the meeting and mutual exclamation of the two friends, he recoghe had defrauded the grandsire of Bruce of his crown, and when he looked on Wallace, who had preserved him from the effects of his accident, and brought him to a shelter from the terrors of the night, his conscience doubly smote him, for, from the hour of his elevation to that of his downfall, he had ever persecuted the family of Wal-lace, and had denied them the right of drawing their swords in defence of Scotland. He caught the hand of Bruce, who sat nearest to him, and, stretching out the other to Wallace, exclaimed, "I have not deserved this goodness from either of you. Perhaps you two are the only men now living whom I ever greatly injured; and you, excepting my four poor attendants, are perhaps the only men existing who would compassionate my misfortunes!

"These are lessons, king," returned Wallace, "to fit you for a better crown. And never, in my eyes, did the descendant of Alexander seem so worthy of his blood!" The grateful monarch pressed his hand. Bruce continued to gaze on him with a thousand awful thoughts. Baliol read in his countenance the reflections which chained his tongue. "Behold, how low is laid the proud rival of your grandfather!" ex-claimed he. "I compassed a throne I could not fill. I mistook the robes, the homage, for the kingly dignity. I bar-tered the liberties of my country for a crown I knew not how to wear; and claimed it, but repaid me with a prison. of all the Scottish lords that crowded Edward's court came to beguile a moment of sorrow from their captive monarch. Lonely I lived, for the tyrant even deprived me of the Lord Douglas; he whom attachment to

How is a Cold to be Cured

When it has reached the chest, is developing into bronchitis and threatens to become pneumonia.;

There's no time for delay or experi-menting—It's time to use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It seems too bad that there is not more

pain and suffering associated with a cold, for then there would be less tendency to neglect treatment. So gradually and stealthily does a cold pass from its simpler form of a cold in the head into inflammation of the bron-

chial tubes and then on to the lungs that many do not realize their condition until pneumonia is upon them.

Ordinarily, of course, the cold is thrown off, but with the system run down and weakened there is every reason to expect that a cold will end seri-

Why should not every cold be taken seriously and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lin-seed and Turpentine used before a severe

illness is upon you.

There are many reasons why you should use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linsced and Turpentine. It is more thorough and far-reaching in its effects on the system than any mere cough medicine can possibly be. It keeps the cough loose and open, it aids expectoration and allays the inflammation.

It does more than this. It cures the cold as well as the cough. It is direct,

cold as well as the cough. It is directly positive and almost specific in action.

Mrs. Geo. Good, Tichborne, Addington Co., Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for colds. It is the best and surest treatment for coughs and colds that we have ever been able

vistfully blessing thought not res look up

sonal : Whe his de

head b

at he had — his vi "N would knew I wait boy a ment. He "T t would finds all t produced would would be had be not b

roomis it that that that Tri wipe, had, whee being a string in a string in hand thee is, I wo age:

APRIL 3, 1900.

true interests had betrayed to an inglish prison. I never saw him after the day of his being put into the tower, antel that of his death." Wallace in-

corrupted him with an exclamation of surprise. "Yes," added Baliol, "I my-self closed his eyes. At that hour he

to conceal his death, and by making his

name an instrument to excite your

an enemy as vile as he was ambitious?"

Baliol rose in his bed. "Bruce,"

said he, "approach me near." He beyed. The feeble monarch turned to

my kingdom through its last druggles for liberty; put forth your

Bruce, who sank on his knees before him. "Whatever rights I had to the

the arms of Wallace. Bruce, rising, poured a little balsam into the king's

mouth and he revived. As Wallace laid him back on his pillow, he gazed wistfully at him and grasping his hand, said in a low voice, "How did I throw a blessing from me! But in those days

when I rejected your service at Dun-bar, I knew not the Almighty arm which brought the boy of Ellerslie to save his

country. I scorned the patriot flame that spoke your mission; and the mercy of heaven departed from me."

Memory was now busy with the thoughts of Bruce; and he retired to

shed, unobserved, the tears he could not restrain. Wallace sood after saw the eye of the exhausted king close in

his sleep; and, cautious of awakening him, he did not stir, but leaning against

the frame of the bed, was soon lost in as

TO BE CONTINUED.

ONE WAY TO SUCCESS.

The editor looked up. He didn't look up often. His work was of an en-grossing character and he was near

sighted. This combination kept his head bowed over his desk in a fashion

that was making him round-shouldered.

The editor didn't care about his per-sonal appearance. Otherwise the bend

a his tall figure might have worried

When he looked up he saw that his

aller was a girl, a girl of twenty, blue

eyed and nicely garbed.

"How do you do?" said the girl in

I am reasonably well," replied the

As she spoke she took the chair beside

oy at the door went away for a mo-

The boy at the door should be grate

The girl shook her pretty head.
"I have found what I wanted," she

said composedly.

The editor took off his glasses and wiped them. It was another habit he had, a habit that made itself noticeable

then he felt that his precious time was

"Perhaps you will state your business?" he mildly suggested, the droop coming back into his shoulders again.

"Of course," said the girl. She hesitated a moment. "It can't all be told

in a moment, you know. There is a-a story connected with it, and that takes

ment, and then I came in.' He nodded.

eing wasted.

demure way and in a pleasant

editor.
The girl came a little closer.

May I sit here ?

his desk.

deep a repose.

wn of Scotland, by the worthlessness

"You have supported what

of surprise followed it startled Wallace. He d a young man sprang nt; joy danced in every ejaculations, Wallace om the two friends, as o each other's arms. spoke in their native spoke in their nadive beople who could not be erstand them, the aged and his moans. Wallace ed his moans. Wallace manner of his reneon man, and his belief that red in his mind, drew , and offered him some n which the

first on Wallace "Pieree, withdraw," attendant. The man wn by me, noble friends, read a lesson, which I your hearts!" Wallace

le his friend seated him-The old woman, per-ng extraordinary in the the bruised stranger, going to reveal some his mind, and also with-

hat my intellects are in. e, turning to Wallace, ressed you as one of the ! Those jewelled lilles ! Those jewelled lilles elmet led me into the before saw then r before saw them her than a prince of the nk not, brave man, I resince I have discovered ot of the race of Philip, emaciated form, and be-ses of all earthly grand-sied hand once held a hollow temples fountain of prosperity, s side, would now be left ere it not for these few ats who, in spite of all preserved their alleg-nd. Look on me, chiefs,

im who was the King of

claration, both Wallace ruck with surprise and meeting their ancient d to such misery, with wed their heads to him f reverence. The action e heart of Baliol; for meeting and mutual ex-ne two friends, he recogpresence he lay, he re-t, by his base submissions udded the grandsire of rown, and when he looked who had preserved him e night, his conscience him, for, from the hour of to that of his downfall, he secuted the family of Walswords in defence of e caught the hand of sat nearest to him, and, t the other to Wallace. n either of you. Perhaps the only men now living greatly injured; and you, four poor attendants, are only men existing who ssionate my misfortunes! e lessons, king," returned fit you for a better crown. n my eyes, did the descen-cander seem so worthy of The grateful monarch hand. Bruce continued to a with a thousand awful aliol read in his counten-

ward's court came to be nent of sorrow from their earch. Lonely I lived, for even deprived me of the s; he whom attachment to is a Cold

lections which chained his ehold, how low is laid the

of your grandfather 1" ex-"I compassed a throne I

I mistook the robes, the the kingly dignity. I bar-berties of my country for new not how to wear; and

out repaid me with a prison. all the Scottish lords that

s trafficker not only

to be Cured

time for delay or experi-it's time to use Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine. no bad that there is not more

fering associated with a cold, re would be less tendency to tment. lly and stealthily does a cold

s simpler form of a cold in to inflammation of the bronand then on to the lung

and then on to the lungs on or realize their condition on a is upon them.

by, of course, the cold is but with the system rungs reakened there is every react that a cold will end seri-

ald not every cold be taken d Dr. Chase's Syrup of Lin-rpentine used before a severe

on you. re many reasons why you Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linsced ntine. It is more thorough the ching in its effects on the any mere cough medicine by be. It keeps the cough open, it aids expectoration the inflammation. He cough it is direct, as the cough. It is direct,

d almost specific in action.

o. Good, Tichborne, Addingth, writes: "It is with pleasecertify to the wonderful sucChase's Syrup of Linseed and
as a cure for colds. It is
discretify treatment for coughs
that we have ever been able

that we have ever been able 25cts. a bottle, at all dealers, on, Bates & Co., Toronto.

"Try and condense it," he said. His hand toyed nervously with the papers on

Yes, I will," she told him. "That

is, as far as possible. In the first place I will tell you why I am here."

"Kindly break it to me in as few words as possible," he cautioned her again

She drew a long breath. "I am here," she said with grave formality, "to appeal to your better nature."
"What's that?"

She did not heed him.

"I am sure there is a better side to your character," she went on. "They called you a mere machine. They said you had no imagination, no soul."

He dropped the papers and drew back.
"May I ask who told you this?"

self closed his eyes. At that hour he prestioned to see me, and the boon was granted. I went to him, and then, with his dying breath, he spoke truths to me which were indeed messengers from liver; they taught me what I was, and what I might be. He died. Haward was then in Flanders; and you, brave Wallace, being triumphant is Scotland, and laying such a stress in your negotiations for the return of Bouglas, the Southron cabinet agreed to conceal his death, and by making his "It seems to be a general impression," she replied. "They say you have a wonderful sense of proportion an incisive judgment, a remarkable eleverness in reading character, a mind that is fortified against all man ner of emergencies—but no romance, no

The editor drew back in his chair and stared at his caller.
"This is really interesting," he said.

"And it's the general impression, is

it?"
"Yes," she nodded. "But I didn't
Not for a name an instrument to exerce your hopes and fears, turn your anxiety for him to their own advantage."

A deep scarlet kindled over the face of Brace. "With what a race have I been so long connected!—what mean subterfuges. what dastardly conceits, believe what they said. Not for a moment.

"You are very kind," he said. He suddenly smiled. "Do you know," he added, "that I expected you would

subterfuges, what dastardly conceits, for the leaders of a great nation to adopt! O King!" exclaimed he, turning to Baliol, "if you have errors to atone for, what then must be the penalty of my sin, for holding so long with a community as the was ambitious?" offer yourself as an exception to the general impression."
"I have just credited you," said the

girl, "with eleverness in reading character. Now I'm going to appeal to the better nature I know you possess." He shrugged his shoulders.
"In my present occupation I have no use for any nature save the one I utilize

daily."
"This," she said, "should have

tendency to keep that other and finer nature fresh and unspotted." "Will you very kindly make your hand, and support its exiled sovereign in his last regal act." Wallace raised the king, so as to enable him to assume appeal and relieve any passing anxiety I may be supposed to feel?" he dea kneeling posture. Dizzy with the exertion, for a moment he rested on the manded.

She nodded and leaned a little forward. He noticed that her eyes were shoulders of the chief; and then looking up, he met the eye of Bruce gazing on him with compassionate interest. very blue.
"It concerns a story," she said.

He shook his head hastily. "We do not buy stories," he told

on him with compassionate interest. The unhappy monarch stretched out his arms to heaven; "May God pardon the injuries which my fatal ambition did you and yours; the miseries I brought upon my country; and let your reign redeem my errors! May the apirit of wisdom bless you, my son!" His hands were now laid on the head of the hea "Please wait," she said. "There i something aside from the mere fact that there is a story. It is an incidental that will lappeal to you more than the story itself." She hesitated. "I have a brother. He is an invalid. His—his months—perhaps his days— are numbered." Was it fancy or did of my reign they are forfeited; and I resign all unto you, even to the partici-pation of the mere title of king. It has the blue eyes fill with tears? pation of the mere title of king. It has been as the ghost of my former self— as an accusing spirit to me, but, I trust, an angel of light to you; it will con-duct your people into all happiness!" Exhausted by his feelings, he sank into

"Then it is your brother who wrote

the story?"
"Yes. It is his story. There is so little be can do, you know. He is getting more helpless every day. Yet he is always patient, always hopeful. And he loves to write. We have fixed up a little writing board across the front of his chair, and when he has his pape and his pencils he is quite contented. We wheel him to the big window in the dining room and there he sits in the sunshine—when the days are fine—close beside the window plants he loves and tends, and fashions the simple little stories that are at once his occupation and his delight.'

Her voice was low and full of tender-ness. Her blue eyes swam in a cloudy mist. The editor saw the sick boy at the window, his thin fingers busy, his pale face lighted by a hopeful smile.

The girl had paused in her narrative. She nodded at this reminder and re

She hodded at this reminder and resumed her story.

"My brother's stories are all imaginative," she said. "You see he has not been outside the house for five years.

And our life—there is just my mother and me and Jean—is quite too simple to offer him any material. So he sits there with his fancies and his dreams, and out fthem weaves his pretty stories. Some of them are too simple, no doubt, but there are too simple, no doubt, but there are a few that seem to us—to mother and to me—to be worthy of a greater audience. There is one in par-ticular, "The Fall of the Air Castle," ticular, "The Fall of the Air Castle," that we have persuaded Jean is worthy of publication. It required some argument to do this, for Jean has written, you see, only to please himself. Then I took the story and made a typewritten copy of it, and without saying anything further to Jean about it, sent it away." The editor, leaning back in his roomy

chair, nodded.

" And it came back ?" "It came back at once. It seemed to me that they took scarcely time the envelope—much less to read the story. It came back with no comment. The whole thing seemed almost brutal." She paused and drew her breath sharply. "To whom did you send the manu-

script ?"

" To the Hesperian.

his desk.

"You may," he told her. He looked at her quizzically. It was a habit he had—born, perhaps, of the brevity of his vision. "Have I your card."

"No," she answered. "My name would have meant nothing to you. I knew better than to send in my card. I waited outside in the hall until the her at the door wont away for a mo-"To the Hesperian."
"You did not aim high."
"I did't dare. It would be quite enough for Jean to see it in print — no matter where." She hesitated again.
"I have not told him of this disappointment. But pretty soon he will want to know. It will hurt him when I tell him how his dream child was scorned. If he brow, it I'm graid he would write no all the details connected with the production of the paper. He would have pointed out the way to the room occupied by the society editor—or is it the department of the household that you want to find?"

The girl shook her pretty be society with the department of the household that you want to find?"

The girl shook her pretty be society with the department of the household that you want to find?"

The girl shook her pretty be society with the department of the household that you want to find?"

The girl shook her pretty be society with the details connected with the knew it I'm afraid he would write no more. He is very sensitive—and very weak. If he lost his only interest in life his mind would quickly fall a prey to melancholy of the saddest type."

She paused again and the would write no more. He is very sensitive—and very weak. If he lost his only interest in life his mind would quickly fall a prey to melancholy of the saddest type."

She paused again and the world write no more. He is very sensitive—and very weak. If he lost his only interest in life his mind would quickly fall a prey to melancholy of the saddest type."

to melancholy of the saddest type."
She paused again and the editor nodded sympathetically.
"Poor boy," he slowly said.
"I have told Jean that it might be a month before we heard from the magazine people. Before that month is up something must be done." She looked at him with a new expression. "A daring idea came to me vesterday. I deing idea came to me yesterday. I determined to see you—to storm your sanctum—to tell you Jean's story — to ask

your help." His voice had an unaccustomed gentle-

ess when he spoke.

"In what way can I aid you?"

She clasped her hands.

"I want you to pass judgment on the story and then tell me where to send it. Think what this may mean to my poor

brother The editor looked at his watch.

"Have you the manuscript here?"
"Yes, yes."
"How long will it take?"

"Twenty minutes." She quickly drewthe typewritten copy

from her shopping bag.
"I am waiting."
She read the story very well. It evidently was familiar to her. At times she looked up from the copy and repeated a line or two with her eyes on the editor's face. The editor, sitting well

back in his chair with his fingers inter-laced across his breast, gave her close

When she finished he drew a quick breath and bent again over his desk. "You want me to suggest a magazine editor?" he said brusquely.

"Yes, yes, if you please."

He drew a sheet of paper forward and wrote rapidly. Presently he looked up and handed the girl what he had written. She read the letter aloud.

"Dear John: Here is a little space filler. It makes an unusual appeal to me because I have become interested in the author. Look it over yourself boy, and let me know what you think of it. I want a dispassionate opinion and the usual rates. I have just asked the author's representative to be here in ten days and receive your answer. goes the world with you? Regards to Mary and the girlie. Jim." She passed the sheet back to him.

"Thank you, thank you," she murnured.

He reached for the manuscript and "The author's name is Jean Crosby?"

He thrust the copy of the letter into a

He thrust the copy of the letter into a large envelope and wrote the address.

"Get it weighed in the office below and stamp it," he said.

"Come back in ten days. Good-bye."

"Thank you," she murmured again and turned to the door. "Good-bye."

His head was close to his papers. He

As she passed into the hall she glanced at the envelope. It bore the name of the editor of one of the most

famous magazines. The girl seemed to hesitate, her cheeks were flushed, the hand that held the en-

velope trembled. Then she shrugged her shoulders, a resolute look came into her face and she went down stairs with a Ten days later she was at the editor's

door at exactly the same hour. This time she did not attempt to dodge the

"I have an appointment," she told

"Name, please?" "Miss Crosby."

He opened the door and she passed

The editor was alone and bending

ver his desk in the same fashion, quite as if he had not changed his position since she saw him last.
"Good morning," he said. "Sit

She took the chair beside the desk

"How is the boy ?"

She started at the question. "No worse."
"Good. I have heard from my friend.

Read that." He thrust a letter into her hands and turned back to his work.

As she unfolded the sheet a tinted

slip of paper fell to the floor. She let it lie there until she finished the letter. "Dear old Jim: So glad to hear from you occasionally—even if it's only a sordid proposition that draws you out. I've read Jean Crosby's story. First I read it to myself. Then I took it home and read it to Mary. And it made Mary cry. Queer old humanity, isn't it. Here is a jumble of familiar words, fashoned into familiar sentences away off this. there in your Western town by a stranger's hand and brain, and when a hardened "T old magazine editor reads it aloud his wife cries. Of course I'll admit that I'm an impressive reader, Jim, and willing to enter the list at any time against Silas Wegg or any other master of the art, but that doesn't fully explain why I art, but that doesn't fully explain why I sniveled a snivel or two myself. Scriously, Jim, 'The Fall of an Air Castle' is a delightfully human little story, and I thank you for letting me have it. In "Go on."

"Go on."

"There is no sick boy. I—I invented house and was ushered in by the colored man, who, in all the pomposity that one of those colored butlers alone can show, threw the large party into convulsions



Light Without Any Shadow. and extinguish like gas, you can nt extinguishing. The only lamp d—the light for country homes, he best light of the city man at a of the cost. You can't know all

Sold On 30 Days Trial.

addition, I enclose our usual rates. And, Jim, den't lose sight of this Jean Crosby. I want to see something more from the same pen. Accept Mary's re-gards. Your old friend John. P. S.—I am going to crowd the story into our next month's issue."

The girl stared at the letter for a ment. Then she stooped and picked up the tinted slip of paper. It was a

heck for \$60. Her face was pale and her blue eyes were wet when she looked up. The editor regarded her with a faint smile.

"Quite satisfactory?" he asked. She put the letter back on his desk. He saw that her hand trembled. "Yes, yes," she murmured, and her eyes suddenly drooped.

The boy should be pleased."

"Good-bye," he called to her.
She paused at the door with her hand

on the knob. Then she came back swiftly and stood by his desk.

"Sir," she said, "I—I can't go like

He looked up. Why, what is wrong? She caught her breath.

"I—I have deceived you, sir!"
"Sit down," he quietly said. "Calm ourself and then tell me about it. Don't hurry."
She looked at him appealingly.
"I am ashamed," she said, "ashamed

and humbled." "That requires explaining," he said. Go on.

"In the first place I—I can't take is." And she laid the check on his "That seems a pity," he said. "Tell

me why you can't take it."

"Because I—I deceived you. Because I played upon your feelings. Because I gained your sympathy by a cruel un-



Phooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than te take the remedy into the stomach? It cures because the air rendered strongly anti-septic is carried over the diseased surface with



'Well," said the editor, "what else "I was so anxious to succeed," said the girl. "I had tried and failed. I was discouraged. Then I thought of you and your influence. I knew there was no chance of interesting you in the ordinary way. So I invented that shameful appeal. I took the boy out of a story I had thought of writing. To me it seemed almost real. I have loved him and cried over him so often. I—basely used him to gain your help. It was shameful!"

She looked away and brushed the tears from her cheeks. The editor wrinkled his broad fore-

head.
"So there is no hopeless boy at the

window in the sunshine?

"N—no, no."
The editor nodded. "I'm glad of that."

"I m grad of chast.
The girl suddenly arose.
"I must go," she said abruptly.
"Wait." He bent forward and put " Wait.' the check in her hand. "This is your check. Don't leave it here. It repre-"Yes."
If he writes anything else that is up to this standard bring it to me."
"Thank you," she said brokenly, and suddenly turned away.
He nodded sympathetically and bent over his work.

sents a legitimate transaction. John Sidman always gets value received for his magazine dollars. There is no moral question involved in that slip of paper. Take it away."
She drew back with the check crumpled in her hand. sents a legitimate transaction. John

pled in her hand.

"May I — may I hope," she stammered, "that you will forgive me?"

He did not heed the appeal.

"So the boy at the window was the child of your imagination, eh?" He looked at her thoughtfully. "See here Jean Crosby," he briskly added, " this ought to make a very readable story. Put it together just as it happened. Then bring it to me and I'll send it on to John Sidman. Good-bye.'

And he bent again over his paper W. H. Ross in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WIT AND HUMOR.

CARDINAL ENJOYS THE STORY. A little anecdote is told of the Cardinal. and which he enjoys very much, says The Catholic Columbian, is to the effect that a certain Washington law, bim a reception at which he was to meet that a certain Washington lady gave quite a distinguished company. The lady had instructed the colored butler that when the Cardinal arrived he should announce him as "His Eminence. In due time the Cardinal reached the house and was ushered in by the colored

Educational.

St. Jerome's College, BERLIN CAMADA

REV. A. L. ZINGER, C. R., President.

PETERBORO BUSINESS COLLEGE

of laughter by announcing in stenterian ones, " His Remnants."

LUCILE'S COMPLIMENT. Lucile, a carefully brought up little girl of five years, returned from her first

girl of five years, returned from her first party in great glee. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and talked nice all the time." "Did you remember to say something pleasant to Mrs. Town-send just before leaving?" the mother asked. "Oh, yes, I did," was the ea-thusiastic reply. "I smiled and said: "I enjoyed myself, Mrs. Townsend. I had a lot better dinner than I thought had a lot better dinner than I thought

THE DEPARTED. An Irishman went into the firm of Scrubbs, Vanderwonter & Carney and asked to see Mr. Scrubbs.

Mr. Scrubbs is dead," said the secretary. "Well, the Dutchman will do!" said

the Irishman.
"Why, Mr. Vanderwonter is also de-

ceased, said the secretary.
"Then Carney'll do!" said the Irish-" Mr. Carney died four years ago,

"Mr. Carney died four years ago, said the secretary.

"So they're all dead!" says Pat.

"Would yez be kind enough to tell me whether me brother Mike Casey is running the furnace of the establishment in this world or the nixt?"

He-Congress will never be composed of women.

She-Why do you think so? He—Can you imagine a house full of women with only one speaker?

MAKING A STAB AT IT.

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?

"Why—er—no, sir," replied the drug clerk; "but—we have a preparation of our own that's just as good." An Old Acquaintance.—"Officer," said the whimsical tourist to the big policeman who had saved him from

being run over by an automobile, "you remind me of a character in one of Kipling's stories. You've heard of Kipling?"
"Kip Ling?" said Officer Hooligan.
"Sure! He runs a Chinese laundry
"Sure! House from where I live." "Sure! He runs a Chinese laundry about four blocks from where I live."



EVERY member of the family will be interested in our New Spring Catalogue. It contains many illustrations of just what is needed at this time of the year. On page 27 the suit illustrated here is described as J-4200. Then turn page after page and note the accurate descriptions, the exact designs and the invitingly low prices. Do as your neighbor does: please yourself by supplying your wants from this catalogue.

WRITE FOR THIS CATALOGUE TO-DAY

*T. EATON COMITED CANADA

WRITE FOR OUR Wall Paper Catalogue

The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription-\$2.00 per annum. THOS. COFFEY, LL. D., Editor and Publisher.

Advertisement for teachers, situations wanted, etc. ed and recommended by the Archbishops of Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the of London. Hamilton, Peterborough, and ag, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the

pers changing residence will please give old new address.

s well as new address.

Obituary and marriage notices cannot be inserted except in the usual condensed form. Each insertion to certs.

When subscribers ask for their paper at the post office it would be well were they to tell the clerk to give them their CATHOLIC RECORD. We have information of carelessness in a few places on the part of selivery clerks who will sometimes look for letters only.

Messes, Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick, M. Messes, Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick, M. J. Hagarty and Miss Sara Hanley are! fully authorized to receive sortions and transact all obusiness for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for New foundand, Mr. James Power of St. John. Agent fo district of Nipissing Mrs. M. Reynolds, New Liskeard LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

Apostolic Delegation. Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.

Mr. Thomas Coffeying
My Dear Sir.—Since coming to Canada I have been reader of your paper. I have noted with satis faction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strong cathelic spirit. It strenuously defends Catholic ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strong Cathaic spirit. It strenuously defends Catholic principles and rights, and stands firmly by the teachings and authority of the Church, at the same time promoting the best interests of the country. Following these lines it has done a great dead of good for the welfare of religion and country, and it will do more and more, as its wholesome influence reaches more Catholic homes. I therefore, earnestly recommend it tol Catholic families. With my blessing on your work, and best wishes for its continued success, Yours very sincerely in Christ.

Donatus, Archibshop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delegate.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

Mr. Thomas Coffey
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your
estimable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its, manner and form are both good; and a truly
Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with
pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Blessing you and wishing you success, believe me to re-

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ. †D. Falconio, Arch. of Larissa, Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

AUTHORITY WANTED. Nothing could be clearer in the controversy amongst the Toronto Methodists than the need of real authority. To the sincere lover of the Bible modern criticism brings ruin and desolation. The critic tells him his Bible is in many of its turning points mythical, so that no matter what spiritual comfort the poor man takes out of it, no matter how its pages are illumined with religious sentiments it is valueless in the explanation of the origin of things and also those unfathomable relations between the Creator and His rational creature. On the other hand the victim clutches his sacred volume with closer grip. His fathers had taken it from its only lawfully appointed guardian. To it they pledged their erring faith. It was the full and only source of truth, the sole fountain of religion. Tradition was but a poisoned stream. In the God-written word alone could the message of salvation be found. Another treasure-trove -necessary result of rebellion from properly constituted power and the consequence of an open Bible-was private judgment. The innovators were not long before the evil of destructive criticism began. Luther described the epistle of St. James as one of straw. Passages here and there were claimed not to be authentic. The real evil, however, lay deeper in the minds of those who undertook to prove that the Bible was no more God's word than the " running brooks" or earth's geological volume. Placed in the hands of private judgment the Bible was soon taken from Modern criticism and science summoned it to trial. Its claims as a supernatural book they repudiated because they rejected the supernatural itself. Even the natural they limited to the narrow scope and the low horizon of the bodily senses. Add to this the dangerous tendency of that German criticism which originated with Kant and which found much more destructive force in the Idealism of Hegel. Nothing was spared. The most sacred truths were dealt with in the same doubting spirit as the most ordinary facts or the physical laws. Religious reverence in vain strove to protect the Bible. The door had been thrown wide open. The enemy had rushed in. No authority was there to stop the mob which in the name of learning had torn prophet and wonderworker from their niches and which now destroyed the temple of religion and wasted the treasures of revelation. A few ciy out against it. Their protest is vain. The present generation may not have gone to extremes. All that they have done is only the forerunner of what will be; for they have spent energy and learning in undermining the building. Another generation will start where they left off. Heedless of any other tradition than that of radical theories, unanswerable to any power save their own self-sufficiency, they will complete the task of ruin and desolation. There is the work of private judgment. Well meaning people may shout and complain and call bitter names. No doubt it is bitter and hard to be robbed of the richest spiritual inheritance the world possesses. Unless that treasure is in the hands of a strong imperishable guardian it must sooner or later be wasted by spendthrifts or de-

stroyed by relentless wolves in sheep's

the flock is to be protected and led to pasture. Nothing throughout this Methodist controversy is so evident as the want of authority. Nor can this latter be woven out of whole cloth. The exercise of assumed authority is not lasting nor does it command respect. Methodist ministers are not slow in publicly showing their contempt for the general superintendent's action toward Mr. Jackson. It is a question of party. They take sides, talk, finally show that private and judgment is their birthright and that the Bible belongs to each one to interpret as he wishes. Authority is therefore doubly necessary, in order that scholars may be controlled in their investigations and that order may be preserved. This authority is only to be found where it was duly established. Living teacher there must be if teaching is the divine command. A governing power there must be if the Church is not to be the city of confusion. If truth is to be saved perennially and error never to prevail there must be seated upon the throne of Christ's kingdom His undying vice-gerent whom the disciples are to hear and obey in the submission of thought and conduct. It is not what men say of the Christ and His Church that is important: but what Peter-enlightened with the fulness of truth and entrusted with the plenitude of power. Here is the authority. Here the centre of truth and unity. A few reflecting minds amongst our separated brethren will see the weakness of their position as well as the want of authority. Let them seek it where alone it can be found within the sacred walls of that temple whose high priest has ever saved the Bible from the polluting touch of error and the destructive hand of

criticism. ORANGE LODGE ON EDUCATION. The vigilant Orange eye is fixed upon educational matters with the usual squint of malice and bigotry. No such small matter as the higher criticism of the open Bible by Methodist ministers and a non-sectarian University occupies the attention of the irrepressibles. What care they for tattered Bible or atheistic culture so long as Romanism is kept down? They are after the Separate schools. Narrow their efficiency, handicap their power, ridicule them, load down their teachers with departmental regulations, drive their pupils out of work, close the doors of society against them-and all this in the name of liberty and loyalty. Let these schools be closed and if they cannot be closed let them be impoverished. Let their teachers be humiliated and their scholars be enslaved. This is the active policy of the Orange Lodge; and more or less the passive policy of too many of our own apathetic people. The Grand Lodge of Orangeism in session at St. Thomas on the 10th inst. passed a resolution investigating the educational conditions of the Province of Ontario. Bro. Essery-Grand Master and friend and admirer of the late Margaret L. Sheppard-considered that the time was at hand "when the right of public discussion should not be confined to the members of one particular Church-and it ought not to be considered a crime by the temple of religion and brought to the leaders of any political party for a British-Canadian freeman." That is exactly it. They talk glibly, trippingly on the tongue. Their action is the very reverse of their speech. The freedom they ask for themselves they refuse to others. Their tactics are much more serpentine than dovelike, their purpose more antagonizing than conciliatory, and their yearly meetings characterized by historical bigotry and boastful, bullying bally-rag. Fair play they do not wish to understand. Liberty on their lips is slavery to those who differ from them. Patriotism with them means an Orange arch, through which every one must pase, from the Sovereign away down to Emmanuel T. Essery. No question can, with them, be discussed upon its merits. Where Orange influence prevails political parties invariably make fish of one and flesh of another. A bully's threat is a worse terror to men eager for power than an unjust principle. Let us pass them by and take the proposed amendment, not that we wish to debate with this Grand Master Essery upon this or any other subject. We wish to simply state the case. If in a school section debentures have been issued all the property is liable proportionably for its share of these debentures. If, during the time that these debentures are maturing a piece of property changes hands so that whilst the former owner and seller was a supporter of the Public school the purchaser and new owner is a supporter of the Separate school nevertheless the latter is obliged to pay these debentures. This is a legal decision and is equitable enough, since the obligation began under the former owner and passes as a lien upon the

debentures are issued for Separate schools they will bear the same relation to the property of Separate school supporters and remain attached as a lien on that property with the same force as debentures for Public schools. more equitable demand could not be made-nor can reasonable objection be found to it. The one irreconcilable mistake which is made by the vigilant committee of our friends the enemy is that they are propping up the Public golden. school system by pulling down the Separate schools. Shout as they may and boast as they will, Public school education is not improving in Orange Ontario.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. In its issue of March 10th the Chris-

tian Guardian exemplifies practically

the adage that silence is golden

and speech is silver. With significant

tact it leaves unnoticed the Carman-

Jackson episode. Not a word or a

funeral note-no reference to the affair.

No criticism of the higer critic, no

support of the higher authority appears

in what is reasonably supposed to be the

official organ of the Methodist Church

In fact if all that was published in the

Globe had been instead conveyed to the

members of the Methodist body by the

Christian Guardian it would have served their different interests better. Perhaps the Christian Guardian, not having been used for this public act of fraternal correction, felt aggrieved. Was it ignored? Was it to be replaced by the Globe? It was silent-ominously silent. Which way its sympathies ran we must surmise from circumstances. No light is to be found in its uncommunicative taciturnity. Speech is silver. The Christian Guardian is bimetallic in its issue of the 10th. It keeps silence about Methodist affairs, but speaks about other matters which do not so directly concern it. The reference of the Christian Guardian is to the Racine amendment of the Separate School Act, by which if a Roman Catholic supporter sells his farm while the debentures of a Separate school of which he was a supporter are still unpaid, the Protestant purchaser will have to pay the debentures. This the Christian Guardian distorts into saying that the Protestant purchaser "is compelled to become Separate school supporter until the debentures are paid." This is wilfully misstated, a contemptible special plea. The Protestant has no tax to pay for the maintenance of the school or the salaries of the teachers. All that he has to do with the Separate school in question is to pay the share of the debentures charged up against the property he bought. Let us put the case the other way. Supposing a Protestant owner sold property to a Catholic who is a supporter of Separate schools, and supposing debentures for school purposes were still due upon the property: in that case the Catholic is obliged to assume the burthen of those debentures till maturity. How is that equitable if in the former case it is iniquity? As we mentioned in our last ssue, the only thought in the proposed legislation is not to make flesh of one and fish of another; but to have fairness on both sides. Debentures are clearly a lien on property. They are not per sonal obligations, at least primarily If an individual moves from the school Protestant to exercise the rights of a section he no more takes debentures with him than part of his field. So it i maintained. Judicial decision has it that if a Public school supporter has property upon which debentures are due the Separate school supporter who bough this property is obliged for the debentures in the same way as the former owner. Fair play demands that such contracts ought to work both ways. It is not a question of Separate schools or religious education. It is not a question of Catholic and Protestant. It is simply a question whether in one class of contracts debentures for school purposes shall not be, and in other cases they shall be a lien upon property. Some more of the Christian Guardian's remarks are not only beside the question. They are, under pretended shouting for non-sectarianism, an ill advised appeal to the gallery. It says: "The democratic spirit of this continent has but a tardy sympathy for Separate schools at best, and a law that would compel a Protestant to pay to a Roman Catholic school is hardly likely to appeal to even the most luke-warm Protestant. We think it but fair and wise that a man should be compelled to pay to public non-sec tarian schools, but that he should be compelled against his will to support those which are plainly and avowedly sectarian, seems little short of an outrage." That speech is not even silver. It is sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Where is the compulsion? No power forced the Protestant to buy. There is no fairness or wisdom in clap-trap Christianity. Nor is it quite so easy to legalize an outrage. Whatever outrage there may be we know in what office to seek it and in what legislative prejudice property to the second owner. It is a it has long ago sealed and delivered the

strange law which does not work both one-sided bargains connected with all clothing. Shepherd there must be if ways. All that is wanted is that if Separate school matters. The Chris-

tian Guardian is not ignorant of the man who crippled the Separate schools in their cradle and prevented by malicious unfairness and narrow folly their future growth and due administration. We propose to enter upon neither the history nor the principles of Separate school education. The Christia Guardian's stand on the propose amendment is worse than illogical. It is unfair and demagogic. Silence is

BROTHER ODO BALDWIN.

On Sunday, the 21st ult., death terminated the sufferings and closed the career of a man whose life was spent in the high calling of education. We refer to our dear friend, the Rev. Bro. Odo Baldwin, Director of the Christian Brothers of Toronto and Inspector of the Separate schools of the same city. Bro. Odo's health for several years had not been good. Continued application to religious life and the labor of teaching told seriously upon his nerves. For eight years he suffered from insomnia. An improvement took place which proved only temporary. Last January he was stricken with paralysis which proved to be the beginning of the end. By the death of Bro. Odo the Christian Brothers lose one of their most scholarly and distinguished members. A mathematician of a high order, cultured linguist, artistic musician, the deceased was one of those modest scholars whose talents are polished and whose accomplishments they themselves strive to conceal. He was a teacher by choice, a true disciple of Saint John de la Salle. Never so much at home as in the class room and in his own religious home Bro. Odo set an example which must be farther reaching than the instructions he gave to his boys. They that instruct others unto justice shall shine as stars in the firmament. So should it be with Bro. Odo. From 1866, when he began teaching in Montreal, until 1888, he was a zealous active teacher-member of a class whos labors are severe but whose efforts are ill appreciated. In good repute and otherwise men step to the desk every school day at the ringing of the bell. Whatever changes take place in the individual pupils can hardly concern the teacher. He is constant in his monotonous duties. Thus did Bro. Odo pass the greater part of his fifty-eight years. He was born at Quebec on July 11, 1851. Affable and courteous in his official capacity Bro. Odo won many friends whilst administering the Separate schools. His memory will long be in benediction. May his soul rest in peace!

THE REV. MR. KER UPON HIGHER CRITICISM. In a letter to the Star Journal, of St. Catharines, the Rev. Mr. Ker scores everely against Mr. Jackson, the pastor of the Sherbourne St. Methodist Church of Toronto. Taking it upon the ordinary ground of contract and equity Mr. Jackson did not keep his part. A candidate for the ministry in the Methodist Church declares "that he is persuaded of the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures, and with the help of God he promises 'that he will be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doccontrary to God's Word Furthermore, he promises reverence and obedience to the chief ministers placed over him. None of these things were difficult to understand or open to mental reservation. Whether Mr. Jackson, turning the early chapters of Genesis into myth, manifested faithful diligence in the guardianship against strange and erroneous doctrine, we have our doubts, just as we should not regard it as reverence to his general superintendent. Mr. Ker holds, as we hold, that Dr. Carman's stand was sound and "that he deserves the hearty approval of every honest man in the community." It may be, although we cannot gush over Dr. Carman. The difficulty we find is that whilst the Methodist body as a body gives to Mr. Jackson the right of private interpretation the moment he passes certain limits that body says to Mr. Jackson: "You are wrong; step down or back." Private judgment and well. Contrary views arise and there is no real power to judge between them Supposing Mr. Jackson were Chief Superintendent and Dr. Carman preached that the early chapters of Genesis were both historical and scientific, would Mr. Jackson condemn him or call him to time? If his view is right he certainly should. Logic and proper government are incompatible with private judgment. Union of membership, solidarity of belief and fellowship in the Holy Spirit are nominal rather than real. As Mr. Ker says in closing: "Upon the pulpits of the house where the fathers and the grandfathers of these people worshipped may be read the

ominous word 'Ichabod.' Mr. Ker might

with truth have gone back a few genera-

tions earlier than Methodism. He will

THE LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE. We have been asked for our thoughts upon the above-named association

Whether our correspondent wishes to.

flatter us by asking for our ideas or wishes to criticize the Alliance we know not. Our thoughts are not expensive or deep. They are as freely given as they are called for. We are in sympathy with the principle of the Lord's Day Alliance and with many of the demands they have set forth. A slight consideration will show the need of some strong organization not afraid to express its opinion or urge its views upon society. Servile work is forbidden upon Sundays. That is as seriously a portion of a Christian's obligation as it had been for the Jewish people be. fore. The new dispensation is not so hard as the old; for it admits rather readily works of necessity. Modern needs increased with the facility of travel and other social customs. The very demand for rest on the part of congested districts in cities threw upon other portions of the community the necessity of providing means of conveyance. Sunday cars are an example. We do not mention this case because we are opposed to them or be cause we should like to go back to the absolutely quiet Sunday. We hold to moderation in the matter, giving credit to this Alliance to keep things reasonable. Our working classes should be given as far as possible an opportunity to sanctify the Sunday both in freedom to attend Mass and to abstain from labor. Our gratitude is due to the Alliance for affording many of our people this free Sunday which otherwise they would not have had. Modern society is opening a side door. Sunday, which should be a day of special recollection and sanctification, is fast becoming a day of feasting and entertain ment. They may not go the length of balls and dances. They think they are quite mortified when they limit them selves to five o'clock teas and many coursed dinners. This is no sanctifica tion of Sunday nor is it just or generous to those in service. Masters and mistresses have a responsibility at this point, which they ignore, and the contempt of which renders domestic ervice unenviable and superinduces socialism. The Alliance cannot enter the home to investigate or condemn.

A FRIEND SENDS US a clipping from a ate issue of the Peterboro Review. We were amazed to see such matter copied into our respected contemporary. It is decidedly bad taste on its part to clip articles from a paper called the Sentinel, published in Toronto. This paper has a constituency of a kind, and supplies them with matter which bodes ill for the building up of a prosperous, united and happy country. The article deals with the present condition of things in Ireland. We read carefully the Irish papers from week to week and we have not been able to discover anything in their columns which would lead one to suppose that proceedings at public meetings in that country would demonstrate that the Irish people are unfit for selfgovernment. It is quite true that on occasion there is a marked difference of opinion on public questions, but is there a civilized country in the world of which the same cannot be said? There have been scenes of violence at public gatherings in Canadian cities and conduct of certain Canadians has oftentimes been such that severe criticism was justified. We had thought that the editor would not be so indiscreet as to mention the name of Mr. Wm. O'Brien. It is not many years since this gentleman visited Toronto and the constituency of the Sentinel turned out in thousands for the purpose of murdering him. It is of yearly occurrence that on the 12th of July these same Orangemen own Toronto, defy public opinion, defy the law and hold up traffic with their parade. But surely no one would because of such occurrences make the statement that Canadians are unfit for self-government When our contemporary refers to Irish papers it must be remembered that there are some in Belfast whose business it is to hold up the Irish people to opprobrium. This is their stock in trade. It is Idea Club." If the average male "Soul a matter of business. The present connecauthoritative interpretation do not pull tion between Ireland and the predominant partner gives them the loaves and fishes. In conclusion, we would give a word of friendly advice to the Review "Be more careful with your scissors." Selections from that apostle of turbulence in Toronto promote the reverse of

> IN THIS WEEK'S issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD we publish a speech of Mr. Augustine Birrell, M. P., Chief Secret ary for Ireland, which will be read with particular interest by the Irish people A peculiar feature confronts the authorities in the Emerald Isle. While there is much of what may be called lawless ness, there is less real crime in Ireland than in any other country in the world. Mr. Birrell puts this state of affairs, however, in other words. He says: "Ireland was admittedly a comparative ferred upon him.

good feeling in the community.

crimeless country, and the criminal classes, which were the despair of our own police, practically did not exist in Ireland." The landlord faction, who are largely in control of the English press, and notably the London Times, would have the outside world believe that the Irish are so given to criminality that it would be hazardous to put the management of the local affairs of the country in their keeping. Let us see what the great volume of so-called "crime" really is. Immense tracts of the most fertile land have been cleared of the tenantry, and the fattening of cattle for the English market substituted. The peasantry do not take kindly to this system, and many there are who blame them but lightly when they undertake to drive the cattle off the land. They quite naturally believe they have a prior right to the soil. This is the sum and substance of " crime in Ireland." We commend to our readers a careful perusal of Mr. Birrell's speech.

WITH EPISCOPAL SANCTION, the Knights of Columbus have formed Court in Toronto and His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop has appointed Rev. Dr. Kidd chaplain of Toronto council. We are delighted to be enabled to make this announcement. The provisions of the constitution of the order have been altered to conform to diocesan regulations. This evidence of a truly Catholic spirit is most commendable. So long as the members of the society remain in close touch with ecclesiastical authority, there will be assurance of prosperity and permanency. The Knights of Columbus may now be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and courts have been established in almost every centre of population on the continent. Within its ranks are to be found not only men who are most distinguished amongst the clergy, but laymen who have deservedly attained prominent positions in the professional, political and industrial life of the republic and the Dominion of Canada. We extend to the Knights of Columbus our congratulations on the happy outcome of the difference which existed in Toronto and we shall be pleased to hear of the establishment of new courts in many places in the province of Ontario

WE WERE TOLD last week, in a despatch from Ottawa, that Western Ontario is the most prolific source of immoral post-cards which the dead-letter office knows. This is all the more surprising when we call to mind that the people in this section of the country appear in press reports as being far in dvance of other places in contributions to foreign missions, and in drawing the attention of outsiders to the fact that a high moral standard is the order of the day. This may be the case to outward appearance, but cold statistics tell a different tale. It is claimed in the despatch referred to, and we believe the claim can easily be substantiated, that the American law officers are far more efficient in hunting down criminals who deal in immoral literature than the Canadian officials. There appears to be little or no initiative on the part of our criminal department. In most cases complaint has to be made, no attention being paid to the many "clues" furnished by small advertisements in the daily papers. It might be well, too, were certain of the called to task for inserting "ads" which bear all the ear-marks of fraudulent

"SOUL MATES" is a rew cult established in Auburndale, Mass. It is the latest vagary of which we have any record. The crop, however, is promising. and we may hear of something fresh in this line of business almost every day. The club is formed on the plan of having an equal number of men and women on the roll, and already, we are told, two hundred couples have, to use western language, "taken up homesteads." It seems to be a branch of the affinity fad. It would appear, indeed, by a careful study of the daily papers that the race of fools and knaves will likely be with us to the end. The official name for the 'Soul Mates" people is "The Good Matist" sees a young girl whose father is wealthy, and who has in her own right couple of hundred thousand dollars, it it may be taken for granted he will consider it a "Good Idea" to claim her as his "affinity."

NEWS HAS BEEN received from Rome that the Very Rev. Father McCann, V. G., archdiocese of Toronto, has been given the distinguished honor of Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope. This will be welcome intelligence not only to his brother priests of Toronto, but to those of the dominion. Father McCann, by his loveable disposition, his great prudence and rectitude of character, and by his strict attention to the duties of his sacred office, has endeared himself to the people of the archdiocese. May he live many years to enjoy the well deserved distinction con-

ALARMING INCREAS FRANC APPAILING RESULTS DRAWAL OF RELIGI

FROM THE SCHOOL WRITER TELLS OF he the fifth of a ser Alvan F. Sanborn on France after three ye of Church and State, Boston Traveller" a that journal, the auth

APRIL 3, 1909.

lowing remarkable sta "The American one of the largest p France told me the neighbors invariably they never answered name, and that they after nightfall exc that they were, in terror of being ass even murdered by t the gangs of thugs French cities are sul General live avenue of the city. old wake up son that beautiful prome state of siege. "The number of Paris is now esting

thugs terrorizes la

city and makes sev well-nigh uninhab nds of bandits because, in imitation the eighteenth cent victims) infest cer districts also. that all these law stantly growing in 'According to the Minister of Jus years preceding annual increase of rimes, which was by any correspondi on judiciary refor Deputies reported se of eighty p try. If the last considered, the c even more appa ws the eminent s ist, Dr. Gustave I in proportions tha fying; thirty per while the sum for doubled in five y almost passes bel an authority whos

A DREA " In this connec fact (which no of is to be noted. The average getting to be mates of the 'n the houses of cor under twenty nin of the bands of oys of from four their chiefs are "How does it

pecially on the p

easing at such

"It would not sign this abomin any one cause, the lack of relig public schools juvenile vagrar quate school ac passage of the great deal of often commits discouraged, often pushed in ships he eace bread. But wh crime, the cha deliberately ch false ideals, bec wrong standar inal of fifteen o not even so honestly. He work dishonor orld owes hi his business to or by crook. swindler, beca thing to be a be a cabinet m

> appears respe day morality analysis, reve authority. V God , everyw everything a yield to their parents-whi time in the mothers as God, they no mands of Je chools do no ations, and r China. Une most natura they should belong to re savages. "There a

WHEN YOUN

of vice, as t "That t not replace most arder stricter li poorer class of their re sorting to rituals in Church, v

the criminal espair of our d not exist in faction, who the English ondon Times, world believe to criminal. ardous to put ocal affairs of ping. Let n

3, 19)9.

e of so-called ense tracts of been cleared e fattening of narket substido not take d many there t lightly when the cattle off tunally believe t to the soil substance of e commend to perusal of Mr.

SANCTION, the nave formed : His Grace the has appointed in of Toronto hted to be enuncement. The titution of the to conform to This evidence of t is most comthe members of close touch with , there will be and permanency. bus may now b ds of thousands n established in of population on its ranks are to en who are most the clergy, but servedly attained

the professional, al life of the renion of Canada ights of Columbus n the happy outwhich existed in be pleased to hear of new courts in rovince of Ontario t week, in a des-, that Western prolific source of hich the dead-letis is all the more call to mind that tion of the country rts as being far in

laces in contribusions, and in drawf outsiders to the al standard is the his may be the case ce, but cold statistale. It is claimed erred to, and we beeasily be substannerican law officers nt in hunting down n immoral literature officials. There or no initiative on inal department. In nt has to be made paid to the many by small advertise papers. It might be tain of th serting "ads" which narks of fraudulent

s a rew cult estabale, Mass. It is the hich we have any reowever, is promising, of something fresh in ess almost every day. on the plan of having of men and women on dy, we are told, two have, to use western up homesteads." It ch of the affinity fad. indeed, by a careful papers that the race es will likely be with e official name for the eople is "The Good e average male " Soul oung girl whose father o has in her own right ed thousand dollars, it r granted he will con-Idea" to claim her as

received from Rome ev. Father McCann, of Toronto, has been ished honor of Domesis Holiness the Pope come intelligence not er priests of Toronto, the dominion. Father s loveable disposition, nce and rectitude of his strict attention to nis sacred office, has to the people of the y he live many years to served distinction con-

APPAILING RESULTS OF THE WITH-DRAWAL OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FROM THE SCHOOLS. NON-CATHOL C WRITER TELLS OF STARTLING .

In the fifth of a series of articles by Alvan F. Sanborn on the situation in France after three years of separation of Church and State, written for the "Boston Traveller" and copyrighted by that journal, the author makes the following remarkable statem 148. lowing remarkable staten: 1.18:

one of the largest prover in the street of France told me that e and all his neighbors invariably wester they never answered a ring the they never answered a ring the until the visitor his name, and that they never any other nightfall except in the carriage. name, and that they never intured out after nightfall except in : carriage; that they were, in fact, i constant terror of being assaulted, robbed and even murdered by the 'Apaches.' (as the gangs of thugs of that and other French cities are called). Now, this consul General lives on the symbols. French cities are caned). Now, this Consul General lives on the sweliest avenue of the city. It is as if a resident of our Commonwealth avenue should wake up some morning to find that beautiful promenade practically in state of siege.

"The number of the 'Apaches' in Paris is now estimated to be thirty thousand. This veritable army of thus terrorizes large sections of the city and makes several of the suburbs well-nigh uninhabitable. Organized bands of bandits (called 'chauffeurs') because, in imitation of the bandits of the eighteenth century, they burn their richtman infest certain remote country victims) infest certain remote country districts also. And the worst of it is that all these lawless bands are con-

stantly $\operatorname{gro} \pi \operatorname{ing}$ in size.

"According to the official reports of the Minister of Justice, for a number of years preceding 1904 there was an annual increase of about three thousand nes, which was not counter-balanced erimes, which was not counter-banneed by any corresponding increase in popu-lation. The chairman of the committee on judiciary reform of the Chamber of Deputies reported to that body an in-crease of eighty per cent since 1901 in the total number of crimes in the counthe total number of crimes in the country. If the last five years alone are considered, the criminal statistics are even more appalling. 'Criminality,' says the eminent scientist and sociologist, Dr. Gustave Lebon, 'has augmented in proportions that are veritably terrifying: thirty per cent, for murders, while the sum for the criminality has doubled in five years.' This statement almost passes belief, but Dr. Lebon is an authority whose word goes.

A DREADFUL FACT.

"In this connection another dreadful fact (which no one thinks of disputing)

The average age of criminals is getting to be younger and younger. More than sixty per cent, of the inmates of the 'maisons centrales' (as the houses of correction are called) are under twenty nine years of age. Many of the bands of 'Apaches' consist of boys of from fourteen to seventeen, and their chiefs are often not more than nineteen or twenty.

"How does it happen that crime, especially on the part of the young, is in-

easing at such a terrific rate? "It would not be fair of course, to as sign this abominable state of things to any one cause, but it is certain that the lack of religious instruction in the any one cause, but it is certain that the lack of religious instruction in the public schools and the truancy and juvenile vagrancy due to the inadequate school accomodations since the passage of the law against the congregations must be held responsible for a great deal of the trouble. An adult often commits a crime because he is discouraged, a desperate man. He is often pushed into crime by the hardships he eacounters in earning his bips he eacounters in earning his bread. But when a mere boy takes to bread. But when a mere boy takes to ships he encounters in earning his bread. But when a mere boy takes to crime, the chances are that he has bread. But when a mere boy takes to crime, the chances are that he has deliberately chosen crime as a career, because he has been brought up with false ideals, because he has been given wrong standards of living. The criminal of fifteen or twenty, as a rule, has the crime are much as tried to live meters and were disnuting as to what mai of fifteen or twenty, as a rule, has not even so much as tried to live honestly. He has grown up to consider work dishonorable, to believe that the world owes him a living, and that it is his business to collect the debt by hook world owes him a living, and that it is his business to collect the debt by hook or by crook. He becomes a thief or a swindler, because he thinks it a finer thing to be a thief or swindler than to

When children no longer believe in the existence of an invisible God, everywhere present, who knows everything and sees everything, they yield to their worst instincts when they are out of sight of their teachers or are out of sight of their teachers or parents—which is a good part of the time in the poorer classes, where the mothers as well as the fathers are obliged to go out to work. When young people no longer believe that Jesus was God, they no longer feel obliged to pay attention to the moral advice and commands of Jesus. The abstract philosophical and reacher taught in the

ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME IN MR. BIRRELL ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Ireland, was the guest at the joint annual dinner of the Eighty Club and the Cambridge University Liberal club, held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge.

Mr. Birrell, who had a very enthusi-astic reception, alluded first to Irish affairs. He said the Chief Secretary for Ireland occupied a very vulnerable posi-tion, and he could always be abused by somebody. There must always be some-thing in his administration, belong to whatever party he might, or animated by whatever principles, so long as the present state of things continued, which was justly open to criticism. (Cheers.)
A chief secretary was sure to be defective somewhere, but he was stated to be the worst that Ireland had ever seen. Some indeed, speaking in the easy slang of the day, had declared him to be what they were pleased to call "the limit."
(Laughter.) There had been forty-nine chief secretaries since the Act of Union. All of them had done their best, and yet they must all be described as failures in the sense that all had been abused and none of them had succeeded in winning the confidence of Ireland. The reason was very plain. It was the duty of a chief secretary to make himself responsible for the law in a country where the emissaries of the law were viewed with profound assiste, and where the adminjust as much in Ulster as in other parts of the country. Whatever one did was attributed to some dark and sinister design. If he spoke he was accused of using speech as an incitement to crime.
If he held his tongue it was said that his silence was sinister. (Laughter.) No-body was prepared to believe that he had no other object than to do the best he could in difficult circumstances. What he did was always looked beneath to see if he was not carrying out some dark plot, which he had entered into it the secret caverns of his mind with th view disastrously to interfere with the prosperity of Ireland. That was the main reason why a chief secretary had such a difficult task. He found in Ireland a dislike and a suspicion of himself and of the law which he administered. Then he was a member of the British Cabinet, where all the members hung together. Sometimes a chief secretary had been sacrificed, but there was no chance of him meeting that fate at the hands of his present colleagues. (Cheers.) Whenever there was trouble

be the weakest points in the administra-tion. Hence the zeal displayed to bring all the batteries upon that point, not with the view of advantage to Ireland, but to turn the Government out. CRIME IN HELLAND.

"I do not for a moment dispute,"
proceeded the right honorable gentleman, "that in certain parts of Ireland
many things go on which cannot be regarded otherwise than with extreme reprehension. There is much boycot-ting and a great deal of intimidation. There is ruthless disregard in many places of the rights of individuals, of

and difficulty in Ireland the whole of

that it is no longer my business and that the whole thing has been handed over to the senate." He admitted, he went thing to be a thief or swindler than to be a cabinet maker or a plumber.

"WHEN YOUNG PEOPLE NO LONGER BELIEVE THAT JESUS WAS GOD."

With the loss of religious faith disappears respect for even common, everyday morality, for which, in the last analysis, revealed religion is the only authority. When children no longer use this argument except to say that when people were disposed in their political heat to discribe Irishmen as savages they should bear in mind that as compared with other parts of the United Kingdom, there was less ordinary crime in Ireland. What crime there was, was in connection with the land. They had not got the land that they wanted. There was no doubt they had

MR. BIRRELL ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

SELF-GOVERNMENT ONLY CURE.

DIFFICULTIES OF HIS POSITION WITTILY
DESCRIBED — COERCION WOULD BE
IN CONNECTION WITH THE LAND—
CLOUD OF SUSPICION LIFTING.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Secretary for Ireland, was the guest at the joint worse than at the present time." vorse than at the present time.

For the present moment, Mr. Birrell For the present moment, Mr. Birrell continued, it is a state of hope. The obedience to and regard for the law has not been weakened; it has been strengthened. (Cheers.) And there are indications that we are at last, very slowly, very uncertainly, lifting up the cloud of suspicion to which I referred earlier, and we are showing that we do mean resolutely to administer the ordinearlier, and we are showing that we do mean resolutely to administer the ordinary law, patiently, courageously and firmly, and to administer no other, and by that means to induce the Irish people to see that the law is what we have often been ridiculed for saying it is—that the law is the friend of the poor man and not his comm. (Cheers) man and not his enemy. (Cheers).

THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY Proceeding, he said he would be false to himself if he did not express his deep hearted conviction that the only possible way to get the Irish people to possible way to get the frish people to be self respecting was to impose on them the task of self-government. (Cheers.) They would do many things when they had self government which when they had self government which we would not in our wisdom approve of. The Irish had their own way of doing things, their own ambitions, their own ideals, and their own methods just as we had; but surely the time had gone by for Englishmen, Scotchmen or Welshmen to thrust themselves upon other people. Therefore he hoped that the Liberal party would not shirk this question. They need not be afraid of it. It would lead to the real union of Ireland with lead to the real union of freiand with this country. We had our duty to our colonies, but charity began at home, and let us see that Ireland, which was so near to our shores, with her strange, tempestuous, and melancholy history, was allowed to take the first step towards social regeneration, and that was responsibility of self-government. (Loud cheers.)

THE LATE VERY REV. CANON CASEY, P. P.

Full of years and honor the poet-priest of Elphin, the Very Rev. Canon Casey, has passed away. The end came on Saturday last at the quiet but beautiful Saturday last at the quiet but beautiful seaside resort of Rosses Point, where the venerable gentleman was spending a few months of rest and retirement. To few has it been given to live through To few has it been given to live through eighty-five eventful years; to fewer still to leave behind the memory of a useful life spent in the service of God and the uplifting of humanity. But to Canon Casey was vouchsafed the double blessing. Born away back in the early 'twenties of the last century he lived through the most remarkable and most epoch-making period of recent Irish history, and indeed, of the recent history of the world. His youthful mind caught up the universal rejoicing that greeted Catholic Emancipation in 1829, but his boyhood days were saddened by the the opposing forces united upon it and battered upon what they considered to Catholic Emanerpation in test, see his boyhood days were saddened by the harrowing sights of wide-spread destitution, hunger and death that marked the Famine of Black '47. He lived through the various phases of the great political and agrarian struggles of the last century and took an active and patriotic interest in all of them. He was a Repealer with O'Connell, and a Home Ruler with Butt, and when the great movement under Parnell began he threw himself into it with a ready will. The closing years of his life saw him heart and soul with the Irish Ireland movement, and with the revival of the ancient language of Ireland, which he spoke fluently and wrote with all the strength and beauty of the Con-

naught idiom.

Canon Casey was born in the parish of Riverstown, Co. Sligo, and in those early days he received the first rudiments of knowledge in the local hedge school. Later on he studied classic in Sligo and in a seminary, and in due time entered as a student of the Diocese of Elphin within the walls of Elphin within the wall of Elphin was far end as class-fellows many of the most distinguished of the Irish hierarchy who have long since passed away. He was ordained in 1857 and was in due time assigned by the Bishop of Elphin to the Curacy of Ballygar. There were no bog-slides in those days in Ballygar, but there was far worse. The Catholic people of the far worse. The Catholic people of the far worse steeped in the most abject man's Journal. district were steeped in the most abject poverty, and ground down by tyrannical landlordism. In very truth they could scarcely call their souls their own. The bailiff and proselytiser were constantly on the war-path; and many were, through want and tyranny, induced to conform outwardly, at all events. The conform outwardly, at all events. The infamous Denis Kelly was then a force in the land; and the only bulwark in the land; and the only bulwark against his persecuting and proselytis-ing knavery were the priests of the parish. In resisting proselytism and protecting his flock, Father Casey, then a young man, did yeoman service. His voice and his pen were ever ready in defence of his people, and, to this day pobliged to go out to work. When young people no longer believe that Jesus was God, they no longer feel obliged to pay attention to the moral advice and commands of Jesus. The abstract philosophical and moral precepts taught in the schools do not take hold on their imaginations, and make no more impression on them than the blowing of the wind in China. Under these conditions it is the most natural thing in the world that they should become when they do not belong to refined homes, veritable little savages.

"There are no trustworthy statistics of vice, as there are of crime, but there are plenty of signs that vice is increasing as rapidly as criminality.

"That the teaching of morals does not replace the teaching of religion is coming to be recognized even by the most ardent freethinkers. They admit that something must be done to hold to stricter living those members of the most in the case where at least than that something must be done to hold to stricter living those members of the poorer classes whom they have deprived of their religion. And so they are researcing to civil baptisms and to other rituals in imitation of the rituals of the Charch, which would be ludicrous if they were not sacrillegious and pathetic."

"Satholic Standard and Times.

They had not got the land that they was no doubt they had entered into illegal combination to got it they had not hesistated, to some alarming and the his proper, and his yeigorous denunciations, his caustic front, added the Chief Secretary, that the duty of the Liberal Government was in the first intent one of his most famous titlists are crush out this by the sustance to crush out his by the stance to crush out this by the sustance to crush out this by the sustanc

SUITS OVERGOATS Cui in Laitest London and New York style, whichever preferred. No matter what part of the dominion you live in, we undertake to supply you with a smart, comfortable Suit, fitting you perfectly, or otherwise to refund your money in full. The processis simple, merely fill in a post card and address same to us as below, asking for our latest assortment of materials. Together with patterns, we send you fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement, tape measure, all sent free and carriage paid. We dispatch your order within seven days, and if you do not approve, return the goods, and we will refund the \$5.14 to \$20 SUITS & OVERCOATS to measure from \$5.14 to \$20. URZON BROS The World's Measure Tailors, (Dept. 109), 60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, Dest. 103), 60/62 GITY KOAD, LURDUR, ENGLAND.

Addresses for Patterns:
For Toronto and East Canada:
GUREON BROS., etc MIGHT
DIRECTORIES, LTD. (Dept. 108),
74.76 Church Street, TORONTO,
ONTARIO.
For Winnipeg and the West:
GUREON BROS.,
etc MENDERSON BROS.,
275 Garry Street, WINNIPEG.

9: Please mention this paper.

Real English

ing the duties of pastor with zeal and edification until his retirement from active missionary duty some five years ago. Since then Canon Casey lived quietly near the Oblate Mission in Inchicore, and for some months past at Rosses Point, where he died on Satur-

day last. Had Canon Casey no monument to Had Canon Casey no monument to leave behind but the memory of a long life spent in the service of his Divine Master it would be quite sufficient to ensure him amongst the priests and people of his native diocese a grateful recollection. But Canon Casey was far more than an ordinary priest. He was a scholar, a poet, and a great temperance advocate. There is something pathetically edifying in the thought of a grand old man kneeling as a youth patnetically earlying in the thought of a grand old man kneeling as a youth seventy years ago at Camphill, Col-looney, and taking the pledge from the saintly Father Mathew, and steadfastly adhering to that pledge through the vicissitudes of all these years until the day of his death. There is something ennobling in the thought that from motives of the purest patriotism and zeal for God's glory the worthy soggarth zeal for God sgiory the worthy soggarth aroon gave to his countrymen the ex-ample of a life of edification and self-denial. Canon Casey felt then and to the day of his death the truth of what has since been crystallised into the adage, "Ireland sober is Ireland free."

As a poet Canon Casey may not rank amongst the stars of the first magnitude. but the tribute paid to his Temperance but the tribute paid to his Temperance songs by such eminent authorities as Cardinal Newman, the Archbishop of Tuam, Father Matthew Russell, Archbishop MacHale, and writers in the current reviews stamp them as belonging to a very high order of poetic merit. The genial and beloved T. D. S. styles them "racy and succulent" and the The genial and beloved T. D. S. styles them "racy and succulent" and the American Press eulogises them as "poetic sparks from the furnace of apostolic zeal which fres the author's style." ments of knowledge in the local fiedge school. Later on he studied classic in Soul." Canon Casey's works fill a good-school. Later on he studied classic in Soul." Canon Casey's works fill a good-sized volume, and to the very last he sized volume, and to the very last he continued to write. The genial "Bard of Elphin within the walls of historic Maynooth. Here he had as class-fellows affectionately styled, will write no way of the most distinguished of the order in the soul." Canon Casey's works fill a good-sized volume, and to the very last he continued to write. The genial "Bard of the Suck," as Canon Casey was affectionately styled, will write no way of the most distinguished of the order in the soul." Canon Casey was soul.

TOO BUSY.

NO ONE HAS TIME TO NAME THE EIGHT, FOURTEEN OR NINETEEN CATHOLIC PRIESTS WHO HAVE BECOME PROTEST-ANT EPISCOPALIANS.

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times. Phitadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

The open pulpit canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened the eyes of many ministers of that denomination to the fact that their orders amounted to no more than those of other Protestants and resulted in the turning to the true fold of a large number of such P. E. ministers. Ever since their defection several organs of that dedefection several organs of that de-nomination, and one in particular, have been making boastful claims of recent accessions from "Rome."

These claims have been persistent,

Cowan's Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delight-

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Ver, economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronio. 88

but not specific. The numbers claimed have varied and the names have not been given. This shyness about particulars has persisted in the face of repeated requests for details voiced by the Catholic press.

the Catholic press. *

Recent publications of this character has given Rev. William C. Riehardson, of St. James' P. E. Church this city, as the authority, it being stated that he obtained the information from the Bishops of his Church. As several gentlemen were discussing the subject it was suggested that one of them write to Rev. Mr. Riehardson, which he did, as follows:1 as follows:

Rev. William C. Richardson.

Rev. William C. Richardson.

"Rev. and dear Sir. — Having lead in several papers statements giving the number of accessions to the Protestant Episcopal ministry from other denominations and finding the number of Catholic priests placed variously at 8, 14 and 19, and yourself in one or two instances quoted as the authority for these figures will you kindly furnish me with the names of Catholic priests received into your Church, with the dates and places of reception? The Catholic papers give the names of ministers received into their Church with great particularity as to the details, but there seems larity as to the details, but there seems to be a lack of detail when the movement is in the other direction. If the Bishops of the P₄E. Church, who in one Bishops of the P., E. Church, who in one of the papers I read, are given as the source of your information, have not given you names, will you kindly furnish me with the names and addresses of the Bishops and the number of Catholics each reports? A prompt reply will oblice."

each reports
oblige."
The reply was prompt, but not explicit. It follows:

**Still St. James' Guild House,
2210 Sansom Street.
Philadelphia, March 9, 1909.

"My dear Sir, In reply to your inquiry of March 8 asking for the names and addresses of Catholic priests who had entered the ministry of the Epis had entered the ministry of the Epis-copal Church, or, in lieu of that, the names, etc., of Bishops of this Church who were my authority. I beg to say that I do not possess the former names myself, and have no leisure to sort out of all the papers the particular letters which stated the ministers already referred to. Moreover, I should hardly consider that I have the right to tres pass upon the Bishops' time to make the statements referred to.

The Fathers | Should Take a Hand "If a boy lacks manliness," says the Intermountain, "it is probably the result Intermountain, "it is probably the result of a lack of proper home training. May be his father lacks manliness, or is too busy looking after his own interests to give the proper attention to his growing boy; maybe his dollars he considers of more importance than his boy. There are cases of this kind in boy. There are cases of this kind in the world. In such cases, the boy lacking the proper parental influence perhaps it is the duty of the school



A Handsome Set of Cruets are Gifts to be appreciated,

THE MASS

OUR RANGE OF CHALICES AND

123 Church Street, Toronto, Can. Canada.

TROUBLE

Rellef.

Stratford Centre, Wolfe Co., Que, May 15th, 1908.

I have been completely cured of a frightful condition of my stomach through this wonderful medicine, "Fruit-a-tives." I suffered fo. four long years with this trouble. My head ached incessantly. I could not eat anything but what I suffered awful pains from indigest! I used every known remedy -nd was treated by physicians, but the dyspepsia and headaches persisted in spite of the treatment.



I was told to try "Fruit-a-tives," and I sent for six boxes, and this was the only medicine that did me any good. I am now entirely well, I can eat ordinary food and I never have a headache, and for this relief I thank this wonderful remedy "Fruit-a-tives." My case is well known in this vicinity and you may publish this statement.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size 25c. If, for any reason, your dealer does not handle "Fruit-a-tives," they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa,

to supply it, but where boys are given to supply it, but where boys are given the proper association with their fathers and the correct home influences, it ill becomes the school to take the place of the parents in the scheme of education. A good many men are given to turning the entire management of their children over to the mothers. their children over to the mothers. This condition is a natural outgrowth of the family relation but should be discouraged, and boys should have at least an hour a day of least an hour a day of perfectly free association with their fathers. Boys need the influence of mauly men that they may develop into manly men, but the home is the place for them to get that influence.'



Valuable Farm Property For Sale

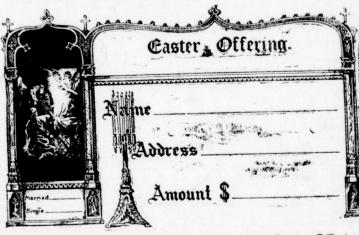
Three Hundred and Twenty Acres situated 14 miles from Beatty Station, Sask, and eight miles west of Milfort. South half section Twenty-One, Township Can never have too beautiful a setting

We carry a large and varied Stock of
Altar Vessels and Plate.

OUR PANGE OF CHALICES AND

Church Collection Envelopes

EASTER, CHURCH DEBT, CHRISTMAS, Etc.



The above illustration shows the style of our Easter Offering Envelope. Finely printed on

Good Heavy White Wove Envelopes,

Size 31 by 6 inches. We print any matter desired in the space at top. Prices as follows:-

500 \$1.25

THE CATHOLIC LECOK-LONDON

.

SPIRIT OF HOLY WEEK. Think diligently upon Him that endured such op-sition from sinners against Himself (Heb. xii 3)

The week which we this Sunday enter upon, my dear brethren, is called Holy Week; and of all the many sacred seasons which the Church has set apart, seasons which the Church has set apart,
this is by far the most solemn and
sacred. Everythin; which it is within
the power of eternal rites and ceremonies to do has been done by the Church in
before home these services, in order to bring home to her children the great lesson which this holy season should teach. And while it is true that the Church has not made attendance obligatory under pain of mortal sin. yet it would argue a very of mortal sin. yet it would argue a very poor and ungrateful spirit, and one but little in accordance with that of the Church, if any one should without good reason neglect to be present.

Now, what is the truth which these services have it for their chiracter in the control of the character is the character in the chiracter in the character is the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in the character is the character in the character in

ervices have it for their object to impress upon our minds? No other than that fundamental, distinctive truth—the Passion and death of Christ, its reason and effects. The Church this week excludes from commemoration everything else, and applies herself exclusively to else, and applies herself excusively to tracing the steps of her Lord and Founder from His entry into Jerusalem in the midst of acclamations and re-joicings, to the entombment of His dead joicings, to the encomment of instance and blood-stained body in the sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea. Now, every one must have, necessarily has, in these events the greatest interest—an inter-

est which surpasses every other.

And, first, as to those who are in the habit of going frequently to the sacra-ments, who understand their great value, and find in these means of grace their chief consolation in the midst of the troubles and cares which surround them For these the commemoration of the Passion and death of Christ cannot but be profitable. The author of "The Following of Christ" tells us that we ought not to consider so much the gift of the lover as the love of the giver.

And we all know that we esteem the trifling present made by a dear friend more than much more costly things we have ourselves bought or earned. we have ourselves bought or earned. Now, the sacraments are not merely in-estimable treasures in themselves; they are also tokens and pledges of the love of Him Who instituted them, bought by Him at the cost of His own most Precious Him at the cost of fils own most Prectous Blood, given to us to show us His love to us. Every time a man goes to confes-sion, every time he receives Holy Com-munion, he is receiving that which was instituted and established and bestowed upon him out of love; and if he wishes to know how great that love was he ought to have a lively sense of what it cost our Lord to merit those graces for us—namely, His bitter Passion and death.

But there are many who neglect the sacraments, who come to them but sel-dom, perhaps only to their Easter Communion: perhaps not even to that. What is to be thought of those who act in this way? Certainly, however smart and keen and intelligent they may be, or fancy themselves to be, in lower matters which are nearer to them and fall beneath their senses—in money-getting. beneath their senses in money gosting, in trade, in art, in literature—such men show but little sense and understanding about shings which are of real importance and value. In what way may these duller and obtuser minds learn to applicable of the sense and obtuser minds learn to applicable of the sense duller and obtuser minds learn to ap preciate these higher things? Certainly the price given for a thing by a prud-ent man is a good means of learning what it is worth. Now, if those who neglect the sacraments, who make but little of them, would during this week apply themselves to the consideration of the price paid by our Lord for those sacruments. I have but little doubt that they would be led to form a truer notion of their value and importance.

I wish I could conclude without allud-ing to another class which, though trust it is not numerous, yet does exist— I mean those who do not neglect the sacraments, but those who do worse: who profane them. Those who make bad confessions, who conceal mortal sins, who have no sorrow for their sins and no purpose of amendment, who make mercy and goodness of God a reason and pretext for wallowing in vice and sin—what shall be said of these? We know that our Lord is reigning now gloriously in heaven; that nothing we can do can cause him loss or pain: yet it is also true that those who act in this way do all that lies in their power to trample under foot that Precious Blood which was shed for them. But while there is life there is hope, and if even those would devote this week to meditation on the Passion of our Lord, they might form a just estim-ate of what their souls cost our Lord, and turn to Him while there is yet time.

RELICS OF THE PASSION.

THE CROWN OF THORNS AND MAJOR the PORTION OF TRUE CROSS PRESERVED IN NOTRE DAME DE PARIS.

It is probably unknown to many of our readers that the most precious relies of the Passion of Our Lord on which the Christian world has been meditating for the past seven weeks are preserved in Notre Dame de Paris, the great Cathedral of that unhappy country where the faith is now dishonored but where it can never be dead so long as its soil is sown with memori-

as of a glorious and faithful past.

Notre Dame is the repository of the Crown of Thoras, the True Cross and one of the Holy Nails. A writer in the Ave Maria gives the interesting and not generally familiar bistory of these treasured relies and the vicissitudes through which they have passed in the centuries since the first Good Friday.

Saint Louis, king of France, received the Crown of Thorns, in 1238 from the Emperor Baidwin of Constantinople.
The Freuch king had done all in his power to suppress usury in his dominions. He obliged the money-lenders to give up the gold extorted by unjust means from their unfortunate debtors, and had the money restored to its right-ful owners, so far as it was possible to trace them. But a considerable sum remained over after restitution had been made; and acting upon the advice of the Pope, Louis sent it to the Emperor Baldwin. And it was in recog-



Most Perfect Made

SOLD AND USED

EVERYWHERE E. W. GILLETT CO., LTD. TORONTO.

Emperor resolved to present the King of France with the Crown of Thorns.

It was a gift, however, that needed, in a certain sense, to be paid for. In the Middle Ages, the relic had an enormous pecuniary value. The im-portance attached to its possession in every Christian land made it an easy was given to Saint Louis, the Vene-tians held it in ple 'ge for ten thousand pounds. Two friars were, accordingly, dispatched from France to Constantinople, to arrange for its redemption. This being settled to the satisfaction of all parties, the Crown of Thorns was handed over to the two friars. But it was not till the August of 1239 that the news of the arrival of the relic on French soil reached King Louis. He was overjoyed at the glad tidings fasted for days in preparation for the reception of the envoys with their pre-cious burden. Bareheaded and barecious burden. Bareheaded and barefooted he set out to meet them, accompanied by the Queen Mother, the royal
brothers, the Archbishop of Paris and
other prelates, and several of the nobility. About five miles beyond Sens the
friars were seen approaching, carrying
a wooden chest. They laid it down at
length at the feet of Saint Louis, at

whose command it was opened on the spot. A silver coffer was disclosed within, securely fastened, and bearing the seals of the magnates of the Eastern Empire, and of the Doge of Venice These seals were then broken, and a case of pure gold was lifted out, glittering in the August sunlight.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.

All present gathered round, and reverent. The holy King could not restrain his emotion as he looked upon the thorny diadem that once rested on the bleeding brows of After some moment Jesus of Nazareth. of silent prayer, the silver coffer was re-closed and made fast with the royal seals. Then the procession formed once more. The King and his brother, the Count d'Artois, carried the Crown of Thorns between them on a litter walking barefooted, and surrounded by knights and nobles. As they neare Sens, the whole population came out to meet them, headed by the clergy bearing relics of the saints. entered the town they found the street en fete. Richly embroidered draperie were suspended from the windows, lighted candles were seen on every side and bells rang out a joyous welcome, while organs pealed in triumph. The Holy Crown was borne in state to the Church of St. Stephen, where it was unovered before the people.

The journey from Sens to Paris was accomplished in the midst of general enthusiasm and much religious fervor. the way, and Immense crowds lined numbers swelled the ranks of the proit advanced. At dawn of the eighth day after their departure from Sens, the royal party and their followers sighted Paris. And never did the sun rise upon a more imposing or more edifying spectacle. Headed by prelates in copes and albs, and whiterobed priests carrying lighted candles in their hands, the people of Paris flocked to venerate the sacred relic. It was exhibited to them from a great pulpit which had been erected on an open space outside the city walls, and congratulatory sermons were preached during the ceremony.

By the time the procession entered Paris, its ranks were still further swelled by many hundreds. With waving of perfumed censers, and chanting of pious hymns, the dense multitude wound its way through the crowded streets to stately Notre Dame. And there in the very church destined to be its final resting-place, the Crown of be its final resting-place, the Crown of Thorns was solemnly received in Paris. An appropriate service was held, at which the royal family and the whole court assisted; and at its close the relic was transported to the palace and installed in the chapel of Saint Nicholas. But this arrangement was only temporary. In the close of the royal palace, Saint Louis built a special shrine for the reception of the crown once worn by the King of kings. This was the Holy Chapel, better known as La Sainte Chapelle. It was erected at a cost of fact the weard royals.

Saint Louis distributed the thorns of the Holy Crown to different churches, but in every other respect the relic is just as it was when he received it from the Emperor Baldwin, over five hundred years ago. The golden circlet in which it is preserved has a crystal opening. through which the plaited, rush-like

TRENCH'S REMEDIES Ltd., Dublia

Thoroughly Cooked Food

All cereals should be thoroughly cooked to get the best results for food purposes. In our Canadian Agriculture Colleges they have tested the effect of cooking on the solubility of foods. Read this table:

WHEAT FLOUR ROLLED OATS

You will notice the gradual rise in percentage due to long cooking. Very few homes are equipped to spend the time or fuel necessary to properly prepare cereals. By a system of steam pressure and heavy machinery the ORANGE MEAT people thoroughly clean and steam cook the wheat, then malt and flake each grain, after which it is dried and toasted. This produces the largest percentage of solubility; a process totally impossible in the ordinary kitchen.

twigs can be distinctly seen They seemed to me to be of a yellowish brown color. These twigs are tied together with smaller bits of the same kind of bush or bramble; and a gold thread has peen inserted in the fastenings to con

bolidate them.

During the Revolution, the Crown of Thorns was placed in the Cabinet des Antiques of the Paris National Library In 1804 the First Napoleon sent it to Cardinal Belloy, who had it, transport-ed with great pomp to Notre Dame, August 10, 1806. And there, for fully hundred years, it has remained un disturbed.

LARGEST RELIC OF THE TRUE CROSS.

The history of the relic of the True Cross, also presented by the Emperor Baldwin to Louis of France, is not less interesting. When Saint Helena discovered the True Cross, she enclosed a partial of the interesting of the country of the co portion of it in a silver case, which she placed in the hands of the Bishop of Jerusalem for safe-keeping. In 614 Jerusalem was invaded by Chosroes, Jerusalem was invaded by Chosroes, King of Persia. This monarch destroy-ed the churches erected in the Holy City by Saint Helena, seized the relic of the Cross, and carried to off to his own country. But, fortunately, his wife was a Christian, and she succeeded saving the relic from profanation. the expiration of fourteen years the Emperor Heraclius conquered the Per-sians. He took possession of the Cross,

and brought it to Constantinople. In the following year, on the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, Heraclius himself restored it to Jerusalem. He bore it upon his shoulder, walking with pare feet where his Saviour had trod be fore him. But, being driven from Jerusalem in 635 or 636, he returned to Constantinople, taking the True Cross with him. And it is this same fragment of the precious wood that was transferred to Saint Louis by Baldwin in 1241, two years after he had presented the same onarch with the Crown of Thorns.

"A more solemn or joyful sight wanever seen in the kingdom of France," the chronicler of the time tells us, de scribing the ceremonies that attended the transport of the relic of the True Cross to Paris. They were almost identical with those that surrounded the reception there of the Crown of Again Saint Louis redee the gift, paying the twenty-five thou-sand pounds for which the Venetians held it in pledge, and again he went to at Sens. Both the Queen Mother and the reigning Queen present on this occasion, as well as the royal princes, and numerous representa-tives of the noblest families in the land. The king, who had been fasting for three days, himself carried the Cross,

Note the Gale-proof,

"GALT" SHINGLES

lapping and interlocking bot-tom lock which are found

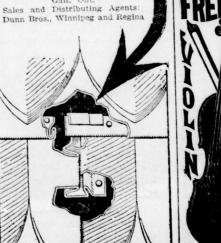
only in the new

This ingenious and yet simple and easy-fitting construction makes a "Galt" Shingle roof absolutely weather-tight. It prevents wind from driving rain or snow up and out of the top end of side look are as often happens with lock, as so often happens with ordinary metal shingles. There is not even the smallest open-ing—this cannot be truthfully laimed for any other steel

shingle.

The material is the Best British Galvanized Steel embossed in a bold Gothic Tile patiern—"a thing of beauty and of joy forever." Catalog "B-3" gives complete details of this newest and best shingle.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE The Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd.,



Oshawa You can gain buying from us Fireproof everything in the line of Fire-proof Building Materials for Building Exteriors and Interiors. Free Materials Catalogue for the asking PEDLAR People of Oshawa

his garments poor and ungirt, and walk-ing barefooted, like a second Heraclius. He bore the sacred relic aloft; his arms, when tired, being supported by the nobles who walked beside him. When Sens was reached the Cross was taken to the Church of Saint Stephen, amidst the same enthusiasm as had characterized the arrival of the Holy Crown two years earlier. When the procession arrived at the gates of Paris, the populace came out to meet it; and the 7th of Angust, the date of its arrival in the city, was henceforth celebrated as the feast of the Susception of the Cross. The relic was taken first to Notre Dame and then to La Sainte Chapelle. On every Good Friday Saint Louis himself exhibited the Cross to the people, and the pious practice was continued by his

OTHER FRAGMENTS OF THE HOLY ROOD. This fragment of the True Cross was considerably reduced during the French Revolution, but it is still one of the largest in existence. It is two hundred and twenty-five millimetres in length, forty-two in breadth, and twenty-seven in thickness. The reliquary is of crystal, with a mounting in precious stones that protects the angles and extremi-ties. Louis the Sixteenth had this priceless relic removed to Saint Denis. When the Revolution broke out it was concealed by a painter named Jean Bonvoisin, who restored it to the Chapter of Notre Dame in 1804. As to size ter of Notre Dame in 1804. As to size, tuis is the most important fragment of the True Cross preserved at Notre-Dame; but the Cathedral possesses other and smaller pieces.

The ancient Cross of Anseau—so

called because it was sent to the Chapter of Notre-Dame, in 1109, by Ansellus or Anseau, a former canon of the Cathedral, who was then attached to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusham salem—is well known. Then there is the Palatine Cross. It belonged to the Princess Palatine, Anne de Gonzaga of Cleves, who received it from John Casimir, king of Poland. She bequeathed it to the monks of the Abbey of Saint-Germain-des-Pres in Paris, of which Germain-des-Pres in Paris, once famous monastery only the church is now standing. On the back of this relic there is a gold plate with an inscription in Greek traced by the Emperor Manuel Comnenus. In the foot of the reliquary in which it is preserved there is a portion of one of the nails that fastened our Saviour to the Cross. After passing through various hands at the epoch of the Revolution, the Pala-tine Cross was presented, in 1827, to Msgr. de Quenlen, then Archbishop of Paris. Its solemn translation to Notre-Dame took place in the following year on the feast of the Five Wounds.

THE HOLY NAIL.

The Holy Nail of Notre-Dame has no English-made by expert tailors from superior quality cloth, \$6 13 to \$13. or smart suit length head, but is otherwise in a state of per fect preservation. The Emperor stantine the Fifth gave it to Charle magne, whose grandson, Charles the Bald, had it brought to Saint Denis During the French Revolution it was handed over to the Commission Tem-poraire des Arts. In 1824, M. Lelievre gave it to the Archbishop of Paris, and it was placed at Notre-Dame.

Previous to the outbreak of the Re volution of 1793, the Cathedral of Paris possessed one of the richest collections of relics and other sacred treasures in the world. Many of these have since disappeared. But even to-day some of the most precious souvenirs of the Passion of her Divine Son are under the protection of Our Lady of Paris. They are carried in solemn procession on Good Friday. The True Cross and the Holy Nail are borne through the kneeling crowd in a magnificent reliquary blazing with diamonds and other precious stones, that was offered to the Cathedral by the ladies of Paris in



The Northern Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA

THE NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO

Head Office



LONDON, ONT.

REPORT FOR 1908. Premium & Interest Income \$234.275 60 Government Reserve, for security of Policy-Holders \$698.678 53 Being an Increase of 111.439 16

GOOD OPENING FOR RELIABLE PRODUCING AGENTS. W. M. GOVENLOCK Secretary, JOHN MILNE, Managing Director



SAVING MONEY

Most men intend to save money, but with the average man this intention is never realized. One of the surest and best methods of saving money is presented by means of Life Insurance, as the amount regularly paid by way of premium on a policy is actually saved, while the additional benefit of protection for

It will be greatly to your own advantage to begin saving money at once

by procuring a policy from the

North American Life

Assurance Company

"Solid as the Continent

HOME OFFICE

SEAT

YOUR CIDURCH COMFORTABLY Interior Fittings and Panelling

FONTS PULPITS ALTARS LECTERNS DESKS RAILS

The Valley City Seating Co., Ltd. Dundas, Ont.

1862. The Crown of Thorns is carried at the same time in another beautiful reliquary, also a gift from the ladies of Paris. In the design appear the figures of Saint Helena, Saint Louis, and the Emperor Baldwin as well as those of the Twelve Apostles.—Catholic Uni-

The acid of envy eats all happiness

DRESSY SERVICEABLE Made o SUITS FOR SPRING

GROVES & LINDLEY,

Cloth Hall St., Huddersfield, Eng

The Catholic Confessiona

By Rev. Albert McKeon, S. T. L 15 cents post-paid

Average Sales, 2,000 Copies per month

The Catholic Record LONDON. CANADA

A SPLENDID GIFT

CANZONI"

T. A. DALY



mainly in Irish and Italian dialect, are full of the spirit of

> POST PAID Catholic

PRICE \$1.10

Record Office

London - Canada

MALT WITH IRON.

is an ideal preparation for building up the

TORONTO

BLOOD AND BODY It is more readily assimilated, and absorbed into the circulatory fluid than any other

preparation of iron.
It is of great value in all forms of Anemia and Ceneral Debil-

For Sale at Drug Stores

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, - Canada

Dominion Land FOR SALE

Any Dominion Land open for Homestead or pre-emption entry may be acquired by the purchase of scrip issued by the

Volunteer Bounty Scrip

entitles the purchaser to take up tw adjoining quarter sections and after residing on or near the land and cultivating it or keeping stock thereon for three years he will receive a patent from the crown. Homestead entry may be made for another quarter section ad-joining and under the pre-emption law another one quarter section may be purchased at Three Dollars per acre. Lands in

Moose Jaw and Lethbridge District PRICE OF SCRIP \$1200 For further information and scrip

HEALY & CO. Phone Main 3066 124 Shuter st., Toronto, Ontario

MENEELY & CO. (West Troy), N.

"Ten beautiful Easter Postals, Crosses, Angels, etc, and your name in gold on each for 25 cents. Norman Peel Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.

CHATS WITH CHARACTER, PRII

APRIL 3, 1909.

What sort of men children to turn out? question. A hundred a hundred answers a limited standpoint of ness man would say : become a successful become a successful cultured man would son to become a per the religious-minded "I want my son to be Christian;" the Cath I want my son to

All this is good as it is too narrow. A sive view would be th "I want my son to ually well-informed scientious and mora religious, strong and and enterprising, c and feeling."
This is a fairly goo

does not quite meet What we want is so cal—some sterling the lies at the root of the ture, and embodies it come a very Hercule
and strength, and
He may be as eleve
yet as wicked. He gold and pious as flabby helpless cree the pink of aesthe sensual libert rfect genius and y blin. The best some glaring disabil head of gold and the the legs of iron and andle of disparitie The first thing, th

a certain balar thing in its proper There may be con lence besides—nov and now in that; b much unless t building up of proper to a man. glaring deficiencie training can prev t-a fair equip fair intelligence, s ount of moral s of energy and ent and culture in d tus to which o golden mean, at le This is so far does not go deep we really want is THE MEANING But the word

common parlance
of character son
tainly do not wan
and bad charact character, stable ter, odd characte In this we are que out knowing it. word meant mere and value, and ers, and thus character comes dividuality. Expeople can be go strong, with or w iduality—and the character. Now training is not children good an and develop in t shall be good and trainers of the fully alive to t their subjects often enough the strength on fro the struct tering will last i mud it will be p the veneer; b crumble away, house plaster at not a mere p strong walls of

plaster, and w ture spells " ch I define cha quired) as life The terms ar prises thoughts and actions det mmediately the what is the u the organism g The man conspeaks and ac

there be any and stable pur the fact the all the year ot into a grand originalit may be good bad impuls internally, or bear upon he may be desither becaus to be really ne may be ar but he will no thing like en n short, mo

internal dis reumstance sists of a su and actions

er less at ran
strung toge
and so prof
be reduced
a whole.

ince Co.

PRIL 3, 1909.

LONDON, ONT.

security of \$698.678 83 cy-Holders... \$714.671 66 Stock 613.382 67 Holders\$1,328,054 33

GENTS. naging Director

NEY

tion is never rend best methods by means of Life egularly paid by is actually saved, of protection for

Life

ng money at once

TORONTO

FORTABLY Panelling **FONTS** DESKS Dundas, Ont.

'S LIQUID T OF VITH IRON.

preparation for

AND BODY adily assimilated. ed into the circuthan any other of iron.

value in all forms nd Ceneral Debil-

at Drug Stores YD WOOD,

- Canada ion Land

R SALE

Land open for Homestead entry may be acquired e of scrip issued by the

r Bounty Scrip

rchaser to take up two ter sections and after near the land and cultieping stock thereon for will receive a patent. Homestead entry may other quarter section adder the pre-emption law ways for section may be

uarter section may be Three Dollars per acre. Lands in d Lethbridge District

OF SCRIP \$1200 information and scrip LY & CO.

ne Main 3066 et., Toronto, Ontario.

Y&CO. (West Troy), N.Y. CHURCH, BELLS

ul Easter Postals, Crosses d your name in gold on ts. Norman Peel Manucondon, Ont.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. CHARACTER, PRINCIPLES, AND IDEALS.

What sort of men do we want our children to turn out?—that is the first question. A hundred people would give a hundred answers according to the limited standpoint of each. The business man would say: "I want my son to become a successful merchant;" the cultured man would say: "I want my son to become a perfect gentleman;" the religious-minded man would say: "I want my son to become an upright Christian;" the Catholic would say: "I want my son to become a model Catholic."

All this is good as far as it goes, but it is too narrow. A more comprehensive view would be this:

"I want my son to become intellect-ually well-informed and clever, conually well-informed and received and elections and morally upright, sanely religious, strong and healthy, energetic and enterprising, cultivated in taste

This is a fairly good summary, but it This is a fairly good summary, but it does not quite meet our requirements. What we want is something more radical—some sterling thing or other which lies at the root of the best in human nature, and embodies it. Our boy may become a very Hercules of physical health and strength, and yet a perfect dolt. He may be as clever as the devil—and set as wicked. He may be se good as He may be as elever as the devil—and yet as wicked. He may be as good as gold and pious as a saint, and yet a flabby helpless creature. He may be the pink of aesthetic refinement and yet a sensual libertine. He may be a perfect genius and yet as fantastic as a goblin. The best qualities in one line and the property of the property o may be discounted or even cancelled by some glaring disability in another—the head of gold and the trunk of brass and the legs of iron and the feet of clay—a bundle of disparities rather than a man.

The first thing, therefore, we look for is a certain balance of parts—everyis a certain balance of parts—every-thing in its proper weight and measure. There may be corruscations of excel-lence besides—now in this direction and now in that; but these do not count for much unless there is a substantial building up of the main structure gener to a man. These must be building up of the main structure proper to a man. There must be no glaring deficiencies, at least so far as training can prevent them. We look first for the substantials in each departiirst for the substantials in each department—a fair equipment of knowledge, a fair intelligence, a fair judgment, a fair amount of moral strength and stamina, of energy and enterprise, of refinement and culture in due proportion to the status to which our family belongs—a status to the status to which our family belongs—a status to which our family belongs—a status to which our family belongs—a golden mean, at least, in every part.

This is so far pretty obvious, but it does not go deep enough. The thing we really want is character.

THE MEANING OF CHARACTER. But the word needs defining. In common parlance we speak of all sorts of character—some of which we cer-tainly do not want. We speak of good and bad character, strong and weak character, stable and unstable character, odd character, and no character In this we are quite etymological with-out knowing it. For originally the word meant merely the mark impressed on a coin or seal indicating its nature and value, and distinguishing it from ers, and thus in this applied sense character comes to mean marked in-dividuality. Experience shows that people can be good and bad, weak and strong, with or without a marked individuality—and therefore with or without character. Now the end and aim of our training is not merely to make our children good and strong, but to ensure and develop in them a character which shall be good and strong. Parents and trainers of the young are of course fully alive to the idea of turning out their subjects good and strong; but often enough they plaster goodness and strength on from the outside in the the structure underneath. Plastive discretion.

The MEANING OF IDEALS.

The MEANING

and actions determined? Directly and mediately they spring from the spontaneous vitality of the organism; but what is the ulterior cause which sets the organism going, and determines its direction and results?

The man of no character thinks, speaks and acts just as the impulse scales him, whether for good or bad; or there be anything of reasoned motive

scines him, whether for good or bad; or it there be anything of reasoned motive behind, is determined by chance or circumstances rather than by any reflex and stable purposes. If there is any consistency about his life, this is due simply the stable purpose of the circumstances of the circumstances of the circumstances. stency about his life, this is due simply the fact that his impulses or his cirrumstances are more or less the same all the year round, or because he has got into a groove, and lacks initiative and originality. The life of such a man may be good or bad according as good bad impulses happen to predominate internally, or good or bad influences bear upon him externally. Possibly he may be doing nothing very wrong, either because he has not enough spirit to be really wicked or because he is to be really wicked, or because he is attaid of being caught, or simply because he feels no inclination that way. He may be an innocent creature enough but he will not rise to anything worthy of the name of virtue, still less to any-thing like eminence in virtue. He is, in short, more or less what he finds abmostly—the passive instrument of his internal dispositions and his outward dreumstances, and their comfortable or uncomfortable) slave. His life consists of a succession of thoughts, words and actions following each other more less at random—a series of phenomena strung together loosely, or not at all and so promiscuous that they cannot be reduced to a unity or summed up as a whole. Such is the man without character.

THE WELL-GROOMED MAN

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

25c at your druggist's. 35c by mail. Free sample of

B. G. West & Co., 176, King Street B.

On the contrary, the life of a man of character is a decided unity—something knit firmly together into a consistent whole—not rigid or elastic necessarily, but still a unified structure. necessarily, but still a unified structure. The man of character has his impulses, and his circumstances too, both of which try to dominate him just as in the case of the "other fellow." But his attitude towards both is different. It is the attitude of a master, not of a slave—a dominating, ruling, directing attitude, which uses both impulses and circumstances as amenable to his own purposes, and makes them his tools. There is a calculation, a deliberateness about him which the creature without character has not got. He may be a good man or a bad man, but he will be masterfully good or bad. He may indulge his evil impulses as the "other fellow" does; but if so, it is with deliberation and set purpose. He may also restrain his impulses; but if so, this will not be out of a weak fear of being caught, or a dread of unpleasant consequences, but of of deliberate impulse or circumstances but by internal motives—in short, his life is dominated by principles. These principles may be good or bad, right or wrong. But there they are; and it is due to their presence that he is what he is, and consistently what he is. That is what onsistently what he is. That is what

consistently what he is. That is what we mean by a man of character.

What then is a principle? A prin-ciple is some pregnant idea relating to conduct, grasped firmly by the mind, branded in consciousness, brooded over, elevated into a standard of action, and applied habitually to circumstances as they arise. A principle means some-thing more than a rule. By a rule we generally mean some cut-and-dried positive enactment defining in clear terms what shall be done and what shall terms what shall be done and what shall not be done under certain circumstances. Its application is rigidly according to the letter; and it is only necessary to understand what the rule says in order to execute it. Given this intelligence, and the disposition to obey, the rule works just like a slot-machine—put in the coin, and out comes the cigarette or stick of chocolate. So in like manner, whenever the circumstances contemplated in the rule arise, it is merely a matter of implicit obedience to carry it out. If under unusual circumstances the execution of obedience to carry it out. If under un-usual circumstances the execution of the rule becomes impossible or unad-visable, the rule is broken, even though advisably and justifiably. It is quite otherwise with principles. A principle is some great general idea to be under-stood according to its spirit, and to be applied with discretion. If circum-stances arise under which it is de-sirable to leave the principle aside, the principle itself is not broken. For it is of the nature of a principle to be the principle itself is not broken. For it is of the nature of a principle to be discretionary in its application; and the laying of it aside is in fact nothing else but the bringing of some other and more radical principle to bear on the case, to which the more subordinate principle must give place. This point will engage our attention more in detail in the sequel. At present it is enough to have indicated it. We may add that principles and rules can shade off into one another; and that the same off into one another; and that the same maxim can become either a principle or a rule according as it is conceived rigidly in the letter or elastically in the spirit—or again, according as it is applied mechanically or with deliberative

tive discretion. THE MEANING OF IDEALS.

I define character (in the sense required) as life dominated by principles. The terms are pregnant. Life comprises thoughts, words and actions; but the question is, how are thoughts words and actions determined? Directly and immediately they spring from the spontage of the different qualities which we have come across in our living fellow-men, which we admire and manufactured. of the different qualities which we have come across in our living fellow-men, which we admire and would fain imitate and which we gradually join together and construct into a whole. However it comes about, the resultant ideal is always reducable to a certain type of always reducable to a certain type of character—and character, as we have seen, is life dominated by principles. So in the end it comes to this. Our ideal reduced to definite terms, is

Free To You for one month's trial-the most wonderful washing machine ever invented. It runs so light and

easy that a little child can operate it—so easy on the clothes operate it—so easy on the clothes that the actual saving in wear will soon pay the cost of the washer. You can prove this for yourself by writing me at once for booklet. Remember, I ship the "1900 Gravity" Washer to any responsible woman for 30 days trial, free, and pay the freight.

C. R. Q. Bach, Manager, THE 1900 WASHER CO., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY, & CO. Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

nothing other than the group of principles which we have set our heart upon as the guiding standards of our life; and the pursuit of our ideal is nothing else than the cherishing of these principles and their assiduous application. It is this second item to which we must attach the chief importance.

There are plenty of people whose minds are filled with ideals, and those often of the most exalted kind. But they never get beyond the stage of adnothing other than the group of prin-

is a calculation, a deliberateness about him which the creature without character has not got. He may be a good man or a bad man, but he will be masterfully good or bad. He may indulge his evil impulses as the "other fellow" does; but if so, it is with deliberation and set purpose. He may also restrain his impulses; but if so, this will not be out of a weak fear of being caught, or a dread of unpleasant consequences, but out of deliberate policy and set purpose, because he has an object in view. In other words, the man of character is a man ruled not by impulse or circumstances but by interthey never get beyond the stage of adment is to be given to persevere—unless the ideal is something manifestly im-possible: and then it should be humbly watered down.

So now we have reached the answer

to our first question—

1. The end and aim of training is (generically) to produce men of char-acter, and (specifically) men of the best and noblest character which circum-stances and the capacity of the subject

stances and the capacity of the subject will allow.

2. Character is life dominated by principles, as distinguished from life dominated by mere impulses from within and mere circumstances from without.

3. Principles are ethical conceptions deeply rooted in the mind, elevated into standards of conduct, and consistently amplied to life.

consistently applied to life.

4. A collection of principles covering all departments of life constitutes

an ideal. A man of principles is there-fore a man with an ideal.

5. There cannot be character with-

5. There cannot be character without some ideal, but there can be an ideal without character. To be effective, an ideal must not be merely pictured, admired and longed for. It must be embodied in a set of definite principles dominating life, and then it will result in character.

6. The great business of training therefore is, first, to lay before the child the best and noblest possible ideal; secondly, to get that ideal stamped into his mind in the concrete form of sound principles; thirdly, so firmly to establish the habit of acting according to those principles that it. according to those principles that it will last for the rest of his life.—From The Examiner, Bombay, India.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. THE STORY OF MARGARET'S COAT.

"O dear, I suppose I'll have to wear this coat another winter. For father is sick and Ed is out of work. But I hate

the old thing!"
Margaret picked her coat off a chair, held it out for inspection, and then threw it down again.

Just then the door opened and her

Just then the door opened and ner mother came into the room.

"Looking the old coat over, dear?" her mother remarked; and Margaret heard a sigh float over to the window where she stood. "I had hoped to see my daughter wearing a new coat, this winter," her mother went on to say, in her gentle voice, as she walked over to the window and laid a caressing arm around her daughter's slim waist.

around her daughter's slim waist. "Never mind, mother dear, she said.
"I'm going to brush up the old thing and with new cuffs and collar, I think we can be chums again for another year,

all right."
"My brave little daughter!" was the mother's loving comment as she turned away, and left Margaret to rejoice that away, and left Margaret to rejoice that she had been able to keep from her mother the bitter disappointment that a young girl feels so keenly when obliged to forego some long-anticipated pleas-

Her naturally sunny nature did not leave her long in the dumps, however, and before the day was over Margaret had put aside all disagreeable thoughts of the old coat she had to wear another

winter.

At school, as usual, the girls had begun to talk over the new clothes they gun to talk over the new clothes they gun to talk over the new clothes they were going to have; and as a group of them were discussing this subject, one morning, before school had been called to order, Margaret joined the group.

"Margaret is going to have a new coat, she told me so a long time ago," announced Amy Acton, as she caught

sight of her.

Is it going to be long, or short, loose, or tight-fitting? Do tell us, Margaret, dear," coaxed Helen Ober, encircling Margaret's waist and peering archly into her face.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

PPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1-lb. and 1-lb Tins.

LOANS

CURRENT RATES

from this company there is no charge for land inspection. Renewals of maturing loans made free of cost. The interest charged is always at the lowest current rate. The lowest current rate. The terms of repayment are made to suit your convenience. Write for application forms. Privacy our chief consider-

Assets over \$11,500,000 Incorporated 1864.

HURON & ERIE Loan & Savings Co.

442 Richmond St., London 366 Talbot St., St. Thomas

mother had scarcely finished her remarks

"Thank you, mother dear. I'll be back in good season," was the merry

Margaret, always a ring-leader in all

athletic sports, started her sled down the hill slope with a bright challenge to the rest to follow, and then the race

was on.
"Look out, Margaret! the fence!"

you want me for anything ?'

answer.

"It is going to be a new edition of black beaver freshened up for another year's service. You'll all recognize it when you see it, for it is a dear old partner of soveral ware' standing." was the They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the southing properties of slippery elm and licorice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps. LEMMING, MILES Co., Limited, Agente, Montreal, 402 ner of several years' standing," was the somewhat whimsical, if flippant, answer

"Oh! You're not going to have a new one, then?" exclaimed Helen, withnew one, then? exclaimed Helen, with-drawing a step or two and viewing her companion with some curiosity. She longed to ask the reason, but something in Margaret's manner forbade further discussion, and the subject hastily dis-

when Margaret appeared at the door.

"Helen Ober wants me to go coasting
with her, mother." she said; not forgetting at the same time to give her father
an affectionate smile of greeting. "Do One day Margaret went home from school to find her coat lying across the foot of the bed, so transformed that she scarcely recognized it. Brushing and pressing will do much for the shabbiest of garments: but Margaret's coat had pressing will do much for the shabbiest of garments; but Margaret's coat had received even more attention. Tears sprang to her eyes as she thought of the many hours her mother must have spent over it to give it the attractive appearance it now presented. Seams had been taken, much of its length removed, collar and cuffs of soft gray beaver, a fur that had once adorned a coat of her mother's had been added; and altogether, Margaret's "old chum" had undergone such a change that it was difficult, even such a change that it was difficult, even for her to recognize it.

"Look out, Margaret! the fence!"

All too late came the warning call.
Margaret's sled flew on. Toward the foot of the hill it bounced over a "thank-you-marm" that sent it over the fence and left Margaret hanging by her coat collar, from one of the pickets. But the pretty fur was torn past repair, and so was the coat. Margaret's face was sad, indeed, when she returned home, half an hour later, to tell of the unfortunate ending of the anticipated coasting party. "How poor mother much have labored over this!" she mused. "How did she ever find time to do it, with all her other

duties!"
Suddenly Margaret's lips straightened Suddenly Margaret's lips straightened into a line of determination. "How thoughtless I have been!" she ejaculated, as she pulled her arms hastily from the coat, tossed it upon the bed, took a clean white apron from the drawer and tying it as she went, hurried into her father's room, where she found her mother steeping quietly found her mother stepping quietly about with a tired look upon her patient face that swiftly brightened into a smile when Margaret appeared in the door-

"I have come to thank you, mother "I have come to thank you, mother dear, for making my old coat so presentable," she said, tenderly kissing her mother's pale cheek. "I'm not at all sure that a new one would have pleased me better."
"I am glad that it pleases you, dear.

It was a great disappointment not to have been able to give you a new one, her mother answered, "but doctor's bills

her mother answered, "but doctor solling must be paid, first, and"—
"Not another word of apology, mother, mine," continued Margaret, stepping to her father's bedside, and ie urning his her father's bedside, tender greeting with a fond smile. "If I cannot make a little sacrifice for father cannot make a little sacrince for latner I am not the right sort of daughter. I wonder I have not thought of making myself useful, before," she ran on, stopping a minute to straighten the sheet before she took the duster from her mother's hand and began to step lightly from table to their in her offers to put. from table to chair in her effort to put into execution her newly-formed resolu-

tion.

The days that followed were busy ones
In her father's sick room

"Margaret is getting to be a very capable little nurse," her father renarked one day, after one of her cheer-

ing visits.
"Yes, a great change has come over the child, of late," the mother made answer, as, with a tender light in her the window the eye, she watched from the window, the lithe young figure tripping down the street to meet one of her schoolmates. 'Yes, Margaret certainly has changed,"

her father assented.
"She has been taking a load of care from me, for the last few weeks. It must have been a great disappointment to the child not to have a new coat, this winter, although she met it as bravely as a woman would have done. The

CANADIAN PACIFIC **EXCURSIONS**

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta Special Traba leave Terente 2:00 p.m. en
APRIL 8, 20 MAY 4, 18 JUNE 1, 15, 29
JULY 13, 27 AUG. 10, 24 SEPT. 7, 21 Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal Northwest points at LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES Winnipeg and return \$32.00; Edmonton and return \$42.50, and to other points in proportion. Tickets good to return within 60 days from going date. TOURIST SLEEPING CARS on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through local agent.

Early application must be made ASK FOR HOMESEERERS' PAMPHLET containing rates and full information.

Apply to measure C.P.R. Agent or to R. L. Thempson,
Dist. Pans. Agt, Tercents.

OSLY DIRECT LINE

HO CHAMBE OF CARS

W. FULTON, Agent, LONDON

Professional.

DR. STEVENSON, 30: DUNDAS STREET London. Specialty-Surgery and X-Ray Work.

DR. P. J. MUGAN, Physician and Surgeon Office, 720 Dundas street. Hours 11 to 12 a. m. 1 to 3; 6 to 8 p. m. House and Office Phones.

JOHN F. FAULDS, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Money to Loan. Robinson Hall Chambers, Opposite Court House, London, Canaca. Telephone 907.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS 180 King Street

The Leading Undertakers and Embalmers Open Night and Day. Telephone-House, 373. Factory 543.

W. J. SMITH & SON UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

113:Dundas Street OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

D. A. STEWART Funeral Director and Embalmer

Residence on premises. moderate. Open day and night. Oundas St. Phone 459
GEORGE E. LOGAN, Assistant 104 Dundas St.

SPECIAL AGENT McLaughlin Bulch Automobiles es, North 1175 - Night, North 4610 Second-Hand Cars Sold or For Sale

VISICK

Automobile Expert Motor Cars of Any Make completely Overhauled

"No, dear; everything has been attended to. Go andenjoy yourself. You need not hurry home; supper is planned and ready to set on the table," encouraged her mother. 45 ST. VINCENT ST. in the rear, TORONTO " Not after you spent so much patient

labor over it, mother dear," was the lov-ing rejoinder. "I don't believe I ever shall prize another coat as I have grown to prize this," she continued ruefully, victoring represents of her town coat. viewing remnants of her torn coat.

When Margaret stood arrayed in the new coat, which in due time took the place of the old one, she still insisted that it was not half so dear. " Mother sewed her love into that old one, you know," she said fondly.

Easter Decorations.

was the coat. Margaret's face was sad, indeed, when she returned home, half an hour later, to tell of the unfortunate ending of the anticipated coasting party.

"My dear old chum is ruined, mother, and I had grown to love it so!" she cried.

"I thought you hated the 'horrid old thing,' her mether said, with an odd old thing,' her mether said, with an odd ellittle smile; for she had heard her daughter's passionate outburst several weeks previous, although Margaret herself had not been aware of it.

Why not decorate your church or house for Easter when the cost is so small? We are giving special prices until Easter. Easter Lilies plain, 50c. a doz.; Easter Lilies frosted, 75c. a doz.; Fleur de Lis, 50c. a doz.; Chrysanthemums, 40c. a doz.; Apple Blossom and Violet bunches, 45c. a doz.; Lilae bunches, 45c. a doz.; fancy baskets, 5 and 10c. each; large fancy chickens, 50c. a doz. Write at once the Brantford, Ont.

1588-2



The EDISON **PHONOGRA**

It entertains you

with a song well sung, a piece well played, an amusing dialogue, or any of the other things of which the Edison Phonograph is so easily capable.

If you own a Phonograph time will never hang heavy on your hands, and it is so easy to

Go and hear the Edison Phonograph today, and be sure to ask to hear

the New Amberol Records

which are Records that play twice as long

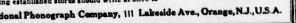
as the old Records, and a great deal better.

There is an Edison dealer near you who will be glad to show you the Phonograph and enable you to hear it.

FREE. Ask your dealer or write to us for illustrated catalogue of Edison Phonographs, also catalogue containing complete lists of Edison Records, old and new.

We Want Good Live Dealers to sell Edison Phonographs in every town where we are not now well represented. Dealers having established stores should write at once to

National Phonograph Cempany, 111 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.



The Catholic Federation of London has opened a campaign of public meet-ings in support of a Bill to be introduced ings in support of a Bill to be introduced in Parliament by an Irish member, Mr. Wm. Redmond, for the repeal of the penal laws against Catholics which still remain on the statute books of England and which might be put in operation at any time at the discretion of the Government authorities. In a circular issued to the branches of the Federation some of those enactments are cited and they furnish a striking commentary on the boasted British religious liberty of the twentieth century. One of them tne twentieth century. One of them for example provides that "A Roman Catholic ecclesiastic is forbidden to exercise any of the rights or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Religion, or to wear the Habit of His Order, save within the usual places of worship or private

The penalty for violation of this pro-hibition is \$100, and it cannot be said that the law is a "dead letter" or obsolete, for it was practically enforced in connection with the Eucharistic Procession last year in London.

Another of the clauses of the still retained anti-Catholic legislation of former times sets forth: "That Jesuits and times sets forth: "That Jesuits and members of the Religious Orders or Societies of the Church of Rome bound by monastic or religious vows are resident within the United Kingdom, and it is expedient to make provision for the gradual suppression and penal prohibition of the same therein."

And with a view of carrying the " e ediency" into effect it is provided that Il Jesuits and persons bound by Monastic or Religious vows must be registered. The law also forbids any such person to The law also forbids any such person to enter the Kingdom under pain of banishment for life, except by license of the Secretary of State, and then only for a maximum period of six months. No maximum period of six months. license to be granted by a Catholic Secretary of State. Any person admit-ting a new member to any of the Religious Orders is guilty of a misde-meanor, and any person seeking to be admitted is liable to banishment for

These provisions, it is true, are no These provisions, it is true, are not enforced, but the same cannot be said of the clause which requires that; No Catholic can hold the Office of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of England, and that no Catholic can hold the Office of Lord-Lieutenant, or Lord Deputy, or other Chief Governor of Ireland.

And so it is in fact. No Catholic can or ever does hold either of these offices. In Catholic Ireland a Catholic must not be the King's Deputy, though "Turk, Jew or Atheist" or Mohammedan may, so far as the law is concerned. Mr. Gladstone tried to remove this blot on the name of his country, but he met with such opposition that he had to give up the attempt. Since his time however, England has advanced considerably in England has advanced considerably in religious toleration. Mr. Redmond's Bill will probably be passed in the House of Commons by a large majority, though its fate is doubtful in the bigoted House of Lords.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal

"THOU ART DUST."

Those words tell us that we must all die. They should be ever ringing in our ears, for they warn us to be ever ready for death, which must come, and

ready for death, which must come, and may come at any moment for every one of us, young and old, without exception.

Let a man prove himself, says Holy Writ; let him show whether he is for Christ or against Him; whether He soweth or scattereth. These are practical every day questions. We must soweth or scattered. Thus, we must die and die comparatively soon, and sooner than we expect, for death cometa like a thief in the night and we know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man may come.

But are we ready? Are we ready to

and all nature telling us of the constant change and decay that finally comes to everything. And yet, though there is so much of death in life and so much of life in death, for the most of us they are idle lessons; we see but do

and kindred are taken away, we, too, must follow. For this we are to prepare the time, since it may come any time : for as we die, so shall we be for all

Death is but the close of life. It is the last act in the series, and so it may be said to be life as we have lived it brought to a close, and we can conclude as we live we die. Is not this the case? Do not the sinners' hearts grow hardened and they die in their sins? God has been counted out of their lives. His graces were despised, His warnings went unheeded, and so when they turn to Him in their last hour, He is not bound to hear them.

Death is the wages of sin, and so, had there been no sin man never would have died. So it is significant, for just and sinner alike, as the day of God's judgment, when He shall come to weigh our lives and see their value, and to reward or punish according to cur deserts O me douth of the just: How peaceful, how happy! "Write," says God to His angel, "blessed are the lead who die in the Lord, for their works believe

DATABBI CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower, iteals the siters, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN BRITISH them." All the struggles of life are over, all the suffering gone, temptations cease, trials are ended, the journey of life finished, its burdens laid down and the crown of heavenly glory is placed upon the head of the faithful Christian soul

thing left; his substance vanishes; his friends are gone; his life has been but a waste; no good deeds live to tell its a waste; no good deeds live to tell its pathway; all was misspent and now he but waits the awful sentence that must condemn him; "Depart from Me, ye accursed, into everlasting fire!" See the worldlings who lived to gratify his appetite and to satisfy his passions, hurled into the unfathomable abyss See the seeker after forbidden pleasure See the seeker after forbidden pleasures condemned to perpetual pain! See the unjust man held under the avenging justice of God! See the sinner of every class feel might of God's wrath, and this for all eternity!

But now Lent is for all, both good and bad. Let all be mindful of the opportunity and profit by it while they may.

It is not when death is knocking at our doors for us to be getting ready, for then it will be too late. We must be ready in advance. We remember the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. All were called, but all were not ready, and when the bridegroom was announced the feelish went to buy oil to fill their and when the ordegroom was amounted the foolish went to buy oil to fill their lamps to greet him, but it was too late. The bridegroom came and the wise vir-gins entered in with him and the door was shut, and when the foolish ones came knocking our Lord said He knew them not, He knew them not. This must be the sad saying that will haunt the ears of the unprepared for all eternity

—I know you not, I know you not.

All have equal chances ; no one can answer for another. The wise could not give any of their oil to the foolish not give any of their oil to the foolish ones; they bade them go and get their own supply, and so with us the father can not answer for the son nor the son for the father; the mother for the daughter nor the daughter for the mother, but each one must give an ac-count of his stewardship. Each one must make return for the graces God gave. Let us be wise, then, and not gave. Let us be wise, then, and not foolish and each and every one by good foolish and each and every one by good lives, have our lamps trimmed and burning, be waiting for the coming of the Bridegroom, so that when death shall come God will bid us follow Him and bid us enter into the joy of the Lord. "Faithful over a few things I will place you over many. Enter into the joy of the Lord."—Bishop Colton in Catholic Union and Times.

YEARNING AFTER CHRISTIAN UNITY.

One of the most remarkable docunents ever drawn up by English Pro-cestants is that in which the Society of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the member-ship of which is made up of distinguished representatives of the Anglican Church presented its congratulations to Pius X. on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his priesthood. The address, which is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society, is writ-ten in Latin. It is permeated with sentiments of affection and devotion to-

wards the Successor of St. Peter, which are stamped with a Catholic spirit.

It opens with these words: "Most Holy Father: "We clergy and laymen of the venerable Sees of Canterbury and York beg to be allowed to take some share in the common joy of the whole Catholic world on the occasion of your forthcoming celebration, under God's blessing, of the fiftieth year of your priesthood.

xious solicitude for the fulfillment of this vow of yours we have in mind especially your strong endeavor to ensure the Most Holy Sacrament of the altar being for us "our daily bread," to strengthen our souls from day to much of the in death, for the most of us they are idle lessons; we see but do to the controlled on them, or we feel them but without being moved.

Such should not be the case. If all nature dies, we, too, must die; if friend and kindred are taken away, we, too, and kindred are taken away, we, too, are to be counted among the submidid are to be counted among the splendid monuments of merely human genius. that we may be ready, and be ready all for these and for your many other the time, since it may come any time: achievements which it would take long o enumerate, we, in common with other faithful Christians, wish to thank you from our inmost heart."

In the early part of the last century no Protestant body in England ever dreamed of addressing such language to the Father of Christendom. During the first half of the nineteenth century English Protestants still held to the view that the Pope stood for all that is antagonistic to human interests, re-ligious and civil. In the word "popery," s condensed a sentiment of indescribable loathing and hatred. The time was still far distant when thoughtful and earnest Protestants would begin to and earnest Protestants would begin to see and appreciate the evil effects of Henry VHI's revolt against the author-ity of the Holy See, and yearn for the undoing of his evil work. Something of this yearning finds expression in these

DUMPING.

A Hot Breakfast on a Cold Day

two Shredded Wheat Biscuits—heat in oven, pour on hot milk and salt to taste. Makes you feel "fit as a lord."

concluding words of the address of the Society of St. Thomas of Canterbury: "And although the dissensions of a

past age have caused us to be long separated from communion with you, still we readily accord to the office and dignity of the See of Rome all that was accorded to it by the ancient Fathers, both of the Eastern and Western Church whose teaching our communion has been ont to recognize as the rule of faith and morals.

"We shall ever pray our common Lord to grant you length of years in the supreme priesthood, to finish successfully the work which you have so that all things may cessfully the work which you have so worthily begun, so that all things may be restored in Christ, and that there may be one fold and one shepherd." Impressive indeed is this language

when we consider that it is used by distinguished and influential members of the Church of England. It is a recognition of the need of the unity of Christendom which is only possible through communion with the Holy Sec.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

MEN OF BATTLESHIP FLEET REBUKE FRENCH SCOFFERS.

EIR REPLY WHEN FOREIGN NAVAL OFFICERT DERIDED THEM FOR GOING

The following extract from a letter just received by one of the priests of this city makes one feel like cheering sly for our American sailors "Not long ago some American sattors."
"Not long ago some American battleships cast anchor at Marseilles, France,
and about one hundred and fifty sailors went to Mass. It seems these jolly tars, who showed their religious proclivities, were derided and criticized by French naval officers and other anti-Catholic

French.
"These hundred and fifty sailors re-turned to the ships after Mass and said: We were insulted here because we went to church. We are Americans. Do you wish us to be made a target for

Do you wish us to be made a target for insults and sneers? What are you going to do about it?"
"Then the American idea of Roosevelt's 'square deal' asserted itself; and every one connected with the fleet who could get away, Protestants, infidels, freethinkers and Catholics, to the number of fourteen hundred, went to Mass the next day. It was a silent but impressive rejoinder to the scoffing of the French on the day before.

"This is the story as told by one of the sailors. There is quite a contrast between the French and American idea of republicanism or democracy. In France soldiers and sailors, naval and military officers have been dismissed because they insisted on attending Mass. In America the more faithful to religion the better the man."-Church

But are we ready? Are we ready? Are we ready? Are we ready? Give an account of our stewardship? give an account of our stewardship? give an account of our stewardship? How stand we with God and our neighbor? Is God's holy law fulfilled in us, and are we good to our neighbor? Each year, each day, brings its own reckoning. See the leaves falling and rewinding into dust, and wanishing and crumbling into dust, and with an are we ready? Apostolic See, you publicly pledged and to think the thoughts of humanity so profoundly that they attract the remedies and doctors had failed, and attention of his generation, then he attention of his generation of his at remedies and doctors had failed, and had the heartfelt distinguished painters, writers, and and, above all, the poets. Whenever a and, above all, the poets. Whenever a proved this fully by curring and the triple and the thoughts of humanity of these were the most chronic, serious, so profoundly that they attract the attention of his generation of his attention deepest feelings and of all the best aspirations that are in the human heart. In France poets who were born Catholics get away from the Church in the lies get away from the Church in the midst of the storms of youth and the political excitement of middle age some-times, but when they grow serious they find rest and peace and happiness in her bosom. Paul Bourget, Francois Coppe and Brunetiere are typical examples. In England the poets are often born Protestants, but become Catholics in later life or approach so closely to Catholicity that Catholic feelings are favorite subjects. In this country we have much more than our due proportion of the poets and there are converts among the literary folk of

One might think that possibly this would not be true in the German and Scandinavian countries where, especia : | ment.

Church of more than ten years standing, and his work in poetry is helping his countrymen to understand some of the beauties of the old Church which their forefatuers rejected because they were led to do so by the nobility who wanted the respect the Church at the time of the money of the Church at the time of their formation and who then blackened

Jorgensen has in recent years been traveling in Italy and telling his fellowcountrymen the beauties of the old Italian medieval life, especially of St. Francis of Assisi and his companions, and his books are being translated into

many European languages.

They used to say that the Church influenced mainly the ignorant. The truth is she attracts the best and noblest spirits from outside the fold, though she cares for the poor and the ignorant and furnishes then the best consolation of life.—Catholic Union and

HOLY WEEK.

To a non-Catholic who once asked why the Church so often and so vividly commemorates in her ritual the poig-nant scenes of the Passion and Death of her Founder, it was answered simply that the Church knows the hearts of men The human mind dwells only upon what is present. The great lesson of the Redemption must be reiterated, must be impressed over and over again lest the divine Sacrifice be forgotten by those for whom it was made.

Thus every year we have Holy Week In a few solemn days again the Son of Man eats the pasch and bequeaths the Eucharist to His disciples, again is scourged and spat upon, again climbs His Calvary and dies. In her rich and impressive ceremonial, the Church opens the Way of the Cross to every Christian soul. She teaches once more Christian soul. She teaches once more in the solemn watches of Holy Thursday and Good Friday, that the only path to life is through suffering and death, and that only those who follow in spirit the stony way that leads up to Calvary can taste the joy of the Easter resurrection.— Catholic Univ-

FOUND DEAD IN BED

Mr. John C. Harris, a prosperous young farmer of Chambersburg, N. Y., went to bed last Thursday night feeling as well as usual. Next morning his wife found him dead in bed beside her! Was it murder! Yes and no. No, because he died from so-called natural causes—yes, because for months he'd known that he had heart disease, and that sudden death might come from the least over-exertion, or by sleeping on his left side, and this last proved too true! And yet this bright, intelligent young man, with everything to live for young man, with everything to five for, wouldn't listen to reason—either to his doctor or to the earnest pleadings of his wife to do something. "It don't amount to anything," he'd say, "only a little palpitation. It's my stomach, I think. It will go away of itself." But delay cost his life! Was not this self-murder?

This case is only one; sixty thousand people die yearly of Heart Disease! Six Over and over again we have had occasion to call attention to the fact that among the converts to the Catholic Church in every country are the distinguished painters, writers, artists Nerves and Stomach are affected also, and in such it is useless to treat the heart alone, and one reason treatment cures is because it sets the stomach right, removes constipation, steadies and revitalizes the nerves and builds up the whole system, besides strengthening, controlling and curing strengthening, controlling and curing the heart. We can cure YOU! no matter how bad off, and to prove it we will send you by mail, postpaid, without any conditions, without any restrictions, and without any cost, a regular full-size treatment of Dr. Fuller's Heart and Nerve Cure, and his illustrated book with which you will know your own case as well as any doctor. Both are free.

Understand this is not a "sample or "trial," but a regular full size treat-ment. Neither is it a C. O. D. scheme or anything of the kind, nothing but a Scandinavian countries where, especially at the north, Protestantism in a so firm a hold on people's minds. Johannes Jorgensen the Danish poet, however, is a convert to the Catholic Church of more than ten years standing, and his work in poetry is helping his countrymen to understand some of the beauties of the old Church which their beauties of the old Church which the forefathers rejected because they were forefathers rejected because they were or Sinking Spells, Dizziness, Nose Swelling Legs, Asthma, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder-blade, your heart and it in order to justify their apostacy. nerves are surely wrong! Don't wait,

P. C. BROWNE& Co.

ROOD



CHURCH DECORATION

and our work has been commend the highest dignitaries of the C FIGURE SUBJECTS, SANCTUARY

PANELS ETC. esigns and Estimates for all classes of ork cheerfully submitted. Refer-!

85 Mc Donell Ave.. TORONTO

but send now for the full free treatment

and get well. Address The Heart Cure Co., 617 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

The true wealth of a man is the num-ber of things he loves and blesses, and that he is loved by. DIED. BUCKELS—At Reid's Mills, on March 10, 1909. Mrs nes Buckels, aged ninety years. May her soul res

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED A CATHOLIC FEMALE TEACHER for S. S. No. 2. Gurd and Himsworth with 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence after Easter holidays. State salary. Apply to Casper Verslegers, Sec., Trout Creek, Ont. 1586-17.

POR S. S. NO. 4. ROLPH, COUNTY OF REN-frew, holding a 3rd class certificate of qualifica-tion. Duties to commeace immediately. Trustees, Thomas Carroll and Alexander Moore, Desjoachim, P. O., Que. 1588-2

HELP WANTED.

W ANTED A GOOD STEADY GIRL OR woman for general housework. Must be good plain cook. Good wages. Write at once to Mrs. Wayne Huston, Ashcroft, B. C. 1587-3

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTO-SPRAY."

Best Compressed-air Hand Sprayer made. Sample free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt. 1587-13 OUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION FOR aged lady. Must be good plain cook. Good homes. Address John Perry, Burlington Beach

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, ONE WHO UNDER stands children. Good home for the circle.

POSITION WANTED. POSITION WANTED AS PRIEST'S HOUSE keeper. Can give best of reference. Apply C. M. CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. 1590-2

HOMES WANTED GOOD CATHOLIC HOMES WANTED FOR the following children, five boys aged twelve ten, seven, five and three years, and one girl aged

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

HODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1.00 AND \$2 per setting. See Canadian Poultry Review, my winnings and premiumoffer, or write me for its. Charlton, proprietor, Red Feather Yards, Lond 1585-13.

Valuable Farm Property For Sale

Three Hundred and Twenty Acres situated for miles from Canadian Northern Railway, twelve miles from Oliver, Sask. and twenty-seven miles south west of Saskatoon. North half section Nine, Township Thirty-Two, Range Fifteen. Chocolate clay suitable for Fruit Farming, climatic conditions favoring same For further particulars apply to C. R. H., Catholic

The Complete Office



postpaid

In Latin and English. Cloth Bound New Edition Revised and Enlarged

Meck

according to the

Roman Missal and

Breviary

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA

THE ROMAN INDEX **FORBIDDEN BOOKS**

Briefly explained for Catholic book-lovers and students by Frances S. Betten, S. J.

PRICE boc, Post Paid

THE CATHOLIC RECORD LONDON, CANADA

ACRATE NC SIFTING BOTH SHAKES AND DUM

ASK FOR FREE CATALOGUES. SEND SIZE OF HOUSE YOU WISH ESTIMATE OF COST OF FURNACE NSTALLED READY FORUSE HE GURNEY TILDEN CO.

NNIPEG. DEPT. C VANCOUVER

TTHE OF CANADA **ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854** QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 28th of Febuary, 1909, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 14th to the 28th of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JAMES MASON. General Manager Toronto, Jan. 23, 1909 ·

HEAD OFFICE 8 KING ST. WEST **TORONTO** 394 RICHMOND STREET

London BRANCHES ALSO AT-

St. Thomas,

Ilderton, Thorndale.

WANTED AT ONCE on salary and expenses. One good man in each locality with rig or capable of handling horses to advertise and introduce our guaranteed Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics. No experience necessary; we lay out your work for you. 125 a week and expenses. Position permanent. Write W. A. JENKINS MANF'G CO., London, Ontaria



Etc.

Phone: College 305. Ret. Phone: College 452

TORONTO, Ont. Delightful Rearing Beautiful Illustrations

26th year-JUST READY-26th Year

Catholic Home Annual FOR 1909

Charming Frontispiece in Colors and a Profusion of other Illustrations.

PRICE 25 CENTS Free by Mail. Per dozen \$2,00 Stories and interesting Articles of the Best Writers—Astronomical Calculations—Calendars of Feasts and Fasts—A Household Treasure—Reading for the Family.

CONTENTS OF THE 1909 ISSUE. A Century of Catholic Progress. By When the Tide Came in. By MARION Some Words of Wisdom.
General Philip Sheridan, Civil Wat
Hero. By Hon. Maurice Francist Egan, L.L.D. A Tug of War. By MARY T. WAGGAMAN. Four

Illustrations.

The Statue. By Mary E. Mannix.

Mountain Monasteries. By Martif.

Nixos-Roulet. Eleven Illustrations.

Across the Years. By Anna T. Sadlik. The Romance of An Indian Maides. An Baster Lily. By JEROME HARTE. The

The Test. By Grace Keon.

A Double Mistake. By Magdalen Roct.

Some Notable Events of the Year 1901
1908. Eight Illustrations The Catholic Record

LONDON, CANADA

CANDLES THE WILL & BAUMER -KIND-

All Qualities All Sizes All Shapes The BEST on the MARKET ann

> Brands-Stearine, Argand and Star Beewax Standard Altar L'Autel & Purissima

(III)

SEND FOR PRICE LIST THE

CATHOLIC PECORD CANADA LONDON

C. M. B. A., Branch No. 4, London Meets on the and and 4th Thursday of every month at eight o'clock, at their hall, in Albion Block, Ridmond street. Thomas F. Gould, President, James McDougall, Secretary.

VOLUME The Ca

LONDON, SATI

Easter is th marks the vi and death. T that during th ferings of her with joy, and gladness, mak and have a m as for those tuned to the Lord has made During the

before Pilate. mightiest pov arrayed in a pomp; the L of the peasar with the ago face marred an outcast an filled with the mob raging a indeed a King edge His sove We stood ful few who l

tears to the We saw the

graves and th

men marvell

speak with l of remorse a

the Roman lief in the Truly this w the Jews, wh Him to dea from the tran was the sym mutilated bo with rough i of the Naza no longer dreams. Th of the sepul guards. Bu had touched they heard olive trees from the lip story of hor and of an ap as lightnin blenched ar marvellous been drug over the d the loom the day w work to des empty gra Risen: He great sum ing: "Say night and were aslee the guards acy of sil the Resur dalen and even as di the hundre

> twelve a the most ever seen world mat weapon sa -a man yet the and they blood for and thro triumph His vict history. mistress legionari the worl sources.

fore His the reality

the Maste

the prop

The fier Europe t and Cel time an even a Renan c hour as garden. men of

istence divinely truth. ate wit thinkin them o Jerusal hatred