The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

THE CENSORS

Parents should be the censors of books brought into the family circle. Don't mind the critics who are, as a rule, the hired men of the publishers They speak according to order. They have no standards of worthiness or dignity. Seeing beauty in dismal trash and purity in filth, they commend books which are made of the sweepings of the gutter.

Napoleon met one of these purveyors of the impure. He arrested him, declared him to be insane, and then shut him up in a mad house, as he said. "to encourage the others." Whenever we see one of these problem things cropping up to work defilement in the name of the dollar we long for another Napoleon.

A GREAT CATHOLIC LAYMAN

There is no more glorious name in the annals of the sixteenth century than Sir Thomas More, pronounced by the Church as excelling in sacred learning and courageous in the defense of truth and given a place among those "who in ancient and more recent times of persecution have been put to death in England for professing the truth of the Catholic faith." The career of this illustrious man declared "blessed" by the Church should be an inspiration to Catholic laymen. In adversity as in prosperity he was loyal to principle. He chose always rather to obey God than man. When the shadow of death fell athwart his path, and when they who in his days of peace and tame thronged about him, knew him no more, the light of faith showed him his way even as it bore its benediction to his heart. He was untroubled as became a valiant soldier of Christ. Sycophants and cowards trembled before Henry, and foreswore their faith, but More stood firm, an example to all who wish to be guided by the white light of honour and truth.

THE CAUSE

Blessed Thomas More was born in London in 1478. He was educated at Oxford and afterwards became a lawyer. More's first abilities, his followers. Being merely average in. To be favored with His audience you friendship with the leading men of dividuals we are not attracted by the are not required to be furnished with the day, his great loyal capacity and morality which would be abhorred his personal charm drew Henry VIII.'s attention to him. After successfully discharging two foreign embassies he finally took office at Court in 1518, and remained there till in 1582 conscientious reasons made him withdraw from the chancellorship. In 1534 the Pope gave his final decision in favour of Kathrine of Aragon. Henry, enraged at this, made Anne Boleyn his republic wife, became supreme head of the Church of England and renounced for himself and his subjects any higher spiritual authority than his own. It is disconcerting by the way to think that if Anne Boleyn's nose had been an inch longer the Reformation might never have taken place. "It may be disagreeable," says Dr. James Gairdner, "to trace the Reformation to such a very ignoble origin : but facts, as the Scottish post says, are fellows that you can't coerce and that won't bear to be disputed." And answering those who talk of the tyranny of the See of Rome he says Who felt it I wonder. Not Henry VIII, himself till he felt disappointed in the expectation which he had ardently cherished for awhile, that he could manage by hook or by crook to obtain from the See of Rome something like an ecclesiasti- ago, you wired me to day to offer me cal license for bigamy. The See of a commission to raise and command Rome refused this and when Henry at length took the matter into his own hands by marrying Anne Bolevn pronounced quite a righteous sentence that the former marriage was valid."

In 1534 he was summoned to take the new oath of Supremacy. He was ordered to bow before Parliament, devising a new statute of Christian doctrine and to join those who in all servility applauded the despot unity of Christendom for the sake of a passing passion. But More knew that Henry had no authority in the he was to be obeyed : but when he confidence which actual bravery

folds. He could hurt the flesh but he could not kill the soul. And More, unafraid, gentle, and joyous, looked into the face of death. He would not subscribe to the Oath of Supremacy. He professed that the Church was built on Peter alone, that it is condition of salvation to be subject to the Roman Pontiff and that

So on July 6th, 1585, Sir Thomas More went to his death, and the homily written by St. Chrysostom before his last exile exactly expresses our martyr's mind: "No man is hurt except by himself."

where Peter is there is the Church.

PLEASANT WORDS A correspondent has sent us Dr.

Sren Hedin's work, "With the German Armies in the West," as a corrective to the misinformation which appears in our columns. While reading the book, we had a suspicion that the heavy German dinners, not to mention the famed Pilsener beer, must have weakened the Dr.'s critical faculties and dimmed his observant eves. He could have said a few words in praise of his Germanic friends, but to endow them with physical and mental gifts above the common, to give them a halo and to burn incense before them is too big a price for their hospitality. The Dr. does not use the soft pedal often church, at home and abroad. enough. More moderate phraseology, and an attempt, however feeble. might have enhanced his reputation or at least have barred him from the domain of unconscious humor. His Germans are sweet and peaceable and innocent victims of duplicity which they were unprepared, and would willingly act as ministering angels of culture to a corrupt and ignorant world.

LEST WE FORGET

Their " kultur " has, of course, an ominous look to the average individual.

But we must live in a German atmosphere to appreciate it. We might be able to savor it, if we fawned upon spurred individuals, and | close. listened to German professors as if they were inspired, but such privilege is the inheritance of the Kaiser's by cannibals. We agree with Dr. Hedin that the German army is an object lesson of what system and organization can effect, and we can also say, Hedin however dissenting, that its ruthlessness, rapacity, and cruelty are unforgetable proof that o achieve success all laws, human as well as divine, may be disregarded.

A SANE NATIONALIST

Special Staff Correspondence Ottawa, December 1.-General Sir Sam Hughes made public to day the letter which he received from Olivar Asselin, the Nationalist leader, after being offered a commission to raise and command an overseas battalion for active service. Although he was offered the command Mr. Asselin declined it asking that it be given to an officer from the front, and offering to serve in an humbler capacity. In accordance with his wishes, Gen. Hughes has given the command of the new French Canadian regiment to Major Desrosiers, of the 14 Battalion, and appointed Mr. Asselin

second in command.

The letter reads—"Following convereations which I had with our mutual friend Mr. O. S. Perrault, of Montreal, regarding my desire to do overseas service, and no doubt also as a consequence of what I wrote you on the same subject some months ice. Without in the least departing from my well known political views I think that helping the allies in the present War is serving mankind, and that it is every man's individual duty

I accept your commission with unbounded pleasure. My sole condition is, that the chief command be given to one of those officers at the front or from the front, who have did eleven months' active service in who was breaking the laws and the speaking might be deemed some sort cerely believe that, given the order. I could manage to deliver the goods. But I wish my comrades in arms to Kingdom of God. In his own domain have in their chief commander that

demanded disloyalty to God he bade him defiance. Henry had as other persecutors, soldiers, axes, and scal-command is not my aim, I solely tolds. He could but the deah but want to do my share in, if possible, forming the finest, bravest grittiest battalion in the Canadian expedition

"I thank you, Sir, for the proof of confidence, and beg of you to trust that I will do my best to deserve it." -Montreal Daily Mail.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

ON REASONS FOR PRAYER

At the Cathedral of the Assumption, Baltimore, His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, the Grand Old Man of the Catholic Church in the United States, delivered an eloquent sermon on Prayer. The large con-gregation was thrilled by the words of the venerable prelate, as he built

Heavenly Physician by prayer, for prayer is a conversation with God. God speaks to us and we speak to

"Prayer is the most noble and sublime function in which man can be engaged, for in that exercise we are communicating with the most exalt. deemer, and our dignity is usually measured by the company we keep.
It is also the easiest of all functions scause we can hold converse with God at all times and in all places, by day and night, in church and out of

"Though you reside within an hour's radius of the National Capitol, I venture to say that few of you have had an opportunity of being pre-sented to the President. Though he is democratic and approachable, his many occupations debar him from giving private interviews except to few of those who desire to see him. and outrage. They hate the war for He has his daily correspondence, Cabinet meetings and other official duties. He has his hours for rest, for meals, for recreations.

"If you wished to have an audience of a king or an emperor, many preliminaries would be required before obtaining that privilege. You should be furnished with letters of introduction for your character. While sitting on the anxious beach you would use every effort to formu some well chosen phrases, and after a few moments' discussion on commonplace topics the audience would

GOD EASILY APPROACHABLE

"How much more easily you can be admitted to the Lord of Hosts! knows you as well as your Creator, of Whom you can say: 'Thy hands, O Lord, have framed and fashioned

"You have not to appear before Him in court dress. The garments most pleasing to the Heavenly King are either the white robes of inno cence or the purple robes of a repentant heart. The ornaments most asing in His sight are the jewels of faith, humility and devotion. These sparkle in the light of the sun

of justice. "You are not obliged to formulate an address in choice language and well rounded periods. The prayer most acceptable to God is that which comes from the heart, like the peti tion of the publican when he ex claimed : 'O God, be merciful to me, a sinner.'

GOD INVITES PRAYER "Not only is our Heavenly Father easy of access, but He invites us in the most earnest manner to have recourse to Him in all our wants, and He gives us the assurance of grantour petitions: 'Ask and shall receive, seek and you shall find. knock and it shall be cpened unto you. For every one that asketh re-ceiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be the nuns and their doctor opened. Or what man is there among you, whom if his son shall ask is he shall ask of him a fish, will he reach him a serpent? Now, if you being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Father Who is in Heaven give good things to those that ask Him?' 'Amen, amen, I say unto you, if you ask the Father anything in My name he will give it to He ever complains of our you. neglect in appealing to Him: 'Hitherto ye have not asked anything in My name. Ask and you shall re ceive that your joy may be full.'

Now I anticipate an objection that is in your thoughts. You will say : I have asked many favors of God which He has not granted.' I arswer: 'The Lord in His mercy withholds many things you ask of Him, knowing that they would be a calamity in-stead of a blessing, just as a prudent mother refuses to her child poisonous candy pleasant to the eye and to the taste. But He will always bestow on you something equivalent or rather much better than what you WHEN GARFIELD WAS SHOT

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

"President Garfield was shot in 1881 and died three months after-ward. Shortly after his death a lady very earnestly remarked to me have ceased praying. What is the use? I have prayed for the Pzesi-dent's life. My family prayed for him. Our congregation prayed, the State of Maryland and the Nation prayed for him and prayed in vain.' "I will now repeat to you what I answered to the lady on that occa-

"If God did not save the life of the President, He saved the life of the Nation and the life of the Nation is immeasurably of more value than the

"It pleased the Almighty to prolong the life of the President for nearly three months after he received the fatal wound, to give time for passions to subside and for reason to assert her sway. Had he died immediately of the venerable prelate, as he built of the venerable prelate, as he built up a strong argument for frequent lowed. So intense at the time was public feeling, so strong, though unanswered so called "popular" objections to frequent prayer.

"Reathren." said His Eminence, faction, of conniving at the murder, it would have needed only a that it would have needed only a spark to cause a conflagration. The first assassination might have been followed by others, and anarchy

might have reigned supreme.
"Another result of the prayers of the Nation was that party spirit yielded to the healthier sentiment of love of the country. Public men for-got for the time that they were partisans. They remembered only that they were citizens of a common country, loyal sons of the same mother; and the fire of political hatred was quenched by the tears they shed at the couch of the dying President.
"Lastly, the public prayers that

were offered up throughout the land were a solemn protest against athe ism and infidelity, and an eloquent profession of National faith in the existence of God, of an overruling Providence, and of a moral Governor manifestations of public faith and worship did not fail to bring down blessings from Heaven upon the

"If there is any peace of mind, if there is any joy of soul and tranquil-ity of heart, if there is any interior sunshine and genuine consciation in this life, it is possessed by those who have a prayerful spirit and a child like trust in God, and who in every emergency rush into the arms of their Father, saying to Him with all the confidence of a child: 'Our Father Who art in Heaven.'"—Brooklyn Tablet.

NOBLE WORK

The Countess de Courzon, writing of the noble part played by the French "Sisters" during the last tragic twelve months, relates:

"The Sisters of Charity of the little town of Roye, in the Somme had an experience even more pain-ful than that of their Senlis sisters. When war broke out they were

six in number, and assisted by their doctor, they opened an ambulance, where they ministered with the same devotion to the needs of all as they go; all should be tried, since English, or German. Now we know, as a fact, that the

six sisters are prisoners in Germany. Roye is still held by the enemy, but through a German priest and through some German prisoners, the follow-ing story has reached the sisters friends. "Last December the German

authorities at Roye were informed that some English soldiers, when restored to health, had been allowed to escape by the inhabitants of Roye, instead of being handed over to the enemy as prisoners. Whether the information was true or not cannot that it incited the Germans to greater severity. The hospitals were searched, and when at the ambulance of the Sisters of Charity, an English officer once grievously now almost cured, was discovered the nuns and their doctor were accused of having concealed him with a view of letting him escape The officer was taken and shot out side the hospital walls, the nuns and Dr. Tresfort had to appear be fore a court martial. Owing to the generous initiative of a German military doctor, who defended his French colleague's action, Dr. Tres fort was acquitted, but the nuns were condemned to six years' imprisonment in Germany, because said the sentence, by concealing the English officer's presence, they made his escape possible. The sisters were immediately removed from Roye. In the streets of Cologne, walking between their guards, they attracted the notice of a German priest. He followed them to a Cologne prison, inquired into their case, and eventually, having in-fluential friends, he obtained pereighty five and ninety, to be left at Cologne. The other four had to con-tinue their journey, and are new in an unknown German prison, doing penance for their levalty to their wounded charge. Given their knowledge of German methods with re-

gard to English fighting men, it was

gathered to illustrate the attitude of the French nursing sisters in fifteen months' war. These soft-voiced, quiet women, trained to habits of silence, obedience, and self-repres-sion, have, in the face of pressing danger, revealed a heroic spirit With admirable calmness the assumed responsibilities and in-curred risks that test the highest ourage."-Toronto Saturday Night.

CARDINAL MERCIER ADDRESSES ANOTHER LETTER TO FLOCK COUNSELING PATIENCE

London, Nov. 12, 1915-Cardinal Mercier has issued a new pastoral to the clergy of Belgium. He departs in no way from his championship of the national cause, and exhorts his clergy to patience and renewed courage. He concludes thus: "In cur souls, and in society, at every epoch of history, the armies of good and evil are in conflict; error and truth, injustice and right, crime and innocence dispute the final triumph until the day when the two cities, that of Love and that of Hate, shall be defintely constituted by the last sentence of the Supreme Judge. The capital the entire country. In these siniser hours we must remind ourselves of this powerful patronage. Our trials are prolonged, but do not yield, I pray you; do not cease to pray and do good. The sower must await the parvest, which will come in time."

'REINSPIRE RELIGIOUS BELIEFS"

IS WORD OF RHEIMS CARDINAL TO THE NATION

Paris, Sunday. — Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, whose seventy two years do not prevent him from sticking to his shell battered post, has found time to continue his compaign against the de population of France, a subject upon which he is a recognized authority. He has written views on the effect of the war upon the birth rate that are particularly interesting in view of the revival of religious interest shown by increased attendance at religious services through

"The origin of the question," he writes, "is obviously in childless marriages. Find out why marriages are childless and we may find where the remain life. Economists here named debauched, unhealthy literature, alcohol, selfishness and avarice accordingly proposed as remedies the suppression of vice, censorship of literature, prohibition of alcohol, public aid to large families with re-lief from military duties, insured employment, lighter taxes on fathers and heavier burdens on bachelors

and childless married men.
"All these methods are good as far every man who loves his country cannot be indifferent to the growth of a real vice, amounting to a social prosperity but the existence of a na-

The war will accentuate the campaign against depopulation by compelling attention to the mowing down of so many men in the flower of their age, the suppression of so many sources of life. It will no doubt hasten the adoption of some if not all the measures proposed, but will economic measures be unfruit

"Religion reaches, governs and modifies the intimate thoughts that govern man's actions-inspire him duty that is imposed by the most indisputable authority—that of his Creator. It also assures to duty done a reward that infinitely surpasses in value and duration the fleeting troubles and sacrifices im-posed by duty.

'Under the influence of religion

obedience to the laws of the married state become spontaneous and gener-ous through the most powerful personal interests that it encourages. To those that close the sources of life in order to escape fatigue and trouble or to avoid the division of inheritances and assure to their heirs lives of pleasure without work, religion recalls that the conjugal state was not instituted by the author of nature for the satisfaction of the senses, or for the personal enjoyment of two persons—that man here below has other interests than that of personal satisfaction; other riches than those of the earth.

"To every one religion shows the nobility of fatherhood which associated them with the creative power of God; thereby they contribute to the giving of life to His children, whose souls are immortal and whom God destines to eternal happiness.

"Let us then rehabilitate-re inspire these religious beliefs; with them will be reborn Christian ways impossitie for them to act otherwise than they did."
"Many more incidents might be and with Christian ways will again come the observance, through con-viction and through love, of the holy laws of marriage and of the family,

and, in a large proportion, the re-building of the home.

"I do not pretend that religion may, of itself, cure the evil. I merely say that therein is found for Christians the most powerful succor

against the evil — the most effica-cious encouragement to the duty which we seek to stimulate We must not forget that the task of married people is grave and ardu-ous; the duties of parents are heavy, above all among the classes that de pend on their daily work for their daily bread. I have labored among such for twenty years and have often

received the confidences of honest fathers of families who, with only their modest daily earnings to live upon, asked themselves whether they should risk having more children than they could feed. Religious considerations were the only ones that could encourage and give support to such fathers; their reliance was confidence in Providence.

AID FOR LARGE FAMILIES

"Providence makes use of secondary causes; it is the honor and duty of those who possess power and of our country has the privilege of fortunes to become its instruments. being placed under the patronage of To the moral force of religion the glorious avenger of right, St. material aid must be added. Legis-Michael, and his protection applies to lators, employers—all those who are favored with wealth—must apply their good will to lighten the burdens of fathers of large families, help them procure the needed resources family and make the way easy for the education of their children.

'I do not balieve in radical measures that would take from every healthy man without children his rights of citizenship; that seems to be contrary to the liberty, conscience

CONVERSION OF VICAR, WIFE AND FAMILY

There was announced recently the reception into the Church of Rev. C. Gouldring, M. A., Ely Theological College and Exeter College, Oxford, formerly curate at St. Saviour's Leeds, and lately Vicar of Horton cum Studley, Oxford, along with his wife and family, at the hands of Father Kennedy, Bexhill. St. Saviour's, Leeds, it will be observed. is keeping up its reputation, to which we referred some weeks ago, as a training school for converts. Mr. Gouldring's is the eighty fifth conversion from the ranks of the Anglican clergy within the last five years. It appears, however, that the statement nade that Lieutenant L. Barrow had secome a convert has no substance in fact. Regret, which we share, was expressed by the journal for having Edinburgh Catholic Herald.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY

strongest and most uncompromist the hands of the Bishops. ng : all that is most truly sacred in the artistic development of our people precedes the days of the Reformation." These are not the words of a Catholic obscurantist. They come from the land whence the Reformation took its rise, from the University of Berlin, from a Protestant leader of historic research. bearing witness to Protestant readers of a truth which history cannot deny. They are from the pen of Kurt Breysig and appeared in the upon Protestants to cast aside their prejudices and unfounded accusaeconomic methods do not take a tions against the Catholic Church man's soul into account; so long as and study her doctrines and practices the conscience is untouched so long in a sincere and friendly spirit. "The Catholic ages of our nation represent the time of its vigorous youth, not yet rationalistic and therefore all the stronger," he writes, "but the living Catholic Church is the living witness of this youth."
Advancing even farther he thus casts a gauntlet before our materialistic age :

"He whose intellect and spirit have not yet been entirely blinded by the poverty and excessive emptiness of our time may divine from the simplest village church that not only faith, but the might and intellect of humanity are lifted there to a height which our age could never have been able to attain of its own power, nor could any other century have reached to it unaided since the days of the separation from the Catholic

Such is the writer's impartial conclusion necessitated by the obvious testimony of the present and the past. Voices like his are not uncommon in our day. They express the deeper, truer thought of our age. Materialism has proved a failure : Protestantism, a disappointment. Truth and beauty and human happiness must all be sought in that Church for which the hearts of men are yearning, often unconsciously.
Within her fold alone they can find all that they have long desired.-America.

CATHOLIC NOTES

The Little Sisters of the Poor have seven houses in Paris, and more than one hundred in France.

From Rome comes a report that the youthful Prince Aimone, Duke de Spoleto, of the Royal House of Italy, is to enter a religious congregation.

The Rev. George B. Kranz, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, Corry, Pa., has received his appointment as Chaplain in the United States Navy, succeeding Father McGinty who died last June.

F. G. Underwood, president of the Erie railroad, has given \$1,000 to the erection of a new Catholic church at Wauwatosa, Wis. Mr. Underwood is not a Catholic.

Rev. John Danihy, S. J., of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed director of the School of Journalism of Marquette University, Milwaukes, susceeding

the late Rev. John E. Copus, S. J. It is estimated that the Catholic schools of New York, educating 134,-000 pupils, are saving the taxpayers

\$7 000,000 a year, and \$45,000,000 in school buildings. In Bergal the Jesuits from Belgium have converted at least 100.000

In China and Africa there are fully 1,100,000 persons under instruction for Catholic baptism. Alaska is in extent, three times the size of Texas, its population is about 70.000, of whom 15 000 are Catholics

They are, for the most part, under the spiritual charge of the Jesuits. About 20 Jesuit priests are in Alaska. Also the Ursuline Sisters and Sisters of Providence and St. Anne. Standish Hayes O'Grady died recently at Ballinruan, Cheshire, England. He was a Gaelic scholar and

poet of repute and a lifelong student of the ancient literature of Ireland.
Among his chief works were his
translation of the "Pursuit of Diarmuld and Graine," "Silva Gadelica," and "Adventures of Dounchadh Ruadh Mac Con-Mara," translated from the Irish into English verse. The deportation of the German Jesuits from India has a peculiar in-

terest for their brethren in this coun try. The Province of St Louis has been called upon to furnish five priests to take the places of those deported from India, and the same requisition has been made upon the New York Maryland province. A press dispatch chronicles the

death after a long illness of the Right Rev. John Cuthbert Hedley, D. D., O. S. B., Bishop of Newport, England, whose writings are known on both sides of the Atlantic. Bishop Hedley was consecrated on September 29.

When Cardinal Ferrata died and the Pope called Cardinal Gasparri to his place, many wondered how the work of the Commission for the Codi-

fication of the Canon Law would go on. Cardinal Gasparri was known to be the life and soul of the work. It is understood that the Holy Father has so arranged that the duties of Secretary of State shall leave at least time for superintending the completion of this important duty. "All that is loftiest, sturdiest, The third part of the work is now in

A British Catholic soldier, in a recent letter from France, says that the General in his command is a Catholic, and that this General gave great edification to the French lately in being seen at Holy Communion in public at Sunday Mass. Before the war began it was as much as the position of a French General was worth to be seen in the act of practise of religion. Naturally the fearless plety of this British General made a deep impression on the French soldiers who witnessed it.

Mayor Calkins of Plainfield, N. J., sect known as the Pillars of Fire to hold meetings on the streets of the town because of their avowed purpose to make abusive attacks on the Catholic Church. The action of Mr. rect one, that the rights of Catholics would be violated by allowing such meetings on the public streets, for the maintenance of which Catholics are taxed.

The Catholic Universe, of London, gives an authoritative contradiction to the report, many times circulated sion of Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton. The advanced "Anglo Catholicism of Mr. Chesterton and the closeness of his point of view, as shown in his brilliant essays, to the Catholic posithese rumors.

John Joseph Carty, of New York, who early in 1912 made telephone connection possible, for the first time, between New York and Denver who early this year established phone communication across the continent, and who was at the head of the force of men who a few days ago startled the world by talking, through wireless telephones, ever many thousands of miles of sea and land, is a member of the Catholic Church. Among his men he is known as a wizard of the wires : and it is considered that to work under him is a liberal scientific education

CARDOME

A ROMANCE OF KENTUCKY

BY ANNA C. MINOGUE CHAPTER XXXIV

And thus Hal came back to Car-dome and these things followed his coming: When Mr. Davidson saw that come placed where its occupant that come placed where its occupant had desired, he withdrew and drove to the Park. It lay in darkness, but he felt convinced that in the lonely house the mistress's sleepless eyes were piercing the gloom for the first streak of dawn, which, she fondly hoped, was to herald the hour of long delayed triumph. After some long delayed triumph. After some delay he stood again in the second parlor, and as he waited for her to appear his thoughts went back to other days, when he and this woman were young. The Park was not then were young. The Park was not then what it was now, for her father's love for wine and horses piled up debts against his ancestral estate; but he had continued to dispense hospitality with the lavish hand of a hospitality with the laviously a matter Kentuckiau, and it was only a matter of time until the Park would go under the hammer, when the tragic event entered his only child's butterfly life and changed it forever. By marrying ald doting Mr. Powell, she not only secured her revengeful ends, but re-deemed her father's plantation; and after her hasband's death, it was found that the debts of the Park had been transferred to Willow-wild, and the fate predicted for the home of the Kertridges came instead to the home

And the man who had so often been the guest at both houses in those long, dead years, mused over their sad stories, until the sharp, rasping voice of her whom he had travelled from Cardome to see fell on his ears,

You have come again. Is it to threaten this time, or to plead?"

He folded his arms and looked at her for a moment; then, with some pity in his voice, he said :

"To do neither. God sometimes sternly sets aside His human instruments and reaches forth His own errible hand to save the innocent and punish the guilty. Oh, woman! God's prerogative and claim for your right and power to avenge your fancied wrong, learn now, as hers in like bitterness have learned that God's words are not vain words, that vengeance is His to day, as it was yesterday, and will be forever. While you are waiting here for to morrow's dawn, to see a man die at your gateway for the offence of being the son of one you hate, by the inscrutable workings of that Power you have defled, his place has been filled by the best loved son of your only friend, that man you held, and I know you still hold, dearer than a Yes; this afternoon at o'clock Clay Powell rode from the Georgetown jail to liberty, and one hour ago Hal Todd died at your gate—shot to death by his brother's Union

soldiers." 'No! No! No!" she cried, wild, thrilling tones, womanlike hurling back her refusal to believe that which her reason told her was

Then go to Cardome, and learn how true are my words. Yes, go to Cardome! look at your work—on that boy lying dead under his mother's picture, on his brother, worse than dead, on the white haired old father. who, when all the world turned from you with the detestation you , was your friend, your advocate, your savior. When Mary Clay was dealt out, justice Heaven de-manded, that never again would I mingle with those friends of mine, that I would cut myself off from them and all society, John Todd stood here Lewis Castleton for the mercy of their silence for you. Yes; he would snap the golden chain that bound us four in a friendship that time nor sorrow nor death could sever, sooner than have the world know what you His words prevailed, but from that day we four stood apart. Lewis Castleton, when he felt his life drawing to a close, returned to the of Cardome; to-morrow, Walter Powell will go back. So will I. My yow is at last fulfilled: Mary Clay Powell's death is amply avenged!" for as he was speaking the woman flung herself on the floor, crying piteously to God for pardon and mercy, which she felt man would not, could not give. And with one more glance at her, Mr. Davidson turned

from the room.

Thus she lay through the long hours of that night, and the rising of the sun found her still crouching on the floor, her face hidden from its light. After a while the aged nurse hobbled into the room, and then the mistress arose. She looked long and earnestly on the black face, and for the first time in all her life shuddered at its inhuman ugliness. What was passing through the mind of the mistress seemed to be communicated to the mind of the negress, for she threw her apron over her head. But the black woman, old, ugly, the perpet-ual reminder of her crimes, was all on earth she had to turn to for sympathy and love; so she crept to her side and spoke to her as a child might have done. The words brought the apron from the black face ; then the nistress reached out her neatly gloved hands and said :

evil one, and they did it as his in-

"These can not undo what the wooden hands have done! she cried when the servant had obeyed the command, and the poor maimed arms showed under the flowing sleeves.
"Perhaps they can plead." And,
dressed as she was, with no shawl or head covering to protect her against the sharp November air, she rashed from the house and turned toward Cardome. Kind hands unfastened the door for her, but she knew the old house too well to need direction toward the library. Tom was still st-ting by the table, with his face bowed on i), but she did not see him; Walter Powell was walking the floor, with his head bent low on his breast, but his head bent low on his breast, but she did not heed him. She saw only one, heeded only one, the bent, white-haired, man standing on the hearthstone, with face turned toward the door, as if expectant of her coming. She tried to reach his side, but her strength failed her. She sank on her knees, and lifting toward him her carelly maked a year. cruelly maimed arms, cried :

" John!" Across the space of carpeted floor the eyes of the man and woman met in a second's terrible silence, a second which, like the moment of death, was long enough for all their past and present to sweep again before them. Then he hurried to her side and litted her to her feet,

while he said, half-reproachfully :

"Did you think you need come to me like this, Angie, my dear sister?'
And she bowed her head on his shoulder and wept there, as she had wept once before, when she had told him that she had released the man she loved because his heart belonge she loved because his nears selonged to another. And that man had now paused in his walk and stood regard-ing her and his friend with deep-sunken, sad eyes. There was no trace on face or figure of the beauty and grace that had made women love, and men admire, Walter Powell; and when, at length, Mrs. Powell raised and turned once more to her former lover, she trembled at the ruin be fore her, knowing it was her werk. Yet the pride that had destroyed her own life and so many others' refused to give utterance to her soul's cry fer his pardon. She could kneel to the friend she had harmed unconsciously; she could not utter one word to the lover she had ruined deliberately. But long ago anger, hatred, and un-forgiveness had died in the heart of Walter Powell, so he went to where she stood, and said to her:

"Angie, we have been enemies so long can we not be friends for the rest of our days? They will not be many.

She bowed her head before him and said, humbly: "Can you forgive me ?"

'I have forgotten all that long ago," he interrupted. It was then the library door again unclosed and Davidson, the master of Willow-wild entered, followed by two women. His face was shaven of its heavy beard, and as the eyes of Judge Todd fell on him he started forward, cry-

Dupont, my friend! You have come back, too !" and they clasped hands, as brothers would. Tom had lifted his face at the first words spoken by Mrs. Powell, and during the one that had followed had looked on first in angry wonderment, then with fierce indignation. Now, as he heard that name spoken by his father, he sprang to his feet, but on turning and seeing the two women, he sank again into his chair and laid his face on the table. In eloquent silence the Judge clasped the hand of Mrs. Dupont, but a sob escaped him as he held the weeping Bessie to his breast. Powell lay dead—you know by whose hand!—and I vowed that, unless the justice her murderess deserved that room where their silent, beauti.

> together.
> The Duponts always kept their vow. It was the motto of the with Walter Powell and Her grandfather had kept his, and so mother had lived in poverty, their Alabama home having been destroyed and the plantation laid waste by the Union army, did Bessie know that relative was alive. But as she lis-tened to his recital of the sorrow that had fallen on Tom, she had for gotten his words and so forgiven his defection. She was an older Bessie now. All the gayety and winning girlish ways were gone, swallowed up by the early sorrow and the later misery and loss and poverty that had drained the young blood from her cheeks and dimmed the lustre of her beautiful eyes. The figure had lost all its graceful curves and was slender to thinness, which was made more pronounced by the plainness of the coarse dress she wore. There were no flashing jewels on the little hands, no string of pearls or rubies around the white neck, and that first glimps he had had of her left Tom doubtful is this strange woman were indeed Bessie. She waited a moment, when the others left, thinking he would look up or speak to her. But there was no word from the bowed figure, nor movement; and she crossed to where he sat and laid a hand on his shoulder. Then he lifted his head,

"Oh, Tom, forgive me!"
"Bessie!" He sprang f "Bessie!" He sprang to his feet. was a busy season. A step caused She held out her hands to him, but him to look up; then he arose and "Take them off, mammy; I shall he turned away, with shamefully need them no more. They have done bowed head, for he remembered, ed them no more. They have done with fierce hatred of himself, that had been weeping. It was the work of the li one, and they did it as his intuments always do their work. Clarisse dearer than this noble girl. "What can I do for you."

made her cry out her sorrow that she

once had given him pain :

Her womanly discernment made plain to her the meaning of that action, and she said, with a sweet dignity:

"Tom, I was wrong that day, hasty, passionate. I should hasty, possionate, known that place in your heart was secure, for your henor, if nothing else, would have been a little patient with that rival affection, believing that as you came to see the true nature of the insuled it of pecasity it. one who inspired it, of necessity it must die. I should have proven my-self worthy of the love and confidence you had in me. Instead," she went falteringly, for Tom was now on pressed against his tear-wet face, "I broke in childish anger from the tie that bound us—Tom, Tom, I have forgotten my feolish words."

And after a while Tom and Bessie hand clasped in hand, heart reunited with heart, went also into that other room, and took their place beside the kingly dead.

There was still one, missing. But she came the next day, brought from her Leuisville prison by the master of Willow wild who demanded and obtained her immediate release, and the pardon of her family. The old Judge was waiting for her at the portico steps, and in his father's greeting the little crushed heart of Lucy Menetee found the only comfort life now held for it. From that hour she took a daughter's place at

For three days Hal held court in the old house, while from far and near came friend and political fee to pay him homage. Then, at high noon on the third day, with military rite as besits a soldier and holy prayer as besseems a Christian, they laid him by his mother's side, in the George lown cometery, there to rest happily throughout time.

TO BE CONTINUED

CHRISTMAS EVE AT THE

CORNER GROCERY

Will Allen Dromgoole in The Arena for Decemb The boss had not returned; in truth the probability was the boss would not return that night, inasmuch as he had generously offered the bookkeeper, who was clerk as well, permission to go to his supper True, the supordinate had declined the henor; it being Christmas eve Saturday night, close upon the heels of the new year, and the books of the establishment sadly in need of postng. The subordinate did not relish the prospect of a lonely Christmas, Sunday at that, on the tall stool behind the big desk among the cob-webs, mackerel and onion scents, sardine boxes, nail kegs, coils of barbed wire, soap smelling cotton staffs, molasses and coal oil. So he gave up his supper, and the half hour with the cripple (he sighed for the half hour more than for the supper), contented himself with a bite of cheese and a cracker, which he forthwith entered upon the book, as he had been ordered to do, in a clear, olerical hand: "To S. Riley cheese and crackers, 07." He wrote it in his best hand, to cover up the smallness of it, perhaps, for it was a very small entry. The subordinate's face wore something very like a sneer as he made it, although he had the consolation of knowing the smallness of the transaction was upon the side of the

It was a general kind of a store was the grocery on the corner; a little out of the way, beyond the regular beat of the city folk, but convenient to the people of the suburbs. It moth concern, although ful peacemaker lay, watched by Virginia; and Tom and Bessie were left Riley, the book-keeper, ran it, with out other help than that of black Ben the porter.

Riley was both book-keeper, clerk and, he sometimes suspected, genera scapegeat to the proprietor. To-night he was left to attend to every hing, for he knew the boss would not leave his warm hearth to trudge back through the snow to the little corner rocary that night. His daughter ad come for him in a sleigh, and and carried him off, amid warm fure and the jingle of sleigh bells, to a cheery Christmas eve with his

amily. book keeper sighed as h munched his cheese. There was s little lame girl away up in the attic on Water street that Riley called She would hear the sleigh bells go by and peep down from he dingy little window, and clap her hands, and wish "daddy would come for Christmas too." There wasn't any mother up there in the attic ; for out in the cemetery, in the portion allotted to the common people the snow was falling softly on the

little mother's grave.

The clerk ate his cheese in silence. Suddenly he dropped his fist upon the desk heavily. "Sometimes I the desk heavily. "Sometimes I wish she was out there with her mother," he said. "Sometimes I wish it, specially at Christmas times. Let me see: she is ten years old to-night; we called her our 'Christmas gift,' and never a step have the little feet-taken. Poor Julie! poor little and as she saw his face, that the Christmas snowbird! poor little hand of age seemed in that one night Christmas sparrow! I always think to have smitten, all the woman's love of her somehow when the boys go by and pity sprang into fullest life and in the holidays with a string of dec birds they've shot. Poor little

daughter ! He sighed, and took up his pen ; it went to wait upon a customer. It was a woman, and Riley saw that she

"I want to know the price of pota-toes, Mr. Riley," she replied.
"Sixty cents a bushel. How is the little boy to night, Mrs. Elkins Is he getting well for Christmas?"
"Yes," said the weman. "H
a'ready well; well an' happy.
tetched him to the graveyard to

Riley dropped the potato he had taken from the tub, and looked up to see the woman's lip quiver.
"What's the price o' them pota

She laid a silver dime upon the

countes.

"Gimme them many," she said;
"There's four more lef' to feed besldes the dead one, though," she
added quickly, "I—ain't begrudgin'
of 'em vistuals."

Fifteen cents a peck."

of 'em victuals."

Riley measured a peck of the potatoes, and emptied them into her basket. Four mouths besides her own, and one little staveling left that day, "that blessed Christmas ove." in the graveyard. He found times! the property as he went back to himself hoping, as he went back to the lefger, that they had buried the baby near his own dead. The big graveyard wouldn't feel so desolate, so weirdly lonesome, as he thought it must, to the dead baby, if the little child mother, his young wife, could find it out there among all that array of the common dead. "To S. Riley 13 of peck of potatoes 05," the blue blotter had copied, or absorbed the entry, made it double, as if the debt had already began to draw interest. had already begun to draw interest. The clerk, however, had not noticed the blotter; other customers came in and claimed his attention. They were impatient too. It was a very busy night, and the books, he feared, would not be balanced after all. It was shabby, downright mean, of the bess not to come back at a time like

The new customer was old man Murdock from across the river, the suburbs. He had been rich once, owned a house up town, and belonged to the sristocracy. He had possess the appurtenances to wealth, such as influence, leieure, at one time. still was a gentleman, since nature, not circumstance, had the care of that. Every movement, every word, the very set of the threadbare broadloth, spoke the proud, the raised" gentleman of the Old South "Good evening, Mr. Riley," he said, when the clerk stumbled down from his perch. The male customers—shey learned it from the boss, doubtless—called him "Riley." They generally said, "Hello, Riley." But the old Southerner was neither so rude nor so familiar. He said, "Good

evening, Mr. Riley," much the same as he would have said to the president, "Good evening, Mr.—"; and he touched his long, white, scholarly 'looking finger to the brim of his hat, though the hat was not lifted. Riley said, 'Good even-ing,' back again and wanted to know "what Mr. Murdock would look at." He would have put the question in the same way had Mr. Murdock still possessed his thousands; and he would have put it no less respectwould have put in close sepectively had the gentleman of fallen fortunes come abegging. There is that about a gentleman which commands respect; great Nature willed it so.

The custemer was not hurried; he

remarked upon the weather, and thawed himself before the big stove he never once broached the subject of Christmas, nor became at all familiar), pitied the homeless such a night, hoped it would freeze out the upon wool; then he asked, carelessly, as men of leisure might "What is the price of bacon, Mr. Riley?—by the hundred."

Eight dollars a hundred, Mr. Mur-

dock," said Riley.

The ex millionaire slipped his After a moment's silence, during which Riley knew the proud old theart was breaking, though the calm face gave no sign of the struggle, "Put me up a dime's worth of the bason, if you please."

Riley obeyed silently; he would no more have presumed to cover up the pathos of the proceeding by talk then he would have thought of offering a penny, in charity, to the mayor in the city. He put the transaction as purely upon a business footing as if the customer had ordered a round ton of something. He wrapped the meat in a sheet of brown paper, and received the stately "Good evening, sir," saw the white finger touch the hat brim as the customer passed out into the snow, then climbed back to his perch, thinking, as he did so, that of all poverty the poverty that fol-lows fallen fertunes must be the very hardest to endure. There is the battle against old longings, lang in-dulged luxuries past pleasures, faded grandeurs, dead dreams, living sneers, and pride that indomitable blessing or curse, that never, never dies. pity those poor who had once seen etter dave !

To S. Riley 2 lbs. bacon, at 121 cts. 25." The book bore another entry. Riley put the blotter over it very quickly; he had a fancy the late cus tomer was looking over his shoulder. He shouldn't like the old gentleman o see that entry, not by any means.

"Chris'mus gif', marster." Another customer had entered Riley clesed the big ledger, and thrust it into the safe. The day book

would take up the balance of the evening. "What can I do for you, Aunt Angie ?" he said, going behind the counter to wait upon the old colored roman, who had passed the compli ments of the season after the old

slave custom. She laughed, albeit her clothing was in rags, and the thin shawl gathered about her shoulders bore tches in blue and yellow and white.

"I kotched yer Chris'mus gif', good

marster; yer knows I did."
"But you're a little early, Aunt ingle," said the clerk; "this is only Christmas eve."
"Aw, git out, marster. De ole

nigger got ter took all dey termorrer —bg Chris'mus dinner tur de whi' folks. No res' fur de ole nigger, not even et Chris'mus. Bress de Lord, it ain' come but onc't a year."

She laughed again, but under the strange merriment Riley detected the weariness that was thankful; aye, that thanked God that Christmas,

the holiday of the Christ-child, came "but once a year."
Christmas! Christmas! old season of mirth and misery! Who really enjoys it, after all?—Lazarus in the gutter or Dives among his coffers?
The clerk ran his eye along the counters, the shelves, and even took

in the big barrels, pushed back, in the rear, out of the way. "Well, Aunt Augie, what shall the gift' be ?" He could see the bare toes where her torn old shoss fell away fre

he was about to go for a pair when "Dem as things, marster," she said, pointing to a string of masks—gaudy, hideous things, festooned from

stockingless feet. She needed shoes;

ceiling. "I wants one o' dem ar. De chillan'll lack dat sho." He allowed her to select one; it was the face of a king, fat, jovial, white. She enjoyed it like a child. Then, unwrapping a bit of soiled muslin, she took from it three pieces of silver, three bright, precious dollars. They represented precisely three-fourths of her month's wages. She purchased a tin horn "far de baby, honey"; a candy sheep "fur Ephum, de naix un"; a string of yellow beads "fur Jinny. Dat yallor gal ain't got no reason—mint she am dat set on habin' dem beads"; a plug of tobacco "fur de ole man's Chris'mus"; a jew's harp 'fur Sam; dat chile gwi l'arn music, he am"; a dell "fur Lill Ria; she's de po'ly one Lill Ria am"; and last, "a dust of corn meal to make a hoe cake fur dey alls Chris'mus dinner.

he had been lavish, poor beggar without stint she had given her all foolishly, perhaps, but she apologized in full for the folly: "It am Chris'mus,

marster."
Aye, Christmas! wear your masks poor soul's fancy that you are kings, kings. Dream that pain is a myth and poverty a joke. Make grief a phantom. Set red folly in the seat of grim doubt, pay your devoirs one day! To morrow the curvain rises on the old scene; the wheels grind on the chariots of the rich roll by, and your throat is choked with their dust ;

your day is over.

The clerk made his entry in the day-book," To S. Riley, one mask, 20, before he waited upon three news boys who were tapping the floor with their boot heels, just in front of the counter.

The largest of the trio took the role of spokesman :
"I want a pack o' firecrackers, mister; an' Jim wants one, an' so does Harry. Can't we have 'em all for 10 cents ?" The clerk thrust his pen behind

his ear. "They are 5 cents a pack," h said.

"Can't you come down on three packs? They do up town, an' we aint got another nickel." Riley read the keen interest of the

But he had orders. "Couldn't do it, boys, sorry."
"Well then,"—but a half sigh said

it wasn't "well"—"give us gum. can divide that up anyhows." It was a poor compromise—a very poor compromise. The voice, the very face of the little beggar expressed contempt. Riley hesitated. "Pshaw!" said he, "Christmas without a racket is just no Christmas to a boy. I know, for I've been a boy too. And it only comes once a year Here, boys, take the three packs for

10 cents, and run along and enjoy yourselver. And as they scampered out, sighed, thinking of two poor little feet that could throw off their weight and run, as only childhood runs, not

even at the Christmas time. To S. Riley. 1 pack of fire-crackers,

Then it was the clerk took himself to task. He was a poor man on a small salary. He had a little girl to look after, a cripple, who would never be able to provide for hersels, and for whom, in consequence, som one else must provide. She would expect a little something for Christ mas too. And the good neighbor in the attic who kept an eye on the little one while Riley was at work— he must remember her. It was so pleasant to give he wondered how s man with a full pocket must feel when he came face to face with suffering. God! if he could feel so once ! just once have his pockets full! But he would never be rich the boss had told him so often : he didn't know the value of a dollar The head of the establishment would think so, verily, when he glanced over the night's entries in the day

"Ob, well, Christmas comes but once a year !" he said, smiling, as he dopted the universal excuse. Some one came in and he went

torward again. "No, he didn't keep liquor ; he was outside the corporation line and came under the four-mile restric-

"Just a Chris'mus toddy," said the ustomer that might have been. Don't drink reg'lar. Sober's any body all th' year, cep—Chri'mus. Chris'mus don't com—don't cum but once a year."

He staggered out and Riley stepped to the door to watch him reel sately beyond the boss's big glass window.

There was another figure occupy-

ing the sheltered nook about window. Riley discovered the pale pinched little face pressed against the pane before he opened the door. the pane before he opened the door.
The little waif was so utterly lost in wonder of the Christmas display set forth behind the big panes that he down at the little slesper. There down at the little slesper. There are its upon the baby lips, as if wonder of the Christmas display set forth behind the big panes that he did not hear the deor open or know that he was observed until the clerk's voice recalled his wandering senses. "See here, sonny, you are marring the glass with your breath. There will be ice on that pane in less than

ten minutes."
The culprit started, and almost lost his balance as he grasped at a little wooden crutch that slipped from his numb fingers and rolled ten minutes.'

own upon the pavement.
"Hello!" The clerk st into the night and rescued the poor

little prop.
Humanity! Humanity! When all is told, thy great heart still is "Go in there," the clerk points d to the door, "and warm yourself at the fire. It is Christmas; all the world

should be warm at Christmas."

The waif said nothing; it was enough to creep near to the great stove and watch the Christmas display from his warm, safe corner.
"There's that in the sound of

child's crutch strikes way down to my boots, the clerk told himself as he made an entry after the boy had left

the store. "Whenever I hear one I
— Hello! what is it, steep?"
A little girl stood at the counter.
A flaxen-haired, blue-syed little
maiden; alone, at night, and beautiful. Growing up for what?
Crippled feet, at all events, are no

swift to run astray. The clerk sighed. The Christmas eve was full of shadows—shadows that would be lost in the garish days of the morrow. He leaned upon the counter. do you want, little one?

Only a beggar understands that trick of asking simple bread. Ah, well! Christmas must have its starvelings too! The big blotter lingered upon the last entry. And when he did remove to go and wait upon some new customers he quieted the voice of predence with the reflec tien that his own wee one might stand at a bread counter some pitiless Christmas eve, and this loaf, sent upon the waters of mercy, might ome floating back; who could tell since .- and the clerk smiled,-

'The world goes 'round and 'round Some go up, and some go down.'

The counter was crowded : it was nearing the hour for closing, and business was growing brisk. And some of the customers were provok-ingly slow, some of the poorer ones keeping the richer ones waiting. It isn't diffi sult to buy when there is no fear of the funds running short. There was one who bought oysters, fruit, and macaroni, \$10, ail told, in less than half the time another was dividing 25 cents into a possible pur chase of a bit of cheese, a strip of bacon, and a handful of dry beans. And old Mrs. Mottles, the shop girls' landlady at the big yellow tenement, up town a bit, took a full twenty minutes hunting over cheap bits of steak, stale bread, and a roast that They do up town, an' we another nickel."

They do up town, an' we another nickel."

They do up town, an' we another nickel."

They do up town, an' we sought to go mighty low, seeing it was tolerable tough and some gristly."

He glanced at the clock: eleven ten; he had permission to close at

eleven, and it was ten minutes after. He went out and put up the shut-ters, came back, and began putting the books.

The big ledger had been scarcely touched; he had been too busy to post that night. "Mr. Riley? Mr. Riley? Just a

minute before you Riley." He went back to the counter, impatiently; he was very tired. A woman with a baby in her arms

stood there waiting.
"I am late," she said, "a'most too late. I want a bite for to morrow. Give me what will go farthest for

that She laid a silver quarter upon the counter.

"How many of you?" said Riley 'It might make a lunch for one" The woman shook her head.

" A drunkard counts for one when it comes to eatin', any hows," she said, and laughed—a hard bitter laugh. 'He counts for somethin' when he's drur k," she went on, the poor tongue made free by misery that would repent itself the morrow. "May be man, brute likely. I've got the proofs o' it."

She set the child upon the counte and pushed back her eleeve, glanced a moment at along, black bruise that reached from wrist to elbow, then quickly, lowered the sleeve again.

"Give me somethin' to eat, Mr. Riley, for the sake o' your own wife, sir,-sn' the Christmas."

His own wife! Why she was safe afe forever from misery like that. He almost shricked it to the big blue blotter. And then he looked to see what he had written. He almost trembled, lest in his agony he had entered upon the master's well-ordered beak his thought: "safe Elizabeth Riley, under the snow-Christmas." He had written somewhere, upon his heart, perhaps, but surely somewhere. The entry in the boss' book was all right; it read, a trifls extravagantly, however :

To T. Riley shoulder, 10 lbs. at 10 cts. Dr. 2 lbs. ceffee at 80 cts. 2 lbs. sugar at 12½ cts.

and the Christmas time. Then he thrust the book into the safe, turned the combination, looked into the stove, lowered the gas, and

home.

Home to the little attic and the crippled nestling. She was asleep, but a tiny red stobking, worn at the

was a smile upon the baby lips, as if in dreams the little feet were made straight, and were skipping through sunny meadows, while their owner's hand was classed fast in the hand of the hero of all childish aderation,-

the mythical, magical Santa Claus.
The little hands were indeed clasped tightly upon a bit of card-board that peeped from beneath the delicate fingers, upon the breast of the innocent sleeper. Riley frew it quietly away. It was a Christmas card the neighbor woman has picked up in some home of the rich where she had gone that day to carry home some sewing. It bore a face of Christ a multitude, eager, questioning, and underneath a text :

"Insemuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye did it unto Me."

He sighed, thinking of the hungry horde, the fainting multitude at the grocery that Christmas eve.

His heart had sched for them ; he understood so well what it was to be wretched, lonely, hungry. Not one of those he had helped had thanked him, in words ; not one had wished him a Merry Christmas. Yet, for what he had done, because of it, the what he had done, because of it, she little red stocking by the chimney-place would be half-empty. He hadn't missed their thanks, poor starvelings, and to say "Merry Christmas," would have, been to meek. Yet he faucied a smile touched for an instant the lips of the pale Nazarene—those lips said to have never smiled, as he slipped the card to its place under the wee hands folded upon the child's heart.

And after a little while he was ly ing by her side, too tired to sleep, and the books that must be nosted before the year should end.

Atlast he slept. But the big ledger refused to leave him; even in dreams it followed to annoy him, and drag him back to the little subsrban grocery. And when he unlocked the sate and took it out, lo! he was surrounded by a bost of basgars : boys without money wanting firecrackers; women with starving babies in their arms; little girls crying for bread; old men, young men, white, black,— all the beggars of the big round world. They seized the bess' big book and began to scribble in it, until a little girl with a crutch began to heat them off. And when they were gone he could still hear the noise of them-a mighty rustle of wings; and he saw they had gathered all about him, in the air; and they no longer begged,
—they laughed. And there was one who wore a mask; and when it was removed he saw that it was Christ.

Then he took back his old ledger, and lo, upon the credit side where the balance was not made, a text had been entered. It filled the page down to the bottom line :

"Insemuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto Me. And full across the page, as plain as if it had been writ in blood, ran the long red lines that showed the sheet

HINT TO HEADS OF FAMILIES

At a season when recreation is largely confined to reading, it beamine into the sort of literature that comes to their homes. No father or mother with the least sense of responsibility would allow a child to sociate with criminals. And yet the secular papers, which are acc the secular papers, which are accessible to the youngest members of the family, are filled with reports of all sorts of crimes. In many cases these reports are so detailed as to corrupt the minds of youthful readers and incite tham to note of immerality. incite them to acts of immorality. As for books, some of the most popular are at least dangerous reading. Parents who desire to have their sons and daughters "unspotted from the world "instead of followers of its fashions will put a ban on all such literature as they would exclude criminals from their homes. If it be dishonorable and demoralizing to associate with dissolute men and women, it is certainly to no one's redit or profit to form their acquaintance in books and newspapers which reveal their minds and describe their

XMAS DECORATING

deeds.—Ave Maria.

Why not start a rose day in your city or town for patriotic or church purposes. We are headquarters for same. Rose Buds will cest you \$1 50 a 100, and retail at 10 cents each; Carnations \$1.50 a 100; Violets \$8 00 a 100 bunches; they all sell at 10 cents each; Chrysanthemums 50 cents a dez.; Jack Roses with buds 75 cents a doz.; Carnations 15 cents a dez.; Waxed Roses 50 cents a doz.; Poinsettia Vines \$2 00 a doz. yards; Holly Vines \$1.00 a doz. yards; Rose Vines \$1.00 a doz. yards; White Holly Vines \$1.25 a doz yards; Poinsettias 50 tents a doz; Easter Lilies 50 cents a dez.; Crape Roses 50 cents a dez.; Xmas Bells 2 for 5 cents. We will pay pestage or Express on all orders of 8 doz. eggs at 15 cts.

"For the sake of the dead wife," he told the blue blotter,—the dead wife Flower Co., Brantford, Ont. THE ALLEGED K. OF C. discussed, and examined the same. We found that while the order is in a HTAO

AN INVESTIGATION AND REPORT BY FOUR WELL . KNOWN CITIZENS OF RENFREW

For many years it has been the boast of Renfrewites that in this community there was a spirit of tol-erance and good fellowship between the people spring from various nationalities and of different creeds nationalities and of different creeds beyond most other places, and that from this had flewed that habit of "pulling together" that had placed Rentrew in the front rank of Can-adian tewns as almost a model of municipal government and as a pronmunity served with all

within the past three or four years, unfectunately, there has been visible something of a different spirit—a cleavage, almost an antagonism, between many Protestants and Roman Catholics. This was recognized by thoughtful men of both these shades of religious opinion, and in shades of religious opinion; and in due course the regrettable condition became a matter of frank conference between individuals of the two groups. And this soon became clear—that while there were various —that while there were various minor elements entering into the situation, for which individuals on both sides might be blamed, the outstanding basis of the trouble was the publication in a few newspapers a few years ago, of extracts from an alleged "oath" said to be taken by candidates for the fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus, and the circulation in quiet ways of the whole of this alleged oath by leaflets which was said to have been sold at Shawville, Que., during the fall of 1914, and circulated for the quiet perusal of Protestants. Was seen used to country as the richest and most precious possession of a knight of the order. We can find nothing in the entire ceremonials of the country as the richest and most precious possession of a knight of the order.

perusal of Protestants, was secured.
Thereafter, Rsv. Father F. L.
French, parish priest of Rentrew,
French parish priest of Rentrew,
French parish priest of Rentrew,
MOTLEY HEWES FLINT,
Thirty-third Degree Past Grand
asked four Protestant of the
Master of Masons of California. whom have been residents of the community for from thirty to seventy years, to investigate the matter of this oath, and if, after investigation, they were honestly able to de so, to issue a public statement regarding it that would help to allay this spirit of discord and cleavage and restore the good fellowship that had for so long existed. This request was acceded to; and the result of the investiga-tion is recorded below.

THE ALLEGED OATH

of District Deputy Grand Master—was committed the task of assertain. First, as to the alleged oath itself. ing whether the above report had really been made, and whether the It is very lengthy, and in its terms a disgrace to any printed page. It is not desirable to reproduce it in full. signers were men holding the posi-tions stated in the Masonic order but it may be summerized to this Mr. Barr learned from the proper members of the A. F. & A. M. in the That the Knights of Columbus were alleged to take an cath that the Pops has power to depose heretical (particularly Protestant and Masonic) kings, princes, commonwealths or states; denouncing these heretical ones as damnable and not to be obeyed, and binding the Knights of Columbus to extirpate these doctrines, and to extirpate the holders of these doctrines from off the face of the earth in all sorts of horrible ways. And all of this elaborated with extravagantly pious words, and signed in blood, drawn from the

signers with a dagger!!

As a matter of fact the whole thing was so manifestly overdrawn that the four Protestant investigators, so far as they themselves were concerned, 'oath" was what could be called a "oath" was what could be called upon to testif, viz., Dr. called u son fer ulterior purposes. Hewever, while themselves, satisfied that this was not the real Knights of Columbus oath, they decided to preceed with investigations that would place the matter beyond preadventure.

THE TROUBLE HAS COME FROM POLITICAL MANIPULATORS

There was placed in the hands of Protestant investigators a record of several Court cases in the United States, in which Knights of Columbus, who had been accessed of "oath," had carried the matter to the courts to vindicate themselves; and it became evident that the object of the saddling of this atrocious oath on the Knights of Columbes was for political purposes te endeavor to erect and keep up re ligious prejudices which would affect the fortunes of political parties; and there is not lacking ground for belief that that same ignoble purpose is at the bottom of the circulation of this alleged oath in Canada: that these responsible for its circulation are pelitical manipulators or their tools; of of one party or the other selely, but by self-appointed representatives of both parties as local circumstances might make it seem prefitable in a part zan sense; and altegether a sad commantary on the deptas to which men will descend in the frenzy of political partizanship.

AN INVESTIGATION BY MEMBERS OF THE MASONIC ORDER

One of the cases cited in the pamphlet issued in defence of the Knights of Columbus was that at Los Angeles, Cal., where four prominent members of the Masenic Order had made an investigation. Their report was as

California, who acted under instruc-tions from the supreme officer Mr. Whiting was questioned as to of the order in the United States, we were furnished a States, we were furnished a cerned and that the result had been complete copy of all the work, cere-monies, and pledges used by the order, and that we carefully read, foreman of the jury in this case had

been a Methodist minister. Accord ingly the following letter was sent : sense a secret association, it is not an oath-bound organization, and that its ceremonies are comprised in feur degrees, which are intended to teach and inculcate principles that lie at the foundation of every great relig-ion and every free State. Our ex-amination of these ceremonials and

obligations was made primarily for

the purpose of ascertaining whether

or not a certain alleged oath of the Knights of Columbus, which has been

printed and widely circulated, was in

ased or forms a part of th

and Masons are not reterred to directly or indirectly in the ceremon-ials and pledges. The ceremonial of the order teaches a high and noble

patriotiem, instills a love of country

inculcates a reverence for law an

unselfish performances of civic

order, urges the conscientious and

and holds up the Constitution of our

Thirty-second Degree Past Grand Master of Masons of California.

WM. RHODES HERVEY, Thirty-third Degree Past Master and Master of Scottleh Rite Lodge.

Thirty-second Degree Past Master and Inspector of Masonic District.

To Mr. David Barr, Sr.-himself an

States, that Messrs. Flint, Weller

Hervey and Burke were holders of

the Masonic offices stated and had issued the statement credited to

A TRIAL IN MINNESOTA

Another case in the States, that

had come before the courts, was in

contested by keen lawyers, as the

examinations and cross examinations

disclose, two of the Supreme efficers

called upon to testify, viz., Dr.

obligations were such as the alleged

ath; and that in fact the fourth

degree oath was one dealing only with patriotism. At the request of the Court, the obligation taken in

the fourth degree by the K. of C.

was placed on file. It was as fol-

Master or Faithful Navigator.'

"I swear to support the Constitu-

"I pledge myself, as a Catholic citizen and Knight of Columbus, to

enlighten myself fully upon my

duties as a citizen and to conscien

tiously perform such duties entirely

in the interest of my country and re-

gardless of all persenal consequences.

I pledge myself to do all in my

Hely Church, to the end that she may flourish and our country

prosper to the greater honour and

After the evidence was all in, the

jury returned a verdict that the Mor-

risons had libelied Mr. Lawless, and

the Court imposed a sentence of

thirty days on each of the defend-

the task of investigating how far

glery of God."

tion of the United States."

of the Knights of Columbus were

honored Mason, having held the office

DANA REID WELLER,

SAMUEL E. BURKE,

Rev. Thos. Billings, Waterville, Minn. Rev. and Dear Sir.—An alleged "Knights of Columbus oath" has been responsible for setting this community by the ears to some extent ; and I have been asked to act as one of a committee of four Protestants to make some investigation. A pam phlet has been placed in my hands in which it is stated that in a newspaper libel suit, which had this same "oath"—one purporting that printed and widely circulated, was in fact used by the order, and whether it it was not used, any cath, obligation, or pledge was used which was or would be offensive to Protestants or Masons, or those who are engaged in circulating a document of poculiar violenances. same "oath"—one purporting that the Knights pledged themselves to do murderous things to their Pro-testant neighbors—as the basis of testant neighbors—as the basis of the legal trouble, you were a juror (indeed the foreman of the jury), and that after the hearing of evidence from two chief efficers of the K of C., the jury unanimously gave judgment against the editors who had libelled the Waterville editor and had libelled the K. of C. I write to ask you if this is a straight statement of the situation, and that the oath sworn to as the real obligation—the officials declaring that there was no written or unwritten victousness and wickedness. We find that neither the alleged oath nor any oath or pledge bearing the remotest resemblance thereto in matter, manner, spirit, or purpose is ies of any degree of the Kuights of Columbus. The alleged cath is scurrilous, wicked, and libelous, and scurritous, wicked, and libelous, and must be the invention of an implous and venomous mind. We find that the order of Knights of Columbus, as there was no written or unwritten 'oath"-was one of a patriotic char oath —was one of a particult char-acter, having to do with the duties of citizenship, the purity of the ballot, and the practice of their re-ligion openly and consistently, but shown by its rituals, is dedicated to the Catholic religion, charity, and patriotism. There is no propaganda proposed or taught against Protest ants or Masons or persons not of Catholic faith. Indeed, Protestants

Renfrew, Ont., Sept. 11th, 1915.

You will be doing this community a public service if you let me know just what the case revealed.

Yours truly, W. E. SMALLFIELD,

To this came the following reply: Rev. Thos. Billing

Paster Methodist Estscopal Church (Late of Rugby, England) Waterville, Minn., Sept. 18, 1915. Mr. W. E. Smallfield,

Rentrew, Canada. Dear Sir.—In reply to yours of the 11th September I want to assure you that you have been correctly informed in every particular. After carefully listening to the evidence there was only one thing to do which was done only one thing to do, which was done. The Merrisons finally plead guilty and paid \$50 each fine and costs. an Englishman and a Methodiet, air play; even with Roman love te Catholics or Jews.

Yours troly THOMAS BILLING THE METHODS OF "THE MENACE"

EXPOSED Another case reported from the States was that in which the Knights of Calambas of Philadelphia sued Charles Megenegal, a printer of 4201 Brewn street, for printing, and Claronce H. Stagestor circulating, this bogus oath. The lawyer of the defendants wrote to "The Menace," a strongly anti-Roman Catholic publica tien, of Aurora, Ill., frem which Megonegal had secured the oath, for evidence that the oath was really what was used by the Knights of Colwhat was used by the Knights of Columbus; The Menace in its issue of March 3, 1913, having stated that it was prepared to detend every utterance it had ever made about the Knights of Columbus; and threatening to print the K. of C. ritual and their work. To this latter of and their Minnesota, where E. M. Lawless, editor of the Waterville Sentiuel, sued A. M. & G. E. Morrison of the secret work. To this letter of Mankato Morning Journal for libel, in charging Lawless with having taken this alleged Knights of Colum-bus oath. At the trial which was Megenegal's lawyer. The Menace Publishing Co. made reply, and this reply was filed with the Court. It

was as follows : March 5th, 1913.

Mr. Leroy N. King. Philadelphia, Pa.

ary 27th, we wish to state that we Murray, John Connolly, John Devine, are not in possession of the ritual and secret work of the Knights of Columbus, but we believe we are in fair way to get it, and the statement in a recent issue of "The Menace," which led you to believe that we had it in our possession, while some what of a bluff en our part, was based on the fact that we know that it can be had. You will note that we printed in our No. 99 the ritual and secret work of the Hibernians, and we are positive that it is authentic. The alleged oath which your clients in Philadelphia were arrested for dis; tributing, was circulated in practically every state during the late cam-paign and the demand upon us for this document was something great, and we had received copies of them from so many sources we simply printed and handled them as we would any other jeb of printing, to supply the demand, and while we have no apologies to make for so do-ing, we de not have any evidence that the oath is the one which is taken by members of the Knights of power to preserve the integrity and purity of the ballot, and to promete reverence and respect for law and order. I promise to practice my religion spenly and consistently but taken by members of the Knights of without estentation, and to so conduct myself in public affairs, and in Columbus. the exercise of public virtues as to reflect nething but credit upon our

We feel sure that it would be folly for you to undertake to base your defense on the authenticity of this document.

Yours sincerely, The Menace Publishing Co. THE MEANNESS OF THE METHODS OF BIGOTRY

A further evidence of the meanness behind this campaign against the ants, the Morrisons. This was Kaights of Columbus, is shown in appealed, and later changed to a the methods adopted. In one of the cases the alleged eath had been filed To Mr. Smallfield was committed he task of investigating how far wards, when the matter was being this statement of the Minnesota discussed in the Congress of the trial was correct. First, he met at United States, a speaker read the the Canadian Press Association in alleged oath. In accordance with We hereby certify that by authority of the highest officer of the Knights of Columbus in the Stats of California, who acted under instructions from the supreme officer of the order in the United States. We were furnished a the Canadian Press Association in Alleged oath. In accordance with custom it then had to be printed in the Congressional Record; and therefore the weekly publishers of Ontarie. Of the weekly publishers of Ontarie. On the order in the United States. We were furnished a carped and that the result had been cath hear of the accordance with custom it then had to be printed in the Congressional Records; and therefore the weekly publishers of Ontarie.

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methods have fallen and to which my propaganda of bigotry naturally

A TRIAL IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Another case was tried in St. Johns, Newsoundland, in which Charles A. Swift was charged with criminal libel in publishing and circulating the said oath. Switt made apology for having done so, and for having been led to believe through representations that this was the oath of the K. of C. The complain ant being satisfied that Mr. Swift was a vistim of the misrepresenta-tion of others, and had had ne malice in what he had done, withdrew the charge and did not ask that he be

RENFREW KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS UNDER OATH

Upon the evidence obtained through study of these Court cases and their own verification of these cases, the four Renfrew investigators would have felt justified in issuing a statement that the suppesed oath was a bogus affair and a libel on their Roman Catholic fellew-citizens But by request they decided to examine several Renfrew members of the Kaights of Columbus under oath. Replying to your letter of FebruRev. Father French and Mesers. J. L.

Ritza and C. J. Murphy.

They were swern on the Douay
Bible before M Devine. Bag, Poitce Magistraie of Renfrew and questioned by the investigators on the matter. Condensed, their sworn statements were that the four degrees of the Kuights of Columbus had to do with Charity, Unity, Fraternity and Patriotism; that in not one of the degrees was there any reference to Protestants or Masens or non Cathe lics; and that the Knights were enjoined to "wrong no man either in private or public life." It was thought desirable to frame a short

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statement that they might sign under oath; and that was done as fol-Renfrew, Oct. 28rd, 1915.

We, the undersigned members of the Knights of Columbus, make cath and say that the cath here exhibited, commonly called the "bogus cath," does not enter into any part of the degree work of the Knights of Columbus, and that the ideas contained in said cath are entirely foreign to and opposed to the ideals and principles of the order of Knights of Columbus. Furthermore that it such so called oath were at any time asked of us, we would at once refuse to take it and would expose the purposes of those who would sak such pledges of us. Moreover, that in the written and unwritten work not one written and unwritten work not one word or idea of hostility to Protest. ants or Masons or any one non Cath olic society or organization whatever

We make this declaration freely, without equivocation or mental reservation of any kind, and balleving that those before whom we make it understand it just as perfectly as we

F. L. French, P.P., 4th Degree. J. J. McFadden, 4th Degree.
J. L. Murray, State Deputy, On-

John Devine, G. K., 1549 Eganville. John Connolly, Trustee 1549.

J. F. French.

D. J. Ritza. T. M. Costello. Sworn before me at the Town of Renfrew this 28rd day of October,

Matthew Davine, J. P. Witness-David Barr, Sr., W. E. Smallfield, James Mann, M. D., G. G.

WHY FEW IN CANADA HAVE TAKEN

THE FOURTH DEGREE AS YET Rev. Father French further testified that in Renfrew only himself and Mr. J. J. McFadden had taken the fourth degree; and that the fourth degree was only of compara-tively recent origin in Canada, ba-cause the obligation of that degree having been framed in the States, naturally Canadian Catholics de-clined to take an obligation to support the constitution of the United States; but that obligation had now been amended, so that in Canada the fourth degree Knights of Columbus promised to support the Canadian oustitution. Otherwise the fourth degree obligation was identical with obligation taken in the United States (and published above).

In conclusion the four Renfrew in vestigators would say: That we were quite satisfied in our minds on reading the alleged oath that the Roman Catholic men in Renfrew were never asked to take any such oath, and that they would not have done

That by trials before the Courts of the United States and Newtound. land, it has been amply demon-strated that the alleged oath is a libel on our Roman Catholic neigh-bors, and that those who circulated it are either wilfully bearers of false witness against their neighbors, for mean purposes, or wosfully misled

And that if any of our Protestant neighbors have had in their minds the idea that the members of the Knights of Columbus do take any such oath they can confidently dis-miss such idea from their minds.

In concluding this report, we ven ture to add the epinion that prin ciples of good citizenship will lead us all to minimize rather than to accentuate the differences between the people of Protestant and Roma Catholic faith; treating the honest religious opinions of one s with respect even if strengly differ ing from them; and disregarding the tittle tattle that is set afloat in every community by those of both faiths whose mental cutlook is narrow—or whose time is not fully occupied by aseful duties and who thus double breeders. Let us treat one another honestly. No gain can come to Protestantism or good citizenship through the circulation of such false decuments as this bogus K. of C. oath, and nothing that could happen would more quickly destroy the Roman Catholic faith than to have such a document presented to its members in this era of intelligence.

W. E SMALLFIELD. JAS. MANN, M.D. G. G. MCNAB. Renfrew, Oct. 25, 1915.

GOOD EXAMPLE

About this time a year ago some veird stories were set going about Catholics who were gathering steathily and at night in the base-ments of Catholic shurches to drill for an insurrection. The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden gave some good to his fellow Protestants, advice to his fellow Protestants, when he bade them take no notice of corrible tales of what Catholics were doing in distant places. "Sit down," he said, "and make out a list of all the Catholic men and women you know, in professional life, in the shops and factories, in the kitchens put down their names and think them over, and see whether you will be able to convince yourselves that these men and women are capable of doing the kind of things which these tales attribute to them." Which suggests the thought that every catholic who lives a life command-ing the respect of his Protestant neighbor is helping to diminish anti-Catholic prejudice. A clean, honour-able, upright life is the strongest argument as to the work accomp-lished by the Church.—Sacred Heart

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1915

THE MEREDITH JUDGMENT In view of the fact that the newspaper summaries of Mr. Justice Meredith's judgment in the Ottawa Separate school case were in some cases inadequate if not positively misteading, and that some uneasiness was felt because of the misapprehension thus caused, we deem it useful to reproduce textually the entire judgment as handed down. A careful reading of the text will show that any apprehension felt, or any adverse criticism passed, was due entirely to

such misapprehension. The document reached us too late to give it place conveniently elsewhere than in the editorial columns, and as it takes up so much space we shall reserve our somment on it until next week.

The single question involved in these actions is : Whether the legislation in question, which provides for the suspension of the powers of the Ottawa Roman Catholic School Board, and for conferring such powers upon a commission, is within the legislative power of this Province; and that question has been, in argument, further confined to the single point: Whether such legislation "prejudically affects any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools" which "Roman Cath olics" had in Upper Canada, at the sime of the passing of The British

North America Act, 1867.

The plaintiffs, the School Board ome Separate School support ers, bring these actions to recover control of these Separate Schools, of Ottawa, of which, under the provias of the enactment in question, the trustees have been deprived; and they base their claims upon the one ground: That that enactment does prejudically affect the right of the supporters of such schools; but they have given no evidence of any such prejudicial effect; and have successfully opposed the admission of any evidence, on the part of the dedants, in support of their conten tion, that not only is there no such prejudicial effect, but that the effect beneficial, and was necessary.

Besides adducing no evidence of any such prejudicial effect, the plaintiffs admitted, for the purpose of these actions, the truth of the statements contained in the amble to the enactment which they attack: some of which statements are: that the board had failed to open the schools, under its charge, at the time appointed by law, and had threatened, at different times, to close such schools, and to dismiss the qualified teachers engaged to teach therein.

In these circumstances the actions fail, at the threshold, for want of evidence of any such prejudice, without which the power of the legislature, to enact such legislation, is unrestrained.

But it is urged that the legislation in question deprived Roman Catholic Separate School supporters, of Ottawa, of (1) their elective public school franchise and (2) of their own school moneys, and so must neces sarily, and unanswerably, prejudi-

cally affect them.

The fallacies of this contention seem to me to be obvious: the restriction upon the power to legislate is not in favour of these plaintiffs, nor of those who elected them; but is in favour of the whole class, a class which comprises all the adherents of the Church of Rome throughout this province, of whom those in Ottaws acerned in these actions, form but a very small part : and it may very that that which might prejudicially affect the one might not so affect the other: and, in easily imagined circumstances, it even might be for the good of an individual himself, or of a community itself, to be deprived of an elective right, for one instance, if such right were used for illegal and punishable purposes; and the ratepapers have not been deprived of their money, the trustees of it have been changed only; the money must be devoted to the same purposes whoseever may be

So that, in the absence of evidence of any kind, of prejudical effect, of the whole class, or even any objectien to the legislation in question except by these few plaintiffs out of the hundreds of thousands of persons who comprise that class, the astiens, as I have said, fail, and must astions, as I have said, fail, and must be dismissed; and the successful

parties should have their costs from the unsuccessful.

But the learned and elaborated manner in which these cases were argued calls for more than a mere nonsuit, as it were, and, therefore, I proceed to deal with the matters dis-

cussed, more fully. The position for which the plaintiffs contend, is, as it seems to me, the result of a misconception of the purposes as well as of the effect, of the legislation under which the trustees held office. The creation of the office of Minister of Education and the enactment of all the elaborate legislative provisions of this Province respecting education, cover ing over 250 pages of its statute books, were not for the mere benefit purposes, the dominant intention. ince, the making of true and effic-tent subjects of all its childrenloyal and efficient subjects and citizens, the best assets of every state.

For such purpose Public schools and compulsory education are essen-tial: and so Public schools were established long ago, and have been, and are, maintained; and compul-

sory laws are in force.

In consequence of the religious desires, or duties, of some classes of the community, separation in schooling is permitted: the especial separte school provisions were made for that great class of residents of the

upon the subject as Roman Catholics But such separation in no wise affects the public purposes of the chools or makes the one, any more than the other, the less a Public school in the sense and for the pur-

pose I have mentioned.

The trustees of all are, alike, public officers, having the like duties and powers, and subject to the like pains and penalties for misconduct in office, and the schools are all subject to control of provincial educational authorities; and are all alike entitled to share squally in the provincial grants of money made for Public

This, as it seems to me, would be plain, plain in regard to the two subjects—inspection and language— which are said to be bones of contention from which this legislation has sprung, as well as, speaking generally, in all things, plain if there had been no expressed words upon the subject; but there are such words, and were at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867; the words now in force upon the subject, contained in the Separate Schools Act, are: "The schools, and their registers, shall be subject to such inspection as may be directed by the Minister of Education, and shall be subject also to the regulations." And the word regulations means "regulations made under The Department of Education Act," the wide character of which is set out in would have been plain without them is put beyond controversy by these

plain words. If, as it was contended, the right of parent or child should be para-mount, why make any laws interfering with the liberty of either to be educated or uneducated as he or she saw fit; and why compel men and women without children to pay equally with those who have, that is to pay for the education of their neighbour's children? And if the Separate school system were to be branches of the whole Public school system, why should the former be left without any council or general representative body—a vast number of schools without cohesion, head or representative body?

The Public school system of On tario is not one of separate independent schools in all the school sec-tions of the Province, each one of which may be "a law unto itself" or as careless as it pleases; but is one comprehensive and symmetrical system embracing everyone, from the Minister of Education to the young-est infant in the kindergarten, whether in the common or the Separate schools, and all alike are subject to the laws of the Province and all valid regulations made under them.

The narrow view that the Imperial nactment made all the provisions of the Separate Schools Act, in force at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act, unalterable, is without any kind of substantial support, as the great many changes since made, and made apparently without any kind of objection, show; important changes turning an act of 28 sections covering less than a half dozen pages of the statute - book, into one of

92 sections, covering 32 pages. The right and privilege which the Separate Schools Act conferred when the Imperial enactment became law, and which the Separate School Act have ever since conferred, and still confer, was and is a right to separa-tion, Separate Public schools of the like character, and maintained in the like manner, as the general Public schools. The machinery may be altered, the educational methods may be changed, from time to time, to keep pace with advanced educa tional systems. It was never meant that the Separate schools, or any other school, should be left forever in the educational wilderness of the enactments in force in 1867. Educa tional methods and machinery may and must change, but separatio equal rights regarding Public schools must remain as long as provincial public schools last, unless the federal r imperial parliament, whichever may have the power, decrees other-

the general Pablic schools, which were in earlier days called the "common" or "union " schools, and more appropriately so called; and of applying the short name "Separate schools" to the particular Public school separated from the general ones under the Separate Schools Act, is no excuse for misunderstanding their true character of, all alike Public schools, maintained in the public interest and for the public

The rocks upon which it was said that the Ottawa Separate schools came near to foundering are said to be: the appointment of an inspector who was not a Roman Catholic, and an over ruling of the Board's desires as to the language to be used in teaching. Whether these things were necessary or unnecessary, gracious or ungracious, is a matter that does not in any way affect the legal ques-tion involved in these actions: if they were lawful, the plaintiffs' appeal should not be to those who expound the law, but to those who nake it, or to those who elect the makers, in regard to any grievance they may feel that they have. That these things were not unlawful. the main purpose of Public schools, and the very words of the Separate Schools Act, which I have read.

seem to me to make very plain ; and

peside that the judgment of the

highest court of this province has decreed that they were lawful. The removal of trustees who fail or refuse to perform the duties of their office, and especially so when they do so contumaciously, is but a familiar, appropriate, and sometimes high court of Parliament, provincial or federal, to remove trustees filling a public office, even though elected to that office, and the more so if elected with a view to continuing to refuse or fail to perform such duties in the face of a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction making those duties plain, could not be an infringement upon any legal right, but must be an endeavour to maintain and enforce it; and the mere fact that an appeal may be taken, or is contemplated, against such judgment, is no kind of excuse for disregarding it, unless its effect is suspended, during court; the only legal and proper course, especially for a public officer, is to yield obedience to that judgment until it is reversed, if ever it should be; and that the plaintiffs should lieve that all things work together have done, and in doing would have remained in office.

I am quite in accord with Mr. Bel. court, in his contention that no case, that was cited, governs this case; and in regard to the observations attributed to Lord Justice McIlish, when sitting in our ultimate appellate tribunal, read by Mr. Young from Wheeler's Confederation Law of Canada, at page 266 to the effect that he could find nothing in the first subsection of section 93 of the Imperial enactment permitting the abolition of Separate schools in this province, it ought hardly to be necessary to point out that the word "first" is but a misprint for the word "second" there could hardly be an expression of such an opinion as long as Public schools exist because it would be in the teeth of the first subsection; but it seems to me to be quite plain too that the legislature of this Province has power to abolish all Public schools, and so abolish Separate schools, for then there would be nothing to be separated from and so no right or privilege of separation : but that is out of the question; it is not the abolition of Public schools. but it is their increase, at enormous cost. that is likely to trouble future generations, as it does some who are

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND

CHURCH UNION The Presbyterian vote on the Union of Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches is not at the present entirely concluded. But it is evident that a very large proportion, if not an actual majority of our Presbyterian friends wish to preserve their Presbyterian individuality.

Over and over again we have expressed our sympathy with those of our separated brethren who yearn for Christian unity and to this end desire to lessen the evils of division by uniting churches which, apparently, have no distinctive doctrines or practices which forbid coalition. It should go without saying, but perhaps it is worth repeating, that Catholics cannot view without sincere regret any weakening of the hold that Protestantism has on Christian truth. The narrow, intolerant Puritan of former times, with an unquestioning faith in the Divinity of Christ and the Inspiration of the Bible, is much more Christian in Catholic estimation than the modern latitudinarian who condescendingly accepts the ethical spirit of Christ's teaching while denying His Divine Nature and Mission.

Thus while we sympathize with the Protestant desire for union in so far as it is based on the recognition of the evils of division, we feel no enthusiasm about it in so far as it arises from indifference to all positive Christian teaching. While we reprobate the excesses of the Rewise.

The modern fashion of applying formers who rent the seamless robe the short name "Public schools" to of Christian Unity we can sympa.

thize with their zeal in protesting ative and final to say on any and N. B., and I pass it around to some ism they should now regard the reformation, and rejoice that they preserved much positive Christian truth despite their revolt and heresy.

For the zeal, the earnestness and fidelity to conviction of Presbyterians, despite their intolerance, we have a genuine admiration.

There is so much in historic associations, in all that goes to make up what is called esprit de corps, that we are inclined to think that the vote against Church Union amongst our Presbyterian friends represents not so much a lack of appreciation of the value of Union as the wellgrounded fear that the full, vital force of Presbyterian religious zeal, instead of being merged into the resultant United Church, would be largely and irrevocably dissipated. Of course the Catholic notes, with

a certain amount of wonderment. that Protestants of all shades of belief and unbelief from the strictly and traditionally orthodox down to the latitudinarian who has been fed on second-hand German rationalism instead of traditional doctrines or the Gospel of Christ, all believe in the necessity of a Church. If they believe that Christ is the Eternal Son of God, does it never strike them, the Catholic asks himself, that He to whom the Past and the Future were ever present must have known all these things that they are now finding out? Catholics know that Christ, the infinitely wise Son of the Eternal Father, true God and true man, knew and provided for a Church which should be to the end of time His witness and His medium of communication with man. Since a Church is necessary Christ provided a Church. Let us never forget, however, the traditional and hereditary prejudices of our separated brethren in Christ.

The spirit of God breatheth where it listeth and it is not our part to judge. As Catholics we firmly befor good, and that eventually, according to God's own plan, there will be for all Christians unity in one fold and under one Shepherd.

THE BOGUS K. OF C. OATH

Elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD will be found an account of the Renfrew investigation of the ridiculous charges relative to the K. of C. oath. But charges against Catholics, no matter how ridiculous, find an astonishing number of serious believers amongst our separated brethren with their inherited prejudices. Father French, therefore, has rendered a conspicuous service to the cause of truth and justice.

By a singular coincidence we had just received from the West a letter inquiring about the California committee of Masons and their report after investigation of such charges. About a year ago, in answer to a

Catholic periodical which never Knights of Columbus for every Empire. appearance of evil that may be laid at their door, we defended the action of the California Knights.

Our correspondent, an intelligent and well informed Catholic, desired the information in order that he might refer a Masonic friend, who inquired seriously about the K. of C. bogus oath, to the report of the California Masonic Committee of investigation. Incredible as it may seem to many, there are always some Protestants whe are ready to believe anything that may be charged against Catholics.

GREAT MEN AND THEIR LIMITATIONS

Henry Ford is typical of a great many men who have achieved success and fortune in this happy hemisphere where great opportunities rush to meet the earnest seeker half way. So much a matter of course is it with us to accept great wealth as the measure of greatness, the unquestioned proof of universal genius and wisdom, that it is difficult for a multimillionaire to make himself ridiculous. This difficult feat, however, Henry Ford has accomplished perfectly. He is not the first to write himself down an ass; but Ford's asininity is collossal, stupendous, incredible. The common or garden variety is entirely eclipsed, and even William Jennings Bryan begins to feel that he can shine only in Ford's reflected splendor.

It serves to illustrate the folly, by reductio ad absurdam, of the tendency on the part of the unthinking crowd to conclude that a great authority on any one particular sub ject must have something authorit-

givs an opinion.

That a successful automobile man ufacturer should feel competent to revise the statesmanship and curb the national ambitions of the world pass the time." is not much more grotesque than that a famous electrician and inventor should brush aside as unin philosophy and religion.

Yet it is only a short while since every newspaper was reverently quoting Thomas Edison's final and authoritative views on religion, a matter on which he was neither more nor less competent to pronounce than Henry Ford is competent to adjust international relations and bring peace to a warring world.

A RARE TREAT FOR RECORD READERS

An outstanding figure in the British House of Commons, a trusted leader of the powerful group of incorruptible Irish members who won the greatest parliamentary victory of all time, T. P. O'Connor has long been one of the great powers in journalistic enterprise of London and has perhaps, at the present time a wider circle of readers than any other journalist writing the English language.

Born in 1848 he was graduated M. A. from Queen's College, Galway, in 1867, when he immediately entered on that journalistic career in which he has achieved such distinction. In 1876 came his first great success - his " Life of Disraeli ' which, bitter indictment as it is, holds an indispensable place in the literature of Lord Baconsfield." Since that time he has founded and edited The Star, The Sun, The Weekly Sun, M. A. P., T. P.'s Weekly, and P. T. O. time." The Encyclopedia Britannica, in the article on newspapers, thus refers to The Star: "From the first it was conspicuous for its advanced attitude in politics and also for excellent literary criticism."

Mr. O'Connor first entered Parlia ment as member for Galway in 1880. In 1885 he was elected for the Scotland division, of Liverpool, which constituency he has ever since con- hymn: tinuously represented. For the past thirty-three years he has been president of the United Irish League in Great Britain, an office for which he was first proposed by Parnell himself. When it is remembered that Irish immigrants or their im mediate descendants number 2,000, 000 of Great Britain's population it is quite plain that Mr. O'Connor has long been a great political force even apart from his commanding position

in the House of Commons. Well and widely known wherever English readers are found. Mr O'Connor has for some years been the author of a weekly cable letter which is as interesting and accurate as might be expected from one so long and so intimately in touch with loses an opportunity to mag the political affairs in the capital of the

far as Catholic weeklies of Canada and Newfoundland are concerned the CATHOLIC RECORD has secured exclusive rights in T. P.

letter. In the midst of the present worldperiod of mighty reconstructions when Peace is restored, T. P's letter, interesting and instructive at any time, will be found a source of accurate and intimate information on measures and men that the intelligent reader cannot afford to ignore.

THE RECORD IN THE TRENCHES

Very many of our readers have them we would suggest the regular mailing of the RECORD to their soldier friends. There are many weary hours of watching and waiting in the to death, and setting in motion such trenches, and many unoccupied hours when relieved from duty. It goes as the world has never seen before. without saying that our Catholic boys cannot spend this time any more profitably than in the reading Balley's words, "far more terrible of a Catholic paper.

which we transcribe for our readers' its way into the West, but there is edification and information. The no Lord Bryce's Commission to incommunication public.

"Please permit me to tell you how

every subject about which he may Catholic members of our Battalion, Kaiser as the representative of Satan, (the 15th.) The more we read it the if not Satan himself incarnate ! more we look for it to come again. We read every column of it, and we could not find anything better to

> Then follows a very glowing trib. ute to the RECORD's worth which writes:

"As for war news I can say very little, but I can say that the Canadian troops are in the best of spirits. We feel sure the victory will be ours. Every man is resolved to do "his bit," and with the assurance that we now have that those at home will supply us with the munitions of war, we will win. Belgium has suffered of how much it has endured, not only in the inevitable destruction of war, but in the wholesale slaughter of the innocent. The country is ruined, and its schools and churches and convents. I have seen the ruins of many churches and convents and villages and towns, and it is heartbreaking. But we know that the Allies will build them up again."

Sometimes one happens upon those who doubt the story of German atrocities. Here in this simple soldier's simple language is confirmation of the worst features of the Bryce Report. Here, too, is an answer to those who would argue that this is not Canada's war. This struggle between paganism and Christianity is everybody's war, for it is written that he who is not with me is against me. Here, above all, is a reminder to us to send Catholic literature to our boys at the front. In the words of Corporal Bonnevie," they cannot find anything better to pass away the COLUMBA.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The CANADIAN Congregationalist, writing reminiscently of past experiences of the sect in Canada, and pleading for loyalty on the part of the present generation to the beliefs and ideals of preceding generations, quotes the distinctively Catholic

" Faith of our fathers, holy faith, We will be true to thee till death.' If this is not playing fast and loose with English speech, what is ?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Canadian Churchman reminds Anglicans who are disposed to repudiate the Protest. antism of the Church of England that when in the early days of Upper Canada the Crown set apart the Clergy Reserves for the support of a Protestant clergy," the Church of England very eagerly declared herself "Protestant," and was disposed to deny the title to any other religious body. Wesleyans, or Methodists, and other offshoots from Anglicanism were then not so much " Protestants" as "Dissenters." How convenient it is to forget these little

WRITING IN the September Fort.

nightly Review, the Right Hon. W. O'Connor's copyrighted weekly cable F. Bailey, C. B., one of the Irish Land Commissioners, gives it aschis opinion that the story of German shaking events, and during the atrocity in Belgium is far outdone by that of Poland. Mr. Bailey knows Poland intimately and had private sources of information in framing his indictment. He cannot be accused therefore of drawing upon his imagination, or of repeating irresponsible rumors. He writes with the gravity of a judge and the knowledge of an expert, but beneath it all with a Christian conscience seared and scarred in contemplation of this mockery of civilization. His is the story relatives in the fighting line, and to of one Christian nation invading another, defiling its sanctuaries and its women, making a mockery of its faith, hunting women and children an exodus of sorrow-distracted people

THE STORY For Poland is, in Mr than that of Belgium, and, from the This thought was suggested to us nature of things, will never be reby a letter recently received from vealed to the world in its entirety. "somewhere in Belgium," part of Little by little it will, no doubt, find writer is Lance Corporal H. vestigate it judicially or to uncover Bonnevie, and we are sure he will and classify its horrifying details. pardon us for making part of his It will remain as it is—a great, black stain upon the face of history, and an appalling nightmare for centuries I enjoy reading the CATHOLIC RECORD to the brave, patient, long-suffering in this far away country (Belgium.) people of Poland. Is it any wonder It is surprising how it keeps up our that having passed immediately spirits to read a good Catholic paper. through the fire and drunk to the I get it from my home in St. John, very dregs the cup of German terror. he rests on the testimony of God or revelation. — Truth.

MR. BAILEY tells the story of the sacking and desecration of the Shrine of Czenstochowa-the Holy Place of Poland-and of the sacrilegious substitution of the Kaiser's portrait for modesty forces us to omit. Passing the famous Madonna and Child important the world's best thought on to the subject of the war he known as the "Heart of the Heart of Poland." This first became known to the world through the sale on the streets of Berlin of a cheap postcard bearing the inscription "The famous picture of the Virgin and Child captured from Czenstochowa by our gallant army" and bearing at the top of the card a portrait of the Kaiser, surmounted by the Imperial Crown of Germany. But it did not terribly. It is only those who see it tell that when this precious as it is now who can form any idea relic was wrenched from its place over the high altar, to the dazed horror of every Polel, a vulgar portrait of His Imperial Majesty in uniform was substituted, lighted candles placed before it, and the wretched people forced at the points of German bayonets to prostrate themselves before it as if in mockery of the Sacred Persons whose sanctity was thus foully blasphemed. But the end is not yet. History for once will have failed to repeat itself if the rising of the Sun for Poland does not mark its setting for the Teuton oppressor.

> our notice is that on the "Italians in Europe and Canada," in the current Presbyterian. It is there designated as the "Y. P. S. Topic for November 28" and it deals with the prospect which Italian immigration affords for proselytism. In a brief summary of the past it recalls the great history of that nation, the sterling character of its people, their hardihood, thrift and progressiveness. It is, it says, " a matter of the greatest gratification to British people everywhere that in the present war, Italy is standing with the Allies on the side of justice and liberty,"-which, if it means anything, means that the Italian people have no less zeal for the higher ideals of civilization than the British, or French, or any other nation.

An effusion which has come under

PAINS ARE taken also to impress upon the "Y. P. S." that hand in hand with these virtues the people of Italy are almost to a man Catholics, the proportion to the whole population being 97 per cent. Such Protestant. ism as exists in Italy is practically confined to the sect of the Waldenses, and that to a single section in the North. Catholic as they are, therefore, and have been for so many centuries, their poets, painters, and architects will, notwithstanding that handicap, "make Italy famous to the end of time." This splendid inheritance is, even if not realized by themselves, brought with the "navvies and peddlars" to this country, and the thrift which characterized them home is no less their cha tic here. They get on, acquire some means, and purchase homes of their own. They could scarcely do this it they had not the inherent qualities as Italians not 'ss than as Canadian citizens.

WHAT IS the upshot of all this? It is that "being loosely attached to the Church of Rome, they form a most hopeful field for missionary en-"We should be eager," it deavor." is added, "to share with them our most priceless (sic) possession-the gospel,"-in other words, again, they must be "Canadianized." That is a very laudable and generous aspiration surely! Of course the Italians have never heard the "gospel" and all the rich fruits of Christian civilization in Italy-their poets, artists, architects; their saints and sages. their thrifty, moral, faithful peopleare the product of something else. So to Presbyterianism, steeped to the eyes in German theology—that is German scepticism and iconoclasm -it is left to unfold to these incoming heirs of the Christian ages, the "gospel"—that is, once more, to "Canadianize" them.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY

The Pope is not infallible when he expresses only his own ideas; but he is infallible when, as head of the Church, he defines truths contained in the depositary of revelation, the Scriptures and tradition. The Pope is not infallible when he judges purely personal questions; but he is when he jadges dectrinal questions affecting faith or merals - that is to say, revealed truth or revealed law, the Pope being infallible only when

ON THE BATTLE LINE

The conquest of Serbia is practi cally complete; and there is a conse quent lull in Balkan fighting.

In Mesopotamia the British have been compelled to retire and under present conditions it would seem that all hope of the capture of Bagdad must be for the present aban

No material change has taken place in any front. The Italians are determinedly and at great cost relentlessly closing in on Gorizia. The Italian campaign is carried on under incredible difficulties but with steady even if very slow progress.

In the Balkans for some time there will be little actual fighting.
The Franco-British army in Macedonia has no longer any reason fo moving hastily, and Russia and Italy will not be in a position to join in a combined converging movement from south, east and west until February or March. The interval will be occupied in preparation and in straightening out the difficulties that have arisen with Greece. Before the general advance begins the Franco British base at Saloniki will be cleared of Greek troops, and the harbor will be absolutely under control of the allied fleet. Only under these conditions could an advance be made with confidence.

A Bucharest despatch to The Cen-tral News states that Lemberg has been evacuated by the Austrians because of an epidemic of scurvy. Two hundred fresh cases daily were re-ported before evacuation was ordered. The Russians are not close enough to make a dash for Lemburg, their nearest positions on the Stripa being some forty five miles east of the Galician capital. An outbreak of scurvy in the Austrian army is not to be wondered at.
The diet of all the Germanic as in the trenches on the battle linemust make them extremely susceptible to diseases like scurvy. Fresh meat is very, very scarce, and is bound to become scarcer. Much of the meat diet consists of salted pork, which has been accumulating in the national storehouses because of the killing of immense numbers of hogs for which no foodstuffs could be provided. The whale and seal flesh now being used in Germany and Austria must also be salted, for it could scarcely be brought from the Scandinavian coast across Norway, Sweden and the Baltic in a fresh condition. The food problem may be as important as that powers by the spring.

The reports from Rome and Vienna indicate that the Italians are once again resorting to artillery prepara tions before attempting a final assault on the positions in front of Vienna states that on Thursday Goritz "was again subjected to an especially vigorous bombardment, which caused considerable new damage." To the south it is claimed that attacks on Monte St. Michele and near San Martino were repulsed the Italian detachments pags being annihilated. The Italian report tells of the capture of a part of the Austrian trenches on Santa Maria Hill, on the Tolmino front In the Trentino some Austrian positions in the valley of the Ledro have been occupied.—Globe, Dec. 4.

THE K. OF C. OATH

SECTARIAN PREJUDICES As the publisher of The Mercury was one of the four investigators whose report on other pages of this issue will be read with some public interest, it is perhaps not necessary that this paper should make much comment on the report or upon the matter that gave rise to it : though they are of considerable local import ance. It may not be out of the way, however, to express the hope that the facts set forth in the report may ease the feelings of resentment and remove some of the suspicions that have been in the minds of some all wars at this, one of its most critipeople regarding their neighbors of cal moments. I need not give proof different religious faith. The exof his energy; he showed that to all tracts from the alleged Knights of the world when he was at the Admir-Columbus oath that appeared a year or so ago in some papers were of a kind to awaken resentment; and the whole oath as it has been circulated in leaflet form, while couched in an aeroplane or visiting a dockyard terms so extravagant as to make or taking a cruise. And he did some most intelligent folks at once reject at least of these things at considerit as something impossible, yet is of able personal inconvenience. Like that adder like character which Nelson, Winston is nearly always leaves a sting, a hazy suspicion in dreadfully seasick. There is a good many minds that are intelligent, but story of himself and Mr. Asquith yet in which the seed of prejudice when they were taking one of these has been sown, perhaps even inherit cruises. Mr. Asquith's almost ined from forefathers who contended human health makes him indifferent on both sides with the bitterness that to the toss of the stormiest ocean, dominated a period of less general intelligence. The man who could frame the phraseology of such an oath and falsely fasten it upon other people is a meaner and more con-temptible individual than the one who could take the oath; and it is safe to say that whoever fathered it growing steadily greener and greener, was not a Protestant, in any religious sense, but a man without faith in anything that was good. Possibly suspicion of neighbors who differ in part from some people; but it may se hoped that the report now published will clear the atmosphere for a majority of the citizens of Ren-frew.—The Republic Mercury, Novem-

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

OPTIMISTIC FEELING IN ENGLAND

NO THOUGHT OF PEACE UNTIL OBJECT OF WAR IS ATTAINED London, Dec. 4.-The war to day is divided into a central performance and an important sideshow. The

sideshow is in the Balkans and the central performance is on the two main fronts. These two spectacles constantly interrupt each other and change places almost daily in their interest to the public. On the whole however, the central piece retains its place as the chief attraction This accounts for a curious fact Although the people realize the vast importance and the tremendous difficulties of the Balkan situation they pay less attention to it, their minds being so concentrated on the two main fronts that they feel almost in-

different about the other.

This mood is increased by the fact that it is quite impossible to foresee how events will shaps themselves in the Balkans, everything depending largely on what Russia will do. Nobody as yet has been able to forecast Russia's action. If she intervenes the whole situation will assume a different aspect, for what Russia does so will Rumania, and if the latter in-tervenes so will Greece. All these factors would make a more equal contest between the forces in the Balkans. But the real mind of Eng-land, is that no matter what happens in the Balkans or even on Gallipoli prospects on the western and east

ern fronts are improving hourly.

A still more momentous fact here is that any idea of ending the war until German militarism is crushed s scouted with daily increasing reso lution and even with fury. The tri from the near East has renewed, if possible, our determination to wage the war to the bitter end. A candi date for a great Welsh working class constituency has even threatened to breakup all meetings venturing to meation peace. These are only a few of the many signs of the inflex ible and strengthening purpose behind all England. From France also come daily reports that the French people are equally determined to go on un til Germany is ready to accept the peace terms she would now scout.

It is scarcely necessary to add that

the petermances of Henry Ford and his comrades are received here with laughter and resentment. Mean while all news dispatches from Ger many mentioning tood riots and the uneasy inquiries of her popular newspapers as to when and where war will end, together with dis creet whisperings of peace from various capitals, all are interpreted here as demonstrating that Germany knows that she has reached her max imum and that she must soon begin to decline before the ever increasing forces of men, munitions and money arraigned against her. No one ha protested more strongly against a premature and indecisive peace than Redmond and Dillon? Ireland backs them by having already sent, according to an official statement issued by Lord Lieutenant Wimborne, one hundred thousand men? Within the last few weeks she has added six thousand to the foregoing number and is making further additions daily.

Lord Darby's successful campaign with which recruiting has gone forward and the vast increase of recruits everywhere that England has finally determined she is going to

Winston Churchill, especially in the last few weeks, that it is difficult to add anything about him. Yet there are certain aspects of his very complex and strong character that are not generally understood, except by those who have had an opportunity to study him from close at hand, so that I hope to add something to the many portraits drawn of him. And the first question that will occur to everyone is, how is it that a man of such extraordinary personality, of such boundless energy, of such daredevil courage and of such wide and varied experience in military affairs. and he can sit on deck through a storm, placidly reading a book and taking his regular meals. Winston has not the gift of taciturnity; he is

a very bad listener; while Mr. Asquith is a very good one. So Win-ston kept thundering away, his face until at last he had to make a bolt to his cabin. "Just like Winston," was Mr. Asquith's comment, "percrating to the last." Similarly Mr. Churchill had to take his aerial flights in spite of remonstrances of his beautiful

considerable time ; indeed I have not heard of him in an aeroplane for a

But all the time be did work tremendously at the details of his great department. This slight boy with a pale, delicate face, with a slighter frame, with all the appearance of delicate health, has within him the consuming flame of activity. He is never able to rest apparently even for a second. He is not an ascetic; he can enjoy a boisterous and luxur-ious meal with the best. He smokes lot-not ofgarettes as his father did, but big cigare, and throughout every meal he talks incessantly ; and not in the gentle, subdued, unim-passioned tone of the typical Eng-lishman, but eagerly, feverishly, un-interruptedly, always with a vivid-ness of phrase and violence of opinion. But he can stand up from a lengthy meal, and sit down at his desk, and remain up to the small hours, and often rise again early in the morning, apparently as eager for feverish work as if the previous day has been one of somnolent Sabbath rest. In that respect he is quite un-like that other flery particle who resembles him in so many respects and differs from him in so many more-Mr. Lloyd George ; for though no man can work more flercely and more feverishly than Lloyd George, no man can take rest with such abandonment. If you visit him on Sunday at his little home on Walton Health, especially in the afternoon, you will probably find him on two arm chairs sleeping soundly. I doubt if Winston was ever found eleeping soundly in the middle of the day in the whole course of his life. which may be compared to radium in energy and yet retaining all its own. Thus it was that during Mr. Churchill's tenure of the Admiralty the Navy increased not merely in numbers, but in leaps and bounds beyond anything ever heard of before. Do not suppose that he was able to carry out his programme without obstacles. There was scarcely a big change which he had not to carry out against innumerable obstacles and against opponents, powerful, organized, not very sympathetic to him personally, not very trustful of him, divided in the past by acute political differences before Winston had changed from a Tory to a Liberal. There are stories of a stormy Cabinet council, in which poor Winston, standing alone with his back to the wall, had to undergo severe cross-examination at the hands of some of the keenest minds of the country. His own schemes were much more grandices than those he succeeded in getting adopted; and even these schemes when they got the backing of the Cabinet had to run the gauntlet in and straight school of Radical and the war, such vehement opponents of

The war justified Winston : for the peril he had realized was seen to be no nightmare of a megalomaniac imagination, but a solid reality. It was he with Prince Battenberg who contrived to have the fleet immediatey mobilized when the War broke out and if it had not been that the declar ation of war was postponed he might have smashed up a good part of the German flaet before it had succeeded in making good its flight into the Kiel Canal and under the shadow of the great coast fortifications of Germany. And the work the fleet has done so completely since, in driving the German shipping, both commer cial and military, from all the seas

preparations. Finally, there was this tremendous advantage of having a man of his boundless energy and flery courage in the supreme War council at this critical moment, that alone of the prominent politicians of the hour, he has military knowledge and experience. Though his military career, counted by hours, has been short it has been varied, exciting, illuminating. He saw an immense deal of the Boer War; he saw campaigning on the Indian frontier; he was in the great charge at Omdurman. In addition he has read military science and history extensively, and has a phenomenally retentive memory. I have been told that when a military problem comes up, he is able to startle his colleagues by a bit of local knowledge—that there is a marsh here, a forest there, an inaccessible and difficult mountain there, and thus is able to prevent a military movement

that might be disastrous. Why then, recurs the difficult ques tion, is such a man allowed to rob his country and his comrades of such tremendous gifts, and allowed to go off to expose his life to the hungry guns of the enemy that hate him so fiercely, like any Tommy? I can only guess at the reasons, for I have not like his colleagues lived with him day and night. But the chief reason, I should say, is that he is a difficult colleague, what the French call un mauvais coucheur fellow. He is so self confident, so dominating, so salf centered, so impulsive at the same time and so grandicse, that his judgment cannot be relied on. Under control he might be the most useful of ministers, but he cannot be controlled. You can see that between the lines of the self-restrained speech in which he so triumphantly for the moment vindicated his ministerial career; for throughout all the dramatic

committed the nation to enterprises of which only the startling success could be the justification. His colleagues may have had the experi-ence that men and women have in daily life, the exhaustion and the mad desire to escape that is produced by a companion whose cease-less and feverish activity eat up the vitality of all companions.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

"THE CHILD'S FACE HAUNTS ME

STILL" "The question of compulsory service," said Lord Edmund Talbot, "ought not now to be the subject of public controversy. I believe that the great majority of the people will fall in with its adoption if the Gov. ernment see fit to introduce it. man who really knew what the war meant. That man was Lord Kischener, who will tell us without fail, and lose no time in doing so, when a change in our present system becomes necessary. Lord Kitchener is not the man to shirk or delay a duty when he thinks the time has arrived when a change should be brought about." Lord Edmund went on to speak of the atrocities com-mitted by German soldiers, and related an incident which showed how completely the German soldier is the

slave of his officer. When the Germans took Brussels (he said) a friend of mine was engaged there nursing the wounded and the sick. Under her care was German soldier. He kept asking her, "Am I going to die? I can't die!" He added, "I am not fit to die." When she had quietened him she asked him what was on his mind, and he said: "I've shot a woman— I've shot a child. The woman was bad enough, but the child's face haunts me still. I can't die. I was not to blame. My officer held a pis-tol to my head until I did it."

MGR. GROSCH'S WAR CATECHISM In the War Catechism compiled by

Mgr. Grosch occur the following question and answer: The Question is: "Why not wait for conscription and let the burden tall equally upon all?" The answer is : "Because tens of thousands of all classes have gone to defend their country without conscription. Your forefathers did not wait for conscrip tion when their honour and the honour of their country were The catechism has been very valuable in obtaining recruits the Islington Battalion (21st Middlesex).

A CHURCH OF ENGLAND VIEW A correspondent of the Church

Times says : The temper of the French clergy at this critical time is one of the finest things in history. For years they had been treated with contume ly by the Government of their country, and the country had tolerated this usage; within the last ten years they have been despoiled even of the funds accumulated from their own slender savings; the Bishop of Meaux himself had been driven from the historic mansion of the great Bossuet-now in process of conversion into a dreary museum—to find a humble abode in a by street of the city. Have they sulked? Have they watched with malign satisfaction the troubles which have befallen the nation guided by their enemies? Have they refused to work with the disturbers of their peace? Nothing win without conscription.

So much has been written about has justified his years of feverish of the kind. They have not only has justified his years of feverish of the kind. They have not only has justified his years of feverish done with eager levelty what the done with eager loyalty what the laws made by their oppressors de-manded of them, even to the last sacrifice of all, but in a hundred ways they have rendered help neither enforced nor expected, they have supported the de facto government of France as if it were a government of their own choice, they have thrown themselves into every breach left open by the constituted authorities. and without receiving or expecting a word of thanks have cheerfully yielded every place thus occupied to the returning authority which could

claim it as of right. A WONDERFUL CROWD

A private whose letter from the Dardanelles is published in the Daily News, writes:
It was fine to see our boys under fire. You would have thought they had been in battle every day for years

had been in battle every day for years by their coolness. I tell you that the officers were fine. There was never anything like them. They joked and kidded the men, and looking along my own plateon at one of the most trying minutes of the day I saw nothing by a line of grinning faces. We were through the barbed wire and over their parapet before

you could say knife.

And now let me tell you something which is astounding. Of my platoon (and I believe this is true of the company and of the whole battalion with lew exceptions) not one had ever been a soldier. In my platoon we have a London solicitor, half a dozen vanmen, several railwaymen, two commercial travellers (triends), the boots of a London hotel, a policeman, a bookbinder, two shop assistants, s barman, a taxi cab driver, an Oxford undergraduate. What a crowd! But they fought like devils, and a Turkish officer who was taken prisoner said it was the worst fight he had been in, though he had helped defend and

It takes a quiet observer to realize

Special to the RECORD "VENGEANCE IS MINE"

Marshal your mailed battalions muster your swords and guns; Call to the feast of Moloch the cream of the nations' sons ; Sweep like a plague of locusts over

the fertile land;
Wade through the reck of slaughter
up to the throne you planned.

Crimson the earth with murder : people the deep with ghosts; Flaunt in the face of Judgment the serried line of your hosts; Crazed with the devil blood lust. march to your ruthless goal, Reaping the gory harvest of War's relentless toll.

What though the sheaves of corpse cum ver the smiling plain?
What though the tears of women fall thick as the winter's rain? What though ten thousand orphans are homeless in the night?
Who dares reject true Culture must feel the War Lord's might.

Is there a God of Justice? Why doth He stay His Hand? Are there no graves in Flanders ? no dead in the fair French land? long shall outraged Honor call Vengeance from on high?
Must mothers weep for ever, and
helpless infants die?

Fashion a fiseting Empire, strong in your vaunted might. With muskets and mailed battalions -but God protects the Right

before His sway,
Judgment waits on your infamics,
and it is to day.

-REV. D. A. CASEY

"BILLY" SUNDAY'S SERMONS

To the Editor of The Daily News : Since reading your article on Mr. Sunday's speech, I have seen no comnent opposed to such a man being allowed to appear in public. I do feel it my duty to write you, as I am a mother of a family just old enough to gain much knowledge in reading to their years. the daily papers. It such expressions of indecencies and blasphemies of God's holy name were actually heard in public, that man has done more harm than good to a large com munity, and has even aroused our little home to the height of indigns

What are the censors doing to allow such a man to appear on a platform in Toronto? I have read in your paper of their refueal to allow fight films to appear in public, from which the proceeds were to go to the comforts of our brave soldiers, and their particular reason was the moral on the public mind. These same people allowed a man with the notorious reputation of having the vilc. ' lowest, repulsive flow of indecent language—who has shocked the United States into rebuke—these men allowed such a man to appear in public and corrupt the minds of your has surely been given a setback, because if such scandalous methods must be used to arouse public sentiment on temperance, the cure is worse than the disease, as we all well know there is no evil worse than the vile tongue, and the hotel, under a license and under such strict regulations, is not balf as destructive as the sermon of 'Billy" Sunday.

North Bay, Ont., Nov. 25, 1915.

A MATTER OF TASTE IN READING

(Contributed)

"The pen is mightier than the sword"—an old and true saying. As the sword is mighty for good or evil, so it is with the pen. The good or evil which the former can do is so obvious that words are not needed to point it cut. The good or bad deeds wrought by the pen are not so evident. The harm it can do is tremendous, yet so subtly does this harm work that we are to a great extent unconscious of its affects; hence our open and unguarded attitude toward it. It is my purpose here to say a few words about that great curse arising from a deadly abuse of the pen—The Yellow Journal.

When a written article is out and out dirty it is, like the mixture that is labelled poison, a warning in itself. But the stuff in the yellow journal is not marked in this fashion. The dirt is there all right, but the label is missing. In order to hide its rot tenness it is so doctored up with all kinds of appetizing spices that its hungry readers, blinded and goaded on by their gluttony, soon fall helpless victims to their own cravings.

Many of these same readers would boast about their spirit of democracy. They would be loud in their scorn for those who would bow the knee to any potentate, local or foreign. Yet, poor, misguided creatures that they are, unknown to themselves they are the abject slaves of an unscrupulous master, His Mejesty, The Yellow Journal, who, like a hypnotist, leads them about and does with them what he will.

The yellow paper is not in demand until it creates a demand. To do this it strives to outdo its competitors in the quality of the matter it con-tains. To add to the number of its readers it endeavors to be just a little more sensational, sentimental and suggestive than its yellow con-temporaries. If it succeeds in this, and can hide a maximum of dirt in a minimum of cleanliness, financial

Your Savings

The War has already brought great changes. National leaders in all countries are urging the practice of Thrift. The Prime Minister of Great Britain said recently: "There remains only one course... to diminish our expenditure and increase our saving

> What are you going to do with YOUF SAVINGS? You cannot keep your cash in : stocking. You must either put it in a Bank invest in a Bond or Stock; or purchase Life Insurance with it. Some men will do all three.

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success is assured, and that is the one thing its owners are after. But the demand presupposes the

Head Office

where the yellow paper gets a hold on its readers. It entices them with its allurements and they scon be-

"An cunce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The time to prevent, of course, is at the beginning. It therefore rests mainly with parents to see to it that a taste for bad literature is not formed in the minds of their children. The one way to fore stall an evil taste is to create a good taste by keeping bad literature away from them and supplying them with good, interesting literature suitable

The Catholic Truth Society is doing a great good in its campaign for reading cheap-priced literature. What an immense amount of good might be done by a society which would undertake a similar campaign in the cause of good literature for children. Reading cheap in price like this is needed to offset the influence of the trashy 5 cent story book and the dime novel. At least some of the Catholic weeklies retain in them a corner for children, which is an excellent idea. Might it not be an improvement to make such corner even a little more attractive by having over it some kind of a large artistic heading that would at once catch the eyes of the children. By having the matter below printed in larger type might also prove

attractive for them.
If some of the things which I sugested in this article would be car ried out I believe that in the future here would be a smaller number of Catholic grown ups among the readers of the yellow newspapers and yellow magazines.

ENGLISH BIGOTS SHOULD GO SLOW

Ultra-Protestants in England were very wroth when the British govern-ment sent a cordial letter of thanks by her ambassador in Rome to the Holy Father in regard to his inter-The Sovereign Pontiff was very grac-ious to Sir Henry Howard, and expressed his intention of continuing to do all in his power to ameliorate the miseries inflicted by the war.

The bigots object to this exchange of amenities with Rome. They had better turn their eyes nearer home however, for on the feast of the Assumption, in a prominent Anglican church in London, the vicar urged the congregation not to array themselves on the side of what was worst in eastern Christianity.

This was a delicate allusion to the flirtations of the Anglican church with the Eastern schisms. It was for them to remind Easterns that the Papacy was no empty honor but was intended to be a gift and benefit to all who acknowledge it! Infallibil-There must always be a final court of appeal; the greatest hindrance is in his opinion the permitting of priests to marry after ordination!

Ottawa

The reverend gentleman practical ly subscribed to everything Catholic. admitted that Anglicans are in the wrong, and hoped that the Holy Ghost in His own good time would set matters right!—Church Progress.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowfu, March 22, 1915.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD : Yesterday (Passion Sunday) I laid the corner stone of the church in Taichowfu. The former church was too small for the crowds who are being converted in the city and neighaddition of forty-eight feet and a Feasts. May God be praised Who deigns to open mouths to His praises in the Far East to replace those stilled in death in Europe. And may He shower down His choicest blessings on my benefactors of the CATE-OLIC RECORD, who are enabling me to hire catechists, open up new places to the Faith, and to build and enlarge churches and schools. Rest assured, dear Readers, that every cent that comes my way will be immediately put into circulation for the Glory of God.

Your gratefully in Jesus and Mary, J. M. FRASER, Previously acknowledged... \$6,412 62 Dan Kehoe, Tudor..... 3 25 A. A. Giovannini, St. Law A Friend, Miscouche...... Rev. J. Hayes, Brechin 2 00 2 00

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

RY REV. P. PEPPER THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT

"Who art thou" (John i, 19.) "Who art thou?" The priests and Levites asked St. John this question, and we ought often to address it to Our Lord, Who in His Divine nature is love, truth, wisdom and perfection, and in His human nature is our highest example. We ask Him this question especially during meditation, and I propose that we should now consider how such meditation may best be made.

We begin by choosing a subject for it, an episode recorded in the Gospel, or one of the truths of faith, or some point of morality important to us because of our position in

Having chosen a subject we place ourselves as vividly as possible in the presence of God, and, because every good gift is from above, we ask with childlike faith for His help to make a pious meditation in conformity with His will. Masters of he spiritual life recommend us also to imagine that we have the subject before our eyes, and that we actually see the events occurring. However, in the case of subjects beyond our in the case of subjects beyond our apprehension and imagination, such mental pictures might be a hinderance rather than a help. Under no circumstances is it advisable to strain the imagination, and if it is difficult to form a mental picture in the castle and it is difficult to form a mental picture in the castle and it is a difficult to form a mental picture in the castle and its and it connection with certain subjects, we should leave it alone and go on to the meditation, which does us good because we use our understanding and will, not on account of the vividness of our imagination.

Our first business in making s meditation, after choosing a subject, is to think over it carefully and to consider its various aspects, so as to acquire sufficient insight into it and true appreciation of its truth. It is important, in order to avoid any distraction of thought and excessive distraction of thought and excessive use of the imagination, to divide the subject into various points or headings, and to adhere strictly to them. For instance, if I have chosen the words: "I believe in God the Father" as the subject of my meditation, I may think of God as the Sether, infinite in goodness, first, to Father, infinite in goodness, first, to all creatures, and secondly, to my-Or I may say : "He is my Father in times of joy as well as of sorrow." Thirdly, He is my Father also when I intercede with Him for all my fellow creatures who need

As in everything else, in this most important occupation of the mind it is essential to fellow some method. If meditation proves unprofitable, it is generally because we have no definite method of beginning it and

of carrying it out.

If, in thinking over one of the truths of faith, we feel ourselves affected by it; if we derive from it thoughts that enlighten, console and raise us; if we discover in it food for our minds, let us dwell upon it, giv-ing free scope to our pious thoughts and feelings, and not minding if, by deing so, we shall have to omit one or other of the points selected for editation, because our time is limited. Our object is not to meditate upon a certain number of points, but to open our hearts to be en-lightened and warmed, and this can often be effected by one single word. If, on the offier hand, after thinking some time about one of our points, we are not roused or stimuon to the next, not hastily or in a cursory manner, but with due deated by it we ought quietly to

When in meditation we think over certain points, it is not primarily in order to learn some facts about the subject selected, but in order to awaken pious feelings in our hearts. Such feelings and affections ought to be like a purifying fire, stimulating us to do right, and they are most beneficial to us. Such are, for in. beneficial to us. Such are, for in-stance, a true and heartfelt sorrew for sin, fear, confidence, gratitude, love of God, unfeigned love of our neighbor, and any other sentiment called forth in our hearts by the Holy Spirit, who imparts what He sees best to each of us in medita-

The third and last part of our meditation consists partly of good resolutions, which the feelings and affections aroused in our hearts prompt us to make, and partly of prayers in which we sek forgiveness for our sins and other graces from God. The good resolutions should, as I have often said before, not be too general. It would be too vague, for instance, to resolve in future to be obedient, patient, humble, etc. Such general resolutions are apt to such general resolutions are app to be forgotten in the course of our daily life, and we do not think of applying them in the various cases where we might do so. It is better to form resolutions applicable to the particular circumstances in which we are placed : e. g., we may resolve to be charitable on some special occasion and towards some definite person. In this way we shall more easily overcome the enemy of our souls. The more we prepare our-selves for the temptations that are likely to occur during each day, the better shall we be able to resist them. With reference, however, to the good resolutions that we make in meditation, we ought to be en our guard lest through human frailty we are tempted to sin. It sometimes happens that thinking for a long time about the resolutions which we are forming gives rise to tempta-tions, and, should this occur, it is better to resolve firmly to resist them, without thinking teo long on the subject.

HE STRUCK IT

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"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years. I was in constant misery from my stomach and my weight dropped down from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so. That was eight months ago. I began to improve almost with the first dose. No other medicine I ever used acted so pleasantly and quickly as 'Fruit-a-tives', and by using it I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble, and all pain and Constipation and misery were cured. I completely recovered by the use of 'Fruit-a-tives' and now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-tives' H. WHITMAN. enough".

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For instance, a resolution to be truly charitable in our dealings with some particular person may, if we think too much about it, only cause us to recal former unkindness and wrongs, and hence it is better simply to purpose to act kindly in fature, and noteallow long brooding over the matter to reawaken unawares any latent aversion in our hearts.

In making a meditation, therefore we have first to think about the subject chosen, then to rouse ourselve to pious feelings and affections. thirdly, to make good resolutions and discover motives likely to encourage us to put them into practic and lastly, we sught to conclude with prayer for help to carry out our good esolutions, turning with confidence to God the Father, to Jesus Christ our Mediator, to the Holy Ghost, the giver of all grace, to our Lady, and to such of the saints as we particularly revers. Let us be careful to choose out one on another of our good resolutions and call it to mind requently throughout the day, making it, as it were, the keynote of our duct until our next meditatien.

It is plain, from what has been said, that meditation is not nearly so difficult as many people suppose. A very ordinary person can accomplish it quite well; in fact, everyone is capable of thicking over his temporal capable of thicking over his temporal affairs and duties, of putting them in order and of making resolutions of her origin, traditions and ideals, ing in the same way with regard to what concerns our spiritual welfare? Let us often spend at least a short

THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY

Australia begins the instruction of its citizens in military drill at the age of twelve, when they are enage of twelve, when they are enrolled as members of the junior cadet
corps. They pass on to the senior
cadets, and after leaving school they
have epportunities for rift practise
at officially supported rifts clubs.
Corresponding to these volunteer
rift clubs the cadet corps are supplemented by brigades of acoute, in
which the keenest boys receive extra
training and practise.

training and practise.

This very democratic army is run on strictly temperance lines. The scouts are absolutely prohibited from using either alcohol or tobacco; and while the m n are serving in the citizen army they have to do without sloopol. According to the Australian

Cooking Utensils Cleaned and **Polished Quickly** and Thoroughly by-14 Old Dutch Cleanser

and no person shall have such intox-icating or spirituous liquors in his possession at any naval or military canteen, camp, fort, or post, during such time of training of persons as prescribed in paragraphs (s), (b), (c), of section 125 is proceeding in such naval or military camp, fort, or post, except as prescribed for purely medi-cal purposes."

128AA. "No intoxicating or spirituous liquors shall be sold to any cadet whilst in uniform, nor shall any intoxicating or spirituous liquors except by direction of a daly quali-fied medical practitioner, be supplied to any cadet whilst in uniform. Penalty: Twenty pounds."

Regulations 178-180 allow alcoholic liquors to be kept in canteens and camps, but only in charge of the medical authorities, and to be served out to the troops under special conditions of bad weather or extra fatigue. but such liquors must be consumed by the members of each company in the presence of its commanding offi-The regulations further enact cer. The regulations turned that in such cases extra rations of coffee, tea, cocoa, or sugar should be made in preference to slooholic

RUM AND MISSIONARIES

Perhaps the most Satanic feature of the liquor traffic is the debauching of Africa with New England rum, says the Christian Endeavor World. A four-masted schooner recently lest Boston with 210,000 gallons of New England rum in her hold, bound for the west coast of Africa; and this is only one of a fleet of five schooners which are expected to leave the port of Boston at regular intervals to carry on this hellish traffic.

The old gibs at so called Christian nations, "rum in the hold and missionaries in the cabin," is not an empty sarcasm. Though missionaries may not sail on these fourmasted schooners, the cargoes of the ships which carry them to their destination are often bad enough to counteract all the influences for good which they can exert for years.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THROUGH THE AGES

Go where we will throughout th world — traverse the length and breadth of the earth—and the influ ence of Christianity is felt; and here we mean the Christianity of the first Christians—the truths taught to man kind first by the Church of Christ, not the distorted views held by heresiarchs in the early centuries or by so called "reformers" some five and six hundred years ago, or even to-day by members of the warring denominations, "who are still blown about by every wind of doctrine,"

as the Apostle says.

What Church, but one, has the dis tinctive marks of unity, verity, apos-tolicity, catholicity and holiness? What Church, but one, claims such unusual and supernatural character istics? Only she whom we know to be "the pillar and ground of truth,"

with regard to them. Why then should we not all be capable of actto her—a Divine Founder, and His twelve chosen apostles for her first ministers and preachers and the four great Evangelists and other New Testament scribes and saints for her earliest sacred writers, theologians and moral philosophers.

And has she ever proven false to her trust as a divinely appointed guide for men? Has her mission been a failure and her precepts proven of no avail in these times of sterm and stress, of "wars and rumors of wars?" Let us think for moment how the figures of Our Saviour and His saints—the saints, likewise, of the Catholic Church— are found all over the civilized glebs. They look down, immutable as God's truth itself, on the populous haunts truth itself, on the pspulous haunts
of mankind—uponhovels and palaces;
from stately cathedral spires, rarely
soulptured niches, richly painted
windows—some of them, alas! reduced to hideous ruin by shot and
shell—horrible anomaly, this de
struction and death supreme in the
sanctuaries of peace! Too the
humble wayside shrine, where, often,
the Crucified extends His arms in
mercy to all suffers from the pasmercy to all, suffers from the passions of men and is a mute witness of their lust to kill.

Yet eternity remains; and the Church ceases not to remind us of that. War may devastate her temples. lay waste the fruitful fields and pour forth the blood of her sens in the valleys whose innocent beauty has been cruelly marred and their quietness violated with unhallowed din; but religion remains. Though all the other bulwarks of society be broken, we have the Church to per-petually "justify the ways of God to man," and to uphold His law before man," and to uphold His law before their eyes. Art may be annihilated, industry crushed, and the very instincts of humanity and decency may be tredden upon by Mars in his unreasoning fury; civilization itself may seem doemed—but the Church of God will continue to exist—troubled and harassed, it is true, but

Army Act the use of intoxicating and spirituous liquors is forbidden in all camps and canteens, and their sale is suppressed in the neighborhood of the camps. The three chief regulations are as follows:

123 A. "No intoxicating or spirituous liquors shall be sold or supplied, and no person shall have such intoxicating or spirituous liquors in his possession at any naval or mititary canteen camp fort or post, during visitor."

Army Act the use of intoxicating and for their temperal welfare, and take tender care of their bodily wounds in her institutions of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their temperal welfare, and take tender care of their bodily wounds in her institutions of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their temperal welfare, and take tender care of their bodily wounds in her institutions of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their selections of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their selections of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their selections of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their selections of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their paramount final destiny—an immortality of lasting—paramount final destiny—an immortality of lasting—and the concern is for their selections of their paramount final destiny—an immortality of lasting—and the concern is for their temperal welfare, and take tender care of their bodily wounds in her institutions of marcy and charity; but her chief concern is for their selections of their paramount final destiny—and immortality of lasting—and immort

A "MIDRASH" MERELY?

Among those who have been observing the growth in the attitude of criticism of certain parts of the Bible, it has been a commonplace that outside the Catholic Church rationalism was making deep inroads into faith. Often ministers who have not dared to speak openly in the pulpit, have had no difficulty about expressing advanced ideas in books and magazines. An example in point is a recent Biblical article written by a certain Presbytarian divine of Brooklyn, and published, of all places, in the New York American. all places, in the New York American He says in part:

"Despite these difficulties and many more some of the best people you know of will go on accepting, line for line, as unquestionable and solemn fact the Bible account of Jonah. The earnest, scientific Bible scholars to day practically unani-mously reject this old view. What do these make of the book of Jonah? A parable, a midrash, as the elder Hebrews called a fanciful, spiritual story built partly upon some real

fact or person."
Such statements make "good copy," no doubt; but they are nevertheless false. It is not true that there is practically unanimity among earnest scientific Bible scholars in their re jection of the literal, historical char acter of the account of Jonas. Cath olic scholars make no such rejection and their name is legion. Moreover, for earnestness and scientific scholar ship they are easily on a par with the advanced school. There is not a single Catholic Biblical scholar of any prominence to day who does not assert that the prophet of Nineve whale, or fish-for they are not concerned about identifying the species —for three days. As for the difficul-ties that have lead the rationalists to reject the miracle, such as the natural action of 'the death dealing gastric juices," and "the whale's nausea" they are either trivial, and would equally militate against all miracles; or else they are wholly inconclusive. For instance, the absence of all mention of the fact in the Cunsiform inscriptions loses all sweight when set against the actual record of the

fact in the equally historical docu-ment of the Book of Jonas, and the explicit testimony of Josephus.

There is a subtle danger in the rejection of this particular miracle, as t has a very striking parallel in the New Testament. Christ says, speaking of his future Resurrection, as Jonas was in the whale's belly three days and nights; so shall the Son of Man be in the heart of the earth three days and three nights."
(Matt. xii: 40) Here we have two events asserted by Christ to be similar. Reject the fact-character of one, and it is easy to destroy the fact-character of the other. Behold the trail of the serpent. True, well in-structed Catholics are not deceived However, many unwary parents are allowing their children to read the "higher" criticism of penny papers, often to the ruin of their youthful

INCONSISTENCY

A COMMENT FROM CARDINAL GIBEONS

"The Catholic Church is jealens of the honor and meral rectitude of her clergy. It is her constant aim that they should walk in innocence and blamelessness of l fe. But when ever any of her clergy is known to have contracted any degraded habits incompatible with his sacred callings, he is withdrawn from the active pursuits of the ministry until be has given marks of reformation. But

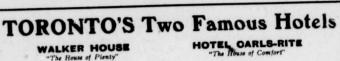
we find it very hard to please our enemies. They are very inconsistent. If we were to retain a degener ate clergy in the exercise of the public ministry, they would point the floger of scorn at us and say. 'See how low is the moral standard of the Catholic clergy. If we dismiss one of them from the service of the altar, they will forthwith pick him up from the gutter and receive him as a long lost brother and take him to their bosom and lead him about the country like some strange animal and exhibit him to publ c gaze.

"He is sure, of course, to misrepresent and malign the Church, for what man ever spoke kindly of the mother whom he had insulted and dishonored? His masters are sure to dictate the subjects on which he is to speak, which are popular and attractive for the time being, such as the everlasting inquisition, the confessional and the Pepe. They affect to believe this man in his fall, whom they would not hear when he wa they would not hear when he was honored in the sanctuary. If it is a sin to tell a jocose lie, if it is a crime to calumniate one's neighbor, how shalt we characterize the offense of reasoning fury; civilization itself may seem doemed—but the Church of God will continue to exist—troubled and harassed, it is true, but nowise doubtful of her divine mission of saving souls.

She will always be a compassion ate Mother to her suffering and semetimes sinning children; she will care those who malign the largest body of Christians in the world? And the calumny becomes all the more representation of saving souls.

She will always be a compassion ate Mother to her suffering and semetimes sinning children; she will care







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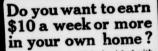
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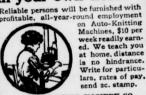
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The House And the Owner

which was continuously insured against fire for thirty years. Yet fire never touched it. During the thirty years, however, no less than seven people died in that same dwelling. This case shows the dwelling. This case shows the difference between life insur-

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CHATS WITH YOUNG

A BEGINNING MADE IN POVERTY

The story of another person's struggle with poverty is encouraging to every young man who has to make his own way in the world and who has not yet found lucrative employment. The ranks of successful men are crowded with those who by hard work and many sasridees got their first start on the road to pros-perity. The early struggle of U S. Senater John W Kern, of Indiana, are thus related by himself:

The first money I ever really sarned—and I really sarned it — was in connection with the mental work about a little red schoolheuse. The jeb came to me when a mere mite of a boy, in Iowa. Near the home of my father steed the schoelhouse, and the problem confronting the community concerned who would get the jeb making fires each morning, and keeping the schoolhcuse clean. Bids were received informal-ly, and while my bid may not have been the lowest, the school trustees decided that, as I lived nearest the sehoolhouse, I should have the jeb. Se I contracted to build a fire in the schoolhouse stove every morning at least an hour before the opening of school, and to sweep up at least once a day and oftener if necessary.

was to receive 5 cents a week. Every morning I had my break-fast befers daybreak, did my chores at home, then hurried to the school house, often through great snow-drifts, in bitter cold weather, and did my work to the satisfaction of the teacher and the trustees.

At the end of the school term, I received what seemed to me a vast sum-\$3. I kept it in a sate place, going once a wesk, every Sunday, to see that I had not been dispoiled of my riches. I nourished that money

As the time came for me to enter cellege I was brought to a realization of the fact that I had once more to buckle down to the making and saving of money, and when in my six-teenth year the opportunity pre-sented itself to take the place of a teacher who had resigned from the little school at Amo, Howard County, Indiana, I eagerly availed myself of it, and managed somehow to get through the term. Then I heard that there was a vasancy in a little country school about eight miles from Kakomo, where I lived, and that the patrons of the school were going to hold an election. I entered the race, and was elected by a good majority. It was my first campaign and more satisfactory all around than some of my subsequent races have been. The school had the reputation of being a tough one to handle. Half of the pupils were husky fellows, full grown physically and pessessed of the craze for beat ing up the teacher at regular inter

hailed from town was against me. money. However, I managed to get to fight a single boy.

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takes, satisfy customers, and increase profits.

sales of any month in the past seventeen.

with big demand at home and abroad.

Every Friday night I would walk home eight miles ever a cold dirt road to Kokomo, and on Monday mornings would get out before daylight and walk back in time for school.

With the money I carned and a little help from my father, I was able to enter Ann Asber University the next year and later, to flad my place in the work of the world.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

Make a resolution to-day to form the habit of leoking on the bright side of life. Every time we look on the dark

side te give way to discouragement, to pity ourselves, to get into the way of considering trouble as "just my luck," we do ourselves an injury, we weaken our will, we lessen our cour age, we increase the chances of our ultimate defeat.

We think too often and too long of our bodily allments, of bad weather, of disagreeable things, of unfriendly

A purpose to get away from gloom, to make the best of things, to look for the bright epot, to be cheerful in spite of a headache or a dreary day,

spite of a headache or a dreary day, is a great help to peace of mind.

Cheerful, encouraging people create a vitalizing, success generating atmosphere. They radiate strength and courage; they bring new life to those who have physical infirmities. Their indomitable spirit helps them to overcome obstacles and to encourage others. Helen Keller said: "Although the world is full of suffaring, it is toul of the overfull of suffering, it is full of the overcoming of it." What a rebuke are such words, coming from a deaf, dumb and blind girl to those who have all their senses intact? This girl, handicapped as she is, always keeps her heart open to every chance of gladness and does her best to spread the gospel of happiness.

We were created for happiness and should get the babit of happiness. All things work for the final benefit of these who love God. They can, with H s help, turn evil into good. They will be rewarded for tribulations endured patiently in resigna-tion to His will. They are bound for eternal bliss. Why should they fret and worry over tempora y roubles? Te have a happy disposition is to have something worth mere than a

fortune, and a happy disposition can be cultivated and established, just as a sour, gloomy, irritable state of mind can be cultivated into a habit. Look on the bright side. Smile. Help year neighbor to laugh. Be like sunshine. Cheer up. This world is a beautiful place, and after it cemes Heaven.—Catholic Colum

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE CHARMING LEGEND OF RAPHAEL'S MADONNA

Raphael's "Madenna della Sedia." now in the Pitti Gallery, Florence, is the most beautiful and the most famous of all his pictures. Our a mere stripling, half the size of half the boys, and the fact that I dignity, looks at the spectator with aniled from town was against me.

I decided to tackle it. I didn't the sweetness of the Lily of Israel want to fight, but I was ready to and the dignity is the dignity of fight if I had to—for I needed the divine meternity. The Infant money. Hewever, I managed to get Saviour, resting His cheek against gh that school without having His Mother's and gazing in the same direction, has that wondrous charac-

Toronto, Ont.



teristic which won for Raphael's work the term "divine." In St. John the Baptist, on the right, looking up in advration, every feature is softened by enthusiasm and reverence. Generations of artists have admired this masterpiece of Christian art; it has adorned churches in all parts of the world, and formed the subject of alter-pieces innumerable. It possesses the rare quality which attracts all classes of persons; even attracts all classes of persons; even children will linger longest over this great work of art, admiring the pretty faces of the Infant Saviour and His Precursor. The fervent Christian and the cold-hearted atheist are alike drawn by a deep, sympathetic feeling towards the motherly face of the Madonna.

The nicture takes its name from

The picture takes its name from the chair in which Our Lady is scated. The legend describing the origin of this famous masterpiece, which "had been painted on the bottom of a cask." is one of the most charming stories ever told of an artist or picture. Somebow, it makes the "Madonna della Sedia" dearer to

us. Thus runs the story:
Not far from Rome, in a little wood near the river, there lived in times long gone by, a good old hermit, who had built his hut under the shelter of a venerable, wide spreading oak tree. The old man was very fond of this tree, and bestowed many tender names upon it, which were finally settled in one; his "care figlia"—his dear daughter. He loved her dearly, and the birds and equirrels that made of her a home enlivened his solitude; for he was not a grim old hermit, but loved Nature and her beauties like all good men. This 'daughter' then, was a great tressure to him; but there was another daughter, a little "carissima," he loved still more; a maiden, a vintuer's daughter, of some seven or eight summers, who came to visit the man now and then, with her dainty basketful of choice fruit or flowers for the Madonna; a kind of Italian Little Red Riding Hood, geing on her holy erraud through the deep wood, meeting no wols, how-ever. When little Maria adorned his picture of her great prototype of sweetness and purity, the old man would kneel down and bless her, and in his pure heart would bless the stately green daughter as well.

Once, when the spring rains had carried the snow water from the mountains, the river near which our hermit lived overflowed and the old man would have been drowned had he not been saved by his green daughter. Though old and infirm, he had been able to climb up the tree; but he was obliged to stay there without food for two days and two nights until the water subsided, and then he was too feeble and faint to

get down.

Meanwhile the little Maria had heard of the disaster, and her heart was fluttering with the urgent desire of bringing help to her venerable friend. It was almost impossible to get to his hut; but a trusty, stout servant of her father's carried the child on his shoulders through the water. And, with his help, too, the old man was rescued from his peril-ous situation : and out of her little basket his "younger daughter" refreshed him with food and wine. His frail dwelling had been sadly damaged, and he was obliged to take up his abode in a monastery. But his gratitude towards his two daughters was unbounded. Both had saved his life; upon both he showered his blessing, that their deed and remembrance might remain forever and ever alive in

people's minds. Years had passed away. The old man was quietly sleeping under the waving lime trees in the little God's Acre of the monastery; the stately green daughter had been hewn down, and Maria's father had bought the tree, which had been converted into herself had become the happy mother of two dear children. She was sitting with them one afternoon in front of her father's house whither the wine casks had been carried to dry in the sun, for the vintage was near. And the happy young mother sat under two lotty elms, which were tenderly embraced by a large vine.

A stranger passed by and saw the lovely picture. He stood still, lost in crumpled pillows I clasped her hand

wonder at the natural grace and beauty of the three; and, full of the glorious art that was so thoroughly his own, his first twought was to fix the pose of that fair group forever on his mind. But how? He had no pencil, no paper, no colors? Looking reund, he spied the clean white bottom of a wine-cask, and with a piece of chalk he drew the outline of that exquisite picture, the "Madonna della Sedia," on the wool.

This stranger was Raphael. And thus the two daughters became united forever; for it was one of the casks of the old hermit's cak-tree.
And, being pleased with his beautiful sketch, the great painter finished his picture on the wood itself; Maria and her little boys being its models fer several days sitting in their lovely, affectionate way on the chair ("sedia") under the lofty elms.

Thus the old hermit's blessing was street-walking children in and out fulfilled; and thus it came to pass that the "Madonna della Sedia" comforted thousands of lonely, mothers.—Trutb.

THE PROMISE OF CHILDHOOD

Perchance the enveloping fragrance from a glowing Cuban leaf, rising from the snug end of a crimson leathered divanette and penetrating to the shadowed crannies of the child deserted, quiet room, set torch to the tapers of reflection and prophecy, developing tentatively in the flisher-ing beschwood grate fire embers a school boy's horoscope. Or, it may have been the spell wrought by a have been the spell wrought by a pale November moon timidly experimenting amid swaying, naked trees and transfixing the shining pane with newly forged silver shafts — keen barbed and searching—that stimulated my occult reverie. It matters little to the trend of the tale.

Removed not far from clanging gongs, but sheltered still from the contamination of a restless, excite

contamination of a restless, excite

ment-pursuing throng outside, our son of ten trustingly slept. To his bedside I beckoned the mother who bore him and together we rejoiced, breathing a silent appeal for his future while the lad's fatigued brain was, perhaps, enmeshed in the web of a dream world's phantom vagaries. Desenceless and unmindful stretched his lengthening body with heart upwards — a habit that in it-self may augur advantageously for circulation — the doctors contend : may it never skip a beat when he is choosing the right from wrong. A coverlet that matched in tints the blue of his observant, candid eyes eyes that meet yours unfinchinglywas legged aside exposing part of such a milk white limb and potenti-ally vigorous calf as would serve a youthful gladiator in good stead or sustain the man until each day's end as butcher, baker or candle stick maker. It is of mild concern that the contour of shoulder and thigh proves resemblance here to his mater's physique instead of the sire's breadth of shoulder and tapering torso. His right arm, supporting the head, reached straight up. Surmounting it, fearlessly extended, we saw a medium sized, seft but dirty hand indicating—God bless him—heat he is constituted by the straight of the straigh that he is one with a billion whistl ing, tree-climbing boys. As yet, he is not fastidious and we will guide him to the well springs and cleanli-ness. Like the blade of a semaphore tower the index finger pointed prophetically to the North Star in the cloudless heavens. It might also warn of dangerous shoals or signify a disposition, yet dormant, created to

lead troops to the cannon mouth.

The shrinking pink "nightie" only half concealed his smooth skin and its fading glory was not a ragged patch to the bloom of peaches and cream dyeing those full girlish cheeks — a legacy since intancy in the outdoor hammock. The collar was uncaught, the top button gone and his scapular—badge of allegiance to our Holy Mother Mary protectingly watching down on him-rose and fell with each rhythmic pulsa tion energizing and recuperating the

fragile and mysterious thread of life.
As a cap sheaf to his dense thatch of tawny hair, denoting let us say, tenacity of purpose, a half curl with a kink belligerently hung out of alignment and all the obstinancy of his nature is daily paraded to marshall that refractory cow-lick into the ranks of a brush cut. Therein might lie the seeds of a brilliant career laid storm to in any vocation or foretell some weakness stubbornly

adhered to with unhappy results.

Beneath a well-chiseled though freckled nose, reposed a mouth registering 100 per cent. health and betraying the characteristics of impulsiveness, generosity and modesty. May those full warm lips never blaspheme his Saviour, voice a deliberate lie or frame insult to the sex of his mother. Who can tell? I have heard noble thoughts expressed by thick, unlovely lips and the dregs of nattiness, venom and envy from shapely, mobile mouths. Many a child as guileless and innocent as he is now, gravitated to the broad highway never again seeking that thorny pheme his Saviour, voice a deliber. way never again seeking the thorny path of strenuous resistence to temptation. When the angels of light and large wine casks; and Maria darkness battle for possession of the f had become the happy mother soul of our boy I trust and pray God that he will range himself against the machinations of Luciter and his

The one red ear exposed to view

-for we were of one mind about this
-and earnestly besought for him
the blessing of manhood adorned by a strict sense in measuring the square deal to all men, tempered likewise by charity in judgment when passing upon the faults of his neigh-bor. "Hark ye well," thundered my father long ago when admonishing me to be sparing with promises, "and these unswervingly keep in private and commercial life."

and commercial life.

Baeing my conclusion on indications, our embrye Tyrus Cobb will be a "man's man," for already he wields the willow and scans the dangerous, immature intimacies and disgusting familiarities so many cracked brain parents and blind eld-ers of to-day permit unchaperoned,

street-walking childsen in and out of school, it will undoubtedly be a welcome, diverting alternative.
Gazing indulgently on his oblivious loadship we could not forerast whether our boy will later engineer the disintegration of Timiskaming's silver riches from subterranean recesses, whether he will guide the surgeon's scissors with precision around men's vitals or vis with Chinese wizards in sweet pea cultivation, but whatever his destiny and tion, but whatever his destiny and specialty, we hope the unfolding years will find him expanding in mind and heart, a stranger to the blush of dishonor, with no such word as "Cringe" in his dictionary and one standard and code of behaviour for Sunday and Saturday.

You enjoy pancakes, but perhaps find them indigestible If you'll make them with one-third flour and two thirds Roman Meal, you will enjoy the most delicious pancakes and not be troubled afterwards. You may feed them to a babe.

afterwards. You may feed them to a babe.

Use any household recipe and bake bread, gems, muffins, steam puddings, etc., with Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal. It prevents indigestion and relieves constipation or "money back."

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NON - CATHOLIC'S VIEW OF THE CHURCH

"All that is loftiest, sturdiest, strongest and most uncompromising; all that is most truly sacred in the artis. tic development of our people precedes the days of the Reformation." These are not the words of a Catholic obscurantist. They come from the land whence the Reformation took its rise, from the University of Berlin, from a Protestant leader of historic research, bearing witness to Protestant readers of a truth which history cannot deny. They are from the pen of Kurt Breysig and appeared in the Tag as part of an article calling upon Protestants to cast aside their prejudices and unfounded accusaions against the Catholic Church and study her doctrines and prac-The Catholic ages of our nation rep resent the time of its vigorous youth not yet rationalistic and therefore all the stronger," he writes, "but the living Casholic Church is the living witness of this youth." Advancing even farther he thus casts a gauntlet before our materialistic age

"He whose intellest and spirit have not yet been entirely blinded by the poverty and excessive empti-ness of our time may divine from the simplest village church that not only faith, but the might and intellect of humanity are lifted there to a height which our age could never have been able to attain of its own power, nor could anyother century have reached to it unaided since the days of the separation from the Catholic Church."

Such is the writer's impartial con-clusion necessitated by the obvious testimony of the present and the past Voices like his are not uncommon in our day. They express the deeper, truer thought of our age. Material ism has proved a failure; Protestantism a disappointment. Truth and beauty and human happiness must all be sought in that Church for ing, often unconsciously. Within her fold alone they can find all that they have long desired.—America.

CATHOLIC INSTINCT

How often we hear the phrase : "It is the Catholic instinct," or, "He has the Catholic instinct," "It was her Catholic instinct," etc. Now what is Catholic instinct? "It is not eas-

evil. It is a perfume of Rome, not an odor of Paris. It is that sensitiveness which makes even the unlearned detect false doctrine, or a tendency to false dootrine, without knowing exactly why. It keeps us safe; it makes us trustworthy; it prevents intemperance in the assertion of the truth ; it makes us obedient without the necessity of our explaining to ourselves why we should be so. On the heart full of Catholic instinct the truthe of religion fall like the "gentle rain from heaven." It saves us from mistakes of over zeal or under zeal. It is grace cultivated and conserved. We know its effects, and our great publicists have owed more to this instinct than to their scholarship. The creation of this instinct is one of the chief effects of religious educa-

tion. Even the little non-essential, but beautiful, customs of faith should be encouraged from infancy. "Hew are we to insure the inheritance of faitheto our children, if we do not train them from the beginning?' asks Dr. Egan. The Public schools may teach what the text book calls facts "but they ignore the greatest facts of all."
Dr. Egan believes that "The basest sporting page. If this quite natural result of modern teaching is to make inclination will help us quarantine him in the fermative period from the responsibility," and he reminds the responsibility," and he reminds the Cathello parent that "no power can absolve him from the duty of keeping his child's heart pure for its Creator." -Sacred Heart Review.

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FATE OF DEFECTIVE BABIES

Recently a baby was born in a Chi-cago hospital. The chief of staff made an examination, and came to the conclusion that unless an opera-tion were performed, the child would die. According to reports he char-acterized the required operation as a simple one, and declared that by it he could undoubtedly prolong the life of the little sufferer. He refused, however, to perform it, and got the mother's consent to let the child die. So the intant was denied the aid of science and soon expired. The reason the surgeon gave for his action was not that the operation in question was difficult or belonged to class in which mortality is very high, but that the baby, if saved, would be a mental and moral detective, and defectives, in his opinion, should not be saved, both because they would be a burden to the State, and in lucid intervals would

suffer acutely themselves. It would be profitless to discuss here how far the surgeon is morally to blame for the baby's death. His mental and moral peculiarities are of no interest to the general public. Moreover, he has already had too much of a very questionable notoriety. Then, too, he has forestalled discussion of his formal guilt by saying that he acted according to his conscience. The fladings of a coroner's jury admitted his plea and exculpated him on this score. Datails as to the precise nature of the operation required and regarding the child's chances of surviving the ordeal, are too meager to warrant the statement that there were no grounds that would justify omitting the operation. It may be said in general that it an operation appears ineffective for the end in view, a surgeon should not perform it. on the other hand, an operation offers a fair chance of life, and the patient, or the person who repre-sents him, consents to take the ics, medical ethics demands that the surgeon should either perform the operation or yield the case to some one else. And while it is true that no patient is obliged to take extraordinary means to preserve his life, yet it should be remembered that the present efficiency of sur-gery no longer supports the old contention that all operations may be considered extraordinary means. But the principles concerning the employserve life refer to the patient only, not cian, he is bound to take the surest means to preserve life, even though his means involves a difficult and dangerous operation.

From the statements of the surgeon and the medical experts who performed the autopsy on the Chi-cago intant, it would appear that an operation did offer the child in question a very fair chance of life. Is seems clear also that the parents did not forbid the operation. If such is the case, the refusal to operate was objectively wrong. This, how ever, is not the main issue at pres ent, for it is a matter of commo knowledge that the surgeon in Chicage did not attempt to justify him self by declaring the operation extra-ordinary or useless. The grounds on which he based his refusal to act were altogether different, and offered absolutely no justification of his conduct.

With brutal frankness he declared that the child's life should not be because it was a defective After this it was an easy step to the general statement that all defectives should be left to die, and for many the immoral thesis that infants who give no promise of being useful members of the State, should be, not actually murdered indeed, but equivalently destroyed by the refusal to offer them their one chance of life.

Should defectives be saved? This is the issue that has been raised, and and the answers printed in the daily press have to a large extent been in the negative. But that answer is absolutely wrong. There is only one right answer to the query. namely: every legitimate means at the disposal of the medical profession should be used to preserve the lives of defectives. The contradictory judgment proceeds from a false view of the nature and destiny of human beings, and from a mistaken notice regarding the relations which notion regarding the relations which exist between the individual and the State; moreover, it paves the way to the commission of incalculable wrongs both to society in general and to its individual members.

It was inevitable that the preaching of evolution both in medical schools and to the people at large should eventuate in such errors. It man has not an immortal soul created immediately by God, if he is merely an intricately organized animal with no higher end than to minister to the evolution of society, and no higher destiny than to mate, propagate his kind, and die, like the beast of the field, certainly only the fittest should survive and the less fit should be discarded. Superfluous kittens we drown without a second kittens we drown without a second thought. Why not babies also, if they are only a superior kind of brute? The surgeon in Chicago is logistal at least, but his basic position is wholly wrong. Man has a spirit ual soul, and holds his life in trust for the service of God. God has given man dominion over the lives given for the good of the child, to be exercised according to the legitimate by presumed wishes of the child. Now a child's consent to baptism as a supreme supernatural good may capital punishment or just self-de fense, God reserves to Himself all rights over human life. To destroy it, either actually or equivalently, is to

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usurp a prerogative that belonge to God alone. This is the first wrong the surgeon did: he violated God's

right over human life.

He also violated the child's right to the use of life, and this he did under the influence of the pagan notion of the State. No one is sur prised that the rejuvenation of the old Platonic ideas of society should have led moderns where it led the post philosopher of Athens. The State absolutism which is at the root of the error in regard to defect ives with which we are dealing, brought the author of The Republic to precisely the same absurdity as that into which the surgeon of Chicago and those whose views he voices, have fallen. Piato declared that children are the property of the State, are at the disposal of the State, and are to be preserved or sacrificed as State interests demand. The neglect of the defective child in Chicago is simply a repetition of what was done in old pagan Greece and Rome, and of what obtains to day in China and other pagan States. To this view of society, the Chris-

Man is not a chattel of the State, he does not exist primarily for the State. The contrary is true. Catholics do not and cannot admit that the State forms a moral person, which is an end to itself, and which has for its ultimate good its own preservation and continual evolution into some thing more perfect. We are State idolaters, we deny that individ al members of the State are only so many links in the historica evolution of humanity." society is the promotion of the common good, to be understood according to the law of God. The individuals who compose society have certain natural rights which are inalienable and others which cau the latter is the right to life. As long as an individual does not by a voluntary criminal act forfeit his right to life, he cannot lawfully be deprived of life either positively or negatively, that is, he may not be executed or denied such needed

tian idea is irreconcilably opposed

succor as can be given him. Defective babies are human beings, and they have not forfeited their right to life by any voluntary criminal act. They cannot, therefore, be lawfully exposed to death by being ented such medical or surgical aid as they may stand in need of. And this is true even where they give no present hope of ever ceasing to be merely because they are likely or money by reviling the Catholic Louis. too brutal a proposal to deserve consideration.

Someone perhaps may say: But the detective may be supposed to waive his right to life. Such a supposition is impossible, first be-cause no one has dominion over his own life, and hence cannot be presumed to do a thing which it would be immoral for him to do. Besides no sane person's mind, much less a baby's, can be interpreted as pre-ferring death to life. After the supernatural life of grace and the life that has its fruition in the Beatific Vision; there is no good so prized by man as his mortal life on earth. No one naturally wishes to die. Even in the midst of suffering and with the prospect of great anguish of soul and body, men cling to life. As long as there is life, there is hope of cure even apart from is hope of cure even apart from miracles, which are always within the range of possibility. There is therefore no rational ground for presuming that a baby, even when defective, would consent to die, when ways can be found of saving its life.

But may not parents act in the child's name in this case as in baptism, and by declining the use of extraordinary means to preserve life, straordinary allow nature to take its course?

Sarely no one will deny that an adult may so act for himself. In the first place, in the present instance it he means to the preservation of life have not been proved extraordinary.

But granted for the sake of argument But granted for the sake of argument and dark nights. We are afraid of that sniritual campaign which re-

to die, even if extraordinary means were required to keep it alive.

The evils resulting to the State from the principle of letting defect ives die are still clearer. The prin-ciple advocated by the surgeon would lead to countless blunders which would deprive the State of many use ful members. The case in Chicago is an example exactly to the point. According to the sense of the report of the expert coroner's jury, the surgeon made a wrong diagnosis. For the jury has affirmed, first that there was no evidence to show that the baby would have been defective either mentally or morally ; second-ly, that even its physical defects might have been in large measure corrected. In this case the surgeon who let the child die, deprived the State of one who might have been a HELP seful member of society, for history

ties did not keep them from render ing societies notable services. Nor is this liability to a wrong diagnosis a fanciful supposition. In the case under discussion, fitteen, doctors, says the surgeon, saw the child and were against the operation; but now it turns out that all were mistaken. And who can assure us that, once the principle that defect ives should be allowed to die is stablished, even fifteen physicians will be consulted? From the fact that in this case the opinion of trained nurses was gravely cited by nany newspapers, may we not fear that in time to come a nurse's judg-

affords countless instances of per-

sons whose serious physical deformi

ment will be considered sufficient? Moreover, once the right of the de fective baby to live be questioned, where will the discussion end? The transition from defective babies to defective adults loathsomely afflicted is easy, so too is the step to defective adults in prime health. Further-more where is the line to be drawn, and who is to draw it, between the revolting defective and the moron? The vagaries of so many of our professional alienists make it clear that they would find no trouble in convicting most of us of defectiveness in some degree! Grant the principle of the Chicago surgeon and euthanasia is not far off. Then will come the exter-mination of those whom an unfeeling world considers useless, and the upshot will be that another great step have been taken towards the elimination of the Fifth Commandment from the Decalogue.-J. Harding Fisher,

STATIONERY SPREADS TRUTH

The Rev. J. L. Juily, rector of St Helena's Church, Fort Morgan, Colo. has conceived an original and unique plan for bringing non-Catholics' attention to the necessity of looking into Catholic teaching. His mail is very heavy, and much of it goes to Protestants. He has put the following quotation on his envelope, and uses others equally attractive down the side of his letter paper :
"There is not, and there never was

on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church."
—Macaulay's (Protestant) Essays,
Ranke's History of the Popes, Vol. III,

He has the following on his letter

Study the tenets of the Roman Study the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church and you will learn to admire and to love them. You cannot help it. But go to the right cannot help it. But go to the right freight. But odd denunciations like freight and freight sent by parcel post. They

bigotry.
"In the past the Roman Catholic Church has achieved her greatest victories in the face of the greatest powers of the world. . It is not strange that many who think that some divine power stood behind the early Christian Church should believe that the same power guides and preserves the Church of Rome."— H. D. Sedgwick (Protestant), in The Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 84, p. 447. Certainly, for Christ made good His promise: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church, and

the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. xxvi, 18)

In a sermon published in the Chicago Inter Ocean, the Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, D. D. LL. D., the most widely known Methodist minis-ter in the West, said: "I go to sleep every night with a firmer feeling of security, because we have in this city the Roman Catholic Church."— New World.

HARDNESS AND SOFTNESS

"Softness" in any Christian community must be regarded as a sign of weakness and a manifestation of de-cay. Hence it is that our Blessed Lord established for humanity a

betrays that spirit of softness in the Church which makes impossible the strenuosity and endurance that con dition victory. God cannot do any-thing with a soft, flabby Church. The progress of the Catholic Church through the centuries represents a long ascent made up really of a suc-cession of ascents and descents. Each ascent follows a period of hardness and conflict for the Christian army Each descent follows a period of soft ness. The exhortation which we sorely need is that which St. Paul gave to Timothy: "Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."—The Missionary.

HOW CHILDREN MAY

WHY CANCELLED STAMPS ARE COLLECTED

Over in Europe nowadays cancelled stamps are everywhere collected for charitable purposes, especially in behalf of the Foreign Missions. Many sek what is really done with these stamps. The Missions, of course profit very little, if at all, by receiving the stamps themselves; they must be first converted into money at

There is a society whose exclusive aim is to help support the missions off in Africa in every way possible. This society is known as the Sodality of St. Peter Claver and among it other activities is that of collecting cancelled stamps and using the proceeds from the sale of them for the African Missions.

To what use, it will be asked, can these stamps be put and who buys

The story of how the Chinese decorate their rooms with them is largely a fable. But it is true that little art curios are frequently made of them, mosaic like pictures, mans. wall paper, table tops, and othe fancy articles which are so much al mired when exhibited at European bazaars.

Generally, however, cancelled stamps are bought for stamp collec-tions, especially the rarer kinds, like those issued long ago or present day stamps of less frequent occurrence. They are sold both by the piece and the small lot. The Sodality of St. Peter Claver, for instance, gets an assortment of 500 different European stamps \$1.20; for 100 assorted Austrian stamps 50 cents; for 30 Russian stamps 25 cents; for 50 Swiss stamps, 35 cents and so on for the other countries.

Stamps of the ordinary denomina tions are bought by the pound, some times by stamp collectors for re sale and sometimes by private individuals as curios. The Sodality of St. Peter Claver in Europe is already realiz-ing several thousand dollars a year from the sale of stamps, although the enterprise is of comparatively recent date with it. America alo could do as much again if this work is only taken up systematically and consistently, think of the number of souls that every extra thousand dollars will be instrumental in bringing to heaven!

Be diligent, then, in gathering these little nothings. If they are assorted before mailing, they will be doubly welcome. It would be better to keep the ordinary 1, 2, & 5 cent cancelled stamps (they sell for 15 cents a pound and they should be so Catholic literature, which we will are best sent by parcel post. They gladly send you on your request.

Do not seek the truth in filthy publications. Their aim is to make Peter Claver, Fullerton Building, St.

KINDNESS

I can look out over the earth at any hour, and I see in spirit innumerable angels threading the crowds of men and hindering sin by all manner of artifices which shall not interfere with the freedom of man's will. I with the freedom of man's will.

see also invisible grace, made visible
for the moment, flowing straight
from God in and upon and around
the souls of men, and sin giving way and yielding a place to it. But together with grace and the angels there is a third band of diminutive figures, with veils upon their heads which are flitting everywhere, making gloomy men cease to groan, lighting up hope in the eyes of the dying, sweetening the heart of the bitter, and adroitly turning men away from sin just when they are on the point of committing it. They seem to have a strange power. Men listen to them who have been deaf to the pleading of angels. They gain ad mittance into hearts, before the doors of which grace has lost its patience and gone away. No sooner are the doors open than these veiled messengers, these cunning ministers of God, have gone and returned with lightning like speed and brought back grace with them. They are most versatile in their operations. One while they are the spies of grace, another while sappers and miners, another while its light cavalry, another while they bear the brunt

DIED

McKenna .- In Sudbury, Ont., Oct. 4th, 1915, Mrs. R H. McKenna. May her soul rest in peace.

McGill.-In Merrickville, on Wedneeday, Nov. 10th, 1915, at his late residence, James McGill, aged fifty-seven years. May his soul rest in

PAYETTE -Suddenly at Matheson Ont., George C. Payette, aged fortyeight years and seven months. Funeral took place Wednesday, Nov. 22, from his late residence 75 Albert street, Haileybury, to the Catholic Cathedral. Interment was made in the Haileybury cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

McCarthy. — In Hamilton, on Thursday, November 25th, 1915, Charles McCarthy, youngest son of the late John and Mary McCarthy. Funeral will leave the family residence, 18 Murray St E., Saturday morning at 8 30 to St. Mary's Ca he dral. Interment at Holy Sepulchre cemetery. May his soul rest peace.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED FOR C. S. S. S. NO 4, Biddulph. Lady with experience, holding 2nd class professional certificate. Duties to commence at New Year. Give experience and salary wanted Address Michael Blake, Sec., R. K. No. 3, Luran

QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR Salary \$400 per annum. Duties to commer Christmas holidays. Apply to R. T. Noor Treas. Stanleyville, Ont. R. D., No. 2. WANTED FOR C. S. S. S. NO. I STANLEY
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4450 per annum. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Small attendance. Apply E. J. Gelinas, Sec. Treas., R. R. 2. Zurich. A QUALIFIED TEACHER ABLE TO TEACH and speak English and French, Will pay \$50 a month. Apply to L. Lafrance, Sec., Pinewood, Opt.

WANTED A NORMAL TRAINED CATHOLIC beginning after Christmas holidays. Apply to the secretary, W. Ryan, Box 22, Charlton, Ont. 1936.4 TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE school. Sec. No. 1, Morley Salary \$4.00. Third class qualifications required Duties to begin after Christmas holidays. Apply to John J. Hunt. Sec. Stratton, Ont. 1937-2

CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S. NO. 2, GURD and Himsworth, with and or 3rd class certificate. Date to commence after New Year. Salar \$450 to \$4500 according to qualification and experience. Address to Casper Versiegers, Scc. Treas. Trout. 1937-3

WANTED TEACHER FOR SEPARATE
S. S. No. 10, Arthur. T. P. Duties to begin
January 4, and terminate at summer holidays.
State salary and qualification and experience to
George Lang, Sec., Trees., Kenilworth, P. O. R. R.
Jone

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