# Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

## VOLUME XXII.

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# The Catholic Record London, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1900

#### WHY ?

The New York Sun says that on a Sunday in September services in only about fifty of the three hundred and fifty churches of Manhattan and The Bronx were advertised. And still we have the ever-recurring question : Why is church membership declining ?

## HEALY AND THE LEAGUE.

It appears that Mr. Timothy Healy, M. P., champion political scrapper and holder of all records for vituperative language, has not desisted from his campaign against the United Irish League and the members of the Irish Party who are willing to put country before self. It is incomprehensible how any body of Irishmen desirous of the furtherance of the Nationalist cause will continue to support an individual whose every effort is devoted to the perpetuation of wrangling and discord. Why do they not turn him down ? And why does Mr. Healy delight in washing his dirty linen in public ? insensate vanity ?

#### THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Since our last issue the great coal strike has begun. The operators are sanguine as to the issue-and that means that the miners will be starved into submission or goaded into deeds of lawlessness. And if the latter should happen, the good people who, propped up on silken cushions, are teaching en durance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones, will wonder why such strange things should take place in our vaunted age. Aye ! strange things do happen ; and the strangest is that a few men with money behind them can force human beings to spend themselves for a wage that dooms them to the scantiest living and keeps them and their children in hovels and beyond the range almost of refining and spiritualizing influences.

We hope the miners will hearken to the words of the clerics whose mission is to preach the gospel to the poor, and not to the rantings of walking delegates and professional agitators.

#### HIS DUTY WELL DONE.

We read with sincere regret that Mr. Wall intends to vacate the editorial chair of the Antigonish Casket. It is a distinct loss to Catholic journal. ism and his action will be deplored by not only his friends but by those who have found him in controversial tour. worthy of their ste Under his direction and with the assistance of the modest and scholarly professors of the College, the Casket has forged to the front as a brainy and elequent exponent of Catholic thought. Mr. Wall has certainly fought a good fight-and we have more than once ad. mired his whole souled contempt for the shams that lure so many from rational living-his loyal and loving championship of the Church. He, however, in laying down the editorial pen, has the consolation of knowing that he has done his whole duty-and greater happiness can, this side of the grave, come to no man.

solace in the contradictory answers of end. politicians. Ruskin said truly that the

territory which gains itself.

## A SOCIETY WOMAN.

Some time ago we happened upon a man who is longing for rest-some quiet nock where he can forget clients and the drudgery of professional rou tine. And, despite the fact that his labors bring him in a comfortable income, he cannot afford it. Every dollar goes to satisfy the social wants of shadowy land inhabited by Society-a sage, and a creation of Worth's more beautiful to the eye than a painting of Raphael's.

It never seems to strike a worldly wife that she is the very incar-Is it due to disappointed ambition or to nation of selfishness. She forget<sub>B</sub> everything but her own ends. What these are depends upon her neighbors. To wear fine apparel - to be absent into a camping ground for casual acquaintances, constitutes her life's business. No wonder she becomes shallow - pated and shallow - hearted - a her husband, she is engaged in promoting the interests of the denizens of the Kalamazoo Island or in clamoring transplanted old "Cawtholics." for rights that have been invented by female misfits. Says Artemus Ward :

female misfits. Says Artemus ward : "The female woman is one of the great-est institoshuns of which this land can boste. She is good in sickness, good in well-ness, good all the time. O, woman, woman! you air a angle when you behave yourself: but when you take off your proper appairel and [metty fisically speaking]—get into pan-tyloons-when you desert your fresides and with your heds full of winnis rites noshuns, go round like roarin lions, seekin whom you undertake to play the man, you play the devil, and air an emphatic noosance."

## CHINA AND THE WESTERNERS.

We have more than once protested against the diatribes of certain newspapers anent the Chinese. That some of them are guilty of atrocities which the Bishop of Annecy? "We are," he must be punished is indisputable, but that all are miscreants is an assertion based on nothing but the vagaries of ilngoistic imaginations.

We should bear in mind, in forming an estimate, that they cannot be judged by our standards. The workings of

will ask the question, and find small trouble of which no man can see the to pieces and then burned, their very The Boxer uprising is one result of strength of a nation is in the men, and the long-continued aggressiveness of in their unity and virtue, not in their the European powers. And yet their standing room ; a little group of wise hands are clean! They force their way hearts is better than a wilderness full into a country where they are not of fools; and only that nation gains true wanted : they absorb portion after por-

tion of its territory : their methods have been so at variance with the principles of the Christianity which they profess to uphold as to discredit it and to make it in the eyes of the Chinese but a pretext for commercial and na. tional aggrandizement-and yet they claim immunity from blame ! The good people who are advocating the dismemberment-another name for wholesale robbery-of China are the legitimate products of brute force civian extravagant wife who aspires to lization. But they are very tenacious make a place for herself in that of the proprieties at home. A starving man who benevolently assimilates a land of small talk and ostentation and loaf of bread, is sentenced to two or vanity, where the chink of gold is three months improvement, but a Comsweeter to the ear than the words of a mander who gathers in a whole country is awarded a laurel wreath and a niche in Westminster.

#### CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

The Federation scheme is now on a definite basis in the United States. A few timid-minded editors are lukewarm in their approval, but the many from her household-to turn her rooms endorse it enthusiastically. It does not aim to form a Catholic party, but Catholic sentiment. Our hickory brethren who look askance at it, as being a possible disturber of the relasource of misery to her husband and of tions between class and class, must not bad example to her children. Instead of be unduly exercised. Federation is moulding the minds and hearts of her for the purpose simply of protecting offspring and of sharing the worries of Catholic rights in every field, and the individuals who see in this aught unreasonable must be hopeless bigots or

Courtesy and prudence are very good things in their way, but to use them as excuses for arrant cowardice is anything but complimentary to Catholic self-respect. Experience has proved that a firm front has brought about reform which could never be obtained by courtesy and prudence, Would nearly all of the odious statutes of the Kulturkampf have been repealed if the German Catholics had

had not lined up and presented an impregnable array to the onslaughts of their opponents? Would French Cath-

olics have been dragged through the mire of Freemasonry persecution if they had had listened to the words of says "as much citizens as other Frenchmen. We pay our taxes. And as the law not only imposes obligations but also confers and guarantees vested

bones being burned to ashes, which were scattered in the air. Two Chinese priests were also killed in Were scattered in the air. I wo Chinese priests were also killed in other Christianities, and every Chris-tian house in the vicarage was de-stroyed. The Rev. Fathers Besilio Radoni, Dalmasa G. Pedroni, Michell Intitta and Bonaventure de Solomona sought refuge in the mountains be-tween Hen-Cian Fu and Chian Su, where at last accounts they had man aged to elude capture by the Boxers. Father Sette, describing his escape, said that after hiding for three days in the hills he was sought out by some Christians, who carried him in a closed bamboo bier to the river side, where for three more days he lay hidden in a cargo of coal in a Christian native's boat, eventually making his escape to Kwang-Tung after many exciting ad-

#### GREED AND AVARICE OF MON-OPOLISTS.

Cardinal Gibbons Excoriates Trust and Corporations.

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons in the New York Journal.

I say labor contributes to the prosper ity of the country, and whatever con-duces to a nation's welfare is most worthy of commendation. It is not the ce or occupation that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the office.

Honor and shame from no condition rise ; Act well your part-there all the honor lies Cincinnatus lent dignity to agricul ture by working at the plow. Cali-gula, by an infamous life, degraded

his crown and imperial purple. De Tocqueville could not pay a juste and more beautiful tribute of praise to the genius of our country than when he wrote in 1835 that every honest occupation in the United States was onorable.

The honest, industrious man is hon ored among us, whether he work with his hands or with bis brains, because he is an indispensable factor in the nation's progress. He is the bee in the social hive ; he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always producing something for the commonwealth. ALL WORKERS SHOULD HAVE SYMPATHY

FOR EACH OTHER. Our sympathies for those in our employ, whether in the household, the mines or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place and asking ourselves how we would wish to be treated under

imilar circumstances. We should remember that they are our fellow-beings, that they have feel-ings like ourselves, that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an over-bearing spirit, and soft-ened by kindness, and that it largely rests with us whether their hearts and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radiant with joy. NO ENJOYMENT PURER OR MORE SUB-

STANTIAL THAN IN SEEING THAT OUR FELLOW BEINGS ARE CONTENT AND

HAPPY. Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds and of contemplating their gold in secret. hope that it will contribute to their onal comfort and happiness. Now,

are unable to pay from their scanty wages, and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of thier task masters. PUNISHMENT IN STORE FOR THOSE WHO

DEFRAUD THE LABORER OF HIS HIRE

To such Shylocks may well be applied the words of the Apostle : Go to, now, ye rich men ; weep and howl for your miseries which shall come upon you. \* \* \* You have stored up to yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the last kept \* \* \* which by fraud hath been kept back by you, crieth, and the cry them hath entered into the ears of the God of Sabbaoth.

How forcibly this language applies now to our own country, and how earnestly the warning should be heeded by the constituted authorities ! The supreme law of the land should be vindicated and enforced, and ample protection should be afforded to legi timate competing corporations, as well as to the laboring classes against un

scrupulous monoplies. WORDS OF ADVICE TO LABOR UNIONS.

But if labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be redressed it is manifest that they have also sacred obligations to be ful filled and dangers to guard against.

They should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a politi-cal engine. They should also be jealous of the reputation and good name of the rank and file of the society as well as of its chosen leaders. For while the organization is ennobled and commands the respect of the public by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body, and to excite the distrust of the community.

#### VIRTUES OF OUR ACTIVE LIFE.

Activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life. The more you live in conformity to that law, the happier you will be. An active life, like purling rivulet, is an unfailing source of gladness, health and contentment, while an indolent life, like the stagnant pool breeds discontent, disease and death. No man enjoys with a keener relish the night's repose and the Sunday and holiday rest than the son of totl.

A life of patient industry is sure to be blessed with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant remuneration. The great majority of our leading men of wealth are indebted for their fortunes to their own untiring industry. Take an active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of your employer. Be as much concerned about its prosperity as if it were your own.

PRACTICE ECONOMY AND SELF-DENIAL Foster habits of economy and self No matter how modest your denial. income may be, always live under it. You will thus protect your liberty and business integrity, and guard yoursel against the slavery and humiliation of debt, which is too often the precursor No ; they acquire it in the and the incentive to commercial dis hono

While honestly striving to better

SOME RECENT CONVERTS.

The True Church Receiving Recruits From All Ranks

The Rev. O. R. Vassall, C. SS. R., of London, England, recently received into the Church, Rev. A. Heurtley, grandson of the late Dr. Heurtley and perpetual curate of St. Mark's, Yarrow; the Rev. T. Gorman, curate of St. Clement's, City Road, London, and Mr. Malcolm Dunlop, late chairman of the Bishopgate Branch of the English Church Union.

Baroness D'Anethan, wife of the Belgian Minister at Tokio, Japan, has embraced the true faith. The Baroness is sister to Rider Haggard, the novelist.

The great sensation of the month among the fashionable world of the German capital is, it seems, the conversion to the Catholic Church of the leader in Austria and Germany of the women's emancipation movement, Frau Elizabeth Gnanek Kuhne. Her abjur-ation of the Protestant faith is, after God. due to the zeal of the Redemptorist, Father Koesler.

Paul Schaffel, the young convert from Judaism, who has been studying for the priesthood at St. Francis' Sem-inary, Milwaukee, will go to Rome early in the fall to complete his studies inary, in the American College. Mr. Schaf-fel was an orthodox Jew who came to this country from Russia. While attending school in Milwaukee he was converted about four years ago and entered St Francis' Seminary to study for the priesthood.

At. St. Joachim's Church, Old Mines, Mo., recently, before Mass, Mrs. Chas Pinson, with her entire family of siz children, was solemnly baptized and received into the Church by Rev. E.T. Gallaher. Mr. Charles Pinson, the husband and father, was received into the Church on the 19th of January last. The conversion of the Rev. J. H. Filmer, the popular and hard working curate of St. Martin's Anglican Church, Roath, England, has created a great interest in that town, as Mr. Filmer is a preacher of quite uncommon power. He has long been studying the question "Did Christ institute an

## infallible teaching authority in His Church, with Peter for its mouthpiece?" SAVED BY A CRUCIFIX.

Some American soldiers who had. by the fortunes of war, fallen into the hands of the Filipinos, had been con-demned to execution, and, as related by Lieutenant Commander Gilmor in McClure's, they owed their escape from death to a peculiar circumstance :

'I have always believed," says the soldier who relates the incident, "that the Lieutenant's refusal to obey orders and execute us was due to the effect produced in his mind by an incident which had occurred a night or two earlier. At one of our stops he had shown me a crucifix which hung by a ribbon around his neck, and said to me; "The 'Americanos' are not Christians." 'Oh, yes,' I reare not Christians." 'Oh, yes,' I re-plied, 'All the Americans are Chris-

tians.' "But you never wear any crucifixes.

"I opened my jacket and showed him my breast. A crucifix had been tattooed there years ago, when I was a tattooed there years ago, when I was a midshipman. The Tagal leaped to his feet with an exclamation of surprise. He instantly crossed himself. His eyes nearly started out of his head. I explained to him that any one could buy a crucifix and hang it around his neck, but that I had endured pain to have my crucifix pricked in the flesh, and that, as he could see, it must always be with me. There was a marked change in his manner toward me after that.

#### THE WAR.

Recent advices inform us that the South African war is virtually at an end.

The surprising feature of the campaign is that the Boers have held out so long against such overwhelming numbers. And not only that : they have shown themselves every whit as good as the trained and seasoned forces of England, and to prisoner and wounded have given evidences of kindness that proved they were as chivalrous as valiant. The gallant stand of Cronje will pass into the deathless deeds of history. It was a pineteenth century Thermopylæ : and the men who brought him to bay will not refuse their meed of praise to the brave Dutchman who against enormous odds, with guns belching lyddite into his dismantled laager, amidst his dying and dead, fought on whilst there was a gleam of hope for his country and fireside.

the oriental mind baffle the most acute observers, and this we are told by those who have studied it for years. Hence it is rather strange that the many who have but a bowing acquaintance with the Chinese and the magazine writers who, save what they glean from encyclopedias, know nothing about them, write reams of sanguinary rubbish.

That they are unprogressive is true indeed in the sense that they are not consumed with the fever of gold, but that they are so ignorant as some would have us believe has no foundation in fact. In the thirteenth century Marco Polo described China as knowing the uses of navigation, paint-

ing, etc. Their literature is extensive, and though looked upon with contempt by Western writers is, according to the Abbe Remusat, a competent imagination all its colours.

Their conservatism has ever been a deadly sin in the eyes of Europeans. The fruitful country offering great op portunities for successful trade has been for a century a kind of promised land. How to lay rapacious hands Father Cesinio Ciacomantonia was upon it has been the problem for years. killed and his body burned by the mur And they have discovered it-a most soul-satisfying solution. Armed with time on a visit to Leiyan. The Boxers the Bible and goods which they are followed in search of the Bishop, bu

And now comes the reckoning of the war has indeed staggered humanity. And for what? Widows and orphans Cartistianity. Then by field, insise to went to the river and got on the gun and bayonet, they have pierced board a boat to return to Huan. Said to have the monopoly of stores of though the barrier, and they are to-they were met by the howing mob of rioters, who surrounded and massa-bills are contracted which the workmen Swing.

plaint, without a demand for redress A good, united kick-especially at the poils-has been always a remarkable cure for grievances.

We wish every success to the Federationists of the United States.

MURDER OF A BISHOP,

Details of a Boxer Massacre in South ern Hunan.

Rev. Father Sette, a missionary who scaped massacre in Southern Hunan by the aid of native converts. arrived at Shanghai on August 1 and gives the following story of the massacre of the Bishop of the diocese. Antonio Fantosill, three Fathers and some native Christians and the total destruction of the mission property in the district :

"The persecution began on July 4 in the Christianity of Hen-Cian Fu. The reverend Father director of the Christianity had just time to fly from the mission when the Boxers arrived. and immediately commenced their authority, a treasure of elequence vandalism. The churches, the procur and poetry, enriched by the beauty of ation and all the houses of Christiani a picturesque language preserving to in the district were set on fire and ut-Having completed terly destroyed. their nefarious work at Hen Cian-Fu

the rioters proceeded to Huan-Sa-Van and renewed the work of destruction Some of the priests fled to the neighbor hood of Pei Saen. The Rev. Father Querino Fleringh, from Belgium, was wounded and died two days later. derers. His Lordship the Bishop was willing to despose of at a hundred per some of the villagers gave warning of some of the villagers gave warning of sent profit, the Westerners have been sallying into China in order to teach the natives the grandeur of Christianity. Inch by inch, thanks to went to the river and got on

there is no epjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our henevolence. And I am sneaking here not of the benevolence of gratuitous bounty, but of fair dealing tempered with benignity. Considerate Kindness is like her sister, Mercy :

droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven pon the place beneath ; it is twice bless'd ; blesseth him that gives, and him that It ble It beseets in the mightiest; it becomes "Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his

While applauding the tender feel ings and magnanimity of many capi-talists, I am constrained in the inter ests of truth. humanity and religion t protest against the heartless conduct of others whose number, for the honor of our country, is, I hope, comparatively small.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES LIKE THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.

No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions those heart less monopolists exhibiting a grasping avarice which has dried up every senti ment of sympathy, and a sordid selfish-ness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramout claims of justice and Christian charity. These trusts and mono-polies, like the car of Juggernaut, crush every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeavor, nor a ways, it is alleged, without success, to corrupt our National and State Legis-corrupt our National and State Legislatures and municipal councile. They are so intolerant of honest rivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries They compel their operatives to work for starving wages, especially in min-ing districts and factories, where pro-tests have but a feeble echo, and are easily stifled by intimidation.

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY THE RESULT OF THE PRESENCE OF CORPORATIONS.

your condition, be content with your station in life, and do not yield to an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is popular ly regarded as a more attractive avocation. Remember that while the learned professions are overcrowded, there is always a demand for skilled and unskilled labor, and that it is far better to succeed in mechanical or manual work than to fall in profession al life.

BE NOT OVER EAGER TO AMASS WEALTH. FOR THEY WHO ARE ANXIOUS " TO BECOME RICH FALL INTO TEMPTA TIONS AND INTO SNARES OF THE DEVIL, AND INTO MANY UNPROFIT-ABLE AND HURTFUL DESIRES WHICH DROWN MEN IN DESTRUCTION AND PERDITION "

A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune, which may be called our national distemper, is incompatible with peace of mind.

Moderate means with a contented spirit are preferable to millions without it.

Sobriety will be an angel of tranquillity and comfort to yourself and family. While this virtue should be cultivated by all men, it ought to be especially cherished by the laboring class, who are so much exposed to the opposite vice. Intemperance has brought more desolation to homes than famine or the sword, and is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist.

#### MERIT REWARDED.

The official journal of the Paris Exposition has published a list of awards. The Brothers of the Christians Schools received 3 grand prizes, 13 gold medals, 21 silver medals, 14 bronze medals, 6 honorable mentions - in all 57 recognitions of merit. This is certainly gratifying, and very creditable to the cause of Christian Education.-N. Y. Emerald, Sept. 1900.

The romantic vision of the first half of a man's life is the most real survey of earth he will ever make.-David

## WHAT THE CHURCH TEACHES.

The Catholic Church teaches nothing but what has been revealed by Almighty God or what is necessarily derived from revelation. God All truth comes from Him. He truth. is the Author of all scientific truth, as He is the Author of all revealed truth. "The God Who dictated the Bible," as Archbishop Ryan has hap-pily said, " is the God Who wrote the lluminated manuscript of the skies." You might as well expect that one ray of sun would dim the light of another as that any truth of revelation can be opposed to any truth of science. No truth of natural science can ever be opposed to any truth of revelation, nor can any truth of the natural order be at variance with any truth of the supernatural. Truth differs from truth only as star differs from star. from Each gives out the same pure light that reaches our vision across the expanse of the firmament.

CONVERSION. -- Miss Helen Veader, a beautiful young lady, highly educated and prominent socially, has just been received into the Order of Dominican Sisters in Louisville, Ky., having recently become a Catholic. She is the daughter of Daniel H. Veader, an officer of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

Do you wish for a long and peaceful life ? Then dream of heaven, where an eternal tranquility and a tranquil eternity await you.-St. Anselm, O. S. B.

## AURELIA ;

### THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

#### PART THIRD-THE VESTAL CHAPTER XIX-CONTINUED

"Madam," replied Clemens, with gentle smile, "I am the pastor of a ", cople, little numerous it is true, br", which would rise as one man and accompany me to Rome, if I said br, at one word ! You see that arms would be an ot be wanting, and that I can disperse with your slaves! I do not wish to see with your slaves! therefore, all the treasures of the earth would be of n', use to me. As for your litters, this ', taff will suffice to sustain my old age. I need only the protec inters, time ', taff will enflice to sustain my old age. I need only the protection of ',ny God. . Return to Rome, madam, and carry with you the hope that ''' vidence will deign to rescue from the 'abyss, the innc cant virgin for whom we have prayed together !'' Anneli took the hand of the venerable

have prayed together : Anrelia took the hand of the venerable priest and carried it respectfully to her lips, bathing it with grateful tears, and Clemens then departed. From the day the holy old man had acquired the conviction that sconer or later, Domitian would plange the Grand Vestal into the vault of the Campus Scelera'e 18, he had resolved to save her. He knew that the Vestal buried alive the fatal spot. "O Rome," he murmured, "city of cursed impurities! Thou mournest because thou believest that one of the greatest virtues of Thy to one of the greatest virtues of Thy fearful sacrifice be consummated ... Sustain the victim against her own despir... until I shall come to de-liver her in Thy name!" would live two days, and perhaps more, in that subterranean abode, where everything was arranged to secure the lingering death of the victim. When, therefore, the slab which closed the en-trance to the shaft would be sealed and covered with earth, and superstitious terror would make the spot a solitude, prayer, that mute supplication to Him who is all powerful, would ascend above this abyse of despair, and God would would ascend above who is an power, and God would manifest His power. But Clemens did not wish a crowd of

but Clemens did ness the miracle, which spectators to witness the miracle, which by faith, that power by which mountains are moved, already showed him as being accomplished in the darkness of night. He sough not to astonish Rome by some prodigy which might draw persecution prodigy which might draw persecution upon his brethren, but merely to save from a horrible death the virgin who, at the last hour, would remember, perhaps,

One devoted man would suffice besides, and from the first time he had met him he had fore-seen that Gurges would be this man. And the more he had studied him, the more he had become convinced that the designator of funerals would not refuse to give shelter to the Grand Vestal, and conceal her from all investigations, if it should be suspected that the virgin buried in the bowels of the earth, had been rescued from a certain death. This is why Clemens had told Gurges

that he would probably come to him one day. And this why the holy priest, en-tering Rome by the Capena-gate, went to knock at the door of the most fervent worshipper of Venus Libitina, the God-dees of funerals.

"The pontiff of the Christians !" exclaimed claimed Gurges, astonished beyond meas-ure at the sight of the old man; "O ! my

lord 1. my lord 1" And the designator, unable to restrain his emotion, burst into tears. The poor fellow was in great trouble. Not only he had learned, like everybody else in Rome, the great news of the Grand Ves-tal's sentence. but the contific-and this tal's sentence, but the pontifis—and this was what made him indignant as well as sorrowfal—had sent for the inest funeral litter in his shop, to carry the victim to the place of execution. Gurges had re-fused, had even offered resistance; but the pretorians who brought the order, made short work of the designator and his vespillos, and the litter forcibly obtained, might he even now bearing the Grand Vestal towards the Campus Scel-

To the sorrow felt by the good designa-tor was now mingled a bitter anxiety; what if the unfortunate Cornelia should think that he, Gurges—a man whom she had honored with her esteem—had coneratus.

tracted. When Gurges returned, accom-panying Clemens to the door, he had ac-cepted the proposal to unite his efforts with those of the old man. Yet it could be seen that, notwithstanding his resolu-tion, he was anxious and troubled. The pontiff Continued to encourage him.

him. "Farewell, my son," he said, as they

"Farewell, my son," he said, as they "arted;" your promise to serve me when I would call on you has not been vain.. Thanks for your your assistance!... Now, have confidence in the result; we shall succeed. At the appointed hour I shall wait for you near the tomb of that unfortunate woman whom I have promised to save. Until that solemn hour, farewell!" Clemens, when he found himself on the public way, was struck with the gen-eral silence and solitude of those streets and places, hitherto so noisy and full of life.

ters, this 'staff will enfice to senstain my and places, hitherto so noisy and full of age. I need only the protecom of 'ny God. Return to Rome, markin, and carry with you the hope that 'vidence will deign to rescue from the 'syses, the innc cant virgin for whom we have prayed together !'' Aurelia took the hand of the venerable mather it respectfully to her 'O Rome,'' he murmured, "city of the graved impurities is the interval of the sense the term of the murmured in the term of the murmured in the term of the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the interval of the sense the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the sense the interval of the sense the interval of the sense the interval of the sense the sense

Ancient usage, a last feeling of respect for public modesty, prohibited the multi-tude from assisting at the first tortures of

Sustain the victim against her own deepair. . . until I shall come to de-liver her in Thy name!" The pontiff returned among his breth-ren, withdrew to the solitude of his chamber, and remained wrapt in prayer until the time appointed for his meeting with Gurges. the unfortunate who must only descend into the tomb when her fiesh shall have been torn and bruised by the bloody lash of the pontiffs. Cornelia had suffered this painful

Cornelia had suffered this painful ordeal. After being torn from the arms of Aurelia and Cecilia, she was led to a retired and dark room in the Atrium Regium, despolled of her costume of priestess, and cruelly whipped by the un-feeling pontiffs. They stopped only when her strength failed and she could bear no more with Gurges. Meanwhile, the designator was plunged in deep meditation. His feelings, when thinking of the awful undertaking in which he was about to embark, will be which he was about to empark, will be easily understood. However, Gurges did not hesitate. He even smiled at the thought that he would be the deliverer of the Grand Vestal, and thereby remove

more. They then decorated the victim. Faneral emblems were substituted for the bad opinions shs might have formed the virginal ornaments of the priestess; and she was left alone and in the dark, to wait until the hour when she would concerning the litter he had been com-pelled to let the pontiffs use. Clemens had easily awakened in this

generous nature horror for the cruei deed about to be committed, and dissipated his vain apprehension of the anger of the enter the litter which would carry her to the grave. Meanwhile, a commotion has taken place in the Forum. The ranks of the gods.

silent multitude have opened to let pass a party of men-Ravinus and his aids-On the other hand, the former ves on the other hand, the former ves-pillo, who had so often broken into the tombs to procure the teeth and hair which he sold to Entrapeles, could hardly be deterred by scruples of conscience from undertaking the proposed expedi-tion. But was the thing feasible? He had belivered it as a to first but now the bearing a wooden gallows made in the shape of a fork. Above the fork is a scroll upon which is written in large black letters,— METELLUS CELER, KNIGHT, CORRUPTER O had believed it so, at first, but now, the more he thought of it, the greater the difficulty appeared. Shaking his head dubiously, our friend Gurges soliloquized, as was his wort, in the following man-Which meant that the unfortunate oung man would be torn with leaden ointed whips until death would ensue for such was the fate awarded to the seducers of Vestals. Another undulation of the crowd

THE GRAND VESTAL CORNELIA.

This young man was Metellus Celer

"It is possible, said the pontiff of the Christians. . . Yes, it is possible with the assistance of a certain number showed that the victim was approaching. A litter hermetically closed, was seen to leave the Comitium; it was carried slowly of vespillos! But we must be alone, this old man and I . . . It is true that it would not be prudent to associate others across the Forum, and stopped at the foot of the gallows. A young man stepped out; his face was pale with suffering and the certainty of death; but so handsome, so noble, and disdainful withal, that the to this undertaking! . . . But what shall we do? The vanit is closed with a wall against which the earth is piled up to the level of the ground. Will my to the level of the ground. Will my efforts suffice to destroy all this work of Ravinus and his aids? . . . Well let us suppose that we have got the Grand Vestal out of that vault. What shall we do with her? A head of hair or a hand-culture the mark has hidden under and people moved with pity and a sympathe-tic admiration, uttered one of those ex-clamations which console suffering innocence while they make its oppressor tremble ful of teeth may be hidden under tunic, and nobody the wiser! Bu who, brought to Rome by the agents of Marcus Regulus, had learned but a few tunic, and nobody the wiser! But this means of concealment cannot be applied to a woman! . . . This Christian pontiff has not foreseen objections which are quite serions! . . We must, how-ever, get out of this dilemma!" Thereupon, Gurges fell again in deep thought, and taxed his imaginative facult-ies to their ntmost capacity. A vague smile soon flitted upon his lips, announc-ing that the solution of the problem was hours since, that he was sentenced to leath. The unfortunate young patrician death. The unfortunate young patrician cast around him a look in which could be read, not the desire to solicit mercy,

morning, with that swiftness peculiar to certain events which strike the multitude with terror. Instantly, the immense city had been shronded in gloom. The ccurts were suspended, and the magis-trates ceased their functions; the citizans left their occupations and closed the doors of their houses; everywhere, in the place of motion and the joys of life, ap-peared the image of desolation and death. The Forum was silent! Not that it was descried, but the im-mense crowd which filled it was awe-struck with the solemnity of the occa-sion, and the voices anon so loud and noisy, now scarcely rose above a whisper. It was particularly in this usually lively centre of Roman life, that the solemn, gloomy and imposing picture of public constemation was more apparent. In the midst of this sinister calmness, might be discerned a secret impatience to see the moment arrive when the suf-ferings of the victims would commenent. In every time and every place, the multi-tude evinces the same cruel instincts. The spectacle which was to gratify the morbid curiosity of the Romans, was divided into three distinct parts: the fagellation of the virgin condemned for incest; the execution of her seducer in the centre of the Forum; the march of the function which would cross the

ready to perform the important duties as-signed to him by the sacred rights and ancient usages. It is he who after the last invocation by the High Pontiff, will lower the Grand Vestal into the abyes, and seal the stone which shall shut her off forever from the world. He roars with impatience; the bloody whip cuts deeper into the flesh to seek a last rem-nant of vitality ! Metellus Celer seemed to revive under this new torment; casting a languidlook around him, he perceived the fatal litter ! Cornelia was there, about to die also, and he would see her no more ! This cruel sight completed the work which torture had prolonged. The unfortunate man's body was convulsed by a desperate effort which shook the gallows; a piercing shriek, the last, supreme cry of a de-spair too horrible to be borne, rent the air. Then the rigid limbs became un-bent, the head fell on the breast-Metel-lus Celer was dead. Did this last fearful cry reach the ears of the unfortunate vestal ? . . Who

of the unfortunate vestal? . . Who knows? But the lettica trembled on the shoulders of its bearers, and notwith-standing the cushions that mufiled the sound, a groan, full of anguish, mingled with the last sigh of Cornelia's dying

Marking the last sign of contents of hig lover. Metellus Celer was spared another cruel pang. If death had not veiled his eyes and deprived him of hearing, he would have seen Marcus Regulus, who walked near the litter, paused as he passed near him, and would have heard the vile informer address him in this ironicalre-mark. the execution of her seducer in the centre of the Forum; the march of the funeral procession which would cross the city to conduct the Vestal to the Campus Sceleratus.

mark: "Well, Metellus, I told you so once; take care the third time I shall find you on my way. This is no longer the day when Parmenon fell under your day w.

sword." But these words were addressed to a corpse, and Marcus Regulus turned away with the shame of his useless outrage. The litter stopped near the month of The litter stopped near the mouth of the shaft from which protruded the end

of a ladder. Everything in the vault had been prepared in accordance with the ancient rises : the funeral bed was made; the bread, the water and the milk, last food of the victim, were placed near the couch, and a small lamp threw a dim light on these objects, leaving all around vegetables, eggs and chickens." wrapt in darkness. Amidst the general silence the slaves opened the litter, and the Grand Vestal stepped forth. At the sight of this majestic virgin, mother. heartily.

scarcely able to stand up, the crowd could not restrain an exclamation of horror. Cornelia's form was most entire-ly concealed under the folds of a long black veil, her pale features being alone visible. But the involuntary weakness of the woman succumbing to physical of the woman succumbing to physical suffering, was of short duration. Her eyes flash with scorn and pride as they rest on Domitian. As the High Pontiff, song of the mocking three marking the air vocal with melody, we were en-gaged in growing the savory broller and the business hen." She ended with a peal of girlish laughter.

it will be his duty to place his hand upon her, and consign her to the infernal gods. But he seems to hesitate; he dares not look at the victim he has condemned sis, is to interview the genial manager of the Hotel Santa Rosita. If you think without a hearing. best. I'll call on Mr. Black ; but to tell

" What stops you, Caesar, and why not the truth, I think you'd make a better impression," ended Frank, shrewdly. "Oh, I'll attend to that little matter consummate your work?" cried Cornelia, in a voice so ringing and clear, that all heard it. "If I am guilty and incestuous, what is it that you wait for, to hurl me into the abyss ?"

at once ; the sooner the agony is over, the better and then we'll know what to The emperor angered and troubled by these scornful words, advanced hastily towards the Grand Vestal, and raising his eyes to heaven, recited in a low voice depend on." The Carter family all knew Mr. Black, since while waiting for the ar-rival of their household goods from Massachusetts, they had boarded for a the secret prayers consecrated by the re-ligious rites for this fearful atonement. week or two at the hotel.

Cornelia listened attentively.

Cornelia listened attentively. "Caesar," she said, when the emperor had finished his invocation, " you ask of the gods not to punish Rome for my crime. And I have prayed a God more powerful than those you invoke, not to visit upon the Roman people the injun-ice of my sentence. May you, Caesar feel one day remorse and repentance for having ordered my execution." And turning to the people : Mr. Black was an old-time Califor nian, naturally hospitable and easygoing. He knew how to make his guests feel at home and keep the com-

#### SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

A YEAR-ROUND GARDEN

season,' but in spite of that fact any one with eyes can see that the sun is

quietly knitting.

'But," continued Evelyn,

under the soft skies of California.

with the perfume of orange blossome

"The next thing on the programme

ket-gardener in New York State for many years, was noted for his early and long continued crops. The top-BY MARY PEABODY SAWYER. The Carters were holding one of their usual "family meetings." As might be expected, Evelyn had the most prices were brought by his first vegetables, and he kept a new lot coming on till checked by the cold of autumn. floor. "The first thing to do is to state the

"But what I want to study up," said Evelyn, "is the poultry business. I've loved chickens ever since I used to squeeze them to death, when I was situation. We are here in Santa Rosita, and we propose to stay here. We are in the middle of the 'rainy three years old. My 'succession of crops' will be broilers and fryers, with shining, to the delight of the winter tourist and the disgust of the rancher. plenty of young laying hens. Just think ! No freezing weather to stop the filling of the egg basket, and spring chickens at Christmas !"

Frank, I will leave it to you to de-scribe our surroundings." "Small inland town in Southern The Carters had spent nearly a year in California before the beginning of California. A store, blacksmith shop, railroad station and 'boom' hotel. Carter family, composed of mother, a daughter and son. Average health and sense. Living in cottage near this story. Coming to the State for the benefit of Mr. Carter's health, after his death they decided to remain, if pos-sible. The son and daughter were nineteen and twenty one, and had true hetel. Grounds around cottage not ex New England spirit and energy. The family's available resources tensive ; probably two acres under

cultivation. Some orange, lemon, fig and nut trees and an alfalfa patch. were limited to the cottage, its belong-For live stock, one horse, one cow and a small flock of scrub fowls." ings and a little property that paid about \$300 a year. This was all that "All true," commented Evelyn. Now, the problem to be solved by the was left after the expenses of travel-

ling, illness and death were met. Besides this, they had enough ready amily aforesaid is to turn what they have into what they want. Please give suggestions, mother," looking to money to buy the needed a ds and garden tools, poultry and fencing. This money was carefully laid out and ward a bright-faced woman, who sat many "family meetings " were neces "Well, children, you know I went sar;

over to see Mrs. Waite at the hotel las At first they made some mistakes. evening. She told me that she could They took the well meant advice of neighbors and built their henhouses of not stand the food there much longer laths and gunnysacks. But it did not She said that the vegetables were canned, the eggs stale and the chickens take long to remedy this blunder and tough. She would not have stayed as substitute warm, well ventilated build long as she has, only the manager is extremely kiud and the rooms very ings.

The long rows of vegetables were comfortable. I laid awake awhile las enclosed by a rabbit-proof fencing and night, and while thinking about our the chicken runs by a six-foot wire netting. A good dog discouraged the prospects it came to me that perhaps we might supply the hotel with nice night prowlers and was a faithful The whole place was so well friend. 'Now, that's a practical thought kept that it almost gave one a good "tother. Don't you say so, Frank?" "That's all right," responded Frank appetite to look at it. When it was producing enough to supply the table of the Hotel Rosita the delighted guests would often say to the manager :

would sacrifice a little fine writing if we told our eastern correspondents that "There's one great attraction about your hotel, Mr. Black, and this is, your crisp fresh vegetables, your de-lightfully tender chickens, and new-laid eggs. I have stayed with you wafted into our open windows, and the song of the mocking birds making the weeks longer than I at first intended, just for that reason. When I thought of going somewhere else, I could not bear to run the risk of a change of lood. You would hardly believe but usually my appetite is very poor,

anless there is something to tempt Evelyn Carter found, at the end of the first year, that her "poultry output," as Frank called it. was outgrowing he demand of the local market. she made an arrangement with the best hotels in Los Palomares, the near-

est city, to supply them with fancy-dressed chickens and fresh eggs. She packed her eggs in neat cases, sealed and stamped. In this way she was able to command the best price,

and to guarantee their freshness. In time her business became so large that she leased all the available land in the vicinity of the cottage and hired some young Mexicans to help her.

One bright morning in February Mr. Biack came over by invitation to look around the " Carter gardens," as they were known in the village. Though the far distant peak of "Od Baldy " was snow capped, the oranges hung in golden clusters on the trees, and the mesas were gorgeous with wild

"It astonishes me. Miss Carter, to

## SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

carry on separate concerns. a work together. Some time I w plain how we manage our littl ness affairs. We have no cha feel homesick or complain abo climate, I assure you."

"This is all extremely inter and many thanks to you. I have been wanting to mention a plan - I mean a suggestion that anyway, are you willing to let i on you this evening ?" said th manager, flushing and stam manager, nusning and stami in a way which made the your worder if he was losing his min "Frank will be very glad you, I am sure" with that fer wickedness which characterize

most sensible of its sex.

" Oh, excuse me for not maki meaning clear ; but when I call be for the purpose of seeing y very important — the most im matter to me at least. But I m good bye and hurry back to the I am expecting a large party cursionists on the noon train Beston. What is that? The at River Station? Excuse a leaving you so abruptly, but hasten or the train will be in ? am at my post."- Boston Budg

#### HOW CONVERTS ARE M

Spreading the Faith in the T Regions of the North.

Thirty years ago, being fa couraged with the difficulties I ceased to meet, I took advan one of those opportunities th then so rare, to make them kn our worthy Mgr. Tache in ord tain some direction or at least couragement. It was only moral difficulties you have to o But look a little backward a pare the natives as they we you arrived with what they ar Surely you could not guess t the kingdom of God would m progress through your ministr cannot do less than recognize is with us, and that in spit

Doing good costs us so muc are so wearled by our efforts th ing under our fatigue, no under our discouragements, we perceive our success and the our labors. Those fruits ar small when compared to those is still to be brought forth ; and occupy us so much that we see what is already done. For s three years that our religion has been at work in this land fifty years that some of us have devoted ourselves with z same cause ; for the forty-th that I myself have already b we have always been all mo inclined to feel discouraged difficulties. Would it not th pedient to look a little bad notice the results obtained i extreme difficulties and of our

miseries He works by our mea

worthiness. In the year 1845 two Oblat St. Boniface : I ought really to for young Brother Tache, thou sub-deacon and having fit theological studies, had not his religious profession. vencher was nevertheless ve to receive the two new co saw in them a whole congreg thus could hope to attend to tion of the numerous indig tions of his large diocese-la Europe-to evangelize whit only four or five priests.

The next year, Brother Ta prcfess ed and having

## THE CATHOLIG RECORD

sented to formish one of the instruments of her torture ! And, besides, how could he bear the idea that she had been carried to her death in the very litter which he used on great occasions only, when he wished to do special honor to Venus Lib-

"Oh! my lord! my lord!" repeated Gurges in his trouble, "if you only have!"

knew l' "I know it, my son," replied Clemens, who did not understand the full import of this exclamation. "Yee, the Grand Vestal is going to perish !"

And as the apparent grief of the desig nator seemed to offer a good opportunity for broaching the important subject, he continued :

Do you remember, Gurges, that " Do you remember, Garges, that I told you once: 'Some day, perhaps, I shall come to you as you have come to me' and you replied: 'In any place, at any time, and for any cause, I devote myself to the pontiff of the Christians ! . 'I have remembered those words, and here I am ! . My son, I come to you to propose that together we shall save the Grand Vestal." Garges reacoided upon hearing this no.

save the Grand Vestal." Garges recoiled upon hearing this un-expected proposition. But it was not simply with surprise; there was fear in his involuntary motion He looked around anxiously; and sure that no in-discreet ear could hear his words, he ap-praceded near the wordfif

proached near the pontiff. "Can you think of it, my lord," he whispered in his ear. "What! I save the Grand Vestal?... That is impossible

"It can be done, Gurges. The victims buried in the vanit of the Campus Sceler-atus die only after a lingering agony !... You see, therefore, that it is possible !!

Gurges understood, or thought he did, what the old man intended undertaking, and he shuddered as he muttered in a scarcely audible voice :

"And religion? my lord. And the anger of the gods?" Clemens could not refrain a smile. Garges, in his great trouble did not remember that he was speaking to the pon-tiff of the Caristians. But the hesitanc-ies to be conquered were inspired by the vain terrors of ancient superstition.

" My son," said the pontiff, " you seem to fear that we may be overheard. . . Take me to the most retired room in your house. Perhaps, I may prove to you that you condemn, yourself, a religion which commands such atrocities, and that you have nothing to fear from the anger of your powerless gods.'

This mysterious interview between the pontiff of the Christians and the designat-or of pagan ceremonies, was quite proons interview between the

idea, the others were not long following. His plan was soon made. Casting off all anxiety from his contenance, he called formed his attraction of the source four ol his strongest vespillos, and gave them his orders.

They were to prepare his best closed litter, in such a way as to give it a gloomy and funeral appearance outside; but its interior should be lined with the whitest and softest wool, and decorated with wreaths of flowers. On the following him, says Pliny-the-Younger, from wreaths of nowers. On the following night, towards the twelfth hour, they were to go with this litter, under the portico of the temple of Safety; to band-age their eyes as soon as they would arrive there, and wait silent and motion-less until his arrival. "I shall not be long coming," con-tioned Gurges "preceding a parson who

soul. (Pl Epist. ii.) Whilst the multitude witnessed, with varied emotions, this slow and cruel agony, a silent cortege left the Atrium tinued Gurges, "preceding a person who will then enter the litter, and must not would infringe this command! . . . He would fail dead at my feet! . . . Regium and wended its way through the Forum, by Vicus Tuscus. The sacredotal Forum, by Vicus Tuscus. The sacredotal college, formed in two ranks, escorted the But I shall immediately unite your bandages; and you will then carry the litter, on a run, as far as my little house near Flaminius Circus. There you will stop and leave us! What is to follow is emperor wearing the costume of High Pontiff, and walking behind a funeral lettica carried by eight slaves. This litter, taken forcibly from Garges, had been securely closed on every side

And with an inimitable gesture of triumph, the designator sent off his veswith cushions fastened by leather thongs so as not only to conceal the victim from sight, but to smother the sound of her cries of despair. For it was feared that pillos. They withdrew, convinced that their master had an appointment for the next evening with some high-born matron, whose imprudence must remain the sight of this beautiful virgin, con-demned to the most horrible death, might awaken a dangerous compassion, and that her groans might find an echo brouded in mystery. From that time until the hour of dein pitying hearts. As the gloomy procession advanced

parture, Gurges remained invisible, in his the people gave way, then closed their ranks, and formed its rear, to follow it to rivate room, busy with preparations which none could have suspected.

But whilst so many persons are work-ing for the safety of the Grand Vestal, let the Campus Sceleratus, where they would feast their eyes upon the last act of this dreadful drama. Not a voice broke the Ing see what has taken place in Rome of Corne-lia since she had fallen into the hands of the pontiffs. CHAPTER XX, THE EXECUTION. The news of the Grand Vestal's sent-ence had spread in Rome, early in the

(Pliny - the - Younger, Lib.

but Meterius Celer's constancy dense the horrible pain caused by the leaden balls which bruise his flesh at every blow of the whip. The words which escape his lips from time to time, are not words of supplication, but of indignant orse and shame. Cornelia tarried awhile, standing along

on the first step of the ladder. Remem-bering the promise of the Christian priest, she scanned the sea of faces around her "What have I done?" he exclaims in she scanned the sea of faces around her, to detect a sign, a motion which would bid her hope. But she saw nothing but the pitiless curiosity of a crowd anxious to enjoy a promised spectacle. She had nothing to hope from man. Her eyes filled with an expression of encreme anguige then turned shorts. a voice which grows fainter, "what have I done? . . I have done nothing !" They could wrench no other cry from

whom we have borrowed the principle details of the double execution of Metellus Celer and Cornelia, which he has narrated with all the indignation of an honest Her eyes hild with an expression of supreme anguish, then turned slowly towards heaven. Was it a reproach ad-dressed to that God whom she had im-plored, and who remained mute like the others? Was it a last prayer to beseech him again to manifest His power? When she looked down, she saw only Baying who amiling horribly, offered

Ravinus, who, smiling horribly, offered her his hand. She rejected it with dis-gust, and began the descent unaided. But at the first steps, her stole got caught around the end of the ladder. She turned quickly, with a gesture of alarmed modesty, and released it.

Then she soon disappeared into the vault.

Ravinus pulled up the ladder. The slab was placed over the opening. Then Ravinus and his aids began to throw earth into the mouth of the shaft so as to conceal the slab. Soon every vestige of the opening had disappeared, and the ground was levelled at a great distance, so that not even the spot could be recog-nized where the incestuous priestess was entombed, separated from the living and the dead.

TO BE CONTINUED.

And all was over.

hotel, and one year we tried making a garden. The rabbits and gophers ate up most of it, and what was left made am happily disappointed, I must con-

presenting issoft to his mind. He was this inscription is a faise-hood! . . The Grand Vestal has no moved with the first affections. It is scenario, was so under the this inscription is a faise-hood! . . The Grand Vestal has to follow. Raw of the scenario is the back is to have outsiness in the back. The main is security for some time, at least to have move the the the first affections. It is scenario was great from the Campa was bond to the first affections. It is the back with do the scenario to the point of the point of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was to the Maxim of the move of the index of the was the was set of the was the was set of the index of the was the was as a way as wold facilitate the execution. The Grand Vestal has the price constance was great from the Campa and was bound to the first affection is the scenary to cross neary the end the frand Vestal has the price constance was great from the Campa and was bound to the first affection is the scenary to cross neary the end the the raw of the index of the index of the index of the maxime of the max the price constance was the has the was as on the pleader with the scenary to cross neary the end the with the point first of the point first of the point first of the point first of the scenary to cross neary the crist the the raw of the maximum of the more that the price the with the point first of the point first of the scenary to cross neary the crist the price constance was great from the Campa and was bound the first point first point first point first point first point for the point first point for the point first a feast for some chickens we that the took to keep. Then the coyotes caught the chickens, all but a few that the finished. So now we buy

"May I tell you a criticism on your bill of fare ?' "Of course you may, and I hope to

profit by it. "We nave had friends at the hotel who said to us: 'I like everything about the Hotel Rosita but its lack of fresh vegetables, eggs and chickens. With a good table it would be a de-

lightful place.'" Mr. Black flushed a little at these

plain words, but said : "Then I'm to look to you for an op-

portunity to improve our menu. I wish you may have the success that your enterprise deserves, but I fear you will be disappointed. Evelyn hurried back to the cottage.

Her cheeks were pink and her eyes bright with animation." 'The hardest part of the battle is

easily won," she announced as soon as she opened the sitting-room door. "Mr. Black will buy the Carter pro-

duce, and though he is very nice about it I know he thinks we are as green as our prospective lettuce Frank was studying some brilliant. covered seed catalogues and Mrs. Car-ter had her lap full of poultry magazines

"From what I can learn, I think we may have the earliest eastern spring vegetables in midwinter, while in the spring and summer we can do the best with the varieties that need the most heat. Tomatoes can be grown all the

year in a sheltered place, and we may have strawberries from January to to the family fund of information.

largely of one variety at one time. has been hiring a man part of the My father, who was a successful mar. time and is making a good profit. We

" Maybe

to smile than to work that I may get very lazy," said Evelyn, laughing and blushing so bewitchingly that Mr. Black was almost tempted to speak the words that had been trembling on his

But, instead of a romantic avowal. he remarked : "One never could think of you as lazy. You have energy enough for several ordinary men."

"Thank you, Mr. Black. But, seriously, our success is not at all due to luck or magic, as many of our neigh-bors seem to think. We studied, discussed our plans, experimented, some-times failed, tried again and improved. We always wanted to understand the 'why ' either of success or failure, so that we could omit the failures and duplicate the successes

"There ought to be more young women like you-but there is not a single one," remarked Mr. Black, apparently to the nearest fig tree, and

Evelyn continued earnestly." "Though we were often tired, we were never really discouraged — just what I call a 'good tired ; enough to be hungry, but not enough to be exhausted. It has seemed to me for ome time that this lovely ferile valley ought to furnish any one with a support who was not a chronic invalid. think, too, that many who are classed with the invalids could gain strength by gentle, gradually-increasing outdoor exercises.

"I agree with you there, and most heartily. What I know from sad ex-perience with the average hotel invalid would fill several volumes. By the way, how does your brother enjoy his part of the work ?" "Much better than any office em-

ployment. He has gone to the city December," was Frank's contribution to day, or I would let him speak for himself. He has branched out, too, and has added a fine lot of Belgian 

priesthood, left them for the Ile a la Crosse with a secular Lafleche, who soon after titular Bishop of Arath, and for St. Boniface. At this time the Superior the Oblates, Mgr. Mazenod, Marseilles, and his assist government of our congreg

no true ideas of our mise Red River. They though Fathers sent to help Mgr. could easily communicate diocese of Montreal, and Founder learned at what a were and how isolated, he his council and decided to c four or five missionaries fro Meanwhile the Bis face. Arath was taken seriously told Mgr. Provencher th quite unable to meet his w do the work of the dioce candidate had to be pres Pope ; and thus it happe the time our founder and were deciding to call us heard from Rome of the Father Tache to the Bishop and coadjutorship of St. Be Our Founder then con

Father Tache could not be Father Tache received t order to come to the Father consecration. He came b with three new Fathers brother. Two of the Fath Remas and Vegreville, a The third. Father Gi first that has died in our n we know what hardships As to the Lay Brother he may well call the doath Mgr. Tache also met at M Father Lacombe, who is Yet, the nomination of

was not willingly accept brethren. It was feared his being unable to atten sions they would fail. An still uninstru natives, still uninstru Father Tache going away by Fathers that could no language, showed a which the young missi not fail to feel the effects.

carry on separate concerns, and yet work together. Some time I will ex-plain how we manage our little busi-ness affairs. We have no chance to feel homesick or complain about the climate, I assure you."

"This is all extremely interesting, and many thanks to you. I have long been wanting to mention a plan which - I mean a suggestion that - well, anyway, are you willing to let me call on you this evening ?" said the hotel manager, flushing and stammering in a way which made the young girl wonder if he was losing his mind.

"Frank will be very glad to see you, I am sure " with that feminine wickedness which characterizes the most sensible of its sex.

" Oh, excuse me for not making my meaning clear ; but when I call it will be for the purpose of seeing you on a very important - the most important matter to me at least. But I must say good bye and hurry back to the hotel. I am expecting a large party of excursionists on the noon train, from Boston. What is that? The whistle at River Station? Excuse me for leaving you so abruptly, but I must hasten or the train will be in before I am at my post."- Boston Budget.

## HOW CONVERTS ARE MADE.

Spreading the Faith in the Trackless Regions of the North.

Thirty years ago, being fairly dis-couraged with the difficulties I had not ceased to meet, I took advantage of ceased to meet, I took advantage of one of those opportunities that were then so rare, to make them known to our worthy Mgr. Tache in order to obtain some direction or at least some encouragement. It was only a year later that I received his answer.

Mgr. Tache wrote-" My Dear Lord: You complain of the physical and moral difficulties you have to overcome. But look a little backward and com pare the natives as they were when you arrived with what they are to day. Surely you could not guess then that the kingdom of God would make such progress through your ministry. You cannot do less than recognize that God is with us, and that in spite of our miseries He works by our means.

Doing good costs us so much and we are so wearled by our efforts that faint-and of Brother Bowes, who had come Doing good costs us so much and we ing under our fatigue, not to say under our discouragements, we scarcely perceive our success and the fruits of our labors. Those fruits are indeed small when compared to those that have still to be brought forth ; and the latter occupy us so much that we scarcely see what is already done. For some fifty. three years that our religious family een at work in this land : for the fifty years that some of us now here have devoted ourselves with zeal to the same cause ; for the forty-three years that I myself have already been at it, we have always been all more or less inclined to feel discouraged with our difficulties. Would it not then be expedient to look a little backward to notice the results obtained in spite of extreme difficulties and of our own unworthiness.

In the year 1845 two Oblates came to St. Boniface : I ought really to say one: for young Brother Tache, though being sub-deacon and having finished his theological studies, had not yet made his religious profession. Mgr. Provencher was nevertheless very pleased to receive the two new comers. He saw in them a whole congregation, and thus could hope to attend to the salvation of the numerous indigenous na tions of his large diocese-larger than Europe-to evangelize which he had only four or five priests.

of the young bishop was a sign that God took care of His work. In March, 1854, I received my obedi-ence and was ordained for these missions.

On the eve of my leaving Havre, I received a letter from our dear Founder, in which he said amongst other things: "Assure your brethren that Father Tache was chosen from amongst them by God Himself, who wanted to keep our congregation in those missions which we should have abandoned had it not been for this providential election that compelled us to remain."

I arrived at St. Boniface in August, 1854. I was then the ninth Oblate including the Bishop, in the diocese of St. Boniface.

Mgr. Provencher had died the year before, and Mgr. Tache had not had time yet to take possession of his See. It was only in November, 1854, that he fulfilled this formality. Besides the nine Fathers, O. M. I., we had four secular pricess, one of whom, Abbe Lafleche, left the same winter for his health and went to the diocese of Three Rivers. Our Founder had given me a letter for Mgr. Tache, who

showed us the following passage : "I send you another Father, and I shall endeavor to send one every year till you have twenty, then we shall stop in order to strengthen other mis-

"Let us have twenty," said Mgr. Tache, "and we shall be able to do some good work.

I passed the winter of 1854-1855 at St. Boniface, being unable to leave on account of the weather. I had the ad-vantage of being with several old missionaries, amongst whom was Mgr. Tache. In March we received the winter mail from the Northwest which arrived twice yearly. I was given several letters to read.

I was specially struck by one of them, that of Father Faraud, after-wards Bishop in Athabaska Mackenzie. He wrote : " Do not send me any more cassocks. I shall have one made of native leather, and shall thus be more You like the poor whom I evangelize." t God By order of His Lordship I brought

him one myself.

I left St. Boniface the first Saturday with me from Montreal. We went in boats belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Rowing and portaging were then still unknown to me. I had were then still unknown to het. I had already made acquaintance, before reaching St. Bonface, with camping in the open and with the unbearable mosquitoes; but I had still to learn how to carry the luggage, and many are the *portages* between St. Boniface and Athabasca. Well, we carried our own baggage as much as possible, relieving now and then the poor men also, the new ones especially, who were no more used to that kind of work than they were to the food of the country? One day, coming from one end of a portage for a new load, I met my superior and Bishop carrying a heavy parcel upon his head ; it was most probably his camping bed.

wanted to relieve him of it but he refused, saying that I wanted to take his mitre from him ! We arrived at Ile a la Crosse, where the Bishop stayed. They were then building our present church as well as a house for the mis-sionaries. Brother Bowes had to finish everything. The buildings were log cabins.

I continued my journey to Athabaska, where we found a similar house but no church. The mission was not of course as much advanced as the one

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Fathers, and three lay brothers, and all this in spite of the greatest poverty, for we had nothing but what was al-lowed us by the Association for the ropagation of the Faith.

When we first went into the Mackenzie territory we were much opposed by the Hudson's Bay Co., which was then all powerful in the country, and without whose aid we could neither travel nor send our letters. Happily nost of the Company's servants were Catholics, and so we had to be considered somewhat. Up to the year 1858 the Protestant missionaries had not gone beyond a certain point of the Rapid River, where they had a settlement. But after that they ventured into the vast district of Mackenzle. The natives of that country earnesily requested our presence. Two Fathers had already settled at Great Slave Lake, near Fort Resolution. We were thus at the very dcor, and indeed in the Mackenzie district itself. The man in charge of the district, after having done all he could to prevent our settling there, brought a Protestant Archdeacon from the Red River to

compete with us. He was backed by the influence of all the high officials of the Company. But they all reckoned without the zeal of Father Grollier.

Father Grollier being unable to have recourse to superiors, took their permission for granted, and followed or preceded the Protestant preacher into all the native camps, and worked so successfully that the minister's efforts failure. were a

The Holy Ghost tells us that our salvation may come from our enemles, and I can see the visible action of Pro vidence in the arrival of numerous sects in our territories. I am convinced that they helped a great deal, without knowing it, to extend the Catholic Church and the Kingdom of God. The great obstacle to our progress was not only the want of money. ut also the want of subjects. This double want compelled us to advance slowly, but the arrival of ministers drove us to attempt the impossible.

When the Archdeacon arrived at Fort Simpson having the patronage of the officials, it looked as if he would have on his side the natives of the Mackenzie, who had never yet seen the Catholic priest. Father Grollier undertook to do what no superior would have ordered, or even have approved of without difficulty. He can-not be accused of failing in obedience, since he could not write to his superiors nor receive any answer from them before a year's time. He had with him a young missionary who had just be gun to speak the language. He sent him to a place where he could learn and instruct at the same time, and he himself in barque canoe or on snow shoes set out and gained to our religion nearly all the tribes of this vast dis-But all the authorities turned trict. against him, that is all the chief em ployee of the Company. They accused him of fanaticism, of bigotry, and several tried to make him suffer for

this supposed crime. When I myself arrived, as a young Bishop, in the district, in the year 1861, in order to direct the missionaries, who were six in number, along with four Brothers, for Athabaska and Mackenzle, I myself witnessed the struggles of those good Fathers. I received numerous complaints, especially against Father Grollier. We had all more or less to suffer, but when I Faw the result of Father Grollier's zeal I could say to myself : "So that Christ be preacher, therein I rejoice, yes and will rejoice. (Phil. 1. 1)

trope-to evangelize which he had of course as inter the people were not so ly four or five priests. The next year, Brother Tache being well instructed; some few only had the next year. We had to do our uttermost in order to succeed : "In season, out of season, in all patience," making no account of poverty, or even of pru dence. The missionaries increased dence. and built themselves huts. Admiring them, and not daring to interfer with them, we begged our first superiors to come to our help. Each year we received some new comers, but never enough. Still the work of God prospered. We had recourse to the prospered. We had recourse to the Holy See which, at our request, erected new vicariates, and at last a new ecclesiastical province, and dioceses The new Bishops did all they could to obtain material help. The Propa-gation of the Faith could not give us enough : we appealed to our re lations, to our friends, to the char ity of the world, and thus with econ-omy and self-denial, the Kingdom of God spread, as not one of us would

four secular priests, eight Oblate Grey nuns was to become an ecclesias- many astounding miracles confirmed tical Province. To day, upon this hill-side at St Albert, where the buffaloes ran in 1854, stand a cathedral, however humble, a Bishop's house and a And here, convent. the other day, in this humble cathedral, was consecrated the seventh Bishop in our ec clesiastical Province, Mgr. Legal. A At his consecration were present our Most Reverend Metropolitan, and three of his suffragans, six secular priests, twenty two other Oblate Fathers, and almost as many Brothers.

To day in this same ecclesiastical Province, once the diocese of St. Boniface, there are forty or fifty secular priests, more than a hundred Oblate Fathers, some Jesuit Fathers, Regular Canons of the Immaculate Conception and Trappists, whilst besides the Grey Nuns of Montreal, six other religious congregations of women are assisting us to extend and consolidate the King dom of God. These results, consider ing the number of workmen, and the difficulties that had to be overcome, are a proof, as Mgr. Tache said to me, that we were not alone : " This is the Lord's work, and it is wonderful in (Ps. cxvii, 23. Matt. xxi. our eyes." 42 Let us thank God, and take cour-

age. To day all earthly powers seem ranged against us, and we find even some Catholics taking the side of the enemies of Religion. But God has not abandoned us. The proof is that He has placed over us a young Metropolifull of strength and energy. Even in the Mother Church of old Quebec his courage and zeal are admired. Let

us thank God for such an Archbishop As for me, I am growing old and feeble, and infirmities weigh me down To my youthful coadjutor, Mgr. Legal would say, in the words of Pope St Xystus to his deacon, St. Lawrence "Greater trials await thee for the faith of Christ." But I can also add : "Fear not, for, I am with thee, saith the Lord.

VITAL J. GRANDIN, O. M. I. Bishop of St. Albert. St. Albert, Alberta, N. W. T., Canada

CURES AT LOURDES.

scenes at the Shrine During the Great Week of the Annual Pilgrimages.

Thousands of pilgrims visited Lourdes last week hoping to be cured of various ills. It was the great week of annual pilgrimages, of which many arrived from distant countries. Special trains of sick people came from Paris by the score. The vast majority of pilgrims, however, were from the southern provinces of France.

Many cures of various ailments are reported. Among them are Mme de la Dolliere, of Paris, who suffered five years from an internal cancer. After her first immersion in the holy basin she suffered intense pain. Then followed a complete cure, confirmed by Louis Pacquet, of Paris, the doctors. suffering from locomotor of ataxia, was cured during the passing of the Holy Procession.

Sister Sainte Brigette, of Villepeinte, had been unable to move for seven years, her limbs being paralyzed. At the procession of the Holy Sacrament she rose, now walks and is well with no suffering. Marie Lauversin suf-fered long from spinal disease, but has been completely cured. Thirty were reported cured on Wednesday alone. All week long the sea of humanity rolled from the railway station toward the grotto, ardent prayers and supplication rising from each group of every kind of human suffering represented The litter . bearers, here. more numerous and devoted than ever,

attend the sufferers and help them long. The spectacle presented by

by the medical bureau.

### WARNING TO PARENTS.

From the Irish Catholic we learn that the fight on the use cigarettes among boys has been taken up by the Edinburg school board. The following is an extract from the circular issued The prevalence of the practice of cigarette smoking by boys and young lade calls for serious attention. Its in jurious effects on the physical and moral nature of the young is recognized by medical men of eminence in our own and in other countries, and in some countries legislative measures have been adopted for the protection of their youth from this evil. It is as serted that the practice of cigarette smoking by growing boys prevents the healthy development of their bodies, and sows the seed of serious organic disease-cancer and heart disea e being the worst. Our Public school teachers in Edinburgh have been with the using their influence with boys in school with good re In a circular issued to sults. · A parents one headmaster states : well known Edinburgh physician has lately assured us that smoking by growing boys checks their growth, blunts their mental faculties, and ruins their morals. The cheap cigarettes they use are simply rank poison, and instances are known of death having been directly caused by their use. It is well known that smoking by stealth leads to dishonesty, bad company, and other serious consequences.

Our Catholic schools can do a good work in this line, and the cause is worthy of an effort Oar own experience with cigarette smokers among boys has been that among the "other serious consequences " may be mentioned habits of sin contrary to the holy virtue of purity, and an almost unconscious disregard of truth .-Church Progress.

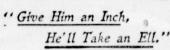
#### CARDINAL NEWMANS MOTTOES.

Sacred Heart Review.

Mr. Wilfrid Ward has given us, in a recent number of the Fortnightly Review, a valuable addition to the accumulation of essays, brochures and monographs, that as yet stand to us in place of a complete biography of Car-dinal Newman. Mr. Ward's paper dinal Newman. Mr. Ward's paper deals with the illustrious prelate's two mottoes, one of them chosen by him when he received the Cardinal's hat in " cor ad cor loquitur." 1879:"Heart speaketh to heart ;" the other, as the inscription for his grave "Ex umbris et imaginibus in veritatem," or "From shadows and images into truth." Mr. Ward holds that Newman's special philoso phical teaching, "his distinctive dis covery or doctrine," was the very reverse of the agnostic position. He re alized and taught an absolute person ality behind all figures and types ; spirit vital though invisible hind visible images ; a great truth behind shadows. By the visible means, man's unseen spirit communes with God un seen, and heart speaks to heart.

seen, and heart speaks to heart. "The personal love of Christ, visible alike in an Augustine, a Loyola, a Fénelon, the simplicity and freedom with which they walk in the theological clothing which to an out-sider seems so entangling and elaborate, are a practical witness that the dogmatic system is in fact what it pretends to be, an instru-ment whereby an unchangeable God, of infin-changing and complex conditions of human history, with finite man. It is like the infin-itely complex machinery of a pipe organ. tely complex machinery of a pipe organ, which may yet play to a child the simplest

THE CATHOLIC PAPER.



Let the smallest microbe gain lodgment a your body and your whole system will be diseased. The microbe is microscopic. But the germs become inches and then ells of pain. Hood's Sarsaparilla destroys the microbe, prevents the pain, purifies the blood and effects a permanent cure.

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prcfee priesthood, left them for the mission of Ile a la Crosse with a secular priest, M. Lafleche, who soon after was named titular Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor for St. Boniface.

At this time the Superior General of the Oblates, Mgr. Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles, and his assistants in the government of our congregation, had no true ideas of our missions of the Red River. They thought that the Fathers sent to help Mgr. Provencher could easily communicate with the diocese of Montreal, and when our Founder learned at what a distance we were and how isolated, he summoned his council and decided to call back his four or five missionaries from St. Boni Meanwhile the Bishop elect of face. Arath was taken seriously ill, and he told Mgr. Provencher that he was quite unable to meet his wishes, or to do the work of the diocese. A new candidate had to be presented to the Pope ; and thus it happened that at the time our founder and his council were deciding to call us back, they heard from Rome of the election of Father Tache to the Bishopric of Arath

and coadjutorship of St. Boniface. Our Founder then concluded that Father Tache could not be abandoned. Father Tache received therefore the order to come to the Father General for consecration. He came back in 1852, with three new Fathers and a lay brother. Two of the Fathers, Fathers Remas and Vegreville, are still with us. The third, Father Grollier, is the first that has died in our missions, and we know what hardships he suffered. As to the Lay Brother he died what we may well call the death of a martyr. Mgr. Tache also met at Montreal dear Father Lacombe, who is still with us.

Yet, the nomination of Father Tache was not willingly accepted by all his brethren. It was feared that through his being unable to attend to the mis-sions they would fail. And indeed the still uninstructed, seeing natives, still uninstructed, seein Father Tache going away and replace by Fathers that could not speak their language, showed a discontent of which the young missionaries could not fail to feel the effects. The return

were still catechumens and many others had not even reached that stage. I had the advantage of being with missionaries who knew the native lan-guage, which they had learned with out grammar or dictionary. I studied their notes. I began by copying the prayers and the catechism which I made each child and catechumen re-

cite word for word. And yet nothing was printed. The whole of our library, in two quite dif. ferent Indian languages, consisted of copy books and loose sheets. I did as my predecessors had done. I learned to speak as children do by listening. I was sent alone to a mission and left there. That was the best way to learn the language quickly. In 1857 I was named, to my great surprise, Coad jutor-Bishop of St. Boniface. Forsee ing this, Mgr. Tache had called me to Ile a la Crosse which he had left. The bishops of the Province of Quebec, in order no doubt to oblige our Congregation not to abandon these missions. asked our Founder to present to the Holy See the names of candidates for the coadjutorship. This was done without my knowing anything, as happened lately to Mgr. Legal now my Coadjutor at St. Albert. I was very young and lacked the necessary quali ties. I had only a pair of good strong legs, useful for a snowshoe walk, and

my head that made them give me a The Bishop of St. Boniface, though very young, wanted a coadjutor to ad-minister the northern part of his diocese where the Christians were growing numerous and where the missionaries live in a very painful isolation, being able to correspond with their

superiors only twice a year. Soon the Holy See erected a new Vicariate Apostolic in this part of the diocese. In 1864 I left Athabaska Mackenzie and returned to the He a la Crosse. this country I should have come." I have already been too long; but it Cros

We were then three bishops and

have dared to hope. In the year 1862 Mr. Bernard Ross, chief trader of Mackenzie, seeing our efforts said to me : "You will not be able to stand against us, my Lord you are not rich enough." I an swered, "Even wealth is not enough I an what is necessary in this country is He seemed self denial, self-sacrifice,' to be astonished at my answer.

Before I finish. I should like to say few words about our Lay Brothers who helped us to do so much, with so hemed to me it was my feet and not little money. They certainly have head that made them give me a had a great share in our work. Our opponents understood this and, unable emselves to get such an advantage, they tried several times to tempt the devoted Brothers. One of them ad-dressing Brother Kearney, told him that with his education he might have an excellent post under the Company, and cease to lead the life of a servant. He is not the only one to whom similar offers were made. But they also an-swered as Brother Kearney had done : If I had wanted money it is not to

is well to note that the former diocese

these consumptives, paralytics and invalids of every kind who had braved the fatigues of a long and painful journey to ask the Virgin of Lourdes for ure, makes for the skeptic and materalist only a sad, cruel sight, but it is consoling for the Christian animated by the breath of faith. At the hour of the Holy Sacrament

procession the grotto is besieged daily a multitude of twenty thousand. Joon the Rosaire Esplanade thousand two hundred invalids lie stretched on couches and carriages awaiting the procession as it marches along, preceded by several thousands of Christians, by priests in surplices and chasubles, bearing lighted candles. Finally the Host appears, borne aloft. At the sight of It the poor sufferers raise their hands heavenward to im plore Divine help. Tears are in many eyes during the passage of the Blessed acrament.

Daily several invalids rise to their feet as it proceeds onward and declare themselves cured. Then they hurry o the medical bureau, where Dr. Boissaire, assisted by forty physicians, examines them with scrupulous care. Among Dr. Bolssarie's assistants this year are two Berlin, one New York, one Liverpool and one Rio Janeiro

doctors. Every morning long files of pilgrims, both cured and uncured, depart from the railroad station, where special trains, await them, along with careful litter bearers, whose devotion is re-markable. The invalids are placed in the cars and surrounded with every comfort and precaution. Many hold cosaries in their hands and pray continuously though their bodies are racked with pain. But even though disappointed by not being cured, their faith in God and in Our Lady of Lourdes remains unshaken. All say "Did we not see during the process slon yesterday many invalids and par alytics rose from their couches and follow it without support? God cured them. Maybe our turn will come

next." There is no denying that the last week's pilgrimage has resulted in

A Protestant reader of The London Catholic Times writes to that journal as follows :

" I find great help to truth in read ing Catholic papers because, (1) I get the Catholic position first-hand; (2) the news and statements are reliable re garding Catholicism and (3) not garbled or 'faked up 'to humbug the reader ; (4) it smooths difficulties and removes prejudice ; (5) I can read the other side of the questions that con-cern us; (6) I am helping a good cause by (7) helping to spread light and increase knowledge.

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## THE CATHOLIG RECORD

ancient city, "the grey metropolis of

the north," we cannot but be struck

with the great change which had taken

the matter of religious toleration. inas-

much as in the first part of the present

century the doctrines of Knox were

certainly held unchanged by the people

of Scotland in regard at least to this

It was in 1637, however, that the

final stand against the introduction of

the English Book of Common Prayer

was made by the people of Scotland,

on the plea that it was merely a gar.

that Jenny Geddes gave the signal of

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Bess for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each finesriton, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and Bt. Boniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peter-borough, and Ogdensburg, N. T., and the clergy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the propristor, and must such London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper each be stopped. Arrears must stopped. When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new ad-

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. ditor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD London, Oat: Dear Si: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RE CORD, and congratulate you upon the man-mer in which it is published. Its matter and form are both good ; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful.

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

London, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1900. CATHOLIC PHYSICIANS IN THE NORTH WEST.

The Northwest Review of Winnipeg, Manitoba, states that there is a good opening for a Catholic physician in a large Catholic settlement in the North-West territory. Datails will be given detests the Pope regarded as a civil on application to that journal. An ad eundem degree may be obtained from | fairs in Italy between the Church and Manitoba University by any physician having the M. D degree from any Canadian University, but for a licence the Holy Father to approve of the to practice the final year's examinaprayer which Margherita composed for tion of the Manitoba Medical College her murdered husband will not tend to smooth matters. Yet we may hope must be passed.

The Review complains that some of the examiners have an anti-Catholic bias and will endeavor to pluck any Catholic candidate, Irish or French, whose religion is suspected. The examiners have no right to question candidates on their religion, and they may be so informed politely if they put questions on this subject ; but we cannot approve of candidates equivocating in regard to their religion. If proofs are forthcoming of this tendency on the part of any of the examiners, the attention of the Government should be called to this state of af

fairs, and we have no doubt the bigots will be shelved.

A GREAT ORGAN.

The Catholics of Buffalo are highly pleased at the prospect that St. Louis' church of that city is to have a new organ which excels anything which the Holy See : has as yet been produced in the United States, outside of New York city. The new organ will be built in Buffalo by Messrs. Howard and Son, who do business in Westfield, Mass., and

that city. He was born June 28th, 1850, and he is therefore now in the and occupied the seats in front of the fifty first year of his age. He was ordained priest in 1876 by Archbishop, afterwards Cardinal Taschereau, and when selected to be chaplain to the Canadian Contingent, he was doing duty as chaplain to Belmont Asylum at St. Foy, near Quebec, and was also on the teaching staff of Laval Univer-

place in public opinion since John sity. Father O'Leary is recognized as a Knox was instrumental in establish. most scholarly priest, a master of the ing Presbyterianism in Scotland. In is proposed with charming inconsist-French and English languages, and of 1550, just three and a half centuries Canadian history, and unexcelled in ago, Knox maintained publicly the character for amiability and sympathy doctrine that "the Mass is a superstiwith suffering. We have no doubt tious and idolatrous substitute for the that the appeal for contributions to the Sacrament of the Lord's supper," and memorial, which is made by a comhis "vindication," published in the mittee consisting chiefly of Protestant same year, maintains the same teachgentlemen, will meet with the hearty ing. It is evident, therefore, that

response it deserves.

ITALY'S NEW KING.

It is confidently stated in well informed circles that during the reign of Victor Emmanuel III. the power behind the throne will be the Queen-Mother, Margherita. She was potent with King Humberto, who nevertheless on many occasions refused to adopt the

policy she suggested. Her son, the new King, will be more pliant in her hands. Margharita is piously inclined,

bled form of the Mass. It was in this year that Charles I. endeavored to force nevertheless she is haughty in her the Prayer Book upon Scotland in royal position, and as the Pope is an order to obtain a degree of uniformity obstacle in the way of the occupation in the religion of the two countries, and of Rome by the King and Court she the Prayer Book, which was for the most part a transcript of that of Eng. ruler, and the present position of afland, with some slight deviations in the direction of the Roman Missal, was the State may not be improved under introduced in the service in St. Giles ' the present regime. The refusal of Cathedral, Edinburgh. It was then

> revolt by throwing the stool on which she sat at the head of the Dean of Edinburgh who was reading the book. explaining at the same time : "You false loon, how dare you read the Mass

point.

The service was brought to a close by the riot which ensued, and in the next year the famous "Covenant" was adopted, which was prepared by Alexander Henderson and Johnston of Warriston, and made the religious

defense of the true religion (as reformed from Popery ) and the liberties and laws of the kingdom." Surely the change in the spirit of Presbyterianism made manifest by the recent action of the Glasgow Bailies and Town Council will make John

A REFRESHING INCONSIST.

Ardent Churchmen in the Archdiocese of York, England, are highly

The ples of the High Church people,

people have the inherent right to get

married under the civil law, otherwise

t would be unnecessary to make any

discontinuance of the practice. The Church of England is founded upon the doctrine of the lawfulness of It has been found to work satisfactordivorce, as it was established by ily so far, and it may so work for many Henry VIII. for the express purpose While being gratified at this maniof enabling him to obtain a divorce festation of tolerance and good will on interference?" the part of the civic authorities of the

from Queen Catherine in the first place, and afterwards as often as he might think it proper to demand one. Hence the new decision completely ignores the basis on which the begininterference. ning of the Church rests ; and yet it ency to extend the new Chancery rule of the Archdiocese of York to other dioceses in England.

The whole matter is a conglomera tion of incongruities, and it may well be doubted whether the denial of the 'benediction of the Church " will be teemed a great loss by those who Scotland is moving forward rapidly in contract marriage before the Registrar.

## THE SCHOOL SITUATION IN WINDSOR.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Michigan Catholic of Detroit, has an article in last week's issue under the dition. The fact that there is at present the most cordial feeling between above heading which, though in some Catholics and Protestants in the city is respects correct, is in other ways reason why the separation should take erroneous, and may thus give the place now, so that it may be done public a wrong conception of the amicably, rather than that it should actual state of the school question in be deferred till it can take place only the city of Windsor.

Our contemporary is correct in sayamid discord. The educational interests of a thousand children are too iming that : portant a matter to be left in the pre-

"The schools of Windsor have been at-tended by Catholics and Protestants alike, under control of a single school board, and with two of the schools assigned to the use of the Catholics, where religious instruction carious position we have here explained. s given in connection with the ordinary cholastic training."

which urges the importance of immedi-The next statement is erroneous ate action, or at least action at the which is to the effect that earliest possible moment.

There is still another consideration

The Catholics of the city of Windsor,

"This peculiar condition grows out of rights which the Roman Catholics of Canada enjoyed under the old confederation, which having hitherto been attached to the rights became matters of constitutiona Pablic school, have by their taxation

contributed their legitimate share There is an error here in calling the old union between the Provinces toward the erection of Public of Canada, East and West (now Queschool buildings and the purchase of all the other school property, such

bec and Outario) a confederation. It was a legislative union, not a confedas school furniture and apparatus. eration, and it was under the form of government that the right to Separate problem of considerable difficulty ; and schools was conceded to the Catholics of Ontario, similar to those which the in view of the fact that the School law Catholic majority in Canada East had makes no provision for this adjustment, freely granted long before to the Protestant minority there. We may add and kindly feeling of the Protestant that the Ontario law was passed by a majority to make a fair division of the Quebec majority.

These were the rights guaranteed to which the present arrangement is conbe permanent under the British North tinued will increase this difficulty. America Act of 1867 to Catholics in which must grow with the growth of Outario, and Protestants in Quebec, the city. It is, therefore, most importand which, in the words of our conant that the division be made by the temporary, " became matters of conestablishment of Separate schools bestitutional law."

But it is not our purpose here to owing to its magnitude. enter into any full discussion of these

constitutional guarantees. We in tain lien on the principal one of the two tend simply to deal with the situation pleased at the decision of Mr. Cripps, in Windsor, which is the chief subject for the Catholic children, inasmuch as Q. C., the new Chancellor of York, of the Catholic's article, and we re- the site was deeded for a Catholic who has intimated to the clergy of the serve some other remarks of our eschool. This fact faciliates an equit.

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report for 1898 with statistics for 1897. We find that the number of pupils as it is not interfered with by rate attending the Public Schools of Ontario payers desirous of creating mischief? during that year was 441,157, with an average attendance daily of 248,549. In the Catholic Separate schools the years to come without any mischievous total attendance was 41,620, with a daily average of 24,996. The ex-To this we answer that though there penditures for the year were respecthas been no actual interference of this

ively, for the Public schools, \$3,913. kind, it is always a menace to the 501.48 ; for the Catholic schools, \$302,plan that there is a possibility for such 169.41. It is easily seen from these figures It has occurred in the past that a

that in the Public schools the cost of wave of bigotry sweeps over the Province of Ontario ; and Windsor itself teaching 100 pupils was \$887, and in has not been altogether free from this the Separate schools \$726. influence. For at least two years in

The average attendance at the Cathsuccession the influence of that intoler. olic Separate schools gave a consider. ant association known as the P. P. A. ably higher percentage than at the Pablic schools, these percentages beso far triumphed as to gain a certain control in the Municipal Council ; and ing respectively 60 and 56. If the daily attendance be taken as the standthere is no security that the like may ard for comparative cost the result on not occur again. Under such circumthe score of economy, in proportion to stances the school arrangement now existing might easily be overthrown, work actually done, is still more favorand it is, therefore, advisable that the able to the Catholic schools, for we Catholic schools of the city be placed have the cost per annum for each 100 pupils attending daily in the Public on a legal footing which will put them Schools, \$1574.55, and in the Catholic beyond their present precarious con-

Separate Schools \$1209. We thus see that both on the score of economy and regular attendance at school, the Cath olic Separate schools have a most decided advantage.

The Michigan Catholic then says :

"We do not notice that the demand for separation exists in any other part of Ganada to-day, where the schools are not yet separ-ated. It would seem, with all regard for his Lordship of London, that the Ganadian Church would have an advantage were it to handle such questions with uniformity throughout the jurisdiction, as is practically done in this country. Then locality and parochialism would not dictate far-reaching policies. Hewever we have no doubt that policies. However, we have no doubt that Dr. McEvay has some excellent reasons for his present requirements with regard to Windsor."

We would inform our well - intentioned contemporary that he is mis taken in regard to the demand for Separate schools. It is not the practice to establish Separate schools in localities until it has been ascertained that the Catholics of the localities are able to maintain them. Yet from

1867 to 1897 the number of Separate schools in Ontario has increased from The equitable adjustment of the Catholic school claim on this score is a 161 to 340, and during the past year Catholic Separate schools have been established in several sections, which we do not indicate because the full official returns have not been published. it depends greatly upon the good-will.

It is the wish of Catholics throughout the Province to have Separate schools which are truly Catholic, and they are school property. Every year during established wherever it is deemed prudent to do so. as the necessity arises. and the Catholics feel themselves able to maintain those schools.

We are not surprised that our American neighbors are so much struck with admiration at the system in fore this difficulty becomes insuperable vogue in Windsor that they imagine it to be the ideal of a Catholic school The Catholics have at present a cersystem ; for they know that they themselves, being obliged to pay for two schools, viz , St. Alphonsus', now used sets of schools, would be much relieved if they could have even the privilege of the Windsor plan. But we Cath-

#### SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

had so contemptuously thrown i Gingerly picking it up, she at fin merely glanced at the opening pag Then she began to read, and as s read her interest increased. T greater part of the morning was th spent, and when the husband return to dinner she carefully laid the litt volumes away, resuming its perus leisure.

No sooner had she finished reading it, than a strange fascination induc her to read it again and again, ea time apparently finding somethin new in its pages, and finally complet ly captivated with the clear and log cal order in which Catholic truths we set forth. The contrast, too, betwe what she had always heard of t Catholic religion and what she fou so lucidly presented in the little ca asioned her the utmost su chism, oc She began to reflect, and t prise. longer her mind dwelt on the subje the more forcibly was she convince not only of the truth, but likewise the beauty and consoling nature of t Church's doctrine. Weeks passed of earnest meditati

on the same all-absorbing matter. length, at the end of three month feeling that she could no longer resi what no doubt were simply t promptings of Grace, she determin to go in search of a Catholic prie who she felt might still further e lighten her troubled mind. Here, simost insuperable difficulty present itself. She had never met or convert with a priest. Neither had she i slightest idea of the whereabouts one, or even of a Catholic chur Her few acquaintances were all P testants She had never even se anyone who professed the Catholic ligion.

Completely bewildered, and ab lutely not knowing in what direct to direct her steps, she nevertheless cided to set out in what certain seemed a hopeless quest. Wanderi at random through the city, she at l came to a building on whose sum gleamed a large cross, and thinki that here might possibly be the obj of her search, she entered the door wh stood invitingly open, only to find edifice deserted. Wandering aimle ly through the sacred precincts, a finding a soul from whom might obtain the desired information she was upon the point of returni home. Just then, someone, who pro-to be the sexton, unexpectedly enter Noticing that the poor woman was e dently at a loss, the latter approach her and courteously inquired her bu ness.

Replying that she wished to see priest, the sexton directed her to adjacent building, instructing her ring the bell and state that she desi to see one of the Fathers.

This she did, and after a brief de found herself for the first time in I life in the presence of a Catholic price In the kindest possible manner atter soon drew from her the object her visit. At first somewhat emb rassed by the novelty of the situati she quickly recovered her compose and reassured by the frank and get inely sympathetic interest manifes she briefly related the extraordin circumstan es that had led to change of heart, and her consequ earnest desire to acquaint herself m fully with the teachings of a relig se evident truth had appealed strangely to her heart and intell The outcome of the interview was t as often as opportunities offered, if for instructi and after a few kind words of enco agement on the priest's part, she turned to her humble home, her he filled with a joy never before exp enced, and her mind more than e determined to embrace the Cath faith When at last she was thoroug grounded in the doctrines of H Church, she was happily received i the fold and soon after made her Communion. All this occurred w out the knowledge of her husband deed, without the slightest suspic on his part of the momentous cha in his wife's sentiments. Meanwh a babe had come to bless their uni whom the now Catholic mother, as a as she could conveniently do so, sented at the Sacred Font of Banti On the occasion just referred to, h ever, it happened that a Protes neighbor had noticed her entering church. Of this her husband was d informed, and the effect on his big and ignorant mind may easily be agined. He raged and stormed li veritable fiend ; and on ascertain the further fact that his wife, too, been baptized a Catholic, he grew ly beside himself with fury. He e went so far as to take the child, a f from the mother, sending it to a Protestant relatives in New Engli She, at least, he profanely decla should never grow up to be an accu Papist. This was probably the severest test, outraging, as it did, tenderest maternal instincts, to w the constancy of the recent con could possibly be subjected. Yet she bore it and the abus which one was the daily object wi patience hardly equaled by the man The direct penalties were threatened in case she dared again enter a Catholic church. Nor was inhuman conduct of her husban mere outburst of passion. It contin steadily, growing worse indeed day to day. Finally, after month such experience, when it seemed endurance had reached the break point, the thought occurred to the roman of seeking a separation. however, her confessor. whom in of all restrictions, she still manage see occasionally strenuously opp His constant advice was to bear

may be during the present reign a satat my lug ?" isfactory arrangement whereby Rome

KING OF ITALY.

Confession of the Scotch people "for the funeral rites accorded to King Humberto will refute the assertions of some newspapers to the effect that the Holy

Father has departed from the usual course of the Church prescribed under similar circumstances. It will also show that the Holy Father had no ingraves ! tention of departing from his attitude as hitherto observed, or of giving up his just claim to the independence of

that these prognostications may not prove to be correct, and that there

may again become the centre of an independent State ruled by the Pope. THE POPE AND THE LATE

The following official declaration of the Holy See in regard to the attitude taken in reference to the religious

Knox and Jane Geddes groan in their

ENCY.

appointed, which was September 8:h, high altar in St. Andrew's Cathedral. where the Mass was celebrated.

founders of St. Patrick's church in proceeded to the Cathedral on the day should have given warning for the the existing plan untouched, so long

in Buffalo, N. Y. It is to be one of the attractive articles exhibited at the Pan-American Expos ition in 1901. The Buff alo Union and Times gives the following details re-

garding this beautiful work of art :

the space required for its accommodation, may be gained from a glance at the following figures: height from the flor, 40 feet; front floor line, or distance according to the flor of the start floor line, or distance according to the flor of the start o figures: height from a grance at the following figures: height from the floor, 40 feet; front floor line, or distance across front of the organ, 35 3-4 feet, depth to be allowed, 38 feet. There will be one 32 foot stop, nine 16 foot stops, bacida the minter across, eight 4 foot stops, bacida the minter across the stops. To not stops, twenty engines not stops, each 4 foot stops, besides the mixtures, 2 foot stops, etc., making a total of fifty-three complete stops, twelve couplers, thirteen adjustable combinations (these being a decided novelty in Buffalo, and affording organists almost unlimited resources) five zero pistons and five nedal movements " five pedal movements.

The four manuals are known as: [1] the great organ, which will have fourteen stops; [2] the swell organ, which will have fourteen stops; [3] the choir organ, which will have elaven stops; 10] (1) the solo organ, which will have four stops. Then there is the pedal organ which will have ten stops. All these stops will be voiced to secure the most ad-mirable results. Three different wind press-ures will be used, an important means of securing artistic tone color. The action of the organ is to be tubular pneumatic through-out.

#### THE REV. FATHER O'LEARY

A movement is in progress to present a testimonial to the Rev. Father O'Leary, the Catholic Chaplain to the First, known as the Royal Canadian Contingent which went to South Africa to fight in the Transvaal war. The Rev. Father's devotedness to his work, his heroism displayed on many battle- for the purpose. Two bailies, Messrs. fields during the war, and his zeal in attending to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, have endeared him to all the brave Canadian soldiers, whether Catholic or Protestant, and as a mark of the high esteem and admiration in which he is held, the present movement and though there were some expreshas been inaugurated, and the intention is to make the testimonial a by a decisive majority to bring the national one.

Father O'Leary is one of the three surviving sons of the late Mr. Maurice mous vote.

the Holy See : "On account of the ecclesiastical funeral honors rendered to the deceased King Hum-bert, and of a certain prayer published on bohaii of his soul, not a few persons in Italy and many more abroad, have made com-plaints against the ecclesiastical authority, as if had in this matter dorogated from the most holy laws of the Church. "It is necessary to state that the ecclesias-tical authority tolerated the funeral services of the late King, not only in order to protest against the execrable crime committed upon his person, but also, and still more, by rea-son of the personal condition of the deceased, who, especially in the later period of his life, gave unquestionable tokens of religious feeling, so much even as to state that he wished to be reconciled with God through the sacraments in the present Holy Year. "This being so, it is to be presumed that have heindered the infinite mercy of God, and, that if he had opportunity, he would not have heistated to reconcel himself with God. "And it is a law of the Church, declared

are correspondingly irritated. who declare that the new course adopted will do no injustice to those

od. "And it is a law of the Church, declared wishing to contract such marriages "And it is a law of the Church, declared on more than one occasion by the Sacra Penitenzieria, that in such cases consent may be given for the ecclesiastical burial even of a person to whom otherwise, regard being had for the quality of the deceased, external pomp should not be accorded. "As to the noted prayer, composed in a moment of supreme and comprehensible anbefore the civil officials, is very amusing. They say that such persons are able to marry only through a flagrant violation of Church law, and are

therefore not entitled to claim as a moment of supreme and comprehensible an-guish, as it is not conformed to the rules of the sacred liturgy it can not have been, and has never been, approved by the Supreme Ecclesiastical Authority. right the Church's benediction upon such a marriage. This plea implies that the divorced

AN HISTORICAL REMINIS-CENCE.

From so sturdily-Presbyterian a city apology to them to show that the as Glasgow the news comes that the Church does not infringe upon that Town Council and Bailies of the Borright. It is admitted, therefore, that ough assisted in a body at the Requiem the Church had no authority to inter-High Mass celebrated in the Catholic fere to throw an obstacle in the way Cathedral for the repose of the soul of of their exercising an inalienable the late King of Italy.

right, by forbidding such marriages. The invitation was issued by the The Church, therefore, has no power Cathedral authorities, and was taken to make laws upon the subject, and in into consideration at a special meetso doing it assumes an authority ing of the Bailies (magistrates) called which no one is bound to obey. Besides, the High Churchmen forget

John Ferguson and D. M. Stevenson, that hitherto it has been acknowespecially, urged that "it would be a ledged that the civil power exercises graceful manifestation of respect for a supreme control over the Church of friendly nation, and for the religious England, wherefore the Church has opinions of their Roman Catholic felno right to make laws at all. and thus low citizens to attend on the occasion," the command of Christ to " hear the Church " becomes nugatory ; and as a sions of dissent, it was finally carried matter of fact, in regard to divorced persons, there have always been found matter before the Council, where the clergymen willing to marry them, invitation was accepted by a unaniwithout any prohibition to do so em-

teemed contemporary for future condiocese that henceforward no licenses will be granted for the marriage of sideration.

any divorced person, the reason being The condition in Windsor does not that, according to Canon Law, margrew out of the rights enjoyed by the Catholics, and thus the difficulty of Catholics under the Constitution, and adjustment will be greatly increased. riage cannot be dissolved except by death. High Churchmen are pleased this is precisely the reason why the Right Reverend Bishop McEvay has at the present moment there is every at this decision, but Low Churchmen objected to its continuance, and re-

prospect that the Catholic Separate quired that a Separate School Board schools will be started with the goodof Trustees be legally organized, will of the Protestants of Windsor, as which shall havo sole control of the they understand the importance which Catholic schools in that city. Then Catholics attach to the Catholic educa these Catholic schools will come under tion of their children, and they are the clause of the British North Amerwilling to make a satisfactory arrangeica Act, which guarantees that the ment in regard to school property. educational rights possessed by min-The Catholics of the city are also pre orities at the time when the Confederpared to make the necessary change, ation of Canada took place shall conso that there is every reason to believe

tinue. The rights of Catholics in that the Separate schools will be in-Ontario, and of Protestants in Quebec, augurated under most auspicious circome equally under this provision. cumstances, and will from the beginand the schools thus established have ning be in a state of complete effic. the status of Public schools, and are iency.

entitled to share in appropriations Our Detroit contemporary, in addimade by the Governments or the Munition to the objection already refuted cipal authorities for Public schools. above, suggests that the proposed The supporters of the denominational change may "be uneconomical as or Separate schools thus established well as inadvisable."

are exempt from payment of Public We have already dealt with the quesschool taxes, but are taxed for the tion of advisability. It remains for support of the schools of their choice, us to say a word on that of economy. just as the supporters of the Public are It has been demonstrated by a careful for the support of the Public schools. investigation into the financial re-

The arrangement existing in Windports of the Windsor schools, that the sor was made by agreement between Catholics have paid in taxes in the Catholics and Protestants many years past much more than has been expend- that it was a Catholic catechism which ago, and stands not upon any legal provision, but upon the good-will of schools, so that the economical objecthe people. It is tolerated by the Edution disappears at once. To this we cation Department, but it could be must add that throughout Ontario the doubtless to show it to his wife as a correcturned at the will of any ratepayer Catholic Separate schools are conduct. When supper was over, cation Department, but it could be who might go to the trouble of taking | ed more economically than the Pablic | he drewithe little bock from his pocket who might go to the trouble of taking the more economically than the Pablic and carelessly threw it towards his schools; yet they are kept in the high it. It is for this reason that the est state of efficiency. There is no Bishop of London insists that steps be reason why the same thing should not quite unoticed on the floor until the taken to establish Catholic Separate happen in Windsor. For proof of our following morning. The next day schools in accordance with the law. statement we call in the testimony of when the usual household duties were surviving sons of the late Mr. Maurice mous vote. O'Leary, one of Quebec's former most respected citizens, and one of the Council and eight Bailies accordingly watchmen on the walls of Jerusalem been actually said: "Why not leave Education for Outario. We take the chism still lying where her husband

olics of Canada, not being obliged to able arrangement now, but in the support two sets of schools if we wish course of years this lien will be but a to give our children religious instrucsmall fraction of the equitable claim of tion, have greater freedom of education than is possessed in that land of liberty, and the Windsor plan, as we We are pleased to be able to say that have explained, falls far short of our ideal.

#### A MARVELOUS CONVERSION.

God not unfrequently employs means effect His ends, which, humanly speaking, appear totally inadequate. A striking instance of this is found in the following brief narrative :

In the early forthes, a young couple, fresh from one of the New England States, chanced to locate in a certain Western city. They were plain, ordinary people,

the husband a common mechanic somewhat illiterate, and both profoundly hostile to the Catholic religion. Indeed, to their minds, the latter was simply an abomination, the very per-sonification of evil. Shortly after their arrival the Know Nothing craze broke out, and the young mechanic is credited with quite an active part in that infamous and thoroughly un-American conspiracy. At any rate, it is certain that his animosity against " Popery " was such as to verge close-ly on the diabolical. Nor was the wife a whit behind her husband in her detestation of Rome.

One day, on his return from work, our mechanic chanced to spy a small book, all tattered and soiled, lying in the gutter. Curiosity impelling him to fish it out, he quickly discovered ed for the conducting of their two schools so that the economical objec. His first impulse was to toss it back into the gutter, but on second thought he thrust it into his pocket, intending

anating from the Bishops. Surely if

had so contemptuously thrown it. Gingerly picking it up, she at first merely glanced at the opening page. Then she began to read, and as she read her interest increased. The greater part of the morning was thus spent, and when the husband returned to dinner she carefully laid the little volumes away, resuming its perusal as soon as she again found herself at leisure.

No sooner had she finished reading it, than a strange fascination induced her to read it again and again, eac time apparently finding something new in its pages, and finally complete ly captivated with the clear and logi-cal order in which Catholic truths were set forth. The contrast, too, between what she had always heard of the Catholic religion and what she found so lucidly presented in the little catechism, occasioned her the these the prise. She began to reflect, and the prise. prise. She began to reflect, and the longer her mind dwelt on the subject, the more forcibly was she convinced, not only of the truth, but likewise of the beauty and consoling nature of the Church's doctrine.

Weeks passed of earnest meditation on the same all-absorbing matter. length, at the end of three months, feeling that she could no longer resict. what no doubt were simply the promptings of Grace, she determined to go in search of a Catholic priest, who she felt might still further enlighten her troubled mind. Here, an aimost insuperable difficulty presented itself. She had never met or conversed with a priest. Neither had she the slightest idea of the whereabouts of one, or even of a Catholic church. Her few acquaintances were all Pro-testants She had never even seen anyone who professed the Catholic re ligion.

Completely bewildered, and abso lutely not knowing in what direction to direct her steps, she nevertheless de-cided to set out in what certainly seemed a hopeless quest. Wandering at random through the city, she at last came to a building on whose summit gleamed a large cross, and thinking that here might possibly be the objec of her search, she entered the door which stood invitingly open, only to find the edifice deserted. Wandering aimless ly through the sacred precincts, and not finding a soul from whom she might obtain the desired information she was upon the point of returning Just then, someone, who proved home. to be the sexton, unexpectedly entered Noticing that the poor woman was evi dently at a loss, the latter approached her and courteously inquired her business

Replying that she wished to see priest, the sexton directed her to an adjacent building, instructing her to ring the bell and state that she desired to see one of the Fathers.

This she did, and after a brief delay found herself for the first time in her life in the presence of a Catholic priest In the kindest possible manner the latter soon drew from her the object of her visit. At first somewhat embar rassed by the novelty of the situation, she quickly recovered her composure and reassured by the frank and genu inely sympathetic interest manifested she briefly related the extraordinary circumstances that had led to her change of heart, and her consequent earnest desire to acquaint herself more fully with the teachings of a religion se evident truth had appealed so strangely to her heart and intellect. The outcome of the interview was that as often as opportunities offered, she

elf for instruction and after a few kind words of encour agement on the priest's part, she re turned to her humble home, her hear filled with a joy never before experi enced, and her mind more than eve determined to embrace the Catholic

no account to leave her husband. God, he said, would in His own good time courage; and there saying what Divine grace had yet in tore even for him. Encouraged this advice, the poor creature decided to endure her unhappy lot as best she could. This she did to the end, and the heroism of her resolve will be apparent when the reader learns that the ordeal lasted for fully thirty years. During that entire period not a day passed without an insulting remark regarding what the brute of a husband habitually referred to as Popish rot.

cross as resignedly as possible, and on

On one occasion she fell dangerously Ill. Piteously she begged for the min-The only reply istrations of a priest. that no Popish priest should even Was ' cross the threshold of that house." And to make good the threat, the ferocious wretch actually stayed away from work for days, in fact during the wife's en tire illness, and stationing himself at the door of the cottage, swore he would shoot the first priest who should dare attempt to enter.

This single incident will give an dea of the life endured by the heroic woman all through those long, sad years, a life which grace alone could Seldom indeed render endurable. during that long terrible period of trial did a kind word or even a decent expression pass the lips of the unfeel ing husband

Under such circumstances, the prac tice of her religious duties became for the wife a matter of no small difficulty Yet, at least, from time to time, sh contrived to assist at Mass and even to approach the Sacraments. Most wonderful of all, not only did she manage to have the five children baptized whom God sent to replace the one so cruelly abducted, but she even suc eeded in baving them instructed in the Faith, and prepared for First Com nunion and Confirmation. That they too were not sent away from the influ ence of the mother is simply due to some inexplicable change in the father's sentiments Finally, the hus band fell sick. Here is where the strangest feature of this narrative come s in. His disease was pronounced incurable, and for months he was confined to bed, helpless and writhing in pain. So for from improving, his temper only grew worse and more sav-Attentions lavished upon hlm by age his devoted wife were repaid with bitter reproaches and the same violent

invectives. At last, however, a change cam over him; he became unusually quiet and even sppeared to show some slight appreciation of his wife's kindness

To the latter's unutterable surprise, h one day called her to the bedside and. taking her by the hand, said in a low "that he would be pleased to tone, have her send for a priest.

The good woman at first imagined that her husband's mind was wander ing. He repeated his request and as-sured her that for days past the thought had come to his mind to see a priest of her faith. When convinced that he was in earnest, his wife, whose joy naturally knew no bounds, at once hastened in quest of a priest. To the astonishment of the entire family, the latter on his arrival was kindly, even cordially received.

In short, as the sick man explained, he desired instruction so as to ceived into the same faith of which his wife was a member. The priest, of course acceded to the poor man's re quest

After thorough instruction he was

## ARCHBISHOP BYAN reached the Dedicatory Sermon in the Magnificent Church of the Holy

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times. Sunday, September 9, at Providence, R. I., Right Rev. Bishop Harkins ded cated the magnificent new church of the Holy Name, of which Rev James C Walsh is rector. Bishop Tierney, of Hartford, Bishop Beaven of Spring field, and a large number of priests of the Providence and other dioceses were present. The dedicatory sermon was preached by His Grace Archbishop

Ryan. His subject was "The Propa-gation of Christianity." In its report of the ceremonies, the Providence Visitor, the local Catholic organ, characterizes the discourse as "an effor worthy of the occasion, and delivered in a manner which sustained the Arch bishop's reputation as one of the great est preachers of the Church. The sermon was prefaced by the fol

lowing text, taken from chapter iv. of the Acts of the Apostles, verses 8 to 12

Then Peter, filled with the Holy Ghost, said o them : "Ye Princes of the people and an cients hear : ''If we this day are examined concerning

the good deed done to the infirm man, by what means he hath been made whole: "Be it known to you all and to all the people of Israel: That by the name of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, Whom you crucified. Whom God hath raised from the dead, even by Him this man standeth here before you whole.

before you whole. "This is the stone which was rejected by you the the builders; which is become the bead of the corner: "Neither is there salvation in any other. For there is no other name under heaven given to men, whereby we must be saved."

After congratulating pastor and people on the excellent taste displayed and the generosity evidenced in the erection of the edifice, the Archbishop said :

The dedication of a new church though a most interesting and import ant function, is so frequent an event in New England, because of the rapid progress of religion here, that the thoughts suggesied by it must seem trite to most of you. This rapid pro-gress and the name selected for your church, subject of this discourse namely, the propagation of Christianity in spite of innumerable obstacles as a proof of its divine origin, and the name and character of its founder a the cause of that propagation, and the hope of its preservation and extension Humanity was the cripple that by His name was sent in through the gate that was called beautiful into the tem

ple of Christianity. CAUSE AND EFFECT. The subject of the propagation and permanence of the Christian religion

as an argument in favor of its divine origin when the fundamental truth of Christianity is often questioned is op portune. O.her arguments there are of great and convincing cogency-ar guments from miracles performed prophecies fulfilled, the intrinsic excellence of Christian ethical teaching But these arguments presuppose a be lief in miracles and prophecies, and an appreciation of the ethical teaching of Christ. Alas ! in our day there are to many who question the foundations of such proofs. But no rational being can question causality as a base for argumentation. No man can say that an effect must not have a cause adequate to that effect. Now, my conten tion is that the propagation and per-manence of the Christian religion are effects which can have no other cause than the divine origin of that religion

To a keen observer in Judea, who had key to the Christi an syste might have appeared that Christianity was to be buried with its Founder. I can well imagine a Jewish skeptic o that day thus soliloquizing : What a marvelous Man was that young Rabbi! How far above all our pro phets and teachers, in personal excel-lence and sublime doctrine ! How holy His life, how wonderful and awful His death ! Was He the incarnate Daity He claimed to be, and on account of which claim we stoned Him and finaily crucified Him? If Delty ever became incarnate, could it be enshrined more appropriately than in this man? A

that zeal was of divine origin, he went on as follows: Another obstacle which the new

faith had to overcome was the state and individual pride of those pagan days In the doctrine of the parfect equality of men before the Supreme Being-the equality of the master with the slave, the equality of the poor bar barian captive, who, bound in chains, followed the charlot of the conquero in Roman triumph-this equality with the man who sat in the charlot, and to whom it was necessary to whisper at times, "Thou art a man," lest believe himself a godnight

such all-leavening doctrine seemed to measce and degrade imperial power. It is true that Christianity taught perfect obedience to the laws, and gave the Divine sanction for their observance, declaring that all power was from God, and that he that had resisted the power resisted the ordinance of God, and they that resisted deserved condemnation. Still. as the position in sight of the Supreme Being was the true criterion of excelence, and as Christianity, though it recognized the superiority of the ruler in the State, made him perfectly equal with his slave when kneeling in the Christian church, it was galling and humiliating to pagan pride. The truth is that the virtue of humility was almost unknown and unpracticed in hose days. The very word in Latin generally implied lowliness and degra dation. It is true that there were some great souls, "naturally Christian," like Piato, who tried to know them selves, and who felt the limitations of their natures ; but they were rare, and pride, deep, intense and all-corrupt. ing, was the characteristic of pagan ism. The new teacher cried out to this proud generation, "Learn of Me, for am meek and humble of heart, and

you shall find rest for your souls. Let the pride of intellect and heart bow down in subjection before Me. for I am King of both. Though My kingdom is not of this world, it is still a king dom, and I am King, as I answered to Pontius Pilate. My dominion extends into regions beyond the sway of all earthly monarchs. They influence monarchs. They influence earthly only the outward acts of men. But I am King in the sanctuary of the heart where earthly monarch dare not enter King in the noble regions of the intel lect, which are ever free from any other domination-King of kings, Lord of lords, Monarch of the kings of thought and Lord of the lords of knowledge. To humble pride of intellect, Christian ity revealed mysteries which demanded the tribute of our understanding-the royal tribute of the intellect itself to the supreme sovereignty of God. Such were some of the obstacles which Christianity had to encounter, and such the means by which they were overcome. I have already described the character of the men commissioned to effect the wonderful revolution, and how, hu manly speaking, they seemed totally inadequate for this gigantic work What, however, were the results ?

MARVELOUS RESULTS Marvelous to relate, within a cen tury the new faith met the mighty foes which we have described, and con quered them to an extent that canno ossibly be accounted for on any human hypothesis. The wonderful progress is recorded by pagan as well as Chris-tian writers. Thus Tacitus, in the second book of his Annaias ; Pliny, in the celebrated letter to the Emperor Lucan, in his "Pharsalia;" Juvenal in the first book of the Satires, and Porphyry, in his five books against the

wounds of Jesus Christ crucified.

THE CAUSE DIVINE Why were the first Christians zeal ous? Why was their belief in the im mortality of the soul so deep and intense as to influence others to become Christians? Pagans believed in this immortality, but made few converts if miracles were performed, they prove the divinity of Christianity ; if they ere not performed, then the progress of Christianity without them, as St. Augustine observes, was itself a miracle. The sanctity of the prim-Christians effected converitive sions, but what caused the sanctity it The marvelous organization of the Church attracted and kept inquir ing minds within its pale, as it still does. But who fashioned that wondrous organization? It was clearly above the power of the first apostles t It was, and is, a power unit do so. ing the most discordant elements into perfect unity. It has the conservat ism of absolute monarchy with the liberty of republicanism. Thus we see that these five causes were indeed causes, yet they were but effects of one great cause, and the cause of the causes was and is divine.

That which was effected in the first centuries of Christian history, continued and continues to be The obstacles are similar plished. Pride and passion, the enemies of th human race, continue arrayed against Christianity, and will continue a til the end. The Church, which is Christianity organized, seeks to save the children of God from these ene mies. Now, how did Christianity tri umph? As I have said, Humanity, poor and crippled by sin, stood at th gate that was called Beautiful, and the Church, represented by Peter, its supreme head on earth, took Humanity by the hand, raised it, healed it, and sent it in bounding and rejolcing through the Beautiful Gate into the Temple of the Living God. This was effected by the name and power of Jesus Christ, as Peter fearlessly an nounced to the Jawish rulers concern ing the crippled man narrated in my text

A PERSONAL RELIGION To understand the philosophy of the history and triumphs of Christianity we must bear in mind that it is preeminently a personal religion - that the personality of its Founder permeates the whole system which we can never understand and appreciate until "I am shall have understood Him. with you all days until the consumma tion of the world." Now, who was He who bore the glorious name which you have given to your church ?-and who is alive, still working ? His nature and work are described in a few sentence by St. Paul, which if we study, we have the key to the Christian religion and its conquests.

Who being in the form of Gad thought it not robbery to be equal with God

" But emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men, and in habit found as a man : He humbled Himself, becom ing obedient unto death ; even to the death of the cross.

"For which cause God hath also ex alted Him, and hath given Him a name which is above all names : "That in the name of Jesus every

knee should bow of those that are in heaven, on earth and under the earth "And that every tongue should coness that the Lord Jesus Christ is in the

glory of God the Father.' Behold in the short passage the

cept sin. But we must not think of Him as possessing merely a human body with the Divinity as its soul, as our souls are the lives of our bodies.

This is not true and gives quite an erroneous idea of Oar Lord. His D.vinity and human body He had that glorious human soul which brings Him so near to us. The soul that suffered, that was sorrowful even unto death, that naturally, like every human soul, recoiled from suffering and cried out, with inconceivable anguish : 'Father, if it be possible, let this chal-ce pass from Me." That human soul ice pass from Me." it was whose deep sympathies caused Him to weep by Lazarus' grave, when the Jews whispered to each other: "Behold how He loved hin." That each other : That human soul it was that caused His tears to flow at the only moment of joy and triumph which He seemed to have had during His earthly sojourn. Jerusalem seemed to have heard the voice of Isaias and to have risen and been enightened, for her light was come. sent out her children, bearing palm branches of victory, to meet her King. They strew the earth with their gar ments and cry Hosanna to the King. But look into the pale face of the Son of Man. No light of triumph or of joy do you see illumine it. No. His human soul is melted in pity for the people about to crucify Him ! A beautiful. tender, forgiving soul, fit sanctuary

for the D.vinity. But there are additional attractions and motives for love and submission to Him, the Founder of Christianity. He was " God of God, Light of Light begotten not made consubstantial with the Father, by whom all things were made, who for us men and for our sal vation came down from and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary and was made man." But to all this He added for He became obedient un more, to death, even the death of the cross, for our salvation. Oa account of which God also hath exalted Him and given Him a name which is above all names, for at the name of Jesus every knee shall bow, of those who are in heaven and on earth, and in hell, and every tongue shall confess that Jesus Christ is in the glory of the Father." Such was the Founder of Christianity -God, Man, Redeemer. Uniting all that is glorious in Divinity to all that is pure and noble and tender in humanity and all that can win gratitude by vicarious suffering, no wonder such a being conquered the world and holds captive such souls as really know Him. Oaly He can perpetuate and extend this consent.

THE HOPE OF HUMANITY. We often hear of and pray for religious union of all the denominations of the world. How may this be ap-proached? I can see but one way. Co unite discordant elements you must first discover at least some principle on which they all agree. Now, I know of nothing on which there is such general concord of opinion and sentiment as admiration and love for the personality of Jesus Christ. In this Catholics and Protestants agree. The Mahometans regard Him as a great prophet, and now the reformed Jews join in the universal chorus, glory in the fact that He was of their nation and laud His doctrines. In the sublime Sermon on the Mount the outside world recognizes the morality that can save society from its own passions. Thus is Christ the great central Figure of the world-the hope of humanity. "And I when I shall be lifted up shall draw all things to Myself." If there is ever to be re-ligious union it will be found first of epitome of the nature and history of all, and as a preparation for further union, at the foot of the cross sonal admiration and love for Him who bears the name of Jesus. O, let us all. dear brethren. first of all foster this love in our hearts by intense personal affection for our Lord. But perhaps some amongst you, deeply conscious of past sins and humiliated by that consciousness, may say, we can adore Him as our Redeemer, but as to that personal, intimate love of which you speak we feel unworthy of it. There was a time, perhaps, when word, and innocent and holy, we might have presumed to feel its sacred thrill. But now it is only left to us to work out our salvation in fear and trembling. But, brethren, we must remember that there are two kinds of love for our dear Lord. The first and purest is the love that was never stained by acts of disloyalty-the love of the faith ul angels-the love of the blessed Mother and the beloved disciple and of the many who never stained their baptismal robes. But there is an-other love of Christ—the great strong, intense penitential love, the love of one who feels his disloyalty and ingratitude to his God and his Redeemer, the love of Peter after Peter's fall-the love that would sacrifice life itself to obliterate the re-cord of its shame. This is the love which we can possess. O let us cherish it and cause our sins of the past to act as embers to intensify its flame. Thou, eternal and most sacred God ! Who sitteth at the right hand of the Father-God, Man, Redeemer of our race, Jesus Christ, look down upon us to day assembled in this temple, which now bears Thy name. O which now bears Thy name. O vouchsafe to hear us for that Name's sake. Forgive our past sine ; intensify our penitential love for Thee. Thy kingdom come. Extend that kingdom on earth. Draw all things to Thyself, that there may be but one fold and one shepherd, and all may enter in the end through the " Beautiful Gate " of Catholic unitylinto Thy everlasting tabernacle ! Amen.

faith. When at last she was thoroughly grounded in the doctrines of Holy Church, she was happily received into the fold and soon after made her first Communion. All this occurred without the knowledge of her husband ; indeed, without the slightest suspicion on his part of the momentous change in his wife's sentiments. Meanwhile a babe had come to bless their union, whom the now Catholic mother, as soon as she could conveniently do so, presented at the Sacred Font of Baptism

On the occasion just referred to, how ever, it happened that a Protestant neighbor had noticed her entering the Of this her husband was duly informed, and the effect on his bigoted and ignorant mind may easily I im agined. He raged and stormed like a veritable fiend ; and on ascertaining the further fact that his wife, too, had been baptized a Catholic, he grew fairly beside himself with fury. He even went so far as to take the child, a girl, from the mother, sending it to some Protestant relatives in New England. She, at least, he profanely declared should never grow up to be an accursed This was probably the very Papist. severest test, outraging, as it did, her tenderest maternal instincts, to which the constancy of the recent convert could possibly be subjected.

Yet she bore it and the abuse of which one was the daily object with a patience hardly equaled by the martyrs of old.

The direst penalties were also threatened in case she dared again to enter a Catholic church. Nor was the inhuman conduct of her husband a mere outburst of passion. It continued steadily, growing worse indeed from day to day. Finally, after months of such experience, when it seemed that endurance had reached the breaking point, the thought occurred to the poor roman of seeking a separation. This however, her confessor, whom in spite of all restrictions, she still managed to of all restrictions, she still managed to see occasionally strenuously opposed. His constant advice was to bear the set to paradise; he is in the way of peace and per-fect tranquility.-B. Henry Suso.

ptized made his first Com munion, and during the three months he still lived, frequently had the happiness of receiving the same Divine Sacrament.

Needless to say, his conduct during those three months was the exact op posite of what it had previously bee His last moments were fortified with

all the aids which Mother Church im parts to her dving children. And when the end came, he gently passed away ; his death in every respect being that of the Just. Thus did God truly in His own good time reward the wife, filling her soul with an good overflowing measure of consolation, which a thousand times repaid all the trials of the previous thirty years .-Western Watchman.

#### "THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT "

"THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT " Through the cathedral clergy, at all the Masses on Sunday last, the Sisters of St. Joseph expressed heartfelt gratitude to all those who aided in making "The Orphans" Benefit" such a splendid success. In particu-lar, they desired to thank the various ladies and their assistants for their energetic and painstaking work in connection with the ar-rangement of details, and assured them that the prayers, not alone of the Community but of their aged and orphan charges would be of-fered to Our Heavenly Father that He would abundantly reward them for their kind efforts in their behalf. The proceeds will very materially red the good Sisters in their effort to lessen the heavy expenses incurred in the purchasing and remodeling of "Mount St. Joseph," and will likewise enable them to en-large their sphere of usefulness in the sacred cause of charity and benevolence. A the Princess Rink on the occasion above referred to, the programme, as announced in addition those who were fortunate enough to be present, had the unexpected belasure of listenny to an interesting and appropriate ad-dress from the Rav. M. J. Tiernan. Rev. Fathers Aylward, McKeon and Egan by their presence also greatly encouraged the good work; and in the large gathering there were noticed many prominent and representative noticed many prominent and representative in their paronage of the different booths.

The following amounts were realized : 

## F. M T. A., ALMONTE.

At the last regular meeting of the F. M. 7 , held Sept. 7th, the officers were installed a A., foll

tollows: Spiritcal Director, Rev. Canon Foley: Presi-dent, Thos. J. Hogan: Vice-President, E. McAuliffe; Secretary, P. Frawley; Assistant Secretary, E. Hogan; Treasurer, E. Lutang, Committee of Management, J. O Riley, M. Hogan, sr., P. Daliy, F. Hogan, Wm. Johnston.

times I felt as if I could be His follower and sever all connections with Judaism -take up the cross and follow Him But now I feel relieved of this necessity I feel He was only a man-one, indeed, above all the children of men on this earth, but still only human and erring in judgment. He spoke of the grea kingdom He was to found, the prop hesied fifth kingdom of Daniel, the prophet. He told His apostles to go forth and teach all nations. He sent them as an army to conquer the force of the triple alliance of intellectual error, moral depravity and social re bellion against God. But He has shown His weakness and unwisdom in the selection of men destined for this gigantic conquest. He has chosen the wrong men. Did He dare hope that fools would overcome the wise and these weaklings the strong, and these nobcdies the rulers of the world ?

is the veriest coward, who with an oath did thrice deny Him." OBSTACLES TO SURMOUNT.

At their head, in the van of His army

If, dear brethren, in spite of such weakness and ignorance on the part of the first apostles, they did still con quer, surely their power was from God alone. But when we consider some of the obstacles they had to surmount and how they overcame them, this becomes unquestionable. The first obstacle was the exclusiveness of the new religion.

After describing the Catholicity of Paganism which prompted its erection of the Pantheon, and recounting the obstacles the early Christians had to overcome-how Christianity's teach-ings ran counter to the defiled passions of lust, revenge and pride, and show.

Christians, confirms what was pro claimed by Christian writers.

St. Paul, writing to the Romans, twenty-five years after the death of our Lord, praises them because their faith was spoken of in the whole world. Less than sixty years after Christ, Pliny, in writing to the Emperor Trajan, informed him that in consequence of the rapid diffusion of Christianity, the temples of the gods are almost aband oned, and the sale of victims for the pagan sacrifice proportionately suspended. He asks what course he should adopt to check the farther progress of the evil of Christianity St Justin, martyr, who died sixty-six years after St. John the Evangelist, says that there is not any one race of men, barbarian, or Christian, or of those who are nomads or shepherds in tents, amongst whom prayers and Eucharists are not offered to the Father of the Universe through the name of Jesus crucified.

Tertullian, born about the year 160 of the Christian era, says in his Apologia, "We are but of yesterday, and vet we have filled every place belonging to you. Cities, islands, castles towns, assemblies-your very camps your tribes, companies, palaces, senate forum we leave you only your tem ples The force of the propof from the

propagation of Christianity in favor of its Divine origin is sought to be weak ened or neutralized by Gibbon the his torian, by the well-known arguments from the five causes which he put forth to account for that propagation. five causes are the zeal of the first Christians for the progress of their faith ; second, their belief in the im morality of the human soul ; third, the miraculous powers ascribed to the early Church ; fourth, the great sanc-

tity of the primitive Christians, and fitth, the wonderfully wise organization of the Church herself. Now, ou close examination these five causes are simply effects of the Divine life of the Church, and only secondary causes of its progress. You behold the progress ike a vast -river sweeping onward ; these causes are like streams that flow into it from the mountain heights.

But follow the streams upwards to th mountain's top from which they sprung, and you will find the mountain to be

the Founder of Christianity. We see Him first in the glory which He had with the Father before the world was made : "Who being in the form of God thought it not robbery to be equa with God," and therefore was equal to God and therefore was God, for no being can be equal to God but God, and it would have been robbery and blasphemy and the crime of Lucifer for any created being to seek equality with the Most High. He was the same with the Most High. of whom the beloved disciple wrote In the beginning was the the word was with God, and the word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him and without Him was made nothing that was made." But "He had emptied Himself, taking the 'form of a serv-He descended from heaven, be ant. came man and did not cease to be God. "In Him," says St. Paul, "dwelt the glentitude of the Divinity corporally Observe you, no partial communica tion of the Divinity, but its plentitude Foreseeing this incarnation and na tivity, isaias the Prophet cried out in holy rapture, "A child is born to us, and a Son is given to us and the government is upon His shoulder and His name shall be called Wonderful, Coun selor, God the Mighty, Father of the world to come, the Prince of Peace,"

and He Himself said to the Jews Abraham, your father, rejoiced that he might see My day. He saw it and was glad." The Jews therefore said to Him: "Thou art not yet fifty years old, and hast Thou seen Abraham ?" Jesus said to them : "Amen I say to you, before Abraham was They took up stones to n. He did not say made I am cast at Him. "Before Abraham was made I was made," but "Before Abraham was made, I am," giving to Himself the very name which God gave to Moses, as the name by which the Almighty should be known. Hence the Jews cast stones at Christ, as a blasphemer, because, as they said, "being man, He made Himself God."

FOUNDER OF CHRISTIANITY WAS GOD HIMSELF

ing that the Church spread because Calvary, and the five sources the five like unto one of us in all things ex-

Remember that falls are not always Hence we must ever bear in mind that the Founder of Christianity was God Himself. But He was also a man, like unto one of us in all things ex.

#### Bacred Heart Review PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

#### BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER. CIV.

Dean Hodges, after having, as we have seen, given a fantastic and utter-ly unrecognizable definition of justifi-cation by faith, slightly mitigated from Froude, a description in which we find no resemblance to Paul, to Rome, or to Luther himself, and after having described to us as a hero of sincerity and a hater of shams a man who was so little of either that after several years of his new career he threatened, n a sudden disgust, to recant every thing he had taught and to go back to the Pope, goes on to speak of indulg. ence

The Dean introduces this matter by speaking of Leo X. as "an elegant pagan, who is reported to have said, 'How profitable is the fable of Christ!' Now no one has a right to give such a report of a man, knowing it to have been formally denied by a high authority advised of the facts, and unfriendly to the man. But Dr. Hodges knows-or if he does not, his ignor ance is a discredit to him-that Ranke, who has no higher opinion of Leo than Cardinal Capeciatro himself, nevertheless expressly denies that Leo X. viewed the Gospel as a fable. He treats him as a Christian believer, though one of a wordly temper. He concurs with the eminent Archbishop of Capua in regarding the glory of his reign as not a glory of the kingdom of God, but he positively denies that he was an unbeliever. I will not pro-nounce very aggravated the offence justice and charity in the against giving of such a report, since Ranke, concerning a person who has been dead three hundred and seventy nine years, but an offence against justice and charity it is.

I have no special criticism to offer upon the Dean's treatment of indulgences. It is slight and superficial, and shows him to have given very little attention to the development of the doctrine and usage, but it is much less incorrect than some of his statements have been concerning matters much nearer the foundation. There is no doubt that great abuses had gathered around indulgences, and that they had often served venal pur-poses of ecclesiastics in very high place. There was abundant call for the reforms of Trent, which that vigorous and not always over-scrupulous Protestant controversialist, Doctor Hase, pronounces to have put an end to the scandals. These scandals seem to have culminated under Tetzel and his employer, the primate Albert of Brandenburg. I may remark that Albert long wavered between the Cath-olics and the Lutherans. Could he have secularized his electorate and married, he would probably have be come as good a Protestant as any of them. In that case his unlawful gains from indulgences would have been sanctified and easily forgiven for an occasional contribution out of them to

the progress of the new gospel. I may remark that the Daan does not appear by any means just in tracing back the introduction of money payments for indulgences to a desire for ecclesiastical profit, however largely it degenerated into that. Read Rothe-one of the intensest of Protest-ants-and you will see that it has ap parently much more to do with the judical commutations of the northern races, taken up and more or less modi-fied by the Latins, until their inevitable abuses led to their almost complete

tirely detached from the outlay of money, except as a purely optional alternative, the general teaching of divines remains precisely what it was before, and the most unworldly and disinterested divines are just as solicitous to encourage the obtaining of indulgences by the living for them. selves or for the departed as those whose motives are more open to ques-tion. This is the more worthy of note "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Matt. 22, 37.) To love God with thy whole heart ecause we know that there is no definition made by the Church, as of and thy whole soul and thy whole mind, to love Him above all things is faith, concerning indulgences except that Christ has given power to grant them, and, perhaps, the subsequent papal decision that indulgences prothe greatest and first commandme religion ; it is the whole substance which the gospel demands of us in cured for the dead are only available order to secure life everlasting.

as intercessory, per modum suffragii. This shows that even since all easily onceivable motives of interest have been removed, the general ecclesiastical sense concerning this matter remains as before. The question whether indulgences satisfy divine as The well as ecclesiastical justice is one that I do not well understand, and shall leave to the free discussion of theologians.

is the

neighbor as ourselves, we fulfill the whole law of religion and walk secure Dan Hodges has entirely neglected the opportunity of disabusing the ly on the road to Heaven. Most beau-tifully therefore, says St. Augustine : minds of his hearers concerning the nature of indulgences. He knows, or "As in order to walk, you need two feet, so in order to ascend to Heaven if he does not he should not speak, that indulgences, since they first came into their present form under Urban II., in 1095, have invariably been conyou need also two feet : the one foot is the love of God, the other, is the love of our neighbor. If one of these fined contritis atque confessis, that is, to those who, being truly repentant of their sins, and having confessed have obtained sacramental absolution, feet be wanting, you will limp and not attain your journey's end, namely, Heaven. and are therefore in a state of grace Christian charity, our Lord declares it to be the mark by which His disciples Dr. Hodges knows very well Protestants generally have a vague notion that indulgences are meant to are known : "By this shall all men know that you are My disciples, if you forgive sins past, and even sins in-tended, that they are therefore avail have love one for another." (John 13, 35) Princes are accustomed to clothe able for those who are not in a state of

grace, and are meant to assure them of deliverance both from purgatory and hell, even without regard to re-pentance. That slovenly ignoramus, but thorough representative of vulgar prejudice, Lansing, represents it so in all form. Dr. Merle, who, at bottom, is almost as slouchingly ignor ant as Lansing himself, in any critica point, is not ashamed gravely to retail that ridiculous story about Tet-zel's selling to a Saxon nobleman an indulgence to commit a mortal sin-something glaringly in contradiction to the brawny friar's own public and continuous teachings-and then being robbed by the nobleman under cover of his own authorization.

Now it would have done Dr. Hodges no harm to explain that, while som subordinate venders undoubtedly did insinuate to the people that indulgences might be stretched to cover even intended sins, Tetzel himself brutal and venal as he was, stands fully acquitted of this monstrous perversion, as does also the worldly and covetous Archbishop his principal. Luther, in his Theses, passes over such stories in silent disdain, although, of course, it is possible that he may afterwards have picked them up to use for ' campaign lies," something which he owns that it may be "edifying and salutary " to do.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

## IMITATION OF CHRIST.

#### Works Done Out of Charity.

Evil ought not to be done either for

will henceforth speak of others as we wish them to speak of us. Let no hard heartedness close our ears and hearts to the petitions of the needy. by them, be sure that he is a father worth having and that they are sons to love.-Catholic Columbian. In unity and love, in the patient bear-ing with one another's faults and fail-FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON. ings, let us, as brethren, go through this pilgrimage of life, so that as breth-Seventeenth Sunday after Pente ren, in joy and jubilation, we may also meet in the beautiful Heaven, be-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

CHARITY .

fore the throne of God, and love one another for all eternity. Amen.

THOUGHTS ON THE SACRED HEART.

Choose for a friend in preference to all others, the amiable Heart of Jesus, which alone will be faithful in death There is another commandment, how when all things else will be taken from ever, which, according to the solemn assertion of our Divine Saviour, is vou

There never was a love so patient, so equal to this in dignity and sublimity, much enduring as the love of the in importance and necessity, and this is the commandment of Christian Sacred Heart of Jesus. It is the Sacred Heart of Jesus that

charity. On these two commandments says our Lord, depend the whole law and the prophets, that means, if we inspires all our devotions, sanctifies all our sorrows, gives life to all our vir-tues. It is that Sacred Heart that par love God above all things and our dons us in the sacred tribunal of penance, which gives us all our interior inspirations.

You will contemplate Jesus on the Cross as a tender mother, who has brought you forth in His Heart with inexpressible pains ; you will repose in His arms as a child in the arms of his mother, finding there your comfort and security. Cast yourself, therefore, on the Sacred Heart, and banish all thought of disquietude and mistrust as

to the future. You will spend this day in self abandonment as to all To show us the great importance of the events of your life, reserving nothing for yourself but love.-From Dwellings in the Heart of Jesus."

THE GRACE OF MARTYRDOM

35) Princes are accustomed to clothe their servants in a special livery, that It is stated that Father Edouard Ag they may be known and distinguished hius and Father Jules Bayard, both belonging to the Society of Foreign from other servants. In a similar manner Christ desires that His serrecent man Missions, are among the vants should be known immediately tyrs in Manchuria. Father Agnius, and to be easily distinguished from the Jews, heathens and infidels. What while still a seminarian, prayed for martyr's death. While studying at is the mark of distinction? It is the love towards our neighbor. Have you the Petit Seminaire of Cambrai, he made the novena of grace of St. Fran ever seriously and earnestly considered this? You sign yourselves daily with cis Xavier for a special intention. Some one asked him what that intention was, and he answered in the memorable and striking words: "It is that I may obtain the the sign of the cross ; you come to church and receive the sacraments; this is all well and good, for these are signs of a good Christian, but they grace of martyrdom." Father Bay ard departed for China only last May will amount to naught, if the princi leaving a widowed mother behind him. It is to be hoped that some of his letters pal one, the sincere, efficacious love of neighbor is wanting. If you bear illwill in your heart towards your neigh to her, as well as portions of the diary which he kept, may be given to the public. Tidings have also come of the massacre of two Jesuit priests, Fathers Denn and bor ; if you speak in an uncharitabl manner of his faults ; if you are hard hearted in his necessities, then your Divine Saviour tells you : "Amen, I say to you, I know you not." (Matt. 25, 12) You are not my disciples. Oh, how momentous then is this com-Mangin, and of thousands of Christians in the province of Tchili. Father Mangin had been a missionary mandment of Christian charity

in China for eighteen years, and Father Denn for thirty. Of all of them we may say what has been said of Father Agnius: "His prayer is an swered. I can understand the sorrow Of what great importance to our Lord is the observance of the command ment, you may deduce from the time when He most particularly inculof his family, but for him I can not cated it, namely, immediately be-fore His Passion and Dath. On Holy Thursday, when He celebrated the grieve.

last supper with the apostles and in-stituted the Blessed Sacrament, He im-

Do you read what people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing all forms of dis-ease caused or promoted by impure blood. Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all sum-mer complaints. It a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced. Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., pressed on them nothing more forcibly than that they should love one another. And in that sublime and God like prayer which He said that Holy night, as the Evangelist St. John tell us, He prayed especially to His Heavenly Father that all those who believed in Him would be united in love. Love is

of any man; but for the profit of one that standeth in need a good work is sometimes freely to be omitted, or rather to be changed for a better. For by doing thus a good work is not lost, but is changed into a better. Without charity the outward work profits nothing; but whatever is done through charity, be it ever so little and contemptible, it all becomes fruitful. I would not be without them for any money. Street Car Accident.—Mr. Thomas Sabin, says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once com-menced bathing the foot with DR. THOMAS ELECTRIC OIL, when the discolaration and swelling was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency. Liquid Extract of Malt Ill fitting boots and shoes cause co Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to Get a bottle at once and cure your corns corn THE BEST should be your aim when buy ing medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla, and ing medicine. Get Hood's Sarsaparter, have the best medicine MONEY CAN BUY. Don't Get Thin W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist General Agent, TORONTO Get fat; get nice and plump; \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* there is safety in plumpness. ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND Summer has tried your Pain-Killer food-works; winter is coming to try your breath-mill. Fall is the time to brace yourself. THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR



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"You had better eat meat know, Rodgers," said Monks. "Monks is a terror," whisper other, "you had better," "I can't," exposulated Ro " Catholics can't eat meat on

day." "But you'll have to," con

Monks. Monks. "I shan't," was the quiet and "See here," said Monks, " don't, I'll make you. We shal none of your bigotry here."

"Try." Monks reflected, made a estimation of the newcomer's fi powers, and seemed to hesitat stammered, "Well, I would, don't like to hurt you." Rodgers smiled. He was comer to Saaforth's boarding

Seaforth's, you must knew, was the most successful schools colony. It was a Presbyterian but professed to be perfectly in in matters of religion. T academy Willie Rodgers was a a father, who was ambitious t son should carve his name on the history of Australia. Mrs. I ventured to expostulate. S been so careful of her son's t from the cradle that she look some anxiety to the prospect of ing in such an un Catholic atm as a Presbyterian boarding Her husband was inflexible.

"My dear," he said to her shut your eyes to Willie's bes ests; the boy has talent, rem talent, and it would be unfair as well as to ourselves, if we deprive bim of the advantages an education as may be had forth's. There are already p Catholics there. Major Hardy last summer he was sending boys there."

So Willie was sent to Seafort in the term, too, which caused one to talk of the new comer. been put on to bowl at cricket day, and took Monks' wicket over. Everyone was de except Monks; for Monks bit of a bully, and was, i quence, secretly hated by the

His first night the new com down by his bedside to say h prayers, as was his unfailing There was a titter in the do There was a fitter in the di Someone threw a pillow at him hit him with a sponge; but h appear to mind. Monks hit h his slipper. That hurt. 'Tw too. Rodgers seemed vexed looked round, and Monks pred be engaged with his tooth bu the night prayers were finish out further interruption. T the beginning of it, but it trouble came on Friday.

On Friday the new-comer to no provision had been made one who did not wish to e The dishes came one after but, with the exception of so tables and a potato, he four was nothing he could eat. hard for a hungry youth like Potatoes and vegetables ar satisfactory in such a case still harder to see his neighb sides watching his evident d They were staring and sne He could hear whit marks and polite inquiries health and appetite. He much attention being paid

yet it no more occurred to l

mear than to cut off his

length Monks, the biggest

table, took it upon himself the new comer to eat his m

attempt failed ingloriously a

After dinner Rodgers fo

self in the midst of a crow

regarding him with feelings

wonder and curiosity, as th "cheeked Monks and refu

"What a silly ass he is,"

"Oh, yes, a little bigot," another; "this is the fin Catholic refused to take w

on a Friday. We'll soon

"Oh, let him alone," said boy, who just joined the gro

will soon get tired of his a He will eat meat like the

Friday. Let the youngst It's not quite fair to a new-o

The majority of the boys feel ashamed of themse hurried off to their cricket

leaving their recent viction

He epeated more than of will eat meat like the rest, day." Why, what a stu duffers they are, he though know that a Catholic can't e

a Friday. But I wonder it that the other Catholics her

Here comes Hardy, I'll ask Hardy had been a dista acquaintance, and had ac

new comer's patron since at Seaforth's. Great, t

Rodgers' surprise when t

making such a fool of you

refectory to day? The

drop such nonsense, and do one else does, the better.

you were a fellow of some a

'What the dickens did

gentlemen called out :

seen above.

on Friday.

better.'

heard one say.



abrogation.

The tenor of Dr. Hodges' account can not well be explained except as meaning to lead his hearers to suppose that the extension of indulgences to purgatory was also a fruit of venality, a violent leap to catch money even from the world of the dead. Now this is a gross misrepresentation. The development of indulgences has followed a close logic. We know that the early Church imposed on flagrant offenders These they often died after only par-tially accomplishing. The Church, for a good reason, could mitigate, or or retain the penance. Now remit. the Redeemer has said to His people, and first to St. Peter: Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven ; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven If then the Church, for a good reason, could mitigate a punishment on earth it followed that she could do so if death transferred the completion to another life. An indulgence not granted for good reasons says Cardinal Bellarmine, has of course no validity and

whether reason is good or not it is only God who can finally determine. Therefore, says the devout and illustrious Jesuit, let us avail ourselves freely of the treasures offered by the Church, but above all let us be sure to lay up a large treasure of the works of true repentance and of fruitful beneficence, so that when we fail we may find that we have made many friends to receive us into the

everlasting tabernacles. I have am-plified his exhortation, but along his own lines. But if the Church had power, for a good reason, justa de caussa, to remit a canonical penance on earth. it followed that she had power to remit or lessen it if unfilled on earth, that here Divine fidelity and ecclesisstical justice met in one line. It is very unjust to ascribe to cupidity that which rests on thoroughly connected reasoning.

Church of a limited power in purga-tory has not been an invention for the criticize him and hold him in consake of gain is shown by the fact that tempt. since indulgences, partial and plen-

contemptible, it all becomes fruitful. For God regardeth more, with how much affection and love a person per

ormeth a work, than how much he doth. He doth much who loveth much. He doth much who doth well what

he doth. He doth well, who regardeth rather the common good than his own will. That seems often to be charity which is rather natural affection ; because our own natural inclination, self-will, hope of retribution, desire of our own interest will seldom be wanting.

He, that hath true and perfect charity, seeketh himself in no one thing, but desireth only the glory of God in all things.

He envieth no man, because he lov eth no private joy ; nor doth he desire to rejoice in himself ; but above all good things he wisheth to be made happy in God.

He attributed nothing of good to any man, but referreth it totally to God, from whom all things proceed as from their fountain : in the enjoyment of whom all the Saints repose as in their last end

Ah, if a man had but one spark of perfect charity, he would doubiless perceive that all earthly things are full of vanity.

THE FATHER OF GROWN SONS.

It speaks well for both parties when

the father of grown sons is respected by them.

Usually a parent shuns the society of his boys when they enter their teens, unwilling to go to the trouble to win their friendship : and more anxious that they should do as he says rather than as he does ; and the lads, as they

Moreover, that the ascription to the advance towards manhood, think that

ary, have again become almost en- and proud of his big sons and admired

a commandment so dear to our Lord? That which our Lord so earnestly

Never forget it.

taught by words, He Himself conspicu ously showed by His actions. In all the beautiful virtues which He practiced, He gave us especially a most admirable example of Christian charity. On every page of the gospel we find touching evidence thereof. What find touching evidence the cost of the poor, to charity did He not show to the poor, to charity to the sick, whom He healed ! what love to all the miserable, to whom He said : "Come to Me, all you that

labor and are burdened, and I will re fresh you" (Matt. 11, 28) With what cordiality did He not love the ignorant, whom He instructed, the weak, whom He strengthened ; the sad, whom He consoled ; the sinners, whom He converted and whose sins He forgave ! How affectionately did He love even His enemies whom He tried to save in every possible way and for whom, when dying on the cross, He still prayed for mercy and

forgiveness. Truly, the apostle St. Paul, in view of the sublime example of our Lord, has reason to say : "Be ye therefore followers of God, as most lear children. And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us and hath de

livered Himself for us." (Eph. 5, 1-2) Ah, yes, let us be true followers of our Divine Redeemer : let us love our neighbor with all our hearts, allow no hatred, no jealousy, no enmity to de-file our souls. Whatever good we

wish and beg of God curselves, we will with all our hearts wish also for our neighbor. Let no lie, no calumny, no tale-bearing desecrate our lips : we

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"Surely, Hardy, you do Why, you little idiot, d pose one can live on po bread. One can abstain on home if he likes, but in must do as the Romans d little sense in future, Rodge

SEPTEMBER 29, 11 01

#### THE CATHOLIG RECORD

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. THE NEW BOY.

"You had better eat meat, you know, Rodgers," said Monks. "Monks is a terror," whispered an-other, "you had better," "I can't," exposulated Rodgers.

"Catholics can't eat meat on a Fri

day." "But you'll have to," continued Monks.

Monks. "I shan't," was the quiet answer. "See here," said Monks, "if you don't, I'll make you. We shall stand none of your bigotry here."

" Try

Monks reflected, made a mental estimation of the newcomer's fighting powers, and seemed to hesitate, then stammered, "Well, I would, only I

don't like to hurt you." Rodgers smiled. He was a new comer to Seaforth's boarding school Seaforth's, you must knew, was one of the most successful schools in the It was a Presbyterian school colony. but professed to be perfectly impartia in matters of religion. To this academy Willie Rodgers was sent by a father, who was ambitious that his son should carve his name on the future history of Australia. Mrs. Rodgers ventured to expostulate. She had been so careful of her son's training from the cradle that she looked with some anxiety to the propert of his liv-ing in such an un Catholic atmosphere as a Presbyterian boarding school. Her husband was inflexible.

"My dear," he said to her, " you shut your eyes to Willie's best inter ests ; the boy has talent, remarkable talent, and it would be unfair to him, as well as to ourselves, if we were to deprive bim of the advantages of such education as may be had at Sea forth's. There are already plenty of Catholics there. Major Hardy told me last summer he was sending his two boys there.

So Willie was sent to Seaforth's ; late in the term, too, which caused every-one to talk of the new comer. He had been put on to bowl at cricket the first day, and took Monks' wicket the first over. Everyone was delighted, except Monks; for Monks was a bit of a bully, and was, in conse quence, secretly hated by the boys.

His first night the new comer knelt down by his bedside to say his night prayers, as was his unfailing custom. There was a titter in the dormitory. Someone threw a pillow at him, another hit him with a sponge ; but he didn't appear to mind. Monks hit him with his slipper. That hurt. 'Twas mean, too. Rodgers seemed vexed when he looked round, and Monks pretended to be engaged with his tooth brush, but the night prayers were finished with-out further interruption. This was the beginning of it, but the real trouble came on Friday.

On Friday the new-comer found that no provision had been made for anywho did not wish to eat meat. one The dishes came one after another, but, with the exception of some vegetables and a potato, he found there was nothing he could eat. This was hard for a hungry youth like himself. Potatoes and vegetables are never satisfactory in such a case. It was still harder to see his neighbors on all sides watching his evident discomfort. They were staring and sneering at health and appetite. He felt the every point, Monks and his crew had shame burning on his cheeks and at so sadly to confess : much attention being paid to him ; yet it no more occurred to him to eat meat than to cut off his head. At length Monks, the biggest boy at the attempt failed ingloriously as we have seen above.

"And you call yourself a Catholic, Hardy ?" There was such a degree of contempt in the voice and gesture of the new-comer, that Hardy blushed for every shame. Muttering something about narrow minded bigotry, he hurried away to hide his confusion.

As Rodgers knelt by his bed that night he was assailed with quite a shower of stockings, sponges, pillows, etc. Without showing the slighest alarm or irritation he finished his prayers. Many whispered from their beds, "The new comer is a plucky fellow at any rate." Henceforth he was seldom disturbed at his devotions. There was trouble yet in store for him. He found next day that many

of his friends looked coldly on him ; some even refused to let him join in their games, alleging that they wanted no "bigots" there. He found a few, indeed—and in every school such a few will be found—who showed him some kindness, and defended him from the worst of his enemies, though they persisted in advising him to give in. But what grieved him above all was that he had to suffer most from his fellow - Catholics. They persecuted him most unrelentingly, and tried to make his life as miserable as they could. They little knew the strong character they had to deal with Rodgers weathered this storm. He He had many qualities that endeared him to the school boy heart. Sharp and quick of intellect in class, in the play ground he promised to become a champion. He was overflowing, too, with good nature, which no amount of

annoyance could stamp out. Before many days had passed he was popular among an ever widening circle of friends. Friday came, however, bringing with it a fresh load of troubles There was some excitement in the

refectory as all eyes were fixed on the new comer to see if he would stick to his colors. The soup was passed to him.

"Go it, Rodgers, or 'twill be worse for you," said Monks. "Don't be an ass, Rodgers," Hardy

shouted up from the end of the table. Some whispered, in friendly tones "Just take a little on your plate, it will do no harm.

He passed on the soup untouched to his neighbor. Monks looked angry. Hardy said something ungentlemanly. Some thought "it was cheeking the school ;" others laughed, but from that moment the new comer was more pop-ular than before. The bigger boys, who had up to this regarded the whole affair with indifference, did not con ceal their admiration for the plucky youngster. "He's a bigoted little chap," they

said, "but he has plenty of grit. If they let him alone he will do just as the others after a time."

But Willie Rodgers did not do as the others. Friday followed Friday the systematic persecution from the clique which seemed bent on his conversion never ceased, but neither did his resolution ever falter for an in-They tormented him in many stant. ways, striving to prevent his getting vegetables or bread on fast days, not passing him the meat on other days, still his good humor did not forsake him. They called him nicknames to which he replied with interest. They cut endless jokes at his expense, he joined in the laugh. They did their best to sit on him at cricket, but he

Milton's letters often alluded to his emptied its scalding contents over his tormentor, then, leaning across the table struck the bully with all his force in the face. There was never such a scene wit.

nessed in Seaforth's before. For an instant there was a death like silence, all eyes riveted on Rodgers, as he stood son

erect, with pale check and flashing eye, confronting the bully he had so deservedly punished. Then such a cheer! Willie Rodgers had become the hero of the school. After dinner the boys crowded round

him, clapping him on the back, and overwhelming him with congratula-tions. The captain of the house approached, and shaking hands with

him, said : "You are a plucky fellow, Rodgers. You did quite right in punishing Monks. We have been treating you most caddishly, and are very sorry for it. In the future anyone that gives you trouble will have to answer for it to me. Three cheers for the new-comer, boys !" And three such hearty cheers rang out as had seldom been heard within the college walls before. Such an honor had not been conferred in Seaforth's for years.

When Rodgers became captain of the school, a little later, new boys al-ways wondered why he had a special cover at table on Fridays, and smaller boys never tire telling how he defied the whole school and punished a bully in the golden days of old .- Irish Messenger.

## CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

Feel, young man, that your day i in your own making, and try tc find vourself out just as soon as you can. That is, make up your mind that you were born to do semething, and go a it and do that something just as soon as possible. There is nothing that the tellers of bad futures for a boy so soon

forget as their own words, when they find that these do not turn out right The "I told you sos," and the "I always saids," never show their faces unless their predictions are verified. Therefore, young man, make a promise in your own mind with yourself. when yon hear said of yourself, or know it is said of you, that you will never be this or that, that you will make of him who said it a false prophet. Set your work in life and try

for it.

#### Character.

A growing tree is not thinking of the shadow it will cast. It is growing to bear its fruits or furnish the timber of its being. The shadow grows in consequence. And it is so with an nonest, good life. The inspiration of it is not the desire of others' applause, of the growth of personal influence but the wish to do the duty of the day ecause it is duty. It is not by mere brains that good, enduring influence is secured. Character which inspires confidence, with respect, and by the very laws of life tells on others-this is the force which a good man directs. But self-conceit, personal vanity, and over confidence in one's self are not consistent with this character. there be unaffected modesty behind obvious power and respect is won ; and respect implies influence of the best kind.

A habit of application is, it would be safe to say, of as much importance to any great man as is his genius. Not

nother in the most affectionate terms. Raleigh said that he owed all his politeness of deportment to his mother. Wordsworth's mother had a charac ter as peculiar as that of her gifted

Goethe pays several tributes in his writings to the character of his mother Charles Darwin's mother had a de cided taste for all branches of natura history.

Sidney Smith's mother was a clever conversationalist and very quick a repartee. Haydn dedicated one of his impor-

tant instrumental compositions to mother.

Gibbon's mother was passionately fond of reading and encouraged her son to follow her example.

#### Success and Failure.

If by success we mean the full ac complishment of an end, the actual reaping of a harvest of results, then it is undoubtedly true that the higher and nobler the purpose the rarer will be the success. If we aim to relieve a man's hunger we can quickly succeed in the easy task, but if we aim to in-spire him with a desire to earn his own bread the work is more difficult and the success far more problematical. It we would restrain a thief from rob. bery, the prison bars and locks insure success, but if we would make an bonest man of him, our task is a complex one, and success may be afar off. We undertake to teach a child to read. If with requisite effort we follow up our

task, we are successful, but if we as pire to raise the educational standard of our community how arduous the task, how uncertain the result, how questionable the success !

The low man sees a little thing to do, Sees it and does it ; The high man, with a great thing to pursue, Dies ere he knows it.

Is his life, then, a failure? No; let us never imagine that any high purpose, any noble thought, any generous emotion, any earnest effort, is ever lost. We may never witness its growth, we may not live to gather its fruit or even to see its blossoms, but we may safely trust that somewhere and at some time the harvest will be abundant, and success, long hidden, shall become apparent.

A GREAT REPUTATION.

# Has Been Achieved by Dr. Williams Pink Pills

NOT ONLY IN CANADA, BUT IN EVERY CIVILIZED COUNTRY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD - MERIT ALONE HAS GIVEN THIS MEDICINE ITS GREAT PROMINENCE OVER COMPETITORS EVERYWHERE.

The reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only in Canada, but throughout the world, rests upon a very solid basis, which may be summed up in two words-sterling merit. The Enterprise has had occamerit. sion to investigate a number of cures effected by this medicine, and knows that in some instances at least these cures were wrought after other medicines had failed even to give relief. Recently another cure came under our notice that cannot fail to increase the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the locality in which it occurred,

and as we can vouch for the facts, it may well bring hope to sufferers elsewhere Mr. Walter H, Johnson is one of the

best known residents of the northern that any amount of application can Queen's untry cents, together with the name they sides in the town of Caledonia, where he keeps a hotel, and also runs a stage elect, and mail them to the Oxford that carries passengers and mail be-Mfg. Co., Toronto. By return mail tween that town and Liverpool, a dis-tance of some thirty miles. Mr. John-son was in Bridgewater recently, on they will receive a box of delicatelyperfumed, pure bland toilet soap for the complexion, or to those who prefer which occasion he gave a reporter of this paper the following facts : About it we will forward a box of the best shaving soap in the world, "The Barthree years ago he was taken very ill. ber's Favourite." He had the best of medical attendance but make very little progress towards recovery, and the doctor told him there was very little hope that he would be able to return to his former work The trouble appeared to have located itself in his kidneys, and for eight weeks or more he was confined to b



The best, and see that you get Labatt's, the best Domestic Ale and Porter on the market. As good as imported and will cost you less.

#### also felt that in all respects his health was better than it had been for years. Since that time he has been continually driving his coach between Caledonia and Liverpool, and has not had the slightest return of the trouble, notwithstanding that he has to face at times very inclement weather, that might well bring on a return of the trouble had not his system been so strongly fortified against it through the u of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

If the blood is pure and wholesome disease cannot exist. The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so many forms of disease is that they act directly upon the blood and nerves, thus eaching the root of the trouble. Other medicines act only upon the symptoms of the trouble, and that is the reason the trouble always returns when you cease these medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make permanent cures in kidney troubles, rheumatism, erysipelas, anaemia and kindred dis eases. But be sure you get the genuine, which bear the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarthcoa, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 20c, and 50c.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's anti Con-sumptive Syrup and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wondcríu in finence in curing consumption and all lung diseases. Fragged Out.- None but these who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the suf-ferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure-one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the ar-ticles entering into the composition of Par-melee's Pills. ough culminates in tubercular consumption

WHEN YOU are feeling tired and out of sorts you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Be sure to GET HOOD'S.

# \$100 Prize In Gold For a Name.

The Oxford Mfg. Co. will give a prize of one hundred dollars for a name for a high-class Laundry Soap they are about to place on the market. The conditions for competing for the prize are as follows :

Each competitor must enclose ten

The prize - name competition will



From a policy-holder's standpoint the PROFIT-EARNING power of a company is ALL-IMPORTANT. In this respec

The Mutual Life Assurance Company POLICY IN IT PAYS Of Canada Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life Leads all Canadian Life Companies. Its ratio of profits earned

per \$1,000 of insurance in 1899 heads the list.



AN ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATED

NOVEL BY K.T.HINKSON BEGINS IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

Stick to It !

After dinner Rodgers found himself in the midst of a crowd of boys regarding him with feelings of mixed wonder and curiosity, as the boy who "cheeked Monks and refused to eat on Friday.

"What a silly ass he is," he over heard one say.

"Oh, yes, a little bigot," responded another ; "this is the first time a Catholic refused to take what he got on a Friday. We'll soon teach him better.

"Oh, let him alone," said a bigger boy, who just joined the group. will soon get tired of his abstinence. He will eat meat like the rest, next Friday. Let the youngster alone. It's not quite fair to a new-comer.

The majority of the boys began to feel ashamed of themselves, and hurried off to their cricket and tennis, and leaving their recent victim in peace. He repeated more than once: "He will eat meat like the rest, next Fri-day." Why, what a stupid lot of day." Why, what a stupid lot of duffers they are, he thought, not to know that a Catholic can't eat meat on a Friday. But I wonder if it's true that the other Catholics here eat meat. Here comes Hardy, I'll ask him.

Hardy had been a distant, former acquaintance, and had acted as the new comer's patron since his arrival at Seaforth's. Great, then, was Rodgers' surprise when this young gentlemen called out :

'What the dickens did you want making such a fool of yourself in the refectory to day? The sooner you drop such nonsense, and do as every one else does, the better. I thought you were a fellow of some sense.

"Surely, Hardy, you don't mean to say you ate meat to-day, Friday."

Why, you little idiot, do you suppose one can live on potatoes and bread. One can abstain on Friday at home if he likes, but in Rome one must do as the Romans do. Have a little sense in future, Rodgers."

"No, there aint no flies on Rodgers.

Strange to say they never tried to make him attend their Divine service. table, took it upon himself to compel Perhaps they saw how useless the at the new comer to eat his meat. His tempt would be; perhaps it was only the fasting that wounded their amount propre. But, nevertheless, scarce in riday passed without its trials.

Finally Lent came, bringing with it its numerous fast days. Rodgers grew rather thin, as time went on, from the constant worry and abstin ence, but his spirit never wavered, hi cheerfulness remained constant. his letters home there was not a single line of complaint of the treatment h

was receiving. In his class he made steady progress, and at cricket it was whispered he would be one of the "eleven's" bowlers in the coming

Good Friday proved to be the last day of his trials. On that day he ab-solutely abstained from everything except a piece of dry bread at breakfast and dinner. It was rather a feast day at Seaforth's. In the refectory the boys were watching his table very quietly and intently. It was known that Monks had resolved to make him break the fast. For this purpose he had changed his place at table, and seated himself opposite Rodgers.

"You're not looking well to day, odgers," he began. "You're eating Rodgers," he began. "You're eating too much lately, I'm afraid." He sneered at the slice of bread that

lay on Rodger's soup plate. "It is very kind of you, Monks, to take such an interest in my health, replied Rodgers with perfect good

humor. "So you fast to-day, do you ? This is a feast day here, you know, you

must join us." "No, I shan't."

"You'll try a slice of this ham, won't you. I can recommend it." "No, thanks, Monks. Better attend

to yourself." "Well, if you don't est, you'll

drink.' So saying, Monks inverted the half

filled soup tureen over Rodgers' plate. The soup flowed over on the tablecloth and on Rodgers' clothes. This was too much even for the new comer's patience. Without a word he rose to Spohr's mother was an excellent his feet, caught the soup plate, and judge of music, but no musician.

ake a dull man brilliant : but that without steady application a brilliant man might almost as well be dull, as far as anything that he is likely to accomplish is concerned. Perseverance is only the right hand of genius. Something is breathed into a man at his birth-a divine fire-which makes great things possible to him, while to his brother in the next cradle they would be impossible forever. But having received this divine fire, he must give it fuel. It is the sign that ho must work more, and not less than his fellows; and so there is no one thing so remarkable in the history of our great men as their habits of prodigious application.

The Duty of Being Cheerful.

We speak much of the duty of mak ing others happy. "No day should pass," we say, "on which we do not pass," we say, "on which we do not put a little cheer into some heart, make the path a little smoother for some one's tired feet, or help one faint-ing robin into its nest again." But we are not accustomed to think of the duty of being happy ourselves. Yet the one duty is taught in the Bible as clearly as the other. Jesus said His les should have tribulation in the discip world, but He said in the same sen

tence: "Be of good cheer." That is the problem which is set be-fore us as Christians. We are to live cheerful. The fact is, however, that not all Christians are cheerful -some are habitually uncheerful. Others are cheerful only at times, when the sun shines and all things go well with them.

The truth is, there are in the ordinary life a thousand pleasant things to one which is unpleasant. It is a shame, therefore, to let the one roughness or pain spoil us for all the gladness of a thousand good things, the one discordant note mar for us all the music of the grand symphony.

Mother's of Great Men. Chopin's mother, like himself, was very delicate.

Gounod's mother was fond of painting and music.

Schumann's mother was gifted with musical ability.

He suffered greatly from constant pains in the back, his appetite became impaired, and his constitution gener ally appeared to be shattered. At this juncture he decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got a half dozen boxes. In the course of a couple of weeks he noticed an improvement in his condition and he continued the use of the pills until he had taken some ten or twelve boxes, when he not only felt that his cure was complete, but

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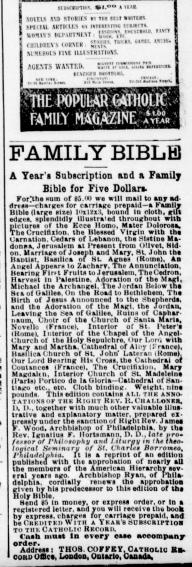
#### SACRED PICTURES.

We have now in stock some really nice colored crayons of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and of the Sacred Heart of Mary-size, 122 22. Price, 50 cents each. Good value at that figure. Same size, steel engravings, 75 cents each. Extra large size, (steel engrav-ing) \$1.50 each.

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## ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Before leaving the parish of Brower's Mills. Rev. Father Carey was presented with ad-dresses by the congregation. C. M. B. A. and the League of the Sacred Heart. accompanied with gifts. The congregation has been an even filled purse the C. M. B. A. and the League of the Sacred Heart, a clock. Sunday the 2nd, being his last Sunday in the mission, at the end of the Mass the following address was read by M. Shortall : To the Rev. Thomas Carey, F. P., Brewer

by M. Shortall: To the Rev. Thomas Carey, F. P., Brewer \* Mills: Rev. and Dear Father-It is with feeling of the most intense sorrow and grief of mind that out to day on the eve of your departure from any us to bid you a fond good-bye. For over seven years you have been the zeal-triend of the people of the mission. And dur-ing those years of toil, care and anxiety, your and have made you theidoi of your people. Even aven years do thave been the zeal-out of day out a fond good-bye. For over seven years you have been the zeal-triend of the people of the mission. And dur-ing those years of toil, care and anxiety, your and have made you theidoi of your people. Even attentive to our spiritual wants, never soft heith, always ready to break the bread of hinds of our children the instruction necessary for the cultivation of virtue, the formation of their character and the moulding of their prec-ind your flock, ever anxious toinstill into the minds of our children the instruction necessary for the cultivation of virtue, the formation of their character and the moulding of their prec-maxims of Him who said "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of God." Surely we could not but learn to love and respect you as a man off that as we gather around you for the last time to day our hearts are sorely afficted. Since your appointment here what a change have become members, has been established. Beautiful pieces of statuary, most artisic in fourshing branch of the C. M. B. A. founded, and lastly, a beautiful and commodious pres-bytery, by far the finest and the undet com-king down panels with which all the geople of keasting branch of the C. M. B. A. founded, and lastly, a beautiful and commodious pres-bytery, by far the finest and the undet com-king down panels with which with you have gover-menting branch of the C. M. B. A. founded, and lastly, a beautiful and commodious pres-bytery, by far the finest mather and the unde

memory in benediction among us for ages to come. We know full well that it is the fauthful dis-charge of the duties of your excited state that is taking you from among us. The illustrious archbishop of Kingston realized this nearly a year ago when here on his pastoral visitation, and when the opportunity presented itself he has rewarded your generous and self-sacrific-ing spirit by promoting you to a wider field of labor in the important parish of Erinsville. In conclusion we wish you, dear Rev. Father, many years of strength and vigor to continue your usefulness in the Church of God, and we for His honor and glory, the salivation of souls and the improvement of the parish of Erins-ville, will have the same blessing from on High and the same success as they have had in the mission and with the people whom you

in the mission and with the people whom you are about to leave. We ask you to accept this purse as a small token of our gratitude towards you and of our appreciation of the many favors of which we have been the recipients during the seven years of your pastorate in Brewer's Mills. Signed for the congregation, Sylvester Sid-ley, J. P. Murphy, James Webb, Terence Donnelly, P. McKenna, Storrington; T. J. Shortall, M. shortall.

Rev. Father Carey replied as follows:

He said he had to thank the congregation to day not only for the kind and good things which they are pleased to say about him, but also for the substantial present which they were kind enough to give him when leaving the parish.

also for the substantial present which they were kind, enough to give him when leaving the parish. The sale is a base seven years among them, probably the best portion of his life, and during that time owing to the kind co opera-tion of the sale and seven years among them, probably the best portion of his life, and during that ime owing to the kind co opera-tion of the sale seven years among the sale of the seven years among the sale of the seven years among which they mentioned in the beautiful address and which they were good enough to attribute they mentioned in the beautiful address and which they were good enough to attribute they the well show and the seven and completed, and not by that, but well righ paid for. The said that the building and furnishing of the presbytery, the church and house, and the articles proceed for the church involved as outlar of several thousend and the articles proceed for the kindness and gener osity of friends and benefactors, and the kind and active cooperation of the people the debt wandny seventhing a little over nine hundred dollars. He said he was assured that the Al-mighty would biss all who, out of whatever substance they posses, let that be great or substance they posses, let that be great or substance they posses, let that be church and everything connected with it. During the seven years of Father Carey's improvements and leaves the mission who improvements and leaves the mission. The Rev, Father Keily of Smith's Falls, hes

The Rev. Father Kelly of Smith's Falls, has turned from Ireland. He is looking well and

Sister Mary Regins, one of the most faithful and ever labored Sisters of ever faithful and ever labored for the single community. She was good kind true are in the glory of God and the good of hose within her influence. For many years this contained the second site of the glore in the glore of the glore in the glore of the glore in the glore of the glore

## ARCHDIOCESE OF TOKONTO.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Carmelite Fathers in charge of parishes on the Niagara frontier during the next three years will be as follows: Niagara Falls (Clif-ton town, Rev, Otto J. Wiedemann; Niagara-on-Lake and Queenston, Rev. Albert M. Mur-phy; Falls View, Drummondville and Chip-pawa, Rev. Dionysius F. Best; New Germany (Wiloughby Bertie, Crowiand and Humber-stome townships Rev. Philip A. Best; A very successful and fruitful mission was opened on Sept. 8(-1900, at S. Joseph's church. Naw Germany (Snyder) by Very Rev. Pius R. Mayer. O. C. C. The sermons were in English and German. The attendance was very large At the last chapter of the Carmelites, just held at Falls View, Very Rev. A. J. Kreidt was re elected Provincial.

## ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA. The St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society resumed their bi-weekly meetings on Sunday, of Honorable John Costigan, the President, Vice-President Gorman presided. Addresses and recitations were delivered by Messre Totan d McGillvar. — A member of the Society has promised a pares the best and most interesting essay during the season. — This Sunday sermon, Rev. Dr. Fallon, holt of young men standing around the church door before and after Mass. — The sale of pews is announced for the first May In October. — On the occasion of his pastoral visit to St preached on the text, St. John xix 25 26 27. A unber of children received the Sarament of Confirmation. The musical portion of the preached on the text, St. John xix 25 26 27. A unber of children received the Sarament of Confirmation. The musical portion of the service was beautiful, and was conducted by the J.C. Bonner. Miss Ahearn presided at the St. Sarament of Miss Ahearn presided at the set of setting and the set of the set of the set of the set of set of the set o

#### DIOCESE OF LONDON.

# Venerable, Archdeacon 'Andrieux's Golden Jubilee.

Venerable, Archdescon 'Andrieux's Golden Jubilec. The grand and unusual celebration of a priest's Golden Jubile took place at Pain-court, London Diocese on Thursday morning last. Rev. Paul Andrieux on that soler toort, London Diocese on Thursday morning mass of thanksgiving to the Gol of all merciel for the graces without number, and untoid blessings vouchsafed him since the hallowed morning fifty years ago when Episcopal hands were imposed on him and he was clevated to the dignity of the Christian Priesthood. Right leve, Bishon McEvay occupied the Episcopal throne, having for deacons of honor Very Rev. Joseob Bayard, V. G., and Very Rev. D. Cushing, President of the College of assumption. Sandwick, Ont. The deacon and subdeacon of the Mass were Rev. P. Borbar, P. P. Ridgetown, and Kev. A. Parent, P. P. McGregor Station in Essex, Makers of Crer Britz and Cresser, Makers of Crer Nitrer: No. Consting, President of the College of windser: Father Meunice. Bellow Nitrer: Condensi, London; Eve. Peter Mo. 1 Gabe, Saforth; Rev. Father Downey, Logan; Rev. P. Beandoin, Walkerville; Rev. Fathers Solanus, Herman and Leo of the Franciscan Order, thatham: Rev. Father Bechard, Walk Grain, Bothwell; Rev. A. McKeon, Strather Order, thatham: Rev. Father Bechard, Walk Grain, Bothwell; Rev. A. McKeon, Strather N. R. Laiouccur, Sarnia; Rev. P. Mogan, T. Rev. P. Brandoll, Walkerville; Rev. Father St. Chrokende, Big Point; Rev. Derster, McGran, Bothwell; Rev. A. McKeon, Strather Order, the St. Andrenez, S. B. Amherstburg; Rev. C. Loiselle, Big Point; Rev. D. S. Baleich; Rev. P. Brandoll, Welderville; Rev. P. Branc, S. B. Amherstburg; Rev. P. Ryan, C. S. B. Amherstburg; Rev. J. Langlois, Tibury; Rev. D. Sorster, St. Cyrpreached in French aver y beautiful er-mon on the dignity of the priesthood, to which enditwell; Rev. Father Duprat, Rev. Father St. Cyrpreached in French aver y beautiful er-mon on the dignity of the priesthood, to which enditwell; Rev. Father Duprat, Rev. Father St. Cy

THE CATHONIC RECORD!

THE LATE VERY REV. E. P. DE CANTILLON.

# OBITUARY.

MRS. SUSAN M. EDSON, GLENCOE, MINN. Seldom indeed is it a newspaper's duty to record a death under circumstances as as as those which attended the demise of Mrs. Susan M. Edson, of Glencoe, Minnesota, on Saturday morning last. The deceased, whose maiden name was McFeely, had spent some three weeks with her sister, Mrs. F. McLean, at Web-ster Groves, Missouri, and together they planned a trip to Lindsay, the old home of the family. They arrived on the So'clock train Saturday evening. Sept. 8, Mrs. Edson going Gough, while Mrs. McLean and baby Gauchter Dorothy became the welcome guests of Mr. and Mrs. of the family had visited previously. The sister scypocid Sunday the fall attermants MRS. SUSAN M. EDSON, GLENCOE, MINN.

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TORONTO.

MONTREAL.

London, Sept. 27.—Grain, per cental—Wheat new, \$1.65 to \$1.08; wheat, old, \$1.10; oata, new, \$2 to 75c; oata, old, 40 to 91; peas, of to 94; barley, 70c to 75; corn, 75 to 80c; ryc, \$1.00; buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$120; beans, per

#### SEPTEMBER 29, 1900,

"ALWAYS TIRED"

A Condition Frequently

Such sufferers need the tenderest sym-

try once more. The following are the most common

CATARRH of the NERVES.

CATARRH of the NERV Do you get giddy? Is your memory poor? Are you easily dazed? Do you have bedache? Are you easily dazed? Do your temples throb 7 Do your temples throb 7 Do your hands tremble? Do your nands tremble? Are you easily firstitated? Are you easily firstitated? Are you easily firstitated? Are you easily firstitate? Bo your muscles twitch? Is your tomain fagged out? Suffer from sleeplessness? Are you usely firstitated? Are you usely firstitated? Are you usely firstitated? Do you have horrible dreams? Does the least thing annoy you? If you have some of these

symptoms of

produced by

CATARRH

OF THE

NERVES.

butcher choice, do., \$400 to \$4,50; butcher, medium to good, \$3,25 to \$3 65; butcher, inferior, \$2.75 to \$3.15; stockers, per ewt., \$2.50 to \$3,00; export bulls, per cwt., \$350 to \$4.50. ... Bace and lamb, shoet, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bucks, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$3.00; Milkers and Calves, each, \$3.00 to \$3.50; bucks, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$3.00; Milkers and Calves, -Cows, each, \$25 to \$50; calves, each, \$20 \$10. ... Moga - Choice bock, per cwt., \$6 to \$6.25; hogs, per cwt., \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy hogs, per cwt., \$5.25 to \$5.50; heavy hogs, per tags, \$2.00 to \$2.25. ... EAST BUFFAIO Base Buffalo, Y. Y., Sept. 27. - Cattle sers, feders easier; good Canadas, \$1.51 to \$1.71; veals, \$5 to \$5. Hogs-market lower for good weights at \$5.50 to \$5.90; pizs \$5.70 to \$5.50; grassy and part con-fed, 10 to 156. less ; roughs, \$1.75 to \$5; starg, \$3.75 to \$4.25; closed weaker and all soid. Sheep-Market duil for lambs; tops, \$5.10 to \$5.50; sheavy \$10 to \$5.50; pouch, \$5.70 to \$5.80; grassy and part con-fed, 10 to 156. less ; roughs, \$1.75 to \$5; starg, \$3.75 to \$4.25; closed uil for lambs; tops, \$5.10 to \$5.50; sheavy \$20 to \$5.50; sheavy i to \$4.50; twethers and yearlings. \$5.50 to \$5.50; sheavy i to \$4.50; wethers and yearlings. \$5.50 to \$5.50; to \$5.50; grass and part con-fed, 10 to 15.60; sheavy i to \$4.50; to \$5.60 to \$5.60; bulk, \$5.50 to \$5.60; cod, \$2.20; uils to good, \$2.20 to \$5.50; sheavy sheady ; top mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.50; culls to good, \$2.50; to \$4.55; wethers and yearlings. \$5.50 to \$4.75; to \$4.55; wethers and yearlings. \$5.50 to \$4.75; to and a lambs, \$5.40 to \$5.80; sheep closed strong ; lambs dull. Negotiations for peace have not yet begun, though Prince Ching and the other Chinese officials are urging that they be commenced ing to the latest telegrams the Em-

press refuses to punish any Boxers, and Prince Tuan is to be appointed to a membership in the Grand Council. This appears to be her answer to the memorial of Li-Hung Chang and two others of the peace commissioners who on the 15th inst., asked for the punishment of the Boxer leaders.

Boxer leaders. The Empress has issued an edict declaring that both boxers and Chinese Christians are Chinamen who must be protected; but that the Boxers must lay down their arms and become peaceful, otherwise they will be put down by the forcer but forces.

praceful, otherwise they will be parted the Imperial troops. The allies have captured the Peitang forts after a severe fight in which they lost 300 kiled and wounded. The capture was effected by 4,000 Ruesians, 3,000 Germans, 1,000 French and an Austrian detachment. The British and Italians did not arrive in time to take part.

#### THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE TRANSVAAL WAK. The report is repeated from the Transvaal that General De Wett is dead, but it does not appear that there is as yet a certainty of this. It is also reported that President Steyn intends to surrender to General Roberts. Beyond this the situation in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal is not very materially changed since last week. At Kaspnuden, which town was taken on S pt 19th, by Pole-Caren and Henry's mounted intantry, 19 locomives were captured, of which II were damaged; 114 trucks were also taken with supplies of various kinds. Paul Kruger's departure from Lorenzo Mar-quez has not yet taken place, but preparations are being made for it. He will go to Holland on a Durch warship, and not to Spain as was supposed.

ba a Durch warsnip, and not be estimated as aupped. The Canadian troops have beer given the option to return home, or to continue their service. Three hundred non-commissioned officers and men, and 14 officers, including Col. Outer, nave chosen to remain, and the ress will return to Canada immediately with Major Duration

officers and men, and H officers, including Col-Otter, have chosen to remain, and the rest will return to Canada immediately with Major Pelletier. On Sept. 18 it was announced that a battle was going on at Koomai-poort, and several minor skirmishes were reported from near Machadodorp, in all of which the British were successful. Gen, Roberts states the Boers are now all dispersed except a few small bands which have so far succeeded in evading the British forces. The fugitive Boers, beaten at Koomati-poort took refuge in Portuguese ter-ritory, and are now stated to be fighting with the Portuguese troops and among themselves. General French captured 50 locomotives at Machadodorp and 3at Barberton, with much rolling stock and supplies. At the latter place, French liberated 500 British prisoners, and cap-tured 100 Boers. Among these prisoners will be restive for some time; and Lord Roberts will leave for England on Sep. 29 to take the commandership in-chief of the British army. Sir William Vernon Harcourt asserts in his address to his constituents that the total cost of the war will amount to £100,000,000, or forms impossible. He accuses the British Government of great mismanagement from the beginning ; but it is generally conceded that on the war issue the Government will be sustained triumphantly in the impending general elec-one. This obscure disease makes half of our chronic invalids. They may seem to have "nothing special the matter." But they drag along weak, always tired, " blue." The tainted blood has poisoned " blue " The tainted blood has poisoned the entire nervous system, the very well-spring of life and energy. The victims try remedy after remedy, with only temporary benefit. For neither "blood medicines" nor tonics can cure this Catarrh of the Nerves. There is only one way. Kill ont

can cure this Catarrh of the Nerves. There is only one way. Kill out the Catarrh germs. Otherwise the former state is sure to return. This is frequently repeated until friends and relatives lose patience, and decide that it is "all imagination." "Brace up" they say, "and you will feel all right." feel all right." This only adds to the discouragement

This only adds to the discourse, and nervous exhaustion of the victims. They are as a rule already doing more than they have strength for. They wake up each morning exhausted from the previous day and dreading the one to

triumphantly in the impending general elec-on. One thousand five hundred Boers, including Commandent Pienner and 13 leading offleers, are said to have surrendered to the Portuguese authorities with their arms and ammunition. They have been placed in jail for safe keeping. Orher Boers on the froncier refuse to surrender their arms, and this is the cause of the fighting already mentioned above. It is expected that a proclamation will be issued by General Roberts that the war is at an end. Such solierers need the tenderest sym-pathy; for their condition is far worse than mere pain. Yet it can be easily and permanently cured. Dr. Sproule has done it for thousands. If you need it he will do it for you. He will not tell you to "stop working." He will make you feel so well that you will WANT to work. Take courage and try once more.

HOGAN-HEALY. St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Wednesday inst. Sept. 11th., when Mr. T. P. Hogan, son of Mr. R. Hogan of Westport, was united in mar-riage to Miss L. M. Healy, second daughter of Mrs. R. J. Healy, of Ottawa. The bride, who was escorted by her brother, was attired in a neat going away suite of pearl grey and hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. Miss Kate Healy, sister of the bride, looked very pretty in flowered mauslin de swa, and flower hat and carried a bouquet of pink roses; while the groom was attended by Mr. J. McNaily of Westport. The marriage cere-mony was performed by Rev. Father Fay. Special music was provided by the choir. Im-mediately after the service the party drove to the home of the bride where the wedding treak-fast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan left on the 9a. m, train for New York, carrying with them the best wishes of their many friends.

#### NEW BOOK.

"Elementary English Composition," by Frederick Henry Sykes, M. A., Ph. D. Pub-lished by the Copp Clarke Co.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

If you have some of these symptoms mark them and send this with any other information, to Dr. SPROULE, B. A. (formerly Surgeon British Royal Navaf Service) English Catarrh Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston. He will examine your case with understanding and sym-nathy and diagnose it the EE pathy and diagnose it FREE.



## VOLUME XXII.

# The Catholic Record.

#### London, Saturday. October, 6, 1900. THE MISSING LINK.

One of the Vanderbilts has fitted out an expedition to search for the missing link. He has always taken an interest in that kind of thing, you know, and feels that some of his wealth should be devoted to the interests of science. Besider, what a delightful thing it will be to annouce to an admiring world that at one of Mr. Vanderbilt's recherche entertainments each guest was presented with a little missing link. It would be away ahead of a pig, and would not exhale such a pungent odor. We feel that the gentleman has in point of novelty "got the drop on the Newport set." Its one regrettable feature is the ignoring of the home article.

THE SOUPERS AT ROME.

The Soupers are now doing business in Rome. For the benefit of our readers who may not know the meaning of the term, a souper is a dealer in spiritual soft truck and a doler out of food and raiment to all those who will renounce the teachings of the Catholic Church. The first Protestant souper was Luther, who catered to the libid. inous cravings of the Landgrave of Hesse, and he has certainly left a numerous progeny. We are informed that the supporters of souperism, which is a propaganda of lies and calumnies among poverty-stricken Italians,

are mainly British and Americans. Does it ever occur to these individuals that their material and spiritual aid

could be much better given to the unchurched and destitute denizens of their own countries instead of being wasted on Latins who may lose their faith but not their reason?

## MONARCHY OR DEMOCRACY

The editor of the Catholic Union and Times is a relentless foe of al things pertaining to Monarchy. Now we venture to remind him that some proof for such assertions as " monarch; is the principle of might," would give him greater weight with the public.

We know that monarchy may de generate into tyranny just as democ racy may become mob rule ; but that monarchy as such is the principle of might is unmitigated nonsense. Som Catholic philosophers teach that mon archy is the best form of Government But all discussion as to the excellent of politics is vain. What does in th United States would not thrive



The feet, Fainer Keily of Smith's Fails, Bes-returned from Ireland. He is looking well and thoroughly enjoyed his risit to his universand. He visited Waterford, his native city, and many points of interest in Ireland. His people in Smith's Fails glady welcome his return. The flourishing condition of this mission is to a great extent due to Father Kelly, who has fully sustained and carried out the noble work done here by Father Stanton, the belowed pastor of Brockville. We heartily welcome the return of Father Kelly, and wish him health, peace and happiness in the continuance of his good work at Smith's Fails. Dr. Vincent Sullivan has returned to King-sion from Gravenburst Sanitarium, Muskoka. His many friends will be glate to learn that he is improved in health. At aniversary Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. James Harty was sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Monday, 10th inst.

sung in St. Mary's Cathedral, on Monow, Joun Inst. Rev. Sister M. Julia of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Binghampton, N. Y., accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Timothy Murphy, Lonsdale, and Miss Margaret Meagher, Belleville, has been visiting her sister, Sister Michaela of the same community in Ocanto, Wisconsin. His Grace Archbishop Gauthier went to Odessa on Sunday, 16th, for the purpose of erecting the new Stations of the Cross recently purchased for the new church in that village under the charge of the Marist Fathers. Sev-eral pricets were present and assisted at the ceremony.

under the charge of the Mariat Fathers. Several prices were present and assisted at the ceremony. The councerstance of St. Patrick's church. Railton, under the Mariat Fathers, held a most successful social there for the benefit of the seminarian of this archdiocese, returned to the Grand Seminary Montreal, on the 20th inst. Mr. Thomas Hanley, A. B., B. P., of Read, a seminarian of this archdiocese, returned to the Grand Seminary Montreal, on the 20th inst. Mr. Thomas Hanley of Belleville, the well-month of the statistic seminary of the seminary of the seminary for the seminary for the seminary for the seminary of the seminary

matter. A. J. T. Noonan, who taught so successfully in Brockville in the Separate school, and

matter. M. A.T. Noonan, who taught so successful-by in Brockville in the Separate school, and who has been teaching in the Separate school, and the insurance business. The schools of St. Mary's Cathedral and the Separate school school attendance. The staff of the insurance business. The schools of St. Mary's Cathedral and the Separate school school attendance. The staff of the insurance business. The schools of St. Mary is Cathedral and the separate school attendance. The staff of the insurance business. The school school attendance. The staff of the insurance business. The school school school attendance is the school of the insurance business. The school school school attendance is the school of the insurance business. The school school school school attendance is the school is the school school school school attendance is the school the insurance is school attendance. The staff of House of Providence on Saturday morning, Sthinst, when Miss M. C. McIntosh. of Mar-religious vows and received the holy habit. The ceremony took place in the beautifue Archbishog Gauthier bresiding. In religion stater Mary Regina. The following clergy the knobe, Rector of St. Mary's cathedral; Rev. Father kellty, Douro, diocese of Peterbourgh of and Rev. Fathers Meagher, Neville, Murphy and Rev. Fathers Meagher, Neville, Murphy and the schort, We constratulate the good Stater of follow the example of her namesake the late

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#### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

#### A Short Sketch of the History of St. Mary's Church, Berlin

In view of the fact that the corner stone of the new church will be laid on Sunday. Sep-tember 30th, by His Ledship, Bishop Dowling, a short history of this conversation in Berlin, with the store of the second state of the second state of interest to our readers. The Congregation was founded and the old church used at present, was built by Rev. R. Ebner, a member of the Jesuit order, in 1854 under the auspices of the Right Rev. John

Bime, but next day a disgnosize superiod the probability of some grave internal superiod the probability of some grave internal superiod at Mrs. McLean's request Dr. Poole was called in consultation, and later on, Dr. Blanchard also, "By Thureday morning the patient's symptoms that become more pronounced, and indicated strangulation, and store on Dr. McAlpine, Mrs. McLean's could not be howels and possibly an Acter and the advice of Dr. McAlpine, Mrs. McLean's could not be howels and possibly an Acter and the advice of Dr. McAlpine, Mrs. McCox, on the advice of Dr. McAlpine, Mrs. McCox train that evening, and performed a surgical operation. An abscess was found, and while Dr. Peters expressed himself hopeful of the result he said that unfavorable complications might set in. The patient passed a fairly restful night, but grew worse next morning, and it was decided to summon Mrs. McFeely from Minneapolis. During Friday the patient's condition remained practically unchanged ; despite the hopeful utterances of the friends about her bedied she seemed to realize that the Angel of Death was hovering near, and while resigned and cheerful she deemed it wise to settle her earthy, affairs and make ner peace with her Creator. Rev. Father Phelan, curate of St. Mary's, administered the final sacraments and the consolations of the Roman Catholie Church. "On Minneapolis, being met at Blackwater Junction by several friends who cheered her somewhat with the news that her dauchter was no worse and was looking forward with pleasure to her atrival. Over the sad near the bedied of her daughter, and Mrs. McLean was also present to receive the last fond look of a loving sister. "The sad news Created profound sorrow ming reside in Linday for many years previous to their removing to Minneapolis twelve or fifteen years and the bedied of her daughter, and Mrs. McLean was also present to receive the last found look of a loving sister. "The sad news Created profound sorrow mong the old friends of the family they having reside in Linday f

PATRICK LAHET, INGERSOLL On Saturday, 15th inst., at St. Mary's hos-pital, Daluh there passed away from this earthly tabernacle, Patrick Lahey, son of Michael Lahey, Dereham. On the Sunday previous to his death he was stricken with appendicitis and he was removed to the hos-pital where an operation was performed, but notwithetanding the most skilful attention he passed away as above stated. Doceased was a

driven through his back, and he was thus finally killed. Another was wrapped in cotton soaked in oil, which was then set on fire; and similar crueities were common. So recently as the 12th inst. a telegram was sont from Pekin over General Chaffee's signature stating that for synthe (American) squatore has been brought to Pekin in safety. The Americans had also as are regagement on Sept. 14th with 2000 Boxers are repekin, in which 200 Chinese were killed. Five hundred Boxers were also stain in a battle with the Germans at Liang Staing on Sept. 1. The Empress Dowager has prive for a new palace to be erected at Han Fu, whither she proposes to remove the capital. It is doubrul, however whether the allies will allow the Em-press arrangement to be carried outs it is one of their conditions of pace that she shall be deprived of all share in the government of the country. On the other hand it is also reported that the Empress is prepared to addiesic, and that Frince Ching may, perhaps, be declared Regent. This is seid to be under considera-tion, but the news may be doubted until con-grmed. Reports are frequent to the effect that the west

tion, but the news may be doubted until con-firmed. Reports are frequent to the effect that the Russians are carrying on this war in Man-churia with as much barbarity as the Chinese themselves have been displaying. The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard states that the entire Chinese population of Blagov.-stchensk were escoried to a place five miles up the Amoor river and/were there forced into the stream, those who resisted being shot or stabbed. Five thousand were thus slain, and other similar barbarities are resported from other points. The Russians are still pouring troops into Manchuria.

bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.40. Farm Produce — Hay, new, \$7.00 to \$8.00 straw, per load, \$3.00 to \$3.50; straw, per ton \$6.00. THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE Catholic ...

straw, per load, \$3.00 to \$3.50; straw, per ton \$6.00. Live Stock-Live hogs, \$5.50 to \$5.60; pigs, pair, \$3 to \$5; export extile, \$4.50 to \$5. To \$5, ergs, basket lots, 12 to 15c; butter, best rolls, 25 to 25c; butter, best crocks, 22 to 24c; butter, store lots, 20 to 22c; butter, cream-erg, 25 to 25c; cheese, pound, wholesale, 10 to 11c.; cheese, pound, retail, 12 to 14c; baney, per pound, 12 to 15c; lard, per pound, whole-sale, 9 to 96c; cherge, per pound, retail, 10 to 10. Poultry-Ducks, dressed yet to 50c; spring chickens, (undressed) 45 to 50c. Meat-Pork, per cwt., \$7.75 to \$8 10; beef, cow, \$1 to \$5; beef, heifers and steers, \$5 to \$5, \$5, 0; veal, by the carcass, \$5 to \$7; nutton, by the carcass, \$5 to \$6; lamb, by the carcass, 9 to 94c. TORONTO. Home Annual For 1901\_\_\_\_ With cover printed in colors and forty-four full page and text illustrations.

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"Indispensible in the Catholic home."-Catholic Register. "Both in he quality and the variety of its read ng and its illustrations it is the best of its kind "-New Ireland Review.

TORONTO. TORONTO. TORONTO. Sept. 27. - Flour firm; 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.70 to i? 275 in buyers' bags west; special brands are worth loc. to 16c more than these prices; Man-itoba patents, \$4.50 to \$4.55, and strong pakers, \$120 to \$4.40. Bran steady, at \$12 to \$12.50 west; shorts are firm at \$14 to \$14.50 west. Wheat firm; demand good for Mani-coba grades; Ontario white and red winter at \$60, to 15c, north and west; spring 6% ceast; and goose 65c, to 65c; No, 1, Manitoba hard dirmer, selling at 95c. Toronto and west, at \$15 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Gwen Sound, and at \$16 to 92c Midhand and Prices firm, with No, 1, quoted at 44c ewest; No, 2 at 31c to 42c, and No, 3, extra at 39c, to 40c, west. Hye unchanged, with sales at 20c, east and 49c west. MONTREAL CONTENTS.

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN: "In Spite of All." A story of life in Louisiana, told in a delight-ful way.

ful way. MARY CATHARINE CROWLEY: "The Plunket-ville Fox Hunt." A lively tale of well sus-tained interest. VERY REV. FERREOL GIRARDEY, C.S.R. "Thoughts on the Soventh, Tenth and Eighth Commandments."

Commandments." Sovenin, Tenth and Eighth MAGDALEN ROCK: "On the Fairies' Rath." An ingeniously wrought-out tale, breathing an atmosphere of peat fire and mountan breezes. CLARA MULHOLLAND: "Marie's Repentance. A delightful story of peasant life and love in her native land.

VERY REV. MARIANUS FIEGE, O.M.C, : "Devotion to God the Holy Ghost."

VICOMTE MAREUL-VILLEBOIS (The hero of the Transvaal): "Court Martial." A stirring, pathetic tale of military justice.

MARION AMES TAGGART: "The Centennial. Jubilee Pikyrmage to the Roman Basilicas." "Al Kenza," a Turkish legend of the days when the Crescent foated above the Cross. "The King's Will," a well-told illustrated story of royal charity and mercy. "Hope," a story of self-sacrifice.

t of the Year. Retrospes Address : THOS. COFFEY. LONDON, ONT.

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

FOUR NORMAL - TRAINED CATHOLIC teachers for Northwest schools. Salaries 500 to \$550 per annum. Address, Northwest Teachers Bureau, Box 45, Hegina. 1145 1. GOOD OPENING FOR A CATHOLIC

#### PHYSICIAN.

TORONTO. Toronto, Sept. 27. - The following is the range of quotations at Western cattle market this morning : Cattle - Shippers, per cwt., \$4.25 to \$4.90; GOOD MEDICAL PRACTICE FOR SALE IN a large Catholic community. Address "B," CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont. 1144-2 Europe. A monarchy or an empi may afford ample protection to the liberties of the subject, and a republ may be, and has been as in the case Gambetta s in France and Castelar s Spain, a hot bed of despotism.

We should further remind him th all civil government is for the commu ity, whether its ruler be the Quee Lords and Commons, as in England, the majority as in democracy.

Again, the statement that the mo archical principle is government of people] by the monarchs for the mo arch's benefit, is, to say the least, m leading. St. Thomas Aquinas teac that the kingdom is not made for king, but the king for the kingdo for God has constituted kings to a and govern and to secure to every the possession of his rights. Such the aim of their institution ; but kings turning things to their own fit should act otherwise, they are longer kings but tyrants.

Until we receive more informa on this subject we intend to follow Angelic Doctor in preference to esteemed Buffalo contemporary.

#### PROTESTANTISM vs. CATHOL ISM.

One of our contemporaries says Austria has become within the year the battle-ground between testantism and Roman Catholicism

We should like to know what pa ular brand is engaged in this con We fear that our friend has been m by the fairy tales that are conce for home consumption by the lab in foreign fields. He should h that Protestantism, the prolific me of innumerable and irreconci opinions, has no effect upon the th ing world. Its house is filled rangling and discord-with the c of creed-makers and Scriptural c

West. MONTREAL Montreal, Sept. 27.-No. 1 spring wheat is quoted at 76 to 76 to 64 to 16 peas. 71 to 71 fc. new crop do., 69 to 64 to 16 peas. 71 to 71 fc. new crop do., 69 to 64 to 16 peas. 71 to 71 fc. No. 1 barley at 47 (c; oats, 29 to 30 c. Flour is quiet and steady : Manitoba spring patents, \$1.50 ; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.20; winter wheat patents, \$1.55 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3 35 to \$3,50. Manitoba bran, in bars, \$16; shorts, 18; mouline, \$20 to 524; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$15 to \$15 50; and shorts \$16 50 to \$17. per ton. Provisions are stronger; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, \$19 to \$19.50; pure Canadian hard, 19 to 116; per 1b.; eom-pound refined lard, 74c. to 85c. per 1b.; hams, 104c. to 16c; baccon 12 to 14c. Butter is quiet and unchanged at 20 to 20 (c) for finest cramery; 19 to 194c for seconds; and 174 to 174c. for dairy. Cheese is dull in conse-quence of buyers and sellers being apart in their ideas as to values. We quote-finest western 115 to 116; finest eastern, 116, to 110. and finest Quebec makes at 11 to 116c. Exercenting firm and moderately active; No. 1 candled stock 17 to 18c.; No. 2, 14 to 150.; culls, 11 to 12c. per dozen. Honey is sow, with values unchanged; while clover comb, 11 to 12c. while oxtracted, no 19 de; 15. culls, 11 to 12c. per dozen. Honey is sow, with values unchanged; while clover comb, 11 to 12c. while oxtracted, no 19 de; tastex Live Stock Markets. Tonorto. Toronto. Such 2, - The following is the