

VOLUME XXXVI.

#### LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914

### The Catholic Record

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#### THE RIGHT POLICY

St. Francis Xavier is assuredly of the opinion that the chief requisites for a hall of learning are marked ability and high character in the teaching staff. Its professors have degrees that are honored in the world of scholarship ; and this fact is adding yearly to the student body. Without being eulogistic we can say that this University, born of the labors and sacrifices of people and priests, is one of the greatest assets of the Church in the Maritime Provinces. It is a monument to enlight. ened zeal, and to grim determination. It is an object lesson of what devotion to ideals and generous enthusiasm can achieve. We are, therefore. pleased to learn that three professors will be added to the teaching body this coming year. Mr. H. R. Howard B. A., the recently appointed professor of mathematics, passed the honors or Tripos examination at Cambridge, getting in the second part of final Tripos examination a senior optime. Mr. H. W. R. Smith, B. A., Professor of Classics and honors graduate of Oxford in Ancient Classics. Ancient History and Philosophy, won many scholarships and bursaries during his course of studies. Mr. W. B. Bucknell, B. A., Professor of History, up everything, life itself in many inis a distinguished graduate of London and Cambridge Universities.

We congratulate St. Francis Xavier's on the acquisition of these scholarly gentlemen. We do so because every effort for the higher education of our people stands for not only efficiency but for the spread of truth. For men taught how to use our principles to the best advantage, able to view the world and its aspirations not with prejudiced eye but with the same vision of the trained mind, and manifesting always high moral qualities to his generation, are what we need.

#### THE CARDIFF CONGRESS

At the Catholic Congress at Cardiff the Bishop of Newport read a singularly beautiful paper on the Blessed Sacrament and Catholic Unity. Catholic unity, he said, is a perpetual miracle-it is the world's greatest fact and the world's greatest history. Nothing on the earth seems to hold it in support and nothing in heaven seems to keep it in its place. There is one means by which Christ maintains His continuity-the Holy Eucharist-because it creates a new and fresh pressure of the love of Almighty God which will never diminish in its might and has never shortened in its weight. The learned Bishop said that we are living in a echo the traditions of a bitter past. Kings and govern ments nearly all repudiate the Church. Science and Literature are at best indifferent. We have confidence in the future of the Church-a confidence inspired by devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. The primitive times have come again : the Cath olic masses are crowding to the Sacrifice and Communion. And if free intercourse with Holy Church were interrupted persecution would give redoubled fervor to frequent and daily Communion, and even if they did away with our churches we should somehow manage to meet and take Communion.

heroic work of French, etc., mission towards any Irishmen. We are both aries. And yet the burden of their Irishmen, he said to Carson, let us be friends. Carson is supported by plea was always the same-that the progress of religion was being rethe blind and unreasoning, by aristo tarded and conversion rendered crats who know their day is ended much more difficult because in the Redmond has behind him all those countries where the political inwho believe in representative gov fluence of England was paramount ernment and who are aware that the there were few or none of native world is in the bosom of the ever-English speech to set forth the truth swelling tide of democracy. During committed to the Catholic Church. the discussion John Redmond has exhibited a self-restraint that, con

argument of the Tories is the appeal

the Popes resumed the authority

which they had in the time of Nich

olas I. or Gregory VII. it would be

the means of obtaining perpetual

peace and conducting us back to the

sidering the methods of his oppon ON THE THRESHOLD OF HOME ents, was wondrous. The strongest RULE

BY P. T. CONLAN

to religious prejudice. This fiction Here is a book glowing with love says Mr. Conlan, is refuted by its own of Ireland. Well written, a record of history. Of the heroes of the the glories and sorrows of Erin as national cause the most noted have well as of facts which should be remembered, it deserves a wide circu-Grattan, Tone, Emmet, Butt and lation. We fancy that the writer Parnell down to the present time must have put it between covers in when the ruling party in the British mood enthusiastic ; but he is fair in Parliament is overwhelmingly nonhis presentation and at times mani-Catholic and favorable to Home fests the repression of the artistic Rule. The author also points out worker. The story he tells is ages that the argument of wealthy Ulster old, but about his narrative there is against Home Rule has no founda a charm that invests it with a kind tion in fact. The rateable valuation of originality. Notwithstanding, he per head is higher in no less than says, the terribly flerce and bitter 13 counties in Leinster and Munster opposition to Home Rule by the than in the highest county in Ulster. Orangemen, it can be truly said of We commend this book to our Ulster as a whole that she is the readers. mother of an army of Irish patriots and martyrs, and a very large num-PEACE her of them Protestants, who gave Liebnitz was of the opinion that if

## stances, for Ireland.

### TOLERANT BELFAST

He shows that in Belfast, the home

of tolerance according to sundry golden age. Readers of history will divines, Catholics are excluded from endorse this statement. The Popes the salary lists of public boards and have exercised wise and salutary inthat 981 per cent. of all salaries go tervention many times in history. to Protestants. The representatives of Roman Pontiffs forced Philip of three-fourths of the people are al-France to respect the rights of marmost entirely barred from office in riage and Henry IV. of Germany to their own country, and especially do penance. A few years ago the from all the important offices. And mediatorship of the Pope was acyet Orangemen persist in saying that cepted in the dispute between Gerthe Irish have no grievances. And many and Spain. It seems to us more, they declare, to the amusethat that court, beyond all suspicment of Great Britain's enemies. ion of partiality, should be a most that any redress of these grievances effective means of quelling all conwill be resisted with blood and that tentions between rival nations. If whatever Parliament may ordain the dispute between Austria and they must be allowed to preach Servia had been submitted to the sedition and to scout the very idea Vicar of Christ the same power that of democracy. They fail to see that saved Europe from anarchy and lawthey are marooned on an island

whereon grows nothing but the think, have kept the sword in its dank grass of stupid bigotry. They scabbard. are astonished at the prospect of Carlyle speaks of thirty English Home Rule because they never men fighting with the same number dreamed that Catholic Irishmen, the of Frenchmen. Straightway the hewers of wood and carriers of word fire is given and they blow the water, downtrodden and doomed to souls out of one another and in place servitude, would one day be free and of sixty useful craftsmen the world their competitors. Instead of rejoichas sixty dead carcasses which it ing with the nations of the Empire must bury and anon shed tears for. at this measure of liberty they but Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest. How then? Simpleton, their gov ernors had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another had the cungentleman of great local influence, a ning to make these poor blockheads shoot.

essness in days past would, we

pliants recognize the glorious and loves Ireland, cherishes no animosity OUR LORD IN THE BLESSED SACRAMENT

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PERSONS FROM EVERY PART

OF THE WORLD FLOCKED TO LOURDES TO ATTEND INTER. NATIONAL EUCHARISTIC CON-GRESS

The twenty fifth international Eucharistic Congress which began on Wednesday afternoon July 22, and ended Sunday, July 26, at Lourdes, France, was one of the most notable demonstrations ever held in honor of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Ten Cardinals of the Church headed

by Cardinal di Belmonte, the Papal Legate: 150 Archbishops and Bishops Monsignori, priests, monks, nuns by the thousands and more than 200.000 other persons from all over the world been Protestants-from the days of crowded the little French city, famous for its shrine, for four days of the congress. The congress ended after the great procession of the Blessed Sacrament with a Mass celebrated by the representative of Pope Pius X. who as Cardinal and Supreme Pontiff has always been a warm advocate of the congress. Cardinal Farley of New York attended the sessions.

Services, formal or otherwise, wer held in ten languages in every church, chapel and hall of the city. A great choir of 200 priests intoned the chants and another choir of 1,000 made the music an important feature of the four days. Receptions and conclaves, pilgrimages, visitations and cures filled up the time between the formal

sessions of the congress. Interest in the Eucharistic Con gress has been steadily growing since ts initiation at Lille, France, in 1881, by Bishop Gaston de Segur. It is thering to honor in a specially public manner the doctrine which i the very heart of the Catholic Church, horseback. the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist. Upon this doctrine de pends the sacrifice of the Mass which continues the sacrifice of the cross consummated on Calvary. The con-gress is designed to stimulate the faith and zeal of the Church in this vital dogma.

Bishop Heylen of Namur, Belgium, was presiding officer of the congress. The program was arranged by Bishop Schoepfer of Tarbes and Lourdes who is permanent chairman of the

committee. PROCESSION TO GROTTO

The ceremony began with the arrival of the Cardinal delegate. A great gathering of prelates and dele gations from all over the world ac companied the Mayor and other civid dignitaries of the city to the station to receive the representative of the Holy See, who was escorted to the Terminal Hotel, where a reception was given in his honor.

Immediately after this a solemn procession was made to the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, which was itself brilliant in the costumes of the participants and second only to the procession which closed the After this pilgrimage the Cardinal Legate was escorted to the episcopal palace, where he was lodged during his stay. Except for the religious services

the work of the congress was divided according to tongue. A section for English speaking delegates met at degree. meetings of the Germans WATA French, Spanish, Austrian, Slavic, Hungarian and all other delegates While they were addressed by prelates in their respective languages, the program was the same for all. The deliberations concerned the revival of the faith in countries which have become lukewarm and the propaga-tion of the faith in all countries. The work was divided for the lay man to understand as: ' The Social Royalty of Jesus Christ in the Euchar ist," the "Benefits of Jesus Christ to Society," "The Homage to Offer to Society,' Noted orators delivered ad-Him." dresses on subjects which naturally group themselves under these head and then the congress met at stated intervals for union services. A rule had been promulgated that there should be no healing during the congress, but Bishop Schoepfer announced that at the conclusion of the processions of the days the patients who are there would receive the Benediction of the Blessed Sacra ment. Among the sufferers there was a little child from South America who was taken to Lourdes by its mother. The child pronounced hopelessly ill by physicians, has shown a remarkable improvement. Holy Trinity in power, in splendor The Pontifical Mass was celebrated and in glory. by the Cardinal Legate on Sunday at the grotto. It was in the open air and in the presence of thousands. On one side was the great array of prelates and distinguished visitors while a great field on the other side was filled to overflowing with dele-gress in Cardiff, Wales, Right Rev. was filled to overflowing with dele gates and visitors. This was preceded by the proces-sion of the Blessed Sacrament, which is regarded as second only to the procession of Corpus Christi at Rome. ful situation of the Church in Great It is an impressive manifestation of Britain to-day: "The Catholic Emancipation Act the dignity of the Church. At the head of the procession as it was obtained, thanks chiefly to the began its march appeared a corps of ability, the tact, the energy, and the Pyrenean guides in picturesque cos- eloquence of the man whom they tumes, mounted. Behind them were called the Great Liberator, Daniel buglers, drummers and a band in O'Connell. We must never forget ashamed of himself."

societies from many countries, all with banners flying. With them were delegations of Catholic pilgrims, with about 400 standards, and members of different Orders.

Following them came priests in vestments, priests in surplices, canons from all the dioceses, and titular and honorary Chaplains of Notre Dame de Lourdes. The Chapter of the Cathedral of Tarbes formed a section by itself, followed by many prelates, apostolic prothonotaries, priests and abots. Bishops in robes formed another part of the procession, and they were followed by the Archbishops, who, in turn, were succeeded by the Cardinals.

The Cardinal Legate, bore the Blessed Sacrament on a dais. Bishop Schoepfer followed, wearing th cappa magna and surrounded by his vicar general.

Members of the Pope's household and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, in costume, also formed a separate division. After them came the Knights of Malta, whose glittering dress comes down from the middle ages. Then came the heads of the different Pontifical Orders and members of the permanent committee of the International Eucharistic Congresses, with Mgr. Hoylen, Bishop of Namur, their president, wearing a manteletta.

The priests of the committee followed and then Catholic senators, deputies and members of the diploma corps from Catholic countries and Catholic members of the French Academy. The Mayor and Municipal Council of Lourdes led a section made up of the physicians of the medical establishment ; representa-tives of the general councils of great Catholic work, members of the Hospitalite de Notre Dame de Lourdes and a squad of Pyrenean guides on

The route was through a territory famous throughout the Catholic world. Leaving the Basilica, the ocession moved through the principal streets, ending when the Cardinal Legate, from a superb altar erected on the heights of the street of the Rosary, officiated at the Bene diction of the Blessed Sacrament -Syracuse Catholic Sun.

OUR LADY'S CROWNING GLORY

We delight to recall the various incidents in the life of the Blessed Virgin. Her Immaculate Conception. her Nativity, her presentation in the Temple, the Annunciation, then Betblehem, where she gave birth to the Son of the Most High, the home of Nazareth, the part she took in her divine Son's private and public life, culminating in His death upon the cross, are one and all subjects of the greatest interest to us, says Bishop Colton, and we ponder over them with reverent feelings of awe intermingled with delight and fear, joy and sorrow, according to the so and circumstances they recall, but the feast of the Assumption, as the crowning glory of our Blessed Lady's life and the climax of all the feasts that precede it, engages our thoughts and affections in a surpassing

Assumption is a counte

mediaeval costume. Then different this truth, that the liberty and free dom of action which we now enjoy in this country was not due so much to the struggles of our own ancestors as to the help given to us from acros the water by our brothers in the faith—the Irish Catholics. It was the Irish Catholics who finally won

the battle for them. It would be well for the interests of Catholicity in England if all, or the majority of English Catholics were animated by the grateful spirit of Bishop Burton. But they forget their debt to Ireland—most of them do and give their sympathy and alliance to the enemies of Ireland's claim for justice.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS

#### CONDEMNS MEXICAN LEADERS

On his eighty first birthday which fell on Thursday of last week, his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons in an interview gave out his views on a number of questions now before the American pablic. Speaking of the Mexican situation, he criticized severely the Constitutionalist leaders, Carranza and Villa, for the cruelties which he says have been perpetrated by the latter upon innocent persons who had, without cause, incurred his hostility. He condemned, in emphatic language, the conduct with which men under their control have been charged in their treatment of helpless women. He was deeply moved in speaking of the killing of clergymen by Gen. Villa and expressed small hope of the restoration of peace through the triumph of the Constitutionalists, it being a conflict of the outs to get in, with the

prospect of counter revolutions in almost any event.

#### THE SOCIAL UNREST

Referring to the restlessness prevalent among the masses of the people in this country he said the same condition was prevalent in Europe, naming especially Germany, Italy and France, where Socialism has large numbers of adherents and is on the increase. He spoke with manifest regret of the growth of this condition. Another organization which should be met with distrust and opposition, especially in this country, he said, is the Industrial Workers of the World. It is a dangerous element and should be put down. The organization is utterly at variance with the purposes of the great hosts of laborers who constitute the real industrial forces of the country. Speaking of the mili-

tant suffragettes the Cardinal said the British Government had been extremely lenient in its treatment of these people. He expressed his re-pugnance of their conduct and they were demonstrating their un-fitness for the exercise of the privileges for which they are so violently contending.—Sacred Heart Review.

#### TOM'S WOEFUL WAIL ANSWERED

The non Catholic editor of Brann's Iconoclast in his July number takes a fling at Tom Watson, the Georgia CATHOLIC NOTES

1869

A sum of \$185,000 has been subscribed for a Catholic College at Melbourne, Australia.

Ten thousand policemen attended the annual memorial service at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

In Alaska there are 4,000 Catholie Indians. Last year 341 Indian chil-dren were baptized there.

Since the Separation Law went into effect eight years ago, 25 parishes have been added to Paris.

At Tunuloa, in the Fiji Islands, are now 694 Catholics, a fine church, rectory, convent and dormitory-all in fourteen years.

In China to day there are about 1,500,000 Catholics under 1,450 missionaries, 700 of whom are native priests.

Father Vandewalle, a missionary in the Philippines, says ; "In one town we had 2,000 conversions ; in another we had 3,500."

Of the 214 Franciscan priests, brothers and tertiaries who have been martyred in Japan, 23 have been canonized and 45 beatified.

Father Thomas Ewing Sherman S. J., has been appointed by Governor Glynn of New York, chaplain of the First Regiment, Field Artillery, New York National Guard.

Allan J. Ryan, the son of Thomas F. Ryan, has contributed \$50,000 toward the erection of what will be the largest and best equipped cancer hospital in the world and which will be established in New York.

Cardinal Gibbons, as Archbishon of Baltimore, will receive \$282,055.88 under the willofthelate ElizaAndrews whose administration account has just been passed by the Maryland Supreme Court.

On the 10th of June the University of Oxford recalled with honor and pride the memory of the great Franciscan friar, Roger Bacon, its greatest son, by duly observing the seventh centenary of the illustrious monk's demise.

Little Holland, with its population of less than 2,000,000 Catholics, can give points to many bigger Catholic countries on the matter of the Catholie press, for the Catholics of Holland support not less than 20 Catholie journals, the majority of which are dailies, and all of which have grown up within the past forty years.

The Catholic Foreign Mission Sem, inary at Maryknoll, near Oseining-N. Y., has received word from France of a massacre in Thibet, in which another alumnus of the Paris Seminary for Foreign Missions was killed. The victim this time was Rev. Theodore Mongbeig, who was or-dained priest and left for the Far East in 1899, being followed two years later by his brother.

The late Susan L. Emery, author of "The Inner Life of the Soul" and of The Inner Life of the Soul" and other works, left her writings to the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, Maryknoll, Oseining, N. Y. Miss Emery was a distinguished con-vert and from her Protestant days had a special interest in foreign misions. Her sister, who never became a Catholic, was one of the leaders in Protestant mission movements.

the mails. Watson's latest step in his campaign against the Church consisted in taking events the church construction to the provided the provided to the prov Ignatius, having a frontage of 125 feet on East Eighty-fourth street and 167 feet on East Eighty-fifth street. It is built of beautiful white granite. is of classical architecture, and will cost when completed \$1,500,000. Six priests of Baltimore diocese, five in Baltimore and one in Wash ington, have been made Domestic Prelates by His Holiness Pope Pius X. The following are the clergymen honored by the Holy Father: the Rev. Dr. William A. Fletcher, rector of the cathedral ; the Rev. Dr. C. F. Thomas, rector of St. Ann Church and editor of the Baltimore Catholic Review; the Rev. James F. Donahue, rector of St. Patrick Church ; the Rev. Thomas J. Broydrick, rector of St. Martin Church ; the Rev. Michael F. Foley, rector of St. Paul Church : the Rev. James O'Brien, rector of St. Peter's Church, Washington, D. C. Just 1850 years ago June 17th-18th of the year 64, the greater part of Rome was burnt to the ground in the most disastrous fire in history. That is a long time ago, but histor-ians are still asking one another : Who did it ? Until quite recently nearly everybody took for granted that the Emperor Nero was the in-cendiary. Near the bend of the via Nazionale where you look down to day on the Forum of Trajan, you may also look up to the giddy height of Nero's Tower, from the top of which, as we used to be told, the vicious buffoon in purple played his fiddle and sang his verses on the burning of Troy while the imperial city was being consumed by his act. As a matter of cold fact Nero's Tower was not built for considerably over a thousand years after Nero's time, but hard by until the sixteenth century stood the majestic ruins of an old Roman building which had come to be known, rightly or wrongly, by that name and to which the same tradition, history or legend as it might be, was attached.

#### THE HARVEST IS WHITE

In his presidential address Car. dinal Bourne spoke of the opportuneness of proposing as an urgent matter for the consideration of the English National Congress the subject of foreign missions. This is a question that troubles not a few in this country. We welcome those who, through economic or other causes, come to find fortune within our bor ders. They pitch their tents on our broad spaces, side by side with the many who know not the Church, and subjected to influences that respect not the beauty of faith. These are the people to be shepherded and safeguarded. They are the means of setting up new centres of Catholicity which have only to be further strengthened to become in turn fresh sources of apostolic energy. The Cardinal said that during the last ten years have appeals come to me Redmond is silent. Carson ransacks

A TESTIMONY Mr. M. Tillie, of Londonderry, a

Protestant and an anti-Home Ruler, is an exception :

"I am not only," he says, "an Irish-man, I am a citizen of the United Kingdom, and if the Parliament o the United Kingdom, with the assent of the crown, passes a Home Rule bill into law I am prepared to make the best of it and for that I have been boycotted. I refused to sign their silly covenant by which Sir Edward Carson and his friends have made Ulster Unionism a laughing stock and above all-and this has been the worst of my crimes-out of the 1,500 people I employ at least 1,300 are

Roman Catholics.' Mr. Tillie declares that Derry Unionists think it wrong to employ Catho-

"I think it is time that this old and cruel ascendancy spirit was attacked by those who believe in Protestantism and Conservatism. It has poisoned the whole of our national life in the north of Ireland for centuries."

#### THE CONTRAST

The other day we read that Catholic Irishmen are too emotional for self government. Of the scribe who penned that stupidity we should say that his brains are improperly exposed. But contrast Sir Edward Carson with Jno. Redmond. Carson is spouting and arming and drilling ; Redmond is calm and patient and dignified. Carson incites to anarchy; from distant countries for English his vocabulary for invective against buffoon and outrage God and compriests. Most readily did these sup- Home Rule ; Redmond, because he mon decency .- America.

OFFICIAL FRANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD

Consistency was once a jewel the world over. It is a joke now, especially in France. Official France is engaged in a furious war on religious men and women at home and in the colonies. The Prime Minister is sputtering against them on Monday ; thundering against them on Tuesday, driving them into exile on Wedness day, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Official France has gone to the very depths of infamy to persecute religious men and women She has denied them the elementary

rights, not only of citizens, but of human beings. Her lawmakers have robbed them of their property ; her soldiers have driven many of them forth at the point of the bayonet ; others found their way to poor houses to die amongst outcasts That happens at home and in the There is a second act in colonies. the play, however. Two French exiles were murdered the other day

in Mexico. They belonged to the well known Congregation of Christian Brothers. Official France was in a rage immediately. The act was overnight. Now there are blusterings and threatenings and tears in turn. Reparation must be made or official France—. The con-sequences are too terrible to write.

Graves are yawning on all sides. consistency is no longer a Truly, jewel ; it is a joke. Official France refuses to laugh: the rest of the world is convulsed. Such is French politics, a game of "catch as catch can." take what you get, play the

of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed, Virgin, and both feasts, comconsisted in taking excerpts from the theological writings of St. Alphonsus memorating as they do the beginning and the end of her glorious life, fill Ligouri and Rev. Peter Dens about confession, and using these small every true Catholic heart with overflowing joy. So let us all rejoice every fifteenth day of August and hail our Blessed Lady on it with sentiments of true filial affection. As we say of our Divine Lord, His glory is our glory, the same we may say of our Blessed Lady. For as He is our brother and has shared with us His glory, since when He ascended into heaven He said, "He would prepare a place for us." so the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin means a share for us in her glory, as sheis our glorious Mother. How happy the outlook for all who, by their pure, holy lives, are proving them-selves sons of God and heirs to His kingdom and are showing to the world that thay are, indeed, the children of Mary the Immaculate Mother of God. Let us be of this illustrious number. We will, in-deed, be among them if we cultivate as we should a tender love of the Blessed Virgin, and nothing will keep up to this more than to behold her highest among the heavenly throng of saints and angels, next to the

disconnected portions to prove that their writings are obscene. The comment of the Iconoclast on this is as follows : "I have the same right to condemn doctors that Watson, Walker, Seguin and Bowles have to damn priests. It would be as just for me to accuse the splendid physicians of the country with using their knowledge of dis-ease for the purpose of afflicting man-kind with the vilest maladies known to their profession, and it is for these slanders of the Catholic Church to charge priests with using their knowl edge of sin to infect and corrupt the minds and lives of innocent women and children. If I were to make such a damnable charge against the medical profession, I, too, might need police protection while in your city.

"Who believes that when a good woman, a pure girl, or an innocent child goes to a doctor on account of a sore throat, an attack of rash, or the earache, that he discusses with them certain nameless infections and hor rible inflictions due to crimson sins Nobody but a idiot, or a moral per vert could associate such a thought with the character of a family physician. Yet the supposition is just as reasonable as the charge, born of mendacity, suspicion and ignorance hurled by men like Watson, Spurgeon and Seguin against the splendid. manly devoted, self sacrificing priest hood of the Catholic Church.

"This answer is not only complete, but once an honest man, who has bought one of the vile pamphlets upon the containing charges based Moral Theology of Dens and Ligouri gets this viewpoint, he longs to in-vent a self kicking machine.

"Watson may escape on a techni-cality as he did from a former indictment, but he ought to be heartily

"MUST NEVER FORGET"

At one of the services in connec-

### Dr. Burton, Bishop of Clifton, em-phasized the debt of gratitude which Erglish Catholics owe to Ireland and tals Irish for the progress and hope-

TWO

AILEY MOORE

FALL OF THE TIMES SHOWING H EVICTIONS, MURDER AND SUC LIKE PASTIMES ARE MANAGED A JUSTICE ADMINISTERED IN I LAND TOGETHEB WITH MA TIBBING INCIDENTS IN OTH ANDS

T RELANAND B. O BRIEN, D. D. DEAN OF NEWCASTLE CHAPTER XXVII

#### SHORT, BUT IMPORTANT

Mr. Gaspard Tackle, a new quaintance, but a most import personage, was the Governor of -Prison, where Mr. Forde was of fined under sentence of death, whence Mr. Joyce Snapper had transported, to Botney Mr. Ford had been demned on his own confess and Mr. Joyce Snapper had been so over the sea upon another charge proved by other evidence. Every me in the world believed Mr. Snapper the really guilty cause of unhappy Skerin's death, and everybody, offi-cial and non-official, who met Mr. Snapper, and who tried him-unless his own well paid counsel, told him so. But although the law could, would, and should hang Mr. Forde on his own testimony, that was no reason for hanging the ex Justice of the Peace on the like evidence; so the small affair of peculation and of preserving the "peace of the country," by finding arms where he had himself placed them, or caused them to be placed, were the crimes for which the cene of his talents and virtues was changed to the antipodes. It must be admitted, too, that the judge, jury, and public were very well contented to find out a list of peccadilloes which would justify their vengeful feeling against Mr Joyce Snapper. There is no knowing, in fact, how things would have been, had they not discovered a sufficient number to convict; for when the "public mind" has become determined to "vindicate

has become determined to "vindicate the law," woe to the man who appears in a dock for examination. "Well, as we have said, Mr. Gas-pard Tackle was the worthy governor of — Prison, and as an intelligent and well-read economist, he had his own views on the whole affair. He had metad from Mr. Joyce, Snapper parted from Mr. Joyce Snapper with great reluctance, because he declared that Mr. Snapper's face was just the one for a "condemned cell;" and that Mr. Snapper's neck was "just the one for a halter !" He had frequently, though cautiously, ex pressed his sympathy for the unfor-tunate Mr. Forde, and he looked upon his condemnation as "an error, and even a mistake," which was a usual emphatic mode of announcing his opinion, adopted by Mr. Governo Tackle.

Mr. Governor Tackle was one day sitting in his room, reading some papers. The room was two stories high, and looked out upon the tops of various walls, which crossed each other at various angles. The walls enclosed various yards, sheds, walks, and a garden. The yards contained variously dressed and variously aged men-some alone and some in lots. They picked cakum, rolled wheelbarrows, pumped water, worked the treadmill, &c., &c., with an industry which showed the watchfulness o Mr. Governor Tackle. The garden of which we have spoken contained a young woman who carried a child in her arms, and had two others hang-their servant maid.

a low one, a very heavy eyebrow, and eyes like laden bullets, entered the farden door. and addressed the hand.

1		•
	ant in livery, powdered and curled wig, yellow cuffs and white stock-	dic
W	ings. "You're the orderly for Fitzwil-	
ND	liam Square ?" "Ye-s."	v D
H-NY	"As you pass by - prison you are	1
EB	to hand this to the Governor, from the Chief Secretary."	i
	"What ?"	4
-	"This packet." The dragoon took a letter of great	1
	dimensions, in the usual blue offi- cial paper, and bearing the usual	1
	large official seal.	
ac-	"You are to see the Governor, and deliver the packet with your own	1
	hand."	
on	" Very well."	
een	And mis monor bond yes	
ay.	I MAIL-CLOWN.	
on-	And so they parted.	
on,	In ten or fifteen minutes after,	

the noble horse of the orderly was prancing at the prison gate. The dragoon's summons to the Governor was very readily answered ; and the Governor was twice as red as usual, and his whiskers twice as gray, and his cap twice as proudly worn, when he received the packet from the Chief Secretary's "orderly," and learned, moreover, that it was "important," and to be delivered into his own hand, only.

As the orderly rode off to Fitz-william Square, Mr. Governor Tackle returned to his apartments. He laid the packet on his writing desk-quite middle of the desk, and quite evenly, so that it looked in its place and comfortable. He then drew his chair towards the desk; sat down in the same, and very deliberately took out his spectacles (he wore spec-Afterwards he examined the tacles). seal, just as if he had never seen such a seal before; but to tell the truth, he was all the time guessing what could be the contents of the locument, for he could not bring himself immediately to break up a thousand fancies, by breaking the wax Perhaps it was some complaint had been made of him. Was it possible ? This thought no sooner presented it-self than even the idea of cutting the paper and saving the impression was abandoned. Mr. Governor tore open

the letter, flung the cover into the grate and read : " TO THE GOVERNOR OF - PRISON

"Sir,-I am commanded by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to apprise you, 'confidentially,' that his departure for London is delayed till to morrow, for the express purpose of having the prisoner Forde examined on some matters regarding which he is supposed to possess valu able information. Two of the police will call at the prison to-morroy morning, at 7 o'clock, a. m., precisely, and you will deliver him into their custody. You will take care, however, to see that the officers securely iron him, and that both sit with him in the close carriage. His Excel lency has been made aware of your efficient discharge of your duties.-By

His Excellency's command, 'I am. &c., &c.,

"GODFREY BALHEM." Very few men in the Irish metropolis spent a happier night than Mr. Governor Tackle. He kissed the children very frequently without any apparent reason; he gave Nancy a shilling, he promised Mrs. Tackle a new bonnet ; and Mr. Governor Tackle went into every part of the prison where a human being could be spoken to. He even went to the Infirmary who imagined that she was going to A man with a broad forehead—but be evicted, as she had never seen

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Sharkey.

"Determined ?"

wouldn't be here.'

" Well

which th

misdeeds.

good

orders to the jarvey to drive on-on

in the same direction—and himself and his companion, and their prisoner,

sat upon the roadside. The police-

nen watched the carriage for a con-

whence he had a commanding view.

back the very same road.

Very wael, then."

The blood came up in the pale cheeks of Forde, and he looked broadly, and for once, boldly at

manded, turning to his company " Just so." And all proceeded to the cells, where they found Forde, very much nore miserable looking than ever he had been seen to look, and that was aying much. He was crouched up n a corner, wrapped in the coverlid of his bed, and he was saying his

ravers ! Forde started wildly when he saw the police and the irons; but was calmed by the assurance that he was ot about to be hanged just then ; that he was to undergo another exmination, and that it was more than

probable, if he gave perfect satisfac-tion, his dead body might not be given to the surgeons, but would be given up to Parson Salmer for Chrisian burial. Mr. Forde looked from under his eyelashes at Mr. Serjeant Sharkey, when he made use of this cruel language, but he said nothing vhatever.

The prisonor having been placed in the "hack," Mr. Serjeant Sharkey proposed that his companion should sit outside, and that he himself should go in and guard the prisoner. The Governor immediately interfered and said orders were that both officers should travel inside. -" remarked Mr. Serjeant Sharkey.

Sharkey. "But, serjeant," replied the governor, gravely, and laying his right hand on the serjeant's left shoulder impressively—"but," he said, "orders are imperative." The governor was extremely important. "Ah, vary wael," replied the ser-'Let's on, then. ieant.

At the end of the street there was some confusion ; for three "hacks"-that is two and the Castle "hack" met, and nearly upset one another. There was much twisting and turning, and cursing and laughing, too but there were not very many in the street to enjoy it all—it was sharr sharp even for December, and it rained a little. But the confusion had an end in due time, and the three "hacks" drove each in its own direction, and each had a different route.

Forde and his companions never exchanged a syllable; but the car riage went on very rapidly, and for a time than was necessary to go longe to the Castle or the Park. Forde was saying his prayers all the time ; and if the truth must be told, he was say-

ing the rosary. Passing through a turnpike about noon, a policeman presented himself at the door of the carriage-he had

seen the uniform of his tribe, and besides, the race is very inquisitive The younger of the two officials inside gave a slight start, but immediately sat beside Forde, almost crushing him to death in a corner. Serjeant Sharkey flung a ringed hand out of the carriage window, while his head and shoulders followed in

due course. "Morrow !" said Serjeant Sharkey, quite familiarly : "all well here ?" "All well; what are you about? who have you got here?"

"Why haen't I been on good besness

to Dublin? 'How ?' We'v bin petionin' for one an' nine pence. "You have!" "Aye faith so." "An' what did they say ?"

"Why, 'tis as good as sure." "Von say so !" 'Aye do I." By Jove-where do you belong ?'

"Duniscorthy." "Why, I am just a goin' there." "You're jist in time for a lift

then." "Let's see how you're off for

schemers, who planned this dramatic All right ?" said a manly voice Right," answered both laughing 'He's here?"

"Well thin ye may, sir ; I'll make A stout well proportioned man of middle age, and somewhat middle size, entered. He wore a gray frock-coat, broad-leafed felt hat, with very some penance fur my sins be my death ; you may, sir." "I'll die wid the priest that chris-tened me; an' if I tuk his advice I deep riband, and a pair of top boots. He had full dark eyes and broad brow,

and lips that commanded. The stranger stood before Forde, and looked into his face. Forde trembled. "Get the razors," said the stranger. "Well done Forde !" cried the younger of the police; "well done,

Forde grew paler than before. For seven hours the travellers pur The villain!" said the stranger sued their journey, delaying only to give the horses drink, and never ap-

Forde fell upon his knees. "Oh, sir! Oh !---for the mercy pearing out of the vehicle. It was evident betimes that the road was f God !" very steep, for the animals performed their task with difficulty, and the carriage hung heavily and half per-

'Hold your tongue, you murderer !' 'Oh, for the sake o' the Mother o' God-oh, oh ?" Stop that fellow's throat! Stop

pendicularly behind. The policement the apostate !"

had frequently pressed Forde to eat, and fed him with their own hands. Forde was soon quiet. He was placed on the chair; his arms were Forde, however, ate little; but he "made up for the eating in the drinkpincet on the char; his arms were pinioned; and he was told at the peril of his life he would stir hand or foot, or make the least noise. The serjeant then opened the razor, ing," having been a long time with out tasting any grog. The horses were panting, and recking with perstropped it carefully, took Forde by spiration, when at half-past three o'clock the driver was commended to the hair of the head-the victim hav ing nearly lost all consciousness ; and with a dexterity which would make a barber's fortune, he shaved Forde's Forde's heart began to beat, and

he looked with an expression of pain-ful interrogatory at his keepers scalp completely and entirely. He then rubbed something to the assas they, however, spoke not a word. The serjeant descended from the sin's face; and finally, having stripped him of his jail clothes, clad him in vehicle and was followed by the sub-constable. They pointed the driver's frize and crowned him with a gray wig. A looking-glass was brought, attention to a white house at some distance on the side of a hill, and to wig. A looking-glass was brought, and Forde stared with astonishment at his own figure-his brother would e approach was by a narrow not have been able to recognize him. "Forde!" said the strange man who way, and the driver said "very well."

Forde was then ordered out. The coach, or "hack," was in the had ordered this metamorphosis, "Forde," said he, "you are a villain and an apostate; but you are free! Skerin was a bad man, like you; and middle of a narrow yellow clayish road. There were hills on the right and on the left, and hills behind he had been condemned to death be-fore you killed him. God did not inthem ; but on the left, at a distancenot very far either, Forde could see tend that any one should die for slaythe sea. The idea of being reserved ing him. You are spared for pen for transportion-transportion only -crossed his mind; but he was afraid ance. Goaway! The road is straight to Wexford. Your name is to be 'James Tuck.' A ship will sail toto entertain it. It was too much to hope for, and his mind was made up. norrow morning for America-the Forde gave a sigh, for the sea Liffey' is her name. Here is your minded him of Kinmacarra and his ticket-your way is clear ;- and here Mr. Serjeant Sharkey then gave

is money for your journey.' 'Oh! may-" 'Hold your tongue. Go your way You are within and do penance. You an sixteen miles of Wexford." And Mr. Forde was soon en route for the "land of liberty." "Justice-real justice!" exclaimed

siderable time until it crossed the hill: and Mr. Serjeant Sharkey to take a farewell look went to the top the stranger. "Wael an' the sooth ?" of a neighboring rising ground,

" Old Daddy Boran has made resti tution to the Moores." "Great !" cried the young man

He at length saw it far, far away in the distance, and still proceeding at bounding on the floor with joy. "He was dying, and although the robbery 'He as rapid a pace as the quadrupeds could be supposed to get a long. came from his grandfather, he could n't get absolution till he paid back." He then came back, and both the policemen turned round, bringing their prisoner with them - turned 'He never knew till you told him. He did.

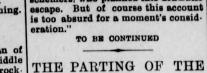
"From whom ?" asked Serjeant About two miles from the spot where the vehicle had stopped, there Sharkey. "From Forde's father-and Forde

was a "boreen," or small bridle way; himself is in the secret ; an' we must and up this they directed their steps, their backs being then to the sea; and having walked for an hour slowly keep Forde alive for the same. We must do justice!"

"There was a pause, during which and laboriously, by various path and windings, they came to a valley, in one nook of which was a poor the stranger looked pensive-almost

sad. At length : "Give me your hands, boys," con-tinued he. "Once more we have thatched cabin in the midst of some thatched cabin in the midst of some worn-looking elms. To this they ap-proached. Forde had long given up all conjecture as to his fate; he could not be worse off than he had been, tinued he. won-won the day against them all ! For seven years we have fought jus-tice against law, and we haven't ever failed—never; and we never will. But honestmen have suffered. Young and there was a mystery around the whole thing which boded him more and old-mothers and sisters an thas evil. They could have young wives have been scattered hanged him, and they did not; there about the world for our deeds. Goo fore he was to live, he thought-at help us! There are the Molonys,

least for some time. The cabin was the destination of the Shanahans, the Murphys, the the policemen-Forde soon saw that Nolans-oh ! how many they have destroyed in gro grasping at us vainly ! But should. bending above him in an embrace n't some one suffer ?" the bold out-law asked as if reasoning with him. like the sky's from whose intimacy there might be no shrinking, no self Wasn't it all for justice ? and ' the seeking escape-it was a call he self. didn't we take the risk ? Didn't we feared to hear. And he quenched offer them our throats ?-and did we that strange crying that se gain a penny? Ay, curse the oppressors! curse them—curse them !" he cried, stamping his foot on the stir so deep a response within him. Well, at last the voice had been stilled. And, his mind full of the floor. "Tis nae asy matter to say whether visit he purposed to pay to Moreton grange shortly before Christmas, full we've done mair good na evil," said of that momentous interview he in-Mr. M Cann. Shaun a Dherk looked into his face tended to have in the quaint, bluehung room—he had imagined the scene a hundred delighted times fixedly. "Yes," he said. that is the question. The youngest merely locked at Shaun; his look was full of love and Ralph Markwood was happy. Happy with a glowing preoccupied happi-ness as he rode his gallant roan admiration, and seemed to saythrough the iron gates of Markwood



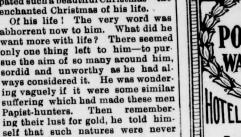
WAYS Richard Grant in the Magnificat A malison on Papists and their

ways! Aye, the bitterest curse that ever blighted human kind light upon them and sweep them from the earth !"

The speaker, a tall handsome young man, stood frowning darkly as he surveyed the wintry landscape white as far as eye could reach through the leaded panes of the quaintly latticed casement. Overgray, the prospect forlorn. In the wide, oak-panelled room behind, its somberness accentuated rather than relieved by the dark portraits of doughty ancestors, there burned on the great hearth a log fire worthy of doughty ancestors, there Yuletide and the leaping flames lent a pleasant glow. The features of long dead Sir The aquiline Geoffrey

appeared to relax somewhat, in his frame on the wall, in the ruddy atmosphere. But young Master Markwood had no eyes for either Sir Geoffrey or the cheerful invitation of the fire lit

room. The dead whiteness of the freezing world without, the lowering sky, were more in keeping with the dull anger, almost the despair, of his mood. For Ralph Markwood was very unhappy. And he had antici-pated such a beautiful Christmas—the



refined. The room at Markwood manor was empty but for Ralph and his misery. He stood in the window embasure, one arm resting against the cold glass, his head bowed upon it, the other hand fiercely clenched upon his dagger's chased handle. He was reviewing once more the joyous hopes and dreams of the past

Ralph had loved his cousin Betty ; yes from the beginning. In boy-hood's days no May merry-making or Yuletide games had been sweet un-less she shared it. He had known no pleasure so great as that of bringing her his offerings of meadow flowers or the village's best cakes and sweet-

meats. The real worth of college distinction and degree had been for her pleasure and pride in him. And now when those days were over, and manhood was upon him, life still would not be life without Betty by

his side. Another voice, too, however, had oftimes been insistent. At particu-lar times—often in the parish church while the minister prayed aloud and while he preached—an oddly fas-cinating vision of the man of God of old times, a Man of fire and tears, of fasting and prayers-a vision far enough removed from the ideals of the new church by law establishedwould possess his imagination to the exclusion of the preacher's somewhat exclusion of the preacher's somewhat earthlier discourse. Or during lonely hours in the rolling country, with God shining on him in the sunlight, speaking to him from the purl of brooks, the mighty secrets of the winds, the gladness of the birds





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some young woman just mentioned. We forgot to say she was handsome. Mr. Governor Tackle was a man who said himself, and therefore he saw this fact. He sashed up the window and popped out his fur cap, red face, and gray whiskers. "What now, Johnson ?" demanded

the Governor.

A policeman at the door wants to see Nancy, your honor."

Oh !--

Aserjeant, sir; he says he has particular bisness of her."

His name ?" " Sharkey, from Londonderry, sir.

'He may come in." A little after the wardsman had the gate the huge bolt answered to the knocker, and the door of the A little retired, Mr. Serjeant Sharkey from hack" having opened, two of Her Londonderry came in to Nancy, all of whose family he knew very well, Majesty's police descended therefrom. They entered the prison, and much and regarding whose brother in Jamaica he had some very interestto the satisfaction of Mr. Governor fackle, one of them proved to be the ing news ; and besides, he presented Mr. Serjeant Sharkey who had been with a gold locket, a real gold to visit Nancy the day before. Mr. locket of hair, from some one whose Serjeant Sharkey was an acquaintname made her blush most wonderance, and the Governor might let out some of his exuberantjoy to the good serjeant. Mr. Serjeant Sharkey was Mr. Governor Tackle came in fully. ng the locket scene, and was exceedingly amused at the perturba ccompanied by a fine young man of tion of Nancy; and he asked many four or five and twenty, of bold and soldierly bearing. In his left hand Mr. Sharkey bore the "irons" for the questions regarding "sweet London-derry," all of which were most satisfactorily answered by Mr. Serjeant prisoner. Mr. Serjeant Sharkey touched hi

Sharkey. The Governor of - Prison said when Sharkey went, that he would know a Londonderry man among ten thousand, they were a decidedly

thousand, they were a decidedly superior race. He was a London-derry man himself. Mr. Serjeant Sharkey, when he left the prison-gates, walked at a leis-urely and soldier-like pace through many streets, lanes and alleys. He finally stopped, and, having looked round him cautiously, as policemen round him cautiously, as policemen are wont to do, he entered a poor looking house in a back street where he remained a very consider able portion of the afternoon. It was about 4 o'clock that same

"Ah, yis," he said smiling ; " ah, It was about 4 O clock that same An, yis, he said smiling; an, day, a dragoon from the Castle was proceeding quietly along the road which leads from the park to the town, when he was hailed by a serv-the theng?" Mr. Serjeant Sharkey

many he insinuated, that is to the more respectable officials-that he nom ? The strange policeman was getting hoped very shortly to be able to do on the wheel to look into the carriage when Mr. Serjeant Sharkey, in his them a service-and to more than one he spoke very familiarly of " his anxiety to point out a beautiful horse friend " the Lord Lieutenant.

cap and presented a paper. "All right," said the Governor.

day ?" demanded the Governor.

He said nothing ?"

struck by the suggestion.

" Wael, nae."

You saw the Chief Secretary to

The other policeman looked that kind of look, accompanied by that kind of smile which seems to say, "You forget—just a little," and Mr.

Serjeant Sharkey seemed at once

"Aye, sir, did we," answered Mr. Serjeant Sharkey.

Very early—very, very early next morning, Mr. Governor Tackle was up and stirring — inspecting and ordering, and every one and every. in the neighboring field, accidently mocked off the stranger's helmet which unfortunately rolled in the puddle!

Oh! how awkward! but no matter: thing was turned upside down by the get away, gie it a brush, don't keep us long tho', and mind put on your active official. He was standing at the turnkey's table a quarter before seven, and he thought the clock belt too.'

would never strike. Precisely as the last stroke announced the hour com-'Ah. Your right." And the member of Her Majesty' pleted, one of those carriages called a "hack" was driven to the door of the jail. The heavy knocker smote

constabulary who wanted the "lift," turned across the way towards the police barrack. He hurried fast, but efore he reached the door of hi quarters, he heard the carriage begin to move. The policeman turned round, and to his great chagrin, there

was the deceitful Serjeant Sharkey with his head and shoulders out of the "hack," kissing hands in the most impudent spirit of humbug, to his deceived companion in arms. "Good bye!" he said, "we'll wait for you a few miles on-good bye !" and on went the carriage. There was first an immense laugh-the companions laughed, and laughed long and loudly; then as if the minds of both the captors of Mr. Forde became filled with important thoughts, they seeme

o brood very deeply. The serjeant broke silence. I thought you turned Protestant,"

Faid the serjeant. "To me sorrow!" answered Forde. "You're gane bock, then?"

"I nuver jined, wid me heart ; an'

I'm now goin' to die, ye know," an-swered the prisoner, sadly. "You don't want to die in the Church of England."

"Och, I'm bad enough widout that I don't mane any offence to the Pro-testens," said Forde, looking up modestly and depreciatingly; "but I won't die wid a lie in mi mouth, anyway." "But you may git yer pardon, an' if I tell yir changed, ye'll be hanged

rit awa." <u>The prisoner shook his head.</u> "Come, come now, then—I'll pache —I'll tell all."

plainly enough. But no human be ng came to meet them; and preoc upied as he was, Forde nevertheless emarked there was no dog in the house. Yet, thought he again, dogs are all gone since the famine. On entering the cabin, Forde could observe that people had been expect ed. There was a stirring fire, board bottom chairs around, a table laid fo refreshment, and a bottle.

What on airth is id all," thought the assassin.

Forde's surprise was not less, nor when the serjeant less agreeable, when the serjeant handed him a chair, and when having been seated, the serjeant further more took his key and commenced to unscrew the "irons," or " hand cuffs.

You mon ate, ma mon, at ony

rate," said the serjeant ;—a thing to which Mr. Forde assented. The policemen ate heartily and drank moderately. They occasionally looked up at the door, and went into a small room of the cabin. Forde was made to give the history of himself and the soupers, and obliged to reproduce his profession of faith in thousand ways-all, however, by adroit opposition. The young police-man said more than once, "Faith, I believe the old faith is the one to die

"Ah !" said Forde," " you'll never feel that as I fel—feel it !" Forde began to have suspicions that

he was not going to be hanged. Thus were a couple of hours passed

over, and the prisoner became more and more at his ease. Just at dusk a low whistle was

heard at some distance down the val-ley, it was very like the one which Shaun a Dherk heard on Slievena-

The signal was answered by non. The signal was answered by one from Mr. Serjeant Sharkey ; and shortly after a step was heard ap-proaching the house. The two police-men went out to meet the new-

omer Welcome, welcome ! mille fail-

the !" "Mille failthe !" echoed younger.

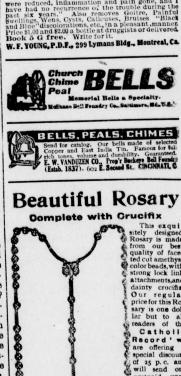
manor in the sunshine of a clear Next week the following appeared December morning, and pricked in a Dublin journal :

cheerily upon his way along the "There is a silly report about the scape of Forde, the convict. It is snowy, sparkling roads.

How suddenly the sun had gone out that day! And what a black and said that a package of game was sent to the Chief Secretary from Fitzwil-liam square, and that the right honbitter frost had succeeded those morning hours of light! He rememgentlemen sent a note of morning hours of light! He remem-bered every incident—had the scene not been present to him every since ? He had gone, indeed, into the blue-hung room with its windows rose-trellised in summer days, its open door leading to the terrace above the orable thanks by an orderly dragoon. The dragoon, it is added, was met en route by a servant of the Chief Secretary and charged with a sealed packet for the Governor of — prison. Accord-ing to this document, two police were to call for Forde next morning, as his Excellency wished to examine pleasant garden-her garden, as he had always thought of it. Then Mistress Moreton, the chatelaine, gentle his Excellency wished to examine him particularly on matters of which he was supposed to be cognizant; and two policemen did accordingly. Handcuffed heavily Forde was put and grave as ever, had come in. Preliminaries over, he had made his request for permission to pay suit to her daughter, Betty. Mistress More-ton's gravity had deepened, a great compassion had filled the motherly into a hackney coach and driven off. At the end of — street, however, it is

said two other hackney coaches met that which contained the prisoner ace-his request, though far from displeasing to herself, might not be that which contained the prisoner and there was some confusion. One of the coaches took the direction of the park, and not one of the three has been since heard of. The gentleother than refused. And Ralph's agitation had been such that the whole truth had finally to be told him. Betty was already a month overseas with the daughters of St. man ' who sent the 'game,' does not live in Fitzwilliam - square ; the dragoon was taken in by the supposed-livery servant ; the packet delivered Augustine, as one of whom her life was to be spent. It had taken him more than a week

by the dragoon to the governor of the jail was a forgery; and the two policemen' were a pair of clever The light was gone out of life. Then



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a surging anger had taken posses sion of him. No hint as to Betty's actual whereabouts had been given him, nor would he have asked it. The flower he had watched with so careful an eye had been snatched from him. And He Who had gone before him was surely none other than that mysterious Pleader Whom he had shut out.

he had shut out. Well, he was not going to open now. Rebellion and the smart of a sense of injury done him, he could hardly say by whom, goaded him. It was a vast relief to turn savagely upon something tangible—to persecute and hunt those whose teachings and and hunt those whose teachings and influence had been the cause, as he chose to think, of this misery. Con-formity to the laws and the legally set up religion of the country had been his father's strongest point. Mistress Markwood, a daughter of

one of the new clergy, was not likely to differ. But persecution had never appealed to either, and their friendhip with the Catholic branch of the chip with the Catholic branch of the family—cousins of Mistress Mark-wood—had continued peacefully. Persecution, however, was the very thing that now ran in Ralph Mark-wood's thoughts.

It was Christmas eve and present-ly, he knew as he stood there solitary by the window, the room would fill with the other members of the family, lamps would be lighted, curtains drawn, chat and old-fashioned games would ensue. He was in no mood to

face merry making. A thought had been burning in his heart for the last couple of days. He knew that on the borders of a wood, about five miles distant, there stood a ruined Catholic chapel; that the remnant of the faithful would be gathered here at midnight, a few hours hence, at their central rite he also knew. The passionate desire for retaliation, the bitterness of hatred in his heart, were swiftly and cer-tainly breeding in him a dark and

The bringing in of lamps and a great dish of apples decided him. With a word of explanation and apology to his mother, who alone of the house knew the state of affairs, the house knew the state of affairs, he seized his mantle and furred cap and, muffling himself to an unrecog-nizable degree, strode forth into the darkness of the snowy night. It was tinglingly cold. In the sky, across tinglingly cold. In the sky, across which a strong wind blew sailing masses of cloud that fitfully obsured the light of the moon, shone a host. of stars. But upon Ralph Markwood the glory of the night was lost—he had but one thought, and that, vengean

He reached a parting of the ways. A He reached a parting of the ways. A great beech stood here, black against the silvery brightness around. Against the tall, smooth bole he could distinguish a figure leaning. Who could have made a rendezvous there, in the haunted spot of the dis-trict ? Tradition, not over distant tradition either, said that a nun, one of the many who had suffered vio-leance and armision under the beneever.' lence and expulsion under the bene-ficient sway of Henry VIII., had passed to the presence of the Just Judge on this spot, and that ever and anon the was wont to revisit the scene of her earthly wrongs. Ralph had always scoffed at the popular superstition, yet as he approached had always scoffed at the popular superstition, yet as he approached and saw that it was indeed the figure of a woman, darkly shrouded from head to foot his blood ran cold in his veins. Compelling himself to go on, he would have passed hastily with-out turning his head when a sweet low voice arrested him. "Good sir, an alms for the love of

God Who was born this night a little Child," she pleaded. "An alms for my son and me, prithee." And looking, with something of an

effort, at his interlocutor, Ralph's ment which the Bible receives from torrential emotions suddenly lulled Protestants is the best refutation of

opposite end. Gathered in numbers surprisingly large to him, Ralph saw surprisingly large to him, Kalph saw the congregation, rich and poor, country folk and gentle folk, kneel-ing glad faced—" like so many angels," oddly it struck him. He saw that he should have missed all had he taken the road he had in-tended. The ruined chapel had evidently not been chosen for to night's service. There was a priest at the altar, all in white that was like stars and snow; he was tall, and

his hair was long and fair. His bearing was kingly, a subdued radiance enveloped him and a certain faint sense of fear and all but forgotten familiarity caused Ralph's sore heart to glow with a strange delicate heart to glow with a strange deficate budding of happiness, a longing to see his face. He glanced round for his guide. She knelt at the side, near the very

altar; he had not seen her go-and her little one was no longer in her arms. She was looking at the cele-brant. It struck Ralph that somehow it was as though she looked upon her son grown now to man's estate. No one had noticed him and he

settled himself noiselessly where he was. The Mass was well advanced. And now came the Elevation. Oh marvel ! what was this? The priest had raised Something high in his hands, and in each of those hands shone a deep blood red wound. It was a snow white object. Ralph looked again. . . It was the very child that the strange mother had held in her arms. He knew Him, although in her arms! He knew Him, although he had not seen

the Babe's face. And he knew that Babe and Priest were one. There came the Elevation of the Chalice. The silver Grail was raised, and from it radiated a soft rosy light like the glow of a dawn rosy light like the glow of a dawn exquisite beyond all dreaming. Lo ! in that mystic glow he saw, as it were in a far rose garden, the kneel-ing figure of the Betty he had known.

Ing ngure of the Beuy ne had known. Transfigured and beautiful with a beauty not of earth, he saw her in her white veil draw nigher and nigher to the white clad Child, until, as He embraced her, the vision faded in a flood of crimson glory. Ralph Markwood had learned his He fell upon his face half

fainting, his soul inundated with transcendent peace. And when at the blessing he caught for a fleeting instant the smile upon the Priest's face he knew that the Voice of Everlasting Joy had sounded in his ears triumphantly at last, that Love's call to him had been hearkened to, for that he also was to "be a priest for

WHO RESPECTS THE BIBLE?

The story of Eve's creation has been thrown into the "discard" by smart folk in Boston. These smart folk are, as usual, years behind their masters, the infidel critics of Ger-many. The school of Biblical Criti-cism that rejected the history of Eve's creation is dead and buried. But it was resurrected recently for the benefit of the benighted folk of the benefit of the benighted folk of St. Paul by a wise man from Boston. The fact is that Sylvia Pankhurst and Caroline Catt have created a market for this style of "criticism" which tempts preachers who ought to know better, to lift up out of the "discard" into which sensible men and women have thrown it, the fool-

These people never consider the divine origin of the Church, the fact sh denial of God's revelation about how He made the first woman. The episode is only a new illustra-tion of the old truth that the treat-Emporia Gazette with another in which he reiterated his opinions. of her institution by Christ. Christ built a Church that would serve all Mr. Mason, though a non-Catholic, takes an interesting view of the as though a cool, inexplicable calm had fallen upon him. It was indeed a few logical Protestants who whole question, saying : The following is one of munications received by this depart. ment, referring to a paragraph print-ed a month ago, in which some sym-pathy was expressed for the mob that the word of God. And anyhow there attacked a preacher who assailed the is no way of knowing that the Bible Catholics in a vindicative way. is divinely inspired except from the "For tear you might overlook another effort of 'Earnest Taxtestimony of His Church to which God revealed that as well as other payers' this is to call your atten tion to what happened in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday night, April as soon as the disciples of Pope Luther and Pope Calvin grew care-24, when a mob of three thousand quiet and law abiding citizens of that burg attempted the murder of Dr. A. E. Barnett. This man, a preacher, like Otis L. Spurgeon in less and logical enough to see that a man has at least as good a right to reject the opinions of the Pontiffs of Protestantism as these latter had to Denver, was invited to give an adreject the doctrines of the Church of dress in Buffalo. Tickets were sold to those who wanted to hear him God. The two Protestant principles-(same as in Denver.) Yet that mob the Bible and private judgment—are about as safe together as a lighted match and a stick of dynamite. For (same as in Denver.) The number him of 'Taxpayers' tried to murder him same as they did Spurgeon. Why? Isn't it about time you came out a long time the match was kept damp with an apology, as you said on April 9 that all people of his kind de-serve what they get.' If we Guardin the blood of the men who ventured, however timidly, to ask what is the meaning and what is the proof of in epiration. But human reason, backed up by human passion, will ultimately insist upon its rights, and ians of Liberty request a man or woman to come here to Emporia to lecture to us, who want to hear him or her, do you think these 'Earnest Taxpayers' will try to break up the even more than its rights, especially when its most irrational and irrever Well, I guess not. Why? Because they are in the minority; and only try such stunts where they are ent usurpations are justified and applauded beforehand as so many exercises of a sacred religious duty and privilege. Thus among Protest-ants the Bible has been torn into shreds. The jibes of Voltaire, the strong in numbers. How about that for an object lesson to some other Earnest Taxpayers in this country ? -F. W. Ives, 1211 Sixth avenue." blasphemies of Ingersoll, purged indeed of their coarseness, have be come mere commonplaces in the lecture halls of Protestant universi-If Mr. Ives or his friends invited to Emporia a speaker who would abuse ties and, what is still worse, in the pulpits of many Protestant churches. Every Protestant who and villify any considerable portion of the citizens of the town, and if and if that speaker were treated to tar and feathers by the abused people or their sympathizers, this department certainly would say he got just what uses his Protestant privileges of prihe accended a rough flight of wooden stairs to emerge upon a strangely unexpected scene. The upper loft was lighted from end to end with lanterns, hung with greenery, and an improvised altar aglow with six lights stood at the

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Now, be reasonable. There are many Catholics in Emporia. In fact, the

town has a larger number of Catho-lic population than is usual in West

ern communities. Has anybody the effrontery to say that the Emporia

Catholics are a menace to anybody or anything? Can anybody deny that they are excellent citizens? Do they ever bother anybody with their the-

THEY DO NOT KNOW

HER

Prejudices against the Church flow

from many causes. Some rise from a misinterpretation of her teachings,

others from a misrepresentation of her past and still others from a mis-

understanding of her nature and attributes. Among the latter, one

that begets much prejudice is her un-

DURABLE-Fire grates are three-sided; last three times as long. Shaped in the

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enough against any passage of the Bible, and even though you are merely obtruding upon a long-suffer-ing public your personal feeling of irrational, unreasoning distaste, you may hear your grumbling converted into sermons in a score of pulpits within a week. Spurgeon, the well-theory Pertestant prescher in London known Protestant preacher in London, said that the modern Protestant puplit has taught men to be infidels, that many of the avowed ministers of Christ are not ministers of faith at all but pro-moters of unbelief, that a man cannot be sure on going into many a church if he will hear the Gospel there, or will come out hardly knowing whether the Bible is inspired or not. And still the Bible is the religion of Protestants !

ology, or try to force their creed upon others? An answer might ap-How different the reverence with propriately come from some of the many poor people who have received How different the reverence with which Catholics regard the inspired word of God! Cardinal Gasquet has been raised to his high dignity prin-cipally because of his great work for the Bible: and he stated a few weeks generous treatment at St. Mary's hospital. This department reiterates its belief that any meddler who goes over the country abusing and misago in London that the Catholics of America had only to be told what he representing good citizens deserves anything unpleasant that may hap-pen to him.—Catholic Columbian. was doing, to be induced to come for-ward and defray most of the expenses involved in his wonderful task. He

aims at revising the official Latin text of the Bible, so that we may have the very text that St. Jerome gave to the Church, purged of the errors of detail that crept in during the cen-turies before printing was invented. Candid scholars outside the Church applaud his work and say it is a noble one. And it was the Pope him-self who set him to do it with the ther members of the Commission. Yet the very men who echo every in

fidel sneer, every up to date cavil at the Bible, have the effrontery to say the Bible, have the encourage to say that Rome, that American Catholics do not respect and love God's Book! If they tried to learn from the Church respect for the Bible, the Bible would surely teach them respect for the Church.—St. Paul Bulletin.

WALT MASON SAYS

THAT PEOPLE WHO LIE ABOUT THEIR NEIGHBORS DESERVE ROUGH TREATMENT Walt Mason, the nationally amous

Wait Mason, the nationally famous poet of Emporia, Kans., has small use for those lecturers who travel over the country making a living by put-ting the Catholic priests and laity in the same class as the denizens of the segregated districts. He paid his respects to the Rev. Otis L. Spurgeon, after that gentleman had recently received a severe chastisement from the hands of angry Denverites, and he followed this comment in the

changing endurance. The fact that she is the same Church that wit-nessed the fall of Rome and served the centuries of the barbarian in vasion and each succeeding age since turns many away from her. That she should have remained unchanged in an ever changing world throws a shadow upon her in the eyes of those who do not know her true nature. "To live is to change," they will say, "and to be perfect is to have changed often." They will point to the social, intellectual and political life and show how it has constantly altered and directed itself to more perfect forms. And the Church—she has remained unchanged, has endeavored to serve each new phase of the social intellectual and political life in the same manner as the past

number of the new arrivals was made manifest, and presently the castle yard was filled with men and horses. "I've been a simpleton," said wise old Montaigne to himself; "these are undoubtedly robbers, who have taken this means of getting inside that the Catholic Church is a menace my castle." Not in any way, however, did he betray that he had discovered their secand that it is trying to undermine American institutions. Newspapers are published for the sole purpose of ret ; but immediately gave orders to have them served with the best the carrying on this insane crusade and they are read by hundreds of thou-sands of foolish people who actually believe the stuff they find in them. place afforded, and escorted them about the premises, showing them

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he readily received admittance into the building, and a little later was brought before its amiable master. "Tell your story," said Montaigne. And the man related that, while he and a party of friends were travel-ling, they had been surprised by a number of armed men, their goods seized, and several of their party killed. Those who had been fortun-te enough to escape death, he said.

ate enough to escape death, he said, were scattered in all directions.

As he spoke a servant announced the arrival of other strangers at the

castle gate. "Some of my friends, without doubt," said the man. And

Montaigne bade them be admitted also. As the filed slowly in, the

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its beauties and wonders ; and only can ever serve you in any way, pray regretting, he said, that he was not able to make them more comfortable. ommand us." Then the band rode off ; and Mon-This kindness so melted the hearts of the bandits that they held a the most polite of farewells.—Ave This kindness so melted the hearts

little council, and agreed to Maria. refrain from pillaging the prem-ises as they had intended. The leader himself went to Montaigne High High regions are always subject to

THREE

and confessed his original intention. "But we could not," he declared, storm.

A lie is the password for every kind of sin. rob so gracious a host ; and if we

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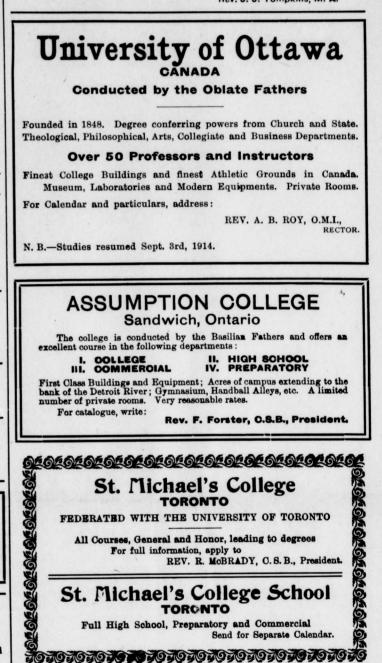
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a woman, veiled as a nun, and with a nun's still purity of face; but in the deep, compassionate eyes, there a nun's still purity of face; but in the deep, compassionate eyes, there burned a light of mother love brighter and more wonderful than anything in creation, deeper and more pitifully In creation, deeper and more pitifully is drivingly included accept that are shown which dream of longing heart. And in her truths is there lay a child, tiny and delicate, his face nestled and hidden in his mother's draperies-insufficiently protected, it was plain from his trembling, against the chill air.

A surge of angry speech, a bitter refusal had trembled on the young man's lips at her words. To be asked for the love of God, and his mood what it was ! But, looking on those two, a strange gentleness filled him, and silently be placed in the outstretched hand the three gold-pieces that were all he had with him.

"Follow me!" said she, moving soundlessly before him. "I and the child will lead you whither you would go."

And she guided him along the op-osite road to that which he would have taken. He tried to cry out that this was not his way, but from his parched lips no sound would come. Nor. hasten as he might, was it possible for him to decrease the distance be-tween them. There was nothing for it but to follow. He could not turn back

coAfter about an hour's walking through the snow they arrived at a disused barn belonging to a farmer on a neighboring estate. Darkness and silence alone apparently ruled here. But. entering by a low door to find himself in a stone flooder wide space and following his guide, from whose presence a soft light eman ated as though from a carried lamp, he ascended a rough flight of wooden stairs to emerge upon a strangely unexpected scene. built a perfect Church. Poor would be the art of a builder must he readapt his work to every new in-clemency of the weather. Christ built a Church for all times and conditions and unaltered, to weather all storms. Christ built a perfect Church and that which is perfect annot be made more so by alter ation.

ages, without change, nor needing change to perfect herself, for He

and gone. How can she be a living fastor in the world? How can she perfect herself? And seeing no an-swer, they cast her aside as a thing

of past ages.

Let socal, intellectual and political life change as they will. The Church will still fit into any form they may take, the same Church of the past and of to-day .- New World.

#### CONQUERED BY ACT OF COURTESY

It has sometimes happened that the habit of courtesy has been of great advantage in times of danger. Of the famous French writer Montaigne, who was so fond of relating stories of others, this anecdote is told It was a time of great public disturbance, and Montaigne had fled to his well fortified castle at Perigord. One day a man, running in breath less haste to the castle, announced that a marauding band of the enemy was after him. By that statemen

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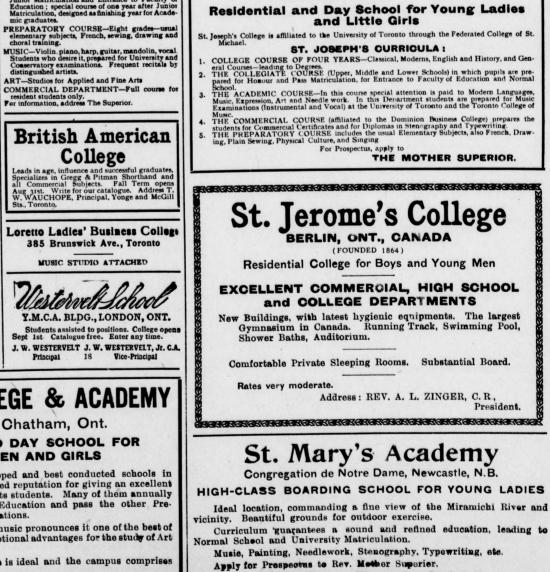
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FOUR

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#### LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 15, 1914

#### A ROMEWARD TENDENCY

I have completed my second Con ation tour in the four years have been Bishop here, and in that time I have administered Confirmation to 8,969 souls, of whom 662 were adult converts. This number of adult converts does not represent the total number of converts, because in a number of parishes it was not found convenient for all to attend. But the movement of our separated brethren towards the Catholic fold is co-extensive with the diocese, and discloses a distinct tendency on the part of many non-Catholics to seek that peace and rest that are alone found in the bosom of the Catholic Church. It will be seen by the foregoing that the trend of thought which in the English speak. ing world to-day is leading many souls to return to the Catholic faith, is at work right at our doors, and encourages high hopes for the future of the Church in this western peninsula.

Faithfully in Christ, M. F. FALLON, **Bishop of London** 

NEARING THE GOAL

The campaign for St. Peter's Dio cesan Seminary, which I inaugurated two years ago, is drawing to a close and it is no exaggeration to say that it has been a most remarkable success. Twelve parishes have not yet been visited; of these, La Salette, Paincourt and Canard River are exempted because of works in process of construction. Nine, therefore, remain to be visited, and each will be given an opportunity to join in support of the diocesan project. The general summary shows that a total of \$244,290 06 has been subscribed by the forty seven parishes so far This sum is to be paid in isited. five years, and though the second year's subscription has not yet expired, more than \$85,000 has been paid in cash, which is more than is actually due. This is accounted for by the fact that a number of subscriptions have been paid in full.

Faithfully in Christ M. F. FALLON, Bishop of London.

#### A PURITAN FAMILY

The half century or more that has elapsed since Newman regretfully recognized that English literature was impregnated with Protestantism

has seen a marvellous development of Catholic literature in the English language. History is being re-written The Protestant traditions of the Re formation period are disappearing from educated minds in the light of him. historic research and the consequent publication of the official documents and state papers of that period. In the department of history the name of the recently created English Car. dinal, the scholarly Gasquet, is linked with the Anglican Dr. Gairdner the fruits of whose long life devoted to the study of the letters and papers of the period are largely embodied in the monumental work. "Lollardy and the Reformation in England." But through fiction, rather than through the direct study of history, is the popular imagination reached and popular prejudices confirmed or dispelled. In this literary sphere Robert Hugh Benson, the distinguished convert.son of the late Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, takes a foremost part. Besides being in the opinion of competent scholars true to the history and life of the period, his historic novels possess all the charm and all the power that characterize the greatest writers of English fiction. His works will live and do their great part in supplant, ing the Protestant tradition by the popular presentation and dissemination of historic truth. Nevertheless Mgr. Benson by no means indulges in that most unsatisfying and often most exasperating of all the novelist's arts-special pleading. Here from "By What Authority ?" is a picture of a Puritan household in the spacious times of Elizabeth :

a little against the restraints of even such a moderate Puritan household as that of his father's. It was a considerable weariness to Anthony to kneel in the hall on a fresh morning while his father read, even though with fervor and sincerity, long ex-tracts from 'Christian Prayers and Holy Meditations' collected by the Reverend Henry Bull, when the real world, as Anthony knew it, laughed and rippled and twinkled outside in ming summer air of the lawn the hum and orchard ; or to have to listen to Godly discourses, however edifying to elder persons, just at the time when the ghost moth was beginning to glimmer in the dusk, and the heavy

trout to suck down his supper in the glooming pool in the meadow below the house " Isabel was very different. While Anthony was cheerful and active like his mother who had died in giving him life, she, on the other hand, wa quiet and deep like her father. She

was growing up, if not into actual beauty, at least into grace and dignity : but there were some who thought her beautiful. She was pale with dark hair, and the great grey eyes of her father; and she loved and lived in Anthony from the very difference between them. .

But in the deeper things of the spirit, too, there was a wide differ. ence between them. As Anthony fidgeted and sighed through his chair back morning and evening, Isabel's soul soared up to God on the wings of those sounding phrases. She had inherited all her father's tender piety, and lived, like him, on the most intimate terms with the spirit ual world. And though, of course by training she was Puritan, by character she was Puritan too. . .

"But the very centre of Isabel's religion was love of the Saviour. The Puritans of those early days were very far from holding a nega tive or colorless faith. Not only was their belief delicately dogmatic to excess : but it all centred round the Person of the Lord Jesus Christ. And Isabel had drunk in this faith from her father's lips, and from de-votional books which he gave her, as far back as she could remember any thing. Her love for the Saviour wa even romantic and passionate. It eemed to her that He was as much a part of her life, and of her actual experience as Anthony or her

father." . . . This delineation of Puritan char acter is a welcome relief from the stern, unbending and fanatical types so often presented. Beside the Puritan Norris household was the Catholic family of the Maxwells. Between Hubert Maxwell and Isabel Norris there was an intimacy growing up. "It would be an intolerable thought to this sincere Puritan, with all his tolerance. that his daughter should marry a Catholic." On Isabel's return from tory the rumors they are eagerly the Hall (Maxwell's) we have the following tender and sympathetic picture of the scholarly Puritan father and his motherless daughter war unprecedented in its magnitude in the world's history. There are,

" Isabel heard her father call from nevertheless, questions of great his room as she passed through the hall; and went into him as he sat at moment to Canada that call for calm his table in his furred gown, with consideration and deliberate decishis books about him, to bid him good on. night and to ask his blessing. . . He When England is at war Canada is

was a tall slender man, surprisingly at war. The question as to Canada's upright for his age, with a delicate, bearded scholar's face. . . right to decide whether or not she Well, my daughter," he said. will take part becomes one of merely

looking down at her with his kindly grey eyes so like her own, and hold ing her hands. Have you had a good evening

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

believe they were assuming when

volunteering for service for the de

lence of Canada. It may be that

in the future the bonds of empire

will be drawn closer between the

home countries and the over sea

Dominions. It may be that the lat-

ter may participate in privileges

and responsibilities from which they

are yet excluded. But with public

sentiment feverishly excited it is not

the time to make any radical depar-

ture from the established principles

on which the self-government of

Canada is based. Nor is it fair or

decent to place Canadian responsibil-

ity for active aid on the shoulders

with the distinct understanding that

they were liable for service only for

There is no doubt that many of the

South Africa would be quite as effec-

tive as if all the militia men were

compelled to place themselves at the

disposition of the British War Office.

vides that " whenever the Governor.

in-Council places the militia or any

part thereof on active service if

Parliament is then separated by such

Section 71 of the Militia Act pro-

the defence of Canada.

those who enlisted in our militia

#### IRELAND

The domestic affairs of Ireland aturally fade into the background and will not again be heard of until peace follows the gigantic struggle now in progress. If, as is very probable, foreign enemies believed that the Irish situation would embarrass the Government in the face of danger from without, they have egregi ously deceived themselves. The bitterness with which we may at times carry on our domestic quarrels might well lead a foreigner to think our differences were irreconcilable. Sir Edward Grey, Britain's provi

dential Foreign Minister, in his great and statesmanlike speech vindicating for friends and foes at home and abroad Great Britain's position, did not overlook this important consideration :

militia would voluntarily assume the "The one bright spot in this whole errible condition is Ireland. (Loud obligation that in some quarters it is heers.) The general feeling through sought to impose on them ; and that out Ireland, and I would like this to the places of those on whom service be thoroughly understood abroad— (loud and prolonged cheers)—does not make that a consideration which abroad would entail severe hardships would be quickly filled by volunteers. we have to take into account.' It would seem, then, that the voluntary method employed in the case of

Following Winston Churchill, who leclared that there was no doubt as to the readiness and efficiency of the forces. John Redmond spoke for Ireand :

Wild cheering from all parts of the House greeted John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, when he assured the government that every soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn at once, and the coasts of Ireland would be defended against invasion by her armed sons, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster. Mr. Redmond said : "There was a possibility that from the present sit uation might arise a result which would be good for the future welfare and integrity of the Empire.'

Yes, the hostile camps of Irish volunteers may be a providential preparation for the greatest struggle in our history. Fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder, Orange and Green, Unionist and Home Ruler, Democrat and Aristocrat, it may well be that the issue of the conflict with a foreign foe will conduce to the wel-

> fare, the solidarity and the integrity of the Empire.

CANADA AND THE WAR When even the morning and even

lutely voluntary for all ranksing papers are issuing extras, it is officers, non-commissioned officers. impossible for weeklies to keep and men. This removes the only abreast of the news, such as it is, in possible ground for disagreement. a time like the present. However When Parliament meets our repreunreliable the reports and contradicsentatives with one heart and one mind will show a warring world that read. The feverish avidity for news Canada is ready and willing to assume is natural when such momentous her full measure of responsibility as issues tremble in the balance of a an integral part of the British Em-

pire.

days.'

duty.

GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME

"The war won't, perhaps, be such an unmixed evil, as reports say that drunkenness, which appears to be Russia's national pastime, has almost disappeared in St. Petersburg since the struggle began."-The Ottawa Citizen academic interest in face of the

salvation in fear and trembling. According to statistics compiled by mont and Grattan, rushed into the tremendous issues at present in-Dr. G. Bertillon for the last Alcohol Volunteers, and in those dark days volved. The government is actively Congress held recently in Paris when England was beaten to the energetically preparing to rep Russia consumes 5.21 litres of pure esent death struggle with that of dust, it was the Volunteers that der effective aid. The leader of the alcohol to Great Britain's 7.77 litres saved Ireland from invasion and preopposition has left no shadow of per capita of their respective populaserved the British connection. To day, ago all Europe was engaged in a dewhen, it may be, England is tions. A German drinks 9.44 litres vastating conflict out of which were as compared with a Frenchman's fighting for her place in the sun, " The policy of the Liberal party born nations that have since wielded when the might of Britain is challenged 18.18. a world wide influence. France was and when the democracy of Britain is then the storm centre and the domto be tested. Ireland is once more in THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS in danger, or if danger even threateninating figure a man of almost uniline in defence of the flag that means versal genius and a Conqueror be-To Catholics who are interested in so much to the civilization of the fore whom the whole world trembled. the education of youth no more welworld. When the British army Against him was arraigned practically come news could be given than that marches across the continent the all Europe, Great Britain and the the new English-speaking province sons of Ireland will keep step with Teutonic states out of which has of the Christian Brothers, with head-Scot and Briton, and the strong quarters at Toronto and jurisdiction grown modern Germany, being right hands of the Fighting Race will in close alliance to withstand him. over Ontario and English-speaking safeguard the "Old Grey Mother" fined to the course to be pursued in Now France and Britain have joined Canada generally, is about to erect from attack on her western flank. rendering assistance. For the first hands to resist the encroachment of at Toronto a Mother-House, at a cost Canadian Irish rejoice that it is so, time it is asserted that the Canadian Napoleon's German imitator, and of \$200,000, for the training of candiand are happy to find in such a conmilitia is liable for active service Russia, which was then also in allidates for the work of the schools. dition of affairs the supreme justifiance with Prussia, is now in the com-We publish elsewhere the cut. Rev. cation of their advocacy of a liberal Section 69 of the Militia Act reads bination against her. Later, in the Brother Edward, the first Provincial measure of justice to a people that War of the Crimea, Britain and France "The Governor-in-Council may of the new province, will have the have ever contributed their share to were again allies, with Russia as the place the militia or any part thereof goodwill and cordial co-operation of the glory and the strength of that on active service anywhere in Canada, and also beyond Canada, for aggressor. And it is singular that all lovers of the rising generation, great federation of free democracies and prayers that God will bless his while for two generations Great the defence thereof, at any time that is known as the British Empire. new undertaking. His Grace the Britain has watched with jealous eye when it appears advisible so to do by reason of emergency." COLUMBA the encroachments of Russia in Asia, Archbishop of Toronto, with an eye she is now the Muscovites ally in resingle to the interests of the Church. To interpret this clause as empow-NOTES AND COMMENTS ering the Governor-in-Council to has given the work his heartfelt bles-German Kaiser in Europe. A SHORT TIME ago our Roman con order the militia to take the field sing and, as a tangible token of his temporary, Rome, assembled some wherever the interests of the United interest, donated for the work twenty interesting information regarding of the one hundred and fifteen acres Ireland's part in the life of the that comprise the property. There Eternal City, which we had marked

LOYAL DISLOYALISTS even approximated, full of interest as facts and figures would be. The postponing of the Home Rule ntroversy and the speech of the

LEAVING THE lay element out o Irish leader in the British Commons should dispose for all time of the oftconsideration for the present, it is worth while taking a glance at the repeated charge that Irishmen are ecclesiastical. Irish nuns, for exdisloyal to the British connection. ample, are to be found by the score Nothing could better illustrate the great change that has been effected in Roman convents, and students of in the relations between Ireland and England. After centuries of cruel persecution, when constitutional redress was denied, and when, one by and Canadian. Irish religious one, all their hopes blossomed only abound in curias and the mother into disappointment, what wonder houses of religious Orders and Con. that Irishmen turned to the policy gregations, and Irish novices and of despair, and that the historia scholastics in their studentates or dictum of Parnell became the nation houses of study. If one visits the al watchword-"England's difficulty Prati and sees between four hundred is Ireland's opportunity." But in and five hundred boys pouring out these latter years England has exof a handsome new school, where amined her conscience, and finding but a few years ago was a barren that there was a big debt account waste, enquiry will elicit the inform. owing to Ireland, has set herself to ation that the school belongs to and redress the injustice of bygone days. is presided over by Irish Christian Slowly, it may have been, at first, but Brothers, whose work in reclaiming gathering force with the passing so many drifters has won praise from vears, the movement towards recon the ecclesisstical authorities and ciliation made headway, until to-day from the Holy Father himself. when Britain finds herself engaged

in a titanic struggle with the Germanic powers, the last traces of AGAIN. THE camerata of young enmity are obliterated, and Ireland religious, we are told, who at any own. rallies as one man to the defence of time may be seen entering or leaving the flag that for long ages was to her the new church in the Ludovisi quar the emblem of oppression, but is ter, are Irish Augustinians going into soon, thank God, to float side by side their own church of St. Patrick, a with her own beloved Green as the splendid edifice erected as a memor ial of Ireland's devotion to the See symbol of her new-found liberties. of Peter. And any morning or after-

adjournment or prorogation as will The developments in Ireland durnot expire within ten days, a proing the last few days are of historic clamation shall be issued for the import. But recently the Irish people meeting of Parliament within fifteen beheld. the British army arrayed against them in their struggle for legis.

lative independence. Irish Nation-At the forthcoming session of Parliament we may expect to have the alists were shot down in the streets meaning of the section of the Militia of Dublin because they dared to Act clearly defined, and we hope that challenge the enforcement of a law the voluntary system of aid to the that Sir Edward Carson derided with motherland will not be departed from, impunity. Nationalists were shot down whilst Sir Edward Carson is anless it can be clearly shown that departure from it is necessary in invited to a Conference in the palace order to render that prompt and of the King. A wave of angry reeffective aid which all Canadians are sentment swept across the country. at one in considering an imperative The nation demands that justice must be done. The European Since the above was written an

storm-cloud breaks. The treachery home at San Clemente? Ireland has of the British army is forgotten. official memorandum of the militia indeed her part in the Eternal City, department announces that for over-The blood stained streets of the cap and the alliegance of her sons to ital are ignored. The bitter differ seas service enlistment will be absoences that divided north and south are obliterated, and Redmond, the so-called separatist, rises in his place in the Commons and tells His the Seven Hills. Majesty's Government that they may

withdraw every British soldier from Ireland, and that Irishmen will see that the Kaiser's minions are repelled from their country's shores. Surely in the face of all this the charge of disloyalty is laid for ever.

History inevitably repeats itself. When the American colonies revolted against Britain : when the greater part of the British Army was out of the country ; when American and French privateers scoured the seas and Ireland was in imminent danger of being lost to England, her

sons, under the leadership of Charle-

Irish blood by the hundred in the national colleges-in the Italian French, German, English, Scots, North American, South American

> and for the citadel of his teachings. Manifestly the Wittenberg hero has not been able to take care of his

HERE IS AN incident regarding the Slovaks, a Slavonic neonle in Hun. gary who in consequence of their location are involved in the big European War. These Slovaks are a peacable, law abiding people, mostnoon in Rome you may watch files of ly of the Catholic Faith. In front of students from the Irish College the Catholic church at Postyen, says wending their way to lectures at the Wide World, may be seen an Propaganda. Then Irish priests are ancient stone pillar reminiscent of in charge of that most central point the punishments of other days, for it in Rome, San Silvestro in Capite, is in reality a stocks. Fastened to and at St. Isidore's Irish Franciscans this pillar in the centre is a large iron have been in possession for centuries, clasp, and at the base two smaller and the great names of Fathers Luke ones close together. These clasps Wadding and Patrick Fleming, who fitted around the waist and ankles of served there in the sixteenth century, offenders, and when a man or woman are still illustrious in that city of had been guilty of theft they illustrious men. Finally, what more were made to stand in these shackles suggestive or inspiring sight, it may holding in their hands the stolen well be asked, is there than that of article. This punishment usually the Irish Dominicans passing under extended over the Sunday and as the shadow of the Coliseum to their worshippers came to Mass the culprit had to submit to the trying ordeal of being thus held up to pub. lic retribution. The post bears this quaint inscription : "I do not ask you to come, but if you come I receive you."

> ENGLISH EXCHANGES bring intelligence of the death of Rev. Edward Ignatius Purbrick, S. J., who, by reason of his tenure of office as visitor of the Canadian Province in 1879. is not unknown in this country. In the United States he was quite well known, as, after serving as Provincial of the English Province for eight vears he was, in 1897, appointed to the same office in the Maryland New York Province. It was during his term that the Novitiate was removed from Frederick. Maryland, to St. Andrews on the Hudson - a change that necessitated the terminating of venerable historical traditions. Father Purbrick is credited with

being instrumental in the establish-

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against her both Russia [and Japan, whose one ambition it was but a few years ago to destroy one another.

WHILE THE Catholics of Germany are a very considerable element in the population as the Iron Duke found to his cost. Germany is regarded as a Protestant power. It is indeed the birthplace and home of Protestantism. It is interesting then, while the eyes of the world are upon her, to inquire as to the effect Protestantism has there produced. It is said by The Missionary that judging by church attendance the Kaiser's capital is the most godless city in the world. According to a census taken in Berlin's churches on a recent Sunday to ascertain how far the "church leaving" crusade had actually effected attendance at places of worship it was shown that less than three per cent. of Berlin's Protestant population go to church And there are but seventy-two Protestant churches for a population of over two million. This is rather a poor showing for the land of Luther

their own native land nestles close to their spiritual allegiance to him who, imprisoned in the Vatican, reigns none the less securely over THE GREAT European war, so long predicted, has yet come to the average citizen like a bolt from the blue. Its ultimate outcome no man can foretell but that it will usher in a new era and effect vast changes in the map of Europe and of the world

may be safely predicted. The prudent will forbear moralizing at this stage of the conflict, and leave the issue to an All-Wise Providence who is able even from distress and tribulation to bring forth good. The race like the individual is to work out its own

IT is interesting to contrast the

Anthony Norris, a young Puritan lad, is about to go to Cambridge.

"Anthony himself was eager to go. If the truth must be told, he fretted of history.

He nodded briskly. "And you child ?" he asked. 'Yes, sir." she said smiling up at

doubt that he will heartily co oper And was Sir Nicholas there ?' ate with the government: She told him what had passed, and

how Sir Nicholas had been fined again under such painful circumstances is well known. I have often declared that if the mother country were ever for recusancy; and how Lady Maxvell had sung one of Sir Thomas Wyatt's songs. "And was no one else there ?" he

asked.

Yes, father, Hubert." "Ah! And did Hubert come home

with you ?" Only as far as the gate, father. would not let him come further."

strife.'

"You must take care," he said gently. Remember he is a Papist orn and bred ; and that he has neart to be broken, too." She felt herself steadily flushing and as he turned again towards her

dropped her eyes. "You will be prudent and tender, I know," he added. "I trust you wholly, Isabel." anywhere outside of Canada.

Then he kissed her on the fore head and laid his hand on her head and looked up, as the Puritan manner was.

" May the God of grace bless you, my daughter ; and make you faithful to the end." And then he looked into her eyes again, smiled and nodded : and she went out, leaving him standing there.

We have here a sample of the keen insight into character, the under-Kingdom, or any part thereof, are involved is a radical departure from standing sympathy and entire absence Canada's theory and practice in the of prejudice with which Mgr. Benson past. It confers much larger discremakes the people of long ago live tionary powers on the Government with us again, and the events of hisand entails much deeper obligations tory re-enact themselves so vividly that while reading we live not in the present but in the dim and distant past. It is one of the secrets of his change in the status that Canada popularity, one of the reasons why, through his historic novels, he will long fill the role of popular professor

ation. It imposes obligations on militia which they had no reason to multiply and fill the land.

ed, Canada would render assistance to the full extent of her power. In view of the critical nature of the situation I have cancelled all my meetings. Pending such grave news there should be a truce of party The question, then, is entirely con-

will be accommodation for one hundred and twenty students in the projected building. The need of male teachers for boys is recognized toon the militia than was ever hitherto day more keenly than ever ; and the conceded to or claimed by the most Brothers have undoubtedly an imardent imperialists. It implies a mense field open to their zeal and enterprise. The RECORD joins heartihas maintained ever since Confeder- ly in the hope that they will, like the mustard seed of the Gospel, grow and

sisting the restless ambition of the

ANOTHER CONTRAST which will have presented itself to the many in this upheaval of the nations is that in for comment at the time but for Russia and Japan it has thrown enemies of yesterday into practical the moment lost sight of. The suballiance. For, while Japan has project, however, is seasonable always. Nobody, it is remarked, has apparentclaimed her determination to remain ly ever thought of making an Irish out of the sphere of conflict in Europe, census of Rome in the twentieth she will keep her undertaking under century, and we are not aware that treaty to defend British interests in the Italian decennial census takes the East. So that, should Germany cognizance of nationalities. The Irish population, therefore, cannot be of the world, she will find arrayed priest by the school.

ment of Catholic Halls at Oxford and a century ago and with the wars that Cambridge, a project that was dear have intervened. A hundred years to the heart of Cardinal Newman, but which he was not destined to see realized in his day. Father Purbrick was a convert, having been received into the Church in 1850 while an undergraduate at Oxford. His death took place in July at the Holy Name Rectory, Manchester, and he was buried at Stonyhurst, of which college he had been rector from 1869 to 1879. He was the author of "May Papers" and of a volume of "Sermons." R. I. P.

#### DEGREE FROM TRINITY

Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, C. S. P., who is a convert from Episcopalian ism, is the only priest on whom Trinity college, England's greatest Anglican school has ever conferred a degree. He is at the head of Newman Hall a unique institution con-ducted by the archdiocese of San Francisco in connection with the University of California at Berkeley, Cal., just across the bay from th Golden Gate.

Father Woodman was converted to the Catholic faith in 1875. He was a student of Trinity college, England, and was just on the verge of receiv ing holy orders from the Episcopalian Church when he decided to become a Catholic. He was one of four mem bers of the Trinity class in 1875 who were converted to Catholicity and who later became priests. The other three were ordained Episcopalian clergymen before their conversion.

Much surprise was occasioned among scholars all over the world when Trinity college a year ago decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Letters on Father Woodman, as this was the first time such an honor make any demonstration in that part had ever been given to a Catholi

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"SEVEN CONSPICUOUS CONVERTS'

Somewhat gaily—for the gravity of the theme—but none the less effec-tively, the Searchlight column of the London Universe discusses an article in the Methodist Times on the subject of Methodist activities in Italy, "under the eye of the Pope." The matter will have for Americans, Catholic and non-Catholic, the interest at least of reminiscence. This is what the Searchlight re-

The gentleman-a Mr. William Burgess—who writes about the Italian propaganda, is not by any means a pessimist. He says—but fact, every picture in the volume re-flecting on the Church and intending advances no proof of it-that Protestantism got "one hundred and twenty nine conversions from priesthood is doctored, some of them being well-known pictures of entirely different events. An Indian rajah, for example, is passed off as "Father Gonzello of the Philippine Islands," Roman Catholicism" in Italy last year. We beg to differ from him. The Wesleyan missions in that country may possibly have secured an attendance, or adhesion, or what-ever they call it, at their services, of his peculiar headgear being left on his head and a Roman collar and cross added to his make-up. that number of persons; but it is safe to say that the class of persons so influenced was not "Roman Cath-olic," except in the most nominal

sense of the expression. As well say that the late General Booth, when he rescued some of London's fallen wretches from degradation and misery, secured for the Salva-tion Army so many "conversions from the Church of England." Methodism in Italy would have a hard task to show any sort of decent proportion of practising Catholics among the Italians who have been

drawn to its services. Mr. Burgess is quite frank about things, in another part of his article. "It would appear," he says, "that though street preaching and hellin our days. Within the four corners of Christendom there is no nation it preaching may serve to arouse atten-tion, in Italy it is very discouraging does not confront. Governments may so far as immediate results are condiffer in forms, but all of them are You may count on the cerned. called upon to deal with conditions fingers of one hand the converts thus affecting the well being of those whose political allegiance they claim. Like Banquo's ghost what has come That is his view ; but he is won. consoled to know, on the testimony of another gentleman, that there 'seven conspicuous con been will not down. At this moment it is verts from Romanism." We imagine that the seven in question must be demanding, and receiving, the atten-tion of the best intellects in all conspicuous only in the circum stances of their conversion ; big fish race depends. This may seem exag-gerated language. But it will not do not enter the Protestant net in Italy. And although "a canon in the cathedral of \_\_\_\_," also "a parish priest and archdeacon of the college church of \_\_\_\_\_," are said to be on the way, we should as soon expect to hear of the completion of their jour. ney as we should to read the com pletion of the above sentences. Which cathedral, and which "archdeacon of the college church ?" This missionary society has been at work for a hundred years, and it would be interesting to know what have been the total results in quality and quantity, during that long period and what sum of money it has cost, per head, to turn lapsed Catholics into Italian Methodists.

For our part, we should hazard the remark, that, though "the eye of the Pope," under which this labour is being done, is a very solicitous eye, and tired, and often close to tears, nevertheless, viewing the work of the proselytizers in Italy, it must sometimes, too, twinkle with merri-ment.—Ave Maria.

THEY ARE

MONOMANIACS men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so

METHODIST ACTIVITY UNDER EYE OF POPE WHAT THE WESLEYAN PROPA. GANDA HAS ACCOMPLISHED AMONG THE ITALIANS "SEVEN CONSPICUOUS CONVERTS" taken to improve the conditions of their employees by dividing among them a share of the profits and by establishing in their interest a pen-sion system. It is a partial rever-sion to the Guild system of the Middle Ages which recognized that the wage worker, in virtue of his manhood, was the possessor of cer-tain rights which the employer might not deny him. morality and truth remaining in some of our communities, which have been flooded with similar and even more vicious and unprincipled fabrications for the last three years. The number of "perverts" and "mono-maniacs" in this country is, indeed, surprisingly large at the present time. In the very same city in which the Globe-Democrat is located might not deny him.

In a recent lecture entitled "Chris-tianity applied to Economic Condi-tions," an Irish priest, the Very Rev. tions," an Irish priest, the Very Rev. M. M. O'Kane, O. P., gives a good ex-position of the manner in which the Guilds, under the auspices of the Catholic Church, solved the labor question as it existed in Europe several hundred years ago. We may say in passing that the flight of time does not affect principles. Respect for the dignity of man, as the child of God, will be productive of as bene-ficial results in the twentieth cen-tury as it was in the fourteenth or there resides a certain "Rev. J. Scott, D. D., Traveler, Lecturer and Preacher, Pastor Plymouth Congrega-tionalist Church," who has written an introduction to "The Devil in Robes or The Sins of Priests," one of the most rotten of The Menace's publications, praising the book and com-mending the illustrations in it as "true pictures," when, as a matter of

tury as it was in the fourteenth fifteenth centuries. Father O'Kane in speaking of the spirit animating the Guilds of those centuries quotes the testimony of a contemporary German writer. "We can gather from a German work of the fifteenth century," he says, "how different was the spirit of

the guild brethren from that which prevails among our modern econom-

ists." It says—"What the unions and corporations propose especially is to organize the entire life of labor according to the principles of Chris-tian discipline and charity, and to sanctify toil. Man must work to glorify God, Who has ordained and instituted labor, and to merit by his labor the blessing of God." It is not what Carlyle contemptu-

ously calls "the cash nexus" that bound the employee to the employer in those Catholic times. Far strong er ties united them. A sense of re ligious duty brought them into a ellowship which was a most effect ive safeguard against the occur rence of such scenes as those which Senator Borah referred to a few days ago on the floor of the Senate. Religion dominated those labor unions

of the Middle Ages. Referring to this domination, Father O'Kane says: 'The word 'religious' in the Middle Ages had a wider, and many will be inclined to think a truer, signification than that which ob-tains in our own day. 'Religion,' says Cardinal Gasquet, 'was then understood to include the two commandments of charity-the love of God and the love of one's neighor, and the exercises of practical charity, to which the guild brethren were bound by their guild statutes were considered as much religious prac-tices as attendance at church or the taking part in an ecclesiastical pro-The religious guilds emcession.' bodied, as part of their essence mutual aid in times of stress and diffi-

culty. They were in a broad sense the benefit societies and provident associations of the middle ages. Under such conditions as these vage workers of the middle ages were not regarded and treated, to use Leo XIII's expression, "as so much muscle or physical power. The best and most effective method of comhatting anarchists and other enemies of Society will be a general accept-ance of the Catholic view of man's dignity. When it prevails universal-ly the dread of an adverse public opinion, if nothing else, will act as an effective check upon the insatiable greed which, in the last analysis, is the cause of the present wide spread social unrest.-N. Y. Freeman's

A LIVING WAGE

Journal.

decent shelter, and to a wage on which he could support life in decency. And the matter is, of course, defi-

nitely and clearly stated by Leo XIII. in his Encyclical on the condition of the working classes, in which he says : "There is a dictate of nature more ancient and more imperious than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be sufficient to support the wage-earner in reasonable and frugal comfort."-Sacred Heart Review.

#### PRESENTATION TO FATHER MCKEON

On Sunday evening of August 2 the hall of St. Mary's Church, London, was packed with members of the congregation who had gathered

to tender their tribute of affection and gratitude and veneration to Rev. Father McKeon who after twelve years of devoted labor in the parish had at the call of obedience one to assume the arduous duties of pastor of St. Peter's Cathedral. Mr. Wm., Regan acted as chairman. The address was read by Mr. Jeremiah Loughlin and the presentation which in all ran over \$600, was made by Mr. Michael Durkin. The Rev. FatherO'Reilly,C.S.R. of St. Patrick's Church, and Father Corcoran of St. Mary's, were on the platform. Father O'Reilly in a few appropriate words expressed the feelings of affection and devotion that prompted the con gregation of St. Patrick towards the ealous pastor who had ministered to their spiritual wants until the opening of St. Patrick's some months ago. He also testified to the co operation and good-will the Redemptor ist Fathers had experienced at the ands of the Pastor of St. Mary's in the work of founding the new parish. Father McKeon spoke briefly and his words were received in silence that indicated more than words the sup

pressed feelings of the audience. He was going at the call of his Bishop to new field; he was grateful for their good will and loyalty and he carried with him from St. Mary's the memory of many happy days.

Father McKeon has the consolation of knowing that many and fervent will be the prayers of his beloved people of St. Mary's for his success in doing the work of God in his new and larger sphere of activity.

DR. GLADDEN ON THE A. P. A. REVIVAL

Anything that such an authority as the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladder puts forward regarding matters which have a direct bearing on the moral condition of the people at large is entitled to attention and respect because he has proved both his ability to discern the law of cause and effect and the side of an argument on which justice lies; while of his sincerity of motive no one who has watched his career for any considerable length of time can entertain a doubt. In the trying years while the defunct Know Nothingism reappeared under the name of the A. P. A. he rendered the most valuable service to the cause of peace and justice by his exposure of the villiany and the false pretenses on which the agita-

tion was founded and his defense of tholic Church and people from

umbus, Ohio, is being enacted in

on the profits of a system more

Ohio,



MOTHER HOUSE OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS, TORONTO

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE ed: if anything scandalous occurs in Protestant circles, it is not apt to be extenuated; and when such a period arrives as that which now threatens us, the recriminations of the more

ignorant are apt to fly back in vol leys." We do not hesitate to say that no Catholic paper can be found that in-vents anything about Protestants or It is a source of gratification to Canadian Catholics that to one of makes a business of habitually tra hemselves it should have fallen to ducing them, as the vile sheets founded by the suicide, Wayland, and inaugurate and successfully carry on

so great a work. God has certainly blessed Father Fraser's efforts, and some others of a like kind do. We say that the Catholic press avoids reference to the lapses of those un happy ones who fall by the wayside, made him the instrument of salva tion to innumerable souls. Why not dear reader, have a share in that who are members of the non Catholic clergy, save when such a reference is imperatively necessary for the purposes of truth or self defense. We say that the number of newspapers which exhibit any ill feeling or bias against non Catholics, save where the aggressors are persistent, shameless and mendacious beyond endurance could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and that the dis-

position toward erring members of the separated clergy is to shield their misfortunes rather than hold them up to the public gaze, by way of retalliation .- Philadelphia Standard and Times.

OUR LADY OF THE MAGNIFICAT

At Anna's knee in humble home Beneath the Temple's spacious dome, Predestined Mother of the Word, Did Mary magnify the Lord.

When Gabriel veiled his shining face, hailed her "Virgin, full of And

grace," Her " Fiat " listening ages heard, And knew she magnified the Lord. Strange stars illumed the midnight

sky, Word unto His Spouse drew The nigh

Adoring angels bent in awe Before Him throned upon the straw The joys of Jesus' childhood's years

Were bitter sweet with haunting fears, Her soul, transfixed by Simeon's

sword, Did humbly magnify the Lord.

Beneath the Cross on Calvary's hill What thoughts did Mary's bosom fill But as she brought us forth in pain

She murmured still the old refrain. Magnificat ? O Mother mine,

Teach me not idly to repine, But bare my breast for Sorrow's sword—

sued the following exhortation : To the Catholics of the Whole World: drawn into the vortex of disastrous war, and all are considering the dangers and horrors in consequence the world must be overcome with grief and terror. Our soul is torn with bitterest grief for the safety and life of so many beloved people. This terrible universal trouble demands our apos

tolic ministry in order to cause men's minds to be lifted to Him from Whom alone help can come, Christ, the Prince of Peace.

Wherefore, we exhort all Catholics throughout the world to hasten to His throne of grace and pity. Hence, all clergy; under direction of their Bishops, shall offer public prayers in their respective parishes that God may take pity and remove as soon

and mercifully inspire in the rulers of the earth thoughts of peace and not of affliction.

CLAIM

Correspondence is Invited STUDIOS Il King St. West, Toronto -----Angles, and that Honorius himself the fifth prelate of the Church of Canterbury, received the pallium from his namesake, Pope Honorius, as a symbol of ecclesiastical union and jurisdiction, and also a letter wherein the Pontiff ordained "the same that he had before established in his epistle to King Edwin, viz., that when either of the Bishops of Canterbury or of York shall depart this life, the survivor of the same de gree shall have power to ordain a priest in the room of him that is de parted, that it might not be necessary always to travel to Rome, at as

Church

Decoration

THE

are always ready to pre-

pare schemes of decora-tion and estimates of

cost for the Interior

Decoration of Churches.

They undertake work of

this character in any

part of the Dominion

Thornton - Smith

FIVE

great a distance by sea and land to ordain an Archbishop." Where did the Anglican Bishop of Edmundsbury get his jurisdiction? Not from the same authority as Bishop Felix.—Philadelphia Catholic

Standard and Times. STOCK WITH PAR VALUE

### OF \$160 000 WORTH ONLY \$1,940

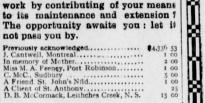
"With a par value of \$160,000, shares to the number of 9,580 in six different companies, comprising a part of the estate of--, the well-known

as possible the fearful torches of war

FALSE ANGLICAN

HOLY FATHER URGES PEOPLE TO APPEAL TO HEAVEN By Cable C. P. A. Rome, Aug. 4 .- The Pope has is-While nearly all Europe is being

PRAYER FOR PEACE



#### MISSION The noble response which has been nade to the CATHOLIO RECORD'S ap peal in behalf of Father Fraser's Chinese mission encourages us to keep the list open a little longer.

WELL-KNOWN DAILY EXPRESSES STRONG VIEWS ON BUTT

INCIDENT

In the general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church held in Kansas City a short time ago, a certain Dr. J. A. Smith charged that "an edict from the Pope was found on the body of Major Butt commanding all Catholics to vote for a candi date other than Woodrow Wilson in the presidential election."

L. Leppert of South Omaha. Neb., wrote to ex-President Taft, ask ing him to either affirm or deny this statement.

used this language in the course of a In a letter to Mr. Lennert, dated lebate in the United States Senate July 1st, Mr. Taft declares that "the In the last few months there have statement is false from beginning to been more riots, more civil war in end, and I wonder that a church or a various States of this Union than for minister of a church, who ought to many years. This is due to condi-tions that have grown up and which be careful in giving currency to statements of any character without the slightest foundation, should be public men have not studied as they should." A few days before these responsible for this." words were spoken a house in a thickly settled section of New York

Mr. Taft points out that the body or effects of Major Butt have never been found

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the bomb and three others lost their July 18th, in commenting on this matter, expresses itself in no uncer- lives by the expolsion. On investi gation the police authorities dis covered that anarchists had estab tain terms on the circulation and acceptance of such ridiculous tales lished a species of dynamite factory as this. It emphasizes the fact that Mr. Wilson was not nominated until in the wrecked house where ex plosives were prepared for the avowed purpose of taking the life of almost two months after the Titanic

"But the denial," it adds, "will do little good. The only people capable of believing it are monomenia preparing to wreak vengeance upon of believing it are monomaniacs on the subject with which the state one who has piled up millions by means of an industrial system that ment dealt, and they will secretly hug it as proof of their suspicions. is responsible for the conditions to It was fashioned by some pervert who wished to play on the prejudices which Senator Borah has called the attention of his fellow Senators. of such persons. The only surprising thing is that a speaker so reckless as to repeat it before a representative assembly was not challenged by assembly was not challenged by make money by, or to look upon and starvation. Ifeland's capital some friend of truth to produce some them merely as so much muscle or evidence to substantiate it. A false physical power." Some of the great situations which, he hoped and fals sure, could never recur. He hoped protect men who boldly make ground-

h muscle or phys Here we have stated for us the Catholic Church's view of the labor At a recent Convention of Protest. question. It is radically different ant clergymen in London the follow from that which determines Mam

to show the cruelty and lust of the

The ignorance and morbid super

stition of thousands of American

Protestants and the unscrupulous

their clergymen is pitiful in the ex-

treme, an opinion which has been expressed in their regard by Dr.

Vashington Gladden, the well-known

Protestant divine, in his article on

"The Anti-Papal Panic," in the July 18th issue of Harper's Weekly.—C. B.

A VITAL ISSUE

The economic question bulks large

to be known as the labor question

its just settlement the future of the

appear such to those who have recog

ized the storm signals fluttering in

all parts of the world. Anarchy and

Socialism and labor riots that re-

cently converted a state of the Union

into an armed camp, are warnings of which society, in telf defense, must

The well spring of social discon

tent is injustice which, ignoring all claims except those based on might,

would establish industrial slavery by

condemnation of that species of slavery Leo XIII. resided his voice in

his well known encyclical on labor. "Religion" he declared, "teaches

the wealthy owner and the employer

that their work people are not to be

accounted their bondsmen; that in

every man they must respect his

dignity and worth as a man and as a Christian ; that labor is not a thing

to be ashamed of if we lend ear to right reason and to a Christian

philosophy, but is an honorable calling

enabling man to sustain his life in a

way upright and creditable ; and that

it is shameful and inhuman to treat

the ruthless spoliation of labor.

Everywhere it is felt that on

of C. V.

lands

take note.

ass or lack of knowledge of many of

ing resolution was adopted : mon's attitude toward the wage That holding as Christians that worker. If the latter be regarded as the individual life of every person is sacred, and that it is therefore inmere profit producing machine without any inherent rights, it foltolerable for any department of our lows that the machine should be industry to be carried on under conworked to its utmost capacity, and ditions which involve the misery and when worn out should be thrown want of the laborer, we believe it to aside pitilessly to make room for another machine. That theory re-duced to practise has produced re-

be the fundamental Christian prin-fiple of wages that the first charge upon any industry should be the sults far from satisfactory. A few days ago Senator Borah of Idaho, proper maintenance of the laborer ; we therefore declare our adreferred to some of these results hesion to the principle of the living wage, and pledge ourselves to co-operate in promoting its extended

application in whatever way we can, both by our prayers and by our pri-vate and public action. That is good, sound Catholic docshadowed in an "encyclical" of the late Pope Leo XIII. Dr. Gladden says about: trine on the wage question. Only a little while ago, the Rev. Bernard body to forge a tale of horror or treachery or villiany which will not Vaughan, S. J. embodied the same ideas in a sermon in Dublin. He

was speaking of the Dublin car-men's City was wrecked by the explosion of strike, and all the questions it brought up, when he said : ing their fellow Christians, when a dynamite bomb. The maker of these religious lunacies begin to be Never let Ireland forget that the epidemic. first charge on any industry must be a living wage to the producers and discouraging picture, Dr. Gladden has some comments that do not seem distributors of it : let Ireland never forget that, after labor and capital were duly remunerated, there was nothing better for employer and emto rest upon a similar solid foundation. He says: "I have described the Protestant ployee than some scheme of profit. phase of this eruption of religious sharing for all concerned in the industries of the country ; let her ever remember that both capital and labor had the right of self-defense in any attack made upon their legitimate interests ; and let her never cease to bear in mind that Conciliation Boards ought, in this twentieth cen-It is some twenty years since Leo tury, to take the place of strikes and XIII. wrote: "It is shameful and Syndicalism, which usually left be-inhuman to treat men as chattels to hind them scenes of havoc, misery and starvation. Ireland's capital make money by, or to look upon

the odious mendacity of the traffick Teach me to magnify the Lord. ers in sectarian hate. In Harper's Rev. D. A. Casey, (Columba Weekly he now comes forward again to condemn the new anti Catholic crusade. What he sees going on all RELIGIOUS around, in his present location, Col-

INTOLERANCE

many other cities of the Union, not The following editorial appeared withstanding the suicide of Wayland in the Minneapolis Journal who began the diabolical work, and There is developing in the United the several successful prosecutions States a species of religious intoler-ance that should be stamped out of slanderers like Watson, who thrive promptly. There differences be-tween the Catholic and the Protest defensible and more repulsive than that known as white slavery. Dr. ant Churches that are fundamental Gladden reverts to the astounding disclosures at a late trial in Toledo, The great majority of Catholics and stants recognize the differences concerning the precautions with dignity and becoming tolerance taken by the lodges to avert an in but a few extremists on both sides tended massacre by Catholics, as fore-shadowed in an "encyclical" of the indulge in bigoted expressions.

For instance, the Journal receives -and he knows what he is talking frequent anonymous letters objecting to the printing of Catholic news. "It is quite impossible for any. This is the worst form of bigotry, so anAmerican as to merit contempt. One of the great underlying principles of the constitution is freedom be eagerly believed by millions of Christians in this country concern. of religious opinion. The Protestant the Catholic and the Jew, can wor ship God in accordance with con science. Any attempt to draw a sec ular newspaper into religious con Turning to the reverse side of this troversy as between sects is unAmerican. No good will come of "anti-Catholic" movements, or "anti Pro-testant" movements. All controversies of that character should be

frowned on. And they are objected to by the great body of Catholic and enmity more particularly because I Protestant citizens. am better acquainted with it, and be-The journal believes in the Amercause, as a Protestant, it is my busiican principle of religious liberty. It stands on this ground against intolness to bear my testimony against it But if anyone should ask whether the suspicion and ill will were all on erance, as it believes, with the great sane majority of both Catholics and our side, I should be compelled to confess that it is not. I read some Protestants. In any event, we may here add, this paper will continue to Roman Catholic newspapers that are reasonable and fair in their treat print Protestant news and Catholic news. If there are those of either faith ment of Protestants, but as a rule so intolerant as to hold on this line to the readers of such papers get a very the readers of such papers get a very unfavorable impression of the pur-poses and practices of their Protest-ant brethren. If a Protestant min-ister goes wrong, that fact is exploitan unAmerican principle, they and not those who are tolerant of religious opinion, are the enemies of their country.-Buffalo Union and Times

The frequency with which Angli cans make the claim that they re-present the ancient Catholic Church in Great Britain renders it necessary that the repudiation of that claim by Catholics should be equally frequent. We desire to entertain no policies valued at \$5,000 each.' feelings but those of kindness and charity towards Anglicans, but we

must say of those of them who put forward this claim that it is very hard to believe in their sincerity. On Lady Day an Anglican Bishop

was enthroned in the new see at St. Edmundsbury, and in repeating the claim spoke of himself as a successor of Felix, who, he said, had com from Burgundy, and, as Bede told us. had found in the good King Sigbert most Christian and learned man and

a steadfast and active ally. Now, having consulted the Venerable Bede's "Ecclesiastical History," the prelate must have read there that Bishop Felix came from Burgundy to Honorius. Archbishop of Canter-bury, who sent him to preach the word of life to the nation of the

lumberman who died last April, have a market value of only \$1,940. In the Surrogate Court the whole value of the estate of the deceased is sworn at \$2,552. The deceased's daughters. are the principal beneficiaries. They also share equally six life insurance

- From a Toronto Paper of June 2nd, 1914.

Note the depreciation, almost? to the vanishing point, of the estate invested "to make more money than can make out of Life Insurance.' The Life Policies were worth par.

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SIX

#### FIVE MINUTE SERMON

#### ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN Why do Catholics pay so much

to the Virgin Mary? Are they not doing an injury to her Son by over honoring His Mother? What is the reason, the doctrine, of the Catholic's devotion to Mary?

Very fair questions, brethren; questions which you should be ready to abswer with intelligence and kindness. So that now, on the Feast of Our Lady's Assumption into heaven, let us renew our faith in her What, then, does the Cath dignity. What, then, does the Cath-olic faith teach us about her? It teaches us that she is the Mother of God; and further, that, on account of the foreseen merits of her Son, she was preserved from the stain of original sin : that she was always a virgin ; and that it is lawful and profitable to ask her prayers. Such are the articles of faith concerning

the Blessed Virgin. Once you know something about her Son's divinity you easily perceive her dignity of Mother of God. Her title of Mother of God plainly rests upon the fact that her Son is God. Jesus Christ is God; His nature is divine and His person is divine. And here you must bear in mind the distinction between nature and per son. He has the nature, being essence of God. And He has the person of God; for our Saviour is God the Son, second person of the Most Holy Trinity. What, then, is human about Him ? for we know that He is as truly man as He is truly God. The answer is that He has a human nature as well as a divine nature. He became man ; and He did so by taking human nature from Mary, His Mother. But, you ask again, is He a human person also? No, for we have seen that He is the divine person, God the Son. There cannot be two persons in Christ. He is but a single person, one individual, and divine. So that the divine personality of the Son of God takes human nature and unites it to the divine nature. The one divine Person whose name is Christ, and who is both divine and human nature, as no human personality, but divine.

And this is the Son of Mary. Is she not the Mother of our Lord, personally His Mother ? Can any one be a mother and not be mother of a person ? Is He not personally Her Son ? What a dignity ? What a mysterious and wonderful eminence, be mother of the Divine Person of the Son of God made man. No won-der that we honor her ; although we know full well that all she has of dignity and sanctity she has by no power of her own, but by gift of God. and that she is purely a human being. Those who do not honor Mary fail to appreciate the majesty of Christ; fail to understand the doctrine of the Incarnation; fail to grasp the immensity of the divine love in God becoming man. No wonder, then, that God should

No wonder, shen, the taint of have saved her from the taint of Adam's sin, should have preserved her a spotless virgin, should have her a spotless virgin, sho saved her pure body from the grave's Ath by the Assumption into heaven The Angel Gabriel tells us what Mary is : "Behold thou shalt con Mary is : ceive in thy womb, and thou shalt bring forth a Son, and thou shalt call His name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of great, and shall be caned the boll of the Most High. . . . The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Most High shall overshadow thee, and therefore the Holy (One) that shall be born of thee shall

# **OWES HER LIFE TO** "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

**Cured Both Stomach Trouble** and Headaches

PALMERSTON, ONT., JUNE 20th 1913. PALMERSTON, ONT., JUNE 20th 1913. "I really believe that I owe my life to "Fruit-a-tives". Ever since child-hood, I have been under the care of physicians and have been paying doctor's bills. I was so sick and worn out that people on the street often asked me if I thought I could get along without help. The same old Stomach Trouble and distressing Headaches nearly drove me wild. Sometime ago, I got a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and the first box did me good. My husband was delighted and advi-sed a continuation of their use.

sed a continuation of their use. Today, I am feeling fine, and a physician meeting me on the street, noticed my improved appearance and asked the reason. I replied, "I am taking Fruit-a-tives". He said, "Well, if Fruit-a-tives are making you look so well, go ahead and take them. They are doing more for you than I can". MRS. H. S. WILLIAMS.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c, a box. 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa,

if we are not too self conceited, to secure her prayers to assist us.

### TEMPERANCE THE WOMAN'S SIDE OF THE

adibles.

PROBLEM

A popular magazine had a valuable and discriminating autobiographical article in a recent issue, by a wife and mother, setting forth woman's side of the liquor problem. Her own father died in comparative-ly early life from a disease for which wine induced weakness. The mother in that home died a worn out witness to the habit which for paternal self denial substituted a domestic financial problem involving maternal slavery, that the indul gence might be permitted. A brother is following in the father's steps. In their own establishment the writer

notes that when entertaining accord ing to the standards of the liege lord, the drink out costs all the edibles. A forced economy is thought necessary which means hard work, worry and deprivation in essentials. The general argument may be een from these sentences of truth : Two or three drinks a day mean

the month's rent for the man at a the month's rent for the man at a moderate wage, or the summer's vacation for the family, with twice as much or better food and large opportunity. The burden of denial does not always fall on the wife in ways she can measure. It is like an indirect tax, a little here and there, Indirect tax, a little here and there, making life a succession of worried days and sleepless nights. What-ever lessens a man's efficiency hand-icaps his wife and children. It may

not be in actual money. Perhaps your husband has the price of a drink. But he is fighting a losing battle against age. Far more impor-tant, to himself and those who care for him, is a man's will power. It is this, the very heart and soul of man, which alcohol attacks. It attacks his self-control. Its burden borne

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

by wives and mothers and little chilen, is a burden besides which all ther burdens are small." CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME A very good lesson is to be learned in the following little sketch : A man sat in a saloon late at night,

the saloon keeper's wife complained of his long stay to her husband. "Why doesn't he go?" she said. "Let him alone," said the saloon keeper, "he helps to shingle our keeper,

roof." The man heard it—a sense of shame came over him. He left the saloon, went home, and there and then made up his mind to reform. He met the saloon keeper about six "Why don't you come around any more ?" said he to his old customer. more ?

I shingle my own roof now," was the reply. A New Jersey paper had recently the following brewery advertisement, Alexander the Great drank beer and

conquered the world before he was thirty two. Perhaps he could have done it sooner if he had not drunk beer, but you'd better take no chances. Whereupon the Anti-Saloon League inserted an advertisement which

read : Alexander the Great died in drunken debauch at the age of thirty-three. You'd better take no har There is nothing like knowledge, even in the advertising column," re-marks the Monitor of Newark.

THE CHURCH AND THE SACRED SCRIPTURES

By Rev. P. E. Herb, Wisconsin. What books are considered in-spired writing is question to be con-

idered ? How can we know which writings are inspired and therefore belong to Holy Writ? The offi-cial list of books belonging to Scripture is called the "Canon." The word means "rule" or "stand-ard," and it implies that the books of the "Canon" constitute the sole rule for what is to be considered inspired writing. The Canon differs in Catholic and

Protestant Ribles ; moreover some spurious writings not contained in our official list were at different times accepted by one or the other writer or Father of the Church as genuine parts of Sacred Scripture. It is very practical to ask, What marks have we to determine which books are inspired ? Scripture itself no. where contains an enumeration of its different books ; neither can one deermine them by their contents. as

certain Protestant theologians claim nor would the fact that a book has an apostle for author guarantee its nspiration ; in the last instance we have to fall back on Catholic tralition, as contained in the decisions of the Councils of the Church, for our official canon

WHY CHURCH OPPOSES BEADING BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Canon as accepted by the Catholic Church and sanctioned by the Council of Trent comprises books in the Old Testament and 27 in the New Testament. Anyone denying the inspiration of any of these in whole or in part places him. self without the pale of the Church. This explains why the Church opposes the reading of the Bible in Public schools. She considers the Bible the word of God entrusted to ber care and she cannot permit

#### 5700 of God. The other writings of our canon were known to different churches but only after some time WILSONS found general acceptance. In the year 374 Pope Damasus, and later on Pope Innocent I. (401 417) declared FLY PAD that twenty seven books, that form our New Testament canon, to be of apostolic origin and divinely inspired. To protect the Bible in its entirety POISON against the onslaught of its so-called champions, the Reformers, the Council of Trent again promulgated the canon of both Old and New Testa ment. While private judgment with its modern offspring, higher criticism and Modernism, are wrecking havoc in the ranks of Bible readers outside

DON'T SWAT THAT FLY and leave the disease germs to be scattered through your house. USE WILSON'S FLY PADS and kill both the flies and germs. Sold by all Druggists and Grossers all over Canada.

HOW ENGLAND BECAME her children to use a Bible not ap proved by her. She alone has auth ority to determine the Canon of

Till the year 1534 England re-Sacred Scripture and she has the sole mained faithful to the religion she right to infallibly interpret and ex had received from Rome, but in this plain it. For this reason Catholics may not read the Bible in their year she ceased to form part of the Catholic church. mother tongue unless the edition is approved by ecclesiastical authority

This event was brought about through the action of Henry VIII. approved by ecclesiastical authority and provided with proper foot notes and explanations. This is not cur tailing religious liberty — it is simply safeguarding divine revela-tion. The so-called reformers in translating the Bible often deviated from the aviation text security. He caused himself by act of parlia-ment to be declared head of the Church in England in place of the Pope, and thus the country was cut off from communion with the Cath-olic church which had always acfrom the original text, sometimes knowledged the Bishop of Rome as purposely changing words and omit-ting passages to help prop up their theories. This of course could not the head of Christ's church in his capacity of successor to St. Peter, the escape detection, so their followers first Bishop of Rome. Henry VIII. died in the year 1547 had to get out revised and corrected editions until to day the revised Eng lish edition differs but little from the approved Catholic edition. The Pro stant Old Testament, however, lacks 7 entire books as well as a number of passages of other books contained

in our Canon. These missing books are the following : Baruch ; Tobias, Judith, Ecclesiasticus, Wisdom, and 1 and 2 Machabees. Whence the divergence ?

THE JEWS AND SACRED SCRIPTURE The Old Testament, written before Christ's time was entrusted to the Synagogue for safe keeping. We do not know exactly how the Jews judged which books belong to the Canon but we know they distin-guished their sacred books from these of human origin and in every hose of human origin and in every age collected the sacred books and carefully guarded against their loss. This care belonged to the priests. At the time of Christ there was some At the time of Christ under was some difference between the Canon ac cepted by the Jews of Palestine and the foreign Jews, whose headquar ters were at Alexandria. That Moses began the sacred writings was

admitted by all but when they were concluded and by whom was a de-bated question. The Jews of Pales-tine who had their books in Hebrew considered the Scriptures completed as collected by Esdras. Not know ing Hebrew the foreign Jews, especially of Alexandria had a Greek translation known as the Septuaght containing not only the books collected by Esdras but several other writ-ings regarded as of divine origin and of equal worth. Even in Palestine this Greek version was extensively used in the Synagogues. At present the Jews recognize only those books

contained in the Hebrew Bible ; and from this the Protestants have taken

complete collections, similar to our been baptized at a Protestant church resent canon, were made. For the first three centuries these collections varied, although quite early the four within one month of its birth : if a man got married according to the gospels, the acts, thirteen letters of St. Paul, and the first epistle of St. Catholic rite, he had to pay a similar sum. These laws were still in force Peter and of St. John had been col on the statute books until 1829. lected and spread as authentic word It is hardly to be wondered, then, that since no Catholic could open a

school without admitting the queen's spiritual supremacy, many thousands of children were brought up to hate and ridicule the religion their parents had loved. Nor need we wonder that after a persecution which lasted from 1560 till 1800, Catholics are fewer in number, as compared with non Cath olics in England and in English-speaking countries, like the United States. As regards her external possessions, past or present, at the time England first held them, she had already separated herself from the

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and was succeeded on the throne by his youthful son Edward VI. This prince had been brought up in the new religion, which was th started, and it was during the six years of his reign that Protestantism first spread its roots in Britain.

the pale of the Church, she, the

divinely constituted teacher, con-

tinues to defend and uphold the Bible as the Word of God in its entirety

PROTESTANT

and in all its parts.

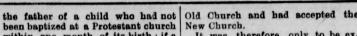
Following the example of his father he claimed to have authority to rule and teach the Church in England and went even further than his father had ventured to go in order to turn ais subjects from the old faith. It was in his reign that, for the first time, the Catholic service known as the Mass was abolished and heretical doctrines were openly taught in the churches of England.

However it is only fair to remem-ber that Edward VI. was but sixteen years of age at the time of his death and was merely a tool in the hands of his advisers, whose object it was to protestantize England. During the short reign of his sister Mary, who succeeded him on the and was merely a tool in the hands

throne. Britain was reunited to the See of Rome and nothing contrary to the teachings and practice of the Catholic church was permitted.

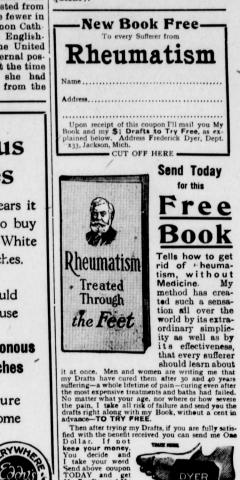
Elizabeth succeeded Mary in 1556 and lost no time in undoing the work of her sister. She openly professed herself in favor of the anti-Catholic party in England and had herself, by parliament, declared " Supreme Govrner of the Church of England in all things spiritual and ecclesiastical." Severe measures were introduced to force all the people of England to accept the queen as head of the Church in England instead of the Pope, and to conform to the new religion she wished to impose upon them.

All the cathedrals and parish churches were handed over to men who would consent to accept the new religiontheir Old Testament. We Catholics be known as that of the Church of have our Old Testament from the Sep-England. tungint the Greek version, for in dif. A law was again passed by parlia ferent councils, but especially in the ment declaring that the Pope was no longer to be considered as having Council of Trent, the official list promulgated contains all the books any authority in the religious affairs of England. No priest might say of the Hebrew Bible plus the seven above mentioned "found in the Sep-Mass nor any layman hear Mass after the feast of St. John the Baptist, June tuagint. By what authority did the Church declare the Septuagint auth-24, 1559. In its place, a ceremony called the Communion Service was entic? By what authority higher than that of the Synagogue. Of about 300 Old Testament quotations to be used and certain doctrines known as the thirty-nine articles ontained in the New Testament 250 were to be accepted by the ministers of the new church. are taken from the Septuagint. From this we conclude that Christ and His apostles used the Greek version The articles of religious belief condemn not a few of the doctrines and in preference to the Hebrew, thus practices of the Catholic Church and In preference to the Hebrew, thus giving it their approval, an approval which to us is of more value than that of the Synagogue which with the coming of Christ ceased to be guardian of the deposit of faith. every Anglican clergyman, to the present day, has to declare that he accepts them before he is ordained a minister of the Church of England. How unwillingly English people gave up the old faith and their allegiance to the spiritual leadership of the Pope THE CATHOLIC CHURCH THE TRUE TEACHER OF THE BIBLE may be gathered from the severity of the cruel laws it was found necessary taining the inspired writings after the time of Christ, the Catholic Canon to make in order to force them to



It was, therefore, only to be ex-pected that she would bring up her colonies in the Protestant creeds, not one of which dates back farther than the time of Queen Elizabeth .-- Intermountain Catholic.

If we were all a little more charitable when we became involved in misunderstandings, we would be able to clear up the trouble twice as quickly.







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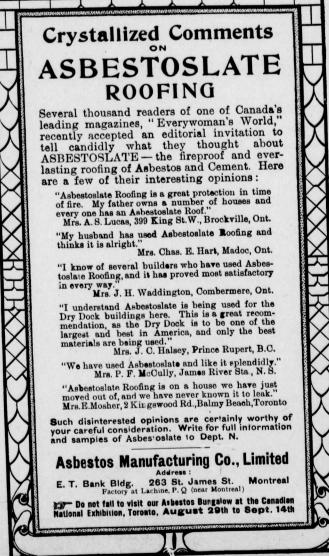
The center panel is depressed and contains an exquisitely designed pearl and gilt Crucifix with indulgenced prayer on opposite page.

It is full cathedral size 31 by 2 inches and contains 522 pages including Epistles and Gospels, Ordinary of the Mass, Novens to the Sacred Heart and

Now, brethren, to be a mother is to hold an office. It is to exercise by divine rights the highest powers committed to a human being. What wonderful right a mother possesses An affectionate allegiance is due her from her Son : an obedience instinct irom her Son : an openence instinct ive, sacred, supreme ; a reverential and hearty loyalty which arouses the noblest emotions in the hardest heart and gives birth to heroic deeds even in men of the weakest natures. A mother is entitled to her Son's love by the most sacred of all obliga. Well, just think of it : our tions. Well, just think of it : our Blessed Lord was, and is yet, bound to His Mother by that imperative divine law; he was, and is yet, subject to the sweetest and, for a noble nature, the most resistless impulse to do His Mother's will and to make her happy. He owes her love, obedi ence, reverence, friendship, support companionship, sympathy. And that doth all things well, would He not do His whole duty as Son, would He not be a model Son ? Would He not grant her lightest wish while He lived with her on earth, will He not gladly do so now in heaven ?

Hence our Lord Jesus Christ spent nearly His whole life in His Mother's immediate company, consenting to postpone for her sake His Father's work of publishing His divinity and preaching His gospel. Hence He worked His first miracle at her re quest at the wedding of Cana. Hence He inspired her to prophecy that all generations would call her blessed. Hence, too, our Lord has instilled into every Christian heart some little glow of His own deep filial love for her.

In truth, brethren, whatever Christ's mother is to Him by nature, that she is to us by adoption. Just in proportion to our union with him are we bound to her. And if we wish to know Him well we can study in no better secol than His Mother's. If we wish to love Him tenderly, her maternal heart can best teach us how. And if we have favors to ask Him we shall be glad,



11

Regarding the New Testament, con-

differs very little from the revised Protestant canon. The complete canon as we now have it was not do so. first and second centuries a large number of writings appeared con-taining an account of Christ and His teaching. Most of these were at-tributed to the apostles of their dis-P.

ciples but, as many were not genuine, precautions had to be taken lest unauthentic, false and even vicious writings be used in the Churches. preaching the gospel everywhere and only local conditions caused them to The apostles devoted themselves to write letters or accounts of the life were to forient a sum equal to \$1,000 of Christ to certain individuals and a month and to be imprisoned until write letters or accounts of the life

congregations. Congregations having these writings naturally preserved them and read them at public wor ship. Some of these writings were ship. Some of these writings were copied and sent to other congrega-tions but it is plain that none or very few possessed all of them It was only after the lapse of years that

In one year alone 1603—the year of Queen Elizabeth's death—a sum fixed for over two centuries. In the equal to \$22,000,000 of to day's money first and second centuries a large was levied in fines from Englishmen who refused to attend the religious services of the Church of England (Dr. Gasquet, Old English Bible, 366.)

All Catholics absenting themselves from the service of the Anglican church on Sunday and holy days were to be fined 1 shilling (24 cents), a sum equivalent to about \$3 of existwere to forfeit a sum equal to \$1 000 they should conform.

Schoolmasters who possessed no license from an Anglican bishop were to be imprisoned for one year until



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AUGUST 15, 1914

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

INFLUENCE OF LITTLE THINGS ON EVERY DAY LIFE

Little things influence the lives of people more than the big things, bar-ring the three great personal things we call birth, marriage and death. Even wars, great catas-trophes like earthquakes, and the large national things such as elections and government policies, do not influence the individual to any-thing like the extent of the comparatively minor and trivial everday experiences he undergoes. Great events attract our instant attention and often our enthusiastic interest for a time, but they are nearly always a thing apart from our lives which we enjoy or deplore as an outsider. They get no real hold on us and we come to receive them as facts which the world brings forth without our aid, and therefore things which should not disturb us and which make little if any difference in our lives.

But the little everyday happenings of our own wield a tremendour power over us. Indeed by them the great majority of us are absolutely ruled. The work we do, the associa tions we have, our environment, the pleasant room, the congenial fellows we meet, the little personal triumpha we meet, the little personal triumpla of the day, or hour, together with the occasional disappointment, the loss of temper, the unkind words, the drudgery in our various occupations, all unite to make our days what they are. We cannot live alone, so we are constantly subjected to the moods and manners and con-duct of those about us. If we meet with pleasant smiles, friendly words, helpful suggestions and genuine in-terest, our days are brightened and we usturally become as those ex-periences make us.

On the other hand, if the day greets us with quarrels, harsh words, petty insults and aggravating mean ness, few of us can remain serence and pleasant under such a fire. Us-ually we "rise to the situation " in exactly the temper in which we are met. and while we know we should not allow ourselves to be led along by others, but should always remain the captains of our own souls, the everlasting force of those about us has its effect, happy or unhappy, on our lives, and we cannot shake off the power of the little things which go o make up so much of our lives.

In this view, it is up to each of us. as the saying goes, not only in self-defense, but as intelligent beings who understand the value of co.operation, to make our personal strength count for the happiness of all with whom we come in contact-our families, our friends, our business associates, our fellow-citizens-by maintaining the kindly attitude so far as possible, and by exerting ourselves to be pleasant and agreeable. In this way only can society get through life happily. Every grown man was born a savage, and would be one as an adult but for the influence of love, school, church and society. They slowly and gradually society. They slowly and gradually train us to master our natural sel-fishness and lawlessness, to hold in check our passions, and to adopt the wise policies of civilization.—Catholic Columbian

A PURE MIND AND SIMPLE

INTENTION

1. With two wings a man is lifted up above earthly things; that is, with simplicity and purity. Simplicity must be in the intention,

purity in the affection. Simplicity aims at God, purity

No good action will hinder thee if he free from inordinate affec-If thou intend and seek nothing but the will of God and the profit of

thy neighbor, thou shalt enjoy eter-nal liberty. If thy heart were right, then every creature would be to thee a mirror of life and a book of holy doctrine.

There is no creature so little and contemptible as not to manifest the goodness of God.

2. If thou wert good and pure within, then wouldst thou discern all things without impediment and understand them rightly. A pure heart penetrates heaven and hell.

If there be joy in the world, cer-tainly the man whose heart is pure

enjoys it. And if there be anywhere tribulation and anguish, an evil conscience feels the most of it. (Rom. ii, 9.) As iron put into the fire loses the rust and becomes all glowing, so a

man that turns himself wholly to God puts off his sluggishness and is changed into a new man. 3. When a man begins to grow

lukewarm, he is afraid of a little labor and willingly takes external

But when a man begins to per fectly overcome himself and to walk manfully in the way of God, then he makes less account of those things which before he considered burdensome to him.-Thomas A Kempis.

DO THE HARD THINGS FIRST It is said that a successful banker when asked how he had managed to climb the ladder so fast," pointed to a motto over his desk reading : "Do the Hard things First," and

said : "I had been conscious that I was not getting on as quickly as I should. I was not keeping up with my work : it was distasteful to me. When I opened my desk in the morning and found it covered with reminders of work to be done during the day, I became discouraged. There were always plenty of comparatively easy things to do, and these I did first, putting off the disagreeable duties as long as possible. Result, I became mentally lazy. I felt an increasing incapacity for my work. But one morning I woke up. I took stock of myself to find out the trouble. Memoranda of several matters that had long needed attention stared at me from my calendar. I had been carrying them along from day to day. Enclosed in a rubber band was a number of unanswered letters which necessitated the look-ing up of certain information before the replies could be sent. I had tried for days to ignore their presence. Suddenly the thought came to me. 'I have been doing only the me. I have been doing only the easy things. By postponing the disagreeable tasks my mental muscles have grown flabby. They must get some exercise. I took off my coat and proceeded to 'clean house.' It wasn't half so hard as I had expected. Then I took a card and wrote on it : 'Do the hard

things first,' and put it where I could see it every morning. Ever since I've been doing the hard things first.'

FAKE PRIEST FORGER CONVICTED AGAIN

John J. Hayes, who masqueraded in Denver, Col., and in Syracuse two years ago as a priest, is again em-broiled with the police, this time in New York, where he was arrested for forgery and sentenced to one year in

Sing Sing prison. Hayes worked the same game in ty New York as he did in Syracuse. He tated, and then, as if led by an un-disguised himself in clerical costume seen hand, he followed the children



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and called upon various persons iden-tified with the Catholic Church, with the request that they cash his checks. He secured more than \$100 on worth less paper before he was apprehended. He was convicted in Syracuse and lately released from state prison on parole.—Buffalo Union and Times.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

TWO LITTLE MASS SERVERS Father Arnold Damen, a Jesuit, whose unflagging zeal and success in bringing converts into the Church is testified by many flourishing missions in North America, once had an extraordinary experience. One evening he had been longer in the confessional than usual. After the last person had left, he knelt down in a side chapel in order to

offer his last greetings to his Lord. The church doors were already closed and the lamps put out. Only before the tabernacle burnt the everlasting light and threw its trembling glimmer over the marble of the high ltar. As Father Damen rose from his de votions and was about to leave by way of the sacristy, he noticed in the

sanctuary, close under the altar, two kneeling figures. In astonishment he stepped nearer, for he could not imagine how, in spite of the sacristan's careful final survey, there could be someone praying there at such a

late hour. The figures were those of two little boys in white surplices, with lighted candles in their hands. Absorbed in prayer, they had apparently not noticed the approach of the priest. Father Damen was amazed at the fearlessness of the children who were not afraid of praying so late in the dark empty church. He was just about to ask them the reason of their delay, when light footsteps turned away from the altar and went down he nave towards the door. Evidently they were atraid of the priest, whose unexpected appearance had frightened them.

In vain he sought by kind words to calm their fears; they did not listen to him but hastened further away still, right to the end of the church.

still, right to the end of the church. Then they stood before the big door and Father Damen was close behind them. But before he had got quite up to the children, the two halves of the door gently, and apparently of themselves, opened wide. Through them both the small figures passed out into the dark night.

A sudden inspiration came to the astonished priest. He recognized that heaven had sent him a wonderful sign through these messen-gers — had given him a hint what to do. For a moment he hesi-

receive the Blessed Sacrament for the last time, the old man, with the help of some other inmates of the house, got the room ready for the entrance of the Divine Visitor. When the priest returned, the old

woman was rapidly nearing her end. With every sign of inward longing and joy she received the Holy Viatium. A sudden idea occurred to the pious

priest, and he asked the old man if "Yes, indeed," was the answer

two dear little boys, whose greatest delight was to serve Mass; but the good God took them away from us in their childhood." The dying woman also heard and understood the quesalso heard and understood the duss tion. A glimmering of the actual truth then dawned on the priest's mind. He bent over her and said Would you like to know who softly, brought me to you to night ?" And as she nodded affirmatively, he con-tinued, "It was your two little sons. who came from heaven and showed me the way here, in order that you might not die without the Last Sacra-

ments." A glorious happiness showed itself in her face ; she whis pered some words of thanksgiving, and a few momente afterwards drew her last breath-Southern Messen ger.

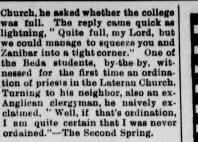
#### DISAPPROVES OF MODERN DANCES

According to a statement in a recent issue of the New York Sun, Miss Joan Sawyer, the first dancer of grace and distinction to give authority to the new ballroom steps, has now declared against these modern dances and has introduced the "old" dances, among them the minuet, into her program for the future.

"When folks dance as most Americans danced during the last year and a half," said Miss Sawyer, in announcing this change, "the man is not going to retain much wholesome respect for his woman partner. There isn't a dance that cannot be made a thing of grace and beauty and pure rythm, but, unfortunately, the new dances lent themselves too easily to the other sort of thing. That is why we are going back to the old dances. The minuet, the varsouvienne, the gavotte and the scores of beautiful folk dances will come more and more into favor.

The new dances, she declared, 'have been overworked" and "have been degenerated." Anyone who knows the real facts of the dancing mania knows that it bred thousands upon thousands of tragedies."

Further expressions of this matter are unnecessary. This dancer knows well of what she speaks. It would be well if our young people would civilization from mistreeses whose teaching and watchful kindness begat give up these dances, which have produced such a "mania" and have



#### HARD TIMES AND DIVORCE

Just at present some of our leading papers are calling attention to the increase in the number of divorces during the past year. As usual, editorial writers are casting about for the cause of this lamentable dis regard of the marriage bond. The reason most often given is "the hard times." Such an explanation is not only false, but it is, moreover, an indictment of our moral and re'igious state. Hard times can not part husband and wife who believe in the sanctity of marriage. Did men and women but enter matrimony in the spirit of Christ, they would die of starvation rather than seek relief in a sordid court. Their privation would make them the more deter mined to stand or fall together, shar ing each others trials and sorrows, soothing each others cares. Our divorce mills are not grinding furiously because stomachs are empty

but because souls are barren. Hearts are untouched of heaven. Faith and self sacrifice and pure love have gone. The marriage bond is a sand of rope, whose grains are held together by animal passion. Weaken that passion, set a stronger passion in opposition to it, change its object, and the divorce court is one of the results. Herein lies the root of the wretched evil that threatens our ivilization.

There is but one remedy for it, God. Marriage must be reinstated in the lofty place where Christ put it. It must be brought back to the primitive condition in which the Reformers found it ; a sacrament of the New Law instituted by Christ, sanctified in His Blood, a holy, life-long union between one man and one woman, whose chiefest justification is a home into which children are born for the glory of God and the good of the State. This accomplished the mills of the demon will cease to grind. Man and wife will remain wo in one flesh, to be parted not by edict, but by death alone. This neg lected, the country will continue to harbor throngs of unfaithful wives and husbands, and armies of home lass children.—America.

### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

ONLY CAN SOLVE THE NEGRO PROBLEM

There is a side to the picture of the present status of the colored people that the Negro Business League does not disclose. Despite the success of those negroes who cling to the farm; the one place where they can compete with their white neighbor without serious danger of discrimination, the vast majority are fleeing from it to the cities, where they are prone to learn the vices of the whites rather than their virtues. And in town and coun-try the lesson of vice is nearest to hem. In slavery days they learned courtesy and respect for authority and usefulness of service, and much of the higher qualities of Christian

a type of faithful and courteous negro

that is now, as a rule, either old or

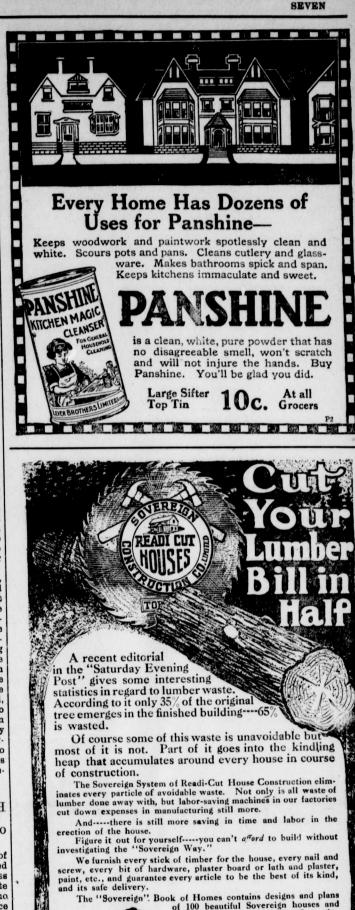
ing these qualifies is not altogether

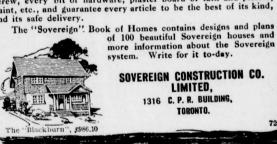
his fault. Emancipation set up a wall between him and those who were capable of guiding and control-

ling him, and left him free to associ-

dead.

That the young negro is lack







and heard the church door close softly again behind him.

All around, the noisy traffic of the day was stilled, the streets were empty, and everything lay in the solemn quietude of night. Father Damen followed the boys through the Jamen followed the obystatough the lonely streets of the city. Their candles lighted his way, and he thanked God inwardly for the grace which had been vonchsafed him. At last the two stopped before a wretched little house in the suburbs, and allowed the priest to precede them. Then they again hurried ahead of

been responsible for so much suffer-ing and sin.—Intermountain Catho-

THE ROMEWARD DRIFT

Since this time last year, when the wholesale conversions of the Caldey monks and the Milford Haven nuns caused a sensation, close upon twenty five Anglican rectors, vicars and curates have been received into the Catholic Church in this country. him up a staircase, and behind their steps was shed a beautiful clear light. Father Damen never for one moment lost sight of his little guides, With two or three exceptions all are celibates, and are, therefore, hoping to become priests. The Venerable Bede's College, attached to the Eng-lish College at Rome, is already full and, praying earnestly, waited for of these ex Anglican ministers, who what was to come.

Suddenly the two children disap-peared and left him groping in the dark, their task evidently fulfilled. At length he found the latch of the are pursuing their theological studies under Bisbop McIntyre, late of the Birmingham archdiocese. A good story reaches me in this connection, for which I can vouch. Dr. Gore, of Oxford, was lately in the door. He knocked, and after a voice from within had answered, he en tered a miserable little room. An old\_white haired man came towards Eternal City, and meeting one of the Beda students, whom he had formerly known as a clergyman of his own him and pointed sadly to a straw bed

in the corner. The priest went over to it and found a poor wasted figure in a deep swoon. "Thank God you have come," said

the old man, kissing the priest's hand.

" My wife has been sick and ailing for a long time, but to night she seems to me to be weaker than ever. Her end must surely be near. While these words were spoken the sick woman opened her eyes.

Father Damen took her thin hand and bent over her. There was no

and bent over left. Increase ho time to be lost. "You should have sent for me earlier, my good man," said he to the husband, "still I hope to God I am

husband, "still I hope to God I am not too late." He heard the poor woman's con-fession, then hurried back to the church as quickly as he could to bring the Holy Viaticum to the sick room. While the dying woman with the deepest devotion prepared herself to

ate only with those whites who are the most vicious of their race. He went to school and learned to read and write and aspire to the pleasures of an easy life, but not to work; and hence his increase in literacy too often spells a decrease in character. His religious guidance is now mono-polized by the colored preacher, who has usually very little of religion or morality to impart, either by word or example. The negro birth rate is decreasing, while infant mortality is not, and vices are rampant that were unknown under slavery. By natural increase there ought to be much more than ten million negroes, and

the fact that a large proportion of these is not negro, but merely more or less colored, is eloquent of many evils which their present education is not calculated to eradicate or lessen. We know that the true religion is

the one effective remedy, and many of the negro leaders are also aware of it. The Catholic Church alone welcomes the negro to her bosom as warmly as those of other races and colors. Catholic apostleship makes the negro in fact as in name a Chris-tian. When he hearkens to the Church's call he seems to leave behind him the vices which are commonly considered echaracteristic of his race. The Catholic negroes of Louisiana are chaste, honest, indus. trious and reliable. There are West Indian Catholic negroes in New York who are employed by preference, for their trustworthiness, steadiness, and respectful and moral behaviour. The sacraments of the Catholic Church subdue the passions and develop the virtues of all races and peoples, and there is no substitute outside of it.— St. Paul Bulletir.





BIGHT

#### CONSECRATION OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH. BUFFALO

ENTIRE PROPERTY IS FREE FROM DEBT

On Sunday, July 26th, Right Rev. Bishop Colton consecrated St. Nicholas' Church property. The joy-ful event marked the culmination of of

over a quarter of a century of arduous labor of a zealous pastor and an ambitious congregation. Four massive structures—a church, school, convent and parochial resistand as everlasting monu ments to the never-tiring ambition of ments to the never-tiring amount of a hard working pastor, Rev. Christo-pher O'Byrne, and to an equally hard-working congregation, who gave him their loyal support in all his undertakings. God's holy work was their incentive; the propagation of our grand old faith the goal for which meator and neople were work. which pastor and people were work-ing on together, reached at last by the entire liquidation of debt from Nicholas' Church property. This the only church in the diocese St. Nicholas' which enjoys this unique distinction. It is not a rich parish, so all the more credit is due the people for the naterial support given to their good

pastor. The long and impressive consecra tion ceremonies began at 6.30 in the morning. God seemed to give His smile of approval on the occasion by ding the glorious sunshine of a bright, balmy day. This was particuarly fortunate, as much of the consecration ceremony takes place out of doors. Promptly at the appointed of doors. hour, Bishop Colton, attended by Father Rengel and Father Bank, appeared at the church door, which was locked, and knocked three times for admittance. After the third knock and response, Father Bernet, deacon at the door, opened and ad-

mitted them. Then began the solemn ceremony which lasted till 9.80 o'clock. In and ut of the church the long procession of Bishops, priests and altar boys marched, chanting the beautiful Latin prayers. Every short distance inside the church, at marked spaces the solemn procession paused and with bowed heads prayed silently, not a breath appearing to disturb the sacred quiet, and then again the procession would start on its way, bursting forth in loud and glorious hosennas

This part of the ceremony lasted until 9 30 o'clock, when St. Nicholas' Church and property was finally con-secrated to the worship, honor and glory of God.

Up to this time the church doors had been closed to the public. When they were opened an enormous congregation began to pour in. Parishioners and friends from all over came to assist at Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated at 10.30 o'clock by Right Rev. Bishop Colton, assisted by Msgr. Baker; Father Bernet was deacon and Father Carr anbiason. Among the other priests who assisted the Bishop were Rev. Dr. Donohue and Father Daniel O'Brien. Bishop Fallon, O. M. I., of London, Oat., was assisted by Father Bloomer of Elmira and Father Kirwin, O. M. I. Rev. Dr. Walsh, chancellor, was master of ceremonies, and Tather Bank was second master of peremonies.

Bishop Fallon preached the sermon. This noted orator was at his best. His sermon was a literary gem-a masterpiece well worthy of preserva tion. His subject was "The Union Between the Creator and Christian.". He keld his listeners spellbound, and to only one of his rare oratorical powers could, made everyone present

actually

feel

prosperity. Rev. John C. Carr gave a history of the school. Other re-sponses were made by Fathers Bloom er, Lee, Gibbons and Masseth of the Rochester diocese. In fact, Rev. Father O'Byrne was the recipient of congratulations of all who know him. He is pardonably proud of his St. Nicholas' Church and congregation. God bless him.—Buffalo Union and Times.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

July 28.—On Sunday, specially commanded by the Holy Father, Cardinal Belmonte, the Papal Legate at Lourdes, solemnly intoned the prayer, Pro Pace before the representative multitude of the Cath lic world which had assembled for the crowning ceremony of the congress, the great procession and the solemn benediction before the grotto. This function closed the Eucharistic Congress, which has been marked by a week of unexampled devotional splendor and extraordinary demonstrations of loyalty to the Holy See. No less than ten cardinals and one No less that the cardinals and the hundred and ninety three arch-bishops and bishops were present. Cardinal Farley's address to the congress immediately followed the opening address of the Papal Legate, and the American Cardinal was re-

and the American Cardinal was received with great enthusiasm by the crowded assembly. The Pope has followed the congress closely, especially upon its re-ligious side, and has expressed the deepest joy at the success of the marvelous gatherings from all cor-ners of the Catholic world. He said that great part of the success was un doubtedly due to the holiness of the place at the which the congress ssembled.

The great final procession was magnificent pageant of faith and took three hours to pass a given point, while the prayer *Pro Pace*, which closed the congress, produced the deepest impression on the multitude.

THE LESSON OF A TRIAL

Official France is in the public eye once again. The woman Caillaux, murdered the editor of the who Figaro, has been on trial. The result is hideous from all standpoints of decency and justice. The trial itself was a sordid affair common enough amongst decadent politicians. There were revelations of mental infidelities, of low intrigues, and all that. There were sobs, too, and tears, and French gestures, a dramatic swoon at the psychological moment, a spat be tween judges and displays of mock patriotism in an atmosphere of de-based sentiment. Despite all this, however, the prosecution established everything that moral people consider constituents of murder, sordid motives long premeditation, criminal delibera tion the immediate death of the victim by the violence inflicted. The jury retired. Madam's limous-ine, cushioned and pillowed, drew up at the door of the court; the jury reappeared; Madam feil on the bosom of her lawyer, moistened his coat with her tears, then swept majesticaly from the room to her car-no guilty! There was some cheering. Madam smiled, slipped gracefully into an evening gown and held court.

The tragedy was perfect; justice died once again. The lesson is clear. Official France will learn it when the rod of God scourges her to the very bone. The sconer she is set in the pillory the better for her and morality.-America.

SERVIA

THE CAUSES OF THE WAR "A great war has tocome, so let us wage it now and get it over." This seems to be the only sentiment that people out of the Church. But the Catholic Church of Christ is no such human society ; it is the family of those whom Christ has rethe " concert of Europe " now shares in common. For years preparations deemed ; and I can conceive of no offense more terrible, no pride more have been going on for a vast Arma-geddon. The assassination of the mischievous, than that of the man or Archduke Francis Ferdinand and set of men, who would circumscribe and define it with minute definithe subsequent refusal of Serto allow Austrians to take via tions of doctrine and petty rules of part in the punishment of those engaged in the anti-Austrian propa-ganda merely precipitated a Euro-pean conflict that was practically irrepressible. The cause of the war discipline. There was a "set of men" at Nices in that fourth century who did "cir cumscribe and define" the Christian teaching in such wise as to limit and is at bottom the age old race antagon-ism between Slav and Teuton. The insist on the very terms of its utterance by the whole Church of Christ. nations have not been maintaining They were really bisbops, and knew what their office stood for. What will the "same Churchmen" of Bishop Gailor's kindly greeting think enormous armaments just for amuse ment. All looked forward to the day when the strength of rival dreadday when the strange or the strain of the st Most of our papers talk as if the him if he includes in his contemptuous reference the mighty Nicene Creed, and the first General Council rulers of Europe are forcing their unwilling subjects into a war. But it is plain that the people who have that enacted it and enforced it ?patiently borne for so long the bur dens of military conscription and taxation are now the most eager to fight. That Austria should demand The Missionary. the fullest satisfaction from those The following is taken from "The Monthly Brief," a little magazine printed in the interest of St. Peter's responsible for the archduke's murder was of course to be expected. Investigation proved that Servia was deeply implicated. Austria had strong reasons for believing that the criminals would not be adequately punished by Servia. But the latter's refusal to let Austrian officers participate in the investigations brought

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

clared herself neutral. On July 31 eugagements took place along the Danube and in Bosnia between Austrian and Servian troops. On Satur-day, August 1, Germany declared war against Russia. Italy, protesting that the terms of the Triple Alliance that the terms of the Triple Allance bind her to join forces with Austria and Germany only in a defensive war, proclaimed her neutrality until Italian interests are affected. The

mobilizations ordered of the entire fighting force of Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary are reckoned to amount to nearly 13,000,000 men. By August 2 all hopes of localizing the war had been abandoned. German troops had invaded France, Rus-sians had swarmed into Eastern Prussia, and the people of many countries were in a panic. A great war involving many nations was waging. It is impossible to foresee the results.—America.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

WHAT DOES IT STAND FOR? The Protestant Episcopal Church tood for Modernism of a rank type when, several years ago, it welcom Dr. Briggs into its ministry, after Presbyterianism had unfrocked him for impugning the Sacred Scrip-

tures. At present it stands for open Communion, if Bishop Lawrence of Boston is an exponent of its creed and discipline. We quote from his Allocution (may we call it so?) to his latest diocesan convention : I am also asked whether persons other than those who are communicants of this Church may receive Communion at our altars. My answer is, "Yes, certainly." English

scholars such as Bishop Creighton Archbishops Benson and Temple, affirm that the rubric at the end of the Confirmation office, "There shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion until such time as he be confirmed or be ready and desir-ous to be confirmed," should be inter-

preted historically, and as a directory only as regards those of our own Church. The question has been answered in this country by the general practice throughout the whole history of the Church of administering Holy Communion to the factory workers. He knows those who are not members of this little about the road to Heaven, the Church who may approach the altar. Clergymen and laymen may, of

course differ in their interpretation, and a priest may repel any one whom he may esteem unworthy or for-bidden by the law of our Church to receive. Speaking for myself, I am grateful when any disciple of the Master in

and spiritual strength at the altar were I minister. It is the Lord's

Nor is the unsectarian communion table of Boston an exception, if we may believe Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, who stands with Boston, and indeed advances a step beyond, in his address to his diocesan conven-

tion of about the same date : Some Churchmen seem to think that all we have to do in dealing with the questions of our time is to look up a precedent in the fourteenth century or the fourth century, quote Thomas Aquinas or Augustine, cite some rule or rubric, and then say "This is the Church's law. If you don't obey it, you are outside the Church and we have no responsibility. If you don't see it our way, so

much the worse for you." And this would be all right, if the Church

were a mere club or association, founded by men and dependent for its existence upon obedience to fixed rules by men. Then we could turn

Church is a matter of reproach and of shame. Any of our readers who receive specimen copies of The Menace should believe that it lives O'SHEA-At Asphodel, on Thurs day, July 23, 1914, Mr. Michael O'Shea. Funeral from St. Paul's church, Norup to its title, that this paper is a enace to all truth, charity and love wood. May his soul rest in peac and, above all, a menace to that unit

for which we long, when there shall be again one undivided Church." The surest way to forgive an injury is to forget it.

NO FLOWERS AT FUNERAL

lar term.

gested they should be modified.

ENLISTED IN A LOST CAUSE

means the Catholic priesthood we

the matter with it. If he is con

cerned with the Protestant ministry the answer is not so simple.

and civic righteousness, but not the Gospel of Christ. The ideal minis-

ter to-day is a good fellow, a scholar

and fine mixer, sometimes a clever

A Protestant minister in a current

TEACHERS WANTED WAN<sup>™</sup>ED A QUALIFIED CATHOLIC to set of the start for S. S. No. 2, Gurd and Himsworth Duties to commence Sep. 1st. Apply and state salary to Gasper Versiegers, Sec., Trout Creek, Ont 1867-1f Kansas City, July 27.—Under an order of Bisbop Lillis, read in all the churches Sunday, flowers will not be

TWO TEACHERS, ONE FOR PRINCIPAL and one for assistant for Continuation School Ensismore, ont. Apply, stating qualifications, age experience, and salary expected, to Rev. M. F Pitzpatrick, Sec., Continuation School, Engismore permitted at future funerals held in churches of this diocese. "How much better," said the bis-hop, "if a memorial card were sent Rev. M. F. the relatives of the person who has

DIED

WANTED FOR C. S. S. No. 1, STANLEY, Normal Trained teacher. Duties to commence September 1st. Salary \$400. Small attendance. Apply to E. J. Gelinas, Sec. Treas., R. R. No. 3, Zur-1866 tf passed away." Discussing the matter, the bishop said the cost of flowers of Catholic funerals in one year in Kansas City exceeded the cost of maintaining the TEACHER WANTED, HOLDING SECOND Class Professional Certificate for Separate Catholic cemetery for ten years, and was greater than the salaries of all

L Class Professional Certificate for Separate School No 1, St. Augustine. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Salary §300 Apply to Mr. Thos Leddy Secy. St. Augustine, Ont. 1868 2 priests in the diocese for a simi-WANTED A QUALIFIED TEACHER SECOND class certificate for Separate school, No 14, of Lancaster, where the French Canadian children are the majority. Salary \$500. Apply, to H. Le ebvre, Green Valley, Ont. 1860 2 The order does not affect flowers sent to homes, but the bishop sug-

QUALIFIED FEMALE TEACHER WANTED for Sault Ste. Mane Separate school. Apply stating salary to V. McNamara, secretary, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 1869 2 11. and junior fourth and senior and junior third book classes; also for science and English in Catho lie High school. Write, stating qualifications and experience to BOX E, CATHOLIC RECORD Office London, Oht. 1867-11

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR S. S. No WO TEXCHERGE THE have a first class certinist; 4. Dover, one teacher to have a first class certinist; its; as principal at the salary of \$500 and the 0 he with a second class certificate at a salary of \$550 t e able to speak and teach French and Englist buttes to commence after summer holidays. Appl o Henry Cadotte, Sec., Treas., Paincourt, Ont. 1869-2 magazine asks the question, "What is the matter with the ministry?" If he Appl would answer that there is nothing

CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR THE JUNIOR room of the town of Tiout Creek Puble schoel. Second class professional preferred. Salary \$500 per annum Duties to commence Sept 1st. Apply to D. P. Quinlan, Sec. Treas. 1869 4

As gentlemen we have no fault with them as a class. They are, WANTED CATHOLIC TEACHER, FOR S. S No. 7 Douro, holding permanent second class. Salary \$55°. Convenient to boarding, church, R. mail, auto stage and telephone. Apply to Wm. H. Allen, Douro, P. O. Ont. 1868 2 with very few exceptions, a clear, scholarly body of men, but they are

working under a sorry handicap. Even the best lawyer cannot do ANTED, TEACHER FOR SEPARATE school section No. 5 Bagot. Holding a second class normal trained professional certificate. State salary and experience. School beside the church. Apply to J. S. Legris, Sec. Treas., Calabogie, Ont 1868.4 much if his client pleads guilty. Man wants a supernatural religion; the ministers cannot give it to him. They are preaching philanthropy

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO 1, Osgoode, Normal trained teacher. Salary \$5000 Duties to commence Sep 1st. Apply to James O Leary, R. R. No. 3 Osgoode Station, Ont. 1867-3

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SEC-tion No. 1, Nichol. Second class normal. State salary and qualifications to Michael Duggan, Ariss P. O., Ont. 1866-4

politician. His sermons teem with the "uplift of the submerged." He pleads for the sanitary tenements, for clean streets, for protection of way of the Cross. He has no consol-

ing Sacraments to administer to his people, no shriving power or healing oil of grace. He has no Divine authority to guide him and no living Voice to teach him. His church is lying of spiritual dry rot.

He is a good fellow, a gentleman, and a scholar but he is enlisting his penitence and charity, determining to lead a new life, receives comfort Tablet.

THE WESTERN FAIR, LONDON

SEPTEMBER 11TH TO 19TH

SEPTEMBER 11TH TO 19TH The Western Fair of London, Ontario promises to be of more than usual inte est this year. Already about all the available space has been taken up for ex-bibits, and entries are coming in to the general offices very rapidly. The record of this Ethibition in the past is such that exhibitors and visitors allee have full confidence that everything will be done to make it a great success in every paticular. For the Poultry department twenty valuable silver cups will be given in addition to the regular cash prizes. These cups must be won three times before becoming thas been increased this year by \$1,500. Buttermaking Com-petition will be carried on daily in the Dairy Hall where ample seating accommodation is provided. A magnificent exhibit will be placed in the Agricultural petition will be carried on daily in the Daily Hall where ample seating accommodation is provided. A magnificent exhibit will be placed in the Agricultural Hall from the Dominion Experimental Farm. Ottawa. This Exhibit will occups all one side of the Hall and will be very attractive. The new Art Building will be filled with paintings of the highest order in luding that famous \$3,000 painting "The Haymakers from the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo. All infor-mation regarding the Exhibition given on applica-tion to the Secretary, A. M Hunt, London, Ontario.

#### VACATION TRIP ON THE GREAT LAKES



MALE TEACHERS WANTED FOR SENIOR

NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED for Separate school, No 1, Hay, Huron Co. The

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2. Zuri 1868 tf

TEACHER WANTED FOR C. S. S. No. 128 Lochiel Glen Robertson, Ont. Must not note less than second class certificate. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to P D. McDonald Sec. Treas., Glen Robertson, Ont., Box 74 1868-2

SITUATION WANTED

E MPLOYMENT WANTED FOR A YOUNG man. aged 18, who has had 4 or 5 years' experi-ence on farm Wages \$12.50 per month for three months to end of October. Applications received by William O Connor, Children's Branch, Parliament Buildings, Foronto Ont. 1868 3

TEACHER WAN TED FOR SEPARATE School Section No. 5, Normanby. Applica-tions will be received for Normal trained teacher for said school section until August 15th. Applicants to statesaiary, qualifications and give reference. Apply to M. E. Murray, Newstadt, P. O., Grey Co. R. K. No. 1. 1806 2 HELP WANTED WANTED YOUNG WOMEN ASSISTANTS to college housekeeper. Good wages paid Address the Matron, Assumption College, Sand-wich, Ont. 1867-tf



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AUGUST 15, 1914

CHARTER 1854

grand blessed union of God and His people. The unseen Presence seemed to thrill the congregation. Bishop Fallon was keenly happy at the joy ousness of the event. He was bubbl ing over with enthusiasm, and heart-ily congratulated Father O'Byrne and the congregation on the great results of their joint labors for many happy years. He was profuse in the just tribute paid Father O'Byrne for the watchful care which he exercised over St. Nicholas' congregation for nigh on to thirty years. He said that the material work accomplished, those grand edifices standing on St. Nicholas' property, were monuments not only to God's glory, but also spoke silent volumes to the unity that had existed between priest and people during many bygone years. He wished Father O'Byrne a long and happy pastorate among his people and St. Nicholas' congregation to a member echoes his words. Long may his kind, God fearing leadership be exercised over St. Nicholas' par-

Bishop Colton, too, congratulated pastor and people and expressed him. self as eminently satisfied with the accomplishments which have made notable the career of the Church and parish.

Following the consecration Mass the Bishops and about seventy clergy were the guests of Father O'Byrne at dianer. Bishop Fallon brought congratulations to Father O'Byrne from the priests and laity of the London diocese. Letters of congratula-tion were read from Ireland, Chicago, Boston, New York, Louisville, Brook-lyn, Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Charlestown and St. Augustine.

Rev. Felix Scullin, M. R., of Niagara Falls was toastmaster. Responses were made by Bishop Colton on "The Pope and the Catholic Hierarchy of THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES

Events have moved rapidly since that day. Standing by the Servians, that day. Standing by the Servians, Russia at once massed troops on her eastern border. On July 29 Austria bombarded and occupied Belgrade. On July 30 the German Emperor called on Bussia to show multiplication with the source biotechasistic America :" Bishop Fallon spoke for "Our Canadian Brothers;" Rev. Wil-tiam Bernet gave an interesting his-tray of St. Nicholas' Church, review-tray of St. Nicholas' Church, review-St. Nicholas' Church, rev tory of St. Nicholas' Church, review-ing its forty years of growth and divisions into Servia. Bulgaria de-accusations broadcast against this

Summer vacation travel on the Great Lakes is now in full swing, and the volume of tourist travel at-tracted to the lake routes by the splendid equipment of the passenger lines and for the cool and restful lake trips is even larger than in former seasons. The Great Ship "Seandbee," now running daily between Cleveland and Buffalo, has created a sensa-tion with the travelling public who break thur rail journey at either city to enjy a delightful nights trip on this marvelous steamer. The 'Seeandbee'' is the largest and most costly passengers teamer on inland waters of the world. She has 510 staterooms and parlors accommodating 1 500 passengers equaling in sleeping capacity the largest hotels of the country, and she can carry 5,000 people, the population of a good size town. Notwithstanding her gigantic size, during the summer season her sleeping accommedations are reserved well in advance, and those contemplating the trip should arrange for rooms as eaily as possi-ble. All railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and

ble. All railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo are good for transportation on C. & B Line Steamers, and no one should miss the opportunity of using the lake route during the hot summer months.



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Episcopal Church, Geneva, N. Y .: "A few days ago a vilely printed sheet called The Menace was delivered here. A more ignorant, disgusting and venomous production could not be imagined. Though we may differ, from the Emperor Francis Joseph a declaration of war on July 28. THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES know she is of the true Church, and we know that she is a great living power for good, having a people who

A TRIBUTE