JOURNALISM.

It is amusing to hear some of our low journalism." The first time we and card manipulators, but it exerts heard it we were pleased, but we were no appreciable influence on the comyoung then and had much to learn. An munity. acquaintance with the sheets published by them and an experience of their notions of fair play convinced us that are some doubtless belonging to societies their outery against "yellow journalism" was insincere and inspired by the desire to cater to a certain coterie of

Right-thinking Canadians want repectable prints. They do not hope as yet for the ideal newspaper. Not for them the editor with a halo, solicitous for truth and fearless in expressing it though intimidated by all the Orangemen in Ontario. But they may dream of seeing an editor who is able to treat a political opponent with common courtesy and to give over the barbarous habit of abusing and miscalling him. We believe that scurrilous partizan journalism has done much to degrade the newspaper. With its pettiness and spite and childish invective, it exists, we suppose, for the "ward heelers" who have not and in all probability never will have an opinion of their own on things political.

Let us wash our own dirty linen be-fore venturing to play the laundryman etifices, for congregations and for pas-Let us wash our own dirty linen be-

"NO SURRENDER."

We remember a picture that impressed us. It told of the last stand of ling condition of affairs. section of a regiment. Just a few begrimed men facing deadly peril. With backs against a bullet-chipped wall they wait for the onrush of the enemy. Death is nigh, but one looks in vain for any expression of fear. Each of home and days of peace, but they are there and stop there. One of them puts up a wounded hand and tries to trace on the wall "No surrender." That picture is worth all the sighs and tears and cynicism that were ever bundled together.

HARD WORK ESSENTIAL TO

Let us remind our young men of what Emerson sags: "That though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of

the blood of the writer. The picture the end at which artists gaze is wet with the sweat of the painter. The man who Church. succeeds, in whatever department he may labor, knows the meaning of hard work. He toils because he is persuaded that toil is one of God's handmaidens; because he is inclined to profit by the because he is inclined to be a because he is inclined to be experience of others, and because he it can and must be traced back to Himknows that knowledge means power and self to entitle it to the authority of the strength, and that it is a duty to make the very best of himself. Few young men know this but theoretically. That we should aim at self improvement and cultivation [of the (intellect is admitted by everybody. But do we do Our Lord at Jerusalem, A. D. 33. this? We are not in a position to give a satisfactory answer to this question, but a glance at the programmes devised by some of our societies for the entertainment of members during the both preserved. All are man-made reentertainment of members during the winter would lead us to believe that we are not. There is small comfort to be gained from the programmes that have come under our notice. We cannot grow enthusiastic over euchre parties and dances, etc., and we are apt to think that a society which tenders this kind of pabulum to its members is going down to low levels which bode death to ambition. It is fostering the emasculating idea that the main object in life is to have a good time. Young men who are fatuously enamored of card playing, and who waste hours in diversions, are not of the stuff of which manhood is made. They have little conception of the dignity and responsibility of life. If they had they would have small regard for these amuse-

ss made

y previ;

We have not the slightest desire to play the censor. Our societies have uphill work, and we are anxious to give credit for any progress they have made. Now are we pessimistic because they take more kindly to billiards than to the pursuit of knowledge. Our sole

done much should do more; that they should endeavor to stimulate their members to be alive for the things that are worth while. An organization that

never gets beyond the amusement stage is of no force. It may boast of a large editors bewailing the inroads of "yel- membership, and turn out athletes

> We are likely to be told that amusements serve to hold the member. There because of these things, but it is not true of the great majority. We refuse to believe that our men are giggling infants who must be amused at all costs. They may be indolent and content to move in well-worn grooves, but in each one of them there is a stratum of earnestness that can be worked up into living action. Once get him to see that recreation is valuable only as it fits him for work, and there will be no trouble about amusements. To rouse him to a sense of his possibilities-to make him feel that every inchadded to his mental and spiritual stature increases his store of selfhood-to induce him to realize that the glorious hours of youth are not to

OUR RELIGION.

and to spare, for any society.

In a previous article it was conclusively shown that we must render to God an exterior, as well as an interior wor. tors. Hence the implied daty of worshippers to build the first and support the last. In looking out over the religious world, however, the honest seeker after truth finds a strange and confuschurches rise up before him, but those whe worship therein profess a multiplic-

whe worship therein profess a materiality of contradictory doctrines.

Naturally, therefore, the first question that confronts him is, which teaches the truth, for contradiction means error. Which is the church instituted by Our Saviour? Which the Church commissioned to teach in His one of the band is thinking doubtless one of the band is thinking doubtless Church commissioned to teach in His name and which the custodian of His doctrines? All cannot be true, because they profess fundamental principles at variance with each other. cannot be true, because Our Lord founded but one Church, not many.

Which, then, is the true Church ? There are many roads over which one may travel to the abiding place of conviction. Two will suffice in the space allotted. All who admit that Christ established a Church will concede that He impressed upon it certain marks that would distinguish it through the ages. The first of these is its oneness. That is, that its memuniverse is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil, bestowed on that plot of ground given him to till." A greater Authority tells us: "What things a man shall sow, them also shall he reap."

This is a lesson taught everywhere. The oration, for instance, that lives, The oration, for instance, that lives, The page bers would be united in a common prohas costlyears of silence. The page lastly, that it be continuous; that is, remains as Our Lord instituted it until

The other way is, perhaps, the more broken chain, confirmed even by pro-fane history. In all essential doctrines identical with the Church founded by

In no other church to day do we find this antiquity, this direct descent. Even the oldest came almost fifteen hundred years later. The date of For instance, in the year 1521, Nicholas Stork organized the Anabaptists in Germany Luthor started the Lutherans, also in Germany. In 1524 Henry VIII. gave Episcopalianism its start in England. About the year 1540 Celarium fathered the Unitarian Congregationalists, also in Germany. Then came the Old School Presbyterians, in Scotland, in the year 1560, and almost three hundred years later the New School in Philadelphia Roger Williams hatched out the Bap-tists in Rhode Island in the year 1639. Randall, in New Hampshire, and Corp, New York, gave us two more kinds in 1780 and later. Shortly before this, in 1780 and later. Shortly before this, however, John Wesley brought out, in 1739, the Methodist Episcopal Church in England, Maryland, Vermont and New York, giving us four other varieties later on. And so on through the whole category of sects. It is useless, however, to multiply them further. These should certtinly be sufficient to show that they have no claims to the real true Church of Christ and to demonstrate conclusively than that title belongs only to the Roman Catho-lie Church.—Church]Progress.

Learn to say no, and it will be of more use to you than to be able to read Latin.—Spurgeon.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1903

Special Correspondence to The Toronto Mail and Empire.

Fort de France, Martinique, Dec. 20. In company with two gentlemen from St. Louis, I visited St. Pierre on Dec. 18th. Fortunately we were able to go overland, for the authorities a few weeks before our visit had a staff of a hundred negroes and several mule teams clearing the road. Banks of ashes, cinders, lapilli, and arenaceous trap lined the highway and were piled up many feet high, as with us when the railroad racks are cleared after a heavy snow At 2 p. m. we stood over the ite of the lost city. ruins: nothing but a few feet of one of the cathedral towers was visible; everyhouses, fine residences, public buildings, convents and schools, and thirty-eight thousand human bodies lay uried for all time under sixty-five feet

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING LEFT. Titus ploughed up Jerusalem and sowed salt in the furrows; Scipio Africanus after the Senate had voted shouted on the steps of the Forum "Carthago fuit," but Jerusalem and Carthage were striking and memorable ruins many years after the Huns sacked Rome. There is absolutely nothing left, if we except the few feet of the cathedral tower, to show that there ever be frittered away-this is work enough, a city where St. Pierre is buried for

It is well to remember that a terrible It is well to remember that a terrison conflagration followed the eruption of May 8th, and that for 36 hours the city was a burning pile. On the 18th another and fiercer craption followed, which casting down many of the walls which were left. Then on July 9th an eruption, whose detonations shook the uses and rang the church bells at Barbadoes, eighty miles away, and carried fear into St. Lucia and other West India Islands, overturned the remaining walls and buried the ruins. On the night of August 30th Pelee again broke out, and for 33 hours rained upon the site incandescent sand, fine dust and

And now before I advance further I must record some awful and painful oc-currences that preceded the ruin of St. eurrences that preceded the ruin of St. Pierre. It is well to remember that con-trary to nearly all volcanic precedents the cruption of Pelee did not break out in the old crater, but from the side facing towards the city. Carbet, a village one and a half miles south of St.
Pierre, was untouched. On Good Friday, April 5th, at 3 o'clock of the afternoon, the cathedral was crowded with men, women, and children who had come together to hear a sermon on the Passion of Our Lord, to venerate the Crucifix, and make the stations of ings. the Cross. At about the same hour a source the Cross. At about the same nour a hundred or so of mulattos, quadroons and negroes, led by a French free-thinker, an imported socialistic agitator, improvised a socialistic demonstration. The weird nature of the proceeding, added additional horror to the coming apocalyptic catastrophe of fiery streams of scalding mud and torrents of boiling water that in a month devastated the unfortunate island—the "fair Isle of "-and its capital.

June "-and its capital.
Well, on this Good Friday afternoon panied around its neck they dragged a living pig outside the city. Here they nailed it to a cross, lifted it on high, and with ribald shouts and curses apostrophized it. They hailed it as Jesus Christ, crowned its wretched head with thorns, pierced its side, put a board above it with the inscription, "J. C., King of the Christians," and, yelling and dancing like fiends, carried it through the streets.

WEIRD AND DEVILISH RITES. Then at about the same hour another procession of human devils, lashed to fury by the incitement and harangues of white agitators, ascended Pelee, up rooted a great crucifix that had stood there for many years, and amid obscure rites and blasphemous songs cast the sacred figure into the crater, their leader yelling as it sank, out of sight. "Go where Thou deservest to go, into Thine own Hell."

I record this as I heard it from the of these in Fort de France, who had it from eye witnesses, and I may add that it is corroborated by Colonel who witnessed the frightful Pellouse, who witnessed the frightful scene. The awful sequence to so hideous an outrage—it may be but a coincidence—lends additional horror to an ergy which could never have occurred in a colony whose home administration entertained a proper respect for religion and its observances. The more respectpart of the population, to its eredit, was so exasperated by the abom-inable performance that it was with difficulty the people were restrained from lynching the organizers of so damnable a travesty of the most tremend ous of all tragedies.

ERUPTION STARTED NEXT DAY. In all the paroxysmal eruptions of unto that of May 8th. On April the 5th the appalling sacrilege — the sin against the Holy Ghost — was committed. On April 6th Pelee awoke from its sleep of fifty-four years. Situated on the northern end of the island, and rising to a height of 4,450 feet, the great mount was visible forty.

contention is that societies which have VOLCANO ENDED OBSCENE RITES. sweep down the mountain at a terrific WOLCANG ENDED OBSCENE RITES.

HORRIBLE EVENTS PRECEDING ERUPTION
OF MONT PELEE.

Special Correspondence to The Toronto Mail
Guerin—the Guerin residence and outbuildings, and devoured every animal around the Usine. Except the father, the family and servants, after the boil ing river had swept past, were never again seen.

MYSTERIOUS PHENOMENA. of the Pelce eruptions, confining myself now to the mysterious phenomena which accompanied that of May 8th. At about 6:30 on that memorable Wednesday morning, columns of white smoke suddenly began to issue from the side of the mountain about 600 feet below the peak of Pelee, and in a direct line with St. Pierre. At 7:45 an angry, growling and rumbling was heard; a a colossal fissure split the mountain from peak to base and a mighty and m mass of black smoke burst with dizzy rapidity on the valley. At 8 a. m. an avalanche of incandescent sand was launched against the city, followed mmediately by the report plosion greater than that of a thousand cannon instantaneously discharged. Notice that the storm of burning sand traveled faster than the sound. The people of the city nearest the mountain cyclone of deadly and mephitic gases, which penetrated walls and closed which penetrated walls and closed doors and brought death to man and

With this rush of fatal gases came a river of burning air, wide as the city, and clearing up what escaped the storm of hot sand and hurricane of noxious gases. For nearly all death was instantaneous. The priest with the stantaneous. The priest with the person to whom he was giving Holy Communion dropped together. The nundied at her prayers. Mother and babe gasped once and were dead. The wedding party on the way to the altar sank, never to rise again. The old man smoking his pipe, the young libertine sleeping off his night's dissipation, the tendly at breakfast, never moved. mily at breakfast, never moved.
"Their bosoms once heaved and for-

If the ruin of St. Pierre was a punish ment for sacrilege and unheard-of blas-phemy the world must acknowledge it omplete, even to the burning of W. R. H.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE PRIESTS' NEW RITUAL IN LATIN AND ENGLISH.

For the greater convenience of the everend elergy in the administration of the sacraments and the various Complied from authentic

edified if they understand the meaning of the prayers; and this is especially true in the case of a sick or dying person. The priest, it is true, often gives an exhortation, but no words, however beautiful, can take the place of those of the Church as found in her ritual, and taken for the most part from the colored socialists, Mestizos, quad- Holy Writ. It was this idea chiefly that inspired the compiler to edit this book.

for each Sacrament and blessing. There are many advantages this book has which we are sure will recommend themselves to the reverend One volume 32 mo, clergy. One volume 32 mo, size $43 \times 25-8$, 238 pages, large type, 1-4 of an inch in thickness. Printed in re and black on fine Bible paper. Bound in French seal leather, gold cross, round corners, red under gold edges. Indexed. Price 75 cents post paid. For sale at CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Canada.

MISSIONARY UNION.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. At the meeting of the Catholic Missionary Union held on January 10, 1903, Most Rev. P. J. Ryan and Rev. A. P. Doyle were elected to the Board of Directorate, to succeed themselves, for a period of six years, and Rev. A.P. Doyle was elected Secretary and Treasurer for the same term. The financial statement showed that there was in the treasury available for immediate use

It was determined to begin the erection of the Apostolic Mission House at once. On the 13th of November last once. On the 13th of November 13st a leasehold was executed conveying to the Catholic Missionary Union a parcel of property 200x200 on the site of the Catholic University at Washgton, for ninety-nine years, at a minal rental. It is on this property the Apostolic Mission House will be built. The plans are now under consideration, and before long the digging for the foundation will be commenced. It is the purpose of the Directors to build only as they have money. In order to push on the work of collecting money Father Peice there was no phenomenon like Doyle was requested by the directors to unto that of May 8th. On April the take immediate charge of this work, Last summer it was assigned to Father Elliot, but, inasmuch as the Archbishops urged him to assume the duties of Rectorship of the Apostolic Mission House, it was impossible for him to do the work of collectfeet, the great mount was visible forty ing. Father Doyle will take up the miles out in the Caribbean Sea. On matter of collecting funds, and during Saturday morning, April 6th, it began to emit smoke, and continued to get more and more active until May 6th. At 3 p. m. a torrent of boiling mud matter of collecting with as much business of collecting with as much continued to get more and more active until May 6th. At 3 p. m. a torrent of boiling mud lecting will be as follows: It is hoped to get make zealou their ings.

dred or more of this class. This will bent the knee and acknowledged its give us \$50,000 more, and then with truth. The spirit of Christ civilized the barbarians, preserved learning and the multitude of generous souls who the barbarians, preserved learning and will give minor sums, we hope to get in all \$250,000, which will be needed to plete the building and endowment

Church in this country when every diocese is equipped with an efficient misand sionary band.

" LEST WE FORGET !"

Let us not be deceived. Material

lie University, at St. Patrick's church, Washington, last Sunday. aty made a forceful arraignment of the material ideals which more and more are being exalted in American life. He said that never since Christ came on earth was He more needed to guide men, to save them from themselves, from the recklessness of their own power. His eloquent protest is timely

and necessary.

Beginning with a reference to the recent celebration of Christmas, Bishop Conaty said that such manifesta-tions are necessary in order that men may not lose sight of Christ as a neces-

may not lose as, sity to their life.

"We live in an age of magnificent
"We live in an age of Prosperity possibilities," he said. "Prosperity is written in large letters upon every mart of business. Human ideas appeal to the sympathies of men. Wealth and the oward march of nations. pewer lead the onward march of nations. Let ut not be deceived. Material prosperity is not the only goal for a nation's success. Wealth and honors are not the ideals of life.

"Tremend us mo al problems agitate the body; social dangers that are appalling threaten it on every ide; positive religion is losing its hold in many directions; home, through the leprosy of divorce, is in danger; childleprosy of divorce, is in danger, chind hood is stripped of much of its sanc-tity, and respect and reverence for law diminishes, because nations are rebell-ing against Christian authority, are forsaking the Christian life, beforsaking the Christian life, be-cause they are forgetting Bethlehem and Calvary. Christ is the Lord God Redeemer, not for one age, but for all man the true meaning of humanity, of human dignity has its true worth and humanity its ideal. The life-blood which the nations shed is the blood of Jesus Christ, and the culture which saves mind and heart is which finds itself in the truth of God.

"The civilization in which our age glories is an inheritance from Chrisand slavery impossible. Never there a time since Christ first when He was more needed to guide and save men in their onward march toward progress and success. We need Him progress and success. We need this in our hearts, in our homes, in our edu-cation, in our business and political life. We need Christianity, which means the Christ of Bethlehem and of Calvary, the God-made Man Who died that men might be free.

"Observing men are awakening to the dangers that threatens society from irreverence, irreligion, impiety. On many sides we hear cries for greater moral development as a remedy for the evils of modern society. public conscience needs to learn again the Gospel precepts. The cry for regenerated manhood is heard. But let us not be deceived. The only regeneration for manhood is through Jesus t, for He alone teaches us the of God, the soul, immortality Christ, for He and the supernatural. This is an age and the supernatural. This is an age in which manhood is spoken of on every side. If the manhood that is needed is the manhood that understands authority, responsibility, obedience, sacrifice, the manhood that stands authority, the manhood that ence, sacrifice, the manhood that will realize that the one evil in life is sin and the one blessing is the knowledge and love of God. to go with shepherd and king to the manger at Bethlehem and learn the truth of life, it duties and means of fulfilling them.

Our glory is in the civilization which

that there will be found one hundred out, as St. Paul of old, 'Men and Catholics generous enough to give \$1,000 each. They will be known as Founders. Already there are twenty-five who have either given or promised to give that sum. There are others who are only waiting to be asked in order to contribute in a similar way.

The second class of donors are those who are willing to give \$5000 or more. We are looking for at least one hundred or more of this class. This will dead or more of this class. This will dead or more of this class. This will were the second acknowledged its truth. The spirit of Christ civilized. omplete the building and endowment of the Apostolic Mission House.

This is glorious work. It is so rich in possibilities for the future of the Church in this country that it calls forth our best energies. It is worth one man's life to build and endow so great and useful an institution as the Apostolic Mission House. It is sufficient for one to realize the immense good that is done by one of the Diocesan Apostolate Bands in order to make him realize what a wonderful impulse will be given to the work of the Church in this country when every diomanhood which the present progressive that is true, good and great. O America, my country, home of political freedom, whose cornerstone is respect for conscience and the rights of men, mayest thou learn that in the grand old Catholic Church is the bulwark of thy liberties, the safeguard of the social order, the beauty of thy manhood prosperity is not the only goal for a nation's success. Wealth and honors are not the ideals of life."

This was the keynote of a striking sermon delivered by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at St. Parisk's church lie University at St. Parisk's church freemen, whose greatest freedom will be in serving Thee! May all the na-tions see the Star of Bethlehem and in its light recognize the kinship Christ; may they learn to know Th the true living God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou hast sent."

1267

CANDLEMAS DAY.

FEBRUARY 2.

The feast of the Purification, con

memorates the going up of the Blessed Virgin to the temple, the fortieth day after the birth of Christ, to be purified under the Old Law, and to make an

offering.

If we turn to the Mass for the day, we find no less prominence given to two other events which were simultaneous with the purification. Candles are blessed and carried in procession to remind us how the holy old man Simeon met our Lord, took Him in his arms, and declared Him the light of the gentiles and the glory of Israel, Next, in the collect, epistle and the gospel, there are marked references to the that our Lord was at the same time presented in the temple before God ad redeemed with five holy shekels (Luke xii. 22, cf, Exod xiii. 2; Num. viii. 16, xviii 15). Indeed, these two latter incidents are more prominent in the Mass and office than that of the Blessed Virgin's purification. English name, Candlemas, refers, of course, to the eandles bles

ried in procession before Mass.

The use of candles is an old custom in the Church. St. Luke in Acts xx. and Calvary. Christ is the Lord God Redeemer, not for one age, but for all ages. He is the pivot around which all history turns. From Him has come to man the true meaning of humanity, of mentions the "great number of lamps" which burnt in "the upper chamber," while St. Paul "continued his speech until midnight." The fact that Chrisman the true meaning of humanity, of manhood. He taught the great lessons tian assemblies during the times of permanhood. He taught the great lessons of liberty, of equality and of brother-hood, for He taught the lesson of life. hood, for He taught that He is the way, roons, octoroons and negroes, accompanied by agitators imported from abroad, formed a sacrilegious procession in parody of the Via Dolorosa from Pilate's house to Calvary. With a rope indexed through with a thumb index lights which they burned during the holy mysteries. This conjecture is conjecture is conjecture is conjecture is confirmed by the fact that the Church of the fourth century still continued the religious use of lights when they were no longer needed to dispel the darkness. "Throughout the which made charity possible where was impossible. Never was writing against Vigilantius, "lights are kindled when the gospel is to be read, although the sun is shining; not, indeed, to drive away the darkness, but as a

sign of spiritual joy." The present custom of the Church requires that candles should be lighted on the altar from the beginning to the end of Mass, nor can lighted candles be dispensed with on any consideration. say Mass to his flock, even on a Sunday, unless candles can be procured. The candles must be of pure wax and of white color, except in Masses for the dead, when the Sacred Congregation of Rites prescribes candles of yellow wax.

Two, and not more than two, may lighted at a priest's low Mass, unless the Mass be said for the parish, or for a convent, or on one of the greater solemnities, when four candles may be used Six candles are lighted at High Mass, seven at the Mass of a Bishop. Twelve candles at least should be lighted at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, or six if Benediction is given with the pyx. Candles must also be lighted pyx. Candles must also be lighted when Communion is given, whether in when communion is given, whether in which houses; and the church or in private houses; one lighted candle is required in the

Father Hudson Says.

A devoted parish priest of our ac-quaintance declares he finds his ablest assistant in the Catholic period is in the Church of God, which stands in the world as the teacher whose mission is to bring individuals and nations to the Child of Bethlehem, the Youth of Nazareth and the Man of Calvary.

Our glory is in the civilization which make Catholies proud of their religion, zealous for its progress, their endeavors to live up to its teachCHAPTER XIII.

BY FLORENCE M. KINGSLEY.

Whistling softly to himself as he worked, Titus was fastening up some long tendrils of a climbing vine; it was a difficult job, and when he had finished, his face was quite hot and flushed. therefore walked slowly across the turf to the fountain, and, seating himself on the marble ledge which surrounded it, began plunging his hand and arm into gool depths, withdrawing it at intervals to wet his curly head.

Ah, that cold water, how good it is!" he murmured to himself; then shaking his head vigorously to rid it of the superfluous drops, he stood up, and looked about the garden with about the garden with great atisfaction. work since early dawn; and as his eyes the trim shrubbery to the velvet turf, and then on to masses of brilliant flowers and graceful festoons of vines, he saw nothing to

see nothing amiss," he said aloud. "But I know not what Benoni will think; he hath the eye of an eagle for a trace of disorder." Then catching a trace of disorder." Then catching sight of some bright-colored objects or the ground under one of the marble benches, he stooped and picked it up. It was a ball, gayly striped with blo scarlet and yellow. As he turned it over and over in his hands, he smiled "I wonder where the little and said. this morning. Ah, there is

Marissa! The maid was passing rapidly through the garden, bearing a pitcher in her hands. She stopped and turned, as Titus called to her, and as he came near, he noticed that she was unusually

Here is a ball belenging to our little lady," he soid. "Wilt thou take care of it? She hath not been in the garden to play this morning."

She is ill," said Marissa soberly "we have sent out for a physician. I am going now for some hot water; do not keep me.

Titus opened the door leading into the passage-way which connected the two court-yards, and followed Marissa as she hastened on with her pitcher.
"What aileth the little one?" he

asked, as she paused to dip some water from a steaming cauldron.

"We know not. She hath fever and

complaineth of pain in her head. It hath not been well with her since our return from Jerusalem."
"Where is the Master?" asked

Titus.
"He is with the child," answered

Marissa, "also her mother, and old Tabitha, who nursed the mistress in her infancy. She knoweth more about sickness than all the doctors put together. Ugh! I dread to have them come near child with their loathly nostrums! And she hurried away with the steam ing pitcher, leaving Titus to tell the sad news of the little Ruth's illness to the other servants, who had crowded

He left them as soon as possible, for their society was at best distasteful to and now their dismal forebodings and ominous waggings of the head filled

him with a kind of dult rage.

As he paced uneasily up and down, he saw that the door of the passage way leading to the street was standing open; and presently, without exactly knowing why, he found himself outsid he bent his steps toward the quarter of the town where was the poor place he still called home. "I must see Stephen," he said to himself, as he hurried along.

Meanwhile, in her chamber, which opened upon one of the small inner courts of the house, the little Ruth was

tossing wearily upon her bed.
"Oh, mother, my head! my head!" she moaned.

And the mother watching by her side, saw with a sinking heart, the scarlet flush on the child's cheek, and her eyes hourly growing more sunken

and brilliant.

The good old Tabitha was wringing out linen clotes from cold water, which she placed upon the sufferer's brow, while at intervals she caused them to put the little feet into a basin of hot

We must keep the heat from the darling's head," she way saying, with the wisdom born of good common sense and long experience. "I have saved and long experience. "I have saved many a fever patient, as thou knowest, with water alone."
"Who doth not the physician come?"

said Jairus impatiently. "I would be doing something for her, in the way of medicament; the water is well enough. but for such a sickness as this, medicine

is assuredly needful. Even as he spoke Marissa announced

the physican, standing aside that he might enter before her.
A tall, heavily-bearded man, magnificently attired, swept into the apartment attended by a small, black slave bear ing the various appurtenances of his craft. He greeted Jairus ceremonieus-ly; then, approaching the bedside of the child he looked at her, narrowing his eyes, pursing up his mouth, and frowning deeply as he did so. Present he put out his hand and laid it upor the child's head, then hemmed le

The little thing started, and hid he face in her mother's gown. "She hath a burning heat !" said the great wan finally, in a deep, sonorous voice; then he rolled his eyes majestic ally at Tabitha, as she was about to place a fresh cool bit of linen on the child's burning forehead, and stretched forth his hand forbiddingly.

"Woman!" he said sternly, "cease thy foolishness! Water is indeed good health, but thou hast imperiled the

child's life by thy folly."

Tabitha turned her broad back upor him, and was heard to mutter something

unintelligible.

The physician now beckoned to his slave, and, taking from him a small brazen vessel, he proceeded to mingle in it a number of dark liquids, together with a grayish white powder. When he had finished, he again turned to his familiar, who immediately produced

from another receptacle a dead snake. This the great man proceeded to skin. When he had finished the operation, which he performed with marvelous deftness, he again hemmed loudly, and

Thou shalt make of this snake-skin three portions; one portion shall be bound upon the forehead of the child, upon the side of each foot. and one Also of the draught which I have mingled, give her, at intervals of an hour, one great spoonful. If it be the will of Jehovah, she will recover within seven days. I shall return again at the evening hour. And stay!"—here again his eye sought Tabitha—" "Twere better -here again to remove you contentious woman from the apartment." Then bowing deeply, he was about to leave the room, wh Jarius stopped him with an imperious

gesture.
"Good sir!" he demanded, "I would know what hash entered into the potion which she is to swallow." The physician frowned and shook his

finally said majestically:

"Tis not our custom to reveal the secrets of our craft; but for thee I will even make exception. Know that the draught—which thou Know, then, thou wilt find most wholesome—containeth first, the gall of a wild sow dissolved in vinegar; second, the ashes of a wolf's skull mingled with the fat of a viper; and lastly, and most important of all, a stone taken from the head of a sea eel, caught at the time of the full moon. This stone hath been powdered together with a portion of scorpion's legs, and hath been known to be efficacious when taken alone; but compounded as I have described, maketh a nostrum of such virtue that without doubt the patient will speedily recover. Should she not recover, it will be because of the folly of yonder woman." So saying, and again bowing profoundly, he swept

om the chamber, followed by his slave.
When he had finally gone, Tabitha ame forward, and, throwing herself her knees before her mistress, upon

obbed out: "Oh, send me not away! I will do anything, if only I may remain. Surely I have not hurt the child—thou knowest that the wet linen soothed her. And how can the skin of a snake be better than cool, fresh water?

"Hush, Tabitha!" said her mistress, the tears running down her cheeks. Thou shalt stag; indeed I could not without thee. But ob, my husband! do without thee. what dost thou think of the draught cannot bear to give it to her. that dreadful slimy skin!"
"I think this of it!" said Jairus

fiercely, rising and seizing the skin and the brazen vessel, and tossing them both out of the window. "If she must die, she shall die unpolluted with such vileness! Go on with thy nursing, Tabitha, and in thine own way. And do thou, Marissa, give orders to the porter not to admit that man when he cometh at evening. Stay!-tell him to give the fellow this gold.

But now the little patient, either because of the fright and agitation, or because of the progress of the disease, began to talk wildly. Now she fancied that she was in Jerusalem, and wandered on incoherently of the processions, the comple, the singing. Now she thought temple, the singing. she was riding her mule, and that Titus as gathering great bunches of wild-Presently flowers for her. Presently she half raised herself in the bed, and shading her eyes with her hand, cried out joy

Oh. Titus ! I see the Master ! He is coming through the meadow. See how the lilies bend, as His garments pass over them! I shall speak with

in at last?
Then she fell back upon he pillow, her roice sinking into a low, incoherent

murmur. But like a flash of light came the thought of the great Healer to the demairing mother. Rising, she crossed the room to the window, before which stood her husbaud, his head bowed upon his breast, and laying her hand upon his arm, she half whispered: My husband, in our terror we had forgotten the Nazarene; could He not

Jairus started and turned toward his wife, a gleam of something like hope in his eyes.

"True!" he said. "We had most strangely forgotten. I believe that He, and He alone, can help us now. I will go at once and make inquiries concerning Him. Benoni is even now waiting outside for orders."

Titus was sitting motionless at the side of the fountain, his eyes fixed upon the door of the inner court. He had been there for hours, waiting for some one to come out. When, therefore, one to come out. When, therefore, Benoni issued forth, prepared to do his master's bidding, Titus sprang forward to meet him.

How doth our little lady fare?" he

'Alas! I fear that she doth not mend. She will die, unless she hath help, and that quickly. I am going forth to seek the Nazarene. We

"He is not here," said Titus in a tone of dull despair. "This morning, when first I heard of her sickness, I sought Stephen, my brother-for he al knoweth the best thing to do-e said at once. 'Let us seek the and he said at once. 'Let us seek the Master.' We sought far and wide, and Master. found at last that He had taken shipping yesterday to go to see other side the lake. It may be that He hath one away into Samaria, or even back o Jerusalem. I know not how we could

Benoni looked grave. But at length ne said: "I must go forth, even as I was bidden: it may be that he hath reurned since the morning."
"Go if thou wilt," said Titus wearily.

But Stephen was to keep watch, and bring me word should the Master rebring me word should the he will not fail to do so."

"I also must go," said Benoni. But he returned within an hour, and his grave countenance showed that he had failed in his mission.

CHAPTER XIV.

Slowly the hours dragged by. Night came on, and, as slowly, wore away. Still Titus watched and waited for some word from Stephen, while within be sick-room the watchers, with des-

pairing hearts, saw the steady and relentless approach of the dread

troyer.
The child lay motioness now, her eyes half opened and glassy; but for the soun difficult breathing which filled the chamber, they would have thought ber dead. The mother had thrown herself on her knees at the foot of the bed, her face hidden in the draperies. She had been praying all intervals of night, the words of the Master in her thoughts "God is more willing to give gitts to His children, than are give good things to your children.'
And now her heart was full of bitterness I have prayed, and God hath not eard me. My child is dying. The heard me. Master hath healed scores of worthless beggars, but now that my pure innocent child is suffering, He will not come. If He were the Christ, would He not know And over and over again the cruel thoughts repeated themselves, till

her brain was half crazed with pain. At length she arose, and swiftly proaching her husband, who was sitting notionless watching the child's face,

Wilt thou not go forth and search for the Nazarene? Do not wait! It may be that He hath come even now."

Jairus rose, and without a word left the room. It was morning now, and the bright sunlight struck painfully on his throbbing eyeballs.
Outside the faithful Benoni was

pacing up and down on the terrace. At the sound of a step he sprang forward, but the question died on his lips as he aw his master's face. 'Has anything been heard of the

Nazarene? asked Jairus.

"Nothing, my lord," answered the man mournfully. "I have been out to inquire many times, and the lad Titus

"I am going now. It may be that I shall find Him," said Jairus. "Do thou remain within call. I will take the lad

with me. Titus had just made one of his fruitless excursions into the street, and was about to return sorrowfully for the time when he heard a noise as a light, rapid footfalls on the pavement. Some one was coming! He stood still and listened. In another moment Stephen approached the gate, running at full speed. When he beheld Titus, he cried out joyfully: "He has

Titus did not stop to hear more, but, calling to Stephen to wait, ran back through the court into the garden, and was about to knock boldly on the door which led to the inner court, when i suddenly opened and Jairus himself came out.

"The Healer hath come!" cried Titus excitedly, without waiting for his master to speak. "My brother his master to speak. "My brother hath but just brought word. He is waiting outside and can tell us where the Nazarene is to be found. Shall go for thee

No, lad," said Jairus: "I will go myself: but thou mayst attend me. The two passed quickly into the street, "Come this way!" he said. "He hath but just landed outside the city

and was approaching the eastern gate when I heard of it."
All three hurried on in silence, Jairus slightly in advance of the two lads, as though he would outstrip them. Never

had the way seemed so long. squares, alleys; mansions and hovels, amphitheatre and synagogue—they were all alike to him now. He had neither all alike to him now. eaten nor slept for more than twenty-four hours; and things loomed up huge and horrible through a mist of pain. At last they reached the eastern gate.

"Hath the Nazarene passed this way yet?" he asked the gate-keeper

hoarsely.
"No," said the man. "He hath stopped yonder to talk to the people, v throng Him, though He He pointed eastward but just landed. as he spoke, and the three hurried on toward a little rise in the ground, which was crowded with people.

They presently reached the outskirts of this throng and could see the face of the Master Himself as He stood upon an elevation in midst.

"In God's name, let me pass, good people!" cried Jairus. "I must speak with the Master!"

The crowd gave way respectfully, for many of them recognized the speaker, and all saw that he was in deep trouble. And now he has fallen at the feet of the Master, and is crying out:

"Jesus, Thou Son of God, I beseech Thee to hear me! My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray Thee come and lay Thy hands upon her, that she may be healed; and she shall

Immediately Jesus put forth His hand and raised him up, and they began to move toward the city gate; and with them, all the multitude, which was contantly increasing, as one another, scent ing some new excitement, joined it.

Their progress was necessarily slov now, for the crowd was surging on all sides of them. Presently they stopped altogether, for Jesus was standing in Turning, He said:

"Who touched me?"
At first no one answered, for all were astonished at the question. Then one of His disciples, Peter by name, said the multitude throng The Master. and press Thee; and sayest thou, Who touched me?'

But Jesus answered: "Somebody hath touched Me; for I perceive that power hath gone out of Me."

As He spoke, He fixed His eyes upon poorly-dressed woman who stood near. When she saw that He was looking at her, she trembled, and coming forward, fell down before Him, and sobbed out:

I beseech Thee 'Oh, Master! forgive me! I have been in misery fo twelve years by reason of an incurable disease, and have suffered many things of many physicians. I have spent all that I had, and was nothing bettered, but always made worse. And I thought in my heart that if I could but touch art accustomed to it. the hem of Thy garment, I should be healed. And it was so, for no sooner had I touched than I was made whole.

His hand and raised her up, saying:

peace, and be healed of thy scourge." While He was yet speaking to the woman, Jairus, who had been waiting in an agony of impatience, saw Benoni approaching. And Benoni, when he spied his master, rent his clothes with appro a loud cry of grief.

"Alas! my lord," he said, "thy daughter is dead. Trouble not the

Master further."

The face of Jairus blanched to ghastly pallor when he heard thes d he would have fallen to the earth had it not been for the quick

hand of the Master.
"Be not afraid!" He said to him gently. "Only believe!" Then turning, He spoke authoritatively to the crowd, forbidding them to come any further

Again they went on; Jesus with three of His disciples and Jairas; the two lads, with Benoni, following them a little distance.
What can the Healer do now to help?" muttered Titus bitterly.

time. "The little one breathed her last just after the master left the house,' Benoni sadly.
"But didst thou hear what

for the woman, we might have been in

Master said to the father of the child? said Stephen. "'Fear not. Only be-lieve!' He will do something to help -thou wilt see.' "But what can He do, now?" re-

peated Titus.
"He can help them to bear the will of our Father Who is in heaven," said

Stephen, softly.

By this time they had come to house of Jairus; and entering in after the others, they found the court of the household almost deserted. Passing through into the garden court they could hear the piercing wails of the yomen from the death-chamber, for the door leading to the inner stood wide open. The garden itself was filled with excited women, wailing and gesticulating, while the men with rent garments were weeping aloud, and strewing ashes upon their heads and beards in token of their grief.

Within sat the mother by the bedside of her dead child—for she had resisted e well-meant efforts of her women to take her away-her wide, tearless eyes fixed upon the waxen beauty of face upon the pillow. Amid all the wailing and tumult she was stonily silent.

"Soon she will be forever hidden from me," she was thinking. "I must not weep now, while she is sleeping so Presently she became dimly aware of

another presence in the room and of a deep authoritative voice. What was it that He was saying?—"Why make ye this ado, and weep? The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth." And the strident wailing ceased; and there was a blessed stillness in her tor-

tured ears. Not dead! Sleeping! She started to her feet, and leaning over the little form, listened breathlessly. Alas! she slept indeed, but it was the chill and pulseless sleep which would know no waking. She raised her eyes, dim with

anguish, to His face. Thou knowest that she is dead. Master," were the words which shaped themselves on her lips; but they were never uttered. Something in those omless eyes forbade them.

And standing by the bedside, Jesus took the little icy hand in His, and

My child, I say unto thee, arise!' And at the words, lo! a rosy flush wept over the marble beauty of the face, the long lashes trembled, and the eyes-but lately closed for their long. sleep-flashed wide open, bright with joy and health. They fixed them upon the Master's face, and a smile slow and sweet dawned in their starry depths.

Tis Thou at last!" she said.

have been dreaming of Thee. Who could describe the scene which followed !- the happiness, the grati-tude, the well-nigh delirious revulsion from the depths of a grief so profound

to the heights of a joy so transcendant.

The child gazed at her parents in solemn wonder, as they fell at the Mas-ter's feet, covering them with tears and kisses. She had slept, she had dreamed; she had awakened. But what meant this strange weeping, this tumult in the garden outside? Was she dreaming

The Master seeing her look, and divining her thoughts, spoke to the mother, His words recalling her instant-

ly to herself : The child is an hungered wil thou not give her to eat?'

Then charging them straitly that they should not noise the thing abroad, He left them alone with their joy. TO BE CONTINUED.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

SUPPORTING INJURIES, AND WHO PROVED TO BE TRULY PATIENT. What is it thou sayest, my son

Cease to complain, considering my Passion and the sufferings of the Saints Thou hast not yet resisted unto What thou sufferest is but little in

comparison of those who have suffered so much, who have been so strongly tempted, so grievously afflicted, so many ways tried and exercised.

Thou must, then, call to mind the heavy sufferings of others, that thou mayest the more easily bear the little things thou sufferest. And if to thee they seem not little. ake heed lest this also proceed from

thine impatience.

But, whether they be little or great, strive to bear them all with patience. The better thou disposest thyself for suffering, the more wisely dost thou act and the more dost thou merit; and thou wilt bear it more easily, when thy mind is well prepared for it and thou

TIME HAS TESTED IT —Time tests all things that which is worthy lives; that which is in initial to man's welfare perishes. Time has roved Dr. Thomas Educatic Oil From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen so that now When Jesus heard this, He put forth the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

WORK FOR THE LAITY.

ACTIVE CO-OPERATION WITH THE CATH OLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

Catholic Columban.

At a recent banquet of the Knights of Columbus, of Newark, one of the noteworthy addresses was made by Rev. D. A. Coffey, of Barnesville, who, in Our Opportunity, response to occasion of adverting to the splendid work of the Catholic Truth Society, the ood done, and the possibilities future efforts. Father Coffey spoke as follows: Sir Knights and Brothers: It is not

quite two months since I became one of you, and at that time I listened to an

ddress from one of our distinguished

members, entitled "Our Position." His forcible and pointed remarks impressed me strongly, as no doubt they did all who had the pleasure of hearing He spoke to the individual member. vividly setting before him what should be the character of every one who wishes to bear with honor the name Knight of Columbus. I did not think then that I should so soon have the honor to stand before you in a like position. Hence when invited to respond to a toast, I selected for my sub-

society of members known as the Knights of Columbus. We are told that opportunity comes to every mau some time in life. deny this, but the majority will acquiesce in the truth of the adage. As it comes to the individual, comes to society. And without further preface I will say nistory of this order, which now numbers some 80,000 through this United States, did opportunity present itself as it does to day, waiting at your door, only

ject, "Our Opportunity," and my words shall be addressed not so much

to the individual member as to

to enter if you will but open.
Outside the Catholic Church to-day there exists a spirit of unrest and doubt, owing to the continuous assaults made upon her Founder and His holy Word. Thousands of honest souls are standing on the threshold of doubt. ooking for light, looking for a foothold of certainty, each asking itself "whither shall I turn?" and scarcely a hand to guide them, though thousands be near. They are looking for spiritual omething reliant, something substan tial, and those who have which is nothing but the unadulterated word of God, fail to seek these, and extend that nourishment.

Again, we are confronted with another phase of this subject, of which few if any can be ignorant, and that is the gross misrepresentation allowed to hold sway in reference to our Church, her policy and the work of her men and women at home and abroad. Read many of the histories written to day, what do you find? Flagrant falsehood, regardless a unlocked archives, faces us page? for page, and these inundate our public libraries, the schools in which our young must be instructed, and for which we pay taxes. Certain encyclopedias have been placed on the market, and Catho publishers to purchase and read tirade abuse against those doctrines and donaries are maligned, their work ignored, their motive held up as thing sinister always. They tell you certain Catholic writers have been en gaged to edit Catholic subjects to which these encyclopedias give space one Catholic editor will 1 signed a small portion, and the rest forty or fifty volumes to those who find the glorious opportunity to assail the Church. It is but a few months ago that the

to lay before the public the char

of one of these publications that Cath-

olics were invited to purchase and read. They are edited by men who either will not or cannot give ear to the truth and just credit to the workings of the Catholic Church and her laborers. The fiction of to-day, especially much of that which we cal historic novel, is replete with false statements on Catholic history, and Catholic practices. Yet these writers are supposed to be educated, and their ignorance would put to shame a child from one of our infant catechism classes. Go to our public libraries, and you any Catholic scientist, historian or novelist. There may be exception so, they are rare. Why is this? because we are inactive, remiss, indifferent to our duty, and the result is the state of things as they are. No pro-test is made against the lies and errors of history. Encyclopedias, whose name of history. imparts that they are the vehicles by which we obtain knowledge and instruc-tion, yet they are permeated with lies, when they treat of Catholic subjects whether dogmatic, moral or historical the last we might say always. The press of to-day is allowed to foist upon he reader every kind of machievellian scheme concocted by itself in Rome, and attributed to the Holy Father and the College of Cardinals. silent; not a word of reproof from any quarter.

There is another phase of the sub-

ject that may not generally be known to you, but which has come under my personal observation. These is a ertain class of men and women who circulate in remote localities vile literature against the Catholic priesthood and other religious within her fold. These books are shipped in large quantities to country districts, where they do heir destructive work among the ignor ant. Many who have defected the Church may trace that defection to the reading of these filthy books, be-cause they had no means by which they could counteract their false statements To many of these places a priest can seldom go; seldom do they hear Mass or receive any instruction, and the result is apostacy. And who are the writers of these books? What is their character? They, in a few instances, are men and women whose moral miasma the Church could not withstand, and hence she cast them from her. They find refuge in cesspools

outside the Church, where they thris on the results of their filthy mouthing and scribblings. Aided and abett by a certain class, all they preach and write, though false every word of it is truth to their supporters, because

Rome is the victim.

So you see all these phases of a vital ubject face us to day, and bring with them a glorious noble opportunity, is we will awake and accept it. In L_{00} don there is a Catholic Truth Societ composed of the clergy and laity, who purpose is to direct and instruct the who desire to enter the Church, to fute the false charges made our religion, to explain her doctrine and to reveal the true character those who claim once to have her fold, but who give their services t filthy lectures and writings the nature which I have already This London society distributes Cath lie literature far and wide that all may know the Church as she is and not as her enemies represent her.

A few weeks ago we had visiting in Columbus the Rev. Dr. McGinness of Brooklyn. Dr. McGinness is president of the International Catholic Trut Society. The object of his visit was to establish a branch of this society in the city of Columbus, and if we may judge from the reception given him, at no distant date the International Truth Society will be a fact in the Capita Already branches are established City. in the cities of Cincinnati, Covington and Louisville. The scope of this society is wider, I believe, than that of the one in London. The London society confines its work to the English-speak ing countries, while the International

arries on its work in every tongue.

Already this society has urged the irculation of Catholic books braries throughout the East. It meet attacks from all quarters, and throng ts members circulates Catholic weekl and monthly periodicals in those see tions where such periodicals seldem is ever see the light. This is but a resume This is but a resume of the work of this society. Started bout four years ago, by a young prie with a few laymen and through its efforts, Catholic works ma be found in many of our libraries, false hoods against the Church have been re futed, and thousands of religious articles have gone to places where God alone an compute their great value.

Now, gentlemen, I suppose everyor asking himself, "Where does or s asking himself, ortunity come in ?" I will tell you As I have said, we are eighty thousa How many councils we are, do not know. But every council would affiliate itself with this International Truth Society, the greatest good could be accomplished. How many thousands be added to the greatest good could be accomplished. How many thousands is what the greatest good could be accomplished. great supply of Catholic literatur would be spread broadcast among those to whom it would be a blessing! representative members, who ositions of influence, could urge the our writers be represented in publibraries. Our members in gener would cease to subscribe to books de rogatory to our religious interests, an in many ways we could be of value this work, which I feel has been inau urated through the providence of Go If every council subscribed a noming sum for the purchase of Catholic week and monthly magazines, and under the after perusal, to those thirsting for the truth, then Knights of Columbus would indeed ticinate in no small manner in the spi pher Columbus, who brought the truth of God's teachings to the

savages of these shores. Already our councils in the East are becoming interested in the work, and report tells us they are doing great good. From the moment a man becomes Jesuit Father Wynne had occasion in his article, "Poisoning the Wells," a Knight of Columbus, he is no longer but becomes an aid-de-camp to the hier archy, and by every effort, by his identification with this representative Catholic order of America, he is bound the good of that Church o promote which he is a representative. the deeds of our standard-bearer, his mission; learn that his faith wa always foremost, and ask yourselves sit and think and do nothing.

We are not mere ornaments, tinsel to We are men with a purpose having among us those occupying ous honorable spheres of life. you, this is an oppertunity that will not linger with us always. We shall sleet by the shore, forgetful of the outgoing tide, and the opportunity that will g with it never to return; then we sha awake when it is too late to be up and doing. Now is the time to unite, coal as one man, and join in the grea work I have endeavored to set before you. The thousands of us that travel and the thousands that remain at home. can do a work that will place our Church before men as she is, and only the great God will be able to estimate its farreaching importance. This, then, is not only our opportunity but our duty. Seize it new.

Power of The Rosary.

The soul of the Rosary is the meditation. The Paters and Aves attached to the beads are but the body of the prayer. To get at the religious philes-ophy of the Rosary we must go to its soul. The body of the Rosary is the vocal Our Father and Hail Mary, its pith and soul is the meditation. The beads as they are held in the fingers give escape to nervous restlessness and leave the attention more Millions of souls have been made co templative and internally spiritual in all classes by its use, who without it could never have become so. I once gave a rosary to a gentleman of high character, great attainments and extraordinary shrewdness—a convert. said, "Say that for three months and ask me no reason for it. After that you will give me yourself a good reason." He did so, and at the end of it he said, "I understand. You wanted to pull down my pride, to make me simple and child-like, and to get into the nabit of spiritual reflection. I shall never leave it off again."—Archbishop Ullathorne.

pairs, and four smaller steamers were lying at Superior: all his other ships were at the farther end of Lake Erie, a thousand miles away.
"Well," said he, tossing the letter
on the desk before him, "I guess it's Buffalo or bust."

It was the third of April, and eight It was the third of April, and eight thousand tons must reach Buffalo by the twenty-first. The interests interests involved were too complex and wide-reaching to admit of delays. Carer set the start for the fifteenth, the Pewaukee" to sail first ; put on three shifts to push repairs; chartered two tugs and set them, days in advance, to breaking the ice in the channel; and wrote simply to "Jimmy Schwarz, the president of the corporation : -

JANUARY 31, 1908.

" B. CARTER." A STORY OF THE " SOO." By S. Merwin. When the corporation took the nev navy contracts, and sent a hurry order by mail to Duluth for forty-two thou-

by mail to Duluth for forty-two chod-sand tons of ore from its own Lake Superior mines, Carter was taken somewhat at disadvantage. His largest ship, the "Pewaukee," Captain Mac-

somewhat at disastrong ship, the "Pewaukee," Captain Mac ship, the "Pewaukee," Captain Mac Donald, was getting in new engines Donald, was "Number - Five" and

whalebacks "Number - Five and Number Six" were laid up for re-

necl

the president of the conjects, with eight bousand two hundred and fifty tons of ore will reach Buffalo April 19 or 20, the balance of order following within four days Yours truly. Yours truly.

On the tenth of April the ice broke in the St. Mary's River. This was the ignal for the vast, restless activity of the Lakes to burst again into being. There was stir and movement on city wharves; harbors were churned by bustling tugs, steel freighters, tramps, and whalebacks; sidewheel excursion steamers in new paint were torn from snug winter berths and set at the old work ; and white-clad life-savers were drilled for the long battle with the spring storms. Lights were flashing and bells ringing, and the trailing smoke was blending sea and sky. The

Lakes were alive again.

The buoyancy of youth was in the air, and Carter, standing on the bridge of the "Pewaukee," as she picked up the twinkling range-lights at the head of the St. Mary's, felt something of the stir and energy within him. Long and lean, was Carter, a man who played for keeps since his school days, who had fought up from mothing with his fists,—with nerves of steel wire and quick, impatient eyes. He was part, if a new part, of a system that belted the globe, and he knew, as he watched the Upper Range Lights slowly coming line, and the steamer swinging t meet them, that that first month would

decide everything for him. "Jimmy Schwarz's men never stumbled twice. his watch, holding it He looked at out in the faint light from the fore lan tern. They were still a little ahead of time, in spite of the stiff new engines and the breakdown off Copper Harbor. The two red lights of the Lower Range were in sight—soon the steamer was heading for them,—then on, leaving Pointe aux Pins and the red light at

Foote Dock close on the left hand.

"Mr. Carter, do you see that white light, a little to starboard, between the The captain was speaking from the over the wheelhouse, a post

he had hardly left for twenty-six hours. Just as Carter's eyes found it, the light That is the canal." Carter had been holding his watch in s hands; then, with a sense of relief, slipped it into his pocket and

be slipped it ounted beside the captain.
The lights were all about them, and they could make out the end of the The captain rang to slow down, but the pulse of the engine went steadily on. There was something the matter in the engine room. Carter, looking out at the lights of Sault Ste. heard the bell clang a second time, and, turning, saw that Captain MacDonald was bending forward and speaking sharply through an opening to the wheelmen below. Throwing an eye ahead, Carter saw that they were bear ier, for th wheelmen could not, at such speed complete the turn. Somewhere off the right a revenue cutter sounder three peremptory blasts. The captain hand had not left the bell pull, and hand had not left the bell pull, and hand the emergency signal, "Checand back strong." At length the e and back strong." At length the e gines stopped, but they would not r

verse, and the engineer called through the tube that to was helples They struck the piers amost bows o they struck the piers aimost bows of with a crash, and threw Carter back of the railing. There was a sound wood splintering,—men were shouting in the dark,—and the captain we giving hurried orders. Two half-dazdeek hands were trying to got a big leck hands were trying to get a li ashore. Finally came a slow listing she swung athwart the channel, and Pewaukee " settled squarely on rock bottom in twenty-five feet water. The ship canal at Sault S

Marie was closed to navigation. An hour later they stood on the f ward deck, -Carter, the canal super tendent, and the anxicus captains two other steamers. A revenue offi-was climbing over the side to j he had just assigned anchor to half a dozen freighters, whose and green side lights could be seen river. Captain MacDonald off directing the six togs that w vainly coughing and steaming at ends of eight-inch hawsers. It was sober little party, for they had come up from below, and they all k that the "Pewankee" was in a bad was the state of the control of t 'I'm afraid, Mr. Carter, I s

said the superintendent. He spoke deliberately, for he k bere could be no appeal from his

"There are a hundred stea within a day's sail, and you know that means."
Carter did know what it meant.

knew that traffic footing up to mil of dollars must pass daily through canal. The arnouncement in the r ing papers, that the canal was blowould be a blow to all the great ping interests beside which a s would seem a joke. The Lakes ar

to take possession of the sh

on the piers could see through the

morning haze, was a long line of steam-

als and the black smoke rolling from

every funnel were the only signs of life in this peaceful fleet. No, the excite-

ment was not there, for a captain can do no more than his best; but, a little

should be opened at thousands of break-fast tables, there would be suddenly

anxious men, and busy telegraph wire anxious men, and and rumors of heavy losses in the canad rumors of heavy losses in the canada and rumors of heavy losse

Carter liked to say he did not believe

in luck; but, as the sun climbed higher over the still sleeping city, and as he

twenty-first. The prospect of going before President Schwarz with the

agreeable to Carter.
It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon

pull. In the stern of the

watched him.

The line was hauled up through the

over the railing on the pilot house with his eyes fixed on the tall, thin figure in

again.
"Now-all together-let her go!".

superintendent stood on the

shoulder.

had receded into his shell as acting

what reluctantly, for a born worker finds it hard to let go. As they started

off, he remarked:
"I guess I got stirred up some last night. I don't know but I called you

some names."
"It is all right, sir," said the super-intendent, warmly; "don't speak of it." A moment later he added, "Say,

was gorgeous!"
President Schwarz and one of his

partners entered together the New

York office that was the center of the

"What are we going to do about this, Schwarz?" The partner held an evening paper in his hand. "Must we

send all that ore by rail? The Soo

canal has been blocked for nearly twenty-four hours."

universe for so many thousand men.

the stern of the "Pewaukee."

later in the morning, when the

" B. CARTER." STORY OF THE " SOO."

By S. Merwin. When the corporation took the when the corporation took the new navy contracts, and sent a hurry order by mail to Duluth for forty-two thouby mail to Dillitar sand tons of ore from its own Lake Superior mines, Carter was taken somewhat at disadvantage. His largest Captain Mac somewhat at disastrong ship, the "Pewaukee," Captain Mac-bonald, was getting in new engines, schalebacks "Number - Five" and halebacks Number Six " were laid up for repairs, and four smaller steamers were lying at Superior: all his other ships were at the farther end of Lake Erie, a

thousand miles away.
"Well," said he, tossing the letter
on the desk before him, "I guess it's

Buffalo or bust." It was the third of April, and eight thousand tons must reach Buffalo by the twenty-first. The interests in-terests involved were too complex and wide-reaching to admit of delays. Carter set the start for the fifteenth, the 'Pewaukee" to sail first ; put on three shifts to push repairs; chartered two tugs and set them, days in advance, to breaking the ice in the channel; and to "Jimmy" Schwarz, wrote simply the president of the corporation : -

the president of the course," with eight bousand two hundred and fifty tons of ore, will reach Raffalo April 19 or 20, the balance of order following within four days Yours Gruly, B. CARTER.

On the tenth of April the ice broke on the tenth of April the fee broke in the St. Mary's River. This was the signal for the vast, restless activity of the Lakes to burst again into being. There was stir and movement on city There was stir and movement of city wharves; harbors were churned by bustling tugs, steel freighters, tramps, and whalebacks; sidewheel excursion steamers in new paint were torn from snug winter berths and set at the old work ; and white-clad life-savers were drilled for the long battle with the spring storms. Lights were flashing and bells ringing, and the trailing smoke was blending sea and sky. The

Lakes were alive again.

The buoyancy of youth was in the air, and Carter, standing on the bridge of the "Pewaukee," as she picked up the twinkling range-lights at the head of the St. Mary's, felt something of the stir and energy within him. Long and lean, was Carter, a man who played for keeps since his school days, who had fought up from nothing with his fists,-with nerves of steel wire and quick, impatient eyes. He was part, if new part, of a system that belted the globe, and he knew, as he watched the Upper Range Lights slowly coming line, and the steamer swinging to meet them, that that first month would decide everything for him. "Jimmy Schwarz's men never stumbled twice.

his watch, holding it out in the faint light from the fore lan tern. They were still a little ahead of time, in spite of the stiff new engines and the breakdown off Copper Harbor. The two red lights of the Lower Range were in sight—soon the steamer was heading for them,—then on, leaving heading for them,—then on, leaving Pointe aux Pins and the red light at

Foote Dock close on the left hand.
"Mr. Carter, do you see that white light, a little to starboard, between the

The captain was speaking from the over the wheelhouse, a post he had hardly left for twenty-six hours. lust as Carter's eyes found it, the light

Carter had been holding his watch in his hands; then, with a sense of relief, he slipped it into his pocket and

ounted beside the captain.

The lights were all about them, and they could make out the end of the The captain rang to slow down, but the pulse of the engine went steadily on. There was something the matter in the engine room. Carter, coking out at the lights of Sault Ste. heard the bell clang a second time, and, turning, saw that Captain MacDonald was bending forward and

them; he had just assigned anchorage to half a dozen freighters, whose red and green side lights could be seen up Captain MacDonald was the river. Captain MacDonald was off directing the six tugs that were vainly coughing and steaming at the ends of eight-inch hawsers. It was a sober little party, for they had just come up from below, and they all knew that the "Pewaukee" was in a bad way. "I'm afraid, Mr. Carter, I shall have to take presented.

have to take possession of the ship," said the superintendent.

Carter did know what it meant. He knew that traffic footing up to millions of dollars must pass daily through this canal. The arnouncement in the morning papers, that the canal was blocked, would be a blow to all the great ship-ping interests beside which a strike would seem a joke. The Lakes are the local tribute of tribute of the local trib

neck of the hourglass, as it were, in the traffic of East and West. Carter

was thinking fast.
"Can you give me twenty-four hours?" he abruptly asked the super-

Twenty-four hours!" The other captains looked blankly at each othe They, too, were sailing on close sched-ules. But the superintendent was open

morning haze, was a long line of steamers. Idly they lay at anchor, one behind another, quietly awaiting the signal to pass on through the canal. There was no impatience, no noise. The distant whistling of the new arrivals and the black another relief. to conviction.

"What do you think you can do?"
he asked. "Your furnaces are flooded, so that you can't pump her out. You couldn't even unload in that time, and she is so hard aground that nothing can move her.
"You had better use dynamite right

now," said a captain; "that's the sur est way out of it."

The revenue officer seemed to ap-

prove of this, but Carter spoke directly to the superintendent.
"If you will give me until midnight to-morrow, I will have the channel clear

for you.' The two captains were not in a mood for reasoning. One of them snapped his watch shut, and said, sharply: "You can buy ships, but you can't buy time.

There was a moment's silence, while the men looked at one another. On the piers a crowd was rapidly gathering, and the shouting and talking could be heard through the still air. Farther off the steamers were whistling back and forth as they fell into their places in the line. At length the superintendent nodded brusquely to Carter.
"All right," he said, "it's worth

trying.' The two captains returned to their ships in disgust, the revenue officer went back to his launch to continue excuse even of a wrecked steamer to explain his failure would not have been patrolling the line, and Carter, who stood alone in the track of the Lake trade, pushed back his hat, ran his card plurged fingers through his hair, and plunged

into the work before him.

The old superintendent, curious, noncommittal, stood aside. From the start
he had been impressed by a curt directness about this lean young fellow, and be had wondered a little what he meant

to do. He was to find out.

It was for Carter such a moment as may come once in a lifetime, to a fighting man-a moment of absolute control over men and means, a moment with verything at stake-and every drop of blood in his body. acted like a grindstone on his wits; it loosened a torrent from his tongue. That brief "all right" from the superintendent had thrown him into element; at the word he was lost in his work, buoyant as a duck, and perfectly happy. His orders came out with the brevity and directness of a Napoleon, but between whiles it was just Carter— Carter at his best-or, if you prefer, a his worst, but at any rate downright

There he stood, his hat jammed or the back of his head, his face alive with the enjoyment of perfect self-possession, his eye everywhere at once—and just to look at him and listen to him, the superintendent knew that the work was as good as done. There would be no hard luck, no "just-missed-it" story Carter was the work. there. Carter was the work. It seemed to flow out from him on all sides, to give a hand to a burden here, to throw a laugh and a song into a be-wildered mind there, and to key up every man to concert pitch and irresistto hold him there. All about there was confusion-the screaming of hoarse whistling of steamers-men were nervous and excited; Carter alone knew what was to

Little by little, as the first half hours rushed by, a sense of order, of organiza-tion, began to lift its head above the

Bells jangled in half a dozen engine rooms, there was the splash of one screw after another, and hawsers came turmoil. The six tugs stopped their useles up dripping from the water and stretched slowly taut. For a moment there was a strain—it looked as it somestraining, for nothing short of a miracle could have moved that steamer, wedged in and freighted down as she was. Two thing must give way—then a shiver ran through the "Pewaukee," and a scow of them came alongside, and were set to pumping her out with long lines of hose; the others disappeared in the through the "Pewaukee," and a scow rubbed against her side with a groan. MacDonald was bending forward and speaking sharply through an opening to the wheelmen below. Throwing an eye ahead, Carter saw that they were bearing down near the worth prior for the large at such a moment, and found the superintendent, looking off astern, but the superintendent, looking off astern, and found the superintendent, looking off astern, and found the superintendent to buildings on the south a moment, and found the superintendent to buildings on the south as well as moment, and found the superintendent to be superintendent. the wheelmen below. Throwing an eye alead, Carter saw that they were bearing down upon the north pier, for the wheelmen could not, at such speed, complete the turn. Somewhere off to the right a revenue cutter sounded three peremptory blasts. The captain's hand had not left the bell pull, and he rang the emergency signal, "Chezk, and back ströng," At length the engines stopped, but they would not reverse, and the regineer called up through the tube that the was helpless. They struck the piers amost bows on, They struck the piers armost bows on, ith a crash, and threw Carter back on the leak. The tugs came back from They struck the piers almost bows on, with a crash, and threw Carter back on the railing. There was a sound of wood splintering,—men were shouting off in the dark,—and the captain was considered below deeds to pier the tags came back from their mysterious journey towing lines of dump-scows and brought them along off in the dark,—and the captain was off in the dark,—and the captain was giving hurried orders. Two half-dazed deck hands were trying to get a line ashore. Finally came a slow listing as she swung athwart the channel, and the "Pewaukee" settled squarely on the rock bottom in twenty-five feet of "Pewaukee" settled squarely on the rock bottom in twenty-five feet of water. The ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie was closed to navigation.

An hour later they stood on the forward deck,—Carter, the canal superintendent, and the anxicus captains of two other steamers. A revenue officer was climbing over the side to join them; he had just assigned anchorage in his office, cajoling, coercing, dragging everybody and everything into line, and errying it all along with a rush, and then he wondered what his

wife would say if she could see him. The scows were to float the "Pewau-kee." They were ranged alongside and made fast while the divers, with hardly a rest after their labor in the hold ent down to put the chains in place. Carter got permission from the revenue officer to run whaleback "Number Six" said the superintendent.

He spoke deliberately, for he knew there could be no appeal from his final decision.

"There are a hundred steamers within a day's sail, and you know what that means."

"There are a hundred steamers within a day's sail, and you know what the means."

Carter did here what it was a large and a canal steam of the steamer's stern six inches to a foot in order to swing it inches to a foot in order to swing it around far enough, at least, to permit the other steamers to pass, for she was the other ste the other steamers to pass, for she was lying almost squarely across the head of the canal. The cargo was being hauled out of the after hold as fast as two hundred men could do it. As the night wore on into dawn, Carter's hand sought his watch less and less frequently. He was horizoning to see his way

The first light of morning, spreading slowly over the Canadian shore, and touching with red the higher buildings "That "Hum" came nearer to down right praise than anything that had ever been said before about B. Carter, but of course the latter didn't know. of Sault Ste. Marie, showed a strange of Sault Ste. Marie, showed a strange scene to the stragglers of the night's crowd and the earliest comers of the new day. Extending far up the river, It was just as well that he didn't for there was nothing he disliked more than soft soap. Business was business with Carter.—Success. as far, in fact, as those standing

Blessing of Throats.

Next Tuesday, Feb. 3, is the feast of St. Blase, on which day the blessing of throats will take place as usual in all the city churches. This custom, and the city churches. This custom, and the invocation of St. Blase by those afwith throat troubles, grows flicted out of an incident in the Saint's life. St lase was Bishop of Sebaste, Armenia, in the Christians the Bishop was thrown into a dungeon and such was his reputa-tion for sanctity and miraculous power that hundreds of sick were to him. Among these was a boy, who had a fishbone lodged in his throat in such a way that it was impossible to trade. "Jimmie" Schwarz alone would know the precise situation. Carter had wired him that whaleback "Number extricate it. St. Blase made the sign of the cross over the suffering youth, and all trace of the trouble immediately wired him that whateback "Number Six," with seven thousand tons, would reach Buffalo on the twentieth or twenty-first, and that he had chartered two steamers of the "Red X Line" to disappeared. In consequence of this miracle St. Blase is appealed to in carry on the "Pewaukee's" cargo at throat troubles.

AN EPISCOPALIAN TRIBUTE.

TRENTON MINISTER ON CIVILIZA-TION'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CATH-OLIC CHURCH.

sipped his eighth cup of black coffee in the lee of the after deckhouse and watched the endless line of laborers tramp past, he thanked his stars that Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, rector Trinity Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. Y., in a recent sermon said:

"I would place loyalty to their he had allowed two days for emergen-cies between the fifteenth and the

Church as among the foremost of the virtues exhibited by our Catholic brethren. You will seldom find a Roman Catholic denying his faith. Vhatever baseness he may be guilty of, he will never stoop to that.

It was 4 o clock in the alternoon. Groops of exhausted laborers sat on the pier, or lay asleep. The "Pewauke" was surrounded by scows, each sunk deep in the water, and whaleback "Number Six" was backing up toward " Attendance at church services, the observance of fasts, the repetition of prayers and other acts of devotion are things for which they must be accorded the sunken vessel's stern to pick up a hawser that was trailing across one of the scows. Tugs were clustered about the foremost place among Christian people. I am filled with admiration then I contemplate the crowds which wherever they could get in to push or throng the Catholic churches at hours when most other Christian people are steamer stood two men—Carter, with hollow eyes but steady hands, and the lying comfortably in bed. A religion which is able to make people shake off superintendent, jaded, anxious, bet grateful that he had been there to play natural sloth and indolence and set them about their religious duties as the grateful that he had been there to play some small part in the achievement. For many years he had been seeking the man who is equal to the situation, and at length he had found him. It first obligation incumbent upon them has certainly a great deal to commend it from any point of view.
"Catholicism lays great stress upon was worth a day and a night in a whirl-

the performance of outward acts, while Protestantism affects to make light of wind just to have stood around and rrotestantism allects to make light of such things. In this attitude I am firmly convinced that Catholicism is right and Protestantism is wholly stern hawse hele of the whaleback, and made fast. Its captain was leaning wrong. A genuine religion must manifest itself in some outward way. CATHOLIC LIBERALITY TO THE CHURCH.

"Liberality to the Church is another distinguishing note of Catholics. In what other religious body will you find one had handed Carter a megaphone, one had handed Carter a megaphone, and he put it to his lips.

"Are you all ready?"

The tugmen were hanging out of their windows, watching for the signal. The so great a willingness among its mem-bers to contribute of their riches or of their penury to the needs of the Church? buzz of the crowd died away. The I suppose there is no Christian body in superintendent looked at Carter, gazed the United States whose members give at him, could not take his eyes from proportionately as much money as Catholics do. The vast majority behim, for there he stood, this young man, knowing that one moment would decide whether his ship was to be saved longing to this Church are among the roorest in the country—yet every toyal member feels it his bounden duty to or turned over to the dynamiters, and or turned over to the dynamiters, and not for one moment of the previous sixteen hours had he been cooler. His eyes were rapidly taking in every detail, making sure that the tugs were ready, that all lines were secure, and that each scow was firmly lashed in place. Then he raised the megaphone give to the very utmost of his ability. When I realize how large a portion of hard earned wages these poor people cheerfully give to the support of

blush for the meagre sums many of our rich people think sufficient to contribute the cause of religion.
We ought to honor Catholics for the frank and open manner in which, notwithstanding popular misrepresentatheir tribute of rever tions, they pay nce to holy things.

their Church and other institutions, I

ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

"Another point which it seems to me calls for our admiration is the supreme importance attributed by Catholics to the religious education of w that the buildings on the south their children. Viewing the matter their estandard, very slowly, moving the matter from their standard, we must admit that they are justified in establishing their own schools, where their children shore were slowly, very slowly, moving first steamer entered the canal, and close after her was the whaleback, "Number Six," with orders to make all speed for Buffalo. Carter and the all speed for Buffalo. Carter and the appropriate of the control of the close of t the child is yet in its most impressionable stage is one which is generally watched her pass. Carter had slipped back into the system. Once more he recognized by all parties. Bodies other than Catholic attempt to do this in Sunday schools. Catholics believe that such teaching of religion is not sufficient. They desire that religion shall enter into the daily life of the child and that a knowledge of it, shall recognized by all parties. manager on the Lakes for the corporasuperintendent gripped his child and that a knowledge of it shall go hand in hand with secular studies. "Look here, Mr. Carter, I'm going Who shall say that they are wrong? Certainly the fact that they willingly home, and I want you to come along and get a square meal and some sleep." Carter turned to look at the heaps of ear the great expense of supporting their parochial schools when they near parochal schools when they night send their children without cost o the public schools is the best evidence ore on the pier.
"Oh, you can't do a thing here now. The 'Red X' boats won't get in before daylight tomorrow."
"All right!" Carter replied, somethat they are arimated by purely conentions motives.

"No review, however slight, of the excellencies of Catholics would be comexcellencies of Catholics would be complete without a mention of the vast work done by them in the field of practical philanthropy and charity. Whatever one may think of their doctrinal beliefs, every fair-minded person must admit that in works of the county and mean they stand meanting. harity and mercy they stand pre-emin-

Irish Not Good Fighters.

Three Irishmen were discussing the merits of various fighters in an Atlantic City saloon, says an exchange, and in conclusion one said: "Yes gentlemen, the Irish are the greatest fighters in the world." After they left the place a little German, who was contwenty-four hours."

"It is open now," replied the president taking a late message from his desk.

"So he expects little or no delay, does he?" said the partner, reading. After a little while he added," This Carter is our new man out there, isn't he?"

"Yes, and he's a hustler, if I'm a judge."

"Hum! he certainly does keep things moving."

"Hum! he certainly does keep things moving."

St. Blaze.

Tuesday, Feb. 3, will be the feast of t. Blase. The blessing of throats will St. Blase. The blessing of throats will be given in all the churches in the dio-cese. The devotion to St. Blase has grown rapidly and signal exemption from serious throat troubles has blessed these who practice it. Most Catholics and many non-Catholics put themselves every year under the protection of St. Our readers will do well not to Blase. Our neglect it.

A Visit to the Church.

Professional and business men will much appreciation when things visit to the Blessed Sacrament at the nearest church. If it takes but the year 300. During the persecution of a few moments and the Sacred Heart of Jesus that throbs with love for us will more than doubly repay us for the time that we spend in the Divine Presence Churches are handy in all parts of the city, and the little lamp that burns in the sanctuary is the only companion of our sweet Saviour and loving God, save His countless angels. Let us for whom He died also visit Him occasionally,

and we will be rewarded, for He is in the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist not as a severe judge, but as the consol-ing refuge wherein we may find solace. "Ask and you shall receive, seek and you shall find, knock and it shall be opened to you. 'From all Ex-

A MOTHER'S DELIGHT.

change.

IS TO SEE HER LITTLE ONES [HEALTHY, ROSY AND HAPPY.

All mothers delight in seeing their little ones bright, rosy and happy, but unfortunately all mothers do not use the best methods to gain this result. When baby is cross and fretful they give him "soothing stuffs," believing they are aiding him—but the result is just the opposite, as these soothing stuffs are poisonous and dangerous. Baby's Own Tablets should always be used and they will be found a prompt relief and speedy cure for all the minor ailments from which little ones suffer. All experienced mothers use these tablets and all mothers who use them praise Mrs. S. M. Black, St. Peter's "I have used Baby's N. S., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for most of the ailments from which little ones suffer, and I find them the best medicine I have ever tired. No mother should be without them in the house. These tablets are good for children of

all ages and can be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a by writing direct to the box by William's Ont. Send us your name on a post card and we will mail you a valuable little book on the care of infants and young children.

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Why Sniffle and Sneeze?

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ment costs of the No. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Oat.

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not aware that danger is near. If attacked do not aware that danger is proper medicine. Try a delay in gesting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak ungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consump tion is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive vourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

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The Catholic Record.

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Consequence of the Control of the

is important that the old as well as the boarders be sent us.

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada March 7th. 1909.

Ottawa, Cur.

he Editor of The CATHOLIC RECORD, and Onto.

ar Sir: For some time past I have read, estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD, congratulate you upon the manner in it is published.

matter and form are both good; and a y Catholic spirit pervades the whole, erefore, with pleasure, I can recommend the faithful and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain,

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,

1D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa,

1D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa,

day for publication should be

Matter intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach Lindon not later than Tuesday morning.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1903.

CARDINAL PAROCCHI'S DEATH.

The death of Cardinal Lucido Maria Parocchi, sub-dean of the College of Cardinals, is announced to have taken place at Rome on the 15th inst.

The deceased Cardinal was an Italian, born in 1833. He was created Cardinal in 1877. At the time of his death, besides being sub-dean of the Cardinals, he was vice-Chancellor of the Catholic Church, a very important office.

His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the papacy, it being supposed that he was one of the prelates most likely to be chosen for that office in the event of the death of Leo XIII. His high character for all virtues and his eminent ability as a statesmen, a canonist and a theologian, have been among the causes which have led to his being regarded in this light; but there is no reason for the belief suggested by the Rome reporter of the press that he "aspired to be Pope." It is antecedently unlikely that he should have manifested such a desire, as such a manifestation would have been the greatest ob-

The Holy Father was deeply affected the Senate. when the news of the Cardinal's death said to the bystanders:

me feel quite an old man.

Requiescat in pace!

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS. the matter.

of all the married couples of the State. At the present time the proportion must be considerably greater, for from all parts of the State the news comes that since that time divorces have steadily increased. In the single circuit court of Wayne Co. 444 divorces were granted during 1902, being an increase of 94 over the previous year when 350 were granted.

At the beginning of 1902 there were 611 cases pending, but notwithstanding the fact that so many cases were decided, the number pending at the beginning of the present year was 839, showing a fearful increase in the number of applications for divorce made during the year.

It is remarkable also that during the year 1901, 42 cases were discontinued and 17 dismissed, whereas in 1902 there were 29 discontinued and 10 dismissed, showing 59 applications not granted in 1901 to 39 in 1902. The inference we be ready for any emergency which may reasonably draw from this is that in practice divorces are now granted for more trivial causes than beretofore; and frequently these causes have been exceedingly trivial.

in the number of cases coming before upon the Europeans. the court, there were fewer contested cases in 1902, the number being 78 in that year as against 90 in 1901.

This decrease in the number of uncan be proved.

figures are not quite so alarming, but interfere in their behalf.

in several others they are still worse than those given above.

There have been spasmodic fits of virtue among prominent statesmen during recent years proposing that there should be legislation on the subject of marriage which would make it less easy to obtain divorces, and that such legislation should be uniform throughout the country. We presume that the difficulty of passing such legislation under the existing constitution of the country has been the chief cause why there has been no further effort made towards remedying the evil which has become gigantic, and can now be grappled with only by the most resolute and determined agitation in every State ; and it is very doubtful whether a sufficient number of States would pass an amendment to the constitution putting the matter under control of the Federal Government.

We have no doubt that some States would approve of such an amendment; but whereas the Legislatures of these States have already passed laws making the marriage bond lax, it can searcely be expected that two-thirds of these would now pass a law giving to ernment as the previous one. Congress the power of legislation on

We may hope, however, that before ong, some States will grapple with the evil within their own boundaries; and formerly brought the Chinese governit may be that time will induce the requisite majority of States to give Congress the powers required for the remedying of the evil.

MORMONISM IN THE U. S. SENATE

The question of Mormonism in Congress is again disturbing the equanim-

ity of the United States Senators. One of the twelve Mormon apostles, Reed Smoot, has been nominated as Senator for Utah by the Republican caucus, which, it is supposed, makes sure his election, as the Legislature is Republican.

Many letters have been written both to members of Congress and of the Legislature protesting against the selection, the simple ground of the protests being that Smoot is a Mormon, the writers regarding this fact as sufficient ground of protest.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Roberts was elected to the Senatorship some years ago, and was unseated by the Senate by a very decisive vote. Against Mr. Roberts, however, be sides being a Mormon, it was objected that he was in practice a polygamist, and therefore a defier of the United States law. But Mr. Smoot is a mon tacle to his election, had he desired ogamist, and it is possible that a different view will be taken of his case by

was brought to him. He knelt in that Mr. Smoot's presence in their prayer for a considerable time, and respectable body would be very distasteful to them, but have added that These frequent deaths have made they do not at present see their way to unseating him if his credentials are found to be correct. Further than this they are not disposed to discuss

Reed Smoot has been one of the So far back as four or five years ago | Council of the twelve apostles of Morthe number of divorced couples in monism since 1888. He was married pressed or implied to be subjected the State of Michigan was stated to be nine years ago and has five children.

IN CHINA.

The North China Daily News, a paper published at Shanghai, makes the statement that the Empress Dowager of that country boasts constantly that "the Empress never forgets." As a natural consequence, she continues to keep in mind the punishment inflicted upon China by the European powers who sent their forces thither to relieve their ambassadors from the terrible siege to which they were subjected in Pekin during the Boxer rising. She entertains still the one idea of revenging herself and China upon the Western barbarians.

The Daily News adds that there are now Mantchus to the number of 30,000 assiduously drilling in small sections of half a regiment each or thereabout to arise, and these are armed with the best of modern weapons. Their drilling is carried on in secret so as not to arouse suspicion, but it is well understood that these new and choice troops are Notwithstanding the great increase being prepared for the day of revenge

From other sources also, some of which are the missionaries living in the interior, it is learned that not only is drilling carried on, but frequent attacks contested cases is most readily ac are made upon missions and settlements counted for by the hypothesis that the of native Christians. In some few married couples have become conscious cases, when Europeans have been killed, that where divorces are granted on pleas there is some dole of punishment inso trivial, it is useless to contest cases flicted, that is to say, when the where even a slight cause for separation massacres become known to the European consular authorities and reparation These figures show the alarming ex- is demanded; but whenever by any tent to which disregard for the marriage means the facts could be concealed, the tie is increasing; and we regret to have perpetrators of these outrages were to state that a similar condition pre- always unmolested. Especially was vails in many other States than Michi- this the case when the sufferers were gan. In some States, indeed, the Chinese Christians who had no one to

These events show that the hatred of the heathen Chinese against Europeans is as great as it was before the Boxer rising, for even when natives are slaughtered, the chief reason for this is that they are regarded as being connected with Europeans, and to some

extent under European protection. It is, of course, difficult for the European powers to punish these doings directly, as the concert of nations by which the Boxer rising was suppressed and the guilty parties punished to some extent, was an experiment which it would be difficult to make again. Of this the Chinese are sharp enough to be fully aware, and the fact emboldens them te endeavor to repeat their former deeds. It remains to be seen whether or not history will repeat itself in case of another Boxer rising, which appears to be imminent. There is not a doubt of the complicity of the Empress Dowager in the former outrages, and should they be repeated, as it is to be feared they will be, it appears to be almost certain that the new rising will have the same encouragement from the Empress and the Gov-

But, should a rising occur, how will the European powers really act? We have some indication that they will has made a desperate effort to get rid of a large part of its punishment by offering to pay in silver the indemnity gold. To this offer the United States expressed a willingness to accede; but the other powers have informed the Government that they will not consent to such an arrangement, and that the payment must be in gold as promised. It remains to be seen whether China will fulfill its obligations or not, and, if not, whether the allied powers will once more act in concert to compel payment. Should they do so, the Government may be made to understand that the powers are in a serious mood, and that Boxer outrages cannot be renewed without bringing condign punishment on their perpetrators.

PREPARING FOR THE ANARCH-ISTS.

A bill has been brought up in the House of Representatives of Michigan, by Representative Powell, of Ionia, calling for the death penalty to be inflicted in future for a murder of the President of the United States, or of the Vice-President, or any of his cabinet officers.

In Michigan the death penalty has been abolished for many years; but the present Bill is the consequence of the assassination of President McKinley; and it is confidently stated that the present Bill will pass, perhaps with some amendments. A fair majority of the representatives have declared privately that the murder of the President, or of any one in the legal line of successors to the office, should be made a capital

The Bill provides that the sufferer of the penalty must be sound in mind, and must have had malice aforethought ex-

The mode of punishment is proposed to be by electrocution.

MORE MASSACRES BY TURKS.

It is not to be expected that Abdul Hamid, the Turkish Sultan, or his Government, which is entirely dominated by himself, will ever learn to treat the surprised to learn that new atrocities have been recently perpetrated in Macedonia which rival the barbarities which have been committed in the past in Armenia and Bulgaria.

The Evening Post, a Bulgarian paper, published in Vienna, gives some particulars of these doings which are calculated to bring the blush of shame to the faces of the Christians of the world, and especially of Europe, that they can stand aside and contemplate with equanimity, or at least apathy, these out-

rages which are periodically reiterated. The latest atrocities were done by Turkish soldiers under direction of their officers, who are without doubt acting under orders emanating from the Sultan himself, whose policy it is to exterminate the Christians, or at least to take care that they shall not increase in any province of the Turkish Empire to such an extent as to endanger the Mahommedan predominance. It is a repetition of the policy of Ramesses II., the Egyptian Pharaoh, who oppressed the Israelites lest they should become "more numerous and stronger" than their Egpytians masters.

"And they made their life bitter with hard works.'

But the Turks are guilty of enormities more horrible than the Egyptian very slender in the present instance. Pharaohs ever thought of inflicting.

According to the Post, the Turks

some instances bound tightly together sixty or seventy prisoners, and left them in this helpless condition to starve to death.

A priest of the Macedonian Church named Stefano was forced in the village of Padesh to drink filth from a chalice. Another priest named Christo in the village of Zeltha was compelled to oversee the murder of a number of little children. So shocked was he by the horrible sights he witnessed that he went mad as the result of his sad experience. A number of religious women living in community were subjected to horrible tortures which cannot be described, and the caretakers of several churches were also treated with equal barbarity. One, Elder Nicholai of the village of Leshko, was roasted to death, after having been forced to witness the tortures inflicted on his daughters, two young women.

From several villages, among which are mentioned Kardshago, Loyadash, and Klessida, the inhabitants fled to the mountains to avoid the Turkish sol- come. diers, and are now dying there of cold and hunger.

This policy of massacre of Christians is nothing new in Turkish history, and it was the barbarous treatment of Christians by the early successors of renew the concerted action which Mahomet which gave rise to the eight crusades which covered the period from ment to its knees. This government 1095 to 1291. The people of Europe were roused to indignation by the accounts given them of the sufferings which were endured by the Sultan's which it was fully agreed to be paid in | Christian subjects, and pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Crusaders succeeded in establishing a Christian kingdom with Jerusalem for its capital, but this kingdom came to an end in 1187. The crusades failed in their main object, but they at all events checked the career of the Turks westward, and delayed for centuries their settlement on European soil.

In later days there were frequent wholesale massacres of Christians by Turks. Sixty - five thousand were slaughtered in Croatia in 1592. On the island of Chios or Scio, forty thousand were killed 1822: in 1850 there were many thousands butchered at Aleppo : in 1860 there was a general massacre of of Maronite Christians at Lebanon.

The outrages committed in Bulgaria in 1876 were the chief cause which brought on the Russo-Turkish war, which resulted in that province being constituted an autonomous principality in 1878, and at the same time, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro were made independent States.

The more recent Armenian massacres were not followed by intervention on the part of the European powers, though at one moment such intervention

pean power become entangled in a war Turkey, which might prove disastrous if it were carried on single-handed, and with, perhaps, some other powers ish the intrusion; but we would certainly rejoice if the European powers could be brought to adopt a common policy to strip Turkey of its Christian provinces at least, so that these periodical massacres should not be repeated.

If the powers of Europe could so far ay aside their individuality as to unite to punish the Chinese massacres of 1899, it is difficult to see why they should not also unite to prevent, once for all, the disgrace of the massacres of Christians which are continually taking place in the Turkish Empire. We should, at least, undisguisedly rejoice if Christians of the Turkish Empire with the Turkish domination over a portion humanity; and we are, therefore, not of Europe were brought to an end by some similar European combination.

POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

The Roman correspondents of the press are again busy in naming the sucessor of Pope Leo XIII. before a successor is required at all. Cardinal Parocchi, who died on January 15th, being the Vice-Chancellor of the Catholic Church, had been marked out by these correspondents as almost the certain successor to St. Peter's chair. Now that he has passed out of the arena, the same sage correspondents have had no trouble in finding out who is the next on the list as the coming

Cardinal Serafino has already been appointed by the Holy Father to the Vice-Chancellorship, and on him the correspondents have fixed their eyes as the sure, or at least the most probable successor to the Holy Father himself.

It is very easy for those who can have no solid ground for their opinion to fix upon some one whom they know to be well suited to fulfill the duties of an administration to be the man who in their estimation will be appointed to the high office of Head of the Church; but the grounds on which the correspondents have formed their calculation are

In appointing a Vice-Chancellor of the Church, the Holy Father does not placed red-hot iron caps on the heads of intend in the least to curtail the liberty the Christians, poured petroleum over of the Conclave which will elect the this the fact that Italy's national debt, added there had been abundant evidence their feet, and then set fire to it, and in next Pope. The Cardinals will be per- cwing to the necessity under which she offered showing that Col. Lynch lad

fectly free in making their selection lies to keep up a large armament, when the proper time comes; and they certainly have not communicated their intentions to the Roman correspondents of the London Daily Mail, the New York Herald, etc., so that no reliance is to be placed upon the speculations of these fanciful seers of future events.

When the proper time comes, which we hope is still far off, the Cardinals will select the future occupant of St. Peter's See on the merits of the candidates from among whom the selection will have to be made, and the opinions of the Roman correspondents will not be taken into account in their reaching a conclusion on the matter.

Considering the wonderful health of Pope Leo XIII. at his advanced age, it may be many years before a Conclave will be called for the election of his successor, and so deeply do the Catholics of the world love and respect the present venerable Pontiff that all will join in the wish that he may continue to rule the Church of God for many years to hostilely warlike spirit. They would

ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant last week caused considerable sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies by openly asserting what he declared every one know, but no one had the courage to say plainly, that the burden of armed peace which is at this moment oppressing all the governments of Europe is the cause of the deficits which now regularly appear in the budgets of all the States.

He declared that this Chamber of Deputies, which has in its hands the destinies of France, should have the courage to recognize and proclaim the truth, however unpleasant it might be; and that 54 per cent. of the resources of France are swallowed up by this armed peace which is the bugbear of Europe and is driving France into her present aggressive colonial policy.

He is not personally opposed to this colonial policy, provided it is not to be a policy of conquest. But it has this disastrous effect that it compels France to increase her navy to defend her colonies against Great Britain and Germany.

In reference to the Franco-Russian alliance, the Baron said it had not had any effect in decreasing the burdens which oppress the people. It had not achieved what was expected from it, it had not so strengthened the prestige of the country outside as to leave it free to devote itself to the pursuits of peace, and thus to enable it to diminish the armaments of France. He was sincerely desirous to see pursued a policy of sin cere peace and fruitful understanding such as was outlined at the Hague Conference.

He asserted that European States had not understood the duty they should fulfil toward each other in conby which the Great Hague Peace Trithen to England, Germany and Italy in their dealings with Venezuela, he said that President Rooseveldt had reminded them of their duty to settle disputes by arbitration instead of by arms.

In fine, the Baron declared that under peace had imposed upon the nations, no successful financial, social, or colonial policy is possible.

In this manner of stating the case there is a great deal of truth, and it Justice Lord Alverstone, on a charge of were much to be desired that some high treason. means should be used to escape the incubus of the armed peace against which Baron d' Estournelles de Constant thus warns Europe and the world. We are sorry, however, to have to enlisted as one of the leaders of the say that in the present disposition of the European powers towards each other. there is apparently no present remedy which can be recommended, for the puts confidence in what may be said by the others in their diplomatic intercourse with each other.

Great Britain - or we may say England, since England is the partner which is always really to be suited when the foreign policy of Great Britain is under consideration — stands in just the same position as France in this respect.

At the present moment, France has a funded national debt of \$6,000,000,000. though her population is but 38,64i,000, and though the country is both prosperous and solvent, the interest on this amount added every year to the sum necessary for governing the country is an intolerable burden on the people. Yet to this burden must be added the support of 590,000 soldiers who of this detailed numerous alleged acts must be maintained even in time of peace as an effective standing army.

During the Boer war the army and was raised to 560,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines. Germany in peace time 362,000, Russia 860,000 and Italy 185,000, ization does not afford any excuse for independently of their navies. Add to this or other subsequent acts. He

amounts to \$3,000,000,000, which is almost equal to that of Great Britian, \$3,525,000,000, and it will be seen what a burden the mutual jealousies of the notions impose upon them all, and it will be understood how earnestly wise statesmen may be supposed to yearn for the new order of things which it was desired, if not expected, to become the rule in Europe when the Peace Congress

of the Hague was summoned to meet, How closely these facts affect Great Britian may be judged by the sensitive. ness shown by the British press at certain statements which have recently been made by the Novoe Vremya, a St. Petersburg journal, in regard to possible movements of Russia towards India and in Persia. The utterances of a newspaper in

England or America or even in Germany or France would not be regarded as of very serious import, even though its language should indicate the most be regarded as the vaporings of an individual. But when the like occurs in Russia, we are apt to remember that the Russian government exercises over the press so strict a censorship that only what is pleasing to the authorities is permitted to appear at all. The utterances of a semi-official paper like the Novoe Vremya, for this reason, have a peculiar significance when they regard the world's politics, and indicate, if not what Russia actually proposes to do, at least what the Russian government wishes the world to believe to be its intentions, and there is, therefore, some good reason for reflection if not actually for alarm, when such a paper gives us cause to believe that its government meditates certain military movements which may plunge Europe and Asia at least into a general embroglio. Our own Canada would become involved under such a contingency, at least to the same extent to which she was involved during the Boer war; and perhaps even to the extent that we might possibly be subject to incursions from freebooters in the case that the British Empire should be involved in war. We were threatened with this at one moment during the Boer war, and the plan might have become developed had that war continued a little longer. But this is, of course, a matter of mere specu-

At all events the Novoe Vremya takes occasion from the refusal of Great Britain to let Russian warships pass through the Dardanelles under the disguise that thay are disarmed, t threaten that Russia may retaliate by warlike movements into India, Persia and Afghanistan, to such an extent that it may become the issue of the way to which power, Russia or Great Britain, these extensive and productive territo ies are to belong in the future.

Such an issue may not have to be fought out ; but the very fact that it is a possible issue, and that there is a threat Britain must be on her guard equally with her Continental neighbors, an keep up her share in the general armed peace of the nations of the world, and especially of Europe.

COL. ARTHUR LYNCH'S CONVIC-TION FOR HIGH TREASON.

On Friday, the 23rd inst., the trial of Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P. for Galway, was concluded before Lord Chief

The trial began on Jan. 22, the case for the Crown being presented by the Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson, who offered proof that the prisoner had Irish Brigade which had fought in the Boer war against the British army.

The Colonel pleaded not guilty; but no attempt was made to deny that he simple reason that no one of the powers had supported the Boer cause. The Counsel for the defence contended that the Colonel was not a British subject, as he had been naturalized as a subject of the Transvaal Republic, the purpose of his naturalizasion being that in his capacity as a journalist he would secure advantages of observation which could not be had otherwise. It was contended that in actively supporting the Boer cause afterward the defendant was of the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

The Solicitor - General maintained that Col. Lynch had joined the Boers as a discontented Irishman "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." The Solicitor-General added that "the naturalization was only a flimsy pretext," and in proof of adherence to the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lord Chief Justice explained navy of Great Britian actually in arms that if in war a British subject joins the King's enemies, whatever may be his immediate or ultimate purposes, he supports an army of 586,000, Austria is gailty of an unlawful act, and naturalcommitted overt acts in aiding the King's enemies.

The jury having been gone out hal an hour, returned to the court-room with a verdict of guilty. The Colone was then asked if he had anything t say why he should not be sentenced t death. He answered :

"Thank you. I will say nothing. Sentence of death was then passed o each of the four counts in the judice ment. The prisoner then bowed to the court and was taken away in custody In delivering sentence Justic

Wills said the crime of high treason,

which the prisoner had been foun guilty, happily is so rare that it seen to be almost an anachronism. No civi ized community had yet failed punish severely defection from loyalt whether in the way of open warfa or secret intrigue. In the darke hours of his country's fortune, when e gaged in a deadly struggle, Lyn joined the ranks of the foes and shed t blood of his fellow-subjects who we fighting for their country, and sough to dethrone Great Britain from I place among the nations. The only p liation which could be offered was th it had been the fashion for some years treat lightly matters of this kind, a men had been encouraged to p with sedition and toy with treas The nation had treated with contem uous indifference speeches and a of sedition; but it was one thing talk sedition and quite a different th to bear arms in the ranks of the country

It is understood that nothwithsta ing this formal sentence of death hanging, the sentence will be c muted, not because of the agreem with the Boers that there should no prosecutions against burghers a the proclamation of peace, but because it is felt that as the peace which lowed the war is supposed to l blotted out all feelings of vindict ness on both sides, Colonel Ly should not be made the sole object any vindictive feelings which may vive now that the war is happily en

As 'a British subject, taking with the enemies of Great Britain Colonel did not come within the t of amnesty which covered only the of the Boer burghers; nevertheles Cape Colony government actually a general amnesty even to rebels the British government has not s any disposition to set aside this a clemency so far as the Cape Cole are concerned. There would then seem to be but little reason in ex ive severity toward Colonel I while clemency is freely extend thousands of rebels who were as

Government appears disposed a present moment to conciliate Ire and no more opportune way of this presents itself than by pard or at least commuting the senter Colonel Lynch. The probabil that the sentence will be commu a short term of imprisonment. been said, indeed, that the Co Counsels will apply for a writ of which might result in procuring trial; but it is now believed that sentence be commuted to a shor in prison the Colonel will acce situation. The British press ger expresses the opinion that this will occur, though it urges th punishment inflicted should be plary enough to act as a deterr the future, but not sufficiently se put Colonel Lynch into the pos

In addition to these reasons

a martyr to the cause of Ireland Indeed it should be remembered Ireland has been greatly provo her sufferings in the past, and such circumstances it would be inlact to extend the largest an clemency towards Colonel Lync even by the acknowledgment Lord Chief Justice, was driver consideration of Ireland's wr take part with England's enemitherefore urge the largest exe mercy in his case on the par Crown and its advisers.

The Parliamentary seat for becomes vacant by the convi Colonel Lynch.

POEMS OF POPE LEO X BY REV. H. T. HENRY, OV

We are indebted to Mr. H collecting and presenting the poems in this form for the poems in this form for the reader. The volume is dainti and turned out. And the col a very interesting one, and, a fairly says, "interesting be the sublime dignity of their is a sublime and a sublime to the column of the colum possible even more valuable a ng the genial, cultured, affe

devout soul of the man and pr Pope Leo XIII. is indeed beautiful figure. His age, his frail frame, the pall features contrasting with the the eyes through which the ni ian intellect and large soul st keenly, exactly become his

The pieces are not all in La are Italian, especially the as, for instance, one add Sylvia, in which the Pope s

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delivering sentence Justice Wills said the crime of high treason, of which the prisoner had been found guilty, happily is so rare that it seems to be almost an anachronism. No civilized community had yet failed to punish severely defection from loyalty, whether in the way of open warfare or secret intrigue. In the darkest hours of his country's fortune, when engaged in a deadly struggle, Lynch joined the ranks of the foes and shed the blood of his fellow-subjects who were fighting for their country, and sought to dethrone Great Britain from her place among the nations. The only palliation which could be offered was that it had been the fashion for some years to treat lightly matters of this kind, and men had been encouraged to play with sedition and toy with treason. The nation had treated with contemptuous indifference speeches and acts of sedition; but it was one thing to talk sedition and quite a different thing

It is understood that nothwithstand. ing this formal sentence of death by hanging, the sentence will be commuted, not because of the agreement with the Boers that there should be no prosecutions against burghers after the proclamation of peace, but because it is felt that as the peace which followed the war is supposed to have blotted out all feelings of vindictiveness on both sides, Colonel Lynch should not be made the sole object of any vindictive feelings which may survive now that the war is happily ended.

As a British subject, taking part with the enemies of Great Britain, the Colonel did not come within the terms of amnesty which covered only the case of the Boer burghers; nevertheless the Cape Colony government actually gave a general amnesty even to rebels, and the British government has not shown any disposition to set aside this act of clemency so far as the Cape Colonists are concerned. There would therefore seem to be but little reason in excessive severity toward Colonel Lynch while clemency is freely extended to thousands of rebels who were as fully

In addition to these reasons, the Government appears disposed at the present moment to ceneiliate Ireland, some of Christ except as the Sen of present moment to conciliate Ireland, and no more opportune way of doing this presents itself than by pardoning, or at least commuting the sentence of Mary, meant comfort and strength to or at least commuting the sentence of Colonel Lynch. The probability is that the sentence will be commuted to a short term of imprisonment. It has been said, indeed, that the Colonel's Counsels will apply for a writ of error, which might result in procuring a new trial; but it is now believed that if the sentence be commuted to a short term in prison the Colonel will accept the situation. The British press generally expresses the opinion that this is what will occur, though it urges that the punishment innicted should be exemplary enough to act as a deterrent for The "so called Immaculate Concentrations of the continued, that Mary was a sinful woman, not above other women, but like them in all points. "She both inherited sin and committed sin." The "so called Immaculate Concentrations of the continued, that Mary was a sinful woman, not above other women, but like them in all points. "She both inherited sin and committed sin."

her sufferings in the past, and under Mary was invented in the Middle Ages Lord Chief Justice, was driven by the Lord Chief Justice, was driven by the consideration of Ireland's wrongs to take part with England's enemies. We therefore urge the largest exercise of the control of the control of the control of the fourth century (he meant "fifth"), when Nestorious was condemned in 431 for denying that Mary mercy in his case on the part of the was the Mother of God.

Crown and its advisers. The Parliamentary seat for Galway Colonel Lynch.

POEMS OF POPE LEO XIII.

BY REV. H. T. HENRY, OVERBROOK

We are indebted to Mr. Henry for collecting and presenting the Pope's poems in this form for the English reader. The volume is daintily got up and turned out. And the collection is a very interesting one, and, as he very "interesting because of fairly says, "interesting because the sublime dignity of their author, if

favorite author seems to be Horace. What, we may ask, would have been the feelings of the complacent little Epicurean poet-critic at the court Augustus if he had been told that so the court of nineteen centuries after he had written the "Carmen Saeculare," . . . the own ? - London Spectator, Oct. 11,

For sale at CATHOLIC RECORD Office,

CORNERING A BAPTIST MINIS-TER.

REV. MR. NEIL'S UNPLEASANT ENCOUN-TER AFTER PREACHING ON THE "SO-CALLED IMMACULATE CONCEPTION."

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times At the Second Baptist Church, where a couple of years ago a copy of the Sistine Madonna was a part of the Christmas decorations, but under a different pastorate, that of Dr. Gordon, there was a manifestation of an entirely different kind on Sunday evening last, when Rev. Samuel Graham Neil spoke on "The So-Called Immaculate Concep-How far backward was the step tion." he took may be judged from his pecu-liar statement that in the paintings of the Madenna the Christ Child is always thrown into the background and that he (the preacher) had never seen one of these picture in which this was not the case. "In them the Mother is always the largest and surpassingly beautiful. Here the "so-called" minister of the Gospel had the bad taste by implicato question Dr. Gordon's act having one of these Madonnas in the same church, and also made the puerile to bear arms in the ranks of the country's blunder of expecting the representation of an infant to be larger than that of its mother.

The preacher began with the text,
"Hail Thou that are highly favored,"
which differs materially in the King James and revised Protestant Bibles, as well as from the Catholic rendering, which a great concession is made by a note in the revised version. "Hail note in the revised version. "Hall full of grace," (Luke i., 28), says the Catholic (Douay) Bible; "Hall thou that art endued with grace," says the note to the latest (so far as heard from)

Protestant Bible. Continuing, the speaker disavowed Continuing, the speaker disavower any intention to discuss doctrines (always an ominous sign and in this instance a breach of faith, judging from the title). He then alluded to the joy in heaven over the approaching birth of our Saviour, and, speaking of the "Ave Maria," said that no other portains the second of the portain the second of the portain that the second of the portain the second of the second tion of Scripture had been put to baser uses and none was more worthy of reverential study as a prelude to the greatest of songs (the "Magnificat"). Various dogmas, he said, had grown up around this text, such as the Immaculate Conception, the Perpetual Virginlate Conception, the Perpetua Yighi ity and the Miraculous Assumption of the Virgin Mary. These, he held, are not supported by Scripture, but are re-jected by its various references to the Mother of Our Lord. Whoever had observed religious life in this country and in so-called Catholic countries and had seen the many shrines of the Virgin must recognize how far "Romanism"

are made of. It was next to be observed, he continued, that Mary was plary enough to act as a deterrent for The "so-called Immaculate Concepthe future, but not sufficiently severe to tion" had not the slightest warrent in put Colonel Lynch into the position of reason or holy writ. "My spirit hath rejoiced in God My Saviour," Mr. Neil said, was the cry of a woman who " My spirit hath Indeed it should be remembered that Ireland has been greatly provoked by Sin. The doctrine of the sinlessness of such circumstances it would be a grace iul act to extend the largest amount of clemency towards Colonel Lynch, who. clemency towards Colonel Lynch, who, doctrine of the Immaculate Conception even by the acknowledgment of the was not a very old one even in Lord Chief Justice, was driven by the "Romanism." It was the corner-stone

Reference was made to the titles bestowed on Mary, and Mr. Neil said that Catholic theologians taught that becomes vacant by the conviction of through her alone fallen creatures were to be raised to power and pardon; that she is deserving of worship and must be regarded as co-equal with her Son. The "black night before the Reformation and Martin Luther's theses, in which he protested against any worship but that of the living God," were which he protested against any worship but that of the living God," were adverted to, and the statement made that the latter repressed Mary-worship, but it had revived again and at this but it had revived again and at this but it had revived again and the shrines hour millions are bowing at the shrines of this Mother of Nazareth. "If Mary of this Mother of Nazareth. "If Mary works we find this question: "Very different from the rest of manherself were to appear she would cry out against this," as she is represented out against this," as she is represented in Scripture as keeping herself in modest retirement. The New Testathe sublime dignity of their author, if possible even more valuable as mirroring the genial, cultured, affectionate, devout soul of the man and priest."

Pope Leo XIII. is indeed a notable and beautiful figure. His immense age, his frail frame, the pallor of his features contrasting with the lustre of the eyes through which the nimble Italian intellect and large soul still look so keenly, exactly become his unique throne.

The seems the special in Scripture as keeping herself in modest retirement. The New Testament shows, argued the speaker, that ment shows, argued the speaker, that this by implication when He rebuked this by far the cherutry) said that "she surpassed by far the cherutry said that "she surpassed they found that "she warpassed they for the cherution and seraphim in purity." St. Ephrem (fourth century) says she was "entirely free fifth century) said that "she surp

Then followed these striking sentences: "Still, she challenges our admiration." "Remember, Jesus was the first born child of Mary." "What the first born child of Mary." "What Mary's love did for Christ no one can

tell. Perhaps the debt is greater than we are ready to admit." "Sons like place would address a wider Empire than Casar's in alcaics modelled on his own? — London Spectator made mothers. Christ and His Mother was fair, beauti

al and good."

Here reference was made to a university prig who owed his education to his mother, but scorned to own her, and such a one was deservedly castigated by Mr. Neil, who thus concluded his mis-representation of the Mother Church

MR. NEIL IN A CORNER. After the service Mr. Neil was asked to name a Catholic theologian who taught that the Blessed Virgin was coequal with Christ. He was unable to do so and sought to evade the point by do so and sought to evade the point of affirming that such was the "general" trend of Catholic teaching. Being pressed for something more definite, he named Nestorious, evidently forgetting that he himself had told his congrega tion that Nestorious was condemned as a heretic for refusing the title of Mother of God to Mary. Further challenging to name theologian elicited no satis-Neil did not fall into the ridicu-

lous error, not unknown among Protest-ant ministers and comparatively common among the laity, of teaching that the dogma of the Immaculate Conception concerns the conception of our Lord and not that of His Blessed Mother, but he did succumb to the temptation that is a chronic weakness of the sectarian pulpit to set forth, either carelessly or malici-ously as Catholic doctrine that which ously as Catholic doctrine that which is not and never was taught—in this in-stance, that Mary is co-equal with Christ. The reverend speaker was very inconsistent. Why should a "sin-ful woman" who had no merits of her own and no attainments challenge our admiration? "The doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is not a very old one, even in Romanism," said the speaker, yet he found it in the Middle Ages and the germ in the fourth century. Mary, who always kept herself in retirement, was rebuked her Son at the marriage feast, yet "everything between them was fair, beautiful and good." Up to the time of Mr. Neil's remarks it was supposed that all who believed in a God believed Him to be omnipresent, but now we are told that He "could not be everywhere, so He made mothers." The man who endorses this sentiment ought to be peril ously near a trial for heresy even among Unitarians, not to speak of Baptists, and it is a question if the re-mark that "sons like Christ are only pos-

dating from Apostolic times, calls Mary the Mother of Christ, "ever Virgin." Every honor paid to Mary by Catholics is because of their jealousy for the honor of her Son. "Mother of God" they asof her Son. "Mother of God" they assert both His divinity and humanity. Christ Himself so honored her as to perform His first miracle at her solicitation, and yet that very significant the solicitation would be "so-called" logical. incident is used by "so-called" logical minds to arrive at a contrary conclusion. " full of grace," the composer of "the greatest of songs" (we thank thee, preacher, for that word): May the humble (humility is a virtue); Mary, the last at the cross, "had no attainments." The Koran of Mahomet, written twelve centuries ago, dictates (chapter 3) that centuries ago, dictates (chapter 3) that Mary was always protected from all the attacks of Satan; "so-called" Chris-tian preachers refuse her less honor than is accorded in the Mahommedan Bible, and twist and turn the New Testament to rob her of the glory bestowed

on her by God. Is it possible that she who was to be the abode of God should have first been the dwelling place of Satan? Is it prob-able that when relies of the Apostles have been preserved, her remains would have been unhonored had her body not

throne.

The pieces are not all in Latin; some are Italian, especially the charades, as, for instance, one addressed to Sylvia, in which the Pope shows that

blessed are they that near the word of mankind, it is true, and she was redeemed, but in a more sublime manner, as was befitting the office she was to fill. She, through the country? The government sent forth office she was to fill. She, through the charades, and she was redeemed as the rest of mankind, it is true, and she was redeemed, but in a more is and its outpour ceremony, although it was at an hour of the world.

"And yet, what was done when the islands came into possession of this sublime manner, as was befitting the office she was to fill. She, through the office she was to fill. She, through the charades, in manner, as was befitting the office she was to fill. She, through the charades, in manner, as was befitting the office she was to fill. She, through the charades, in manner, as was befitting the office she was to fill. She, through the charades, is and its outpour ceremony, although it was at an hour of the world.

"And yet, what was done when the islands came into possession of this sublime manner, as was befitting the office she was to fill. She, through the charades, in manner in need of a Saviour, and her son. She needed a Redeemer as well as the rest of mankind, it is true, which was done when the islands came into possession of this country? The government sent forth

ALLURING ADVERTISEMENTS BY WHICE THOUSANDS OF WOMEN ARE VICTIM IZED. The well-known desire of many wome

The well-known desire of many women is straightened circumstances for work that can be done at home is largely taken advantage of by sharpers who, through alluring advertisements leading off with "Five hundred ladies wanted;" hint at light, "elegant, remunerative and steady work" which can be also sharper and will bring from the steady work" which can be at home and will bring from to twenty-five dollars.
The would-be applicant is five quested to call or enclose 10 cents in postage or currency for further partie etc. The 10 cents is enclosed and the applicant for thwith furnished a glowing circular further dilating on the 'genteel employment" which is to make her fortune; but an "outfit" must be procured, or "instructions" must given, and either the "company" will provide for \$1 or \$3 or or some other specified sum. Thousands of poor women are thus swindled in many cases literally out of their last lar; for it is needless to say that the outfit" once purchased, or useless the equally useless "instructions" one given, they hear no more from the enterprising company. rule—and young women more espec-ally—should be exceedingly careful now they answer in person or by letter of the plausible advertisements so thickly scattered through the daily papers. Too often they are but cunninglaid traps for the money or the virtue the unwary. Through innocence, shness or the desperation born of urgent need thousands of poor creatures re victimized, but the rascally adve turers, though their rogueries be detected and exposed in one place, gener ally elude the grip of the law, serenely pocket their ill-gotten gains, and, experienced in the credulity of human nature-particularly feminine human nature—can begin their game again in ew pastures, and with new names and slightly varied programmes rejoice in the certainty of unabated success. -Cathoic Union and Times.

PHILIPPINE FRIARS UPHELD.

GOVERNMENT, PRESS AND MASONRY

Rochester Democrat. Rev. Andrew E. Breen, D. D., of St. Bernard's Seminary, last night deliv-ered the third lecture of a course being given under the auspices of St. Joseph's Literary Society, St. Joseph's school building, on Franklin street. His sub-ject was "The Friars in the Philip-

islands to civilize them, but since that time the Americans in the Philip-pines have killed more of the natives than the Spaniards did in the entire three hundred years of their occupation. The order was given to 'make Samar a howling wilderness' and the soldiers were instructed to kill every man, wo man and child in that territory above the age of ten years. Prisoners of war were tied to trees and shot down in cold blood. Before the American occupation, it was a sight almost never witnessed to see a man drunk on the streets of Manila. But the Americans have imported the low saloon and the brothel and still cry out to the ears of the word 'we are here to civilize the Philippines.'

There is a history written by men, a history of prejudice, of religious bigo try, of national pride and national villainy, of venality and wickedness, that shut out the truth. One of the forces at work recording it is the pub-lic press, debased and bribe-taking, pandering to all sorts of bribery, ready for anything so only it mean money, playing to the gulls and the great dapes, the public, who want to hear the story of the glory of the American

arms.
"But there is another history, a history written by the angels, that chronicles the record of a nation convicted of the blackest crime ever perpetrated. Never in the history of our country has there been a more unscrupulous body of political leaders holding full sway than at the present time. The United States is most unfit to be a colonizing power. Look at the way the Indiaus have treated. Look at the way we have brutalized the negro and then how we burn him at the stake. On the other hand, Spain is the most fitted of all countries to be a colonizing power. Why? Because her civilization is Catholic, and it is admitted by unprejudiced, non-Catholic economists and historians that none but the Catholic civilization can successfully civilize the lower na-

Crapsey's suggestions were cried down over there. The motive of the various religious enterprises is evident. Vast sums are to be expended in their prosecution, and the harpies are looking out for a share of the money for themselves. The islands, they think, are too far away for the people left at home to note the failure of the undertakings."

At this point in the lecture, Dr. Breen read several selections from non-Catholic writers in support of the work condemning the presence of other sects on the mission ary field. Some of the quotations read were characterized by very stro-language. The most powerful words English vocabulary soemed to be the ones that the writers sought for.

Continuing, the speaker said:

"The Phillippine revolution was the work of Free Mason. We must get the idea out of our heads that everything in the islands is done by religion. Free Masonry was introduced by some Spaniards. Spain has long been a strong Masonic country. To-day it is torn and rent by Masonic dissensions. It is a well known fact that the present government is largely Masonie in its nature. the Phillippines there is a most powerful branch of the order, known as the 'Red League' or the 'League of Blood,' the members wearing on their aprons a severed head, supported by the hair by a clenched hand, while another hand held aloft the bloody knife. This branch enlisted many of the natives in its ranks and formed some of the most powerful lodges known in history. It was among these lodges that the revolution was fomented and from them it

sprang. "To summarize the case for the friars. It is true the monks may have had some defects. We are not claiming everything good for all of them. No man would say that for three centuries a band of men of such numbers could exist without some defects. But I do say that the friars in the Philippines compare favorably with the clergy of every other land. Their work has been most glorious. The civilization of the islands is entirely due to them. They have raised the Moroes to a plane of civilization far above that reached by any other of the Malay races. They have raised them so high that now the

"But there is a defect in the Malay character that America, now respon-sible for the islands and their inhabitants and entirely unfit for the work of

and to make out that those are of the blackest dye to whom the entire civilization of the Philippine islands is due. I would hate to be the one to say any-thing against the noble defenders of the state and religion of the islands. just God will hold the calumny of their accusers a crime.'

PATRON OF SOUND THROATS.

INCIDENT OF THE FEAST OF ST. BLASE-

Catholic Columbian,

The feast of St. Blasius, or St. Blase —as the old writers in English were accustomed to write it—is growing in popularity among American Catholics and it is no unusual thing in these later days to see the churches crowded with people, desiring to have their throats blessed on this day. An old paster, the other day, in a reminiscent mood, told this incident:

In the early days of his ministry he was assigned to a parish, that in the words of a Bishop, was sadly afflicted with "dry rot," and picty and devotion were at a low ebb. Throat trouble. were at a low ebb. Throat trouble, especially among children, was quite prevalent in the parish and he determined to introduce the custom of blessing throats, assigning certain convenent hours af the day for the various classes of people, school children in the morning, women in the afternoon and men in the evening. The novelty drew, as he put it, and the applicants for the blessing were quite numerous. At an hour when he had desired to be at leisure for some other work, a pompous individual, father of a family, pre-sented himself to the priest, say-ing that he had brought his wife and children to the church to have their throats blessed and peremptorily insisted on the priest then and there going out to the church to perform the correspond although it was at an hore. ceremony, although it was at an hour not announced. The caller then added, "Of course, Reverend, I don't take of course, in which is the course of the cours

preachers. One of the pastors of this city, Dr. Crapsey, argued against the appointment of an Episcopalian Bishop to the Philippines, saying that the Catholic represents the catholic representation of the pastors of this city, and I guess it won't do any harm to please her.' The priest hesitated a moment and then bargained with the man if he would have been catholic representations of this city, and I guess it won't do any harm to please her.' The priest hesitated a moment and then bargained with the man if he would have been catholic representations of the catholic representation o appointment of an Episcopalian Bishop to the Philippines, saying that the Catholic representatives were doing all that could possibly be done for the civilization of the natives. But Dr. I don't take any stock in it." However, he repaired to the church with Crapsey's suggestions were cried that and Dr. Brent was consecrated and sert all his family and their throats were over there. The motive of the various year were remarkably free from all sick ness. "And now," added the old pastor with a chuckle, "this man is the very first man at the railing to have his throat blessed on the 3rd of February."

CATHOLIC READING.

ENGLISH BISHOPS EMPHATIC IN REGARD TO IMPORTANCE OF CATHOLIC BOOKS.

Two English Bishops, the Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, and the Right Rev. John Cuthbert Hedley, Bishop of Newport, considered in their Advent pastorals this year the very important subject of Catholic reading. Both these thoughtful prelates realize that every year the number of readers increases with the number of books, and that the superficial "culture" that comes from widespread diffusion of light literature among the half-educated is an increasing danger to faith and morals. Both would counteract the influence of this indiscriminate reading by insisting upou the necessity of good Catholic

"It is virtually impossible for a Catholie to keep the faith firmly and to practice it satisfactorily," says the scholarly Bishop of Newport, "without the assistance of reading. Everyone reads—now. The non-Catholic press, which covers the whole country, does harm to the Catholic religion in two ways: some-times it attacks the faith, and at all times it occupies people's time and attention so as to push religion into the background. On both these accounts reading is indispensable. If we read things that are written against our holy religion, we are bound to read the statements and explanations which will enable us to know what is the truth, and to be ready to give information to others. And since we give up so much of our time to the news, the paragraphs, the sporting intelligence, and the amusing or thrilling stories that pour from the press day by day, it is certain that God and Jesus Christ, the Gospel, the Church, and the sacraments must, to a great extent, fade and shrink in our thoughts, unless we have also some kind of reading that will effectually keep them before the eyes of Moroes are looking out for a separate and independent government for themselves.

the mind. . . . Some of the time that is now given to novel reading might be devoted to a reading that would perhaps prove to be just as at-tractive, and would be of infinitely greater utility. As for our boys and young men, it will always be a hard task to made them read anything bewould not render him liable to a rebuke for Mariolatry, even from Catholics.

The speaker's argument that the first place to condemn the action of Mariolatry, even from Catholics.

The speaker's argument that the Biessed Virgin in the 'Magnifact' on Favioure was a rather unfortunate of a Savioure was a rather unfortunate of the Saviour was a rather unfortunate the saviour was a passion of the Saviour was a rather unfortunate the saviour was a rather unfortunate the saviour was a subject to the saviour was a rather unfortunate the work of the Saviour was a rather unfortunate the work of the Saviour was a rather was a passion of the Saviour was a rather was a passion was a

not merely in name, but in reality.'

A Divine Reminder

What a sublime warning the Blessed Sacrament gives us not to judge by appearances! It is really, truly and substiantially Jesus Christ under the appearances of bread and wine, and we should do Him grievous wrong were we to judge Him to be what to our sight and other senses He seems to be. Often enough we see only the trivial accidents, and not the gist or substance, of our neighbor's conduct, and we cannot truly tell, what may possibly, at least probably, underlie his action. What faith bids us do in the case of the God-man hidden in the Eucharist, charity constrains us to do in the case of our fellow-man And this divine reminder is renewed upon our altars day by day as for our daily need.—Rev John JFitzpatrick, O. M. I.

The Eternal Love.

[The heart of man hungers for love. feasts on such affections as it can ach. Too often, in the fierceness of its cravings, it feeds on the poisonous fruits of passion. But every sweet flower of love withers. And every sweet noxious flower of passion nauseates at last. And every purest and best affec-tion whispers of that which alone can fill and satisfy. The heart hungers for God. "Thou hast made us for Thyself. O God, and our heart hath no rest till it rest in Thee."-St. Augustine.

Govern Your Tengue.

Govern your tongue, or its unruliness may ruin yourself and others. Tongue and speech were given you to utter thoughts pleasing to God and profitable

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CATH. OLIC CHURCH.

OF A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCXXV.

Seeing of what fundamental social importance it is, to know precisely what Rome teaches and what she does concerning Protestant not teach concerning Protestant marriages, I own to have been once somewhat surprised when a paper so high in standing as the Independent, having occasion to notice a Protestant work of which the author—saying nothing, it is true, about "filthy concubinages"—stated that Rome regards our marriages as null, could find no better reviewer than a gentleman who mildly marriages as nun, count and no better reviewer than a gentleman who mildly dissents from this position, but can give only the vaguest opposing proofs, and really surrenders the whole case by admitting that Rome can not acknowl-edge. Protestant marriages as sacraedge Protestant marriages as sacra-mental in the full sense! I am sorry that I did not note the name and the number, but they will be found in the back files of the Independent.

back files of the Independent.

It seems strange, were it not that so few Protestants take the trouble to study Roman Catholic docurine, that this gentleman should not understand that Catholic theology holds a sacrament to be either completely valid or not valid at all. It knows nothing about a semi-valid marriage. The about a semi-valid marriage. The grace of marriage may be obstructed by mortal sin, but the sacramental relation is either complete or non-existent.

A few years ago, it is true, various Catholic divines, while acknowledging that they were liable to anathema if they denied the validity and indissoluthey denied the various and increased bility of non-sacerdotal marriages in Protestant countries, or in Catholic where a priest could not be had, maintained nevertheless that such marriages. riages are nonsacramental. Here, how ever, no distinction was made between Catholic and non-Catholic nonsacerdo-Catholic and non-Catholic nonsacerdo-tal marriages. And, as remarked by Archbishop Heiss and the Catholic Dictionary, since Pius IX., has author-itatively (although he himself declares, not ex cathedra)pronounced that where-ever a marriage between baptized Christians is valid, it is also sacrement al, the distinction between validity and sacramentality can hardly any longer be maintained. True, it is not heretical, as the Pope has expressly affirmed, but it is so completely against the prevailing opinion and practice and of the Church, and against the express judgment of the Pope in criti-cal cases, that is is virtually ruled

it of court.

The root of the pernicious mistake that Rome holds the marriages of bap-tized Protestants null, is, the utterly erroneous supposition, that sacramental means sacerdotal. This is exactly the reverse of the truth. Marriage is precisely the one sacrament which, though a priest may confirm it a priest can not administer.

This inability lies in the very nature

of the relation. These essence of mar riage, of course, lies in the conjugat ent. Hence, says the Canon Law. all Jewish, Moslem, or Pagan marriages, otherwise correct, are inherently valid. Christ, however, for His baptized people, has raised this conjugal consent into the supernatural order and has given it sacramental rank, as the chan nel of specific graces. He has in no way changed its essential character. Therefore any baptized man and woman, as the divines allow, if competent to contract, administer the sacrament to them selves in the very act of contracting; and an unbaptized man and woman, though capable of contracting a true, are in-capable of contracting a sacramental,

marriage. However, the Church claims the right of imposing conditions for the validity of the contract, and derivatively, of the Now, for Catholics in Catholics countries, and, speaking generally, for them only, she requires for validity of the contract the presence of The pastor once instituted, even though not yet ordained, or his ordained deputy, can ratify any marriage in his parish; the bishop once instituted, even though not yet a priest, or his ordained deputy, any marriage in his diocese; the Pope once elected, even though not yet or dained a priest, or his ordained deputy, any marriage in Christendom.

So far is the Church from holding the priest indispensably necessary to a sacramental marriage. Moreover, even in Catholic countries, she authorizes the faithful, if for a month they have had no access to a Catholic pastor, or if access to him is peculiarly difficult or dangerous, to contract a simply consensual marriage before two witnesses. This should afterwards be witnesses. T recorded and blessed, but it is not to be repeated. Mrs. Catherwood, although of an admirable spirit, does not understand this, and therefore un-wittingly injures the earlier Canadian peasantry by representing them as liv ing together in neglect of the sacra-Now as the missionary in he story came around only oace a year, the marriages of the first eleven months did not require his presence. They did not require his presence. waited for his registry and bene-

diction.

Lausing has said, though not in his book: "Rome pronounces null and void every marriage not declared by one of her priests." As I have said in the Methodist Review, you could hardly compress more faisehoods into so short a sentence.

The Greek pricsts celebrate millions of marriages. These are not her priests. Yet, says, Benedict XIV.: "It is not lawful for Catholies to call in question the Eastern sacraments." Falsehood

Second. As we have seen, even under the law of Trent, simply consensual marriages, in case of necessity, are

alid and regular.

Third. All non-Christian marriages good in themselves, are declared by the Canon Law valid without the intervention of the Church, which, indeed, can not intervene over the unbaptized.

Fourth. The Church anathematize those who require a clergyman for validity of Christian marriages in Protestant countries.

Fifth. She declares that where the ecree Tametsi has fallen into neglect through the prevalence of heresy, a second publication binds only the Cath-

Sixth. She holds mixed marriages, even in Catholic countries, to be usually exempt from the decree Tame-

Seventh. Except in cases of deputa tion, she does not absolutely require, even in Italy, that the ratifying clergyman should be a priest. Any one who has received the tonsure is capable of holding a benefice, and anyone who holds a benefice with cure of souls is capable of ratifying a marriage.

Eight. For validity it is not nec

essary that the clergyman should de-clare anything. The Congregation ap. pointed to interpret the Lex Clande tinitatis has decided that the simple presence of the pastor, even if comrefuses to utter pelled, even if he word, satisfies the requirements of the decree Tametsi. Passive Assistance, even in this extreme form, though it were in Rome itself, ratifies a mar-riage indissolubly and sacramentally. The ignorance of this last decision of

the Holy See explains Bishop Satter-lee's error. The Apostolic See expects Catholic pastors, in all ordinary Catholic marriages, to give active assistance by prayers and holy rites. hance the solemnity of marriage, but do not constitute its sacramentality. On the other hand, as the Catholic Church strongly disapproves mixed marriages, even though dispensed, she marriages, even though dispenses, forbids the pastors to use religious solemnities in presiding at them. The sacramentality of these marriages, however, as of all other marriages of the baptized, depends not on these rites, but on the conjugal consent of the part-

In Protestant countries, as Catholic journals are continually explaining, the sacramentality of Christian marriages does not even depend upon the presence of the Catholic pastor. Catholics who marry without this, require repentance and absolution before re-approaching the Communion, and then, as Archbishop Heiss instructs us, their mar-riages may be blessed, but they are not to be repeated. A valid conjugal consent, even though given in mortal sin, unites them sacramentally, and no subsequent nuptial rites can have any sacramental efficacy.

It seems somewhat strange that a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, living in Washington too, and presumably coming into frequent society with Roman Catholic professors, and with the Cardinal-Primate, should not yet have learned that, not indeed by formal definition, but by practical unanimity, that great Church, with whose members that great Church, with whose members his diocesans so frequently intermarry, has decided that all valid Christian marriages, are, by the very fact of validity, also sacramental, and that this validity and sacramentality result from the conjugal consent, and, in his diocese, from nothing else whatever.

It he had taken the trouble to acquire this easily accessible informa-tion, he would never have made the extraordinary statement that the Ro-man Ctholic clergy, in celebrating a d spensed mixed marriage, hold themselves to be merely ratifying a civil

The mitre is a very august ensign of dignity, but it can not supply the place of necessary study and confer

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

The Prification.

FEBRUARY 2.

Forty days have come and gone since that blessed Christmas night; and Mary, bearing in her arms the divine Infant, journeys to Jerusalem to present herself in the temple and submit to the law of purification. Herein we must admire her obedience, her humilthe Catholic pastor, or of a deputy, ity and her charity. She does not hesiself to the rank of ordinary women. Could she not have spoken a word to unveil the mystery? But no, not a single word escapes her Though this law was not tory on her, still she obeyed it, to teach us that we shou d omit nothing that is commanded us.

In submitting to the law of purifica-Mary at the same time offered to God, His Father. What a spleadid proof she gives us of her char ity and of her tenderness, by offering the very Victim that will, one day, re-deem us, and by devoting her well-beloved Son to death! What a sacrifice for the heart of a mother!

WHISPERING IN CHURCH.

The following words are addressed by a Protestant Bishop—Bishop Huntngton—to Protestant people. How nuch more closely do they apply to Catholics, in whose churches God Him sell, Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity, is on the altar? "The worst of all kinds of sound in church is that of human voices not engaged in the services; worst in indecency, worst in moral transgression. Even religious conversation is wrong; secular conversation is profanity. Comment riendly, are impertinent; if critical, are disgraceful; if comical, or calculated to prove laughter, are infamous For all mutual communications that appear to be necessary, a sufficient obviate the necessity. If those who whisper would think twice first, they would commonly see that no serious harm would come of keeping still till harm would cone of keeping still till after the service. The insult lies against His courts, against the authorities of the Church, against the congregation. A whisper reaches farther than the whisperer imagines. And wherever it reaches it may rightly stir indignation. It is a form of ill manners, the more deplorable because it is scarcely capable of rebuke and suppression by any other means than a pression by any other means than a general se se of good behavior and a right education."

HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.

FIVE-MINUTES SERMON.

Fourth Sunday After the Epiphany. THE FOLLOWING OF CHRIST.

"And when He entered into the boat His sciples foliowed Him." (Matt. viii., 23.) Whosoever imitates the virtues Jesus may be said to follow Him. lived on earth for thirty-three years to show us, by word and example, the way to Heaven. He is our model. We eannot be saved unless we become His living images by showing forth in our lives the sanctity of which He is the pattern. Now, let us see how the greatest of virtues, Charity, was practised by Him. Every thought, word, and sail or of the control of the c tised by Him. Every thought, worth, and action of His was a new manifestation of this virtue. Whether amongst the Apostles or in the company of strangers, or even when insulted by the Pharisees, Charity governed His every action. He chose faulty men to be His Apostles in order that He might not be without an opportunity for exercising this virtue. When they misunderstood Him, He mildly adapted Himself to their weak comprehension. In the garden with what charity did He not bear their drowsiness! When Thomas doubted concerning His resurrection, what care did He not take to strengthen his wavering faith! How meekly did He not answer the proud Pharisees! And, on! what compassion had He not for the

of those who followed Him to the desert He said: "I have compassion on the multitude because they continue with Me now three days and have not

Never did He refuse to heal those who sought in Him a physician. He declared that He had come to save those who were sinners. When He passed through cities it was only that He might scatter gifts and graces, console the afflicted, cure the sick, and

pardon the guilty.
In that loving Heart no hatred or revenge ever dwelt. His last words on the cross were: "Pardon them, they know not what they do." What a noble example for our imitation! Listen to the words of St. Paul: " Now, we that are stronger ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please our-selves; for Jesus Christ did not please Alas! how different is our conduct! How blind we are to our own faults and ready to see those of our neighbor! If we really followed out the precept of our Lord we should see no quarrels, no harsh judgments, no

scandals, no unkind words or acts. Yet, practically, we show so little of Christ's spirit. Self-love, so deeply rooted in our hearts, has its baneful influence. Envy, hatred, suspicion, and readiness to take offence have their courses in this false love and yet in and readiness to take offence have their sources in this false love and not in Jesus Christ. How often we hear people say: "I cannot forgive him becouse he wronged me. People no longer respect me. My good reputation—alas!—it is a thing of the past." Grant that he did offend you; have you carry given against ford or treated never sinned against God or treated your neighbor unkindly?

If you wish God to pardon you, then forgive your brother. This is indeed hare to do, but it becomes easy when you cast yourself at the feet of Jesus crucified, and think how lovingly He forgave His enemies. Our Lord had compassion on the miserable whether ompassion on the miserable, whether their poverty was spiritual or intellect-

ual or temporal.

Are you zealous? Does the sad con-Are you zealous? Does the sat condition of sinners never move you to compassion? Do you, by word and example, try to ennoble men and make them God-like? Remember that you can be a messenger of peace to the fallen.

How do you employ the talents God has given you? Do you use them to spread our holy religion and to make men wiser in the things of God? For-get not that you are a steward from whom a strict account shall be de-

less, not touch your heart?
Remember that the charity of God cannot abide in you if you refuse to help those whom you see in need. May you heed the words of St. Paul to the Ephesians: "Be ye therefore followers of God, as most dear children, and walk in love as Christ hath also loved us, and hath delivered Himself for us, an oblation and a sacrifice to God for an odor of sweetness.

The Basis of a Normal Life.

That we should reach our destiny in God is our most momentous concer Nearer ends have indsed their import ance; a man's life must fit harmoniously into his earthly environment. But that our life be in harmony with our Creator and Last End, this is beyond all other things imperative. This must be the leading principle of a righteous nan. This is the foundation of all well toing, the basis of a normal life. - Archbishop Keane.

Forgiveness. Be Christ-like in forgivenness. 'Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.' If unkindness or injustice has wounded turn to Him who wore the Crown of Thorns, and bore the buffets in silence and prayed for them that smote Him Keep near Him till you have strengt to forgive. Keep no bitterness: for you will taste it all the time and it will make you miserable. Sleep is sweet when you are at peace with all .-- Archbishop Keane.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTAGGART, M. D., C. M. 75 Youge Street, Toronto.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's profession standing and personal integrity permitt

Is standing and Standing to Str. W. R. Meredich, Cheef Justice
Hon. G. W. Ross Premier of Ontario.
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College, Toronto,
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Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the ilquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensivehome treatment's No hypodermijections; no publicity; no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

A SURPRISING STATEMENT.

At a council meeting of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Sociecy, held in London, England, last month, a most remarkable statement was made. "We are all familiar," says the report, "with the words of our Divine Lord: 'The harvest is great but the laborers are the words of our Divine Lord: The harvest is great but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth more laborers into His harvest.' It will be a revelation, then, to many to hear that there are laborers in excess of the demand."

Laborers in excess of the demand! What can that mean? Is it possible that there are more laborers ready to embark in the great work of saving the souls of the heathen than are wanted?

"Not, indeed," continues the report, that the harvest is less great, nor the laborers' are comparatively few, but the fact remains that, owing to the poverty of our missions, the danger poverty of our missions, the danger arises that in the near future we shall have missionaries ready at Mill Hill (the missionary college) and no outlet for them. In the last two years we have sent out upwards of thirty priests to our various missions. This great increase has taxed the small financial resources of those poor missions, and resources of these poor missions, and rom each mission comes the same cry. We are at the end of our means; w can not support more Fathers. To pay passages, to build chapels and schools—however small and mean—to suport the priests-however poorlyall these require means, and our present resources are exhausted. The fields round about us are literally 'white for round about us are interary white for harvest.' We should joyfully welcome the advent of more missionaries, but we dare not ask for them."

Alas, that such a state of things should exist in any of our Catholic missional desired in the control of the control of

sions! Yet this is really the condition of all our missions. They are all labor-ing under serious difficulties for the want of funds. They are handicapped in the presence of Protestant missionaries who have abundant means and facilities, who are able to build fine churches and schools and comfortable houses to live in, while our poor missionaries have to be content with such sharties, such poor and unattractive places of worship, as in their poverty they are able to have.

What shall be done to increase the

contributions of Catholics generally? We know of no more effectual means than the reading of the reports that come from our various missions, such as are constantly furnished by our mission ary periodicals. We believe there is nothing more stirring—nothing that appeals more powerfully to the feelings of the true Catholic than the pathetic calls for aid which come from our heroic, self-denying and sometimes almost discouraged laborers in foreign fields. Let there be light on this subject and let it be diffused among our Catholic people generally, and we shall be disappointed if the result be not greatly to the benefit of the cause of missions to the heathen. — Sacred Heart Re view.

FATHER VAUGHAN AND LONDON'S POOR.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE BROTHER OF THE ENGLISH CARDI

A most interesting interview with Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., brother of the Cardinal, who has gone to live and work among the poor of the White-chapel district, London, appeared in a recent issue of the Sun of that city. The Sun representative received a cheery welcome in the priest's teneme in Lucas street.

Father Vaughan airly did the honors

of his establishment.
"My study, bed-room, pantry and kitchen," he commenced, indicating in

carry on the work from the West, so I established headquarters in the East. Then the Reverend Father proceeded

to talk about his beloved poor.
"The old lady who occupies apartments above is seventy-five years old and earns six shillings a week. She pays one shilling sixpence a week for her room and walks two miles to her work. She has had the same cloak for twenty years. No milk or sugar with her tea. You should see her delight," chuckled Father Vaughan, "when I send her up these delicacies.

fact, the gratitude of the poor for small services is as wonderful their uncomplaining spirit, their patience and their hopefulness.

"Their vices are mainly the result of

lack of employment. There are tens of thousands in the East End who want to work, but are unable to find it."

Father Vaughan rose, put on his stole and biretta and armed himself

with a bell and a bag which he slung over his shoulder.

It was time for service.

"I go to a different place every ght," he explained, as he walked ong. "To-night we are bound for night," along. "To-nig Painter's rents." It appeared to be a

very difficult place to discover.

"I must collect my congregation first," said Father Vaughan, in explanation of a detour into Butcher's Row, Periwinkle Court, Ratcliffe Cross and other alleys made by the rapidly in-

creasing party.

The bell was brought into requisition to stir up the laggards. The children needed no such incentive. They swarmed through the dark passage into the court and only hushed their eager chatter when Father Vaughan mounted the platform, and, crucifix in hand, comenced his discourse. The fathers and nothers stood behind the children. mothers stood beaund the children. This poorest of poor congregations followed the simple outdoor service of hymn, catechism and story of Christ's coming with the utmost reverence.

At the conclusion Father Vaughan gove them his blooming and

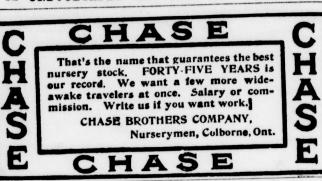
gave them his blessing and produced

the mysterious bag.

It was full of sweets for the children.
While they scrambled joyously Father

Awarded Gold Medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF BEVERAGES



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By the aid of Life Insurance the struggle of life is greatly lessened, for by comparatively small annual payments a man can make his family CERTAIN of a much larger amount in

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would, at the end of either 15 or 24 years, provide a young man with an annual income for life of 7 per cent. on the face value of the bond.

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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

L. GOLDMAN,

WM. McCABE.

cheery word of uncouragement for every one, and the way faces lighted up at his approach was a sufficient proof that "the Father" who lives in the East End is doing much to bring brightness end our own imperfections, and the like. I do not say but what we must try to rise into their lives.

Wisdom of Life.

Oh, it irradiates all our days with lofty beauty, and makes them all hallowed and divine when we feel that not the apparent greatness, not the prominence nor noise with which it is done, nor the eternal consequences, which flow from it, but the motive from which it flowed, determines the worth of our deed in God's eyes. Faithfulness is faithfulness on whatever scale it be set

WILLING HANDS AND FEET.

men wiser in the things of God? Formen with the god with the goods of this world? What use do you make of this world? What use do you make of them? Does the woeful cry of the widow and orphan, of the sick and help-work, "he exclaimed, in answer to a work," he exclaimed, in answer to a duestion. "It is only since I became a lodger here that I have been discovolodger here that I have been discovo any place and back again; and yet how merrily the "light fantastic toe "trips its measure, scorning fatigue, or at any rate putting off the thought of it until to-morrow morning! Many a delicate damsel, "not strong enough" for long walks, will feel perfectly well able to waltz. Now an average waltz takes a dancer about three-quarters of a mile; a square dance makes her cover half a mile. A girl with a well-filled programme travels thus in one evening: twelve waltzes, nine miles; four other dances, at half a mile a piece (which is hardly a fairly big estimate), two miles The intermediate strolls and trips to the dressing-room to renovate her toilet, etc., say, half a mile more ; grand total, eleven and a half miles

Far be it from me to depreciate any healthy and innocent recreation; but might not the limbs capable of this exertion sometimes find that wholesome exercise in carrying their owner towards some sphere of distress, towards the homes of the aged, the lonely, the suffering? Ah! what sunshine a bright young face brings into a mourning house

Then the hands. Those useful tools too often lie in the lap while the vacant mind is full of foolish dreams. Ten minuoes a day redeemed from time " will provide six good under garments in the course of the year. an hour would make an outfit for orphan or girl going into service in the same time. One cannot always be drudging! That is the greatest possible mistake—the notion of fussing continually about some business; it makes people conceited, out of sorts in body and mind, melancholy, irritable! But, then, so does want of occupation. But, then, so does want of occupation.

Let us try to strike a balance. Begin with the ten minutes a day; you will reach the half hour in time. And if we can't manage eleven and a half miles a day, supposing one were to begin with a humble half mile walked towards some desolate abode which may be left the brighter by a smile, a gentle word, a tiny good deed!

What says the blessed St. Francis de Sales, speaking to women? "Little things for little folk. I mean such graces as are easier to exercise while

Vaughan moved about the court with a cheery word of uncouragement for every one, and the way faces lighted up at ence, forbearance, dutifulness, humilup in prayer, but slowly and by de-

If we did but realize the baleful effects of indolence on our whole nature spiritual as well as physical, we should pray God "Give us this day our daily

A Nun Distinguishes Herself.

Sister Thomasia Ruize, a native of Moravia, and a Dominican nun, is a student at the University of Prague, where she has distinguished herself in scholarship over all other pupils. The professors say she is the most gifted woman they ever met. She is profi-cient in the most abtruse branches and surpasses all in mental philosophy and aesthetics. Sister Thomasia is the daughter of a poor shopkeeper.

The Safest Course.

You must pay no attention to the trouble and darkness which com times feel our own emptiness, and how wonderful'y weak our nature and also how frightfully corrupt. * Do not be downhearted. Take day as it comes and serve God. Don make plans. God will call you at His own and your own time. That is the simplest, the safest and the sweetest course to follow. Lacordaire.

Desire For Heaven.

Does not a profound weariness of life grow upon you accordingly as you advance in age? Do you feel yoursel stricken with a mortal sickness, the incapacity for happiness? We are merely tired combatants, captives pining for free air, storm tossed souls longing for Some may view this as a per icious symptom that should doubtless be fought against. Studied closely, it is an intense yearning for heaven.

Weary Brain Workers

Weary Brain Workers

All fagged out ideas flow slowly as molassessina and energy gone! The buoyancy that made work a pleasure, that gone also Adoctor wou dasy you are run down, enervased, neither eating or digesting enough. It's Ferrozine you need to brace up that fiftil appoilte and improve assimilistion and digestion so that lots of pure strong blood will be formed to neurish the broken down system. Ferrozine will drive away the tired feeling, restore your spirits and energy, revive your ambition and strength for work. No tonic or rebuilder like Ferrozine—try it. Price 51c, per box, or six New for 25 50, at Druggists, or Polson & Co. Kingston, Ont.

DR HAMILTON S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION, MILE IN THEIR ACTION.—Parmelee's Vere

MILE IN THEIR ACTION,—Parmelae's Vege-able Plits are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. There-tore, the most delicate can take them without fear of upplessant results. They can too, be administered to children without imprising the pensities which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

JANUARY 31, 1903

CHATS WITH YOUNG

Man is the artificer of ppiness. Let him beware happiness. Let him beware complains of the disposition of stances, for it is his own dispos If this is sour or that the other steep, let him think not his work. If his look cu hearts, let him not complain c reception; if he hobble in his him not gramble at the roughn-way; if he is weak in the ku him not call the hill steep.— Press On.

Press on ! surmount the rocky st Climb boildly o'er the torrents. He fails alone who for bly creeps He wins who dares the hero's Bothou a hero! !et thy might Tamp on eternal srows its w. And through the coor walls of How down a passage unto day -Park F Our Obligation.

An old song of Charles Mc or refrain, "I find myself om pan-ee." With this dispo compan-ee. easy to made of life a suchappy years. Not that it is we to engage in the pursuit of for ourselves. Stevenson sur obligation in a few noble wor "One person I have to m myself. But my duty to my n much more nearly expressed that I have to make him h

or, in the less positively and more negatively Confuctionsophy of Felix Holt: "Thi not a very fine place for a go the people living in it. But I'. my mind it shan't be the wor if I can help it." The Keynote of the Cen

The radical evolution in bus ods, the long strides in civil ods, the long strides in civil multiplication of inventions eries, along all lines, which half-century has witnessed, an infinitely broader with be ing for men and women in ev ing for men and women in every life than was requisite two even ten years ago. The withis century is "Excelsior."

Each successive year, for order that the best resu obtained demands a higher education than before for th would become a merchant.
edge of "the three R's," ur
mented by unusual shre
foresight, no longer suffices
man to conduct a business s

Orison Swett Marden, in S Good Resolution Never a man made so n tions as the one who, spe of recalcitrancy, uttered epigram: "The way to be with good intentions." A epigram: "The way to l with good intentions." A it is interesting to read

son's meditation and praye 'I have now spent fifty. resolving, having from time almost that I can ret forming schemes of a bette need of doing, therefore, a the time of doing is short.

" O God grant me to re and to keep my resolution Stevenson, too, underst it is to form good resolutio easier to break them. His written the day before his of ful rather than resolute in "We beseech Thee, Lore

"We beseech Thee, Lorwith favor, folk of many nations gathered toget peace of this roof, weak m subsisting under the expatience. Be patient styet awhile longer; with purposes of good, with our ors against evil, suffer us to endure and help us to

to endure, and help us to Intemperance Human nature is very

used to warn men against toxicating liquor because osity of the American ch said that the American he undertakes enthusiastic, and the dr enthusiastically as he else. The certainty of trol of his appetite, if h almost absolute.
Facts do not seem

opionion, ence preval drinking people of oth safe from the results w dulgence here. The Fr cited as a sober people, a ing in the lighter wine addicted to intemperan stituting stronger wines ones. Appetite is about where. The Chinaman to the opium habit as v whatever nationality, wi indulgence, the appetite grows; and, while it Frenchman a little lon drunkard than it does nervous American, he rat last. The German beer for a longer time, reach the end in time. rule is to let it alone. drink, there will be no if they do, beginning they will find it grow er to subdue the cravi will rule them to their Father Sheehan

some excellent advi is found in a letter wr . Sheehan, D.D., aut Curate," to a young who had written to club work. After necessity of reading v recommended discrinchoice. "The Chur 'wisely forbids the tain class of books v often, however, writte a style that a young out and does not kno fatal consequences of the And very few minds the seduction of this because so few are p training in philosopl recognize error, no

great masters, such

specious a form it m

Presson! surmount the rocky steeps,
(Climb beldly o'er the terrents arch;)
He fails alone who fee by creeps,
He wins who dares the hero's march.
Be thou a hero! let thy might
Tramp on eternal srows its way.
And through the coor walls of night,
Hew down a passage unto day.

—Park Benjami -Park Benjamin

Our Obligation. An old song of Charles McKay's has a refrain, "I find myself very good on nan-ee." With this disposition it is easy to made of life a succession of happy years. Not that it is worth while to engage in the pursuit of happiness for ourselves. Stevenson sums up our obligation in a few noble words:

"One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more rearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy, if I

or, in the less positively Christian and more negatively Confucian philosophy of Felix Holt: "This world is not a very fine place for a good many of the people living in it. But I've made up my mind it shan't be the worse for me, if I can help it."

The Keynote of the Century.

The radical evolution in business methods, the long strides in civilization, the ods, the long strides in civilization, the multiplication of inventions and discov-eries, along all lines, which the past half-century has witnessed, necessitate an infinitely broader with better training for men and women in every walk of life than was requisite twenty-five or even ten years ago. The watchword of this century is "Excelsior." Each successive year, for example, in

order that the best results may obtained, demands a higher standard of education than before for the youth who would become a merchant. A knowledge of "the three R's," unless supplemented by unusual shrewdness and foresight, no longer suffices to enable a man to conduct a business successfully. Orison Swett Marden, in Success.

Good Resolutions.

Never a man made so many resoluson's meditation and prayer :

'I have now spent fifty-five years in the time of doing is short.

O God grant me to resolve aright, true.

ubsisting under the covert of Thy atience. Be patient still; suffer us et awhile longer; with our broken patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet awhile longer; with our broken purposes of good, with our idle endeavors against evil, suffer us awhile longer to endure, and help us to do better."

mains unattered. The great cathedrates of Europe were the fruit of life-long labor. And these are but instances of a general rule.

We go into the workshops in which to endure, and help us to do better."

used to warn men against the use of intoxicating liquor because of the impetu-osity of the American character. It is said that the American goes wild over he undertakes; becomes too enthusiastic, and the drinks liquors as enthusiastically as he does anything else. The certainty of his losing control of his appetite, if he drinks at all, olute.

Facts do not seem to sustain the opionion, once prevalent, that the drinking people of other nations are safe from the results which follow indulgence here. The French, so often cited as a sober people, although indulging in the lighter wines, are becoming addicted to intemperance, and are substituting stronger wines for the lighter ones. Appetite is about the same everywhere. The Chinaman becomes a slave to the opium habit as will any one, of whatever nationality, who uses it. With indulgence, the appetite for intoxicants grows: and while it may take the grows; and, while it may take the Frenchman a little longer to become a drunkard than it does the high strung, nervous American, he reaches the level at last. The German may stick to his beer for a longer time, but he, too, will reach the end in time. The only safe rule is to let it alone. If men will not drink, there will be no drunkards, but if they do, beginning ever so lightly, they will find it grow harder and harder to subdue the craving until appetite will rule them to their destruction.

Father Sheehan on Reading.

some excellent advice as to reading is found in a letter written by Rev. P.
A. Sheehan, D.D., author of "My New Sheehan, D.D., author of " recommended discrimination in the choice. "The Church," he wrote, "wisely forbids the reading of a certain class of books which, essentially false in method and conclusion, are often, however, written in so attractive a style that a young reader is carried out and does not know till too late the fatal consequences of being imbued with false principles of thought and action. And very few minds are proof against the seduction of this class of literature, because so few are prepared by a solid training in philosophical principles to recognize error, no matter under how

Shakespeare, Wordsworth; and to such poets and essayists in modern times as have written for the edification, not for the destruction, of their fellow beings. For it it must always be remembered that true culture is a province and de partment of the moral, rather than the intellectual, powers of man; and a simple peasant in a country district may be a more refined and cultured person than a great savant who knows not God, and whose conduct is not guided by religion. For religion is the great civilizer, not only of nations, but of individuals; its teachings, its re straints, its clevating influence tell more in the formation of human character and the guidance of human conduct than any science, art, or masterpiece in literature, which lacks moral power and with it the faculty of strengthening and elevating human character.'

A Sunny Disposition.

If men only smiled more and frowned loss, how much happier would the world be! If we only could persuade our-selves to believe that gladness is our rightful inheritage, and that happy hearts are the most acceptable to God, and the most conducive of good, then and the most conducive of good, then
we would find it easy to cultivate a sunshiny disposition. "Oh," you say,
"it is impossible for me to be happy
with such circumstances as mine!".
This is the very reason why you should
culivate happiness in order that you
may overcome circumstances and not let
them over-come you. It is surprising
what a different aspect things will assume when one endeavors to better
one's self. Selfishness and unhappiness go hand in hand, while thoughtfulone's sell. Seithsmess and unhappiness go hand in hand, while thoughtfulness and kindly consideration for others prepare the way for joy. We are of ten the cause of our own unhappiness, although we may not be willing to put the blame on ourselves. Where there is the desires to be harny the means are is the desire to be happy the means are always within reach.

Success the Reward of Merit. Disappointed authors and artists often talk as if they were the victims of the world's stupidity or malice—as if men were unable or unwilling to appre ciate them. Now, I know it is said that such things have been. There have been men of rare promise, but of a sen-sitive nature, who have been crushed by coldness or neglect, or by the hard and unfair criticism with which their first attempts were met. But this is far from being a common thing. The world likes to be amused and pleased. It is really interested in having some-

thing to praise.

This being so, how is it possible for a man of real merit to remain long un-recognized? Who can imagine that the great masterpieces of painting, or Never a man induce so many result in the great poems that have come down the great poems that have come down to us from the past, could have failed with good intentions." At this season it is interesting to read Dr. John-it is fact, human judgment, when you take its suffrages over wide tracts and through the lapse of ages, is infallible. resolving, having from the earliest time almost that I can remember been by passion; in a particular time it may forming schemes of a better life. The need of doing, therefore, a pressing, for give it time and room, and it is sure with unerring accuracy to detect the

It is as far as possible, then, from Stevenson, too, understood how easy it is to form good resolutions, how much easier to break them. His last prayer, written the day before his death, is hope-witten the day before his death. been favorable circumstances. There ful rather than resolute in resolve:

"We beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations gathered together in the peace of this roof, weak men and women subsisting under the covert of Thy many erasures that scarcely a line re-mains unaltered. The great cathedrals

Human nature is very much the same verywhere. In America we have been look and the same of the beautiful articles of merchandise are manufactured, and see a great fire, and hear the clank of machinary and manufactured. stained with dust and sweat. Now something like this has been going on to give birth to those beautiful creations in letters of arts which have de-lighted the world. There has been a great fire in the furnace of the brain, and each faculty of the mind has toiled to do its part, and there have been many blows with the pen, the pencil, or the chisel, until the beautiful conception is complete. Such men are successful, because they deserve it. The approbation of the world did not create their expects. success, it only recognized it.-Rev. F. S. Baker.

> Religious Controversy in Arkansas. The amenities of religious con-troversy were hardly observed in a

recent debate between a Campellite and a Baptist, which took place near Marmaduke, Arkansas, and which is reported in the Arkansas Baptist.

Both men are fairly educated, Mr. Tucker (the Campellite) has his lesson on Campellism well memorized, and is regarded as a representative man. He made strenuous efforts to save himself and his doctrine; but Brother Nunnery (the Baptist) drove him from every position and turned Tucker's efforts at ridicule against him effectually. He had splendid self-control, but when Tucker realized his discomforture he became desperate and called Numery a liar, a thief and an infidel. I have never heard the Baptist faith more forcefully presented, and the way he

exposed Campellism was a caution. At the close of the discussion, we are At the close of the discussion, we are Curate," to a young man in England who had written to him in regard to who had written to him in regard to club work. After speaking of the necessity of reading with an object, he a basket of fruits and nuts. He reshe wrote, ponded in a very kindly speech. closed," says the report, "one of the most helpful debates ever held in this region." Helpful seems to us hardly the word to describe this strenuous polemical battle.-Sacred Heart Review.

Youth is sweet, with its fiery enterprises, and I suppose mature manhood will be just as much so, though in a calmer way, and age, quieter still, will have its own merits,—the thing is only have its own merits,—the thing is only to do with life what we ought, and "Hence, I think that a young Catholic's studies should be limited to the great masters, such as Milton, Dante, Hawthorne."

what is suited to each of its stages: do all, enjoy all,—and I suppose these two rules amount to the same thing. what is suited to each of its stages : do

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. CROOKED HANS.

SIMPLE STORY BY WHICH ONE HERO RECOGNIZES ANOTHER.

By Helen F. Huntington.

Not all heroes are on the rolls of the Legion of Honor.
"Ten days more of this!" grumbled the Hero. looking about at the bare rough walls of his prison. "And te

It was the first time he had com plained of anything. The three men smoking by the stove looked over at him collectively.

"Got misery?" demanded the man

in the leather shoops.

The wounded man nodded mutely and put his hand to his breast. He sat bolt upright in the stiff little stretcher, his head swathed in bandages, and a frieze greatcoat loosely buttoned ever his shoulder, for the room was draughty in spite of the roaring fire. He was a hero in the hearts of his rough companions, because he had risked life and limb by standing at his post when all others de serted: but the men of Murdoch were a silent lot; their deepest thoughts seldom passed their lips, wherefore no one had told him how he stood

with them. The door opened suddenly, letting in a driving gust of wind and a big, gaunt lad, who shuffled into the room with a lurch that emphasized his awkardness of figure and carriage. His big hands were crooked and stiff, and several fingers were bentalmost double. But for all that he could swing an axe at the lumber camp as well as the best of his fellows. Every night since the stranger's advent, Crooked since the stranger's laveled. Crosses than shad appeared at the shack at the same hour and taken his seat behind the rusty stove, always hoping to hear something of the great world beyond the silent, snow-bound forests of his

Well, Hans, what news?" asked the Hero, unenthusiastically, knowing very well that Hans had no news to "News don't come this way between

remarked the man of the leathern jacket. "Then tell me a yarn, one of you, to

speed the time along.
"We don't have much use for storyoks, neither."
"I don't care about make-up stories.

Give me something true. Things happen even out here, I suppose, don't they? Come, talk up, the youngest first. I'll do my part when my turn

first. I'll do my part when my turn comes. Hans, tell us a story."

Hans grew very red of face and thrust his great feet further under the stove. "I dunno none, meester, he stuttered apologetically.

"Tell 'im about the Norris kid you found in the snow the winter you got your crooked hands and feet," commanded the man in the leather coat.

manded the man in the leather coat, whom nature and habit had made

whom nature and name had back spokesman.

"Oh, heem jus' a lil babby," said Hans awkwardly. "an' I not fetch heem home. Th' half-breed do dat."

"Tell him how you found 'im," the other man admonished austerely. To the Hero he added, soberly, "'Twas then he got his crookedness, savin' a midday's got fram freezin' to death." vidder's son from freezin' to death.

"Yes, tell me about it," urged the Hero, drawing his coat closely about his shoulders and looking intently at the stolid, homely face of the young and pressed them hard.

"Ain't nuttin' much to teil, Hains began haltingly; "jus' 'bout a lil boy five year ole wad got strayed off 'um hees mudder when we work up at Grand' Reeber where not much peoples lives. De wolves putty hongry dat year, foh de deer all been gone sout t'ward Gran' Prix, where de moss ain't all ben covered wid freeze. It been so ool' de trees snap lak glass w'en de shuffled back to his place behind the win' strike deem hard.

"Nobody couldn't see de babby's tracks, foh de snow been freeze hard, but he been so lil dey tink it been easy to fin' heem foh he not walk fas'. 'n fader work till dark an' wen de job been done I wan' go look foh de babby, foh all de time I tink I hear lil voice foh all de time I tink I hear in voice callin' way up de devide, an' once I tol' fader listen; but he laugh an' say I been crazy, foh no lil boy couldn't cross dat greet snowbank. Fader he eross dat greet snowbank. Fader he not let me go. He say I been too young, an' no good. I save mab supper and wrap it up w'en he not lookin' an go to bed ve'y early, jus' waiting foh heem to been sleep, but he sit up long time befoh de fire smokin', an' bym'by I get up and creep out. Mah shoes been dryin' befoh de fire, so I tak de mocasins wad mah fader fine in de camp, an' dey been so ve'y light I go

fas' an easy.
"All time I hear day lil voice, ve'y far time I near day in voice, ve y sof an low, lak de sob of de win' ve y far off, an' I go swif across the greet snowbank t'ward de nort'. I t'out 'bout day lil boy way off in de col' an' ran so fas' till mah blood boil an' keep me ve'y warm, an I stop an' listen often, foh dat sof' voice in de fores'. Bym'by it cum clear, lak a chil' cryin' How I hear it, meester? I dunno. I many miles off, an' de col' been snapmany miles off, an' de col' been snap-pin' de trees when I run pas' lak glass breekin' in camp. I don't hear it wit' mah ears, but here," putting his crooked hand to his heart.

"An' so I fin heem, a lil black heap in de snow, cryin' toh here, mydden

in de snow, cryin' foh hees mudder, an' mos' freeze. I jus' grab heem in mah arms an' run, I been so glad he not freeze dead. But bym'by I mek heem walk foh to save hees life, foh he been 'most stiff, an' de poor lil tiling cry an' cry till meh heert ache. t'ling cry an' cry till mah heart ache But bym'by, wen he gin to git warm, I sit down an' feed heem mah supper, an' he eat an' stop cryin' and feel

"Meester, I been so glad to see dat ill boy I forget to watch de road, an' bym'by I got fraid we been los' in the greet white forest. De lil boy been so ye'y sleepy he cry an' beg me let heem lle down, an' w'en we foun' too greet pile lumber where de col' win' don' come, we creen in between 'em an' and most disgraceful features of the come, we creep in between 'em an' cuddle up foh lil res'; an' de babby he say hees lil prayers, an' go fas' sleep till mornin'.

"Dere been only jus' a scrap of bread lef' foh day lil boy an' he been so hungry | conformists.

e cry foh more. But he good chile He stop cryin' wen I tole heem hees mudder been waitin' for heem wit' nice g ood t'ings an' big fire foh heem warn heeself, so we start out, which way I dunno, wen dere been no stars to look by. Long time we go on, stoppin' often the listen, but couldn't hear nuttin.' Mah old mocasins give out, an' de ice and not modeshis give but, in the foot till it make me limp, why food I not walk ve'y fas.' De lil boy he been so ve'y tired, I carry hoem mos' te way till dark 'zin to fall—and heem cryin' foh hees mudder an' so hongry its

os' breek mah heart.

"Wen we cum to de reeber, I t'ink I aear wolves, jus' a lil cry lak a baby's voice, cumin' creeping 'cross de snew. No, meester, I not 'fraid den. Why de Lord let me fin' dat lil boy if He don' want me save heem? Pretty soon I hear de boom-boom of breekin' ice way down de reeber, so I hurry fas' as mah eet can go, but t'ain fas' lak de wolves. Befoh dey cum up we foun' lil hut where de trapper leave in fall, built where de trapper leave in tank battle wid big logs, strong an' tight, but de door been gone. Anyway, I tak de babby in an' wrap heem in mah coatan' tell heem stay inside while I watch foh hees mudder an' keep de wolves out. Den I call an' call so loud, seem lak

Den I call an' call so loud, seem as mah fader mus' hear me.
"De wolves dey smell humans and go mad foh taste of blood, but I get out mah knife an' wen one jump up close mah knife an' wen one jump up close mah knife an' wen one jump up close mah knife an' aut heam had. o de door, I slash an' cut heem bad in' de res' llk lick hees blood an' kill em. But dat wasn't nuff foh de hor gry pack! Dey howl an' screech lak debils, an' de half-breed cuttin' ice vay down de reeber hear 'em an' cun up quick. He been 'afraid foh to use eem home, so he kill tree wolves an' care de res' away till he can tek de abby an' caary heem off down de ree

ber.
"De ice have cut mah feot so bad I not walk fas' nuff foh de half-bre I tell heem I wait in de hut till he tak de boy home an' sen' mah fader back foh me. He look scare an' try mek me come, but he have hurry foh fear de wolves ketch heem, an' so he lif' me up de rafters so de wolves can't get me,

leave me. Bym'by de wolves cum back an' tear an' crunch de de id wolves in jus' bout a meenit. Den dey howl an' screech an' rush into de hut an' try clim' de wall foh to git me, de greet, hongry pack. Yes, meester, I been 'Iraid lil while, but bym' by I stretch on mah stomach easy-lak, an' watch 'em lak dey been kittens; den I fall 'sleep. wen I wake, mah fader been carryin' me house on hees back."
"And then?" said the Hero very

softly.
"De lil boy's mudder nurse me lak

she been mah mudder too, an' I ain't don nuttin' 'tall, foh de half-breed brung de babby home, meester.''

The man in the leather coat looked at the speaker, without visible emotion; then he turned to the Hero and said alcele. It Twee then he are his grouped. almly: "Twas then he got his crooked-less. He was in the worst fix I ever aw—his hands an arm clawed an hewed by the wolves, an' feet frozen to the bone!'

"Hans, come here," said the sick

man imperatively.

The lad rose and shuffled over to the bed, and the Hero raised himself and looked first at the great awkward feet and the misshapen hands, then at the queer, homely, old-young face. Then he took both the crooked hands in his

You are the bravest lad I ever "Ain't nuttin' much to tell," Hans knew," said he in a voice of caressing

tenderness.

A sob rose in Hans' throat and a strange, unaccustomed smile lighted his face for an instant, like a flash of sunlight upon dark still water, ing a glimpse of unsuspected beauty hidden in the depths of his mute heart. by to his place behind the stove.-The Criterion.

THE POWER OF AGGRESSIVE PROTESTANTISM.

The unreasonable and dogged persistency with which the Non-conformists opposed the new Education Bill in the British parliament furnishes another and most striking illustration of the power of the Protestant spirit which still lingers among the English people. The Bill was originally designed by the government to do at least a modicum of justice to the voluntary or denomina-tional schools, which, since 1870, had

ority. The Bill had been very carefully prepared by the government so as to avoid all reasonable criticism from any party. Yet the Non-conformists attacked it from the start and fought it throughout with the greatest energy and with obstinate determination. Their whole conduct seemed to go upon the supposition that they alone had a right to be considered that their conscientious scruples should alone be consulted. It did not ence to the law if it should pass, that Premier Balfour, who at first seemed determined that the Bill should pass with all its essential features, was apparently alarmed, and was induced to approve of certain amendments which so modified the Bill in favor of its opponents that its friends felt that and most disgraceful features of the

case is that the representatives of Cath-

olic Ireland in Parliament, in spite of

the unanimous appeal of the English and Irish Bishops, sided with the Non-

A pure hard Seap SURPRISE MAKES CHILD'S PLAY
OF WASH DAY

To us the case furnishes another strik-To us the case turnishes another sortiering illustration of the power of agitating, persistent, aggressive Protestantism. May it not also furnish a lesson to Catholics in contending for their rights? If persistent determination rights? If persistent determination and unflagging perseverance can give success to a mistaken minority contending against justice and right, what might not be expected from the same energy, perseverance and pertinacity of purpose in advocating and insisting and right? Sacred Heart of purpose in advocating and insisting upon justice and right?—Sacred Heart Review.

A NOTED CONVERT DIES IN ENGLAND.

The Athenoum says of the late John Hungerford Pollen, the "accomplished artist and man of letters who suddenly and painlessly passed from among us on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 1," that he was born Nov. 19, 1820, in London; educated at Eton and Christ Church later obtained a fellowship at Merton and became Senior Proctor of the Uni-

"Taking orders, he joined the re wned Dr. Hook at Leeds, and acting under him there showed much devotion during a terrible outbreak of cholera.

"The Gorham judgment, controver-sies concerning Tractarianism, and other influences led to Pollen joining the Roman Catholic Church at Rouen. After this he traveled, especially in Italy, and studied painting in Rome for two seasons, also becoming ver inti-mate with Thackeray and Aubrey de Vere. Returning to England in 1854, he married Maria Margaret, daughter of Mr. La Primaudaye, and, removing to Dublin in 1855, was appointed pro-fessor of the fine arts in the University on St. Stephen's Green.

"In 1863 Thackeray introduced Pol-len to Sir H. Cole, and this led to his becoming one of the first superintendents of the South Kensington Museum, for several years much to do. He was the complier of that stupendous and valuable 'Catalogue of Books on Art'

104N ERROUSON & COMP. which still awaits completion. . . . and at various dates was a frequent contributor to the Saturday Review, the Month, Chambers' Cyclopædia, and other publications, concerning him almost wholly with art, its practise, remains and history. . . . Amor larger decorative works we may the mural pictures at Blickling, the original Oratory at Brompton, and series of twelve oil paintings (eight of which have been carried out in full) at Alton Towers. Each of these is 14 it. long by 8 wide, and they illustrate events in the wars of Henry V.

"It remains to testify warmly to Pollen's sincere and honorable character, his numerous accomplishments and considerable learning, his excellence and generosity as a friend, and his unfailing diligence as a student. Of his eight sons, two at least are distinguished in the country's service, and another is known as a writer of history."

A WINTER SCOURGE.

LA GRIPPE OR INFLUENZA RESPONSIBLE FOR HUNDREDS OF UNTIMELY DEATHS.

La grippe starts with a sneeze-and

ends with a complication. It lays a strong man on his back; it tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. You can avoid ia grippe by fortifying your system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They protect you; they cure you; they up-build you; they banish all evil after effects. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ward off all winter ailments. They cure all blood and nerve disordors. They are the been laboring under g eat disadvar-tages. It is a noticeable fact that the large majority, say three-quarters, of the schools are voluntary, while the Non-conformists are in a decided min-ority. we do not ask you to take our word alone. Ask your neighbors, no matter where you live, and you will learn of someone who has been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after other medicines had failed. It is upon the evidence of your problems. dence of your neighbors that we ask you to five these pilts a fair trial if you are sick or ailing. Mrs. Emma Doucet, St. Eulalie, Que., says: "Words can hardly tell how pleased I am with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had an attack of the grippe which left me a sufference. sidered that their conscientious serves sidered that their conscientious serves to occur to them that the friends of denominational schools had conscientious scruples in favor of imparting positive religious instruction to their those scruples were not entitled to the least consideration. So persistent, so energetic and thoroughly aggressive energetic and thoroughly aggressive were they in their opposition to the were they in their opposition to the were they in their opposition to the serves and pains in the stomach. It is defined as several medicines, but nothing helped me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills of Pills of Pills williams' Pink Pills of of la grippe which left me a sufferer of la grippe which left me a sufferer from headaches and pains in the stomach. I used several medicines, but nothing helped me until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began them I was weak and very much run down. The pills have completely cured me and I not only am as strong as ever, but have gained in flesh." The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the label around every box. Substitutes can't cure and to take them is a waste of money and endangers life.

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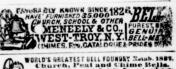
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DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

OPFICIAL.

His Lordship th Danie to Mamilton has the following change a and appointments. To take effect on the lat of February; Rev. Father effect on the lat of February; Rev. Father Halm from Mildmay to St. Clements; Rev. Father Lehnann from Macton to Mildmay; Rev. Father Lehnann from Macton to Mildmay; Rev. Father Englert from Deemerton to Gait; May February Lephar from Galt to Macion; Rev. Father Brohmann from Walkerion to Deemerton; Rev. Father Couter from Hamilton to Walkerton; Rev. Father Donovan from cathedral to St. Josephs Hamilton; Rev. Father Walsh assistant at Cathedral.

The jublice concert (fittleth arnivereary) of the annual festival in ald of St. Mary's Orphe in Asylum will take blace at the Opera House on the concert will be conducted by the Fathway 2nd. The emostrate of Manday, February 2nd. The emostrate of Manday, February 2nd. The emostrate of Manday February 2nd. The emostrate of the Mary's Orphe in Canada's greatest cantatrice is to be salied by the following elever artists: Madame Bearice Langley Miss Katherine Jones, Miss Add a Verne, Mr. Albert Arch deacon and Mr. Frank Walkis. The Halifax and Montreal papers say that Canada's Prima Donna has with her on this present tour the finest concert party ever heard in Canada.

Ladius' Scodality of St. Mary's Cathedral bast night, in St. Mary's hall, on Park street. The principal feature was a three-act drama, entitled "Rebecca's Triumph." given under the direction of Martin Clewerth by Dora Seery, Bertile O Sullivan, May Smith, Amy Kins, Clara Smith, Angela Maryentette, Gree Presnail, Annie Hunter, Gertie Dillon, Eva Dickson and Aonie Long.

The musical programme included selections by St. Mary s eshool band, glee, by the members of the Sodality, and songs by Misses Maggie Kelly and Grace Presnail. The committee in charge of the Catholic congregation at St. Clements. During the Rev. Father's seven years' residence in the town as priest of the Sacred Heart Church he has not only won the leves of his own people but the res

To the Rev. M. Halm, P. P., of the Sacred Heart church, Midmay:

lincd coat:

To the Rev. M. Haim, P. P., of the Sacred Heart church, Midmay:

Dear Rev. Father: Having heard of your intended departure from our midst we come forward on this occasion to give expression to the deep sorrow beartfelt gratitude for your otherward on the your calling and our highest respect and esteem for yourself in person. It is now seven years since you came smongai us and to be usually then any otherward the property of the property of the person. It is now seven years since you came smongai us and to be usuals then, and compare it with the present, we may, indeed feel thankful to Almohy God for the great benefits conferred upon the property of the property of

2

through the woods three miles to McDonald's camp, the foreman of this camp is "Black" Jim McDonald, and is well known through Muskoka for his genial ways and also for his ability to get out large quantities of timber in a short time. Mr. McDonald gave us a warm welcome to his camp and did all in his power to make our stay pleasant; and clong with the clerk of the works Mr. Edwin Wray, certainly succeeded in doing so. Or Sunday event of Father Cellius preached on Evernity. In well-chosen language the Rev. Father showed that etentity was the one thing for all to remember. The cock camp was well filled by all the crew Protestants as well as Catholic; and a very at tentive audience we had. On Monday meraling Mass was said at 50 clock. The Catholic men were sgain ediffing us by their devout reception of the Sacraments. Reluctantly refusing a pressing request of "Black Jima" to say long " we sgain hitch up and drive six miles to L ko's camp arriving there at noor. Here the Reverend Father heard confessions, etc., and at about 7 o'clock p. m. we started to walk through the Virin Forest for Dupre's camp, which we reached after half an hour's hard walk. Here confessions were heard and next morning at 429 a, m. the fiely Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up to a humble leg shanty to bring the cemfort of our holy religion to the Catholic lumbermen.

Many thoughts, Mr. Editor, surged through the wirter's brain as he witnessed the Massathoughts of the humble camp, of the widnesset without wrapped in the gloom of a midwinter without wrapped in the gl

FATHER EGAN AT REST.

ESTIMONIAL OF SORROW FOR CARNEY HOS-PITAL'S LATE CHAPLAIN—ELOQUENT EULOGY DELIVERED BY REV. FRANCIS GLYNN.

The Roston Globe, Jan. 21.

cese of Boston, relatives and friends, heard the last sad rites of the Catholic Church said over his remains prior to the interment in the lot of the Sisters of Charity in Holy Cross cemetery, Malden.

Since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon 'ha remains remosed in the chapel of the Carney hospital, where they were viewed by hundreds of residents of the oeninalist district and other friends. The visitors to the chapel were ushered by the following members of the medical and sorgical staff of the hospital: Drs. J. J. Richmond, S. A. Mooring, W. E. Roed, C. Lynch, Ross McPherson and J. J. Mitchell, This morning the remains were borne to the Gate of Heaven church. The pullbears were Dr. M. F. Gavin, Dr. William H. Davine, Dr. William G. Macdenald and Edward Rockett.

The celebrant of the Mass was Dean J. J. Egan of Barrie, Can, abrother of Father Egan, and he was assisted by Rev. John J. Chittick of Hyde Park as deacon. Rev. George J. Patterson of St. Vincent's church. South Boston, subdescen; Rev. John J. Chittick of Hyde Park as deacon. Rev. George J. Patterson et St., Vincent's church. South Boston, subdescen; Rev. John T. O'Prien of the Gate of Heaven church master of ceremonies and Rev. Charles Ultreh of the Gate of Heaven church as assistant master of ceremonies and Rev. Charles Ultreh of the Gate of Heaven church, as assistant master of ceremonies and Rev. T. J. Mahoney and Rev. T. F. Rennan of the Gate of Heaven church Rev. Foundary and Rev. T. F. Rennan of the Gate of Heaven church as assistant master of ceremonies.

Also narticipating in the Mass was the following elergymen: Rev. Robert J. Johnson rector, Rev. T. J. Mahoney and Rev. T. F. Rennan of the Gate of Heaven church Rev. Foundary and Rev. T. F. Rennan of the Gate of Heaven church Rev. John J. Driscoll, Rev. M. J. Cuddithy of St. Margaret's church Rev. John J. Driscoll, Rev. M. F. Church, and Rev. M. J. Sonole of St. Augustine's church Rev. M. J. Hally of Allainn Rev. T. A. Browne of SS. Peter and Paul's church, Rev. D. W. H. Fipanar, of Medford Rev. P

Mahoney, of Rocapha and the church in charge of Mr.
The ushers at the church in charge of Mr.
Charles F Leahy, were Representative I.
Frank O'Here, Thomas J. Casey, Joseph M.
Conners, Edward R. McCormack and George

twenty-four years 'went about doing good.' Placed there twenty-four years ago by His Grace the Archbishop. Father Egan, a priest of most sensitive conscience, immediately recognized the great responsibility put upon his shoulders and discharged his duries faith faily from first to last. He recognized in each sick man, woman or child that entered youder refuge for the afflicted the image of Christ, and, with the regularity of the sun, each day found him making his daily course among the sick and dying, scattering like the sun rays of benediction.

"Wherever painful suffering laid its cruel

him making his daily course among the sick and dying, scattering like the sun rays of beneficition.

"Wherever painful suffering laid like grael finger, there also soon followed the cooking touch of Father Egan's sone followed the cooking touch of Father Egan's sympathy wherever despair sought its baleful gioom there Father Egan's kindly glowing heart throw its cheer ful rays of brightness. Kindly words, the red sweetly-perfumed roses of districtions the red sweetly-perfumed roses of districtions that the summary of the summary and the same and the summary and the sum

MARRIAGES.

KEATING-O ROURKE.

Keating-O Rourke.

A very pretty wedding took place in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on the morning of Jan. 7th, the contracting parties being Mr. Jas, E. Keating of Ooedda and Miss Nellie O Beurke of Toronto. The bride was gowned in blue cloth, with white eith and pearl trimmings, and was attended by Miss Ethel Lexion as maid and little Ethel O Rourke as maid of honor. Mr. Oliver Murchy ably performed the duties of beat man. Nuptai Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Rholeder after perform a way at the allar by her brother, Mr. Timothy O Rourke, who afterwards entertained the guests to a delightful breakfast at his home, 44 Front street. When the good wishes had all been spoken the bridsl party departed for Hamilton, where they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keating. On Thureday, Jan. 8th, a ception was held at the Keating homestead, when forty guests partook of the dain-time pard dishes. The tables were artistically decorated with yellow and white, palma, roses and carnations. The number and many friends of the happy couple, and my are the wishes for a long and presperous life. Mrs. Keating will be at home to her many friends at Willow Grove, Oneida, after Feb. 1st.

CURTIN-MCRAE OURTIN-MCKAE

A very pleasant and social event took place
in Wednesday, Jan. 14th. in St. Joseph's
nurch, Thorah, when William A Curtain. a
rominent young farmer of Brock township,
was married to Alice M. McKae, only daughter
if Mr and Mrs Francis McKae.

The Rev. Father Cline of Vroomanton officited

The Rev. Father Cline of Vroomanton efficiated at the prides maid was Miss Neilie Curtin, sister of the groom, while Mr. D. N. McRae, brother of the groom, while Mr. D. N. McRae, brother of the oride, assisted the groom in the trying orded. Immediately at the hour appointed the bride, gown d in a charming cossume of the store clored ladies' cloth and hat to match, advanced to the centre of the altar, leaning one father's arm, where the groom awaited her. After the cere mony and Mass the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride sparents, where a dainty dejouner was served. The presents were very numerous and costly showing the esteem in which they oung couple are held, special mention being an elegant parlor suite from the brides uncles. The groom's present to the bride was a gold watch and to the bride maid a pearl crescent.

The hep py couple took the evening train enough the party sound and Ottawa accompanied by many good wishes for their future nappliness.

McGrath-Williams.

ness.

On Wednesday morning Jan. II, St. James' church. Seaforth, was the scene of a very pretty we duing, the contracting parties being Mr. John McGrath of Hibbert, and Miss Nors, second dawntier to Mr. and Mrs. M. Williams. Prompt at 9:30 the bridat party entered the church, to the strains of Mendelsshon's wedding March, played by Miss M. Diors-y, organist. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rsv. Father Corcoran, P. P. who also celebrated High Mass. The bride wore a travelling suit of fawn ladies' cloth, end a white hat. The bridesmeid, Miss Annie McGrath of Stratford (sister of the groom), wore a navy blue suit and olack picture hat. Mr. Dan, Williams, of Buffalo, acted as groomsman. After the ceremony the bridal party, to the number of about fifty, drove to the home of the bride's parents. Tuckersmith, where an excellent dinner awaited them. The remainder of the day was spent in dancing and other social amusements. Among the guests from a distance ware Mr. Dan Williams, Buffalo; Misses Annie McGRATH-WILLIAMS,

Figure 6. Heritager 1. A Himseyer (No. 1996). As the Control of State of Markey 1. State

OBITUARY.

MR. PATRICK O'KEEFE, STRATHROY.

MR. PATRICK O'KEFFE, ETRATHROY.

Fatrick O'Keefe, for more than forty years a resident of Strathroy, did on Saturday, ion inst, at Sa. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, after an illness of only three or four months. The news bearing to saad intelligence was received with intense regret by those who knew inm during his iong residence here.

Fifty years ago, deceased came from the County of Waterford, Ireland, to America, and settled in Strathroy, where, a short time after, he opened a grocery store which near from the removed from this town. He then went out west, but after a short stay in British Columbia, returned to Ostario, taging up his residence in the Queen City, where death overtook him. While in that city he was engaged in the library of the Parliament buildings. In 1855, he was married here by Ray P. Obonows in the late Elien Hanley, who predeces ad him on Jan. 12, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years after of the Hanley of the predeces and him on Jan. 12, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years after on the late Elien Hanley, who predeces ad him on Jan. 12, 1899, at the age of sixty-two years after of the history of the Parliament of John Hanley and was born in Leitrim County, Ireland. See come with her parents to this country, settled in Ekfrid to wheth, and after wards moved to Adelside. To them was born four children, once of whem are diving. John now in New York, and Mrs. Hagraves and Mailida, of Ironto, who have the sympathy of Strathroy finds in their breavement.

The four rail took place on Tuesday morning from W. H. Tanton's undertaking priors which deceased was a fait hidl member, by made in the Catholic cemetery. The following old friends of deceased carried the remains in the Catholic cemetery. The following old friends of deceased carried the remains in the Catholic cemetery. The following old friends of deceased carried the remains in the Catholic cemetery. The following old friends of deceased carried the remains in the Catholic cemetery. The following old friends of deceased carried the remains i

Fitzpatrick
Besides Mrs. Hargraves and Matilda. of
Foronto, Mrs. James Dewan and John Hanley
of London, were in attendance at the funeral.

Stathroy Age, Jan. 15 1903.

May his soulrest in peace!
Mrs. Jos. Chisholm, Halifax, N. S.

The second of the Action of the peace of the p

Miss Jos. Chisholm, Hallfax, N. S.

The death occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at her residence, 22 Carleton street of Frances, wife of Joseph A. Chisholm. of the law firm of Borden, Ritchie & Chisholm.

The san intelligence will be received with prefound regret by Mrs. Chisholm's many friends as well as by those of her husband, to whom her death, as may readily be imagined, is an almost overwhelming blow. Her illness was of about two weeks' duration, and her condition from the very outset has been regarded as extreme, Drs. Campbell and Curry having been in constant attendance. It was the result of cold probably contracted shortly before Christmas, when in order that she might accompany her little ones on a snopping expedition she arcse from a sick bed. She was one of a very happy family party on Christmas day. On Sunday of last week prayers for her recovery were offered in Ss., Mary's church, and it we sthen feared that a fatai termination was inevitable, who was thirty nine years of the recovery were offered in Ss., Mary's church, and it we sthen feared that a fatai termination was inevitable, who was thirty nine years of the regression of the property of the late Captain Affleck.

recovery were offered in S. Mary's church, and it was then feared that a fatai termination was inevitable.

Mrs. Chisholm, who was thirty nine years of age, was a daughter of the late Captain Affleck, of Hell'ax, and a slaver of Lady Thompson, now of Toronto, and of Sister Heleoa, of Moun'St. Vincent. A brother, Peter, is resident of New York. For some years previous to her marrisce she was one of the corns of teachers at St. Parick's school. A devout member of the Catholic church, she took a warm interest in all charliable work connected with it. She was an active member of the Society of Children of Mary of the Society of Children of Society of Children of Society of Children of Mary of the Society of Children of Recompany of the Society of Children of Society of Children of Society of Children of Society of Society of Children of Society of Children of Society of Canbedral, where Mass was celebrated at 930 oclock by His Grace the Archiblisher, assisted by other clergymen. The Cathedral, where Mass was celebrated and official was well filled during the service Among those present being Lady Thompson, a sister, and children of deceased. The floral officials were numerous and required a special carriage to carry them.—Acadian Recorder, Halfary, Jan. 13, 1903.

The publisher of the Cathella Racondar.

The publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD ex-tends heartfelt condolence to Mr. Chisholm and to the other relatives in great loss they have

May her soul rest in peace!

MR SAMUEL DOWSLEY, SR.

The tolling of the cathedral beil on Wednesday morning, Jan. 14th. announced to the people of Pembroke, that Mr. Samuel Dowsley, sr., one of the town's old and most resnected citizens, had passed away. Though in failing health during the past year, his death, from heart disease, came unexpectedly, and was a sad shock to his family and many friends. Deceased, who was in his sixty tinth year, was a son of the late Martin Dowsley and a resident of Pembroke for many years. He was a contractor and builder, and up to within a year or two of his death, directed his workmen and took an active part in all the work he carried on. He was an honorable and upright man and many were the tributes of praise spoken over his coffin by his fellow-citizens who had known him all his life in Pembroke.

The funeral took piace from the family residence, Prince street and was largely attended. The pell-bearers were Messts. Wm Moffatt, Archibuld Foster, Michael Howe, James Spellman. Walter Beatty, and Michael German. His five sons were the chief mourners. On the beautiful rosewood casket lay several spraye of white calls lilles and carnations, from the family and sorrowing friends. At the cathedral which was heavily draped in black, a Solemn Require masses was song by his Lord-ship Bisnop Lorrain assisted by the full choir. After the service, the organ pealed forth the strains of the Dead March in Saul, as the casket was borne down the siste to the waiting hearse without, and the correge proceeded to the family plot.

In the death of Mr. Dowsley, Pembroke loses an old and respected citizen; his many friends and all who knew him a kind and charitable neighbor; his Church a devoted member; and his serrowing widew and femily a good nusband and father. They have the sympathy of all in their sad bereavement.

Mes Partick Mittenett Biddulph.

MRS PATRICK MITCHELL BIDDULPH. MRS. PATRICK MITCHELL BIDDULPH.

We regret very muca to announce the death of Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Patrick Mitchell, of the 8th con. Biddulph. Mrs. Mitchell and been suffering for a long time with neart disease. She bore her illness with Caristian fortiade and resignation to the holy will of God, and in preparation for the final summons, which came on Wednesday. January 14th. The funeral took place on Friday, January 16th, to S. Patrick's church, Biddulph, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul by Rev. D. P. McMenamin, the new parish priest. Mrs. Mitchell was in the fifty second year of her age, and was the daughter of Mr. Anthony Lamphier of the same township. Besides her bereaved hus band she leaves ninc children—seven boys and two girls—to mourn her loss. To the sorrowing relatives we extend our sincere sympathy.

May her soul rest in peace!

wogris—to mourn her loss. To the sorrowing relatives we extend our sincere sympathy.

May her soul rest in peace!

John Murrican, Metcalfe Tr.

One by one the old residents and pioneers of this county are passing away to the bourn whence no traveller returns. This week we are called upon to chronicle the death of an other pioneer resident of Metcalfe township in the person of John Murrican, at the mature ago of eighty years Deceased was born in Singo County, Ireland, and came out to the New World with his parents, when only a lad of nine years. After a residence of only two years in foronto, then Muddy York the family came to this county, and in Metcalfe began to how out a home for themselves in the forest wilderness. Deceased was a very successful farmer and had followed that healthful once years, watching the dense forest graduation on his fertile farm for over seventy one years, watching the dense forest graduation. Becased was unmarized and levels a sisten Miss. B O'Connot, the children. Deceased was well known a radent supporter of the Liberal party. In religion, he was a member of All Saints Church, Strathroy, where he was a faithful attendant. Death was due to the general breaking up of the system. The funeral took place on Saiurday morning, the remains being conveyed to All Saints' Church, Strathroy, where he which interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.—Strathrov Again 22, 1968.

May bis soul rest in peace!

Courier Citizen, Lowell, Mass., Jan. 13, 1903. A great honor has just been conferred upon Rev. Father L. A. Nolin, O. M. L., by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. A special Papal blessing has been granted him by the Vatican, Father Nolin is now in possession of an autograph card from Monsignor Voloini, one of the Pope's secretaries, informing him that His Holiness

heartily grants him a special blessing, in reward for articles written by the Lowell clerkman. The first of these articles was a remaik able study on Pope Lee, entitled "Ba Saintele Leo XIII.;" the second was a long and beautiful poemcalled "La Baique de Pietre." Bub productions were remarkable for depth of thought as well as for elegance of style, and were highly appreciated by His Holmess, to whom Rev. Father Nolin had the happy though of sending them. The learned Ob'size now gets his reward for his just tribute by Leo XIII. and the Citizen is happy to congratulate him for it.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

MONTH'S MIND OF THE REV. W. FOGARTY,
On Wednesday, Jan. 21st, 1923, the Month's
Mind of the Rev. W. Fogarty was celebrated
in St. Patrick's church. Dublin Ont. A large
minner of the parishioners received holy Commulation at his Mass as well as at the earlier
Masses, off-ring their holy Communion for the
repose of the soul of their late pastor.

Stemm dequirem High Mass was celebrated
by Rev. Tros. Noonan, the recently appointed
pastor of Dublin. Rev. Peter McCabe of La
Salette, being deacon and Rev. Jas. Corcuran
of "neswater, subdeacon, and Rev. J. V.
Tobin of Straiford, master of ceremonies.

After the Goopel, Rev. G. R. Northgraves of
Senforth, delivered a touching discourse on
the life and too short labors of the fity. W.
Fogarty, which visibly moved the large concrygation. His text was from ps. cxxix. 7.

"Because with the Lord there is mercy and
with Him there is plantiful redemption."

The other priests present in the sanctuary
were Revs. Lawrence Breanan, C. S. B., Torento; P. Corcoran, Senforth; John Ronan,
Loyne, A. J. McKeon, St. Columben; D. A.
McRiss Parkill: Pater L'Heureux Simcoc; J.
E. P., Pinsonneault, Clinton.

C. M. B. A.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 19 1903. Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD: At the last regular meeting of Branch 43, held on Jan 13, 1903, the following resolution

held on Jan. 18, 183, the following resolution was passed:
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the mother of our worthy Brother. Martin Hayes, we, the members of Branch 43, tender to one bereaved prother and the other members of the family, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.
Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD, and Canadian for publication.

J. J. VENNEY, Rec. Sec.

At the regular meeting of Branch 111, held in Sheridan Hall, Toronto, on January 22nd, 1963 Bro James W. Malion. President, occupying the chair, it was ordered that a copy of the following resolution be forwarded to the bereaved family of the late Bro. Samuel R. Brown, Grand Secretary, and also sent for publication to the Caradian, Catholic Register and Catholic Register and Catholic Register.

Caradian, Catholic Register and CATHOLIC RECORD:
That the sincere sympathy of the members of this branch, awakened by the sad news of the death of the Grand Secretary of our association, be and is hereby respectfully tendered to Mrs. S. R. Brown, his widow and to the other members of his family, accomparied by the prayers of every brother assembled that Almighty God in His love and govdness, will sustain and console them in their effiction, and will grant to the soul of the departed eterral rest, as the reward of a life well spent in His service.

Branch III, Toronto, in view of the rec-desth of the first Grand Secretary of organization whose home was in the cit Londen, regards the present moment or opportune for considering the location of

opportune for considering the location of the head offices:

Resolved that the members of this branch place on record their unanimous and decided opinion that it would conduce to the best interests of the association to have the head offices translated to the larger and more central city of Toronto, the Provincial capital with all reasonable expedition.

Resolved further, that the following members be a special committee to promote the effect

Resolved, further, that the following memoers be a special committee to promote the originate of this resolution; Bro. I. W. Mallon (President), V. P. Fayle (Financial Sec'y), and J. B. Phelan (Recording Sec'y).

The foregoing resolution was passed at the regular meeting of Branch III. on January 22nd and ordered to be placed on the minutes of the meeting and a cony forwarded to the Grand President and acting Grand Secretary.

Bees Wax Candles for Candlemas Day, or sale at the Catholic Record office,

MARKET REPORTS.

Lordon, Jan. 29.— Dairy Produce — Egg., retait, 23 to 25c.: eggs, crates, per dezen, 18 to 21c; butter, best roll, 19 to 21c; butter, best roll, 19 to 21c; butter, best crocks, 18 to 20c; butter, creamery, 21 in comb, 12c. to 18c.
Grain, per conta.— Wheat, new (good) \$1.12 to \$1.15; cate per cental 89 to 38c; corn. \$1.0; to \$1.15; cate per cental 89 to 38c; corn. \$1.0; to \$1.15, cate per cental 89 to 58c; corn. \$1.0; to \$1.15, cate per cental 89 to 58c; corn. \$1.0; to \$1.15, cate per cental 89 to 58.0; to 58.10; Meat—Pork, per cent. \$7.00 to \$1.0; the 19. \$1.09; best, by the quanter, \$4.00 to \$1.0; au to 50 90; ismb, by carcass 7; to 8c, lamb, by quarter 8 to 9c.

Poultry—Live chickens, per pair, 50 to 60c;
Poultry—Live chickens, per pair, 50 to 60c; turkeys, per lh, 12; to 15c; spring ducks, per psir, 75 to \$100; geese, each 90c, to \$1; do, per lb, 8s, to 9c.

Live Stock—Live hogs, per 100 lbs., \$5 75; plg., pair, \$550 to \$0.50; fat cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; stags, per cwt., \$2.00 to \$2.25; sows, per cwt., \$10 \$4.50

Farm Produce.—Hay, \$8.00 to \$9.00; straw, per load, \$2.75 to \$3; straw, per ton, \$5.50.

Vegetables—Parsnips, per bag, 45 to 50c.; parsley, per doz, 15 to 20c; onlone, per bag, 55 to 60c.; cabbages, per doz. 50 to 50.

parsier, per doz. 15 to 20c; onions, per bag, 55 to 60c; cabbages, per doz. 30 to 50.

TORONTO.

TOTORIO, Jan. 29 — Wheat — The market is steady; but buyers less anxious No. 2 red winter and white quoted at 715 middle freights; No. 1 spring quoted at 725 on Midland, and No. 2 goose, at 67c on Midland, Manitoba wheat duil; No. 1 hard. 83c to 80c all rail, g. i. t. No. 1 northern. 85jc, to 87c all rail, g. i. t. No. 1 hard. 83c North Bay, and No. 1 northern at 85jc North Bay, Barley — The market is firm, with No. No. 3, extra quoted at 45jc to 47c middle freights, and No. 3 at 45c middle freights. Corn—Torer are buyers of No. 2, yellow Canadian at 45c west; and at 50c Toronto at 50c cast. Flour — 90 per cent. patents are firm quoted at \$27c, middle freights in buyers' sacks for export; straight rollers, of special brands for domestic trade quoted at \$3.30 to \$2.35 in barrels; Manitoba flour firm Hungarian patents, \$4.35, delivered on track. Toronto bags, included, and Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.95 to \$4.05. Millfeed Bran. \$16 in bulk here, shorts at \$17.50; and shorts at \$17.50; and shorts at \$17.50; and shorts at \$19.6cc. Oxtmend at \$1 to bags and \$1.150; as to base at \$1.50; and shorts at \$1.750; and shorts \$1.750; and \$1.750; and

si.10 in barrels, car lote on track, Toronto; local lots, 25c higher.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—The local markets are fairly active, and there has been some further advance in prices. Manitoba wheat has scored an advance, and oats are also higher. Owing to the advance in wheat, and especially Manitoba grades, an additional 5 cents has been announced in quotations on Manitoba flours. It is said that from 6) to 85c is being paid by the large milling companies to the farmers in Manitoba and the North-West. The same influences are apparent in the feed market, and bran and shorts are advanced in 18½ to 17c. Honey—White clover, in sections, 12 to 13c. per section; in 10 lb. thus, 8 to 9c; in bulk 7½c. to 8c; dark, 2c lower. Poultry—Turkeys, 15 to 15c per lb.; seconds, 12 to 13c per lb; ducks, 11 to 12c; young chickens lle to 12c; fowls, 9c per lb.; a case, 9c Cheese—Ontario, 13c to 132c; Townships, 13c, butter — Townships creamers, 21 to 21k; dairy butter, 18c; Western Ontario rolls, 184c. to 19c, 19b.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Cattle— EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo. N. Y., Jan. 29.—Cattle—Nothing doing. Veals 25c lower; tops, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common to good, \$5.50 to \$8. Hogs—Receipts. 8.500 head; steady, heavy, \$8.80 to \$8.85; mixed. \$6.70 to \$8.85; Yorkers, \$9.65 to \$6.67; togs, \$5.55; mixed. \$6.70 to \$8.85; Yorkers, \$9.65 to \$6.67; togs, \$5.55; Sheep and lambs—Mixed sheep. strong to the higher; lambs 55 to 10c higher; top lambs, \$6 to to \$6.15; culls to good. \$1.25 to \$5.25; ewes, \$1.50 to \$4.75; sheep. top, mixed, \$4.25 to \$4.50; culls to good. \$2 to \$4.15.

Bees-wax Candles for Candlemas Day, for sale at the Catholic Record office, London.

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He is Risen.
He is Risen.
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Mary Magdalen.
Immaculate Conception.
The Hely Night.
Christ in the Temple.

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WANTED A TEACHER HOLDING A II second class certificate for Union S No.1 Brougham for the year 1903. Apply stat-galaxy expected to John J Carter, Sec. Try Mt. St. Patrick P. O. WANTED ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER W for S S. No. 4, 5, and 12 Glouceste Apply stating salary to Thomas Craig, Sp. Treas., Lime Bank, Ont.

WANTED-A TEACHER FOR THE BAL lish and French, and having at least a second class certificate for the English For particu-lars address Rev. Father J. C. St. Armaut Pine Wood. Out. 1239 tf.

SOUR STOMACH, FLATU-AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPS A K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the und b signed, and indorsed "Tender for Additions, etc., to the Postoffice, Guelph, Ont.," be received at his office until Wednesday, 28 January, 1993, inclusively, for the work ab-mentioned, according to plans and specific

be received at his dince unit we densely. 34 January, 1863, inclusively, for the work above mentioned, according to plans and specifications to be seen on application to R. McLard, caretaker, Gueloh, Oat., and at the Dipartment of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent dipper the mount of the tender, must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the party decline the contract of fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The D-partment does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order.

Fired Genkinnas, Secretary.

Department of Paubic Works.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement will not be paid for it.

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TWENTIETH YEAR. 25 cents.

trated).
Santos-Dumont and the Airship. With por-trate of the celebrated inventor and his Dir-icible Air-Ship.
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Stamps Accepted. Also for sale by our
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VOLUME XXV.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 7, 1903.

AN INSULTING QUOTATION.

"If you enjoy a good ballad get Nobolt's "The Sailing of the Long Ship (\$1.00). The author is Henry Nobolt, editor of the Monthly Revie London, Eng.
"Filled from cover to cover with ring verse this little volumne is bound win its way to true British hearts. Tollowing stanza will give your following stanza will give your

following stanza will give you author's style :

"Prake in the North Sea grimly prowling Treading his dear Revenge's deck. Watched, with the sea-dogs round him ground from drifting wreck on wreck. Setters and Faith for England's neck. Fetters and Faith for England's neck. Faggot and Fa'ther. Saint and chain—Yonder the Devil and all go bowling Devon. O Devon, in wind and rain 1997.

This literary note appeared in 'Canadian Teacher' Jan. 15, 19

It is quite a scholarly appreciation, our readers will notice how tactf the quotation was chosen to give t "our author's style." They may revel in the artistic beauty of phrase "true British hearts," wo indeed of the Canadian Teacher, an characteristic. They may call visions of the scribe as he wrought literary gem and of his joy as he it at the shrine of Canadian literat We thought that Roberts, Car Stringer, all the literati had gon New York. But have we been m formed? Is Roberts perchance lur in the sanctum of the Cana Teacher? Or-but let us restrain curiosity and just be thankful.

"Scribe in the office grimly prowing
Making himself look like thirty cents.
Wrote with the bigots around him gre
Pages galore for literary gents.
Pages solore with sentiments
Rant and Pathos and Bluster and Rot,
Anything in sooit to set the crowd he
Toronto, Toronto, why isn't he shot."

This graceful tribute has cost us weary moments and the only gue we ask is that it may win its w

all true British hearts.

FLYING FALSE COLORS. A few weeks ago we had occ to address a few words of remonst to the Canadian Teacher. We pu case before the editor as courteou possible and expected him as a g man to favor us with either a rejo or the granting of our very modera not too presumptuous request. P erred in believing him to be a gent in his official capacity as editor. A tell him now that he is a blunbigot. We say blundering advi because he is the veriest amateur business. Were he cautious, co cially prudent enough, he avoid letting the public know t befuddles himself with nursery But to pick out an offensive stans a book which is, as he assures us, be win its way to true British her too transparenta trick. He coul selected other and not insulting tions. Why did not he or his c ers do this? Was it worth while chances with their reputati gentlemen and scholars, in or

gratify childish spite and to pro incompetent they are to have to do with what concerns the te fraternity. We tell him and workers that the Canadian Tea flying false colors. Surely t able to see this! Or are they enough to think that Catholic ers will continue to suppor if they persist in their policy? Do they imagine the teachers are cowardly enough to to thinly-veiled insults? W respect for the opinions of oth we object to a journal conduc the Canadian Teacher being co a representative organ of the ! of the Province. It represents but the animus of private ind It is not Canadian in aim or as and its teaching value is a very quantity. Change the name

honest. We are aware that words of have small effect on these gent we therefore advise our tes touch them in their most v part-their pockets. Show t you respect yourselves, you sion and your faith. Tell are the ladies and gentlem this - that you demand a jou may be read by all teachers, makes for the upbuilding of not dissension.

For our part we beg to directors of the Canadian Te to judge all British hearts own. They should come ou light and see the world more.

We shall never be at peace selves until we yield with gla acy to our higher fa cultie