anada.

ONTO ST. WEST.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909. THE HARP OF GOD.

Smite Thou our heart-strings, dearest Lord, That with a harp's full tone, The music of its suffering May rise before Thy throne,

(The music of the suffering of Thy Gethsemane, The hidden sword that pierceth sore Our souls invisibly.) Our souls invisibly.)
And may no living string that leaps
In quiv'ring melody,
In silence break or loosen 'neath
Thy touch's agony:
But may each chord ring clear and
true

music of the suffering

true
Beneath Thy chastening hand,
That every note may blend and rise
An anthem pure and grand,
A bymn of praise that welleth from
Thy pulsing heart, dear Lord,
More holy than the holy voice
Offerward prayerful word. Of fervent, prayerful word, And purer, deeper, stronger than The swelling tones that rise From dubious and kindly deeds As incense to the skies.
Oh, Jesus, strengthen our weak hearts To bear Thy touch of pain Until a harp of gold they sound, Amid Thy heavenly train.

ONE OPINION.

A great deal of modern pedagogy seems to us as dead as dust and as pulseless as bare bones. A machine for testing the number of times a child can bend his finger without becoming tired does not attract our attention, and a patent office report would be an interesting romance compared with a table showing how much a child's head increases in size each day. From the efforts of those who are earnestly working to the good of our schools we wish to disease. This new disorder will be weldetract nothing. The attempt of the few who are trying to fling their fads upon an already over-burdened system we know will fail. The school and the teacher will eventually work out their own salvation. Study is work-often was too expensive for ordinary people. hard and unattractive. Its greatest pleasure comes from the consciousness of knowledge and mental discipline acquired by hours of patient toil. We may differ as to just when the time for plain, hard work comes, but the pathway is made easy by the ever increasing number of electives. Within proper limits the be well worth the effort. maturer student must be allowed choice as to his studies, but the desired benefit may be more than counter-balanced if too great latitude be granted. Permitting a youth to select his course "along the line of least resistance" is an admitted evil of the present day. Too often one study will be chosen instead of another simply because it is easier and needs less preparation. The old plan of requiring all to restrict themselves to certain branches was too rigid. Yet those of us who learned our Latin should have done better on a grander grammar from cover to cover, no matter how dry and uninteresting, still apprecisimple duties and in unconspicuous ate the benefit of that training and find trials." it hard to suggest anything that actually takes its place. Admitting that the modern way is theoretically better, is not the actual tendency to the other extreme? We sometimes fear that the youth of the present day is given too and frown less."

appointment; exercise greater charity toward the erring, and male more allow and male more allow on a socialist propaganda among the soldiers, teaching them that if ever they were ordered to fire on the people, they should fire on their officers instead.

Briand entered the Chamber of Deputies youth of the present day is given too great an opportunity to select the easiest instead of the best; to try and specialize before they have laid a foundation and at a time when they are incapable of realizing that the mind as well as the body gains strength from overcoming, not from dodging obstacles, and that mental training, which alone gives one the ability to readily acquire knowledge, than the acquisition of bare facts them-

THE FOLLY OF IT.

The tendency of the times is to acquire gain, to accumulate wealth, to push to the front and to stick there, despite all-even if we needs must trample over those nearest and dearest by ties of kindred. The Bible points out the infatuation of gain as the great peril of man. That peril is set forth

in this graphic language: "They that will be rich fall into "They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." themselves through with many sorrows."

A passion for gain these days is almost universal. With a travesty on the Bible, men say: "Get gold, get silver, in all thy gettings get gain. Hold it fast. Let it not go. Retain it, for it is thy life." The infatuation of money is lucidly set forth by the poet:

"Gold, gold, gold,

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909

The greatest temptation that besets the youth of the present age is the love of gain. They see with their own eyes what money can do. It gives men a solid standing in society, a potential voice in politics, it builds costly houses -we can't always call them homes with servants, statuary, paintings, turnouts and display. But for money, many men would have no position to-dayand position is the only distinction that counts — with vulgar minded people
There is nothing more delusive than

Even as the Master sanctions—while the heart beats the glamor of gain, the glitter of gold-Great men, when analyzed, usually prove to be very small men; their fame usually hangs on a very slender thread. They came into notice by some sudden turn or some simple event which they did their best to avert. Few persons succeed through wealth or riches. These are valuable allies, but they are damaging when they usurp the place of solid labor and endurance. Versatility can do little for a man in the race for permanent prosperity. It does not seem to be a great advantage if he can turn his hand to anything. It's a common saying that an English sailor can tie a knot only in one way, while the American can knot a rope in a dozen ways. But the English knot never slips.

A NEW DISORDER.

"That tired feeling" with which mankind is so generally afflicted in these latitudes, has at last been clothed with the dignity of a classic name-ergophobia-from the Greek ergo, work, and phobos, hatred. The inventor of the term is Dr. Spunton, consulting surgeon to the North Staffordshire, England, infirmary, who avers that it is an actual comed and even eagerly embraced by a great many people. It is quite likely to be overworked, and will become much more popular than did ever appendi citis in its palmiest days. The latter Now that the disease has been named and classified, the discovery of a remedy should speedily follow. If an absolute specific is not found, a palliative that would limit the length of the attacksay to one month-would be a gain of eleven months in many cases, and would

SOME STEVENSON CREEDS.

"There is something better than making a living : making a life." "Our success in life depends upon

our will to do." "It is never too late to be what you

might have been." "Great principles are in small actions.

If we fail in our present circumstances to live nobly, we need not imagine we

"To be honest; to be kind; to earn a little, and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence; to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be embittered; to keep a few friends, and these without capitulat on; above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself-here is a task for is more to be sought after in early years all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy."

A POPULAR POET.

There is ever a charm about James Whitcomb Riley's poetry. Many of his older verses and a few new ones make up the little volume, "When the Heart Beats Young." This book, dedicated with changeless love" to "the children of the old times and these," will surely delight both. It is a very real pleasure to even take it in one's hands and turn over page after page of cheery verse and charming illustration. A generation ago "Orphant Annie" was recited; yet school children of to-day, and grown-ups as well, will welcome her in her new apparel. She has for companions those other dear old friends The Raggedy Man," " Lizabuth Ann,"

and "Willie," who pleaded,

"Let's don't never ever go To the Land of Thus and So." "Granny," too, and "The Runaway

which the book takes its title must feel its joyous spirit:

ts joyoue spirit:
While the heart beats young and our pulses leap and dance, With every day a holiday and life a glad romance.

FRANCE'S GLOOMY FUTURE. An odd coincidence of the fall of Clemenceau has been the fact that the very issue of the papers which announced it contained also the announcement that Cardinal Andrieu, Archbishop of Bordeaux, has been fined 600 francs for the crime of warning his people against the dangers of irreligious schools and of proclaiming that the Separation Law was not binding in conscience on account of its manifold injustices. There is, of course, no external connection between course, no external connection between the two events, and neither in Rome nor course, no external connection between the two events, and neither in Rome nor in France has it entered anybody's head to imagine that the French Chamber of Deputies was displeased with the President of the Council for the series of prosecutions he has inaugurated against the members of the hierarchy. But it is quite possible that the difficult situation created by the firm opposition of the entire hierarchy and clergy of France to the execution of the Separation Law may have contributed largely to Clemenceau's desire for retirement. One of the chief tasks of his successor will be the preparation of the general elections which are to take place in nine months, and however little the opposition of the bishops may have figured in the recent crisis it is safe to prophecy that it will figure largely in the coming campaign as one of those "clerical plots" against the Republic which are always utilized when Republic which are always utilized when the electors are to be hoodwinked.

Briand will succeed Clemenceau as

Briand will succeed Cremencau as head of the French government. The selection will be quite logical, and it will leave things exactly as they were for the Church in France. Even after the passing of the Separation Law, and in spite of his revolutionary record, there were numbers of Catholics who long clung to the belief that if Briand had his elung to the belief that it Briand had his own way and were not constantly brow-beaten by Clemenceau he would grant many concessions to religion. Butthere is nobody so foolish as to hold that view now. There is a marked difference in the character of the two men: Clemen-grant is deminering, and truculent. the character of the two men: Clemen-ceau is domineering and truculent, Briand is smooth and sly, Clemenceau has had very little regard for appear-ances, Briand has been assiduous in giving to the religious policy of the French government a semblance of logic and moderation. But the aim of both has been the same and of the two Briand is perhaps the more objectionable and the more dangerous.

His political history is a short but a

His political history is a short but a very suggestive one. Ten years ago he began first to be heard of as a revolutionary socialist, and one of his classic utterances to his political friends contained this passage: "You will go with votes—I will go with you; you will go with picks, swords, pistols and guns, and I, far from disapproving, will make it my duty to be in your ranks." In those days he was a warm advocate of the general strike as the most potent weapon in the hands of the proletariat, and "To be of good cheer in case of disappointment; exercise greater charity of those leaders of his party who cannot be appointment; exercise greater charity of those leaders of his party who cannot be appointment." in 1903 and shortly after was chosen by Combes as president of the parliament-ary commission appointed to devise the separation of Church and State. Under the short-lived Sarrien Ministry the upon him the curses of his former friends but the friendship of the radical major-

but the friendship of the radical majority. A Briand ministry means the last stage but one on the road to the revolutionary socialism of which he was once the ardent propagator. Briand has the distinction of being the first socialist Prime Minister in Europe. He has practically completed the anti-clerical part of his programme and it now remains to be seen what he will do with the social question in France.

the social question in France. One day a good many years ago the writer of this chronicle listened to a remarkable prophecy which he hardly believed at the time but which he pubfished immediately in the New York Freeman's Journal. It was made by the late Father Berthe of the Redemptorlate Father Berthe of the Redemptor-ists in the presence of a small gathering of ecclesiastics, mostly French, and mostly sceptical about the disasters which were to fall on religion in France. Waldeck Rousseau was elaborating a little measure concerning religious con-gregations which would lead to the gregations which would not in-suppression of a few of them that were "unpatriotic," but which would not in-teriere with the great numbers of re-Boy," are in this select and goodly company, with many other favorites who have helped to gladden hours in "The Days Gone By," and who will prove equally popular in the days to come. The new numbers fit in happily with the old, and the genial charm and kindly tone of all prove that James tenders at the time to the prove that James tenders at the time to the prove that James tenders at the time to confess that our little children are not receiving at home the religious training which they should. How are they to get that training? In our Sunday schools? Most of the confess that our little children are not receiving at home the religious training which they should. How are they to go to Sunday school? Indeed, half an hour a week of Bible study will never make strong Christian men and women out of our children.

Whitcomb Riley still holds his own as the children's poet and friend.

Everyone who reads the poem from events before his eyes: They will first events before his eyes: They will first events before his eyes: events before his eyes: They will first destroy all the religious congregations in France and confiscate their property; then, when they have weakened the Church by destroying its outposts, they will attack the secular elergy and the B shops. And the selfish bourgeoisie of the country will do nothing to stop this injustice and confiscation, as long as their own pockets are safe—but their turn will come when the Church has been disposed of, and then you will see a Revolution in France compared with disposed of, and then you will see a Revolution in France compared with which that of 1793 was child's play. Absit omen! but all the stages of the prediction except the last have already been realised with startling accuracy.—

SOME RECENT CONVERTS.

MINISTER'S DAUGHTER TO BE A NUN. BECOMES A CATHOLIC.

Miss Ida Hitchcock, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hitchcook, head of the Hitchcook Military Academy of San Rafael, Cal., formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has announced her intention of becoming a nun in the Catholic Church. She took the white veil of her novitlate at the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Name, in Oakland on August 18.

"I have given my full consent to Ida becoming a nun," the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock said in an interview on the subject. "I do not think that I should be a barrier between her and her duty as she sees it."

rhe San Francisco Monitor says The San Francisco Monitor says:
"The wonderful spirit of St. Ignatius,
which has sent men proclaiming the
cross into all corners of the world, lives
stronger than ever to-day, and is kept stronger than ever to-day, and is kept keenly alive wherever the great Jesuit order is established. It is the spirit of the teacher and the missionary, and it works at home as well as in the field afar. Here, in San Francisco—a fitting celebration of St. Ignatius' feast—four new converts have just been received at St. Ignatius' Church, all "High Church" Episconalians."

Among those lately received into the

Mrs. Theodore Wattson Hall, of Corn Mrs. Theodore Wattson Han, of Corn-wall-on-Hudson, N. Y., daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Wattson, of the Epis-copal Church, and sister of Rev. Father Paul, Superior of the Anglican Communty of the Atonement and editor of the

Mrs. Roswell Parke Sherwood, Chi-Mrs. Roswell Parke Sherwood, Chicago, late a member of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Ravenswood.

Mr. Campbeil, of Dunstaffnage, head of one of the oldest families in Scotland, the characteristics of the Catholic Catholic

has been received into the Catholic

Church. Rev. Dr. Hudson, of the Protestant

Church of Ireland.

Mrs. Julia Palmer Stevens, of Bloom-Mrs. Julia Palmer Stevens, of Bloomington, Ill., widow of a Methodist minister, who was presiding elder of different conferences for many years, and youngest sister of General John M. Palmer, former Governor of Illinois, United States Senator of the same State and candidate for the Presidency. Mrs. Stevens is also a noted linguist, was professor of modern languages in Illinois College, in Jacksonville. A noted pupil in the Sunday school class taught by her was William Jennings Bryan. She has contributed for years to publications of the Methodist denomination, as well as to many other papers and magazines, and is also a translator of French and German books.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

ary commander the separation of Church and Search separation of Church sepa cialisminto a milder form which brought the universal or conquering Church of America's fature.

"If the years which the child passes before he reaches his twelfth milestone are the most important years of the

are the most important years the most important years and the preacher, what are you and I, as parents, doing for the physical and mental and moral and spiritual training of our little children? First, how are we caring for the physical property of the physical property cal bodies of the children so as to make them healthful animals, as God wants them to be? It is a surprising fact to me how a great intellectual city like Philadelphia will allow its thousands of little children to be born in our congested streets and give them no ade-quate playgrounds where boys can stretch their legs and develop their lungs and run and piay as they ought to play. Would to God that we would heed the clarion call of Mayor Reyburn and come to the physical succor of our children. And when we build these playgrounds, let us build playgrounds. Let there be no signs 'Keep Off the

Grass.'
"Then, what are we doing for the moral and spiritual lives of our little children? Most of us are willing to

"Now I am going to say something you may not agree with me in, and which will shock some of you here present. The only Church which is dealing with the spiritual development of her little children aright is the Catholic Church. The Catholic priest says,' Let me mould the children to th the child up to twelve years of age and I care not who has the child after that. And mark me, on account of the para-chial school, the Catholic Church is to become the universal or the conquering Church of America's future.

"And when I say this I am not attack ing the Catholic Church. Mr. Beeche "And when I say this I am not attacking the Catholic Church. Mr. Beecher used to say that some people had two requisites for heaven: 'First, do you believe in Christ? Second, do you hat the Catholics? Well, then, pass into heaven.' Like Mr. Beecher, I am no bigot. I would infinitely prefer one of my children to be a Catholic rather than to have him go to no church at all. Indeed, I would prefer one of my boys to be a good Catholic rather than a poor to be a good Catholic rather than a poor west. to be a good Catholic rather than a poor Presbyterian, although I would prefer to have my children good Presbyterians than good anything eise.

"But whether I like the Catholies or

"But whether I like the Catholics or no, one fact is certain, the Catholics train their children for the Church. The result: The Catholics are simply going ahead by leaps and bounds. The coming universal creed of this land is the Catholic creed, unless we as a church have the brains of the Catholic priest and put the chief emphasis of our spiritual work into moulding our children under twelve years of age for God."

MISSIONARIES AMONG MORMONS. PREACHERS AND CHAPEL CAR INVADE

STRONGHOLDS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG. Pocatello, Idaho, July 30.—Very Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, rector, and Rev. Alvah Doran, a recent graduate of the Apostolic Mission House at Washington, D. C., are conducting here this week a rousing mission to non-Catholics, which is taxing the capacity of the largest auditorium of the city. Their home, the Chapel Car St. Anthony, is drawing multitudes of the curious and devout to its siding in the yards of devout to its siding in the yards of Oregon Short Line.

MASS ON MOVING TRAIN.

Mass on MOVING TRAIN.
In an interview with our correspondent, Father Doyle said: "For the first time in the history of the Chapel Car, Mass was offered the other day while the train was in motion. We knew the track between Ogden and Salt Lake City was smooth and straight, and although the train was speeding at forty miles an hour, we offered the Holy Sacrimiles an hour, we offered the froit Sacrifice in the early dawn. It was a fitting entrance to Salt Lake City, for this is one of the most amazing of all American cities in the rapidity of its beautiful and solid growth, and, best of all, the Cathelian Country of the contract of the con solid growth, and, best of all, the Cath-olic Church has kept pace with its growth. I was there thirty-four years ago on the first Western trip of the Paulist missionaries and our labors were rewarded with seventy-two confessions and Communicas. Now next month on and Communions. Now, next month, on the Feast of the Assumption, Cardinal Gibbons will dedicate the new \$500,000 Cathedral, the most substantial and beautiful piece of architecture on the most central and magnificent street of the town. And every cent of that half million comes from Salt Lake City.

million comes from Salt Lake City.

A NEW OXFORD MOVEMENT.

"Bishop Scanlon is a wonder. In striking contrast with the behavior of the Protestants, he has maintained cordial relations with the Mormons and he has been rewarded with their trust and will for all things Catholic. We good will for all things Catholic. We experienced a striking illustration of this on our way up here from Salt Lake. German books.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

CATHOLIC CHURCH WILL INCREASE.

Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, the pastor of the Chambers. Welie Presbyterian this on our way up here from Salt Lake. We have stopped and given lectures all along our car was dropped at a station and section house out in the desert. Father Doran and I jumped aboard the mail cart and were hauled three miles eross country to Oxford. The town con-Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, the pastor of the Chambers-Wylie Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on a recent Sunday morning spoke upon "Childhood's Visions." The discourse was in the main a plea for support for the playgrounds movement. Passing from a discussion of the physical to the spiritual needs of the child, the preacher gave utterance to a prophecy which wanted to conduct services. He cour-teously offered us the meeting house for Sunday night, and promised to announce our services at his meetings in the morning and to afford us every facility in his power. So began the new Oxford Move-

"Sunday morning our Masses in the Chapel Car were attended only by Mr. Hennessey, the superintendent of the car. John Casey, section foreman from the next station, visited us in the afternoon and took us on his hand-car, propelled by Japanese, to visit two fallen away Catholics at Swan Lake. It was away Catholics at Swan Lake. It was love's labor lost.

CHANCE FOR CHURCH AMONG MORMONS "How different the evening's work "How different the evening's work."

A carriage awaited us on our return and we were so eager for the fray we hurried off supperless. The entire town of Oxford filled the Meeting House, all ages down to babies in arms. 'Children ages down to babies in arms. 'Children are our best crop,' is the Mormon motto, are our best crop, is the Mormon motto, and they live up to it. The Bishop sat on the platform with us. We used his Bible; his choir did the singing. Both Father Doran and I lectured, pouring into the hearts of those simple and earnest hearers a volume of Catholic doctrine. When it was all over we hands with everyone present and drove away leaving a quantity of books, the "Faith of Our Fathers" and the "Inquir-

A beggar drenched by the driven rain. He called him in from the stony street And gave him shoes for his bruised feet

The Great Guest Comes.

The beggar went and there came a erone,
Her face with wrinkles of sorrow sown,
A bundle of faggots bowed her back,

And she was spent with the wrench and rack.

He gave her his loaf and steadied her load

As she took her way on the weary

And with it the hope of the blessed

guest, And Conrad sighed as the world turned gray:
"Why is it, Lord, that Your feet de-lay?
Did you forget that this was the day?"

Then soft in the silence of voice he heard: "Lift up your heart for I kept my word.

word.
Three times I came to your friendly door;
Three times my shadow was on your

floor.
I was the beggar with the bruised feet; I was the woman you gave to eat; I was the child on the homeless street."

CATHOLIC NOTES.

With the blessing of the Holy Father penny collection has been organized broughout England for the erection of shrine in Westminster Cathedral to

Bishop McGolrick has received a donation of \$10,000 from James J. Hill of St. Paul, the railway magnate, for the new Cataedral high school which he is building in Duluth. The total cost of the building will be \$60,000.

After an interval of sixteen years, London is to have once again this autumn a Catholic Lord Mayor. In the year 1892-1893 Sir Stuart Knill held the office, and this year his son John Knill, will follow in his foot-steps.

Little Francis Xavier Kawamura was baptized at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, a few days ago, by the diocesan director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, Father Dunn. Both parents were present with four friends, all Japanese and Catholics.

Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was recently received in private audience by the Pope. The Pontiff praised the work of the Delegate in America and gave him instructions regarding certain matters that will be taken up on his return to Washington.

The national convention of the Knights of Columbus, before adjourning, went on record as deploring what ap-pears to be an increased tendency on the part of a portion of the American press to give undue publicity to sensa-tion trials, publishing in full testimony of a degrading and immoral character.

A despatch from New York announces that Miss Mabel Howard has forsaken the footlights and entered a convent. She is now serving her novitiate and in a short time she will take the veil. She has entered the convent of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd of Angers, New York.

Out of a population of 2,500,000 the State of Georgia has only about 15,000 Catholics but they are accomplishing wonders. Macon, Georgia, has a handsome church; it would do credit to any parish in our largest cities. At Macon, ing colored school supported by Mother Katherine Drexel.

Over three doors of the Cathedral of Milan, Italy, are three inscriptions. The first, amid a wreath of sculptured roses, reads: "All which pleases us is but for a moment." Over another door, around a sculptured cross, we read: moment." On the central door we read:
"That only is important which is eternal." The betrothal of King Manuel of Por-

tugal and Princess Alexandra of Fife, eldest grand-daughter of King Edward of England, has been formally announced. There is little doubt that the princess will abjure her Episcopalianism and embrace the Catholic faith. The Royal Family, however, will have no objection to her copying the example of Queen Victoria of Spain.

When Bishop Grace of Sacramente, Cal., went to Downieville, recently to administer Confirmation, he was given an illustration of the faith of the children of that portion of his diocese. Among the aspirants for the reception of the Sacrament were two boys, aged ten and twelve years, who had walked twenty-two miles on the Saturday pre-vious in the intense heat, while another boy of fifteen years, walked thirty-eight miles. The Bishop was deeply im-pressed by the circumstance.

The Duke of Norfolk has a rent roll of \$1,350,000 a year. His London estate in Norfolk street, Surrey street and Arundel street, Strand, was erected on "Faith of Our Fathers" and the "Inquirer's Guide."

"Owing chiefly to Bishop Scanlon, the Mormons think highly of the Catholic Church. They are a simple country folk, no swollen fortunes, no paupers. Their Bishop is one of them, working for his living with his hands. Except naturalism, they have very little religion, and they are losing hold of their young folk. It is a big chance for the one True Faith."

"Standard year. His Bondon state in Standard street, Strand, was erected on the site of his ancestors' town houses by speculative builders after the great fire of 1666. The original leases expired in eighty years, but those houses were still standing in 1887. The duke gives liberally to every Catholic enterprise and dispenses charity with a munificence that earns for him the love of God's poor.

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CANADA

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A Romance of Old Quebec. MARY CATHARINE CROWLEY. Author of "A Daughter of New France," Heroine of the Strait, "Love Thrives in War" etc.

CHAPTER XVI.

STRANGE JOURNEYINGS. The reprieve by no means meant that I was to be set at liberty, however, as I was soon to discover. Unfortunately was soon to discover. Unfortunately for my fellow-prisoners and myself, the burning of the Canadian steam "Robert Peel" at Well's Island by: band of patriots disguised as Indian caused us to be treated more rigorously than before.

Thus it was that, twenty-four hours after Jacquette brought me the glad news that I was yet to live, I was awak-ened in the middle of the night by the flash of a lantern in the corridor. As I sat up on my pallet, half blinded by the light, I heard the rattling of keys and the grating of the lock. ext moment the flickering rays of the lantern sent weird shadows, like the ghosts of former occupants of my cell, shuddering along the walls, and Tummas entered.

"You have to rise hat once, sir," he said, "hand prepare to be taken

Had I been deceived? Was the re spite but a sham, after all? Was it in tended I should be secretly put to death, now in the darkness of the night when the city slept and my friends, happy in having as they thought, paved the way for my speedy release, were resting tranquilly, unconscious of the fate that menaced me?

The first part of the gaoler's injunction was unnecessary, for I was already on my feet. Tummas had not waited to say more, but went down the passage, leaving his lantern outside my door. As I dressed, I commended my soul to God, thinking that, perhaps, within the next half hour I might be before the bar of ore, but went down the passage, leav His judgment.

natural supposition that I was to be speedily hustled out of this world was, nevertheless, presently changed, as I heard the turnkey arousing others in the same row of cells. It could not be possible that all the patriots in the gaol were to be led forth to execution thus, the others without even the form of a

Yet, if we were merely to be trans ferred to another prison, why this secrecy and haste? Why could not the journey be put off until the morning? put the question to Tummas when

returned.
"Lud, sir, hi don't know, but hi suppose hit his thought safer to send you hin this way," was the only answer he

vouchsafed me.

Brought out into the large room I found myself once more among my former companions. Chained together in pairs, we were before long led out of the building, and presently found ourselves marching down to the wharf. A steam-boat lay waiting and, by the flare of the torches, we saw a gray line of smoke escaping from her funnel and knew she was ready to start. Our escort down to the boat had been a company of negroes her majesty's black guards, and we presently found we were to have them during the voyage. The regulars could not be well spared from the garrison. and we were thought too popular wit the volunteers, who might be tempte to desert across the lines to States, taking us with them. blacks being originally slaves who had run away from the south would be sure to keep clear of the border, lest they uld be caught and sent back to their

There were twenty of us, literally and figuratively, in the same boat, and huddled together aft, with a barricade of barrels of flour in front of us and the sentinels behind. As the steamer put off, the white officer in charge of the party informed us that we were to be placed in care of the military at Fort Henry, at the end of the lake. He then comfortable.

Though it was now early in June, at this season in the north the temperature is cool at night, but we had no shelter beds, nor blankets. Still chained to gether two and two, some of my compan ions seated themselves upon the deck of perched upon the barrels; others leaned against the gunwales. Among these but a little apart from the rest, with my involuntary mate, I stood peering through the gloom at the sky and the tossing waters. Alas, every moment carried me farther away from all chance of rescue, from the friends whom m misfortunes had made for me in Toront of all, to my from my beloved Jacquette, whom I was leaving without a spoken word of fare

The most I had been able to do was to write a few words, which I intrusted to Tummas, telling him to take the letter to her and he would surely be well re-varded. Of course in addition I gave him as generous a present as I could. ss of an acquaintance Thanks to the succe in smuggling into the prison a small sum of money sent to me from the States, I

had a little coin at my disposal.

Would Tummas deliver the letter How it would grieve my darling! Yet if it failed to reach her, how shocked she would be when the news got abroad in the town that, with the other prisoners, I had been hurried away thus without

"My poor Jacquette, am I destined ever to see you again?" I mentally sol-iloquized. "I must no longer dream of a time when I may call you by the sweet name of wife. If I ever regain my freedom, doubtless it will be as a gray-haired man, coming out of prison to find I have

been long forgotten by the world. I dared dwell no longer upon these sombre thoughts. "Shall we mingle with the men?" I proposed to Culver, my companion. "Being shackled together whose weekers." gether, wherever we move we must go

in company."
Among the others I had noticed and saluted Sutherland. Several times I had sent him messages of cheer in the

vals, by several kind ladies who on gala days remembered our loneliness. But this was the first time I had seen him this was the first time I had seen him since the day when, in his picturesque uniform, he had posed as a general at Bois Blanc. We now drew near him, and I conversed with him a while but, finding him no cheerful company, re urned to my own thoughts.

About 3 o'clock in the morning, our guards growing tired of watching us, and sure we could not get away, piled their muskets and cartridge boxes on the other side of the cabin and went forward to the cabin and went f ward to amuse themselves, leaving only one sentinel at his post. This was our chance.

"I'll wager the officer is asleep," I whispered to Culver. "If we rush upon the sentinel we can bear him down, seize the arms, take possession of the boat, and run her across to the American shore of the lake."

'Chained though we are, I believe we can do it," he replied, for he was mettle some and resourceful. "When you give the signal, major, I will act."

Cautiously, we communicated our plan to the others. They were, to a man in favor of it, with the exception of "I flatly refuse," he declared.

"Then remain quiet and keep yourself out of danger," I exhorted him.
"We will ask no more of you."
"It is folly! we shall all be shot down.
It is better to await the chance of release. If you do not at once abandon

esign I shall warn the sentinel,

he said sullenly.

Time was wasted in arguing with
him. Toward daybreak, as the boat
came within sight of Fort Henry and the town of Kingston, the guards re-turning took up their arms, the officer came on deck to inspect us, and the opportunity to make a bold dash for

liberty was lost.

One thought had served in some de gree to buoy up my sinking spirits during the voyage. "Perhaps it was to this place my dear comrade was sent," I said to myself. "Possibly here, far from the friends who are free and happy, he and I, by a fortunate chance, or still better, a kind dispensation of Provi-dence, may be reunited."

Soon after our party landed, I found

the hope was vain.
"There are no other political prisoners here," said the officer in charge of us, when I put the question to him. "But only the Canadians among your company are to remain at Fort Henry. You, and the nine other Americans, are to be sent on to Quebec."

It was not cheering news that I was

to be still farther separated from Jacquette and every one whom I knew. During the evening the soldiers of the garrison showed themselves eager to pay us any little attention in their power, and the supper furnished us was the best that had been provided since our imprisonment.

Early the next morning, after we had breakfasted on prison fare, we Americans were called out and our chains were stricken off, a consideration for which we were truly grateful. Having taken an affecting leave of the patriots destined to remain here, and whom we might never see again, we were placed once more under our black escort and marched to the boat waiting to take us down the Rideau Canal to Lower Can-

During this new voyage we had the of the time on deck, charmed with the romantic scenery of the country. Our guards were ever on the alert, however, and when occasionally the boat put inte shore for wood, or stopped at some little village, we were requested to go below. Evidently, it was still feared the people might attempt to rescue us.

At last we reached a town on the

boundary of the two provinces, at the point where the canal joins the lake. Here the lumber sent over the water way on rafts is divided into small cage to be passed through the locks, and once floated through, is made up again to be carried on over the swift current of the Ottawa. The notables of the place came on board, curious to see us. At first I kept to the cabin, but a strapping cantain of a logging gang s

'Lord Darham, the new governor eneral, has already arrived at Quebec, e told me. "Whether that may be fo or advantage or not, it is impossible say, sir, but at least in the Canadas ou have many friends like these."

As he spoke he pointed to the wharf where a throng of his men and others stood watching us with axes and logring-poles in their hands, excellent our ship's captain clearly thought, for e ordered all visitors ashore and teamed out into the river. As we ashore and oated down the current, we were ed b a chorus of cheers from the lusty throats of the lumbermen.

The next day we landed and were marched across the country toward the St. Lawrence. That night at a blockwe messed and slept with our The guards being encamped at a short distance we were, in a manner, on our parole. The following morning we continued our march to Carillon, where we embarked again upon a steam-Soon after noon we ca eal. At the prison we Montreal. erved with a fine dinner provided by he French prisoners still incarcerated there. After a night's rest, we were again marched through the streets to the Quebec steamer, crowds of the people, many of them friendly turning

It was afternoon when we approached Quebec. The boats riding at anchor in he harbor, the landing-place, and the treets through which we marched were thronged with the hostile portion of the population, who cried out insultingly to as we passed. There were no French Canadians among these crowds. The narrowness of the thoroughfares, their steep ascent and the heat of the day made the trudge up La Montagne and the length of St. Louis Street seem interminable, even though at its end we

"Ah, with what different feelings would have approached this citadel had our fortune been to attempt its capture,"

said Culver, aside, to me. gaol, and occasionally little presents of the dainties sent in to me, at rare inter-batteries belched fire, and we should fall

in a mad effort to scale the wall like the American general, my brave country-man," answered.

While we spoke we entered the gate of the fortress and were halted, perhaps that we might take breath. The sentin els saluted our officer. Several soldier els saluted our officer. Several soldiers off duty, who were standing about the door of the barracks to the right of the gate, stand at our bleat gate, stared at our black guards with astonishment, and I caught the eyes of astonishment, and I caught the eyes of more than one among them fixed upon us with a certain interest.

Feeling sure my companions, like myself, must be suffering from thirst after our climb up the hill, I asked that after our climb up the hill, I asked that we might be given water to drink. Without waiting to be sent by the officer in charge of our escort, one of these soldiers started off and straightway returned with a bucketful of coo For each of us in water and a tin cup. turn he poured a draught that was mos

"Forward," came the order, crisp and sharp. Across the parade, purposely left uneven and stony, that the regiments who drilled here might become used to the rough surface of the country here abouts, we were conducted by a corpo al's guard toward an angle in the fortifi-cations, shut off from the parade by a high board fence. At a gate in the fence stood a sentinel. Passing him, we en-tered the enclosure, and found our-selves before a bomb-proof building whose door was studded with iron nails.

Another sentry paced up and down before it. A sergeant inserted a great key in the lock, turned it, and threw open Entering we glanced ab us with dull indifference, conscious that we should know our surroundings only too well as time went on.

We were n a room about fifty feet long and twelve broad, with a high arched roof from which the moisture dripped. There were two strongly-barred wiand the walls, which were very thick, had loopholes for musketry. The donjon had evidently been used as a militar prison. The settles were of iron, and boards placed across two of them formed a table. The bedsteads were of iron too but now they were folded up against the wall. We afterwards discovered that to each was allowed a thin pallet and a soldier's blanket. There was a stove in the place, also, and on the floor near it lay a pile of brushwood.

Warm as the air had been outside

here it was chill and damp, and the thought crossed my mind that had I been the man whom I descried at the farther end of the room, I would have started a fire. The chamber was ill-lighted and his back was towards us, but clearly h was a fellow-prisoner, else he would no have been locked up here. His position was an odd one, I whimsically reflected It was hardly fitting he should bid us welcome, since we had no wish to be here, and yet the instinct of courtesy would have impelled him to extend to us

greeting Seated amid the shadows, at first h had seemed to me one of them, for did not even turn his head at the sound of the opening door. Now, however apparently aroused to the fact that others beside the prison rounds had come in, he slowly rose to his feet and come in, wheeled about.

He was tall, straight, and broadshouldered, and I remember, as he came forward, apparently in puzzled uncer-tainty as to what this intrusion on our part might mean, I thought it a pity se fine a figure of a man, and one plainly accustomed to much exercise in the open air, should languish in captivity.

I could not distinguish his features though mine must have been visible him, because, as it chanced, I stood where the light from one of the windows fell full men were fell full upon me. Therefore I was at : oss to understand the sudden change in his demeanor, the quick start, the eager stride forward. Not until he was with n a few feet of me did I know I had ever een him before.

Then indeed I echoed his cry delight and amazement, and seizing outstretched hands wrung them rapturously; then indeed was my heart up-lifted with joy. For the man who thus came to greet me in this my new prisonnouse was my dear friend Ramon.

CHAPTER XVII. THE CITADEL.

When we calmed down somewhat after the excitement of this unexpected meeting, Ramon told me he had only that afternoon been transferred to this large room from a small cell under the same roof, and he was cogitating what this change might mean when we were brought in.

Until late in the night he and I talked together, as at our reunion under such different circumst nees near Le Detroit. Now, in our heart toheart conference, instead of avoiding the name of Jacquette I spoke of her frankly telling him of her presence at my trial, her visit to me in my prison accompanied by her maid, and finally our betrothal, a strange love troth, truly, since I was still under sentence

Ah, Nial, from my soul I congratulate you upon having won her love," he cried, when I had finished my story. Jacquette is a pearl among For her sake now, as well as for your own, we must make every effort

obtain your release."
"My dear comrade," said I, "not even for Jacquette shall I ever go forth from this place without you, inless it be to mount the scaffold. He looked pleased at my thus putting my friendship for him apparently before

even my love for my darling.

Then, I, too, must make haste to regain liberty," he declared lightly,
"in order that I may dance at your
wedding. Truly, I must begin to prac-

ise a pas seul to-morrow. From that time he was so gay it was with difficulty he kept to the subdued tone of voice in which we conversed to avoid waking our companions or calling forth a warning from the the sentinel outside one of the windows. Once or twice a suspicion flashed across my mind that his brave spirits were, in part, assumed as if he strove to divert my thoughts and cause me to forget how long it might be before I could claim Jacquette as my bride.

But, one thing is evident," I said to myself, " he is glad of my happiness

in the promise she has given me. How fortunate there was no real rivalry be-tween him and me. Had we both loved Jacquette, what would have become of our friendship ?"

our friendship?"
Had she really given her love to my comrade instead of to me, could I have conquered my jealousy and wished him joy of his good fortune? I said in my thoughts that I would have tried to do this in all sincerity; but what man knows himself? If Ramon had hoped to wip her, could he now listen to me so patiently while I talked of her with a lover's pride and eloquence?

so panently while I taked of her with a lover's pride and eloquence?

"Pshaw, this is a vain question to raise, even in my reflections," I told myself. "Ramon is brave and generative properties." ous, but-well, a lover is a loverbecause I love him so well, I am heartily glad he does not love Jac-

Days lengthened into weeks and we ed domiciled in our new prison for

an indefinite period.

There were at this time in Quebec two battaliors of the queen's household troops who had just arrived from Eng-land. Of these the Coldstream Guards were quartered in the citadel, the Grenadiers at the barracks, the old Jesuit college in that city. Several the officers of these regiment called upon us with punctilious tesy, regarding us as prisoners of war. We had also a visit from the commandant of the fort, Sir James MacDonald, andsome, soldierly man of middle age "Gentlemen, I intend to treat you

well, but in pursuance of my duty shall, be assured, take every means prevent you from making any attempt at escape," he said with decision.

In response to his grim humor, I smiled as I looked around the walls and at the door doubly guarded, and knew full well we were within the inner for-"Escape!" I echoed; "since to get

out of this place would appear to be impossible, we are not like to be so fool-hardy as to court certain death by essaying to get away."

By this time we had discovered there was a sentinel outside as well as within our enclosure, while on the earth-covered roof of our quarters, which formed part of the earthworks of the fortress, another sentry paced to and fro. On the other side of the building was the inner ditch of the fortifications.

The order of our day was as follows In the morning the sergeant who had charge of us entered the room with soldiers who made up the beds, folded the bedsteads, swept the floor and brought in fresh water and wo and brought in fresh water and wood.
Br-akfast and supper we prepared for ourselves, but a soldier always came and cooked our dinner. Plates, knives and forks, even tablecloths were furnished to us; after each meal our sergeant carried away the knives.

At 11 o'clock each forenoon we visited by the officer of the guard, who relieved the officer of the previous day our names were called and we were formally delivered over to him. The same routine was followed when one sergeant relieved another in the direct charge of us. At 12 o'clock our dinner charge of us. At 12 was brought in. We had our choice of ham, pork or beef, a pound a day being allowed to each man, and we might order it cooked in whatever manner w

At 3 o'clock the field officer of th day always came to inquire if we had any complaints to make, that he might lay them before the commandant. At we walked out, three at a time, accon panied by a guard of six men, our ser geant, and the corporal who commanded the escort. Sutherland ordinarily took two of our men with him; Ramon and I in turn also took two. Usually it was 6 o'clock before the last squad returned. The evening papers of the city were then brought in, and after having been duly inspected by the sergeant, were given to us. The sentinels were changed every

two hours. Those who mounted guard over us at 11 o'clock every day had loaded muskets. leased and the corporal gave the word guard exchanged "Port Arms," the guard exchanged muskets, those who remained keeping ons that were loaded. At o'clock in the evening the tattoo was beaten and the gun fired, after which time the soldiers were required to keep in the barracks. Our lights were rdered out at this hour.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock the flicer of the day came round with a guard to visit the posts, and he usually looked in upon us. When the Cold-streams were on duty they seldom came farther than the outer door of the en closure, where they were challenged by the sentinel inside. How often I have istened to the call. ·Who goes there?"

"Rounds."

"What rounds?"

"Prison rounds. "Advance prison rounds and give the

countersign."

If the door was opened they advanced When it was not they whispered the countersign through the door. Thereupon the sentinel would clap his firelock on the breach and shout, "Pass

prison rounds; all's well.' The Grenadiers, on the contrary, invariably opened the door and came up to the sentinel at the entrance to the building. When we heard them coming, either Ramon or I would crouch down and steal along the wall to a positic under one of the windows. By listening intently we could almost always hear the password as it was whispered out-It was often an odd number and generally in the teens.

We never let pass an opportunity of trying to eatch it, for, notwithstanding my reply to the commandant that escape would be impossible, our thoughts by day and our dreams at night were haunted by plans toward this end. The stronger the walls of the fortress, the more rigorous the discipline maintained therein, the more ingeniously will the et his wits to devise a means to captive se

regain his freedom.

We soon had reason to suspect that
Sergeant Chubbes, who had charge of us
during the day, had a weakness upon which we could trade; namely, his love for money. By allowing him to buy tobacco and other small articles for us, thus enabling him to make a commission,

and by giving him the wherewith to drink our health at the canteen, we soon

drink our health at the canteen, we soon had him in our power.

Nancy, his wife, attended to our marketing. Through her I was able to communicate with several gentlemen of the city whom we knew to be friendly they sent the communicate. In reply they sent to the patriot cause. In reply they sen us a purse. Nancy was not aware, however, that once, in a loaf of cake, and again in a wonderful pasty, she brought again in a wonderful pasty, she brought us letters from these gentlemen. Trusty friends, they said, would be on the watch to take advantage of any opportunity to help us, if we should have a chance to take "French leave" of our present lodgings and make our way across the border to the United States.

While we were breakfasting one morn ing shortly after this, we were surprised by a visit from the adjutant accompanied

by a guard.
"Sir, I demand the key of your trunk," he said, confronting me peremptorily. "Sir, you shall not have it until you

tell me the meaning of your request," I answered with equal terseness For some minutes we argued the matter, for I wished to gain time to reflect upon the possible reason for this investigation. Had the sergeant betrayed the fact that we had received a present from half a dozen of the citizens? Did he suspect they had written to us? The letters I had at once destroyed, but was there anything among my scant belong-ings which would incriminate myself or any one else?
"If you do

you do not give up the key im mediately, I shall have the trunk broken open," declared the efficer, losing patience. "We have full knowledge of your schemes, gentlemen.

As he spoke he held up before my eyes a piece of an old broken saw. At sight of it, I laughed, and at once gave up the key.

By his order the sergeant-major no

only searched through the trunk, but examined the lining, the pockets of my clothes, and every corner where anything could possibly be concealed. the same manner he went through the effects of Sutherland, Ramon, the clothes of our fellow-prisoners, and the whole room. When all was over the adjutant, seeing me scrutinizing the saw with

interest, cried testily—
"Well, Mr. Adair, you have evidently een this tool before. Will you be so good as to tell me where?"

"Certainly," I replied. "For some time it lay on the sill of one of the windows here, and the other day I threw it out as useless. The sentinel picked it up, and no doubt took it to the guardhouse. I am sorry the circumstance ceasioned such a commotion."

The officer swore under his breath. "Gad, sir, I beg your pardon," he brok out frankly after a moment. "The sergeant took it to the armorer, who aid it was such a saw as is used to cut ron, and the report came to me that you political prisoners had tools with which ou were trying to cut your way out of the fortress.

He ordered the guard away forthwith and departed with them. Afterwards we learned that carpenters who were making repairs in the building had probably left the piece of the saw there, long before our coming. Also that the adjutant was much twitted by his brother-officers for his mistaken zeal, and the opinion he had formed of our prowess that in face of so strong a guard, with only a rusty bit of saw for a weepon, we might charge. Through two weapon, we might charge through two battalions of her majesty's troops and make our way to the States. I mention the incident because it had much to do with what happened later.

To make amends for the annoyance he had caused us, the adjutant permitted us to go out on the ramparts earlier and to remain longer than usual. Ramon and I were never permitted to go to gether. On this day I was of the band that went out last.

As from the highest point of the

citadel I gazed around me, I thought I had never beheld a lovelier scene than the panorama that unrolled from be eath my feet. From the west the sun shot golden arrows among the sombre woods, against the spires of the Charlesbourg church, and into the Indian village of Lorette, and made the stream winding through the green silver neadows.

Beyond the little river I traced the white farmhouses of Beaupert, the old settlement of Breton and Norman sailors that stretches its serpentine length along the shore of the St. Lawrence along the shore of the St. Lawrence.
The white mists arising from a cleft in a
neighboring hill showed me that here
was the Montmorency Fall. Thence,
travelling across the marshes, my eyes
rested at last upon the blue Laurentian range, where the rays of golden light touched, as with the blessings of a holy hand, the mountain of Ste. Anne, and ght out into relief the lofty peaks of Bonhomme and Troumonthuan Coming back to the foreground of the

picture I saw below me the quaint old city of Quebec, the antique gables and loping roofs of the Lower Town; halfway up the height the towers of the basilica, the Laval University, and the long front of the Jesuit college. From here, as well as from the Recollet monastery, then sheltered beneath the cliff. went out the first missionaries to carry the message of the Cross to the Indian tribes, even as far as the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. Yonder, too, I beheld the Ursuline

convent, so linked with the story of the past, and at the edge of the cliff the ancient Chateau of St. Louis. Crowning all, on the summit of Cape Diamond, was this fortress where I was a prisoner, was this fortess where I was a prisoner, this citadel, founded by Champlain, above which for a hundred and fifty years had floated the white standard of the fleur de lis in token of the supremacy of France in the New World.

From beneath these ramparts Duluth and La Mothe Cadillac set forth to found French military posts in the great North-west. Beyond, on the Plains of Abraham, was fought the battle wherein Wolfe and Montcalm fell, w'en France lost Canada and the French Canadians

a country. But from the contemplation of the beauty that, on this midsummer after-noon, lay over the town, the fields, and the sunlit mountains bounding the west, I turned eagerly toward the eastern prospect, even though it was in shadow.

For in that direction, across the noble tide of the St. Lawrence, now dotted with shipping, beyond the heights of Levis, upon the distant horizon I could see the hills of the State of Maine, the hills of freedom. Would I ever reach them? Or was I destined to die thus in

sight of the promised land? On this evening, as many times afterwards, I felt, if I were fated to meet end in Quebec, I would pray that I might be shot on the ramparts with my face turned toward the country of adoption, which I loved even as I loved

the country of my birth. Now, as my eyes lingered in fascina-tion upon the deep purple outline of those hills against the sky, my thoughts went back to Jacquette. I wondered if she was still in Toronto, and for the hundredth time. hundredth time I conjectured as to whether she had received my hastily scrawled letter. The dearest thing in life to me was her love ; and vet oft and often I reproached myself for having claimed her heart and won her pron to be my wife. And in the exaltation of this emotion, I told myself, I would willingly endure any trials in store for me, if I could but lift the burden of anxiety from her spirit and know that she was happy.

CHAPTER XVIII. LOVE AND A TRAITOR.

It has been said that friends and lovers when separated can sometimes actua communicate by thinking intently of each other. Perhaps it was some such sympathy of mind acting upon mind, or, ore truly of soul crying out to so that made Jacquette so, almost con-stantly, present to my thoughts on the particular evening of which I have just spoken.

The next day Nancy, the sergeant's wife, returning from her marketing in the town, sought to entertain me with her woman's gossip, to which I paid little heed.

"Well, well, sir, I see you are not listening," she said at last, "but I have one more story of the forenoon, which perhaps will interest you. As I stood awaiting my turn at one of the market stalls a lady, who was waiting too, happened to speak to me. As I chatted with her I chanced to say I was executing some small commissions for Major Adair, one of the Yankee prisoners at the citadel.

"' Poor man, I have heard of him,' "
she exclaimed. "'How lonely he must
be, shut up in the fortress here, in a strange country, far from his home—and I suppose he is in his prime too, and has wife in the States?'

a wife in the States?"
"I.deed he is scarcely turned fiveand-twenty and has no wife," said I.
"Is he good-looking?" she asked.
"As fine a figure of a man as you

would wish to see," says I. "At this she hesitated a bit, sir, and then said in the kindness of her heart-" Although I am a stranger I should

like to contribute a little to his comfort. Now here is a loaf of white bread. I was taking two to a friend of mine to prove my skill in cookery, but one will serve as well. I will slip the other into your basket for the young man; only you must never tell him where it came from, will you?' Of course I promised, but la, sir, the story is too amusing to keep. All a body has to do is to tell a man is well-favored and directly she is interested in him.

"Ah, Nancy, why did you so deceive your kind little countrywoman?" said I, lightly.

Nancy tossed her head.
"Gentlemen get no fine speeches from ncy tossed her head. ne." she cried. "As for the bread, I

could make better myself."
Unpacking the basket while she spoke Nancy laid the loaf, with the other provisions she had brought, upon my table. I believed she had chattered in the hope of being told to keep the odd sixpence of the silver she had back in change. When this matter being settled to her satisfaction, she disappeared, I proceeded to examine her purchases

As my eyes fell upon the little gift the stranger had sought to bestow upon me without my knowledge, I realized that Nancy's tale was something more than the creation of a vivid fancy and a garrulous tongue. When I unfolded the snowy cloth in which the loaf was wrapped, I scrutinized it closely, but could find no initial or marking to give a clew to the identity of the sender. The bread looked most appetizingly

light and wholesome. "We will toast the strange lady and also her loaf at supper," I said to my-self, and crossed the room to put the provisions into the cupboard, for I was commissary-general of our mess. As I did so there flashed upon me the remembrance of the cake and the pasty that had contained something than plums for us; namely, bits of writing from the friends outside in the city, who had been raised up to us, as it were in our need. What if this present, apparently a chance offering stranger, should be a ruse to convey to as some important information!

Following this thought I broke the loaf in halves. Ah, yes, I was right. In the middle of it was a small folded paper. Plucking out the note, I secreted it in the breast of my coat, and saying nothing to my companions of the discovery, turned idly to the window. discovery, turned idig an hour before

that time it seemed like a coal of fire against my heart, so anxious was I to know the news it must contain. A ast I managed to withdraw it without attracting any attention.

My first glance at the contents nearly

My first glance at the contents betrayed me into an andible exclamation of astonishment. "Ciel!" I ejaculated under my breath. The writing wa Jacquette's. My dear love was in Quebec. It was she who had spoken to the sergeant's wife; it was she who had played the little comedy of the white loaf and made the unsuspecting Nancy

her messenger. Since the breaking up of her home or the Richelieu, the brave girl had visited among her relatives and friends. She had thus found it possible to come to Toronto, hoping to help me as see did. The same generosity and self-forgetfulness had now, I felt sure, brought her

There was, indeed, small chance that she could assist me except by her sweet

to Quebec.

Me. After a few tion, during tight claspes other glance to get it, bit is what it sai Nial, my may sometin a message. will wish to Wolfred, or Dr. Nelson, French Can met in the p transported new govern

AUGUST

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s many times after-re fated to meet my would pray that I ramparts with my the country of my ved even as I loved irth.

lingered in fascina. p purple outline of he sky, my thoughts ette. I wondered if oronto, and for the conjectured as to received my hastily he dearest thing in ove; and yet often ned myself for having nd won her prom d in the exaltation cold myself, I would ny trials in store for lift the burden of

spirit and know that ER XVIII. A TRAITOR.

hat friends and lovers n sometimes actually thinking intently of pps it was some such acting upon mind, or, crying out to soul, ette so, almost con-my thoughts on the of which I have just

Nancy, the sergeant's om her marketing in to entertain me with sip, to which I paid

ir, I see you are not id at last, "but I have f the forenoon, which rest you. As I stood at one of the market was waiting too, hap-to me. As I chatted d to say I was execucommissions for Major e Yankee prisoners at

have heard of him," How lonely he must the fortress here, in a far from his home—and his prime too, and has

es; scarcely turned five-has no wife," said I. coking?" she asked. gure of a man as you ee," says I. "At this, ee," says I. "At this, it, sir, and then said in

er heart-

am a stranger I should te a little to his com-is a loaf of white bread. to a friend of mine to n cookery, but one will will slip the other into the young man; only tell him where it came Of course I promised, story is too amusing to ly has to do is to tell a Il-favored and directly I in him."

why did you so deceive countrywoman?" said I,

her head. get no fine speeches from "As for the bread, I

had brought, upon my ed she had chattered on being told to keep the of the silver she had in change. When this ettled to her satisfaction, ed, I proceeded to ex-

hases.
fell upon the little gift
d sought to bestow upon
y knowledge, I realized
ale was something more on of a vivid fancy and a ue. When I unfolded the in which the loaf was rutinized it closely, but nitial or marking to give identity of the sender. oked most appetizingly

ast the strange lady and at supper," I said to my-sed the room to put the the cupboard, for I was neral of our mess. As I flashed upon me the rethe cake and the pasty tained something better r us; namely, bits of writ-riends outside in the city, raised up to us, as it were What if this present, chance offering ld be a ruse to convey to tant information!

his thought I broke the his thought I broke the s. Ah, yes, I was right, e of it was a small folded ing out the note, I secret-reast of my coat, and sayton my companions of the med idly to the window. y half an hour before I sead the paper though all seemed like a coal of fire eart, so anxious was I to was it must contain. At ed to withdraw it without y attention.

y attention. into an andible exclama-ishment. "Ciel!" I ejacumy breath. The writing is. My dear love was in was she who had spoken to

s wife; it was she who had ittle comedy of the white e the unsuspecting Nancy reaking up of her home or

t, the brave girl had visited relatives and friends. She nd it possible to come to ing to help me as she did. nerosity and self-forgetful-v, I felt sure, brought her

indeed, small chance that ist me except by her sweet sympathy. I did not wish to think I had grown so weak as to lean on a woman's strength. Yet the very knowwoman's strength. Let the very know-ledge that she was in the city, and the bit of sky above my prison also looked down upon the house that sheltered her, wonderfully cheered and brightened

After a few moments of intense emotion, during which I held her letter tight clasped in my hand, I stole another glance at it, and continued thus to get it, bit by bit, until the whole was gleaned. It was quite short, and this is what it said:

Niel my Dearest.—I am here and his tail, dear thing that he is.

I hesitated for a moment, for I had heard that the Gables was a house where a good many fast people went, and I had never been into that set at all. For my two London seasons after I was presented I was chaperoned by Lady Montfort, who has no children and who mothers when the said in the content of the content

Nial, my Dearest,-I am here and Nial, my Dearest,—I am here and may sometimes succeed in sending you a message. Watch well for it. You will wish to know the news of my uncle Wolfred, or I should be loth to tell you. Dr. Nelson, Mon. Papineau, and the French Canadian gentlemen whom you met in the prison at Montreal have been transported to Bermuda by order of the met in the prison at Montreal have been transported to Bermuda by order of the new governor-general, Lord Durham. At parting the doctor bade me tell you he has written to several of his friends, whom he hopes may be able to serve you, and that he prays daily for your release. Keep a brave heart still, my Nial, and trust to

Your loving

As I finished scanning the sweet and simple words I raised the little letter to my lips and kissed it with passionate

"Ah, my darling, how well I read between the lines the things you would not tell me," I mentally soliloquized. "How well I understand that, but for me, you would have gone with your uncle to assist in cheering his loneliuncle to assist in cheering his loneliness in the far-away land of the tropics. But you sacrificed the love of one who has been to you a father; and he has relinquished the devotion of a daughter for my sake. Surely with the friendship of such a man and the love of such a woman, a fellow would be craven indeed not to present a bold front to adversity.

That evening at supper I entertained

That evening at supper I entertained my companions by the gayety of my spirits, and we passed an hour or two in telling stories and singing lively or martial songs.

The next day we were visited by the new governor's secretary, who told us I was to be sent to England and thence transported to New South Wales, and Sutherland would be set at liberty if he could furnish bail. Thereafter, the doughty general spent his time in vainly writing to almost everybody he knew. Nobody wanted to be his security. This of course made him doubly morose and irritable, and one evening he said to the adjutant who came to our quarters with several brother-officers ers with several brother-officers-

"Sir, may 1 speak with you alone?"
"No, sir," was the curt reply. "Speak
t! What do you wish to say?"

"These men are opposed to me,"
whined the traitor, turning upon us.
"They are communicating with people outside. I have seen Adair writing on the leaves of the books borrowed from the teaves of the books bottom that the town library, and he receives messages in the same way."

At this the sergeant who stood by interrupted him angrily.

"Have a care what you say, man,"

"Have a care what you say, man."
Then addressing the adjutant, Chubbes added emphatically, "I examine every book that comes in and goes out, sir. Besides, the prisoners are not permitted to have writing materials."
"That counts for nothing," sneered Sutherland, forgetting his usual cunning. "The sergeant is bribed by Adair and the others."

very much in his library, though apparently unobservant, he noticed everything and knew all that went on among his tenants though Mr. Sands, his confidential agent, who lived just outside the East Lodge gates, and close to the beau-tiful Gothic church, where there is a stained glass window in memory of my parents, who lie in the churchyard. We had a levely ball for my coming of

age, the prettiest dance, everyone said, that had been given in the county for long. Lady Montford, my godmother and our nearest neighbor, helped me to receive our guests, and Lord Montford's nephew expand the ball with me, and ned the ball with me, and nephew opened the ball with me, and Lord Montford made a nice speech at supper. Uncle Gregory looked so handsome and enjoyed himself very much, though he declared that it was thirty to hall. Of years since he had been to a ball. Of course we did a lot for the tenants and course we did a lot for the tenants and school children and poor for the occasion. I felt in a happy bustle for days, it was all so delightful. It was very nice in the church—I ought to have mentioned that first-at 8 o'clock this morning, for Father Raphael said his Mass for me. I know I had lots of

It was when I was at Brighton, spending a week with Hilda Newton, a convent school-fellow, that I met Lady Durnside. She was a friend of Hilda's stepmother whom I did not like—I didn't

She had found out how I love dogs, and I had told her all about Hurry, Skurry and Flip, our three terriers, and Burly, the buildog, my own pet, who looks a terror, but is gentle as a lamb, and is ever so valuable, for his pedigree is very long—he has the correct kink in his tail, dear thing that he is.

me. We did not come much into contact with people of that kind. But Lady Durnside was so quiet, with such a low voice, used no slang, and was so charm-ing, that I said I should like to go, and then I asked if there was a church for me—for I knew she was a Protestant.
"I am a Catholic—a Roman Catholic, I

Yes, you dear, sweet child, I happen to know that there is one at Twinton only two miles away, and you shall be motored or driven there just as you like Now, I shall look for you on the 10th."

I was very much excited at the thought of going, and I told Uncle Gregory on my return about it, and how nice Lady Durnside was. I was very busy for the intervening days, for when I am at home I look after several things in the parish as well as our Lady's altar at the church, and I wanted it to be very beautiful for the feast of her Nativity. McDougald, the head gardener, made a fuss about the flowers I wanted, but he always does that, and really, when one is in one's twenty fourth year, and mistress of a castle, one may be allowed one's own flowers, for Uncle Gregory says I am mis-

tress of the house.

As I was walking back I met Lawrence
Carew. He had been up to call, and returned back with me. We had been
friends all our lives; he is eight years
older than I am, and is Lady Montford's nephew, heir to their property, and like their son. For some time past I had hoped in my secret dreams that we were more than friends, though nothing had been said—but I felt he cared, and I—

"Sorry you are going to the Durnsides," said he, as we strolled across the la ns facing the house.

I shrugged my shoulders. "Why?"

"Oh, because it's not the kind of "Oh, because it's not the same of the latter would be the same of the latter would be the latter would be the same of the latter would be the latter woul

house to which I think Aunt Edith would take you," said he.
"Oh, don't assume that grandfatherly

tone—you know you hate gossip—very likely all that's said—" "All—I hope you don't know all!"
"Well, half that's said, then, is that it, isn't true. I'm going Laurie. Surely I am not such a baby that I can't look after myself?"

He said a good deal more about the place and the usual visitors but I would not listen, and then he left me at the hall door and I fancied his tone was

I had been at the Gables a few wonderful, bewildering, exciting days, when I came up to my room late, or rather early for I heard the stable clock chime two,

I said these words every day on waking, but now as they stared me in the face, they took on a different meaning, they set me thinking of the past few days—they seemed years! How was it possible to offer such days, for "all the intention."

intentions?"
Though my sensibilities were not blunted, happily, the jokes and talk and innuendoes I didn't half understand seemed not quite as disagreeable as at first. But I still felt a thrill of disgust, at hearing women use stronger language, real swearing, than I ever thought even a man would use. I began by hating it all, but I was getting a little used to it. Much was so horrid, the fun so different, from that I had ever known, the whole atmosphere, the books—I took up one or two novels, but had to put them down very quickly. Most of the visitors didn't seem to mind union common down very quickly. Most of the visit-ors didn't seem to mind using common, vulgar expressions, laughing which amounted to screaming, horseplay and

all kinds of strange games.

I had felt out of touch with them at first, but not so much after one or two days. I felt I was being drawn into it all, and just a little of my sensitiveness gone. And—well, it's no use denying it gone. And—well, it's no use denying it part of it was attractive. The rush from one thing to another, the excitement—one or two of the men were very witty. A girl sang beautifully, though I did not like the words of some of her French

Now I seemed to be having a little breathing-time, and thinking it all out,

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cinating this world was, and that was why we were told not to love it; there was no need, I remember he said, to warn people not to love a thing that was an love if the past days—how great a contrast was that atmosphere to the thoughts springing up then in my heart! and how light it was after that struggle with myself lest night; for it had been

warn people not to love a thing that was repellent and horrid, not to go into the danger of a fever hospital. But we had to go into the world, he explained, or that which was called so—it is the duty of many—I know Uncle Gregory would say it is my duty. It was being tempted to love it more than God, to accept its standards instead of those one has as a Catholic. "Love not the world, nor the things which are in the world,"—the things which are in the world." So much here certainly could not stand that test, and I felt I couldn't possibly include it in that morning offering as I could the amusemorning offering as I could the amuse-ment and society I had hitherto entered into. I hadn't thought before how much that offering could help one to decide if a thing was right or wrong.

Next morning I told Anne I had picked up her card and had put it on the table for her, and I added:

"I am not going to stay till Friday, Anne. I have remembered several things I want to do at home, and I shall tell Lady Durnside I can't stay."

"Very well, Miss Regina."
I was wondering what excuse I could make to Lady Durnside for leaving before the day arranged. I knew the people here all treated the house as if people here all treated the house as it were a hotel, making plans and acting without any reference to their hostess, but of course I would not do that. Fortunately, among my letters was one from uncle Gregory saying a great friend of mine, Nellie Hastings, was staying at Trevor Court for a few days and wanted very much to see me. days and wanted very much to see me.

days and wanted very much to see me. Of course Lady Durnside was not up when I sent, about 11, to ask if I might see her, but she said she would see me. "Certainly, dear, if you want to run away you shall have a carriage or motor or anything you like. Tell your maid to arrange it with Stonner. I don't think you are quite in your element.

and Whom I knew however poorly, I did love—yes, I knew that! Just at the same time came back the remembrance

as that atmosphere to the thoughts pringing up then in my heart! and ow light it was after that struggle with myself last night; for it had been struggle and I knew it!

It was only an hour's rail to our sta-on, and as the train left Goldingford and I looked out at the Gables, which I and I looked out at the Gables, which I could see far away to the right, I did not know that a telegraph boy was at that moment cycling up to the house with a wire for me. I heard of it when I arrived for I had wired to be met, and learnt that uncle Gregory—dear uncle Gregory had had a kind of stroke, or fit, and that they had sent for me at come.

Lawrence Carew and I that after-Lawrence Carew and I that afternoon sat in the big hall, before a fire,
or though only September, it was cold.
Burly was by my side as usual. Hurry,
skurry and Flip looking very jealous
when I stroked his soft head. I felt I could leave uncle Gregory safely with h nurse, and I was glad to see Laurie, hough his manner was rather chilly in pite of his interest in uncle Gregory.

"1 am glad you came back so nickly," he remarked. "Why, you must have started in a violent hurry. We calculated you could not catch the

"Idd not get the wire," I answered, and I glanced at him as I spoke. His syes were asking me as well as his lips.

But you were leaving earlier than you strended!"

intended?"
For a moment I hesitated, and I watched the blue and green and golden flames shoot up from the logs. I wanted to tell him all about it, but I was shy, though good Catholic as he was, I knew he would understand. I tried, and he helped me, and he was glad, oh so glad, that I had left because of the great reason. They sent for me then to go to uncle Gregory, or we should have said more. But all the while in those anxious days before uncle Gregory took a turn for the better and all danger was over, my heart was singing when I thought of Lawrence.

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Herenles Danote.

it against further attacks. No matter what disease you may suffer from unless you are already dying, Oxydonor will help and probably cure you.

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in constant use in this institution, and in every case it has done all you claim adn more for us. May God blesss you and your works. Yours truly, Mother Agatha

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 28, 1909

ficial about her, and I was quite glad that Hilda was going to be married soon, and was going to India.

Lady Durnside made a great deal of say, and she said I must go to the Gables for a week very soon.

"You must see my little shanty," said she, speaking of her home, which is one of the show places of A—shire, our next county. "I'd love to have you, and you must see my Japs."

Gentlemen,

After ten years experience in the use of the instrument, I may say It have greater faith in what Oxydonor can do for those that are sick or in health, than ever before. In my judgment it will restore health when Yours truly, and it was very disappointing to me to think of it, a lot of the show places of A—shire, our next county. "I'd love to have you, and you must see my Japs."

Gentlemen,

After ten years experience in the use of the instrument, I may say I have greater faith in what Oxydonor can do for those that are sick or in health, than ever before. In my judgment it will restore health when yours truly, and it was very disappointing to me to think that I had liked it, or any of it. think that I had liked it, or any of it. Then I remembered what a Jesuit Father once reminded us of in a retreat. Fasonce reminded us of in a retreat. Fasonce reminded us of in a retreat. Fasonce was a support of the instrument, I may say I have greater faith in what Oxydonor can do for those that are sick or in health, than ever before. In my judgment it will restore health when yourstruly.

The intervent of the instrument, I may say I have greater faith in what Oxydonor can do for those that are sick or in health, than ever before. In my judgment it will restore health when yourstruly.

The intervent of the instrument, I may say truly say and be said I must go to the Gables in the all the intervent of the instrument, I may say truly say and the said I have greater faith in what Oxydonor can do for those that are sick or in health, than ever before. In my judgment it will restore health when health, than ever before. In my judgment it will After ten years experience in the use of the instrument, I may say that I have greater faith in what Oxydonor can do for those that are sick or in poor health, than ever before. In my judgment it will restore health when it is M. Atkinson

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I told her then about it, and from her heart she said "Glory be to God, my lady."—The English Messenger.

FATHER TYRELL.

In discussing religious refurbishing of creeds, one speaker takes occasion to state: "The death of Father Tyreli, the famous Roman Catholic scholar, who had been excommunicated because of his hilly. In the transfer seed a fair writing exclusively may be a seed what you say, man, the seeding days, who at labelem at the faither a fair was seed and the state of the same way," and he receives whether the same way."

"Have a care what you say, man," "On a direction was a single the adjustant, Chabe is a direction of the same way."

"Have a care what you say, man," "On a direction was a great the stable closely the same way."

"An only child, we should be served to the same way," and the others a conting materials."

"In a direction for nothing," some as he harded the served to the same was my maid, daughter of or third gamekeeper; I always it be was to make the same way. "In a direction of the same way," and the others."

"In description of the same way," and the others are not may remark the same way."

"As a served to the same way," and the same way, and the others are not may remark the same way."

"In description of the same way," and the same way, and the others are not may remark the same way."

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"In description of the same way," and the others are not may remark the same way."

"In description of the same way," and the same way. The same way the same way."

"In description of the s modernism, and the refusal to grant him burial in consecrated ground, freshly reminds the world that even the Roman ban is put upon them their ability to do harm ceases. They are nothing more than the latest weeds thrown over the garden wall of the Pope.-Pilot.

Signs of the Times.

All the sects are now celebrating the All the sects are now clebraing the great feasts. Christmas and Easter receive as much attention from non-Catholics as they do within the Church's fold. "Time," says Frederick Harrison, "has vindicated every Catholic principle." A leading Methodist clergyman ciple." A leading Methodist elergyman not long ago made the assertion that the arrangement of the Sundays, as it is found in the liturgy of the Church is now generally followed by Methodist preachers the world over. He goes further and asserts that many preachers find excellent material for their sermons in the solid sermon books with which in the solid sermon books with which every Catholic priest is familiar. It was Billy Sunday, the famous evangelist, who said that the greatest evangelist of all times was St. Alphonsus Ligouri, and that the greatest evangelists are going to that all modern evangelists are going to him for ideas. It is certainly a hopeful sign of the times when statements of this kind can be made without evoking those outbursts of bigotry to which they would have given rise twenty years ago. —Catholic Register Extension.

The Blessed Eucharist was given to be our daily bread. Some persons through an unfounded and ill-placed respect, abstain from frequent Communion But, in the person of the Venerable Pon tiff, Pius X, the Church invites all the faithful to a daily reception of the Blessed Eucharist, the only condition required for this being freedom from mortal sin and the disposition to derive from Holy Communion benefit to our soul.

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

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

Apostolic Delegation.

Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.

My Dear Sir.—Since coming to Canada I ha beena reader of your paper. I have noted with sat faction that it is directed with intelligence as ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strot Catholic spirit. It strenuously detends Cathoric spirit. It strenuously detends the same time of the country. Following the best interests of the country. Following the spirit sp ings and authority of the Church, at the same promoting the best interests of the country. For ing these lines it has done a great deal of go the welfare of religion and country, and it we more and more, as its wholesome influence reand more, as its wholesome influence Catholic homes. I therefore, earnestly it to Catholic families. With my ble work, and best wishes for its continued Yours very sincerely in Christ,
Donatus, Archbishop of Ephesus,
Apostolic Delegat

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read ; stimable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and con ele paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and con upon the manner in which it is publis tter and form are both good; and a ic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, e, I can recommend it to the faithful. E u and wishing you success, believe me t

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1909.

SPAIN.

We publish a paragraph from the Christian Guardian, with a letter from ness or national disintegration. one of our correspondents commenting thereon. Up to the present we have abstained from writing a word about recent Spanish events or their causes until we received our Catholic papers from Europe. Associated Press despatches are so unreliable in regard to accounts that the Catholic press is heavily handicapped. Our Methodist contemporary summons us to the field although only half armed. We notice that the Christian Guardian is quite timorous. What with the Queen of Spain being a member of our English Royal Family and Spain itself being a Catholic country, the Methodist organ hardly knows how to begin or what to say. For the sake of her Majesty it hopes that the throne will be supported. Still a strong undercurrent of sympathy goes out to the revolutionists. As the Christian Guardian directly addresses us we take up the case. There need be no asking our permission for the Christian Guardian to make a statement. From many a past experience as well as from the present instance the Methodist organ has displayed the most polished powers of hyperbole and the highest degree of conscientious elasticity. Its statements may be criticized. They are not often approved. When we are asked to allow the Christian Guardian to say that "there is something in the religion of Spain that makes for national weakness and disintegration" - we demand proof. There is no authority, jately, if only they sincerely meant to historical or doctrinal, to show such qualities either in the Church itself or in its dealing with orgets to mention that the revolutionary attacks at Barcelona were chiefly directed marked out Spain as a special field for The former concerns only future marri. action. Failure has closed its first second effort will be made. This revo-Intionary epidemic can be traced neither Gambetta story is a fiction to racial neculiarities por to the Church.

The following is the paragraph from the Christian Guardian:

"Poor Spain is in the throes of a re extremely threatening. Taking advantage of the serious reverses that had come to Spanish arms in Morocco Spain is charged, in company with France, with the maintenance of it almost looks as if the throne was in imminent danger. With all that i men of to-day, strange as it might seem to the Englishmen of other days, find themselves in peculiar sympathy. And that fact serves only to indicate how And strong a force mere sentiment is, even in international affairs. With a Victoria, granddaughter of our own Queen Victoria the Good, Queen Consort to the King of Spain, Englishmen in general will find themselves hoping for the reestablishing of the royal power and the dawning of brighter and better days in fertile country, a population to day a woman's hand? All France repeats it may with more decency fire off it. We think Munsey's Magazine aught rockets on the fourth of Liber E.

is sometimes at a loss to account for conditions as they are to-day in Spain. Surely there are many reasons why Spain should be prosperous and con-tented. Possibly there is something in the blood of a Spaniard that makes for insurrection. Possibly, also, if The CATHOLIC RECORD would allow us to say so, there is something in the religion of Spain that makes for national weakness and disintegration. Spain is to-day the most Roman Catholic country in the world. Is there not some significance in that fact in view of the present critical

situation?' If in its ignorance the Christian Guardian remained silent it would not lay itself open to criticism. Here is what Castelar said—and he was no clerical politician: "Their firesides," -he was speaking of the people of northern Spain-"are as sacred from the invasion of authority as those of the English or the Americans." Again, we have Don Carlos: "No country in the world is less susceptible of government by absolutism than Spain. It never was so governed, it never will be." Let us quote again from Castelar when speaking on religion: "Give to man great idea of himself, tell him that he bears God in his conscience and immortality in his life, and you will see him rise by this fortified sentiment of his dignity to reclaim those rights which assure him the noblest independence of his being in Society and in Nature." Spain may have lost much of her former well earned honor amongst the nations. The blame is not due to her Catholic faith: for never was she so great as when most Catholic. A modern writer says that her literature excels that of every Protestant country in depth, in moral riches and in æsthetic splendor. Its clergy are renowned for virtue and learning. Spain has held the commerce of the whole world in its power. It has alone founded more colonies than all other nations put together. Nor can it be said that a throne which crushes so promptly an uprising shows the least sign of weak-

ANSWER CONCERNING GAMBETTA

History." We do not think a Magazine adds to its reputation by parading the weaknesses of human nature in the private life of public men. When it is in possession, so that the burthen of comes to men whose career is well proof remains with the party doubting known because of their recent appearthe marriage or claiming annulment. ance on the world's stage it would be far better to throw the cloak of silent That some marriages will be annulled goes without saying. These cases cancharity over all. Publication is an evil. not be nearly so frequent as divorces The eighth affinity is that of Gambetta for their starting principle is that the the well known anti-clerical French marriage tie is indissoluble. The diffirepublican. He it was who composed the motto for his followers : "Clericulty is to prove that there was no mar calism-that is our foe." We are not estimating his character or sketching marriage void. This latter is much his relationship with Leonia Leon. Our attention is directed to a single paragraph in which we are told that the nature of the sacrament and the character of the judges. the Church recognizes two forms of espousals. "The usual one looked to a marriage in the future, and gave no marriage privileges until after the formal ceremony. But there was an other kind of betrothal known to the theologians as sponsalia de praesente. According to this, if there were an actual betrothal the pair might have the rights and privileges of marriage immedbe married in the future." Trash, and worse. The Chuach is no particips criminis. Espousals are essentially and always de futuro. It is the difference between a betrothal and a marriage The latter is a promise de praesente-to against churches and convents. The take the party here present now and Masonic programme has for a long time forever more as lawful wife or husband. age; and is defined as the mutual promattempt. It will not be long before a ise of future marriage. A betrothal such as is claimed by the writer of the without foundation-and never recog-Without hesitation we lay it at the door | nized by the Church or taught by any of Protestantism, whose fostering care self-respecting theologian. People who of secret societies and whose uncon- look so carefully into theology to excuse trolled prejudice against the Church their criminal conduct might as well have sown the storm and reaped the throw the books away. However, we cannot let the assertion go uncontradicted. There is no such teaching in Catholic theology. It is most detestable and repulsive in its mere suggesvolution that at the present date looks tiveness. We cannot expect to learn either history or theology from romance writers. What we have a right to de mand is that theological teaching shall not be falsified. Munsey's article is order, the insurrectionary sentiment at finally too confident in the story of going on in Spanish territory, English | fell at forty, never to rise again in a romancer—says of his death: "He was ! from a mysterious pistol shot at his do not investigate but which is certainly shot an accident? This is the official out its title of Catholic and be satisfied

to close this series of articles if the eighth one is a type of the rest.

MATRIMONIAL ANNULMENT VS. DIVORCE.

A case in Montreal occurred lately wherein a marriage was annulled The Archbishop of Montreal rendered his decision last January. And about a month ago Mr. Justice Dunlop gave judgment in the civil court on the same ground and to the same effect as Mgr. Bruchesi. The parties had been living together for ten years, the marriage ceremony having taken place in October 1897. Naturally this case has attracted no small attention. Criticism is directed against the Pro vince of Quebec, as well as against the party who originated the suit. One journal-and we dare say many moresees no difference between this annulling of the marriage by both the ecclesiastical and civil courts and a divorce decree from Chicago. We have no intention of discussing the particular merits or demerits of the question. Still less have we any thought of expressing an opinion as to whether the man wished to get rid of his wife. That could not be the problem for the Archbishop to solve. The question for the ecclesiastical court was whether the lady was Archambault's wife at all. If she were, the marriage would stand, and nothing could dissolve it. If through some fault the cermony were invalidated, then, unfortunate as it might be, there was no sacrament and therefore no marriage All the subjective doubt or unlawful desire could not weaken the sacramental contract. But in this as in other contracts there are conditions which affect its validity. These are determined by the due authority of the Church, published and proclaimed, written in the statutes of the land, as well known as any other point of law, and equally to be observed under penalty of the invalidity of a sacred contract. Instead of these things being a weakness to the matrimonial tie they are a strength Now and then, as in the present, a case may arise. Its decision rests with the ecclesiastical court of the diocese. From this court there is the right of An esteemed friend has called our atappeal to the Delegate and to Rome. cention to an article from Munsey's Whilst matrimony is a sacrament those Magazine for August. It is one of a set of articles entitled, "Affinities of who are married are human. Attempts may be made to cut themselves free from an irrevocable promise. They will fail as long as the validity of the sacrament is unshaken. This validity

A MAGAZINE.

There lies before us the July number of a magazine calling itself The Modern Catholic Magazine. Under ordinary circumstances there is not much in a name. The Encyclical on Modernism has somewhat changed things so as to make the term modern Catholic an object of suspicion. Nor does this magazine concealits spirit of misleading insubordination. An article upon our country and berance, un-Catholic in its religious opinion, and calumniating in its discussion upon the heroic refusal of Cardinal Andrieux to submit to the French courts. The fact that the Pope was a temporal ruler, being monarch of the Papal States, is taken as a sufficient reason for applying the Monroe doctrine to all Catholics in the United States. Thus, if a Catholic party should be formed in the Republic which would belong to neither existing political party, this would be regarded as the interference of the Papacy in the politics of the United States. The Monroe doctrine should thereupon be sternly and rigorously applied. The article claims that in the case of the Papal court the offence is worse than that of an English or Russian diplomat, for the Italian would use the States to restore the temporal power of the Pope. Lyrceus revived. He knows the reason why the Papal government does not want many American Cardinals in the home has broken out in numerous places. Gambetta's death. Whether Leonia sacred college. All this from a magathere has been serious blood-letting, and Leon shot the pistol or whether it was | zine posing as Catholic and cringing to suicide we cannot know now. Gambetta political vanity! To prove his assertion the writer cites the conduct of the public esteem. A French writer-not Cardinal of Bordeaux, France, who, he says, refused to appear and answer any stricken in that final fall which resulted charge in connection with the separa tion law. That is an unjust and false home at Jardies, casting a deadly statement. His Eminence warned his shadow upon his private life which we people that the law was not binding in conscience on account of its many innot without reproach." Was that pistol justices. This magazine should wipe

show more dependence than some of our fawning neighbors, who are never con tent save when boasting how loyal they are to old glory. They do not belong to the original pilgrim fathers. Distinguish between them and the foreign element in the United States-one generation removed.

TO A LADY CORRESPONDENT.

We have received a long letter from young lady who complains of some opinions expressed by a convert in a letter which we published about a fortnight ago. It was entitled "The Story of a Convert." and was written by Mr. Gornall, a graduate of Cambridge. As this letter was copied from a contemporary, the B. C. Orphan's Friend, we are not at all accountable for the views it expresses. Nor are we disposed to enter the controversy. We are confident that Mr. Gornall will give satisfaction to the young lady and show that he is fully aware of what he is writing. In his last paragraph he states distinctly that he s not accusing Protestants indiscriminately of being suspicious. He is open to conviction, and would be glad to learn that it is not so. Our quarrel is not so much with Protestants as with Protestantism. We often think of what Bishop Hedley wrote once-that Protestants are much better than their principles and Catholics are not nearly so good. The latter hold out the great Exemplar and the lives of the saints. The former live beyond their principle of justifica tion by faith alone. Our lady friend tells us a lot of things which, however social and courteous her acquaintances hardly touch the radical supernatural difference between Catholicism and Protestantism. People mingle together in social and business intercourse, fully prepared to trust that great bond of society, the work of promise. This by no means proves the religious truth of one or the other. Beyond all those mmunications there is the higher and deeper duty of each one's fidelity to our Blessed Lord and His Holy Church-a duty which at times calls for sacrifices such as Mr. Gornall has made.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

In answer to a correspondent who asks for information concerning the Seventh Day Adventists, we cheerfully admit that we cannot say much upon the subject. The term Adventists was applied to a group of six Protestant communities which hold in common a belief in the near return of Christ's coming in per son. These sects owe their origin to William Miller about the year 1831. Mr. Miller, though without training, attacked some of the deepest Biblical problems. He looked for the fulfilment f every Messianic prophecy in its obvious surface meaning and the strict riage tie. Divorce separates man and historical relation. Taking the 2,300 wife. Annulment declares a supposed days of the Prophet Daniel for so many years, and computing from the commore difficult than the former both from mencement of the seventy weeks before the first coming of Christ, Miller thought he had the exact date of the end of the world. The date of Daniel was 457 B. C. Subtracting this number from 2,300 we have A. D. 1843. When the second coming of Christ failed one of Miller's disciples strove to correct the calculation and fixed the date for Oct. 22, 1844. They were again doomed to disappointment. They ceased to be positive about the day, contenting themselves with the belief that the second coming of Christ is near at hand. This movement afterwards divided into several independent bodies, amongst which the Seventh Day Adventists. They derive their name from the fact that they hold to the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. According to them also the dead remain n an unconscious state until the gendestroyed. At present the Seventh Day Adventists number a little more than seventy-five thousand.

THE LATEST EX. Some few weeks ago we received : pamphlet containing a theological article on the text "Thou art Peter." It came from eastern Ontario, and was resumably of one calling himself Harold P. Morgan, an ex-Franciscan The pamphlet had as a preface a letter addressed to Bishop Wilkinson of Hexham and Newcastle, England, who died last spring. Upon receiving the booklet we wrote to Ushaw College for information about Morgan. He spent a year in that institution at the expense of the priest who had received him into the Church. It was not long before the College authorities discovered that he was by character and talent totally unfit for the priestly state. After his departure from Ushaw Morgan went to the Franciscans in North Wales. His stay here was short; "for apparently," says our English correspondent, "the ourselves." Morgan was never proessed, so that strictly speaking he is report which none believe. Was it by with modern American magazine, when all. It is the opinion of his old Professors at Ushaw College that Morgan | people on the part of the English govern- fight and now that he has laid down the

name. The argument contained in the thesis is to prove that by the word rock, Christ, not Peter, was intended. This is quite sufficient to show the un-Catholic tone of the whole business, which in the book itself and its author is one of the ordinary snares to raise money and belittle our religion,

OUR EXCELLENT CONTEMPORARY, the Casket of Antigonish, N. S., finds fault with those Irishmen in the United States who believe Ireland would be served by war between Germany and England. "If there were a war between these two countries," says the Casket "would not Ireland as well as Britain have to pay for it, and would not many Irishmen be fighting and many lives be lost, leaving widows, orphans or aged fathers and mothers." The Casket is quite right. It is little short of criminal to promote or wish for a war beween nations, for, as General Sherman said, "war is hell." There is abundant reason, however, for unfriendly feelings on the part of the Irish in America towards the British Government. They may forgive, but they cannot forget, the norrors connected with the English occupation of Ireland. There is yet an open sore, but the political doctors of England are very slow to apply the remedy. The cultured privilege-hunters of the House of Lords killed Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Had it been adopted, and put in force with good faith, there would be a different feeling towards the mother country amongst Irishmen in the United States. An American contemporary states that if England wished to annoy her enemies she could not take a better way than giving Ireland Home Rule. strength which this would give to the United Kingdom is a matter for serious consideration for a foreign foe.

to Mail and Empire, at least that part of it controlled by some person who signs the pen name "Flaneur," may be considered a supplement to the Orange Sentinel. As one of the Mail and Empire's staff is permitted to insult Catholics week in and week out, it will not be wondered at if Catholics have a very poor opinion of the management and will act accordingly. It is pitiable to see one of our great dailies giving a department to a man who appears to carry the traits of a John Kensit and a Ballykillbeg Johnson. Writing about the civic scandals in Montreal, this person tells us "the disgrace is not in their exposure but in attempted concealment or condonation. Quebec wants to shake the malign party hacks and priests." Here we have a good sample of the 12th of July orator. It will be remembered that one of the witnesse at the Royal Commission at Montreal refused to give evidence because it would injure a brother Mason. It would thus seem that the Masonic brethren were to a great extent mixed up in this reprehensible matter. It were difficult to imagine why the "priest" has been introduced by this writer unless on the principle that, in the mind of an Orangeman, a priest is responsible for almost every calamity that befalls us. As to party hacks we desire to say nothing. We will leave these to be dealt with by the Mail and Empire editor. We do not know anyone who can speak with greater authority on such a subject.

THE SATURDAY EDITION of the Toron-

came to us by cable from Rome last friend remarked to us the other day, a week. It has reference to the address delivered by Dr. Charles W. Elliot at the Harvard Summer School of Theology on the religion of the future. This address has been translated by the Pope's order into Italian so that he eral judgment, when the wicked will be might more thoroughly comprehend it. The translation, which has been most accurately done, has been read with great care by his Holiness, who express- tion the American Catholic Church. es profound regret that a man of such authority and culture as Dr. Elliot should spread theories that, he said, could not, in fact, be the basis of the new religion of the future, but are the negation of faith and the principles which are the foundation of Christianity and modern civilization. The Pope is reported to have said it would be easy to refute and destroy Dr. Elliot's arguments. It is believed a semi-official reply to Dr. Elliot's address, on lines suggested by the Pope himself, will appear in the Civilta Cattolica, a most representative Catholic magazine managed by the Jesuits.

AMONGST THE IRISH people the world ver there is a feeling of gratitude towards the Ancient Order of Hibernians for the splendid work they have done in a more extended report is not available. erecting a monument to perpetuate the Father Laussie's death will bring grief memory of the thousands of Irish exiles to the Bishop, priests and people of the who lost their lives by ship fever at diocese, but more especially to his monks came to the same conclusion as Grosse Isle and other parts of Canada. parishioners in Dundas, by whom he was History will ever mark this event as a greatly beloved. He had attained a disgraceful exhibition of tyranny on the not an Ex. He was never a monk at part of the Irish landlords and a crimin- ieth year, and had been a priest for over al neglect of the welfare of the Irish it. We think Munsey's Magazine ought rockets on the fourth of July. Few people did not write the pamphlet himself, but ment. The occasion of the erection of burden may we not feel assured that he

that some one else did it for him in his the monument was a splendid exhibition of Irish nationalism and it betokened a unity of purpose which is most commendable. There is more work yet to be done, and we hope soon to see erected at the capital a suitable monument in honor of the late Thos. D'Arcy McGee, poet. orator and statesman, whose tragic death was a distinct loss to the Dominion of Canada. The money has been voted by the Government for the purpose and w trust the work will be commenced at an early date.

> MR. JOSEPH ASHCROFT, of 96 St. Patrick street, Toronto, writes a letter to the Toronto Mail and Empire, making a vigorous defence of Professor Goldwin Smith against strictures cast upon that gentleman by a correspon. dent the week previously because of his spiteful and uncalled for reference to the Society of Jesus. Mr. Joseph Ash. croft, of 96 St. Patrick street, Toronto, gives a complete list of the literary productions of Professor Goldwin Smith, or, rather, what he considers a complete list. He forgot to mention that Professor Goldwin Smith is on record as a very ardent pro-Boer and some years ago advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States. Had some Irish Catholic of Toronto pursued a like course, Mr. Joseph Ashcroft, of 96 St. Patrick street, Toronto, would have undoubtedly dubbed him a Fenian and warned all good citizens to give him the cold shoulder. Hatred of the Jesuits covers a multitude of sins amongst no-popery fanatics.

FROM IRELAND we have another instance of the regrettable conditions prevailing in that country because of the existence of that aggregation of undesirables called the Orange Association. At Lurgen some of the brethren were about to take their departure for the United States and a flute hand paraded by way of farewell. No doubt the flute band played several stirring airs, including "Croppie Lie Down." When the paraders entered the nationalist centre they were, as might be expected. received with disfavor and the stones began to fly. When the constabulary came upon the scene both parties united to assail them for their interference. Orangeism in Ireland, as elsewhere, has always been a curse, nor are Catholics alone in holding such an opinion of the institution. The bitterest denunciations have come from Protestant gentle men of prominence who recognize it as a disturbing element which bodes ill for the future of any country.

THE ORGAN of the Orange order in Toronto tells us that we either have not a proper knowledge of what we are writing about or deliberately slander an association whose principles are as lofty and generous as can be devised by man As Orangeism practically controls the city of Toronto, and as Catholics are rarely found occupying a position high or low in its civic life, the loftiness and generousness of its methods may fairly be called in question. It poses as the defender of civil and religious liberty, yet an Orangeman must swear that he will not become a Catholic, he must swear that he will not marry a Catholic wife, and he must swear that he will not send his children to a Catholic school. The civil and religious liberty of all manner of people are very near and dear to him, but he swears away his own. A MOST IMPORTANT item of news Truly the institution is, as a Protestant combination of contradictions.

AT AN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION recently held in St. Louis, Mo., it was reported that there were less that five thousand Episcopalians within the borders of that State. Yet, notwithstanding this, the rev. gentlemen seriously discussed the advisability of calling their denomina-A pity it is indeed that these good people do not sunder the bonds of prejudice and take the step that would bring them within the portals of the real Catholic Church. Many of their brethren in other parts of the country, as well as in England-men distinguished for blameless lives and culture-have recently found repose in the bosom o the Mother Church and now realize to the fullest extent the madness of that revolution that forced their forefathers without the fold.

HAMILTON is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its rest lovable and distinguished priests, the Very Rev. Dean Laussie, V. G. In another column we give a short account of his career published in a press despatch. We regret ripe old age, verging close to the eightfifty years. He had fought the good this one of t the British Dr. Jamieso on the steps of Lords whi its second This pleasar were the Lo government same line. vested inte hold on the who constit Chamber of TEMPERA men in Lo at the cond of that ci children, it eight year regularly.

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ASHCROFT. of 96 St Toronto, writes a letter Mail and Empire, makdefence of Professor against strictures cast tleman by a correspon. reviously because of his ncalled for reference to esus. Mr. Joseph Ash. t. Patrick street, Toromplete list of the liters of Professor Goldwin er, what he considers a He forgot to mention Goldwin Smith is on ery ardent pro Boer and advocated the annexation he United States. Had holic of Toronto pursued Mr. Joseph Ashcroft, of street, Toronto, would dly dubbed him a Fenian Il good citizens to give shoulder. Hatred of the s a multitude of sins

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THE CONSTITUTION of South Africa has received its second reading in the House of Commons and has virtually passed. Ex-premier Balfour considers this one of the most important events in the British Empire. General Botha and Dr. Jamieson, we are told, sat together were the Lords dealing with a system of government for the Irish along the vested interests have still a powerful hold on the minds and actions of those who constitute a majority of the Upper Chamber of England.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS and medical nen in London, England, stand aghast at the condition of things in the schools of that city. Forty per cent of the children, it is stated, under the age of eight years, drink alcohol more or less regularly. Dr. Mackerath says he got the figures from several of the London County Council Infant schools. This condition of things is certainly most alarming. If at a tender age children contract the drink habit their condition in after life will be most deplorable. If this practise continues the future of the mother country will be dark indeed. jects. What avails it to have a great navy and a great army if the country becomes

comes the better. The Bishops will be true to the Pope and the Church, and persecution will all the sooner open the eyes of the French people to the deplorlong run Briand will go to his grave unhonored, and the Church will live and flourish as never before in the French

THE SOUTHERN MESSENGER states that Sir William McGregor declared that children would learn more at school if they were allowed to learn less. Our contemporary states that this utterance is founded on reason and common sense, and adds that it is advisable in school training to cover less ground and to cultivate it more thoroughly. Our educationists, however, seem determined to well to do so? tionists, however, seem determined to go on in the old rut. "Cram" is the order of the day in too many of our school rooms. The consequence is that the little ones have a smattering of everything and are very poorly equipped in the essentials.

WE ARE GLAD to notice our non-Catholic fellow citizens of London, following the example of the Catholic Church, in establishing a Holy Name Society. It is proposed to have a Sunday set apart for

gives us another example of the influence of Rome upon men of wide information. Mr. Bliss had been an Anglican minis ter, but after a visit to Italy he became a convert. The London Anathaeum recently gave a sketch of his career which occupied two pages. It describes him as one of the most learned men of our time. For many years he had been Roman correspondent of a number of English

FROM DAY TO DAY we still have a gist of news from New York concerning that detestable Thaw business. Really, esteemed contemporaries, is it not time the Canadian people were supplied something better in the way of news. From first to last the actors in this social drama have given us a picture of humanity depraved. It is high time the unlovely exhibition were put out of busi-

HALIFAX is rejoicing because of the triumph of John O'Neil, a native of that city, at the great regatta in Detroit-He is now the amateur single scull champion oarsman of America. We are

deared him to people of all lands and all

IS PRAYER A "THEOLOGICAL FIGMENT?"

"My religion is science," said an Ogden teacher to us on a Saltair train recently. " Every creed in Christendom is being purged of the notion of a plighte. God receipting in testandom. pr. Jamieson, we are told, sat together on the steps of the throne in the House of Lords while the constitution received its second reading in that house also. This pleasant picture would be reversed. The Lords dealing with a system of had exploded superstition, was purifying government for the Irish along the religious beliefs from the gross anthropomorphic elements which were accepted in the gross and proposed superstition, was purifying religious beliefs from the gross anthropomorphic elements which were accepted in the gross and proposed superstition. in the past, and had won over to its side large numbers of the most intelli-gent and advanced of the clergy who look upon prayer to God as a theological

figment.

All of which is entitled to the same attention which is given any assertion unsupported by proof. The purifying effect of science on religious belief is like into that of the shark on its prey, that is, absorption and, for the shark's victim, annihilation; and the Protestant creeds are beginning to perceive it. Thoughtful Protestants realize that the fight is on between the positivism of Christianity represented by the Catholic Church and the entire negation of the supernatural, of revealed religion, troops in the revolutionary war for in-dependence, they are auxiliaries of our enemies, though not recognized as sub-

We cheerfully welcome all duly at-

curses, and blessings in a spirit of revenge or favoritism?" The Ogden teacher was ridiculing the faith of an eyes of the French people to the deplorable conditions prevailing. In the exceptional period of drought, believing that God would, at their request, change

XII., 17), we have no reason to suppose that these were produced differently from other thunder and rain in violation THE SOUTHERN MESSENGER states that
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children would learn more at school if

well to do so? o ndesse Bl universe; that there are divinely ap-pointed conditions of health and success in human affairs which if we neglect or overlook, we cannot prevent the consequences by prayer: that what we ask in prayer we must ask in submission to the will of God. But these admissions do not evaluate the these admissions do not exclude the duty of prayer, and its absolute necessity for the man who seeks to reach the

end for which God created him. proposed to have a Sunday set apart for a crusade against swearing; the day is to be known as "The Holy Name Sunday." The practice of swearing cannot be too strongly condemned. If we look at it merely in the light of citizenship it betrays a want of character and manliness. A higher motive, however, should be our guide in this matter.

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT, W. H. Bliss, recently died in England. This gives us another example of the influence Though it is not the ordinary Divine lying the protest against prayer there is the quiet assumption that there is no living, personal God Who cares for his living, personal God who cares for his or a continuous continuous cares for his creatures or heeds their requests. Our Ogden friend's argument against prayer for rain, if valid, would hold good against all kinds of prayer. Those who speak of prayer as if it was to teach God speak of prayer as it it was to teach God and make Him the instrument of human caprice, should remember Paley's wise words: "It may seem good to the wisdom of God to give us, in answer to our prayers, what it would not seem good to the same divine wisdom to give us without prayer." — Intermountain Catholic.

THE LOST CAUSE.

Though men outside the Catholic Church are divided on the subject of religion as never before, though the preachers are talking to empty benches and the divinity schools are all but empty, there is no topic on which there is more talk than rel gion, and of the making of religion there is no end.

No farrage of nonsense is too feelish to gain advocates and adherents, no exto gain advocates and adherents, no exploded theory or error of past centuries is too incoherent or self-contradictory to escape a revival. Publicists and quacks are pulling over the rubbish heaps of history to find some apparently novel view of the universe or explanation of human life. tion of human life.

John O'Neil is a model resident of the city by the sea. He is a member of St. Mary's Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, and is a devout Catholic.

He is a member of St. Mary's Young Men's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, and is a devout Catholic.

He is a member of St. Mrs. Eddy gives forth her pronouncements with all the exaggerated seriousness of an imitation priestess. Dr. Worcester seeks to infringe on Mrs. Eddy's patent and drive the physicians out of business. Sanford proclaims himout of business. Sanford proclaims himself the new Elijah, and last of all Dr. A PRESS DESPATCH from Rome, dated August 17th, gives us the gratifying news that His Holiness the Pope is in perfect health and that all rumors to the contrary are groundless. This will

will receive that great reward which is be pleasing news to the Christian co-operators. It would seem that nothing is too outlandish, nonsensical or deared him to people of all lands and all dangerous to assume the good name and

usurp the prerogatives of religion.

But underneath the specious claims and mock-heroic attitudes of these deceivers of mankind, is a lack of sin-cerity. These people are intelligent enough to delude others and too intelligent to deceive themselves. They know that their boasted claims are without foundation, but they are hopelessly in the dark as to religion. The very fact that so many come forward with solutions of a problem already solved shows that they are engaged upon a fruitless task and know it. Their theories are like the attempts to square the circle. They are trying to make a religion without God and without revelation and with an authority that can continue only so long as they are popular.

Dr. Eliot's theory in particular is a conspicuously hopeless one. It is the stand of a man who has abandoned everything really divine in religion and who in desperation strives to formulate some juiceless and nerveless statement on which people who reject revelation

To one who has followed the history of Protestantism in this country, its stiff formularities and harsh rules of conduct which were the rule fifty years ago, its denominational colleges and schools, its exaggerated championship of the Bible, and contrasts the former condition with the total disorganization of to-day and the disappearance of any rea creed or positive belief on the essentials of religion, these evanescent pronouncements indicate the last gasp. On every side are empty conventicles, colleges wholly secularized or given over to the teaching or rationalism and atheism, ministers who have no definite beliefs whatever, and unchurched millions who We cheerfully welcome all duly attested facts of science in the natural order and admit our obligation to give is the sphere open to and a great army if the country becomes diseased at the core.

M. Briand, the new French Premier, is reported to have expressed a determination to bring matters to an issue with the French hierarchy. His intention doubtless is to bring them to trial, fine and imprison them. The sooner the test and imprison them. The sooner the test conception of a God Who "dispenses curses, and blessings in a spirit of remaining to make move by mechanical contrivances. They use the old names for things religious but in their mouths these have a widely different meaning. Divested of all their verbiage they stand forth as hopeless and profit-less materialism.

What is there in all the antique errors

What is there in all the antique errors that are yearly paraded before us as re-ligions, to feed the starving heart of Episcopalian minister who with his congregation petitioned God for rain in an exceptional period of drought, believing that God would, at their request, change the order of nature.

When the Lord sent thunder and rain in answer to the prayer of Samuel (I. XII., 17), we have no reason to suppose the devotedness of one small Sister of Charity who believes in God and serves Him with all her heart. "Vanity of vanities." They have

Christian theologians freely admit that there is an established order in the old lamps new lamps that will not burn.
They are religious bankrupts. The battle
is lost and they stand among the corpses shouting in faltering notes that they

> And the Catholic Church here and And the Catholic Church need and everywhere goes calmly on with her work as she has for ages, regarding all the noise and fuss as but the repetition of what she has witnessed time and again in the past. They talk, invent, and vex the souls of men with vain questionings, and she goes on garnering in souls and waiting for the coming of Him "Who will make all things new."—

> ATTITUDE OF CATHOLICS TOWARD EVOLUTION.

(b) The origin of the main organic

types and their principal subdivisions are likewise unknown to science.

(c) There is no evidence in favor of

an ascending evolution of organic forms. That is to say it cannot be asserted that man evolved from the lowest forms of animal life upwards. (d) There is no trace of even a

(d) There is no trace of even a merely probable argument in favor of the animal origin of man. The earliest human fossils and the most ancient traces of culture refer to a true reasoning man as we know him to-day.

(e) Most of the so-called systematic

the causes of evolution. The greatest difficulty is to explain the origin and constancy of "new" characters and the teleology of the process. Darwin's natural selection is a negative factor only. The moulding influence of the environment cannot be doubted; but at present we are unable to assertian how present we are unable to ascertain how far that induence may extend. Lamarck's "inheritance of acquired characters" is not exactly proved, nor is it

acters" is not exactly proved, nor is it evident that really new forms can arise by mutation or simple change.

In regard to the alleged blood-relationship between man and the higher apes, it is admitted that the blood of man is chemically similar to that of the anthropoid apes.



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blood-relationship" in the genealogical sense of the term.

The fact of chemical similarity of blood is of no more importance for the theory of evolution, than any other fact

The central idea of modern theories of evolution, namely, progressive speci-fic development, has not up to the present received any confirmation from observation of the world of organisms as it now exists.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

of comparative morphology or physic-

FOLLOW THE DICTATES OF CONSCIENCE.

The Marquis of Ripon recently granted an interview to a writer on the staff of the Review of Reviews in which he gave many interesting episodes of the active life from which he has just retired. Speaking of his conversion to Catholicity, and the fact that this step had not hindered his official career, he

said:
"This is very remarkable, and I owe
"This is very remarkable, and I owe that to Mr. Gladstone. When I joined the Catholic Courch I was fully con-vinced that by that act I had cut myself off forever from public service, and the Times told me so with the utmost emphasis. That it was not so was entirely

Asked to give his advice as regards the management of public affairs for the

the management of public affairs for the benefit of younger men who are growing up in the service, he said:

"That is rather a large order, but if I had to say anything this is what I would say: 'In the government of the world, as in all the other affairs of life, accept no other than the voice of your own conscience. In dealing with the affairs of your own private life, let your moral your own private life, let your moral judgment be supreme. In the governing of countries as in everything else, so live that all those over whom you wield authority shall recognize that your first object is to make truth and justice prevail. That at least has always been the principle upon which I have endeavored to order my life in whatsoever positions I have been

Noble words and worthy of a Catholic statesman.

Ah, if we could only realize the tenderness, the depth of Christ's love for us, when He so closely unites Himself to each one of us in Holy Communion, we would converse lovingly and familiarly would converse lovingly and laminary
with Him. In those moments, the most
precious of our life, and the happiest,
we should present to our dear Lord all
our needs, those of our friends, of our pastors, of the whole Church.

METHODIST OPINION OF OUR CATH-OLIC PRIESTHOOD.

There is no question but that the There is no question but that the ministry of the Catholic Church is a success, says the Methodist Recorder. This is partially due to the fact that there is no recognition by the Church of a dead line and because of the high standard of education and preparation for the ministry which the Church exacts. But not content with the standards which now prevail. Pope Pius X. ards which now prevail, Pope Pius X. recently gave orders for a universal advance of the standards to be applied to by Father Muckermann, S. J., in the fifth volume of the Catholic Encylopedia, indicate what the Church teaches as the proper attitude to be observed by Catholics towards the much disputed theory of Evolution.

Here are the conclusions Here are the conclusions:

(a) The origin of life is unknown to ally prepared or unprepared. Of course, if a man is to be superannuated by his church at forty years of age, under the Catholic rule he would have under the Catholic rule he would have little time to work. But, as we have said, the Catholic Church does not superannuate her ministry at the age of forty. She rightly considers that her power and wealth and success lies in the wisdom and the experience and the age of her ministry. The decree of the Pope also raises the standard of education for the ministry of the Catholic tion for the ministry of the Catholic Church. What would the Methodist Protestant candidate for the ministry think if before he could be ordained to the ministry in his church he should be (e) Most of the so-called systematic species and genera were certainly not created as such, but originated by a process of either graduated or saltatory evolution. Changes which extend beyond the range of variation observed in the human species, have thus far not been strictly demonstrated, either experimentally or historically.

(f) There is very little known as to the causes of evolution. The greatest difficulty is to explain the origin and required to take a four years' college tion and in some cases German. We say this is the course that has prevailed; but now the Pope has decreed an advance on this. No wonder the Catholic priesthood is such a power. It is not presible to accomplish a contract of the case o is not possible to accomplish a good mechanical job with dull tools; how can good ecclesiastical work be done without sharp tools? The place to sharpen the edge of the ministry is in the seminary. Jesus did not begin his ministry until he was thirty years old.

What Gairdner Shows. The Lamp (Protestant Episcopalian

Gairdner's proposition that the Reformation, with all its defects, wrought a change for the better in England. Says

our esteemed contemporary:
Right here, of course, we take issue with him, but the fact remains and is all the more striking, that "Lollardy and the Reformation" has shown us conclusively, 1st, that the English Reformation mation was forced upon an unwilling nation; and 2nd, that the authority of the Pope in spirituals and up to that period been willingly acquiesced in by the whole estate of the realm. These the Pope in spirituals and up to that period been willingly acquiesced in by the whole estate of the realm. These are naturally the two points of greatest interest to ourselves, but we must not ignore other interesting facts also proved; such as the nailing of the old lies recarding monastic life in England, and the true nature of Lollardy, the real character of its promoters, and its deep and lasting influence upon the religion of the establishment.—Sacred Heart Review.

AN ENGLISHMAN OBJECTS.

Everything Else Failed.

Ulverton, Que., March 17th, 1908.

I wish to place on record, for the same way that I suffered, that no medicine I ever took did me so much real good as "Fruit-a-tives" did.

I suffered for many years with back.

I took every known kidney remedy and kidney pill, but nothing gave me any relief, and I was getting discourant did so—and this medicine oured me when everything else falled.

AN ENGLISHMAN OBJECTS.

Edward Clarke, former mayor of Hast-Joan of Arc celebration in Rouen, France, has made a speech in which he attacked the Freethinkers' Society of the town which yellowd in the duraction of the town which yellowd in the duractic speech in which he attacked the freethinkers' Society of the town which yellowd in the duractic speech s that town which placed in the dungeon where Joan of Arc was imprisoned an inscription reading :

"To Joan of Are, Burnt by the Priests."

"The inscription," said Mr. Clarke, "shows that history is not as well stud-ied by some people in France as it de-serves to be. You say that Joan of Arr was burnt by the priests. We, in Englack, say that she was burnt by the English. That is the truth.

"Our ancestors committed a great we deplore it. We English now hold the maid's memory in veneration. None ever attempt on our side of the channel

"I bring the homage of the English people to your national heroine, who marched to victory against the tyranny

out France.

The Ould Lad o' the Bells.

The bell o' St. Mark, How it moithers the air ! Sure, I can't un'erstand All the bells in this land— I declare But it's quare— Whin the bells o'er the sea are so joy-

ous an' grand. By the town o' Clonmel, drank nothin' but joy From the rim of a bell. Was it rung for two wed,
Was it summons to prayer,
Was it tolled for wan dead,

Still the music was there; Every hill-side an' glen Every hollow and glade Rang agen an' agen Wid the echoes it made, An' the good folk that trod To the call o' the bell Gave a "Glory to God!"

For whatever befell.

Don't I mind—bless me soul!

Me a wee curly head—

Me a wee curly head—
How we heard the bells toll
Whin O'Connell was dead?
I can mind that same day,
Aye! I see messel' well
As I stopped in me play
At the sound o' the bell;
An' I hold in me ear
All its music that's past,
Tho' it's sixty-two year

Tho' it's sixty-two year Since I heard it the last. For I can't live it down, An' I hear it ring yet Wid their tears an' regret-

Hark ! The bell o' St. Mark. How it moithers the air—
Sure, it aught to be gay,
'Tis a weddin', they say— I declare

But it's quare.
Whin the bells o'er the sea are so joyous alway.

-T. A. Daly, in Catholic Standard and Times. | II King St. West

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him When Everything Else Failed.



ever attempt on our side of the channel to sully her name.

"I bring the homage of the English people to your national heroine, who marched to victory against the tyranny then represented by our ancestors, and all symptoms of kidney disease have entirely left me. I are very thankful to be once more well, and I freely make this statement for the sake of others who may suffer as I ak you to shout with me, 'Vive Jeanne d'Arc.'"

The speech was greeted with applause and has raised much discussion throughout France.

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Patent) Heavy spouts and tank. All parts covered, no friction, easy to turn, easy to clean, skims perfectly — the machine being so constructed and balanced that every part runs in perfect harmony with the whole. Will not wear out in fifty years. Fretty big claim-but true.

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Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

What shall I do with my child next year? To what school shall I send him? These are important questions that are being asked by the anxious parent dur-ing these days when the school-term is

Ing these days when the school-term is about to begin, and they must soon get a practical answer.

Of course it is the ardent wish of every good parent to give his child a thorough education, so that he might not only be fitted to cope with others in the race of life, but also to secure his eternal salvation. Buth these chicats must be ion. Both these objects must be secured by any education that is worth the name. A school that does not either the name. A school that does not either teach the child to read, write, and reckon well, or does not carefully train the welf, or does not carefully and should never be pa ronized by a parent who is sincerely auxious for his child's welfare. Both these aims are essential to a good education. Neither the one nor the other can be omitted without detriment to the child and culpable neg-lect on the part of the parent. The child's mind must be filled with knowledge, so that the child can earn a living for itself, and also, and even more par-ticularly, its heart must be trained to virtue, so that it can do God's will in all things. Virtue will not grow spontaneously in the child's heart. The heart is like a field where, if we want to have a crop, we must sow the seed and let it germinate and grow to maturity. It is then only that we can reap a harvest. So in the child's heart the seeds of virtue must be sown and tenderly nourished and cared for. Only after this has been done can we expect a barvest of Chris-tian virtues in the child's soul.

This kind of an education that trains

both heart and mind is only given now-adays in the Christian school.

There are other schools that may train the child to read and write well, but they overlook the most important duty the child has—that is, the duty towards his God. They never instill into the child's heart sound principles of Christian morality. They teach him to be smart, but not honest. They teach him to be clever, but not dutiful. They teach him external respectability, but say nothing of what is vastly more important before Almighty God—internal cleanliness of heart. Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God.
Knowing these things well, a good

parent cannot long hesitate where to send his child. If he is within reach of a Caristian school, he fails in his duty

to Almighty God if he does not send his child to that school.

Home-training is very good, but in the peculiar state of affairs in this great city the home-life seld m supplies an adequate amount of religious training to a child. Practically, it is in the school a child. Practically, it is in the school where it must be done, if done at all; for there the child spends the best part of the day; there the child's mind is being developed, and the education of his heart ought to go hand-in-hand with the development of his mind: there the child spends the best years of his youth, the time that is particularly set apart for learning. So that it is during this time, while the child is at school, the the must be taught his religion.

Hence, dear parents, do you wish your children to grow up to be an honor to you?—do you wish them to be good men and good women?—do you wish them to be a strong staff on which you might lean when your own step will grow unlean when your own step will grow un-steady? Train them, then, to virtue when they are young; let the knowledge when they are young; between the world in the state of the st when they are young; let the knowledge of their religion be thoroughly instilled into their minds; let their hearts be solidly anchored to the eternal principles of morality. This is best done no wadays by sending them to the Christian school. A miso parent will not tian school. A wise parent will not long besitate, then, in deciding the question for himself where his child will

E EXHORTS CATHOLIC STUDENTS TO STUDY THE GREAT DOCTORS OF THE COURCE SHOULD BEWARE OF RE FORMERS, THE ADMIRABLE EXPRESSIONS OF AFFECTION AND LOVE OF THE FONTIFF. HE EXHORTS CATHOLIC STUDENTS TO

The following is a translation of the

Pope's address to the Catholic students who m it recently in Rome: "With real satisfaction I welcome the "With real satisfaction I welcome the expressions of devotion and obedience to this Apostolic See which you have just professed in your own name and that of your companions. They are all the deaver to me from the fact that they come from young men pursuing their studies in order to acquire true science, who declare their attachment to Catholic teaching, and thus recognize the teaching, and thus recognize the cossity of uniting in a hely union ose two daughters of the same Father; those two daughters of the same Father: Reason and Faith, by which we all live; those two sons which shine in the firma-ment of the souls, those two forces which constitute the beginning and the completion of our greatness, those two wings which raise us to the knowledge of all truth. Rasson which is the great of all truth—Reason, which is the eye of the man who sees, aided by Faith which is the eye of God. It is, therefore, a sweet consolation, beloved young men, for me to see you who represent the age of noble sentiments, of generous deeds and splendid victories, repre-senting Jesus Christ who found in the young His delight, and of whom it is written that once looking on a young man He loved him: intuitus eum, dilexit illum. I looking man you feel that I illum, I looking upon you feel that I must make known my love for you, tell you that I appreciate your virtue, and that you must not regard me merely as father but as a brother and dear

end. "Hence I made my own the words of LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS the youngest of the Apostles, the one be-loved by the Divine Redeemer beyond who wrote to the young: '1 others, who wrote to the young: 'I write to you young men, because you are strong, and the word of God abideth in you and you have overcome the evil

"Be strong in guarding and defending your faith when so many are combating it and losing it, be strong in keeping within you the word of God, and in manifesting it by your works, when so many have banished it from their souls; be strong in acquiring true science and in conquering the obstacles you will en-



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counter in your work on behalf of your

fellows. "Do not think that you are asked to make great sacrifices or to relinquish make great sacrifices or to relinquish your lawful recreations—no, you are only asked to render, truly beloved, your age, which is the age of fair hopes, to lay the foundations which will make your career a splendid one so that in the autumn of life you may gather in abundance the fruits whereof the flowers of your spring are the promise. To day, the ,1 only recommend you to be strong in preserving yourselves devoted sons of the Church at a time, when so many, labs! and perhaps unconsciously, are alas! and perhaps unconsciously, are showing themselves to be rebels, because the first and chief criterion of the faith, the first and chief criterion of the laten, the supreme and ever-fixed rule of ortho-doxy is obedience to the infallible and everlasting magisterium of the Church constituted by Christ to be the pillar and the ground of truth.

"Jesus Christ, Who knew our weak-ness, Who came into the world to evan-gelize especially the humble, chose for the diffusion of Christianity one means extremely simple, and admirably adapted to all capacities and to all times; a means which requires neither erudition, nor research, nor culerudition, nor research, nor cur-ture, nor reasoning, but only good ears to hear and a good heart to obey. Hence St. Paul says: 'Faith comes by hearing,' not through the eyes but through the ears, by the living magisterium of the Church, that visible society composed of teachers and learners, of rulers and ruled, of pastors and lambs and sheep. Jesus Christ Himself, too, enjoined on His disciples to listen to the lessons of their teachers, on the subjects to live in submission to their rulers, on the sheep and the lambs to follow their shepherds obediently; and to the shepherds, rulers and teachers He said: 'Teach all nations. The He said: Spirit of Truth will teach you all truth. Behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world."

From this you will see how far astray are those Catholics who in compliance with the spirit of historical and philosophical criticism and with the spirit of discussion, which has found its way everywhere, put forward also the religious question and insinuate the idea that by study and investigation we must form for ourselves a religious conscience in harmony with the time, a modern religious conscience.

"And thus by a system of sophisms and deceits they endeavor to show that the concept of obedience taught by the Cnurch is a false one; they arrogate to mselves the right to judge and even themselves the right to judge and even to ridicule the acts of authority; they attribute to themselves a mission, which was not given them by God or by any authority, to impose reforms; they limit obedience to merely external acts—when they do not resist and rebel against the same authority, setting up against it the fallacious judgment of somebody without authoritative comsomebody without authoritative com-petence or of their own private consci-ence under the illusion of vaia subtleties, against the judgment and the command of him who is by divine mandate the legitimate judge, master and pastor.

"But, then, it may be said the official Church desires ignorance hinders the development of religious studies; her intolerable discipline imposes silence. No! No! beloved youths the Church the representative of Jesus Christ, in the very words He used speaking to the Jews, preaches continually: "My doctrine is not mine but His that sent me, and she adds: 'If any man do the will of Him he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak development of religious studies; her which thim he shall know his the I speak whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself. The Church has always held in honor not only the early Fathers and Doctors, but the writers of all times who have studied, and published works to make known the truth, to defend it from the attacks of unbelievers, and to show the entire harmony between faith show the entire harmony between latti and reason. In order that you may be able to give an account of the faith that is in you study the works of those great apologists and do not permit yourselves to be taken in the toils of these new re-formers. Let the world call them superior minds, powerful intellects, un sullied consciences, brilliant intellects, but Jesus has judged them: 'He that but Jesus has judged them: 'He that speaketh for himself seeketh his own glory but he that seeketh the glory of Him that sent him, he is true and there is no injustice in him.' And do not let yourselves be deceived by the wily declarations of those others who are forever protesting that they are on the side of the Church, that they love the Church, that they are

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M. 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

as to Dr. McTaggart's

Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's Col Wm. McLaten, D. D., ex-Principal Knox Col



working to prevent the people from being separated from the Church, striving to bring the Church into line with the times so that she may come closer to the people and win them back again. But judge them by their works. If they treat badly and despise the pasters of the Church, and even the Pope: if they try in every way to with-draw themselves from their authority, to evade their directions, their enactments, if they do not fear to raise the standard of revolt, then what Church is that of which they speak? Certainly it cannot be the one estab-lished on the foundation of the Apostles and the Prophets of which the supreme corner stone itself is Jesus Christ, and therefore we must have ever before our minds the admonitions addressed by St. Paul to the Galatians: Even should we or an angel from heaven preach a gospel to you besides that we have preached to ou let him be anathema.
"You will meet, and unfortunately

only too often, new apostles of this kind because so long as there is pride of because so long as there is pride of intellect or corruption of heart scandals will never be absent from the world. It oust needs be that scandals come, said Christ, and God permits them and tolerates them to prove the fidelity and con stancy of the just. But be not dismayed or disheartened by these scandals however painful they be; have compassion for those poor blind guides who in their ignorance or obstinancy, believing them-selves to be wise, have become fools, and praying for them that the Lord may enlighten them and bring them back the fold they have so unfortunately abandoned. Be you strong and faithful to the promises you have made, and in your society you will find the means to escape the danger by which you are inded, and by serving the interests of religion and the Church you will be making provision for your own welfare.

THE CHIVALROUS SOUTHERNER.

A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND," HE ROSE TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CATHO-LIC SISTERHOODS.

Chivalry is not dead, and as the deeds of the heroes of peace oft outshine those of the heroes of war, so twentieth century defense of those unable to defend themselves often calls for a higher order of courage than did the storming of eastle or tilting with the lance. Such was the courage displayed by a speaker who electrified his hearers at a recent who land the storming of the stormin meeting of a local Presbyterian congre-

It was a gathering called to discuss It was a gathering called to discuss a question of more or less public interest, but with no direct bearing upon the differences between Christians. A reverend gentleman from abroad arose, and said that he was present at the cost of great personal discomfort and inconvenience, having passed through a raging storm. Then, after a few words on the subject under discussion, he branched out ject under discussion, he branched out into a violent attack upon the Catholic He was heard in silence, until, Church. in the blindness of his bigotry, he went so low as to attack the Church's conseerated daughters, the Sisters.

Then there came an interruption. A gentleman of distinguished appearance, a Southerner at a glance, begged the indulgence of the speaker and the meet-ing. He was, he said, a visitor to the city, and had come with his host, a mem

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ber of the congregation, to hear discussed the subject which had been announced. He merely wished to say that he thought the object of the meeting he thought the object of the meeting would have been better conserved had the reverend gentleman who had come some distance in a storm reverse. distance in a storm remained at He himself held no brief for the Catho-lic Church and had slight acquaintance with its priesthood. Slight as that acquaintance was, however, it was enough to convince him that "even a secondto convince him that "even a second-rate representative" of that priesthood would have little difficulty in confound-ing the man who had just attacked it. He (the interrupter) did not feel called upon to defend the Catholic priests, but when the Catholic Sisters were in question that was a different matter. He knew their worth, their self-sacrifice and their devotion. As a gentleman he and their devotion. As a gentleman he could not sit silent while any ladies were traduced, and he was in a special degree solicitous for the fair fame of the Catholic Sisterhoods. No Protestant, elergyman or layman, attacking them in his presence would find them defense

Needless to say, the concluding per tions of the interrupted discourse dealt with other matters.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

RACE HORSE TAKES PRIEST TO DYING MAN.

A thrilling race with death was rid-A thrilling race with death was richen and won by Father McKinnon, of Nelson B. C., a few days ago when Aimee Amicon, an employe of the Trail smelter, fell into a vat of acid, receiving such injuries that immediate death was inevitable. The doctors said Amicon might live half an hour, and the unfortunate man asked for the priest.

Father McKinnon got the message at Nelson and forthwith applied to Aenderson Brothers' livery for their fastest mount. He was given the race horse boarder, Oregon John, with which he started for Trail at a hard gallop, taking a new short cut, reducing the distance to eight miles by going dizzily down the mountain.

Here the ho.se ran away, the priest hanging on until thrown, within a few hundred yards from Trail Hospital. He sustained a broken rib and many bruises, but paid no attention to them until he had comforted the dying man and administered the sacraments. Ami-con died three minutes later.

The priest's ride stands as a record, lasting just 19 minutes.—Catholic Sentinel, Portland, Oregon.

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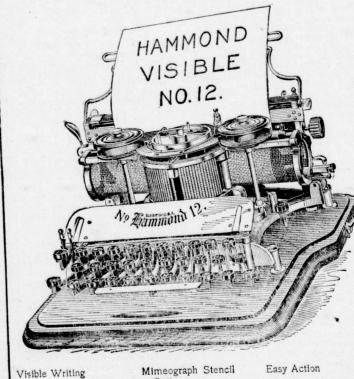
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pect to get out of crity? The men are fearless. Th their make-up, a They are not afr shoulder respon convenience and There never quality of courage is to-day. It do success qualities man, if you lack get anywhere. perseverance wi is no substitute It does not m you may be, or may have had fo a hesitator. you will never The men wh cause they have convictions. against the adv

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ans to ends is infinitely more import-Continent." The world's great doers know very The world's great doers know very well that if you are not making a manly or a womanly struggle to establish a place for yourself, there is something wrong; either you have not the ability or you have not the inclination. And human nature is so constituted that they will only hold you in contempt for your reasses.

Are You Afraid to Take Chances? Many a man fails because he does not take risks, to take the initiative. when do you expect to do anything distinctive in life? When do you expect to get out of the ranks of mediocrity? The men who do original things are fearless. There is a lot of dure in their make-up, a great deal of boldness. They are not afraid to take chances, to shoulder responsibility, to endure inconvenience and privation.

intricate problems, the constant exercise of the judgment in discriminating and weighing, the planning, the adjusting of

There never was a time when the quality of courage was so absolutely in-dispensable in the business world as it is to-day. It does not matter how many qualities you possess young

convictions. They had the courage to climb, had the nerve to undertake even against the advice of others.

Forget the Disagreeable. Some people are so unfortunately constituted that they do not seem able to remember pleasant, agreeable things. When you meet them or call on them, they always have some sad story to tell; some unfortunate thing has happened to them or is surely going to happen. They tell you about the accidents, the narrow escapes, the losses, the afflictions, the misfortunes they have had. The bright days, the pleasant days, the happy experiences, they seldom mention; they drop out of their memory. They recall only the disagreeable, the ugly, the discordant, and the crooked things. Some people are so unfortunately con-

ordant, and the crooked things.

The rainy days make such an impression upon their minds that they seem to it rains about all the time.

think it rains about all the time.

There are others who are just the reverse. They are always talking of the pleasant things, the good times, the agreeable experiences of their lives. I know some of these people who have had all sorts of misfortunes, losses, sorrows, and yet they so seldom speak of them, or refer to them that you would think they

without flinching, through great trials and troubles, shrink from little annoy-

Somehow it is easier to brace eneself for a great ordeal than to be constantly attacked by the petty annoyances of every-day life. It is the little stings, the little bites, the little unpleasantness that demoralize and make cowards of most of us. We can stand the great things better because there is something in human nature which braces us up for the inevitable, no matter whether whether the inevitable, no matter whether work the picking like cranberrying and work off a row at a time so's to be sure

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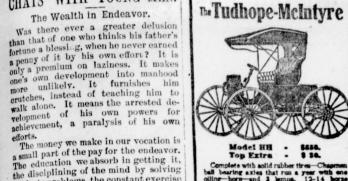
by showing them around to your neighbors and friends and speak a good word for them every experience, at every opportunity.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. The Wealth in Endeavor.

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it is the amputation of a limb, or even it is the amputation of a limb, or even death itself. When we know that it is absolutely impossible for us to get away from a thing, no matter how hard or how trying it may be, we then brace ourselves to accept it heroically; but the little annoyance, the little things which sting and which take us when we are unprepared, these are the things which often make us cowards.

often make us cowards. We know men who are in perfect We know men who are in perfect misery when there is any little friction among their employees, any unpleasant-ness in the business, but who, when great losses or emergencies come, are equal to the occasion and accept the situation heroically.

Large numbers of people have brilli-ant qualities; they know a great deal, are well educated, but they lack sand, staying power. They can't stand by a proposition and see it through thick and get anywhere. Not even honesty or perseverance will take its place. There is no substitute for courage.

It does not matter how well educated you may be, or how go.d a training you may have had for your vocation if you are a hesitator, if you lack that courage which dares to risk all on your judgment, you will never get above mediocrity.

The men who stand at the top of their line of endeavor stand there because they have the courage of their convictions. They had the courage to climb, had the news of the courage to the converse of the converse of the converse of the courage to the courage to the courage to the converse of the converse of the courage to the through panies, with short capital. takes a man with staying qualities, with a cool, clear head to guide a business through great commercial crises.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Winner. The winner.

The big plot of strawberry plants lay in the glistening rows in the early morning sunlight, each pointed leaf tipped with a shining drop of gathered dew which glistened and sparkled as the sun showed his rotund face over the ridge of Natick Hills in the distance. Here and there a tiny speck of red peeped from among the shining foliage where some already ripened strawberry raised its head above the leaves told of fruit ready and waiting for the hand of the harvester.

think it rains about all the time.
There are others who are just the reverse. They are always talking of the pleasant things, the good times, the agreeable experiences of their lives. I know some of these people who have had all sorts of misfortunes, losses, sorrows, and yet they so seldom speak of them, or refer to them, that you would think they never had any thing in their lives but good fortune, that they never had any enemies, and that everybody had been kind to them. These are the people who attract us, the people we love.

The habit of turning one's sunny side toward others is formed by the practise of holding charitable, loving, cheerful thoughts perpetually in the mind. The gloomy, sareastic, mean character is formed by harboring hard, uncharitable, unkind thoughts until the brain becomes so set toward the dark, that the life can only radiate gloom.

Can Not Stand The Little Things.
Some people who would walk boldly, without flinching, through great trials it harvest worth having, and getting a good price for perfect berries! And I've a notion everyone can reap the little harvest if he'll try. If he started Can Not Stand The Little Hands good price for period can reap the Some people who would walk boldly, I've a notion everyone can reap the thout flinching, through great trials little harvest if he'll try. If he started little harvest if he'll try. If he started little harvest if he'll try. out with an extra good set of brains in his head so much the better for him; but

work off a row at a time so's to be sure and get them all," explained Mr. Morse

and get them all," explained Mr. Morse.

Tom nodded.

"The dew is drying now, and I could begin as soon as I've been home to breakfast," he said.

"The sooner you begin the better, because we can get to peddling earlier," said the man heartily.

An hour later Tom Wilbur had been home to breakfast and returned to the strawberry patch, berding over the vines and putting the leaves back with one hand, while he picked off the luscious ripe fruit with the other.

"What splendid berries! They fill up a basket in no time;" he said happily as he bent to his task.

"Working?" asked a boy's voice.

Tom had already filled a dczen of the little square boxes and was commencing

little square boxes and was commencing on the second row of vines when Sidney Wilde came on the scene of action and interrupted. "Working," agreed Tom.

"Mr. Morse said you would show me where to commence in to work," said

"Right on the next row. It's to be like cranberry picking, and each fellow to have his own row," informed Tom.

"I hope it's a good fat row," said Sidney, as he set to work with a deal of deliberation.

liberation. Blb Within the next hour there were half Within the next hour there were half a dozen lads picking in the berry field, and Mr. Morse had come out to oversee the task, keeping tally of the number of boxes of berries the boys picked and directing the work generally.

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Tom Milbur bent to his task with gen-ine ardor. That labor meant much to lad in a financial respect. Being the oldest of five children just bereft of their father the money Tom earned meant actual meat and drink to the mother and orphaned children. The lad had risen before the sun was up hat morning, that he might be early in the field and complete his task.

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"I'll get up and get to work early, nother and then I can be through earlier, and maybe Mr. Morse will have some-thing more around the place for me to he had said the night before.

had drawn a freer breath of relief than she had since the supporter of the family died and the wolf had seemed so near the door.

Pride costs more than hunger, thirst and cold.

We seldom repent having eaten too little.

Nothing is troublesome that we do

"We'll manage it, Tom," she said uietly but the lad knew her voice was less hopeless and his heart bounded with the joy of service.

"I've picked four dozen boxes of berries, Mr. Morse," said Tom as he put

"Good," said Mr. Morse. Tom's eyes sparkled.

"Mother can manage to do such a lot with a dollar," he said. Twenty-five cents a dozen boxes was the strawberry "I'll guarantee she can," returned

Mr. Morse.

The June sun was lot in the unprotected field, and Tom stood wiping the perspiration from his heated face.

"What do you suppose she could do with two dollars. Tom?" asked Mr.

"More," said Tom wondering.
"As a matter of fact, Jed Simpson has "As a matter of fact, Jed Simpson has gone back on me for delivering these berries and I had sort of notion you'd make a good lad to take his place."
Tom's eyes widened with pleasure.
"I could try it," he said.
But Sidney White interrupted.
"I'd like to do the pedding," he said.
"Just so! I'd like to have had you come here earlier this morring, as Tom

me here earlier this morning, as Tom

"Just so! You don't have to peddle either. The boy that works around for me steady I want on hand in season to get his work done so he can get at something e'se before nightfall," said Mr. Late that every the same to get the same that the s

Late that evening Tom laid a couple of crisp new one dollar bills on the table in front of his mother.

"They'll help a little, mother," he

said. "They'll help a lot, my son," she cor-"And Mr. Morse says he'll use m

the summer vacation," said Tom.

Mrs. Wilbur waited a moment before

Mrs. Wilbur waited a moment before she answered.

"Yes, Tom, I know, John Morse came in this afternoon to see me about it. He wanted me to tell you that you know how to be prompt and get your work done in time to start on something else,"

"It's just common sense to do that, mother, so work won't pile up ahead," laughed Tom.

Mrs. Wilbur put a loving hand on her toy's shoulder. setting forth a number of reasons. The two that made the strongest appeal to me were: 'Their belief in the Real Presence of Christ dwelling in the Church,' and 'The Catholic Church teaches life, death and eternity in the spirit of realism, and the Catholic mind is subdued and research in the presence.

boy's shoulder.

"That's what a'l doing right is, Tom—just obeying God's will and commandments all the days of your life," she Just before his death, Locke thus addressed a friend: "May you live and be happy, in the enjoyment of health and freedom, and those blessings which Providence has bestowed upon you. You loved me when living, and you will have the living states." said gently.

Declaration of Independence and was the third President of the United States, the third President of the United States, also thought out these ten rules, which so the severy boy and girl would do well to remember and precice:

Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

All the use to be made of it is, that this life is a scene of vanity, which soon passeth away, and affords no solid satisfaction, but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life. This is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be perience, and what you will find to be perience, and what you will find to be perience.

Never spend money before you have true when you come to make up the can do yourself. earned it.

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Never buy what you don't want be-

Cause it is cheap.

Pride costs more than hunger, thirst

willingly. How much pain the evils have cost us

that have never happened.

Take things always by the smooth

When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, count a hundred.

Mother and Daughter.

A girl who has been taught by her

A girl who has been taught by her mother to respect the confidence of others learns at the same time how safe her own will be in her mother's loving care. In the desire for complete confi-dence between mother and daughter

neither should forget that a due reserve is both necessary and desirable in regard to the confidence of other people. No

girl should repeat, no mother listen to anything which has been obviously said to the girl alone. Besides, a desire for unlimited confidences is a sign of weak a contain amount of the confidence of the confiden

ness on both sides. A certain amount of reserve is the hall mark of all strong characters.—Woman's Life.

REVERENCE IN GOD'S HOUSE.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives

an outline of a sermon preached by Rev. Earl Hewson in a Congregational Church of that city. Mr. Hewson said

I entered a Catholic Church one night not long ago, and taking a back seat I watched the worshippers as they came and went, and was deeply impressed with their reverence and devotion. Before leaving I dropped on my knees and prayed that I might live to see the day when Protestants would enter and leave

when Protestants would enter and leave their churches in the same spirit that was manifested by the worshippers that

I was so deeply impressed at what I

"I was so deeply impressed at what I had seen that I went home and wrote to Archbishop Glennon and asked him for the opinion as to why Catholics were more reverent than Protestants. He made a prompt and courteous reply setting forth a number of reasons. The way that made the strongest annual to

subdued and reverent in the presence f these mysteries so presented."

preserve my memory when I am dead.
All the use to be made of it is, that this

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He loves to see us at His feet.—Arch-

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IN THE CASE"

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"THE MAN

IN THE CASE'

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Trom Stations Toronto and east, including Sharbot Lake and Kingston, and all Stations in Ontario west of Renfrew, also stations on
C.O. & B. of O. Rys., and stations on K. & P. south of Renfrew.

From all Stations Toronto and west, including Stations on C.P.R.

Toronto to Sudbury.

Sept. 10 From all Stations east of Toronto in Ontario. ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY

Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments, will meet and engage laborers on arrival at Winnipeg.

Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Can. Pac. where laborers are needed, east of Moose Jaw, meluding branches, and at one cent a mile each way went thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A certificate is furnished with each ticket, and this certificate when executed by a sowing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back 'to starting points in Ontario, at \$18.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1909.

Ticket as re good only on special Farm Laborers' trains and will be a second class to the second class to the second class to the second class ticket back 'to starting points in Ontario, at \$18.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1909.

Nov. 30th, 1909.

Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers' trains and will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children. For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. agent, or write R. L. THOMPSON, D.P.A., C.P.R., TORONTO

THE MOVING PICTURE DEVIL.

NEW YORK PRIEST WAS TRICKED IN FALSE ROLE BY FRAUD WITH A CAMERA.

The new York Tribune gives the following account of an outrage perpetrated in the streets of the metropolis a

few days ago:
Moving-picture artists, with one lone actress, whose face was painted and whose grotesque peasant attire was covered from time to time by a long cloak, des-cended from the Rialto upon the Roman Catholic chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary, State street, and for a good half hour there was a wordy clash between priests and moving picture promoters.

The moving-picture men, under the direction of a white-haired actor who

was recognized as having played "heavies" in many prominent Broadway productions, fought cautiously for the pose they were after, and with a smile of triumph hurried away from the chapel before the arrival of a policeman who was summoned.

Shortly after the sun had moved over to the west in the afternoon a large red touring car dashed past the custom house and swinging around came to a lim, and He talks of them to me; and we sudden halt in front of the Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary. It was the most "artistic" looking place of its kind among the many immigrant societies and among the many immigrant societies and the Bettery and it among the many immigrant societies and the Bettery and it among the many immigrant societies and the Bettery and it among the many immigrant societies and the Bettery and it among the many immigrant societies and the Bettery and it among the many immigrant societies and the societi homes at the Battery, and it appealed strongly to the white-haired actor in charge of the stage directions.

The name of the chapel appears a large gold sign as long as the build-ing, and on a crescent shaped sign over the entrance is painted "Irish Immigrant Home for Girls."

Two men jumped out of the automo bile and placed the moving picture camera on a tripod in front of the chapel and the "stage director" gave his orders. The automobile then moved away and all was ready.

all was ready.

But someone, realizing what was about to happen, ran into the chapel to inform the Rev. Michael J. Henry, the pastor. He was not at home. His assistant, however, came out on the balcony, and this was the cue for the actress, who doffed her cloak and walked up the stens. up the steps.

The assistant pastor, justly indignant, ordered her away, and this apparently s just what the white-haired actor hoping would happen, for he signalwish man with the camera to turn his ed the dome fifty feet of moving roll, and the assistant picture he act of turning a "helpless pastor" in the door of the mission.

pastor 'm' he door of the mission.

alien" from the door of the mission.

The girl sob. I made motions that seemed to express upt at swimming.

After the made made made not one of the mission. After the made-wp alien had posed enough the white-hat, "ed actor, who

enough the white-mar, et actor, who meanwhile had been holding back a large crowd of spectators not on the pay roll of the moving-picture man, told them to file in behind his "subject," and with a smile observed that it was ex-

cellent atmosphere.

"All right; I have enough now,
Charlie," said the man with the camera,
and with a bound the actress, the whiteand with a bound the actress, the white-haired actor and his assistants jumped into the automobile and started north up Whitehall street. As he got into the car the actor said: "It was splen-did boys, splendid! So true to life! Better than I expected." Father Henry's assistant was indig-

Better than I expected."

Father Henry's assistant was indignant when he learned that he was in the picture himself. He said the exhibition of the pictures would be watched, and if produced in public legal means would be taken to have them suppressed.

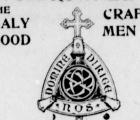
CATHOLICS AND CONTROVERSY.

From time to time we find good adfrom time to time we find good attended of the first hand to serve the truth by controvery. As for controversy in itself, there can be no doubt that it is a holy and necessary work, that it is a holy and necessary work, which has been practiced by saints and doctors in all ages. It is difficult, therefore, to approve of the idea put forward sometimes that all controversy should be eschewed and abandoned. educated Catholics there are, or were who have even said and boasted that they have never entered into controversy, meaning that they have taken it as a rule never to do so. It is difficult to approve of this rule, living as we do in a missionary land, surrounded on all sides as our people are with what may be called jets of controversy, spouting forth errors every day. The e who make the boast forget the needs of our make the boast forget the needs of our own people. Controversy, then, divides itself into two parts—one directed to instruct Catholics, the other to convince Protestants. Both of these are well approved of in the annals of our own Church in England. We can hardly name one of our great Bishope, priests and writers who have not engaged in controversy. The list, indeed, is too long to give here. Again, controversy branches out into two other well defined and approved departments. There is the controversy to in-There is the controversy to instruct and convert; there is the struct and convert; there is the controversy to expose and denounce. All these have to be considered. General exhortations to mildness and charity ought to be supplemented with particular rules of controversy called for by the requirements of truth on the one hand and of heresy on the other. It is true, indeed, that some who are not fixed for the weak takes we have are not fitted for the work take a part in this difficult task; but there are others who are fitted for it who do it well and who ought to be encouraged in following out a mission divinely provided for the salvation of souls.—London Catholic

Lady Coningsby to the Italian Count.

"All I love, the living and the dead, I "All I love, the living and the dead, I
meet before the Altar. They are His and
mine. I am His and theirs. He is ours.
And the absent ones—'we never meet,
but we meet day by day.' We meet in
Him. That is one reason why we wish
those we love to be Catholics—so that
all may be united before the Blessed
Sacrament—the bond especially between
us and our dead and our divided. They
are hidden from us; so is He. And we are hidden from us; so is He. And we from them; but I hope not we from Him. All who kneel, or have knelt, or would kneel if they knew, are joined together, oived to Him—joined to me. It is Com—

| Oived to Him—joined to me. It is Com—



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munion indeed, and the Communion of Saints—of friends. I talk to them of Him, and He talks of them to me; and we

Death of Father Laussie.

At St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the instant, Very Rev. E. Laussie, vicar-general of amilton diocese, died at the ripe old age venty-eight years. He had been a priest for of ty years and only a few years ago, while he varish priest at Cayuga, he celebrated his gold bilee.

"ALWAYS THE CHURCH."

he Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London

Yours faithfully, LA VERDAD.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

taken out and this tube restored to its normal condi-tion, hearing will be destroyed forever, inter cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness, (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for civulars, free. Sold by all Druguists, 250.

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Western Fair London Sept. 10-18

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20,000 Men Wanted for Western Harvesting

To meet the demand for farm laborers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, special second class excursions will be run by the Canadian Pacific Railway from all Ontario stations. Cost of onefrom all Ontario stations. Cost of one-way ticket to Winnipeg is \$10.00, and from Winnipeg to points where laborers contract to work they will be carried without charge. After at least one month's work in the harvest field, a month's work in the narvest held, a ticket back to Ontario starting point will be issued at \$18.00. Tickets are only good on Farm Laborers' special trains. Tickets will also be issued to women, but no half-rate for children. Leaving dates of excursions are as

August 19th and Sept. 7th, from all stations in the territory between Toronto-Sudbury line and Toronto-Sarnia line of the Grand Trunk.

Sarnia line of the Grand Trunk.
August 23rd and Sept. 7th, from all
C. P. and G. T. R. stations on TorontoSarnia line and south thereof (in
Canada) and all stations in Ontario on
M. C., P. M. and T. H. & B. Rys.
August 27th and Sept. 10th, from all
stations east of Toronto North Bay line,
to and including Kingston, also stations
on C. O. and B. of Q. Rys. and stations
on K. & P. south of Renfrew.
For the three excursions in August

For the three excursions in August special trains will be run from all points on C. P. R. If you are in any doubt as to date of excursion from your district apply to local C. P. R. agent, who will also furnish times of special trains, or write to R. L. Thompson, District Passenger Agent C. P. R., Toronto.

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"A Spiritual Canticle of the Soul and the Bride groom Christ," by St. John of the Cross. Trans lated by David Lewis, with corrections and an treduction by Benedict Zimmerman, O. C. D. Pric of St. Luke's, Wincanton. Published by Thoma Baker, 72 Newman street, London, Eng. Pric \$2,00 net.

that the children should ali see. Herzog's Stallions, the best trained horses in the world, will give three distinct acts on the track before the Grand Stand. The Heras Family, a very strong combination of European Acrobabs, will astonish all who see them. The Flying Dordens, The Holmans, The Three De Monios, The Pederson Bros, and many others, will take part each afternoon and evening. The Musical part of the programme will be exceptionally fine. The 7th Fusiliers of London, Ont., and the Band of the ost Canadian Highlanders, will be in attendance. Fireworks of a very thrilling character, including that wonderful production "The Battle of the North Sea," will be given each night. Reserved seats will be on sale for the Grand Stand and reduced rates on all railroads. Programmes and all information on application to A. M. Hratt Secretary, London, Ont. Remember the dates, Sept. 10th to 18th.

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ORGANS

out, couplers and 2 knee swells. Special Sale
Price

KARN—A very attractive five-octave walnut
organ by D. W. Karn & Co., Woodstock, with
attractively decorated pipe top, lamp stands,
10 stops, 2 sets of reeds in the treble, 1 set
in the bass, couplers, Vok Humana and 2
knee swells. Special Sale Price

THOMAS—6 octave piano case organ by the
Thomas Co., Woodstock, in ebonized case with
plain engraved panels and without top. Has
13 stops, 4 sets of reeds in the treble, 2 sets
in the bass, couplers, 2 knee swells. Special
Sale Price

DOMINION-6 octave piano case organ by the Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, in mahogany finished case with fret carved panels. Has double folding fall board and automatic dust-proof pedal cover, lamp stands, all stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Special Sale Price

rice swells. Special Sale Frice THOMAS—6 octave plano case organ by the Thomas Co., Woodstock, in handsome walnut case, full length music desk, plain polished panels decorated in marquetry. Has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Special Sale Price SPOHERTY—6 octave plano case organ by the

swells, mouse-proof pedals. Special safe Frice

DOHERTY—6 octave piano case organ by the

Doherty Co., Clinton, in rich golden oak case
with full length polished panels and music
desk, mirror top, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds
throughout, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells,
lamp stands, mouse-proof protecting pedals.

Special Sale Price

ecial Sale Price SHERLOCK-MANNING-A 6 octave piano case organ by the Sherlock-Manning Co., London, in walnut case, With full length plain polished pauels, slightly carved in relief. Has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and knee swells, mouse-proof pedals. Has been used less than six months. Special Sale

PIANOS

mouldings, full overstrung scale, iron frame, action in splendid order. A fine Piane. Original Price \$500. Special Sale Price..... DECKER—A square grand piano by the cele-brated house of Decker Bros., New York, an exceptionally fine piano, containing the patent "Decker" overstrang scale, inc. few. "Decker" overstrung scale, iron frame, etc., has 7 octaves, attractive case, carved legs

any upright piano by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, in case of new design, with full length plain panels, automatic folding fall board and music desk. Has 7\(\frac{1}{3}\) octaves, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys. Has been used only a year. Manufacturer's Price \$340. Special Sale Price

HOWARD—A new sample design by R. S. Howard Co., New York, in beautiful "Early English" mahogany case, crotch work effect, has full iron frame, bushed taning pins, trichord overstrung scale, ivory and ebony keys, a beautiful instrument, regular \$350 model, but as it is a sample of a style we do not carry regularly in stock it must be sold \$255

QERHARD HEINTZMAN — Boudoir Grand upright piano by the Gerhard Heintzman Co., Toronto, in attractive walnut case of up-to-date design, has full length polished panels and music desk, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) octaves, etc. Has been very little used and cannot be told from new. Manufacturer's price \$425. Special Sale Price.....\$278

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Grand upright piano of our own make. This

GOURLAY—A beautiful Louis XV Cabinet
Grand upright piano of our own make. This
piano is in rich San Domingo mahogany, the
veneers so arranged as to show a rich contrast between the horizontally and vertically
laid mahogany. This piano contains every
improvement that it is possible to incorporate
in the highest class upright piano and is our
most popular style. Has been used less than
a year. If we were to make a piano at \$1,000
we could not turn out a finer instrument.
Special Sale Price

Special Sale Price

GOURLAY—A new Grand Scale Gourlay,
Canada's most nearly perfect piano. This
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Ornate Colonial Design. It is in every respect the finest piano that can be manufactured. It has been used professionally about fifteen months, but neither its musical value, its durability, nor its handsome appearance has been in any way impaired. Special Sale Price \$328

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