The Catholic Record

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PLEASANT CONTENT

It is the ideal of every man to express himself : the differences between men is the audiences they choose. If you desire to be praised oneself as a perfect standard of what by fools, by all means you will rise is sane and rational. Of course this high. If you prefer to be appreciated is a self-compliment, but it is seldom by some of the best, you will live deserved, for the most of us move in quietly, think sedately, write slowly, and be careless whether the "run and read" reviews praise or dispraise, so long as your own taste and conscience can accept your work as worth doing. This is the distinction between the said "His eccentricities were such as public man and the private citizen. The one thinks he is writing his madhouse;" and if you think of your name in history; the other does not care very much, even on an unver- been pronounced mad according to acious tombstone-for both these the canons of mediocrity, you will are crumbling monuments, and the one is worth no more than the other lavish use of this dictionary word. if it has been secured by popular While it censures, it relieves the cheap-jack arts instead of by quiet accused of the responsibility for the and private merit. The latter has to wait for recognition until there one knows what insanity is, or of are enough good and wise men on the benches of the generations to say in any case, whether the word but search where you may there was know merit as distinct from popular- hits the mark or not. A man who is ity. Still, popularity is ready money, far below us in genius is often so fame is a deferred annuity; and although prudence might prefer the latter, the giddy head and greedy at the same time enviously pluck rison Church Hut, which was shared palm no doubt are right in preferring feathers from his plumage by saying 'quick returns." But merit in its he is queer or strange or mad. quiet way is pleasant content.

THE COMBINATION

power to the muscles, the thoughts placed in the same category. must go without driving power. And Goethe, before him, had shown that if you spend on one side you must economise on the other. Now perhaps true that the madman's it is quite possible that if you culti- craze is more consistent, more pervate your intellect your emotions manent, more of the fixed idea which must suffer, and if you are always defies conviction; but illusions, halliving in the emotions you cannot be | lucinations and delusions are all the in the withdrawing-room of thought. same kind of stuff that dreams are It is indeed the happy combination, made of, and a madman's delusion is the compromises between thought only a dream which survives sleep. and feeling, that is wisdom, and We have hoped that Longfellow was can say that he had to leave camp clever people often miss that mark.

OUR POINT OF VIEW

We are all in the habit of calling any course of conduct which sins against our canons of right and wrong as madness, and of regarding any person whose actions are tangential to our "common round" as a madman. This is not only merciful to the sinner, and almost assures him of the King's clemency and confinement during His Majesty's pleasure, in place of the extreme penalty that his error deserved; but it is also an assertion which is pleasant to ourselves, for it assumes the fact of our sanity. Of course most of us have some knowledge of the mental condition which we call insanity. We have seen the fine frenzy of the maniac, who acts with a courage of recklessness, which sets an example even to heroism : we have seen the deep melancholy of men and women who torment themselves with regrets, hug their remorse to their breasts. and make a luxury of a certain idea; we also know the senile dement, whose mental fingers have become limp in their hold on life, who takes the day with a slavering weak smile of welcome, and whose speech is thick with the vague happiness which comes not from joy, but from the absence of feeling. All these, and the vacancy of the poor idiot, the weak emptiness of his mind,them, the fatuous and furious, and lie. it takes more than all our science to 'minister to their minds diseased."

called "chronic cases." But the madare subject to these illusions and altar is erected every Sunday, when reveille. R. I. P. ness which is ascribed by every delusions which make up half of our Parade Mass (Missa Cantata) is sung

test." It is the stigma of comparison measuring his conduct by his own, and is, as is evident, the taking of eccentric circles.

SNAP JUDGMENT

It is thus Macaulay judged Frederick William of Prussia when he had never before been seen out of a man heroes or politicians who have see that men make a reckless and conduct complained of. But as no what sanity consists, it is difficult to little understood by us that we can only account for his superiority, and

COMMON TO ALL It is thus we have heard on auth-We make too much of intellect in ority that genius and madness are these days, forgetting that warmth allied, and it is a rather cheering is as pleasant as light, and that reflection that if we have been inhuman beings have only a certain capable of the triumphs of inspiraamount of energy to deal with, tion, we at any rate have not Herbert Spencer has pointed out that | merited what is called the " padded if you use up your energy in digest. room." So, too, the man who is far ing, you take from the energy which | below us in the moral scale, whose might go to the brain : and that, in lack of conscience cannot be underthe same way, if you send all your stood of our strict rules, is again

> But there is one thing that is common to the madman and his saner brother, and that is illusions. It is they lift us from the commonplace of life to better things."

THE DIFFERENCE

illusions may be the babyish form of delusions may be true. There are harmless delusions which are the dramatic make-believes of life. These are little more than mental mistakes, but we " are such stuff as dreams are made of," and these are time. or sleeping, are misleadings of the mind by the mind. But if the illusion becomes fixed, if I refuse to be or cannot be convinced of my selferror, then it becomes a delusion. the mind, either for the nonce or for a longer or shorter period-for men recover-is persuading itself of the truth of a lie. It would seem then, that the sane are people with longer lucid intervals, and the mad people with shorter ones, and that even nations are liable to epidemic delusions is certain.

AT OUR OWN DOORS History is full of these, and even Scripture recognizes the fact, for we Scripture recognizes the fact, for we find: "God shall send them strong This hut is considered the finest in delusion, that they should believe a the camp. It measures 116 feet by lie." And we need go no further 36 feet. At one end there is a space lie." And we need go no further 36 feet. whose weak face is a true index to than contemporary history to find nations under the dominion of false- the these are our madmen, our idiots or hood, whole peoples under the where refreshments are served at a the names of the honoured dead was lunatics, or as a modern writer terms influence of a delusion, believing a

mad world, my masters," and that Literature of all sorts—particularly the sane are only those who are Catholic papers-are badly needed partially convalescent, and that half and any kind reader who wou the thoughts of men are untruths, to help in this direction the Catholic they can, and if they cannot are great madhouse—the world—we also opposite the counter a large plat-

common man to every neighbor who experiences: and, finally, that the at 10 a.m. At 7 p.m. Benediction does something out of the common only distinction to be drawn is that is not this bedlam madness, which is some men are mad for minutes. not often mistaken, and can, in Shake- some for hours, but that no man can speare's phrase, be "brought to the boast that he is sane in a world sists of Mrs. Molyneaux Seal and her which is made up of the "fatuous" which a man puts on another by and the "furious," for just as in the body there is no such thing as absolute health, and there are always pains, uneasinesses, diseases in our nerves and muscles, and only on the balance of pains and pleasures are we comfortable, so in the life of thought we are none of us sane, but more or less insane, and only on the balance can we behave in a way which may by courtesy be called rational. Men at the best are har m-

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS

IN A CANADIAN CAMP IN

ENGLAND In September 1916 I first came to the Canadian Camp at Bramshott, England. At that time the Catholic soldiers in training there had no chapel to worship in and no hut of their own for social purposes. There were Y. M. C. A., Church of England, Methodist and Salvation Army Huts, no vestige of any place that Catholics could call their own. And there must have been over 2,000 Catholics

in the Camp! There was a Hut, called the Garby all denominations for religious purposes. In this Hut confessions were heard every evening, and Mass was celebrated early every morning. At the large Camp Hospital Mass was celebrated in the recreation in the early morning also. With the altar erected on a large level stretch of grass Parade Mass would be celebrated in the open at 9 a. m. in the presence of a vast concourse of soldiers of all ranks. On wet days and when the cold damp days of winter set in, the various Battalions kindly offered their large Mess rooms, and in these Parade Mass would be celebrated. In October a large mission was held in the camp. Mass would be cele brated in the Garrison Church Hut and in the evening Mission Service with sermon would be given in one of the Mess Rooms. This Mission was largely attended.

During all this period the Senior Catholic Chaplain has been Rev. Father (Capt.) John Knox, a convert. He saw much service in France and was invalided to England suffering from shell-shock. man of grand personality and great tact, he is immensely popular with all ranks. Of boundless energy, he is always on duty, and no Catholic right when he said; "Dreams or for the front without being able to illusions, call them what you will, go to confession. At all times he is at one's disposal and his rooms are always always open to anyone needing advice. It was in a large share due to his efforts that Catholics finally obtained a Hut and Chapel. Other chaplains who have been attached at But we have our doubts. That the Camp are Fathers Pirot, Pius B. J. Murdoch. Father Pirot, a most indefatigable worker, who did enormous work in his quiet simple way, here for about three month Fathers Pius and Ewen MacDonald, priests of exceptionally kind disposition, were here a very short Father Murdoch, of them. All these dreams, waking no one could help liking, was stationed in the Camp for about two months. One very pleasing thing in connection with the work of the Catholic chaplains is this: for every Catholic soldier who dies in camp, a Mass is celebrated on the morning of But it all comes back to this, that his burial in the morgue where his body rests.

huts in London, at various camps in England, and in France, erected by the Catholic Huts Council of Eng land and managed by the Catholic Women's League of England. Thanks to the efforts of Father Knox, the matter of the position of Catholics in the camp was taken up by the Bishop of Portsmouth and the Council was approached, with the result that the work of building a hut here was started in January In March it was opened by the Bishop in the presence of many notwalled off for a billiard room, where two billiard tables are placed. At other end there is a counter small price. The intervening space is filled with chairs and tables, We come to this, then, that it is "a the latest magazines and papers.

used to be given here until the erection of the Chapel. This hut is admirably run by the Catholic Women's League. The staff con-Women's League. daughters and a few other ladies, all of whom give their services gratuit-Sometimes ladies living in ously. Bramshott and Grayshott-who have little time at their disposal-kindly

The first thing to be seen on entering the Camp is the Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul with its large Crucifix againt the gable. July 7th this church was opened and blessed by the Bishop of Portsmouth. It has a seating capacity of 300, so that it is still necessary for Parade Mass to be celebrated in the Hut. A spacious porch marks the entrance Facing you as you enter is a large dias, in the centre of which is a pretty alcove, formed of blue curtains with oak stained uprights, and crowned by a large Crucifix. In this alcove is From the ends of the alcove stretch out to the sides partitions, and the spaces at the back form the confessionals. Behind the altar and walled off are the sacristy and the Chaplain's room.

Next day the Missa Cantata was sung by the Bishop, and after Mass Confirmation was given to several soldiers. At 1.30 the Bishop was entertained to luncheon by the Catho lic soldiers in the Hut. A large number sat down to a menu taste fully prepared by the kind ladies in charge of the Hut. After dinner an address was read by Lieut-Colonel MacKinnon and presented to His Lordship, who replied in his usual felicitous style. The proceedings were brought to an end with a concert given by the Divisional Concert party under Staff-Sergeant Ballard Brown. Bramshott is within the Diocese of Portsmouth over which Bishop Cotter has jurisdiction. There is no one who is more deservedly popular among Catholic soldiers He has endeared himself to one and all and on all sides one hears his praises. On every occasion when asked he has come to the Camp, he sleeps in the Camp and eats in Messes, and shows his delight in He becomes one of ourselves. It is no wonder he is always velcome here with a failthe". Canadian soldiers will not soon forget the name of Bishop Cotter of Portsmouth.

of Grayshott. On the outskirts of this, away from the road in the midst | archdiocese in the country. of beautiful trees and with a large lawn at the rear, is the Convent of the Sisters of the Cenacle. In the chapel of this Convent Benediction is given every Sunday afternoon, a Canadian Chaplain officiating, and thither are invited the soldiers of the Camp. Afterwards tea is served—in winter in the drawing room, in summer on the lawn. It seems strange to see the gentle Sisters bread and cake but also cigarettes which are smoked there and then!

to the Convent and looking on the road is the Parish Church. On the olic is interested. Sunday within the Octave of Corpus The task of bringing about the Christi there was a procession of the desired end is directly in the hands the crucifer, followed by soldiers, walking in file and in wide order, between whose ranks at intervals processionists bore the banners of the Sacred Heart, Our Lady and St. Joseph. Little girls from the village dressed in white strewed the ground with flowers in front of the canopy, which was carried by four officers and covered the Chaplain carrying the Blessed Sacrament. Then came the Catholics of the village. Down the avenue the procession wended its way to the strains of the "Pange Lingua" to the Convent lawn, at the end of which the nuns had erected a large altar beautifully decorated and olic Congress at the Catholic Universcintillating with the lights of many candles. There on the open lawn, surrounded on all sides by luxuriant foliage and with the clear sunny sky of a June afternoon crowning all, Benediction was given by the Chap-

Within the grounds of the Parish Church is the Catholic cemetery, where the Canadian soldiers who have died in the camp are buried. On July 1st, Dominion Day, the De Profundis and Prayers for the Dead were said over the graves by the Chaplain in the presence of many soldiers and people of the village. The latter had decorated the graves, which were covered with flowers. Could Dominion Day be spent in a better, worthier manner? Noticeable amongst the crosses which bore cross erected to the memory of a Lieutenant-Colonel. There in the world and the hum of the city, amid levelling of death and the democracy form has been made. On this an of Catholicism) they await the final

A CANADIAN PRIVATE.

IRISH SOLDIERS IN BASILICA

2,500 SOLDIERS GATHER AT BASILICA OF NOTRE DAME DES MIRACLES (C. P. A. Service)

Paris, Aug. 16.—A touching ceremony in France during the past days was the attendance of some 2,500 Irish soldiers at the Basilica of Notre Dame des Miracles, St. Omer, where a novena is in progress. The soldiers arrived with three generals at their head and forty staff officers. They attended Mass, said for their intention on Sunday in presence of Bishop Julien of Arras. After the Mass an Irish chaplain ascended the pulpit and thanked the clergy of Arras and their Bishop for their unfailing kindness to British soldiers. After all had knelt for the Bishop's blessing outside the church, there was a grand defile before him when he stood at the door of the rectory and took the salute while the band of the Irish regiment played patriotic airs. When the three generals arrived before him they went over to him and, kneeling at his feet, asked a blessing on themselves and their men-an act of humble faith which was greeted with applause by those

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS

DELIBERATIONS AND

CONCLUSIONS A call to the Catholics of America to awake to the opportunity for service offered by the War has gone forth from Washington, D. C. On last Saturday and Sunday delegates, an equal number of priests and lay people, met at the Catholic University in response to an appeal issued under the authority and direction of Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Farley and Cardinal O'Connell, and responded to by fifty-five Archbishops and Bishops of the U.S. The delegates therefore represented about sixty of the dioceses and archdioceses

of the United States.

The National Catholic War Council was formed as a result of their deliberations. This council will consist of all the Bishops and Archbishops of the country and delegates from all the local diocesan councils which will be formed throughout Two miles from the Camp is the the country. The affairs will be village (one can hardly call it a town) directed by an executive committee consisting of one delegate from each

Promotion of the spiritual and material welfare of the troops of the United States, care for those left at home by enlisted men, and the safeguarding of young women in cities and towns where large numbers of troops will be located are the principal aims of the National Council.

Nation-wide in scope, the council will attempt to obliterate for the common good the lines that now handing around not alone tea and separate various parishes and dioceses, and the various organizations one from the other. It will be a At the end of the avenue leading grand effort to unify American Catholics in a cause in which every Cath-

Blessed Sacrament, starting from of a committee on organization, this Church. At the head walked which was appointed by Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., chairman of the con gress, with the following personnel Right Rev. Mgr. Francis C. Kelley of Chicago: Right. Rev. Mgr. Henry Drumgoole of Philadelphia; John Agar of New York : Henry V. Cunningham of Boston; Robert J. Biggs of Baltimore; Hon. Luke E. Hart of St. Louis, and Hon. Charles P. Neill of Washington, D. C. This committee met immediately after the session elected John G. Agar chairman, and

started at work.

Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., of New York, who was largely instrumental in calling the American Cathsity, Washington, D. C., delivered the opening address explanatory of the purposes of the meeting. Burke's address was a comprehensive outline of the social work which Catholics will be called upon to perform for the period of the war.

outlined the purposes thus: We have met here as American Catholics. Our country is engaged in a great War, in which the very principles of that democracy upon which she is founded are questioned and endangered. The entry of our country into the War has presented a challenge to the Catholic Church of America more serious than she has ever known in her history. If we fail to meet it the progress of the Church will be fatally affected for the next quarter of a century. If we meet it to the full the most glorious pages of her history in this land are about to be written.

little Catholic Cemetery, beneath the shadow of pretty Catholic Church and important sense that challenge voices In the largest and most vitally within sound of the convent bells, they rest. Far from the noise of the of a nation's life is spiritual, that the calm and peaceful serenity of our Catholic faith, because it is the We pretend, of course, to cure them.

We put them into places called others we are rash, for, although we put them into places called asylums, where they get better if asylums, where they get better if may be in a different ward in the shott, Hants, England. At the end found. Colonel and privates (the principles of that national life and to his heart the inspiration that yields fidelity, hope and loyalty. Of Catholicism patriots are Catholicism has long since solved

the problem of authority and individual liberty, showing against license that liberty is impossible without law and against tyranny that authority is impossible without

We have long claimed that our democracy of America cannot guarantee its free continued existence unless the life of its people is sustained by this Catholic truth, that every individual treasures it as his free and glorious duty to respect authority, to

honor the law, to love his country as he loves himself.

A formal address of information of importance was that of Rev. Lewis J. O'Hern, C. S. P., of Washington, D. C., representative of the American hierarchy in the matter of Catholic chaplains. Father O'Hern explained that the policy of the government with reference to the conscript army had been changed to conform more to the European idea of fewer and larger regiments. This has brought about a change in the number of chaplains to be assigned thereto Father O'Hern said that out of the draft army there will be probably 137,000 Catholic men, while at the present time there are more than 300,000 other Catholic young men under arms in other military organizations, including the State militia and the regular army. The marines, "the most efficient fighting force in the world," now recruited up to war strength, have, according to Father O'Hern more than 50% Catholics, in the entire army is about 40%, and the navy shows a slightly higher percentage

He said that at the regular posts and the new cantonments there would probably be 437,000 Catholics in the first new national army: that 64 priests would be required at the ratio of one priest to 1,200 men; that the Government would provide for only 130, and that 234 should be maintained by the Catholic public; that there was a disproportionally large number of Catholics both in the army and in the navy; that on one ship for instance—the battleship "Minnesota"—a religious census had been taken and out of 1,300 sailors more than 800 were Catholics; that we must follow our men not only to army camps but to Europe, to the training quarters and to the battlefields in France; that the need was urgent and great; and that the moral welfare of legions of young men depended upon our immediate action

Hon. Charles P. Neill stirred the delegates at the opening session by his statement that the United States Government is striving, for the first time a great nation has ever done so. to create such a moral standard among the soldiers wearing the U.S. khaki that it will be known all over the world that the uniform is worn only by clean men. Mr. Neill is a member of the U. S. Commission on Training Camp Activities. pressed great satisfaction at the program of the convention and said that the U. S. Government will welcome the support that the Catholics America plan to give in making the army a great organization of morally clean men. He quoted some startling statistics of the prevalence of immorality among soldiers in former years and said the U. S. Government had done more in the past ninety twentieth year. Amongst his best known works are "The Poets of Ireamong soldiers than had previously been done in a century.

Brief addresses were made by other delegates and general discussion of them took place.—Church Progress.

> ENGLISH HUNS DESTROY ANOTHER CALVARY GROUP

London, Aug. 16. - The Belgian shrine is safe because it is in a Catholic cemetery, but the evil lengths to which hatred of the Catholic Church can go are shown by a complaint from a seaside resort that a beautiful 'War Calvary" put up in accordance with the will of an officer, now himself killed, had been destroyed in the night by some Protestant fanatics in the neighborhood, who thus insult God and also the brave men who are defending their country.

PRELATE LAUDS CONSCRIPTS

CARDINAL GIBBONS SAYS: "BE AMERICANS ALWAYS AND HELP COUNTRY "

To the young Americans who are about to answer the call of their country and enroll themselves in the great new national armies Cardinal Gibbons has sent this brief

Be Americans always. Remember that you owe all to America and be prepared; if your country demands it, to give all in return."

And then he added, his voice hav-

ing in it a touch of pride: And I am sure they will bring honor and credit to the country of their birth and adoption." - Catholic

He doubles his troubles who borrows tomorrow's. Better to wear out than to rust

His Lordship Bishop Fallon left London on August 25th to preach the priests' retreats in Baltimore, Md., (Cardinal Gibbons), and in Wheeling, W. Va., (Bishop Donohue).

CATHOLIC NOTES

Through the intervention of Pope Benedict a large number of Polish children who were interned in Germany have been released and sent to Switzerland.

The annual meeting of the Catho lic Press Association, which was held in Washington on August 10, 11 and 12, is expected to be the most mportant and fruitful so far in the history of the organization.

The recruiting of a company of Irish soldiers in Milwaukee is under way. Officers have been elected and, it is said that, with the assistance of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the organization will be ready for mustering in about two weeks.

Rev. Joseph Pontur. St. Teresa's church, Norwood, N. Y., is the first Catholic chaplain sent by the Knights of Columbus to labor among the Catholic soldiers now in France with General Pershing. They expect to have 20 chaplains there before the end of the year.

A total of nearly seven million dollars is left to charitable and educational institutions by the late Col. Oliver E. Payne, a non-Catholic The bequests are made without regard to creed, St. Vincent Charity Hospital, Cleveland, O., receiving \$200,000.

Pope Benedict XV. has sent a letter to the Director of the Primary Union of St. Joseph for the Dying granting many spiritual privileges to the priests enrolled, lauding the intention that the priests should say Masses in turn for those dying each day. The Holy Father promised to offer his own Mass for that intention on the first

Denver, August 13.—Final tribute was paid to day to the late Bishop Nicholas C. Matz of the Catholic diocese of Denver by one of the largest throngs that ever gathered at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Three archbishops, 8 bishops and nearly 400 priests from all over the West were joined by thousands of Denver citizens in solemn services. Archbishop Edward

J. Hanna of San Francisco was among those present.

The largest first degree class ever admitted to the Knights of Columbus was ushered into the ranks of Alhambra council, Worcester, Mass:, Tues day of last week. The degree was a success in every detail, and was attended by several hundred members of the council. The members were given a splendid recep-tion, and the affair will be a Knights of Columbus tradition. Alhambra council, at Worcester, has broken all records for the entire order.

The death took place recently at Dublin of Mr. David J. O'Donoghue. editor, and librarian of University College, Dublin. Born at Chelsea on July 22, 1866, Mr. O'Donoghue had been writing for the press since his land: a Biographical Dictionary,' and his very interesting and valuable periodical—" The Irish Book-Lover.'

News from Russia announces that the Most Reverend Archbishop Szep tycki, of Lemberg, now in the full enjoyment of his liberty, has lost no time in exercising it for the benefit of the Church. He has just consecrated Monsignor Theodoroff Bishop of the Catholics of the Ukraine. Church are very numerous since the Republican regime has freed people from penalties for Catholicity. If the new democratic government endures in Russia, the next few years may see remarkable happenings in a religious way.

In every Catholic church in New York City, on Aug. 12, committees of the Knights of Columbus took collections and solicited contributions for the million-dollar fund which the organization is raising for fitting up recreation camps for men at each of the cantonments of the new army. William J. McGinley, Supreme Secre tary of the Order, announced on Sun day evening that from such incom plete reports as had reached him he was confident at least \$100,000 had been raised in New York City by this

Soldiers of the first regiment, Missouri infantry, fired an inspiring salute of two volleys in honor of Christ, the Prince of Peace, recently, This unusual tribute by the army to the Church was made by Company L. acting as a guard of honor during the Military High Mass at Camp Maxwell, in Maxwelton Park, St. Louis. About 7,000 assisted in the Field Mass and heard Archbishop Glennon preach a powerful sermon, fervent with patriotism. Colonel A. B. Donnelly and staff were present in a box. The salute fired is said to be the first of its kind in St. Louis. One round was fired at the elevation of the Host, and the second while the chalice was being elevated.

AMBITION'S CONTEST

BY CHRISTINE FABER

CHAPTER XXIII

THE TRIUMPH OF FAITH

Four years had elapsed since Howard Courtney had left Ashland Manor, and wearily and sadly they had passed with the devoted mother but the same faith and and sister; patience which had supported them in the beginning of that dire suspense

still animated each. It was the summer time again, the season which Ellen Courtney loved, and which, despite the anxiety that gnawed at her heart, had never failed to convey its sweet and delightful impressions to her, as the summers had been wont to do years ago, in her American home. She rose one morning with an unusual and unaccountable buoyancy of spirits. She could not understand the change in her feelings, and frequently, during the long, bright day, she found herself questioning what it could be which gave such a joyous spur to her

The simple evening meal was concluded. Ellen was arranging some garments for the poor, on which Anne Flanagan and herself had been employed during the afternoon, and Anne had just left the room on an errand which would take her to the She had closed the door behind her, and Ellen heard her step in the hall, when suddenly there sounded a scream which could proceed from no other than Anne.

The young girl started up in affright, she could hurry forth to ascertain the cause of the shriek, the door was flung violently open, and some one-her startled gaze was unable to perceive rightly who—dashed across the room. In a moment she was folded in an em brace so passionate and vet so tender. so long and yet so brief, for the expression of all it would convey She looked up as soon as she could partially disengage herself from the encircling arms, and beheld Howard.

The suspense of four long years so suddenly relieved - the longing of weary months so swiftly turned into blissful possession - was too much overcharged heart, and for a moment she grew faint and dizzy on his breast; but tears came to her relief, and with a joyful burst she brokenly poured forth her welcome.

Anne Flanagan - whose scream had been occasioned by suddenly encountering the young man in the finding the front door unfastened, had not waited to be admitted - now entered the room, the door of which Howard, in his eagerness, had left broadly open. had not waited to greet Anne in the corridor, he had but asked in what room he should find his sister : and in reply to the motion which Anne, too astounded to speak, had made, he had rushed into Ellen's presence. Now she stood watching the em

brace of the brother and sister with her own eyes rapidly filling, and when Howard, perceiving her, went forward — his arm still encircling Ellen—and held out his hand with warm words of greeting, the tears streamed down her cheeks.

I refrained from speaking to you in the hall, as I desired to," he said, because I wanted to greet my sister first : but now, Anne, I can tell you glad"-his voice was tremulous from emotion-" I am to see

Dick Monahan, passing through the hall, saw and wondered at the waiving his customary deference, he ventured to enter and approach Mr. Courtney with his welcome. Howard and returned the greeting with all the warmth which the faith ful fellow could wish, and for the next few minutes there was an almost wildly happy quartette in the parlor of Ashland Manor.

Anne Flanagan soon repaired to the kitchen to furnish a tempting repast, and Dick followed, not certain but that in Miss Flanagan's present state of excitement, he might be able to assist her very materially - and the brother and sister were left alone.

his mother had been answered. Howard seemed eager to impart some special news. He drew Ellen to him to tell it with all tenderness, but she put her hand over his mouth.

Not one word now! When you certainly need, and when we are always been kept in readiness for quite sure that it is yourself in the some myth that will presently disgood to have you back again."

would not even permit herself to dwell on the horrible fear which, after the first wild joy of his return, sought to over-cast her rejoicingsfear that he had only returned, as he had promised in his note to do should his old passions resume their ambition's wild and sinful course. that painful announcement he was nence bring what dismay it might.

to let her gaze devour him, as it were, for me on the day of Lady Grosvenor's with its eagerness. He was still funeral. Though I had left my own

slight, and, though now somewhat flushed from excitement, his face had the thin and worn look of one who had been much confined. But the evidence that the time which had elapsed had brought some and no unimportant change in his appearance, was the manliness by which his whole bearing was characterizedevery trace of the boy, of the youth, had vanished forever.

The hour in which she was to hear the tidings she wished, and yet feared to learn, had arrived. The repast, as well prepared as even solicitous Dick could wish, had been partaken of, and the brother and sister were in the room of the former. Still Ellen found pretexts of delay-her whole soul so feared the blighting of its newly · found happiness - Howard's eat was not so comfortably placed as it might be; the lamp was not shaded rightly; the window admitted too great a draft—till he caught her at ast, and forced her into a chair

beside him. "How long do you think my patience is going to brook all these delays?" he asked playfully. "I assure you it has quite given out, and I cannot rest till I have told you my tale. Shall I begin at its begin ning, by imparting a confidence which I should have given before leaving ou, or shall I tell you at once why am here to night?

A shade crossed her countenance she felt that her fear was too well founded, that her happiness would soon be shivered; but, still desiring to avert the approaching sorrow as long as she could, she answered

'Begin at the beginning.'

He folded his arms and sat erect. When, eight years ago, I was won by your influence to enter the Propaganda. I found there in my own class a mind as misguided and as vainly ambitious as my own — that mind belonged to Bronson, the victim of our ill-fated Paris club. We became intimate associates, and instead of the sacred lore it was presumed we were imbibing, we were exchanging the inspirations of our own misguided souls. Our restless desires soon brought us into secret contact with persons equally as misguided, without the college; and then we resolved on leaving the sacred walls and be ginning a course which should give full scope to our unholy ambition. Secret societies based on infidelity, and where it was not the latter, direct and intense opposition to the Vicar of Christ abounded. Their members asserted that their principles alone were in accordance with reason and moral law-that the implicit obedience which our faith demands was irrational and degrading-in a word, that while the will of man was so fettered his intellect could never rise. It was brilliant, showy reasoning; it captivated the too easily seduced minds of young Bronson and myself it flattered our vanity, and we will ingly embraced its senseless theories. Though admitted to the right of membership, we were accounted too young to participate in the deeper and more secret work of the society. and somewhat nettled, and imagining that we were as capable of great achievements as our older and more experienced companions, we formed a private league of our own. There were but three beside myself; but these three had ample command of money; they were clever, as vainly ambitious as I was, and the novelty and even danger attached to the affair fascinated us.

"France was agitated-the people were seeking for power-and thither, as a field which would afford wide little group in the apartment—the door of which was still open—till his to repair. But it was part of our plan to return first to private circumstances rendered such a step necessary for each of us. Amid all my wild, vain ambition, I retained my love for you. In the very height of an excitement that sometimes bordered on frenzy, one thought, one desire, never lost their intensity - the thought of your affection for me, the desire have you near me, with me, if I could. Even when my if I mother was well-nigh forgotten, were remembered. In England. when you so readily divested your self of your jewels that I might have the money I craved, when I realized When his anxious questions about | the unselfishness of your devotion, I could more willingly have been forced to forego all my darling schemes than to be separated from you; and could almost have poured the whole story of my intended work, my ambition in your ears, but I knew how have taken the refreshment you must you would shrink from the hearing need, and when we are your own room, which has soul would be shocked at the turbu-

lent passions in mine. you, then you must tell me all; "In England we concotted our now I want to look at you—to be plans—a regime of life from which every luxury was to be debarred, and flesh who are sitting here, and not of strict, hard study - both, we imagined, were requisite to fit us for You know it is almost too the work we intended to perform. One of our number was despatched She would not mention to him, she to Paris to select proper quarters for us; and a little before Lady Grosvenor's death, I followed with my two remaining companions. The object of my going then was to have a home ready for you. Stern objections were raised when I proposed to convert certain apartments to my sister's sway, in order to set out anew on use. My companions would not have a female, dwelling, as it were, on the She even fancied that it was to make very scene of their labors—and it was only by my threatening to withdraw so eager now to speak, and she had that they yielded to my request. interrupted him to defer as long as That end achieved, I hurried back to she might tidings, which must turn | London to conduct you to our Paris her joy into mourning; she would home. Even then, fully committed not yet disturb the bliss which his as I was, and almost fairly started on presence afforded, let an hour or two the course I intended to pursue, I could almost have given it all up He smilingly obeyed her, content when I saw your grief, your solicitude

secret and intimate associates in Paris, I had still gay companions in London — friends of Bronson and Denbigh—too light and unstable to be admitted to our secret league, but clever and unselfish enough to have a social circle of their own, and to which circle we had been freely ad-Their conviviality counter acted the effect of your influence and made me forget, even when I wished to remember, your words, which had

so wrung my soul.
"You wondered when you saw the poverty of my room in Paris-the hard, poor lives to which we had pledged ourselves, was the We meant by that course of living to inspire confidence in those whom we intended to influence-to show them that it was no selfish, individual end we had in view-that we were of the poor, luxury debarred people.

Constantly some one of us secret. ly canvassed Paris. We discovered where agitation, where disloyalty, where love of freedom was most rife, and we fed the blaze of tumult anew. We became known, and admission our circle was frequently sought. We demanded unusual qualifications; a love of liberty so burning and so intense that no principles of faith could bind it, and an unswerving obedience to the code of laws by which our lives were governed. Our club swelled; we grew bold; we dared to admit breathless audiences to hear the speeches which desire for fame, not pure love of liberty, dictated; and the public were talking of us. But our plans were so well and so carefully laid, that escape would always have been possible before the arm of authority could have grasped us, had it not been for the treachery of Taggart. That treachery was circumvented, as you know, by ton Grosvenor."-Ellen flushed hotly but her face was in the shade—"He had heard of us-and heard that I was connected with the club-and, from his knowledge of political affairs he feared that I would soon be in trouble. Through his father he had powerful friends in the French Government, and determining to enlist their favor, in the event of the worst happening, he repaired to Paris. A fortnight after his arrival Taggart's reachery did its work; but through Malverton all, except poor Bron son were saved, though each of us was compelled to immediate flight.

I need not recount the trouble, which caused my arrest here-the change in my feelings which, on my liberation from prison, your influence accomplished. I determined to leave you secretly, because I dared not trust my new purpose. If I told you. I might only be raising hopes which would be again ruthlessly dashed. I made that cruel request to have you remain here, rather than return to mother, because I imagined that the knowledge of your being still away from home, waiting, hoping for good news of me, would be an incentive to spur me on in my new course. I sought a confessor in I poured out all to him; the penitence, the remorse for the past; the resolution, the hope for the future. He comforted and helped me; he procured me influence which should once more prove my passport to the American College in Rome Ellen started, but her brother rapid ly continued:—"And then I went to Malverton Grosvenor—I told him what I intended to do, obtaining his promise to keep my secret, and also to watch over you, should you, as I hoped, decide not to return home. It was a long and painful trial—many a time the thought would come that mother and you might be sick, dying, and then it required my strongest nerve to refrain from sending some message; but I feared if I did, distrusting myself so strongly, might after all disappoint the hopes I would thus raise, and so it seemed better, despite the pain it cost us all to refrain till the end should be accomplished. To the dear keeping of Almighty God and His blessed mother, I commended my dear ones, and I felt that they would keep you. They have kept you safely, and I am here to-night, a proof that your prayers have been heard, your sacrifices have been accepted, your loving devotion has been rewarded. I am here, not only as a Catholic bowing in humble submission to every truth of your holy faith, but I am here a Roman Catholic Priest!" He stood up, his eyes lifted, his face bearing

the wrapt look of one who beholds some Heavenly vision. Slowly, during the first part of his speech, was Ellen's fear taking its flight—swiftly, as he went on, was hope taking its place; but when, at last, she found all she had desired was granted—the wish, the hope, the passionate prayer of years accomolished-her glad surprise, her wild ov. her unbounded gratitude to Heaven found vent in so joyful a cry that it recalled the young priest his ecstatic thoughts. Once more he pressed her to him, once more there rained upon his breast ity to tell, because he would not tears, but tears which sprung from a joy too holy and too deep for was only on our last night together selves singularly free from religious was only on our last night together words.

"Mother," she murmured, when "does she recovery of her voice; Have you written the news

to her?' " No, Ellen. The last and perhaps the hardest self-denial I practiced, was refraining from writing to my mother, when at last, I had tidings which must cause her to rejoice. would not take from you the joy of making such a communication-you. long letters for nearly ten whose years have had the bitter task of recounting my unfaithfulness, my sins -you to whom, under Almighty God, I owe my restoration to all that is

acquaint my mother that her sonher prodigal, foolish son—has re-turned to all the teachings he ever learned from her dear lips; that won by a sister's influence, my blind and wretched ambition has been conquered, my intellect has ceased to var for the superiority it could never have attained, and my faith has triumphed. Tell her all this, dear Ellen, and send it by the morning Then I will write-but we shall be with her almost as soon as she receives my letter, for immediate ly that your preparations can be ade we must start for home.'

"Immediately?" she repeated through her happy tears. When, at length, the wild excess of feeling had somewhat subsided, the particulars regarding Howard's ordiation all told, and Ellen calm though still bearing traces of her nt happy agitation, sat in a quiet too blissful to be broken by her own

speech, her brother said : You have not once spoken of the rapid tears. friend to whom we both owe so much -Malverton Grosvenor-though you have heard from my lips that he in my secret, you have neither asked nor told me aught about him.

She did not answer, and she drooped her head, lest, even in the shade in which she sat, the color that rushed so madly into her face might be seen. He waited long for a reply

-none came. Ellen." he resumed at last. have heard a strange story from Malverton's lips—a story of you, which is so unlike your character, so utterly opposed to your whole nature—at least as I understand that nature that I refused to believe it : for the first time since I have known Malverton I doubted his word. I even told him that he must have been mad or dreaming when he believed that my sister refused to speak to, or to see him. Was I right, Ellen ?

The reply came, low and tremulously spoken : that he has told you is

correct." Howard started: then, bending towards her, he lifted her face, and held it so that the light shone fully on its painful blushes. She struggled to free herself, and at length closed her eyes as the only refuge from the gaze bent so keenly and so reproachfully into her own. slowly relinquished his grasp, and permitted her to sink back into her seat, her head drooping as before.

"Perhaps," he said, speaking quickly, and with a slight accent of sternness, "you do not understand Malverton as I do: perhaps you have only imperfectly and incorrectly one of the noblest natures which has ever existed; but listen to what I have to tell of him. When I gave him my confidence—when I told him that I was on my way to endeavor once more to fit myself for the sacred profession which I knew it was your ardent desire I should assume, his delight was well-nigh as unbounded as your own has been. He poured my ears his secret - the con versation which had once passed between himself and you, the hope with which from that time he was so ardently inspired, the determination to search our faith, and if convinced of its truth, to enter our fold, and the impatience with which he looked forward to the time when he could press his suit in your own home. Need I say that all my wishes would second the success of that suit? I left him. happy to think that you had won the love of so noble a heart. We corres- tended to be careful, not to make her ponded. He mentioned you, but never more than to state that you eager thoughts refused to be rewere well and still a resident of Ashland Manor. I wondered a little at they hastened to be inscribed on the the brevity of his paragraphs conpaper, and almost before she was cerning you; but, trusting him so implicitly, I gave myself no anxiety. | told. Six months ago he came to Rome. I would not before succumb, overwas not even aware of his presence there till he himself sought me to inform me that he was about to become a convert to our faith, and to request me to become his sponsor. gladly acceded to that wish, and Malverton Grosvenor, the son of one of England's bigoted peers became, by the grace of God, a Roman Catholic -Rapid tears were coursing down Ellen's cheeks .- " Need I tell the interchange of thoughts, the sweet communion which took place between us after that? But even then he did not tell me the sad misunderstanding-if misunderstanding it is-which had arisen between you. present at the ceremony of my ordination, and we left Rome together; but not till we landed in England did I hear the tale of your inexplicable conduct - your seeming ingratitude. be left out of it for anything, would He had refrained from writing to me about it, from telling me of it while I was in college, lest it should cause me any anxiety which might interfere with the attention I was seeking to give my studies; and he had refrained still, when, on our way from Rome, he had such ample opportunthat he unburdened himself-that he told me the promise which he gave her excessive emotion permitted the me to assume my place to you as nearly as he could, should you decide not to return to mother, was not fulfilled because of your own inexplicable conduct: that the utmost he could do was to learn of your health, your continued residence in Ashland

listen, too astounded to reply. Catholic to his stern, bigoted father. truly good and noble, shall now have He expected to be disinherited. It

Manor, by inquiring from his friends

was little, for the fortune in his own right was sufficient for him; he anticipated reproach and obloquywere nothing; his Master had borne both before him. But there was one grief, from the bitterness of which his whole soul shrank—your apparent faithlessness. I forebore to speak of all this in the earlier part evening, for I would not, in the midst of our joy, seek an explanation which might substantiate all that Malverton so fully believes. I even thought not to intrude this subject till to morrow: but justice and gratitude to him who has so nobly proved his friendship, demand that I should at least hasten to endeavor to win the explanation which he himself has failed to obtain Why, Ellen, have you acted in such

Her feelings, too cruelly harrowed by an account which could only heighten the affection with which regarded Malverton, without lessening the breach that separated them, could only find vent in her

Ask me not," she cried passion ately, starting to her feet and clasping her hands in a manner which painfully showed her distress of mind. "I cannot tell you, Howard."

She turned to leave the room. He sprang after her, and forced her to where the light again revealed her countenance.

Assure me of one thing," he said, Has your affection for him diminished? Is he less in your esteem, your friendship, your love, than he was when he was first led to believe that he might hope?"
"No, no, no!" she answered

earnestly. Enough," he replied, "I will question you no more at present. Forgive me for the distress I have caused you, and now retire ; you need

He pressed her to him, kissed her as if he were loath to relinquish her, and, accompanying her to the door, bade her a tender "Good-

night." With passionate haste Ellen room, threw herself upon her knees, and lifted her still streaming eyes and clasped hands to Heaven. first duty, her first prayer, even before she permitted herself to think of the last unhappy subject mentioned brother, was her thanksvoiceless gratitude would pierce, by its very intensity, the heights of vocal prayer.

Perchance the beneficent influence which she thus invoked descended with sweet refreshment into her own oul, for even the anguish which the mention of Malverton Grosvenor had caused her abated in the fervor of her ecstatic prayer. Her brother was saved; that priceless gem, his soul, was rescued from the dangers which on so many sides had sought to ensnare it. What, then, was any trouble, any trial which might beset her own life?

"No, no, my God!" she murmured, when at length her voice had struggled through her emotion. "My suffering is nothing—Thou hast saved him, and I am content."

She rose to write the joyful tidings to her mother. She was too impatient to wait for the morning, and while the midnight hour chimed from the clock on the mantel, her fingers penned the sweetest missive it had ever been their lot to write. She incommunication too abruptly; but her strained; of themselves, as it were, aware of it, the glad tidings were Then fatigue, to which she powered her, and she hastened at last to her happy repose.

TO BE CONTINUED

WHITE GARMENTS

A TRUE STORY Great was the rejoicing in St. M-Convent, when little John Anderson

was baptized.

Passing Sister Euphemia's school room and seeing his beloved teacher there, the boy paused in the doorway: "I s'pose you know I've been baptized," he announced with beaming face, "I could go straight to Heaven this minute if I died. It's a nice place, Heaven is, I wouldn't

"No indeed," Sister Euphemia re sponded emphatically, but a shadow of anxiety crossed her face. John was such a little, little child, would he prove faithful to the religion he had chosen for his own when withdrawn from Catholic influence? It prejudice in placing their only when expediency demanded that he be sent to school, under the Sisters' care. They had even allowed him to become a Catholic now, though some time before he had expressed his desire to become one. Did they believe in the right of Private Judgment, even for a smiling little person of seven years, or were they supremewho lived near you. I could not be in all religious believe the tale, and when he reitermatters?

From the yard outside came ated it, with evidences of truth which clamor of boy voices, "It's a ball game," John said delightedly; but could not be gainsaid, I could only "He was about to enter Grosvenor House, and openly avow himself a stopped abruptly and questioned, "you see, I want to be very good now."
"Surely, yes, child," Sister Euphe-

mia answered, but smiling all to herself as she noticed the resolute set of the small chubby chin. "Do you remember the story I told you about

the saint and his marbles? "Why, yes. He wasn't going to stop playing marbles, because just then it was play time, and Our Lord would want him to play marbles in play time."

'That is right," Sister Euphemia approved. "Our Lord is glad for us to have a play time; though we must be careful not to keep on playing after play time is over, when it may be prayer or study time, perhaps."
"Yes, Sister, and maybe I'd better

hurry a little," so dutifully bound on making as much as possible of the present play time, the little feet hastened away.

It was Saturday afternoon and from the nearby city, Mrs. Anderson arrived for a visit to her son. Happy though John usually was, the mother noted that he seemed more joyous han ever today. He had much to tell her of the wonderful Sacrament Baptism which he had received that morning; it had made his soul white, and he meant to keep it white always, he boasted.

Thoughtfully, Mrs. Anderson listened to the boy's prattle; did the "white garment" make all its wearers equally happy, or was it that John was just a happy-hearted child, pleased with something new, appar ently beautiful? Presently he took her outside the

house, desiring to show her the charming nooks and places of interest on the convent grounds, and at last, "Now I will show you the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes," he said. She followed him some dis-tance down a straight paved way At the end was the shrine among rocks to represent the grotto of Lourdes. Vaguely Mrs. Anderson was aware that the surroundings themselves were beautiful. Tall forest trees murmured and whispered in the background; from a field near by came the soft rustle of cornaround her was the glory of a June Courtney, having arrived in her own day all perfect—and from the shrine above, the face of Mary looked down compassionate, kind, as if some poet dream of his heart of Our Lady of

Lourdes, Our Lady of Joy. Mrs. Anderson glanced at her son with deep devotion he was gazing at giving for the unexpected joy which had been vouchsafed her. Too full of loneliness came over the mother for words, she could only kneel, silently looking upwards, as if her to her boy in which she could have no part? Her own beauty loving nature had been starved by stern Presbyterian doctrine; was it strange that this glad child of chosen instead, the poetic beauty of the Catholic faith? Yet might it not be possible that it held more mere outward loveliness. Did the face of Mary the Mother answer, perhaps, to some deep and holy feeling, some innermost need of humanity's heart? From the convent a bell sounded

and unhesitating the boy dropped on his knees, motioning his mother to do the same; for it was prayer time now instead of play time. Folding his small hands reverently and lifting earnest eyes to the face of the statue, he recited aloud the Angelus. For a moment Mrs. Anderson was puzzled, then she realized he was saying a portion of the Gospel wherein is described the coming of an angel to a Virgin named Mary. As never before, the scene of Nazar eth became real to her, and instead of her little angelic son kneeling now before the Virgin's statue, she saw in spirit the stately angel Gabriel, kneeling to petition a lowly Hebrew maiden that she become the Great Mother. Over the Lily of leaned in gracious Everlasting Father, Spirit Dove, waited the Eternal Son. If God's angel could so kneel, to raise and to petition, might not humanity also kneel, praising, peti-

tioning?
As a little later, the boy and his mother returned toward the convent, one of the Sisters joined them. A conversation ensued, in which Mrs. Anderson inquired with interest into many points of the Catholic religion. Then there were other visits to the convent, and other and longer and more anxious questioning. Finally was decided that she, too, follow her little boy into the Church

Six months of study and prepara tion followed, then, white robed John's mother knelt in the convent chanel: and fervently she prayed that others dear to her might come to wear it also. It was of her own mother she thought most prayerfully and anxiously; for if the Catholic faith had brought joy and peace to the daughter, what wondrous conso lations would it not hold for Mrs Murdock, who had been an invalid for two years. Again, a month later, Mrs. Ander

son knelt in the chapel, this time to receive the Sacrament of Confirma She felt that she had urgen need of the Gifts and guidance of the Holy Spirit. Her mother was daily becoming weaker, death was only question of time. Somehow could the light of faith be brought to that failing life? Or was it, perhaps, too late to trouble Mrs. Murdock now? Would it be right to expect the dying woman to accept without very long deliberation because her daughter desired it—the faith she herself had embraced? Mrs. Anderson recalled how that years ago her mother had occasionally gone with a Catholic friend to special services at the Cathedral, and had read some Catholic books. She claimed to respect all creeds, but apparently it had never occurred to her to accept any particular one of them. Would it be well to trouble her now with the

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these doubts were forgotten when Mrs. Anderson entered her mother's room one morning; she was much

She knelt beside her. "Mother, wouldn't you like to be baptized?"
she questioned wistfully, "to have a priest come and tell you how to be a Catholic ?

The answer surprised her. "I would like it of all things," Mrs. Mur dock said softly, "I am glad you and your little one are Catholics, for I believe (the aged voice grew stronger)

Mrs. Anderson herself went on the meantime souls are perishing. No one can tell how long this Mexiwhile the priest was at the bedside. He saw at once that death was very near, though Mrs. Murdock was still near, though Mrs. Murdock was still fully conscious. He took her cold hand in his, "I have come to help you," "he told her gently, "I am a which is a masterpiece of malica and which is a masterpiece of malica and which is a masterpiece of malica and the saw at once that death was very appearance of promises, of the work, the Revolutionists, of whom Carranza is the head, have promulgated a new Constitution which is a masterpiece of malica and the saw at once that death was very appearance of promises. "he told her gently, "I am a Catholic priest.'

Into the dying eyes flashed the light of joy and hope, how wonderful religion and shows to what extremes it was! Mrs. Anderson considered the ruffians who have Mexico under how marvelcus the power of the old message, the old faith, ancient and of the Catholic Church. yet forever new. To how many a breaking or despairing heart, had presence of Christ's eternal priesthood brought hope and consolation. So she thought as with throbbing heart she beheld her mother yearning for Baptism.

'I understand you wish to receive Baptism ?" the priest continued. Yes, and to receive (Mrs. Mur. dock's face grew eager), all that you

can give me. Had the grand Cathedral in the long ago given its message to her soul after all-a message other than the splendor of its service-even the message of Christ's presence? Hum-bly the dying woman listened to the bly the dying woman listened to the priest's instructions, and then in all liable to punishment. their lavish splendor was granted to her the treasures which the Church holds for the dread hour of death. realize the beauty and desirableness of the Catholic faith in life; so to

The congregation which attended the funeral Mass was largely made up of non-Catholic friends and relatives, who listened with grave attention to the priest's discourse on the ary principle in civics that public

certainty of death.

May the priestly discourse yet bear fruit in bringing some of them to the knowledge of the One True Church The bishops of The Missionary.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR SEPTEMBER

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE BENEDICT XV.

THE CHURCH IN MEXICO

So much has been written about religious affairs in Mexico during the past three years that little need be added to what has already appeared in the public press. Suffice it to say here that the Catholics of Mexico are being crushed by a few infamous dic-tators who are at daggers drawn among themselves, but who are united in their tyranny over the Church. In their quest for sacrilegious spoils Carranza and his agents have caused pestilence, famine and war to stalk over one of the their hatred of God and of His Church rights as citizens; they labored for primes over everything else. Their prove this. Apparently, it is the ruin of souls they seek rather than the starvation of bodies, and as a consequence they have outraged the holiest convictions and sentiments of the Catholics of that unhappy coun-

For three years Mexico has been undergoing a religious persecution hardly surpassed in the annals of Christianity. Churches have been pillaged and desecrated, their treasures looted, confessionals burned in the public squares, priests imprisoned and massacred, inmates of the cloisters subjected to the vilest treatment, outrage after outrage heaped on all those who profess to serve The immunities of the Catholic Church, the institution which raised Mexico out of savagery, have been abolished, the privileges of social order have been ignored, the rights of private individuals have been violated, and are still being violated with impunity, while the victims are forced to look on help-lessly. And what adds to the sorrow and horror occasioned by these crimes committed against the Church and society, is the spectacle of the secular and anti-Catholic press bandits. This is the moment for Knights: Catholic Mexicans to exclaim with their Heavenly Prototype on Calvary, Father forgive them for they know not what they do!"

such things could happen. But they have only to look at what has happened in France and Portugal in recent years, where members of oathbound secret societies, plotting in the dark, seize the reins of government and then cower the people into submission. Fearing then the influence dark, seize the reins of government and then cower the people into submission. Fearing then the influence of the Catholic Church as the only dyke able to stem their infernal work

thought of religion, perhaps, only to disturb her peace of mind? But all throttle her activity, and then forbid her to teach, to uplift, or to civilize. There is method in the madness of those evil-doers, Satan being their chief adviser. Meanwhile the victims must yield to brutal force, but they know that God in heaven is watching and marking time. The Saviour of the world had a similar experience at the beginning of His Passion. "This is your hour and power of darkness," He exclaimed when He stood a prisoner before the magistrates of the temple

While we know that God is patient there is but one true Church—the Catholic Church. Yes, send for a will draw His glory out of the actions of wicked men, we know also that in can despotism will last. To give an appearance of permanency to their hatred of the Church. The entire document is inspired by hatred of religion and shows to what extremes

The Government of Mexico assumes the exclusive right to legislate in affairs of religion, determining, for instance, the number of priests and churches for the various localities. No priest not a Mexican may hence forward exercise any office in that country. All churches, orphan asylums, institutions, convents, colleges, etc., belong to the State. Neither priests nor religious communities may inherit from those who precede them in office; but all such inheritance is vested in the State. And to put a sinister touch to the efficacy of this hideous legislation, priests who dare criticize a clause of it, no

These are only a few of the clauses of the latest Mexican Constitution. holds for the dread hour of death. It is plainly seen that the object the The holy Viaticum of Our Lord's Revolutionists have in view is to renlast anointing. To Mrs. Anderson and her son it had been given to realize the beauty and degiration. not authorized to build churches, and Mrs. Murdock came the realization of its divine strength in death. of the State, if priests in the exercise of their sacred functions are to be followed and watched like criminals under suspicion, where is religious freedom? And yet it is an elementauthority cannot violate the science of individuals or their re-

The bishops of Mexico have nobly -Catholic, Apostolic.-Rosario, in protested against the tyranny to which their flocks are being subjected. They have protested against the violation of their right to acquire and build churches as well as against the wrong done them in wresting from them the ownership of their asylums and other institutions of education and charity. They know full well the object the spoliators have in view is to favor unbelief and irreligion throughout Mexico, and they have protested all the more eloquently against the infamous Constitution that would restrict them in their legitimate action on souls. Neither they nor their clergy wish to become the slaves of a band of Mexican Revolutionists.

All fair-minded men will admire the courage of those Bishops who protest when they see their flocks placed at the mercy of the cruellest of wolves. Those prelates are now in exile, but while at home in their dioceses they asked only for religious liberty; they tolerated the opinions of others and respected the rights of others: they sought nothing from the improvement of the conditions of deeds of the past three years amply the poor and for the advancement of religion, as their fellow-bishops are doing in other countries. In a word, they asked to live and let live, and to carry on their work among the flocks whom the Church had entrusted to their care. This right is now being denied them by the infamous clique

that have Mexico in their grasp.
It is easily seen that the Intention for the present month offers us an object worthy of our earnest prayers. Our fellow Catholics in Mexico are suffering persecution. They being outraged in their most intimate convictions and sentiments. The solidarity that should exist among Catholics throughout the world urges us to pray for the deliverance of our brethren in that Republic. May the Heart of Jesus look with clemency on the Church in Mexico, and give her back the conditions she enjoyed in the past.

E. J. DEVINE, S. J.

THE WAR FUND'S PROGRESS

Encouraging reports have been issued by the official organ of the Knights of Columbus, the Columbiad, and many Protestant pulpits gloating over the orgies of the Mexican lion dollar drive undertaken by the

"The drive for the Knights of Columbus \$1,000,000 War Fund is meeting with cordial cooperation from Catholics throughout the country, and all indications are that the fund Strangers to conditions in Mexico are puzzled at the events that have taken place in the last three years in that country and naturally ask how that country are considered in the country and naturally ask how that country are considered in the country and naturally ask how that country are considered in the country and naturally ask how that country are considered in the country and naturally ask how that the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how that the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country and naturally ask how the country are considered in the country every reason to believe that the initial fund of \$1,000,000 will be aug-

mented far in excess of that amount. "The K. of C. War Committee has already closed contracts for \$100,000



Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

contracts for an additional \$100,000 worth of buildings. The more the work advances the more do those in charge realize its huge dimensions. Already chaplains have been attached, at the Order's expense, to various and more are being ap-

How vitally necessary is moral protection for the morale of an army in camp or in the field is patent to all interested in the welfare of soldiers. Efficient chaplain service secures this protection, and the Knights' War Fund campaign was launched for this purpose.
Supreme Knight has stated: time for talk has passed, the time for action has arrived. It is a call for All aboard' and every one must do his part."-America.

THE HOLY EUCHARIST

The purpose of our Divine Lord in His institution of the Sacrament of Holy Eucharist was to afford a means-whereby that life of grace transmitted in Baptism and made more perfect through Confirmation, might be constantly preserved and nour-ished in our souls. His divine mission on this earth was made clear by His own words: "I have come," said He, "that men may have life, and have it more abundantly;" all the works of His redemption were for this one end; all the mysteries contained in the sacraments of His Church for this purpose, that those who had been created to the image and likeness of God might be brought into closer relation with God, for time without end. And the love of, God for His creatures, shown them, in so many ways, was given its most telling proof in that mystery of mysteries whereby He became their very food. In the sixth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, we find our Blessed Saviour's words: "I am the living bread, which came down from Heaven: if any man eat of this bread he shall live forever," and again, "as the living Father hath sent Me, and as I live by the Father, so he that eateth Me, the same shall live by

All the wonder-works of the hand of God are indeed trifling in comparison with this inestimable Gift: all the love that God could show His creatures is consummated in the mystery of the Holy Eucharist, wherein He, who wants us so closely united to Himself that not even eternity can effect a separation, has deigned to give Himself to us as our Daily Bread, to nourish and enliven us with His own sacred body and blood. He has placed it in our power to live on forever, if we will but use the means, for He has declared: "Amen, Amen, I say to you if any man eat My flesh and drink My blood, he shall not taste death forever."

The necessity of availing ourselves of the means to spiritual life, pro vided by our Blessed Lord in this sacrament, is evidenced by reflection on the similitude of the natural life of our bodies. However strong and vigorous a man may be born, his strength would soon diminish and fail, were he not supplied with proper food, to nourish and build up tissues within him. In precisely the same way must the life of the soul be considered. Even though we are given spiritual life in all its fulness through the sacrament of Baptism, and strengthened therein by the effects of Confirmation, nevertheless, because of our human nature, weak ened in the heredity of our first parents, and further harassed by the various temptations to which we are constantly exposed, that spiritual life would soon weaken and fail, and indeed be altogether ended by mortal sin, unless some means were provided for its nourishment and support. Therefore, did the Heavenly Physician of our souls, in the fulness of His love, institute the night before He died, the sublime sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, in which, as the Church teaches us, is contained "the body and blood, soul and divinity our Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearances of bread and wine."

In comparing the Holy Eucharist with the rest of the sacraments, we find that it differs from all the others, in various ways. If we regard its dignity, we must realize that however great may be the distinguishing marks of each of the remaining sac raments, however lasting the char acter imprinted through them in the soul, not even the most sublime amongst them all can be compared with the dignity attached to the Holy Eucharist. Its graces are so abundant as to give it place over all the various sacraments; each of the six others contain only particular graces adapted to the peculiar ends for which each sacrament was instituted;

sacraments as such only at the time of their administration to the souls for which they are intended, but the Holy Eucharist continues to remain a true and perfect sacrament from the moment of its inception, not only when we receive It into our souls, but

the Church, for the veneration and adoration of the faithful. The three-fold characteristics of every sacrament, as we have seen, is that it be an outward sign instituted by Jesus Christ, to give grace to our

as long moreover, as it is reserved in

In the Holy Eucharist we have the outward, sensible sign in the appearance of bread and wine, remain ing after the Consecration of the Mass and under which our Divine Re deemer's sacred body and blood become the actual nourishment of our souls.

The institution of the sacrament at the hands of Christ Himself took place at the last supper which He had with His Apostles. At that time as the Gospel tells us, He took bread and blessing it, broke and gave it to them, saying: "This is My body." In like manner also, the chalice of wine which He blessed and gave them to drink, saying: "This is the chalice of My blood, of the new and eternal ent which shall be shed for you and for many unto the remission of sins. Dothis for a commemoration

of Me. That grace is infused into our souls through the Holy Eucharist is evident, as we have seen, from the fact that he who receives this sacrament worthily, receives in It the fountain of Grace and Holiness, Jesus Christ. The Holy Eucharist moreover, not only confers grace, but signifies further the method of its conference. For as bread and wine are food and nutriment to the body, preserving and increasing its health and vigor, so do the outward appearances of the species of the sacrament represent the spiritual food and nourishment which our souls receive in the body and blood of our Blessed Lord, given us in Its reception. - Catholic Tran-

> CHANGES THE WAR HAS BROUGHT

Church Progress notes them in the ollowing: "What a change the War following: has brought. The Guardians of Bigotry have gone to the dogs. Knights of Lucifer have crossed the Styx. The Patriots for Profit are shivering at the command of con-scription. All of Georgia is denouncing Tom Watson. General Miles has been lost in the rush to cover. foul-mouthed preachers are peddling soap and corn cures, and even the Menace is out of commission, report has it, by the hand of Government.

WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGINS

The New Century says: "The essence of dishonesty is lack of promptness about petty accounts. That is the beginning of it. Parents

can give their children no more useful lesson than by setting them an example of promptness in paying the butcher and the baker. As for pew rent, keep that paid in ad-

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Mountain Barriers Handicap Italy's Red Cross Workers



Over Italy's far-flung 450-mile ing the Italian wounded down the battle line where Austria, aided by mountain trails. Intense suffering nature in the ice-bound ramparts of nature in the ice-bound ramparts of the Alps, has striven to keep free Italy shut out from enslaved Italy, the Italian Red Cross Society is heroically waging its fight for the relief of suffering humanity against odds far greater than those surmounted by the Red Cross banner-bearers on other Allied battle fronts.

On the western front the autonic for orphase of fallen Italian for orphase orphase of fallen Italian for orphase o

bearers on other Allied battle fronts.

On the western front the automobile ambulances quickly speed back the wounded from the front lines. Likewise medical attention and hospitals are near at hand for the Russians on the Pastern battle line, though supplies are scarce.

But the task of caring fop the Italian wounded among the unstable snows and mountains of the Alps is almost inconceivable. Often the sufferers must be transported in box-like cars sliding on overhead cables or even lowered by ropes down the mountain sides. On snow sledges or by burrow back are the most common methods of carry-

Intense suffering

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1917

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT In the daily press our readers have doubtless seen references to the to episcopal unseemly conduct of certain Catho- ceives neither me nor those who lics in the parish of Our Lady of the | made it. Lake, at Ford, Ontario. The late pastor, Father L. A. Beaudoin, who had been for some time in very bad health, died last week in Montreal, and was buried in his native parish of L'Assomption. Father F. X. Laurendeau, a French-Canadian born in London Diocese and educated at the French College of Ste. Therèse, was appointed to succeed him. During the Mass of Requiem in the Ford parish church at which the newly Corporation will devolve upon him, appointed parish priest and Vicar-General O'Connor were assisting, certain parishioners took possession of the Presbytery, thrusting outside the either State or Church. belongings of the visiting priests who were there to pay their last tribute. of respect to the memory of Father

All this and much more has been reported in the press. Followed a meeting in the Church which is thus reported in the Detroit Free Press of August 23rd :

Almost 1,200 persons gathered in Our Lady of the Lake Church, Ford, Ont., Wednesday evening, to protest against the choice by Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon, bishop of the London diocese, of Father Laurendeau, of London, as parish priest to succeed the late L. A. Beaudoin.

Mr. Victor Baillargeon, of Windsor, as president of L'Union St. Joseph was elected as chairman and Mr. Stanislas Janisse, one of the founders of the church, acted as secretary speakers addressed the gathering

following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice:
"Whereas, His Highness Bishop Fallon has appointed Father Lauren deau as parish priest of Our Lady of the Lake to succeed our beloved Father Beaudoin;

And whereas, the parish of Our Lady of the Lake is composed almost exclusively of French-Canadians, and since, to perpetuate the admirable death we have lost a father and a readers have a right to know the protector, we have the right not only to have a parish priest of our nationwho above all is French-Canadian at heart and of the same aspirations and ideals of the great majority of the congregation, for the temporal and spiritual welfare of those who will be intrusted to his charge, and to whom he will be called upon to teach the great truths of the Church

And wheras, Father Laurendeau has shown by his previous conduct that he is not animated by that mentality which we have a right to exact from one who is to be our pastor, and that his presence in this parish would be a source of serious differences between him and his charge, to the great detriment of the Catholic religion and the peril of the faith itself:

Therefore, we emphatically protest against his selection, and we humbly beseech His Highness Bishop Fallon to acknowledge this protest and to accede to our humble request to revoke the selection of Father Laurendeau and to name in his stead apriest who will understand us better and who will be able to render us those services which we may expect of him for the greater interest of the

We furthermore beg His Highness to accept our expression of humble submission to his episcopal authority, inasmuch as this submission shall not imply foregoing the rights of

language and race.
"Moreover, be it resolved, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to His Highness the Apostolic Delegate, to His Highness Bishop Fallon and to the press.'

One of the speakers expressed regret at the necessity of closing the presbytery, while the services were going on in the morning, to the inconvenience of a number of priests to whom no slight whatever was in-

His Lordship Bishop Fallon, just

the Retreat of the priests of that dio- spectively, came in for special attencese, and to fulfil other long-standing engagements, sent the following

London, Ont., Aug. 24th, 1917. Mr. Stanislaus Janisse, Secretary ad hoc, Ford City, Ont:

Sir :- Your extraordinary letter of yesterday, and the still more extraordinary resolution which accom-panies it, detailing without apparent shame the scandalous proceedings of yourself and your associates around the church and presbytery of Our Lady of the Lake, Ford City, on the 2nd inst., reaches me on the eve of my departure from London-to meet an engagement long since arranged. Fortunately, however, the subject of communication lends itself vour easily to an immediate, definite and final reply, and, as the news of your indefensible and un-Catholic action came to me through the columns of the daily press before I was favored same valuable avenue of publicity to set forth some fundamental facts and truths that have been publicly flouted

I shall waste no time in analyzing the ill-advised Resolution which you have forwarded to me; a little sober counsel might have prevented its ever having come into existence; it has neither merit nor meaning and it contains a disingenuous and conditional expression of submission authority which

The Reverend François Xavier Laurendeau has been named by competent ecclesiastical authority pastor of the parish of Our Lady of the Lake, Ford City; pastor of that parish he shall remain; on that point you and your associates may set your minds at ease. He is now occupied in winding up his affairs in the parish of which until recently he was officially in charge. When that task is accomplished he will proceed to Ford City. There, the management of the property of the Episcopal and in the discharge of that duty he will have the support of the provis-

The spiritual interests of the people of the parish of Our Lady of the Lake will be confided, likewise, to the Reverend Father Laurendeau. Of his competence from every point of view to fulfil the onerous obligations of this portion of his charge, there can be no manner of doubt, and I bespeak for him as broad a measure of sympathy on the part of his parishioners as he is assured of

support on the part of his Bishop I believe, Sir,-mainly perhaps because I wish to believe it-that the scandalous trouble which exists in Ford City, and which is so disedifying to Catholics and non-Catholics alike, is the result of the efforts of abetted by a few imported agitators. If, however, in this belief I am mistaken, and it should appear that any considerable portion of the parish prefers to follow rebellious le then it shall be my duty to adopt such further measures as will effectively protect episcopal authority and emphatically establish Catholic principles of Church government.

I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully, (Signed) Bishop of London.

These are the facts of a situation that will cause pain and scandal to Catholics. Since the matter is dready in the public prints ou facts. There is not a Catholic any where who will not recognize that the ill-advised conduct of the Ford parishioners is subversive of the very basic principle of Catholic church government. There is only one possible outcome.

WHY THE DISCRIMINATION ?

of the Battle of the Boyne was heralded in Derry on Wednesday near midnight by shots fired at different points in the city, and by unruly bands of youths parading the principal thoroughfares. For over two hours, after twelve o'clock, several streets were in the possession of these disorderly mobs, who raised action." pandemonium by yelling execrations against the Pope and Papacy. The most offensive and vulgar epithets were shouted to the accompaniment of vigorous drumming on old tins and other noise-making instruments. These demonstrations were supported narticularly in Waterside streets by the deafening reports created by the discharge of explosives, and the uproar, that made sleep impossible, was at times very great. No bands took part in the midnight parades, but hooliganism was very pronounced. One amusing incident in connection with the celebration is firing commenced the crew of a vessel that had just arrived from an English port, who were not aware of the cause, and believing that the supposed bombardment was an aerial attack, at once got the anti-aircraft guns prepared for action. When the cause of the unusual commotion was explained to them they felt relieved. The rowdy element stoned a number of residences of Nationalists. windows were broken especially in shops. The premises of three fruiterers, one at Waterside and two in belief continues unweakened; and

tion. The windows of these houses were not alone smashed, but all the stock within reach of the demonstra tors was taken.'

The foregoing is from the Derry Journal of July 13th. We note it for this reason. When some Sinn Fein youths parade in Dublin or Cork the fact is cabled to this side of the ocean and is duly chronicled in the press. If the said youths carry a Sinn Fein flag, or sing Sinn Fein songs, these portentous details are added. But we heard nothing of the equally important and not less significant doings in Derry. Now if the Sinn Feiners had been as demon strative as the Prentice Boys every paper on this side of the Atlantic would have shouted the fact at us the next morning through its headwith your letter, you will not find it amiss that I should make use of the the impression that lawless Ireland was on the eve of another rebellion. Why this discrimination?

Huxley and Spencer were names to conjure with: they were the exponents of a new thought, the prophets of views I had often urged." a new era. Our generation is ever looking for something new, something that will place us unquestion- turgid Spencerian phrasing of a truth ably in advance of anything ever that the Catholic Church in season conceived by the greatest sages of and out of season, through good the past. We are getting over the repute and evil repute has never notion that religion belongs to the faltered in insisting upon. Cathsuperstitions of an unenlightened olic education explains the whole age. But in the last quarter of the meaning of life, trains the will brought him into prominence and delighted to find that "scientists" vides in religion, by example and had explained creation without any practice as well as by precept, reference to a Creator. "Evolution" was the magic word which explained everything. And Herbert Spencer According to him religion is the of schools for their children it may deacon and subdeacon: Mgr. Whelan ions of the Civil Law. Mob Rule evolution of ancestral ghost worship. can meet with no support from He is, therefore, not a biassed witness for the necessity of religion in him to endorse the principle which Father Kehoe of the Seminary education.

The publication of a recent biography of this forgotten idol of modern thinkers furnishes the occasion for Dr. Walsh, in the Catholic World, to point out the undisputed sway of this overrated writer during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though now there are none poor as do him reverence. "Herbert Spencer is, indeed, of so little practical interest at the present time that the announcement of a new biography of him evoked no some local malcontents, aided and little surprise, and his most recent biographer almost apologizes for

writing his life." He was not long ago held in high esteem as one of the great writers on education: whether or not he still holds high rank in our normal schools we can not say. But whatever we may think of Spencer as a philosopher, during his long life-he died in 1903 aged eighty-three-he learned some practical wisdom, and Dr. Walsh in the article referred to quotes some passages from his works which are well worth laying before our readers.

In an essay in Facts and Comments the great agnostic wrote:

"Everywhere the cry is-educate, educate, educate! Everywhere the belief is that by such culture as schools furnish, children, and therefore adults, can be molded into the desired shapes. It is assumed that when men are taught what is right they will do what is rightthat a proposition intellectually accepted will be morally operative. "The celebration of the anniversary | And yet this conviction, contradicted by every day experience is at variance with an everyday axiomthe axiom that each faculty is strengthened by the exercise of itintellectual power by intellectual action, and moral power by moral

Here we have the agnostic philospher in entire agreement with the true education. And in the atmosphere of religion she gives reason, motive and help in the development

of moral power by moral action." Spencer pointed out that the faith -should we not rather say superstirelated. It is stated that when the tion-in purely intellectual education has grown so strong as not to be shaken even by facts:

"Though in presence of multitudinous schools, high and low, we have rowdies and hooligans, the savage disturbers of meetings, the adulterators of food, the givers of bribes, the receivers of corrupt com-

joined with an avowed determinaverse to their educational system."

In his paper on State Education Spencer suggests the grave consequences that may result from instruction unaccompanied by a moral dishis opinion :-

"Many years later my friend coneral belief he had reached was that mischief results when intellectualization goes in advance of moralization EDUCATION WITHOUT MORALS -a belief which expressed by him in was. By nature he was remote and A quarter of a century ago Darwin, other and less definite words, at first startled me, though it soon became clear that it was congruous with the

"When intellectualization goes in advance of moralization," is only the nineteenth century materialists were as well as the intellect and proa sufficient motive for self-denial and self-control.

was the philosopher of evolution, are again face to face with the choice treat. Drs. O'Leary and O'Reilly were be well to ponder the words of an was Archpriest; Dean Hand and Dean agnostic whose life experience led O'Malley were deacons of honor. is the reason for existence of Catholic schools.

> THE LATE REV. DR. GRANT OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S SEMINARY

By the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Grant, which occurred the 19th inst. at the home of his cousin, Duncan Grant, Martintown, Ont., St. Augustine's Seminary loses a versatile and scholarly professor, and the archdiocese of Toronto a beloved and well-informed churchman. The Rev. John Grant was born in Napanee Ont., 1872. His father, John Grant, was of Highland stock and his mother Bridget Whelan, was of Irish descent. The deceased began and completed his primary and high school education in his native town. Afterwards when the family moved to Toronto he became a student of St. Michael's College where he won the gold medal for Classics and otherwise distinguished himself. Having finished his philosophical course at St. Michael's he entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, 1898, to make his and a half year's course he was ordained by the late Archbishop O'Connor in St. Michael's Cathedral,

After his ordination he labored as curate in the Northern part of the Diocese till his appointment to the pastorate of Thornhill. During one year of his term at Thornhill he taught philosophy at St. Michael's College. In anticipation for his work at St. Augustine's Seminary he made a post-graduate course in philosophy 1913.

From the first he chose the high and accordingly burned himself out white butterflies have infested the position of the Catholic Church in but it never diminished the depth of through the air they have resembled the matter of education. The Church his thinking, for he was as much a a snowstorm. These pests have holds that the training of the will by student as he was a reader. His was alighted on everything green and the exercise of self-denial and self- a generous dedication of self to the edible, and deposited millions upon control is an essential element in cause of ecclesiastical education. It millions of eggs which, quickly gerhis thirst for knowledge. Not only more innumerable caterpillars, whose accurate and extensive.

the professors of St Augustine's Seminary. To be rudely plucked from the tree of life before it blossomed or mission, the fraudulent solicitors and while our fame is in the making is evidenced once more by a will case the bubble companies, yet the current gives to death a forbidding aspect which has just been heard in the

ing the yearly increase of crime was Grant he was carried away without died in 1913, left a will made twenty- and a fairly good specimen of the tion not to draw any inference ad- prime while full day was yet his. lows The hopes and promises of a quarter of a century were thus blasted by one fell stroke and a career of great expectation forfeited forever.

But though fate denied him the cipline directing the right use of gift of a long life and refused to spare knowledge. He tells of a friend who him to see the harvest of his labors, had been a great advocate of State he nevertheless had lived long enough education, but whose experience to see the keel of his complete life later as a magistrate, had changed fully laid and to rejoice in the promise of success afforded him by his strenuous four years at St. Augusfessed that his experience as a tine's Seminary. We are soothed by magistrate in Gloucestershire had the thought that he died in the act changed his opinion. It had shown of reciting the Divine Office, rehim that education artificially spected, honored and beloved by pressed forward, raising in the labor. his fellow-professors, his dioc ing and artisan classes ambitions to esan confreres, the students past enter on high careers, led to frequent and present who venerated him with disappointments to bad courses and the intimacy of family affection, and sometimes to crime. The gen. by the laity who were fortunate enough to know him.

Dr. Grant was a noble-minded and generous-hearted man if ever man distant in manner. He lacked temperament as his speech lacked noise He knew few, if any, of the arts of popularity and personal advertising, and positively disliked spectacle and outer circumstance. As professor as well as curate he was equally free from the airs of magnitude or any assumption of superiority to the degree of backwardness. Yet his humility and simple kindliness lent a grace to all his manners that

esteem The funeral Mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop McNeil on the 22nd inst. in St. Augustine's Seminary in presence of the priests of the At this time when many parents Diocese assembled for the annual repreached the funeral oration in words of eloquent pathos and appreciation. The funeral gathered additional interest from the presence of His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, Fathers D. S. Campbell, John Foley, Albert McRae, Duncan McDonald from the ancestral home Glengarry, also Fathers Carr, Murray, Hayes, Player, Olivier, McCorkell of St. Michael's College and representatives of the different religious orders in the City of Toronto. Mr. Justice Kelly was also present.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

GROWERS GENERALLY in Canada and especially the innumerable novices at the game whom War conditions have lured into activity this summer have had their ingenuity multifarious hues and forms, has Kaiser in his electro-plated glory." come down upon us in this lean war theological studies. After a three year like the hosts of Sennacherib, to ravage and destroy. Or, possibly, (and to many this will seem the more reasonable solution) the coldstorage biped has, on the hypothesis that competition is the life of trade. had something to do with the wideropen gate this year for the entrance of this, one of his most formidable rivals. Be that as it may, the caterpillar is certainly in clover this summer.

BUT IF we in Canada have reason to remember the 1917 sojourn of the at Rome and received the Ph. D., hawk-moth and the laria fascelina amongst us, our English brother has a still greater. According to a press road and the hard task of the student despatch unprecedented swarms of by the toil and trudgery of research southern counties, especially Kent work long before the time. The and Essex, this summer. They have extent of his reading was enormous, been so numerous that when flying was only death that could quench minating, have brought forth still was he schooled in the literature of depredations have been unprecethe Church but his knowledge of dented, and have caused much conphilosophy and theology was both cern. A pest these insects undoubtedly are, but the over-burdened In his sudden passing a prominent householder might very well exclaim. career has been terminated and a re- why should the cold-storage magnate grettable vacancy left in the ranks of and the war-profiteer have it all?

THAT GRATITUDE for little kindnesses rendered without thought of ripened into fulness adds tragedy to fee or reward, but out of pure commystery. To be overtaken by death passion, are, in the Scriptural metaat the top of our intellectual speed phor, like bread cast upon the waters, inseparable from the black mystery Supreme Court of Indiana. Mar- Hohenzollerns) was Albert Alcebrudes unique diocese, about leaving for Baltimore to preach | John Street and Linenhall street re | recently in America an outcry respect. | that it is called. In the case of Dr. | shall McMurran, of Evansville, who

warning or ceremony at the hour of nine years ago which reads as fol-

"I do on this 7th day of September, 1888, will to Mattie Draim, that poor to eat and a hot cup of coffee when I was weak and feverish from hunger and near ready to drop and the auld man she worked for was cursing her for giving it to me and ordering out of the yard, and I do will that all I have at my death, all the money or property that I have shall be hers. MARSHALL MCMURRAN.

Witness: Mrs. Emma Grant, Cora

MR. McMurran, who in his youth was a wanderer, and in the eyes of his family, a ne'er-do-well, never forgot the kind act related in his Overcoming his wandering propensity he later settled down. and in the course of years accumulated considerable property. The bequest to his youthful benefactress was, however, contested by halfbrothers and sisters but has been declared valid by the Supreme Court of the State, and the entire estate consisting of \$21,000 in U.S. Government bonds, and \$6,000 in cash has been turned over to Mattie Draim, who is now Mrs. Hannum of Vincen-

attributed to the new German Chancellor in his initial address to the Reichstag, is that the economic future of Germany—the economic conditions growing out of the War, particularly in respect to foreign trade-were of more importance than the retention of conquered or overrun territory. The statement is, in the judgment of close observers of events as they have developed in the last two years, unquestionably true, but the fact that it is now made, and the source from which it is reported to have come give it a striking significance. If Germany's leaders, asks a leading Russians and its occupation by importance of the national economic future is greater than territorial success in the War why should they The remarkable and almost unpre-Germany had achieved since 1870 has by the destruction of her credit with other Powers, the loss of her colonies, and the heritage of distrust which she has heaped up for future generations, already gone by the boards, and cannot easily be regained. The statement attributed to Dr. Michaelis intimate bearing upon the whole

A WELL-KNOWN writer has recently said that there has not in the course and their industry taxed in devising of centuries been much change in ways and means of counteracting the the Hohenzollern. "He is the same ravages of the caterpillar. As if sub- to-day, yesterday, and to-morrowsidized by the Teuton marauder, that the hog in armor. He was objectionubiquitous lepidopterous larva in his able in his insignificance as is the

War situation.

WE GET a few glimpses Hohenzollerns and their sixteenth the victory won by our allies in the century habits in Mr. Christopher Hare's recent work, "A Great the statement contained in an Asso-Emperor," which deals with Charles | ciated Press | despatch, that Hill 304 V., who is described as "the greatest and best of the Hapsburgs." He held by descent a great part of Europe, and yet he was no tyrant. He would have been an outstanding figure Russians have captured 167,780 war among the sovereigns of any period not excluding our own.

IN THOSE days "annexations" marriages, and when indemnities were levied they were taken with great emperor, was a gentleman, and and then we shall begin to under Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, the Tyrol, Bohemia, Hungary, Naples, begun.—Globe, Aug. 25. (which was half Italy) Sardinia, Sicily and certain possessions in Africa He spent his life in journeying from one to the other in the interests of order, and then retired to the cloister to prepare for the end.

CONTEMPORARY OF Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England, he was "up against" what the writer calls "two of the biggest blackguards in history." There can be no doubt general to his many other occupa about the latter whatever may be said of the former. That Francis was false to his engagements with the Emperor there can be no doubt, for lains attached to Irish regiments or he even leagued with the Turk against him, and the Turk was then what he would be still had he the British army, the appointment is an power, a menace to Christendom.

ONE OF THE early Brandenburgs (and here we get on the trail of the and he was both traitor to Charles camps, barracks, bases, tents, dugouts

brigand. He ravaged the country (Champagne and Lorraine-now making a new chapter of glory for French arms) on his own account, servant girl who gave me a good bite irrespective of the side he was on. until he became a danger alike to friend and foe and was put under the ban. In the picturesque language of. a reviewer, Charles accepted this accomplished brigand as an ally, and lived to be sorry for it-just as the Austrian Emperor of to-day must regret his alliance with the upstart Brandenburger of Potsdam. Mr. Hare quotes Armstrong to the effect that Albert Alcibrudes was a typical Hohenzollern, and the most unscrupulous robber that German history had known. Ultimately, he died in exile His fate in that respect may well be recalled with fear and trembling by his lineal descendant, the chief brigand of Europe to-day.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

BRITISH ADVANCED troops were driven back from the positions taken on the Ypres-Menin road on Wednes day, massed German assaults by fresh troops being continued throughout the day. In the same area fighting is proceeding in the Glencorse Wood and the Inverness Copse Southeast of St. Julien the British line has been slightly ONE OF the recent statements The struggle around Ypres bids fair to rank with the earlier engagements that have made this area famous Elsewhere on the British front day was marked by aerial fighting, artillery activity and a number of raids, in which Portuguese troops were again mentioned.

BITTER FIGHTING continues around Lens, where the foe still maintains a most stubborn resistance. For a moment desperate actions are being waged for the possession of Green Crassier, from which it would appear that the Canadians were compelled to fall back adshort distance, though retaining their hold on the trenches northwest of the position.

THERE IS NO confirmation of the reported evacuation of Riga by the New York daily, recognize that the Germans. The best news regarding Russia comes from Washington to the effect that the United States has made a loan of another \$100,000 000 to Russia. Announcement of ever have entered upon the struggle? | the loan was accompanied by a state ment by Secretary of State Lansing cedented economic success which that, in his opinion, Russia is strong er 'to-day, both from political and military points of view, than it has been upon Riga, which is under way, is not regarded with any great concern by Mr. Lansing, who pointed out that the place had been evacuated several times during the war. The despatches from the fighting fronts show that the Russo-Roumanians are still deserves special study because of its offering stubborn resistance to the Teutons.

THE VICTORY of the French on the Verdun front is complete. The predicted pause in the operations around the famous fortress did not materialize. The French by a swift and vigorous attack, captured the famous Hill 304, which was strongly fortified, and carried the foe positions between Avocourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. Beyond the latter the French have also pushed forward to a considerable depth. On the average, the depth attained in the French gains reported yesterday is about one mile and a half. The importance of fighting of the last few days in this sector may be better understood by vas the last remaining stronghold of the Huns fronting Verdun.

SINCE APRIL 9, when the 1917 campaign of the Allies was opened, the British, French, Italians and prisoners, according to an official statement issued in London. That is not a particularly heavy bag com-pared with some of the captures in the campaigns on the Russian and were made mostly through royal Galician fronts prior to this year, but it is not to be despised. these days battles will be fought in little ceremony. But Charles V., the a single front will exceed that total, which the total of prisoners taken on a chivalrous ruler. Fate gave him stand that the "attrition" campaign has ended and the days of battles that are to decide the issue has

> TO APPOINT AN IRISH MILITARY BISHOP FOR ARMY

> London, Aug. 26, 1917.—An important appointment has just been announced in connection with Catholic chaplains for the army. the whole of the chaplains of the British army on all fronts have been under the control of Cardinal Bourne. who added the office of chaplain tions. Owing to the protests of Irish Bishops, it has now been decided to appoint an Irish Military Bishop, who will have jurisdiction over all chap divisions throughout the army. As these constitute a very large percentage of the Catholics in the important one. The name of the Bishop has not yet been made public. His efforts will be directed to seeing that adequate provision is made for the spiritual needs of his embraces

trenches, hospitals, casualty clearing stations, in fact every arm of the service and every avenue in which it may be found. Above all, he will appeal for more chaplains, of whom there is still a dearth, and he will also see to the distribution of existing frequently grouped at the bases and

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS

STATE CHAPLAIN BLESSES WORK FOR OVERSEAS BRETHREN

St. Peter's Cathedral. London, August 20, 1917. L. Murray, State Deputy,

Knights of Columbus, Renfrew: Worthy State Deputy:-I have learned with great joy of the work which the Knights of Columbus, of Ontario, have done, and propose still to do, for the spiritual welfare of our gallant Catholic soldiers, who add, the courage to proclaim. are serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force overseas. The
splendid financial assistance given by the State Council in May to the Overseas Chaplain Fund is now to be group of men from the fruitless supplemented by a province-wide search after the famous intellectual campaign, during the week beginning Eldorado to the simple and solid September 23rd, by which I trust that principles of centuries ago, adopted campaign, during the week beginning many thousands of dollars will be provided for a branch of our military service that has been so far almost, if not entirely, overlooked. I of the whole man, and in that rebuildhave instructed my clergy to urge upon their people the religious duty of generous response to the appeal and care. So you who form the that will be made to them by the Ontario Knights of Columbus.

It does not seem to me that many words are necessary to set forth in a most unanswerable way the obligation that rests upon us all at the present moment. Fifty of our priests, and many more than fifty thousand of our Canadian Catholic brothers which she had wrested from the ages, are serving us in a Great Cause on the battlefields of Europe. They look to us for practical assistance offers. that the most ordinary and necessary spiritual blessings of their Holy Faith may be provided for them in most trying and critical hours, and that some moderate opportunity be afforded them of practising their religious duties and of meeting together occasionally under the auspices of their common Faith. To most meagre equipment for them will require a large sum of money. thank God that the Knights of Col-umbus have taken the matter in hand, and I pray Him to bless their efforts most abundantly for the sake of our brothers who are separated from us, and who will profit so much spiritually from anything we may do in their behalf. With my most cordial blessing and good wishes to the State Officers and the Knights of Columbus of your jurisdiction.

I remain, Worthy State Deputy, Yours fraternally in Xto. M. F. FALLON. State Chaplain.

EDUCATION

CARDINAL O'CONNELL'S ADVICE TO CATHOLIC TEACHERS

What is education in the end but the preparation for life? And what merly universities turned out men of Here begins the confusion which ends in the destruction of the very primary principles of education. If life is but the passing chance of material happiness and sensual enjoyment, a materialistic philosophy will frame its base of education upon that degraded foundation and the not embracing every ephemeral lains are of vital importance to the neither mind nor soul.

If the conception of life be utilitarian the schools will turn out money machines. If the scope of life clever criminals. All these views of ever known, after its investigations, its experiments, its reasonings and to the all-absorbing question: What manner. is life? And religion the world over. under whatever name, in whatever this? guise, has ever been the only expoquestion.

differ in their definiteness of response, | pepetual danger of tottering. Modern they all agree in this, that somehow, in some way, man is not meant for this world alone and that life in its mid, with the manifest result that fullest sense is more than mere thought or intellect or mind, and that that indefinable something which men call "soul," and which is more than mind, is at the very basis of each individual human being. normal methods. There is such an But there is only One in all the world attempt at futile general culture that who has taught humanity what life really is, whence it comes and what with the result that instead of a comits destiny is. Jesus Christ, the way, the truth and the life, revealed to a world which had wandered into every realm of false philosophy and false true conception of existence and destiny. To know, to love and to serve God whatever our part of it. It is principles, principles, position, wherever we are and what-

tion of true science, because it reveals tumble of life unless those principles to her more clearly the knowledge of of the moral and intellectual order Him who is all truth. Firm as the pillar and ground of truth, she if for a moment they are slightly "The appeal of the Rev watches unmoved the vain specula-tion of idle dreamers, who to day are moved or shaken.

famous and to morrow are forgotten. She has sent forth her children, her Apostles, her priests and her holy religious into all lands to learn as well as to teach, and they have weeded out and sifted all that human compact system those principles upon which the very best and noblest education must rest securely for all the ages to come.

Again and again restless minds. tired of the solemn grandeur of peren nial principles, have rushed into novelties and experiments, but again and again they turned, tired of their the feet of the Eternal Master. This country has had its share of fruitless experimentalists. The pendulum has escape, but let us look around us and take courage from the open and public declarations which to day the men acknowledged to be the leaders of education here and about us have the honesty and sincerity and, let me they are returning a wiser if sadder and used by the Catholic Church; namely, that true learning and real education consist in the building up ing the structure of the moral edifice must have an infinite preponderance scholastic branches, learned priests, members of the great religious Orders whose history is the story of education, stand firm in a fearless conservation with the Eternal Mother of

St. Benedict, St. Thomas, St. Ignatius, St. Joseph Calasanctus, St. John de la Salle, the great founders and world famed professors of the grand universities of Europe and the illustrious organizers and framers of common school education! What has a later world to offer that can compare provide huts, chapel tents, and the sound judgment and the magnificent devotion of these intellectual glories of the Church and humanity?

truth as your guide. While clinging

tenaciously and rigidly to the wisdom

accept only that which is really an

acquisition from what the present

What other men in all the world have conferred such lasting good upon all society as these truly great educators? I am not arguing for a standstill attitude. I know the value of progress well, but I also know that not everything that calls itself progress is truly such and that not in-frequently the man who has mistaken his path is far wiser to turn back to the secure road rather than sider it a duty to contribute. lose himself irretrievably and to no purpose in the growing entanglement which leads to nowhere. I am firmly convinced that in some instances we have been rather inclined toward the influence of experimental. ism, of which the atmosphere all about us is full and that we have been too sensitive of being considered old-fashioned.

Let us stop and seriously ponder what these new fashions have produced. What are their fruits? Forsolid learning with minds solidly denominations or associations for based upon sound principles, with a shelter in which to celebrate the real knowledge of the best literature | Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to hear of the age, and with what is even of confessions, and perform other sacmore value, a profound and habitual red functions devolving on them. love of study. What they knew they As the readers of this paper know, knew well and their knowledge, if the functions of the Catholic chap schools will turn out monsters with theory, was thoroughly broad and thousands of sons of Canadian Cathcomprehensive. Their minds were considered for whatever specialty they they they have had no huts afterward chose to pursue. Their culture was, as it were, pyramidal, with | chaplain out of his own pay has so be considered merely intellectual the foundation, broad and secure of far personally provided the neces-acumen, the schools will develop both mind and character, and upon sary articles of religion, including this foundation they laid a superlife are radically or essentially false, structure of refinement and cultivaand therefore every system of education built upon them as a foundation rose. The classics were household among the soldiers. Surely that is radically and essentially false. friends. They thought as well as condit The truest philosophy the world has read, and they could write sometinue. thing well worth the reading. There was a dignity accompanying their learning which gave them nobility the feet of religion for its final answer of thought as well as refinement of

What have we now in the place of The foundations are abbreviated and curtailed until indeed so nent of a sufficient answer to this little is left of them that whatever is afterward built upon them, no Here again, though all religions matter how high it may reach, is in educators are in perpetual labor in their endeavors to invert the pyraeach successive stratum added only makes the structure more feeble, and, pact, well-constituted organism of knowledge, moral as well as mental, there is a spreading out of a thin veneer over so large a surface that it takes but a short time and little wear part of it. It is principles, principles, principles, the foundation stones of only answer to questioning humanity.

His Church alone has held true to
His answer. She loves every revelation of true science, because it reveals

His answer to questioning humanity.

Mow the appeal is being made, and the direction of the campaign for continue the support of my struggling funds is in the hands of the Knights soon dissipated in the rough-and-tion of true science, because it reveals

How the appeal is being made, and the direction of the campaign for funds is in the hands of the Knights of Columbus, the leading Catholic in my prayers and Masses. ever we do, this is the sublime and life, which are needed to day. The only answer to questioning humanity.

Train up minds and hearts to the knowledge and service of God. Send forth from your schools men and knowing well what they women well that to serve it faithfully and loyally will be to them the greatest of earthly honors.-N. Y. Sun.

APPEAL TO CATHOLICS OF ONTARIO

THE OVERSEAS CHAPLAINS CALL FOR HELP

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS PROPOSED CAMPAIGN WEEK TO RAISE

FUNDS In successive issues of this paper, in the last couple of months repeated reference has been made to the necessities of the Catholic chaplains from Canada who are with the overseas forces. Notice has also been given to articles from the pen of Major (Rev.) J. J. O'Gorman, of Ottawa, one of the chaplains from Canada, who was wounded on the battlefield in France, and who is still under medical care, as a result of shrapnel injury. Father O'Gorman can speak with authority; he knows the circumstances.

There is to-day no appeal to Catho lic generosity more compelling than the clarion call for help, coming from the Canadian Catholic chaplains. From the training camps of England and from the blood crimsoned soil of France and Belgium, the call reaches us. An organized effort to respond, it is our pleasure to say, is being prepared by the Knights of Columbus of Ontario, and under their direction donations will be sought for from every Catholic man, woman and child in this province.

Thorough preparation for a whirlwind week of campaign and collec tion is being made, and State Deputy J. L. Murray of Renfrew, advises that the Knights of Columbus intend putting forth a strong effort. The Order in Ontario has already subscribed approximately \$7,000.00 for the overseas chaplains. Not at all content to stand idle recognizing the necessities of the case, Mr. Murray says that, by authority of the Supreme Convention, a regular minimum tax of \$2 per member will be imposed during campaign week, which by the way, is September 23rd to 29th. The proposed tax on members of the Knights of Columbus will account for \$15,000.00 more, a very creditable contribution indeed, but as the Ontario State Deputy points out, thousands and thousands of dollars are further needed, and the Catholics of Ontario should con-

There should indeed be a generous response to the appeal. There are today thirty-two Canadian Catholic chaplains with the Canadian Forces in France, besides those in the training camps in England. These worthy priests are facing the horrors and dangers of war to give spiritual comfort to the brave troops who are fighting our battles overseas, and amid the terrible carnage they are struggling to win souls for not Pope after Pope labored inces. Christ. In their work they are santly for the preservation or restordependent on the good-will of other

or tents of their own, and each altar breads, altar wine, candles linens, etc., as well as rosaries, crucondition will not be allowed to con-

Some readers ask why has no

"If no Canadian chaplain had appealed to Canada for assistance, it was because the chaplains wished first to devote all their spare to get a sufficient number of Catho lic chaplains overseas, and above all, to secure that the Catholic Canadian chaplains should not be under a Protestant director of chaplain serv ices, but under an official head of their own. Their efforts towards a reorganization of the chaplain service proved successful. With mission is approved by the highest four Catholic chaplains appointed ecclesiastical authorities of Canada what is still worse, the pyramid is pointing downward. It is time to invert the process and return to the normal methods. There is such an and provision made for Railway Troops and other auxiliary units provided with chaplains as any soldiers in the world. There is room for additional chaplains for the newer units in France, but those deep interest which our Catholic will be and are being supplied. A British Catholic chaplain is never sionary in foreign lands. required to do any work other than attend to the spiritual interests of his Catholic soldiers."

Apostolic Delegate, in a recent letter

"The appeal of the Rev. Father Workman, O. F. M. M. C., Assistant Director of Chaplain Services (R. C.)

about to be conveyed by you to the Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Dunnigan Knights of Columbus, in order to obtain assistance for the Catholic Chaplain Service of the Canadian know. Give to the Church and to Overseas Forces, will, I am sure, Mrs. L. Doyle, Souris...... the State what both have a right to receive a prompt and effective relearning and research have gathered and have woven into a solid and grounded fixedly in Catholic faith made it their chivalrous duty to furand devotion, and citizens, who, next to God, will love their country so their the interests of religion where-ever and whenever most necessary. Their generosity in seconding the effort of Catholic chaplains working E. C., Owen Sound ... for the welfare of soldiers in the Canadian Forces will be most praise-

His Grace Archbishop Spratt, of Mrs. Pollard, Porcupine ... Kingston, writing to State Deputy Murray endorses the proposed cam-

paign in these words:
"It is with sentiments of very great satisfaction that I give my most willing approbation to the project of the campaign about to be launched by the Knights of Columbus, for the purpose of securing funds to provide for the spiritual needs of chaplains and soldiers over-

"I am conversant with the difficulties confronting the chaplains at the training camps: where no provision is made for shelter in the way of temporary chapels or huts, wherein they may celebrate Mass, and attend to the spiritual needs of the

soldiers.
"This grand move, then, on the part of the Knights, is highly com-mendable and merits the generous support of clergy and laity. It will undoubtedly solve a very perplexing problem that has been before us for some time.

"Praying that you may meet with the success that so worthy an enterdeserves, and assuring you of our substantial support.'

Considering the circumstances, the proposed campaign should indeed meet with success. It is the call of the hour, and the Catholics of Ontario will undoubtedly respond generously. The funds raised will be remitted to and expended under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Rev. W. T. Workman, Director General Catholic Chaplain Services, London, England; Major Rev. F. L. French, Assistant Director Catholic Chaplain Services, in the Field, France; and Major Rev. J. J.

O'Gorman, Ottawa. As previously stated we are advised campaign week will commence Sept. 23rd and close Sept. 29th. If, however, any of the readers of this pape wish to give at once, no doubt their subscriptions would be welcomed. Contributions may be made to the Grand Knights of the various ordinate councils of the Knights of Columbus in Ontario, or direct to Mr. L. V. O'Connor, State Treasurer, Lindsay, or to State Deputy J. L. Murray, of Renfrew. Donations would be gladly received and prompt ly acknowledged.

PACIFIC INFLUENCE OF POPES

(In His "History of England," Vol. II. Chap. 2) "Writers have not always sufficiently appreciated the benefits which mankind derived from the pacific influence of the Roman Pontiffs. In an age which valued no merit but that of arms, Europe would have been plunged in perpetual war had ation of peace. They rebuked the passions and checked the extravagant pretensions of sovereigns. Their character, as the common fathers of Christians, gave to their representatives a weight which no other mediator could claim; and their legates energd neither in nor fatigue to reconcile the jarring interests of countries, and interpose the olive of peace between the

swords of contending armies.' GUIZOT

(In His "History of Civilization in Europe.") "By methods of various kinds the Church strived to check the tendency of society to violence and continual wars. It is a matter of notoriety that by the Truce of God, and many measures of the same kind, the Church struggled against the employment of force, and devoted herappeal been made long since. Father self to the introduction into society of a greater degree of order and mildn ess. These facts are so known that I am spared the trouble of entering into detail regarding them.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE

Taichowfu, China, Nov. 26, 1916 Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD

That your charity towards my let me quote from a letter from His Excellency, The Most Rev. Peregrine F. Stagni, O. S. M., D. D., Apostolic Delegate, Ottawa: "I have been watching with much interest the contributions to the Fund opened or behalf of your missions by the CATHOLIC RECORD. The success has bless you most cordially and all you labors, as a pledge my earnest wishes is Catholic soldiers." for your greatest success in all you Now the appeal is being made, and undertakings." I entreat you to

J. M. FRASER.

Previously acknowledged... \$11,472 25 Reader of RECORD, Mabou. Subscriber, Phelpston..... Mary King, South Nelson...

Henry Hawkes, North Tay

chope, Sask ... K., Cape Traverse....

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Reader of RECORD, Wau

A Friend, P. E. I.

Merchants Bank of Canada

ESTABLISHED 1864 Paid Up Capital, \$7,000,000 | Total Deposits, \$ 92,102,072
Reserve Funds, 7,421,292 | Total Assets, 121,130,558 GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS 236 Branches and Agencies in Canada

Savings Department at All Branches Deposits Received and Interest Allowed at Best Current Rates Bankers to the Grey Nuns, Montreal; St. Augustine's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, and St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

Catholics of Ontario! TO YOU

THE OVERSEAS CHAPLAINS CALL FOR HELP! WHAT WILL BE YOUR ANSWER?



HERE is today no appeal to Catholic generosity more compelling than that of our self-sacrificing overseas Canadian Catholic Chaplains. They are facing all the horrors and dangers of war to give spiritual comfort to the brave troops who are fighting our battles. Amid the terrible carnage, the Chaplains are struggling to win souls for Christ. In their work during the past three years, they have been dependent on the good-will of other denominations and associations for shelters in which to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to hear confessions and perform the other sacred functions developing upon them, which functions are of such vital importance to the thousands of sons of Canadian Catholic fathers and mothers. The Canadian Catholic Chaplain Service have no huts or tents of their

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The fund raised will be remitted to and expended under the direction of Lieut-Col. Rev. W. T. Workman, Director-General Canadian Catholic Chaplains Services, London, England; Major Rev. F. L. French, Assistant Director Canadian Catholic Chaplain Service, In the Field, France; and Major Rev. J. J. O'Gorman, Ottawa, Ont.

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B. FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD COMMANDMENTS

"The Lord thy God thou shalt adore,

These words of our Blessed Lord, my dear brethren, remind us of the authority and power of the Com mandments. They are a quotation from the words of Moses, and he gave them to the children of Israel as the words of the Almighty giving him the Law. The Commandments of the Old Law were renewed by Christ, the Son of God, in the New. then, have a double claim on our obedience and reverence. Stand them, and your salvation is ared. "Thou shalt know that the assured. Lord thy God, He is a strong and faithful God, keeping His covenant and mercy to them that love Him, and to them that keep His commandments unto a thousand generations."

(Deut. vii. 9.) Yet there are men who resent them. They declare that the Cominfringe upon mandments liberty; and because no immediate penalty is dealt out to them for break ing them, they deride those who keep them as being slaves to Whereas, how thankful we should be for the Ten Commandments! God knows what is good for us; He gives us them as safeguards. True obedience costs something; but remember, obedience is always rewarded. The Commandments an infringement on our liberty! As well say a fireguard in a nursery is an infringement on the liberty of the children! Instead, then, of resenting the Commandments, we should accept them with gratitude, and the work of our life is to keep them faithfully.

Knowledge of them, therefore, is necessary. And the more we understand them, the more we shall be led to love and reverence them.

The first three Commandments regard Almighty God: our worship for Him; our respect for His very Name: our obligation to keep holy day each week in His honour The first is fulfilled by our acknowledging the one true God, by adoration and worship, and turning from all others to Him alone. Prayer, then, practically is the fulfilment of long shot. Times are no different it-prayer, by which we acknowledge Him Lord and Master: by which we desire His honour and glory; by which we turn to Him in all our needs; by which we ask our Father's pardon for all our shortcomings and negligences. Each day claims this time for prayer, and we cannot even limit it to certain times, for in danger and temptation we are bound to seek help and protection in prayer.

. And the second Commandment hedges round the Name of God with respect and veneration. "Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for he shall not be unpunished that taketh His Name upon a vain thing." (Deut. v. 11.) This is the Commandment which is broken, more than any other, for nothing ! In laughter, in a joke, in surprise, as mere exclamation, the sacred Name of God, the sacred Name of Jesus, is drawn down by young and old alike in vain. But how much more terrible, when greed, drink, rage, revenge, burst out into oaths and curses and blasphemies. Any exclamation can his value as a credit risk." sacred Name? Check yourselves, lest you give bad example by such words. The habit is soon learned, at his opening. and seldom overcome. What a judg. "I am not

Third Commandment: "Remember thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath God demands this observance from us, week after week. By observing it, we acknowledge that we are His servants and His children we bless Him for the Redemption He has granted us; we draw down fresh graces and blessings on our souls. and those who do not remember? Those who forget and wilfully neglect—what of them? They insult the great God by their disobedience contempt. Their forgetfulness even is no excuse, for they are commanded to remember!

And how are we to keep the day holy? So that there should be no error or mistake about this, the first Precept of the Church lays down:
"To keep the Sundays and holydays of obligation holy by hearing Mass and resting from servile work." And the Catechism declares it a mortal sin to neglect Mass on these days. And we are bound to obey the Church and accept its ordinances, for Christ has said: "He that heareth you heareth Me; and he that despiseth you despiseth Me." (Luke x. 16.) There are certain valid reasons, excusing from Mass and allowing work. In certain employments, to prevent grave loss, the work, of a necessity, has to be continued on Sundays. In those cases the work men are free from sin, both in labouring and in missing Mass Again, the sick, those nursing the sick, those dwelling too far off, are free from the obligation of Mass. But we have to be on our guard against laxity, against opening the door too wide to excuses and pleas; else laziness, unwillingness, neglect even, dress themselves up in a cloak of some kind of excuse.

stay away from that which would give them life. It is the cry, wrung from the Sacred Heart of Jesus by those who miss Mass: "You will not come to Me that you may have life.' 1 John v. 10.)

How can such neglect be accounted for? Do they know their obligation? Yes. Do they believe in the Sacrifice of the Mass, and understand it? Yes. Any excuse is made—you know what frivolous ones—but the reason, not the excuse, is their insolent in-difference to God. They have learned to have no respect for Him, no care, no love, no fear. St. Paul cries out to them: "O senseless to carry the torch of enlightenment Galatians, who hath bewitched you, to the people south of the Canal zone. that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ has been set forth, crucified among you?" (Gal. iii. 1.) This is what takes place at every Mass, but they care

My dear brethren, reverence Holy Mass all the more devoutly yourselves. Pray for those who neglect it. Let your prayer be: O Lord, "look not on the stubbornness of this people, nor on their wickedness and

TEMPERANCE

THE THIRD TABLE TO THE LEFT

"Make mine a whisky and soda strong on the whisky," drawled the boyish looking young man in a collar less silk shirt and Palm Beach

"A lemonade for mine." said his more conservatively attired companion across the table.

An amused expression crossed the face of the boy. "Lemonade!" he said with half a sneer. "Why don't you order a man's size drink?"

By what standard do you measure your drinks to label the one you have ordered 'man's size' and mine something else?" smilingly asked the more serious man.

"Now don't come that big brother stuff on me, Will. I don't drink too much; I know when I have enough I can guit any time I want to. I

Why haven't you done it?' "Because I have a right to drink if I want to. Big men have always drunk. Washington, Lincoln, Grant, now. Why, there are a dozen representative men in this room. Look around you."

the past, I'll admit," commenced the man from whose countenance all sign of laughter had disappeared, "drinking was quite common. But to-day the habit is not nearly so general. What makes you think that?"

"Not because men are any better morally, mentally or physically," went on the more serious one, ignor-ing the question, "but simply being the question, "but simply be-cause they are finding out that drink-ing hurts their business."

That's not true," retorted the boy with a whisky glass in his fingers. An open town is a busy town. Ask any man.

Credit, Bob, is the basis of all sound business," went on the other. "Only a man who is thoroughly honest makes a good customer. Going a little deeper into the question, anything that lessens a man's mental, moral, or physical strength decreases

show your anger; why offend the Almighty by dragging down His sacred Name? Check yourselves, through across a café table." The younger man was evidently pleased

and seldom overcome. What a judgment awaits those who contaminate the young! "He shall not go unsubstitution of the young the the I know that you are serious. You Impressive is the wording of the have seen this sort of thing so long that Commandment: "Remember that you think that it is - well a national institution — this liquor traffic. But, tell me, would you, for instance, buy a diamond or a car

from a man in a café?' No, I don't think that I would." a Would your father employ that young fellow in the grey suit at the table over there to work in his office? He is the best trained office man in

town.

Bob was silent. Now, you, even more than that, youngster, have services to sell. Older men are constantly watching you, constantly passing judgment on your every little act. The glass of whisky that Mr. Adams of the First National sees you drink, harms you in his estimation far more than it affects

you physically."
"Will," Bob exultingly exclaimed, "look over at the third table to the left. There's Adams drinking a whisky." There was real admiration in the eyes of the boy. "You see, you're wrong, dead wrong. Waiter!" tapping the bell, "bring me another

whisky, a big one."
"Make mine a lemonade," Will added quietly, his eyes on the third table to the left.—My Message.

EVANGELIZING SOUTH AMERICA

The American Israelite contains a good raragraph about the propaganda against Latin Americans that is popular in some sections of our country :

"If love of truth did not count with us, which we are far from insinuating, ordinary Yankee business shrewdness ought to induce us to discourage the bigoted propaganda against Latin-Americans and the How the conscience becomes torpid, and never gives any sign of fear or remorse for the dreadful sin. No wonder their souls are dead, for they

is supposed to be the actuating There are plenty of pagans in the world to be converted to Christianity, and efforts in the latter direction would be a more creditable performance than the attempt to alienate South Americans from their Catholic faith by having recourse to

slander and misrepresentation."
Indeed, there are a number of pagans in the United States awaiting the zealous ministry of those who are so concerned about South Americans. The problem of empty pews in non-Catholic churches might be solved before an attempt is made -America

THE "MOVIES"

THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL DANGERS TO CHILDREN

Max Drennan in an article that appeared recently in the Irish Monthly draws a picture for us of the physical and moral dangers to children that are the results of promiscuous and unguarded attendance at moving picture shows. Although this acto conditions in the British Isles they can very well apply here where possibly the moving picture has be-come a larger part of our social enjoyment. He says:

Even with the decent cinema there are evils to be guarded against: say nothing of physical danger to the eyesight-a not uncommon experience — there are psychological dangers ahead for those, more es-pecially for the young, the adoles-cent and the less stable minded, who haunt cinemas. The rapidity and quick change of sense stimulus, the ocular whirligig misnamed life on which the spectators try to con-centrate eyes and thoughts, the dissipation of attention, all this has a similar effect upon the mind to that caused by the abuse of reading. There are, we know, people whose minds are always in a fever, because they devour books with the greatest rapidity without chewing or digestion. It is a bad habit which grows upon the sufferer like the cocaine or morphia habit. It tends to morbidity, to seclusion from one's fellows, to living selfishly apart from the realities of life in an illusory world of false values. Real thought or meditation becomes painful, seriousness and collectiveness impossible, flippancy and sentimentality habit. And the more sentimental a

people is, the more lustful. The conclusion is that the cinema habit may in itself be a danger to unstable minds, especially to the neurctic. Steadily gazing upon an illuminated disk in or out of a cinema, if persistently indulged in may lead to dangerous auto hypnytic states in which suggestion is too readily responded to. If the mind is allowed to slip the reins too long and too often, whether by overreading, poetizing, philosophizing, cinematizing or what not, there is always danger of mental or moral trouble. The lunatic, the lover and the poet are of imagination all compact," they must keep the reins well in

The darkness of cinemas is often a cover for evil. The remedy here is obvious, as there is no necessity for the darkness. Local authorities can insist upon reflecting lamps of such power being used that a well-lighted hall need not interfere with the pic-

ture upon the screen. The educational value of the cin ema is minus zero. The diligent pupil in average hall has to breathe bad, sometimes fetid air; his eyes are dazzled with a too rapid succession of a caricature of life lived breathlessly and incoherently in a geographic jumble of countries; his eyesight is injured and his power of forming orderly mental pictures or of fixing his attention on the real ities of life is impaired if not ruined; by the comic films his instinctive feelings of reverence of what is pure and holy are often sapped and an undesirable amative precocity stimulated.

Any film is bad which familiarizes the mind with immoral, criminal, revolting or morbid sights and thoughts. No juvenile audience should be allowed to witness a scene of horror. It is bad for the health and for the minds of young children to let them be unduly excited, stimulated or depressed.

'On many of the boards near the cinematograph theatres, beneath the sensational programs are written such words as 'nerve thrilling,' 'eyeopener to-night,' and when we turn draws. Massacre; a terrific trag-

edy, 2,000 feet, etc.
"I spoke to a boy about twelve years old who had attended a cinematograph show in a little country town a week or two ago, and he posi tively trembled as he reported what he had seen. He said, 'I shall never go again. It was horrible.' I said, 'What was horrible?' He said, 'I sawa man cut his throat.'"

Canon Rawnsley, in the article from which I have just quoted, writes of a child who had witnessed the sensational pictures, now the feature of nearly every cinema, waking up from its sleep the whole night through with screams and cries. He writes of boys being familiarized with the possibilities of a life of crime by seeing "clever burg-laries," and the like exhibited.

invaded the most holy mysteries of vainty invented," to erect chapels in our religious faith." This is a bad their name in the stately Cathedral phase. Under cover of religion a sentimental religiosity is appealed to for the sake of coining money. The film has invaded the Holy Temple which have long shrouded from sight

their hame in the Stately Cathedra of St. John the Divine. So the light of St. John the Divine. So the light on a hill, her unity of faith no mere embodiment in words of an abstract and can only be scourged thence. Not only is the sacred person of the Redeemer of the World travestied upon the screen, but even where there can be recognized a serious ness of purpose, the whole effect is spoilt by the irreverence of the surroundings or the concomitants. Soon, if it has not been done already we shall have side by side screaming

posters advertising "Scenes from the Life of Christ," and "Charlie

Chaplin featured in another Howling

Comic It is no use for the cinema manager to plead that the story has a moral ending, that crime is finally punished and virtue rewarded. This is the paralogism by which immoral literature is so often defended, and it is merely throwing dust into eyes too ready to receive it. The point is that sympathy is raised for the evil doer, that the map of evil is clearly traced, that too often the virtuous repel by their uncanny stupidity, the criminal fascinates by the readiness of his resources. The inverse moral if drawn promptly, such as: It is only bad to be caught: Greater prudence would entail immunity.

I hear from America that there is a feeling of alarm over there amongst the respectable elements of society as to the present tendencies of the "movies," as they call them. There is no possible room for doubt that much sexual depravity can be traced directly to the influence of scenes exaggerating the purely animal side of human amativeness

Such pictures begin by disgusting the innocent, adolescent mind, but soon, alas, exercise a weird, morbid fascination over it. The result here as in the field of literature, is moral shipwreck. The cinema is naturally attractive to young courting couples in our larger towns; the results are of dubious value. Vicious people and pickpockets are also attracted for

commercial reasons. Canon Rawnsley, in a valuable article, mentions that on a certain Saturday in Liverpool, 13,332 children under the age of fourteen were present at matinees alone; that boys were brought up for petty theft time after time and had stolen the money in order to secure admission to the cinema; that the Liverpool Committee of Licensing Magistrates decided that the censorship of films for adults did not go deep enough for children, whose presence should be allowed only at exhibitions of special films and under special restrictions as to time; and that the hall where the performance takes place should not be in dark ness.

They determined that henceforth children under fourteen years should not be allowed on licensed premises (i. e., cinemas) after the hour of p. m. unless accompanied by parents or guardians," and "in the event of any department of an elementary school being closed by reason of an infectious disease the justice might, for such periods as they thought fit, exclude all children from

such licensed premises."

We can all work for this at least: That no child be allowed to see any but special films, and at a reasonable hour, and under sanitary conditions. -The Monitor.

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

AND THE WORLD-WAR

When in 1563 the two Houses of Convocation drew up the Thirty-Nine Articles and England was Protestantized, the framers of that docu-ment little thought of the changes which were to take place in the Anglican Church and of the interpretations that were to be given to these very articles. While at one extreme the most fundamental doctrines of Christiapity are denied by Anglican divines, at the other there is a constant approach to the true beliefs of the Catholic Church. Reference has already been made to the new attitude which Episcopalians in England and America are assuming towards the doctrine of purgatory. Article XXII. reads :

The Romish doctrine concerning purgatory, pardons, worshipping and adoration, as well of images as of reliques, and also invocation of saints is a fond thing, vainly invented, and to these programs we cannot help noticing that it is the horrible that ture, but rather repugnant to the

Place side by side with this the latest pronouncement of the Right Rev. Charles D. Williams, Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, as suggested by the clarifying experience of the world-war :

"Thousands of young lives in the very dawn of their promise are pass ing out daily, suddenly and unpre-pared, to the unseen. The world that looks on at that spectacle must renew its faith in immortality or go mad People are following their dead into the unknown with their hearts. Even in extreme Protestant churches and families prayers for the dead are being offered. God is becoming the reality, Christ a near presence. the veil of sense falls away men are seeing the invisible. The letters of soldiers at the front and the new poetry inspired by the War testify to this fact.

Saints, too, are honored and their images may be seen in Protestant homes and churches, nor is it any

"The film manufacturers have longer considered "a fond thing,

Christ built upon Peter.-America.

the splendors of that Church which idea, but as real and simple as that link of love and trust which binds children to their mother and makes of them a family.



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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

TAKING ADVANTAGE

be generous, at least be just, and do not habitually take when you cannot

The other day at a restaurant, I happened to be sitting near a table where a half-dozen young men were having an elaborate and very ious dinner. When they had finished their coffee and the waiter came with the bill, one of them said Now it seems to me we'd better let

Harry pay. Instantly there was a loud laugh,

by no means happy, their eyes shining and then they ex- young people. changed glances.

The meaning of the situation was plain enough. They were "getting lessons you have learned. Take care even" with a "sucker," who had be- to keep up your good practises. As come known as a mean fellow, expert | you get older you should become even at taking advantage of his acquaintances by letting them pay his score think, because they are no longer at

We all have in our acquaintance prayers, and do what careless people at least one person who is known for in the world do. The way to heaven being parsimonious and for taking is like a steep hill which you have to advantage of his friends. We are go up in order to reach the top. Don't fortunate if we don't know more go down the hill when you leave than one. In some ways they are school. Don't throw away the blessrather pitiful objects, these traders ings which God has given you. on social good-will, abusers of kindly you wish to be saved, you must ever feeling. And yet? at times, they can be on the right path, and you must be very irritating. They do things not neglect the means of salvation. that make those around him feel Be very careful not to take up with ashamed, and that, in some instances, bad companions, and don't neglect have actually seen some of them tise of your religion. betray embarrassment and even bethe very act of doing meanness. It them and that the rest of their being helplessly obeyed.

means who had a way of speaking quite frankly about this kind of do credit to your parents. weakness, which he recognized in "Finally, be devout to the Sacred himself. His inability to use money generously he attributed to the habit Mary your heavenly Queen. formed in his youth when he was so place yourselves under the patronage poor that he was constantly forced and protection of St. Joseph and of to make close calculations. Sometimes he would try hard to overcome the weakness. He would give expensive entertainments and he would nake foolish presents, greatly to the bewilderment of some of his friends, thing who could not understand the contradiction in his nature. Meantime he would maintain those parsimonious ways that characterized his daily

There are many cases of this kind. When one meets them and sees what lies behind they appeal to sympathy and they grow easier to be patient about. I suspect that, like most human beings, the parsimonious long to cut a good figure in the would enjoy being iberal. But they world. They would considered liberal. resemble people suffering from a disease. In the end, of course, they down to the barn," are the worst sufferers from their weakness. Their small economies extravagances. they save a few dollars they may lose cross faces. good will that is worth far more in the practical.

have excuses for themselves. Their exactions they decorate with flattering names or with exonerating phrases. They are obliged, perhaps, to behave in this way on account of burden they are carrying. They forget that other people carry burdens, too, perhaps even greater, and that, by trying to make their own burden lighter, they impose further hardship on others. What is even worse, they often turn goodwill into ill will. For the instant one suspects that a friend is deliberately taking mean advantages, where once there was kindness bitterness is likely to take its place.

Occasionally, selfishness in petty ways is compensated for in a characby unselfishness in other ways, making a strange contradiction. It would seem as if the two kinds of quality could not go together; but they do just the same. Of all ani-mals, the human animal is the least possible, because he combines qualities that are opposed to one another.

On the other hand there are those whose selfishness runs through the character with a powerful consist-They are among the hardest people in the world to put up with. And yet they are often people of attractive social gifts that enable them to make and to keep friends in spite of their weakness.

The most surprising contradictions are to be found in the world of busi- he started the engine and it missed and keeping it and making the most o'clock he nailed two boards together for a sest, opened the shed doors, and develop a genius for this kind of enterprise are often fine, generous

meanness is no more a legitimate part of business than of any other expression of life. Here generosity brings its reward, if not always in dollars then in the good will that is worth far more than its weight in gold. "The longer I work," says one Don't be a "sponge." Don't accept gold. "The longer I work," says one fayors regularly where you cannot of the most successful business men reciprocate. Pay your way. Take in this community, "the more firmly your share. If you cannot afford to I am convinced that the dog in the in this community, "the more firmly manger policy doesn't pay. The man who is small to the other fellow is the man who is small to himself, also as freely give. Hold your head up and play your part in life like a and makes himself smaller every day he lives."-John D. Barry.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A BISHOP'S ADVICE TO GRADUATES

The good Bishop of South Africa who took the trouble to write a cirevidently at a great joke, joined in by all the men except one, whose face about their duties at home and at turned red and whose hand, with school, gives also some splendid obvious reluctance, went to his back advice to the graduates. They have cket.
entered on a very important period
of their lives; and are now doing their said, in a tone that showed he was share in helping father and mother or they should be doing it. Here The others looked at him with is what Bishop Cox says to these Every word should be born in mind :

Don't then forget the useful better. Don't be like those who school, that they may omit their prayers, and do what careless people must cause shame to themselves. I the holy Sacraments, and the prac-

come apologetic while they were in advice. Remember always what you owe to your parents, and don't be was as if they were controlled by a ungrateful to them, think kindly of force that represented only a part of your teachers and of all who have been kind to you. Try to make out his machine for another run—others love you. Respect yourselves this time to see Coffee Jim, who kept I used to know a man of some and others, and others will respect an all-night lunch cart. Wasn't he Be tidy in your dress. Try to

Heart of your loving Saviour, and to St. Aloysius."—Catholic News.

WHAT "TINKERING" DID "Clear up that rubbish, Fred. You're always tinkering at some-

Alice Graham was called a "lovely" girl by her friends, and she was a cows helpful girl in her home, but her brother called her a" nagger," and not without reason.

scraps of iron and twine and wire from the kitchen table, and there was in a boy when he's always working every prospect of a war of words. What's up?" asked Mr. Graham, who had come back for a tool.

What's Fred doing now?" The same old thing—just tinker-

ing," said Alice, scornfully. papa, make him take this rubbish

" I can't heat my wire down there, papa. I'll be through soon."

Mr. Graham looked at the flushed, good will that is worth far more in all kinds of advantages, including me of something I read the other Fuller, higher, deeper than its own.

day about another boy who was always tinkering. He wes better off Spring's real glory dwells not in the than Fred, for he had an old junk shop on the farm where he gathered everything from nails to wagon tires and harrow-teeth. He started to make a small steam engine, and he made a marvel with a whistle that could be heard for miles. Climbing aboard, he tried it out in the meadow dashing about so that the cows ran mad to get out of his way.

Next, Henry bought a watch for \$3—he was now earning \$5 a week in the dry dock works—he took it apart and decided it was worth about a dollar. If he had a factory great, big factory, what wouldn't

'One day he came out of a store with his arms full of bundles. Everybody on the streets had lined up to see a steam-engine that actually ran along without a special road-bed and rails. Henry watched, too. The huge boiler caught his attention; he began a figuring on the weight of water it carried. 'It bothered me for weeks,' he said. That set him wandering if gasoline wouldn't be better. To try out the idea he made another engine. By this time Henry had a wife, and while he worked she

sat on a box watching him. " At last he was ready for the trial trip. After all the making ready was done and the machinery set in motion he found it would run but the steering gear must be adjusted. At midnight he was still at work; at 2 o'clock ness where getting the advantage fire. The spark was at fault. At 3 cows that ran away from him he had fellows outside of business. It is to contend with clothes lines and almost as if each were two persons.

This phenomenon, so common as he reached the street finally, and the to be recognized as such little machine rattling and coughing explains why there has grown up in jerked and jumped along through the the older civilization so deep-seated slush on the road, while drizzling a prejudice against business, a feeling rain fell. Henry wondered how he that the great service it renders in could turn the machine to get home. carries a stigma. The and at the end of the third block he marvel is that, in spite of its encouragement of greed, it should not have around and headed it for home. The corrupted mankind far worse. But engine was acting badly, but the

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MR. ROSENBURG 589 Casgrain St., Montreal.

April 20th, 1915. "In my opinion, no other medicine in the world is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as "Fruit-a-tives". I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis - with nasty Headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and Pain in the Back. I tried pills and medicines of physicians, but nothing helped me. Then I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives", and now for six months I have been entirely well.

I advise any one who suffers from that horrible trouble—Chronic Constipation with the resultant indigestion, to try "Fruit-a-tives", and you will be agreeably surprised at the great benefit you will receive". A. ROSENBURG. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruita-tives Limited, Ottawa,

machine pushed and jerked until it jerked itself into the shed.

By this time Henry was hungry. The kitchen was fireless, so he got this time to see Coffee Jim, who kept surprised when Henry bumped up in the queer machine. As he cut sand-wiches for him, Coffee Jim talked about the car, and after lunch Henry took him for a ride. After that he often called on Coffee Jim, and it was this friend who put up the money to enable Henry to build a car that came in a half a mile ahead of all the other cars entered in an automobile race. News of the feat went round the world, and every body was talking about Henry Ford, whose first car had frightened the

He got his factory all right. guess I wouldn't be too hard on Fred, little woman, just for tinkering

You can stay there, Fred," agreed Perhaps there is something Alice. with all kinds of old junk. But I wish you had a shed of your own." -Catholic News.

INCOMPLETENESS

Nothing resting in its own complete-Can have worth or beauty: but

Because it leads and tends to fur-

meaning Gracious though it be, of her blue

But is hidden in her tender leaning To the Summer's richer wealth of

Dawn is fair, because the mists fade slowly Into day, which floods the world with

light: Twilight's mystery is so sweet and holy Just because it ends in starry Night.

Childhood's smiles unconscious graces borrow Strife, that in a far-off future

lies ; And angel glances (veiled now by Life's sorrow) Draw our hearts to some belovéd

Life is only bright when it proceed-Towards a truer, deeper Life above; Human Love is sweetest when it

eyes.

leadeth To a more divine and perfect Love.

Learn the mystery of Progression duly : Do not call each glorious change,

Decay ; But know we only hold our treasures truly, When it seems as if they passed away.

Nor dare to blame God's gifts for incompleteness; In that want their beauty lies: they

Towards some infinite depth of love and sweetness, Bearing onward man's reluctant soul. -ADELAIDE A. PROCTER

How often we fail in our duty to God, yet He bears patiently with all. The proverb says, "What can not be cured must be endured;" this is simply philosophy, but let us prac-tise it from a higher motive, from the love of God.

AFFECTING LETTER FROM ALFONSO

KING OF SPAIN INTERESTED IN APPEAL OF CHILD

Her name is Genevieve Crinon: she nine years old, and she lives at 126 Rue Ferdinan, Paris. Her hair is as black as a rayen's wing, and her

eyes the color of a gazelle's. Genevieve had very often heard during the last two years as to the suffering of her uncle, who was a prisoner of war in Germany. She remembered him very well, for she had loved him very much. Her mother and her aunt often sorrowed at belating tidings, or sorrowed more at none at all. They had no word from him for three months, and the last letter was very short, as the regulations specify, telling only of life and love for those in France and also of sickness.

While one evening about the fire, and her mother and her aunt were crying, she asked where the German prison camp was. Her mother told her it was Camp Festerdorf, in Westphalia, and that's all she knew. hour later, while Genevieve was look. ing at the evening paper, she suddenly said aloud. "Gracious!" The next The next afternoon while her mother and her aunt were out, she stealthily opened her little savings bank and took from 40 centimes, went herself and bought a sheet of paper and envelope and a 25 centimes stamp, came home and wrote this letter; wrote in her childish way, oblivious way, oblivious dful of a big of error, unmindful of a big blot that leaked from her mother's pen and she signed her name

Monsignor, Your Majesty the King my uncle Gabriel Crinon, who is a oner in Camp Festerdorf Westphalia, he is sick, and I read in the paper sick French soldiers can be sent to Switzerland to be made well again. I read in the same paper you had a friend who said you were good. I am a little friend who asks you for myself and for my mamma and my aunt. It would make us happy to know my uncle was in Switzerland, and away from the Boche that hurt him with a big gun. He would never have made my uncle prisoner if he had not hurt him first. I will kiss you if you will send him to Switzerland. He is a sergeant, and I love him. He is a sergeant of the line, aunt says. I don't know what the line is, but he wears a grey uniform and has a moustache. I am only nine years old, and if you will send him to Switzerland I will come to your castle when the nasty war is over and see you my own self."

Then Genevieve wrote upon the nvelope: "The King of Spain, Madrid," and put the letter in the post box at the corner as she went to chool the next morning. And every day she went to school again and she played and helped her mamma and her aunt and lived her little life of childish innocence. One evening, long after, so long

that Genevieve had forgotten, think ing only now and then that some day she would have to tell her mamma about the 40 missing centimes from her bank, the postman came to the door. Her mother greeted him eagerly, for no news had come from the prisoner in West phalia for four months. And she cried out :

Genevieve! Genevieve! It's a letter for you. And it comes from Spain. What can it be?"

And the little Genevieve remem bered. Her little face grew red and then it grew pale, and then she burst into tears, sobbingly telling Her mother looked at her mother, and both looked at her aunt, and her aunt looked at Genevieve, while they both reached to take her in their arms at the same time. And while they all three sat down together Genevieve opened her first letter all her own self. It was written upon beautiful paper, and had a coronet and a crown at its top, while at its bottom was the signature, Alfonso. She passed it to her mother, who read it aloud. And

here is what she read: Mademoiselle-When one is but nine one cannot, of course, know that even kings cannot always do that which they wish to do. If this one could, your uncle would be home

with you now. But learn, mademoiselle, that I myself have written to Germany, not through a secretary, but in my own hand, as I would for a dear personal friend. I have done this because your letter moved and charmed me. And I hope that which I have written will bring your uncle to you. I would not be surprised if it did.

I thank you for your confidence in me mademoiselle. Every one has not confidence, even in a king and I shall hold to your promise to come and see me at Madrid when the wicked war is over, or if not then at least a little later, when you can bring your uncle and your aunt and your mamma.

Permit, mademoiselle, that the King of Spain express his gratitude to you for having written him, and that he place two big papa kisses upon the cheeks of a little French girl whose heart is in what she has written, so that it is here in Spain with him.

That letter was received by Gene vieve some weeks ago. She is waiting for her uncle—waiting in the surety of childish confidence.—Providence Visitor.

Follow pleasure and then will pleasure flee.

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allow your children to carry gossip about children or about teachers. This should be discouraged before your children gain any headway in this direction. If your children complain to you about what the Sisters said or did to them, find out the truth | child.' from those who are in a position to tell you. You may be sure that no school Sister will ever punish a child without good and just reason. Even | seems beforehand.—George Eliot.

DISCOURAGE THE TALE-BEARER | if, after a thorough investigation you have reasons for thinking the Such is the advice of the Homiletic Sister acted hastily, never side with Monthly which we quote: "Never the child in this matter. Your child would abuse this support, and you would suffer the consequences by forfeiting your own authority. The child would next question your authority, and that would mea end of your good influence with the

Nothing is quite so good as it

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We Make a Specialty of Catholic Church Windows

The Composition of Coca-Cola and its Relation to Tea

Prompted by the desire that the public shall be thoroughly informed as to the composition and dietetic character of Coca-Cola, the Company has issued a booklet giving a detailed analysis of its recipe which is as follows:

Water, sterilized by boiling (carbonated); sugar, granulated, first quality; fruit flavoring extracts with caramel; acid flavorings, citric (lemon) and phosphoric; essence of tea-the refreshing principle.

The following analysis, by the late Dr. John W. Mallet, Fellow of the Royal Society and for nearly forty years Professor of Chemistry in the University of Virginia, shows the comparative stimulating or refreshing strength of tea and Coca-Cola, measured in terms of the refreshing principle:

Black tea -1 cupful_____ 1.54

From the above recipe and analysis, which are confirmed by all chemists who have analyzed these beverages, it is apparent that Coca-Cola is a carbonated, fruit-flavored modification of tea of a little more than one-half its stimulating strength.

A copy of the booklet referred to above will be mailed free on request, and The Coca-Cola Company especially invites inquiry from those who are interested in pure food and public health propaganda. Address

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Aunt Honor's Keepsake, by Mrs. James Sadlier. An interesting story with a strong moral purpose. The characters are met with in every walk of American society, in every trade and calling, in every nook and corner. They ac

century.

African Fabiola, The; translated by Right Rev.

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simple, direct teaching, and they lead us to think
of and to pity sorrows and trials of others rather
than our own.

Alias Kittv Casev, by Marie Gestrude Williams.

much interest.
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Callista, by Cardom of the time is between Christians and heathers of that time.

Captain Roscoff, by Raoul de Navery. A thrilling story of fearlessness and adventure.

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Paith, Hope and Charity, by Anonymous. An exceedingly interesting tale of love, war and adventure during the exciting times of the Flench Revolution. Fernciffe. Is the name of a large estate in Devonshire, England, the home of Agues Falkland, who with her lamily and adopted sister, Francis Macdonald, furnish the interesting events and the secret influence of which Agnes Falkland. Francis Macdonald, furnish the interesting events and the secret influence of which Agnes Falkland. Hoppy-Go-Lucky, by Mary C. Crowley. A collection of Catholic stories for bows, including "A Little Heroine," "Nee's Baseball Club," "Terry and His Friends," "The Boys at Balton," and "A Christmas Stocking."

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Lady Amabel And The Shepherd Boy, by Elizabeth M. Stewart. A Catholic tale of England, in which the love of an humble shepherd boy for the daughter of a noble English family is ridiculed. In the course of time various opportunities present themselves which bring him before her parents in a more favorable light, and results in her marriage.

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May Brooke, by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey. The story of two cousins who are left in the care of their very

maries, by Mrs. Anna H. Dorsey. The story of two cousins who are left in the care of their very wealth by the coentric uncle, who professes no religion and code with all the world. It follows them though their many trials and experiences, and contrasts the effect on the two distinct characters.

characters.

derchant Of Antwerp, The; by Hendrick Conscience.

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position.

withheld on account of difference in social position.

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Old House By The Boyne, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Picturing scenes and incidents true to life in an Irish Borough.

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Sincol Charity, These we have to-day.

Solitary is a sincol of the control of the family into the Church of God. It is especially interesting in its descriptions.

Solitary island. The; by Rev. John Talbot Smith.

As mysterious and fascinating in its plot as either of the sensational productions of Archibald Clavering Gunther, and it contains portraits which would not shame the brush of a Thackeray or Dickens.

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The Waters Of Contradiction, by Anna C. Min

Thalia, by Abbe A. Bayle, An interesting and instructive tale of the Fourth Gentury.

Two Victories, Tne; by Rev. T. J. Potter. A story of the conflict of faith in a nen-Catholic family and their entrance into the Catholic Church. Tigranes, by Rev. John Joseph Franco, S. J. An absorbing story of the persecutions of tatholics in the fourth century, and the attempt of Julian the Apostate to restore the gods of Homer and Virgil

The Catholic Record LONDON, CANADA



DIOCESE OF HAMILTON

HELP FOR THE LITHUANIANS

In response to a circular of His Lordship the Bishop addressed to the diocesan pastors and their flocks, containing an appeal for aid in behalf of the Lithuanian victims of the War—an appeal approved and urged by the Holy Father—the alms con-tributed by the several parishes and the diocesan secretary amounted to \$2,378.60. This amount was forwarded to the Apostolic Delegate who kindly consented to see that the same reached its proper destination. We have much pleasure in publishing the letter of His Excellency to the Bishop and also a list of the offerings received from the different parishes of the diocese.

Ottawa, Aug. 8th, 1917. Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton :

My dear Lord Bishop-With much pleasure I noted your letter of Aug. 4th enclosing a check of \$2,878.60, the very generous offering of your diocese in behalf of the suffering Lithuanians. I shall make it my to see to it that this alms reaches its proper destination as

Confident that this broad charity in a cause recommended by the Holy Father, will bring upon yourself and your people in return hundredfold greater blessings of Heaven, I can out express my appreciation of your kindness, and assure you of the continual personal esteem in which I

Yours faithfully in Christ, P. F. STAGNI, O. S. M. Abp. of Ancyra, Del. Ap.

LIST OF PAROCHIAL CONTRIBU	TION	S
Acton	5	00
Arthur	85	00
Avton	46	80
Kitchener, St. Mary's Church	57	00
Kitchener, Polish parish,	30	50
Brantford, St. Basil's Church	28	00
Brantford, St. Mary's Church	47	15
Caledonia	55	90
Carlsruhe	39	00
Cayuga	26	00
Chepstow	60	00
Deemerton	21	00
Drayton	18	25
Dundalk	52	50
Dundas	52	00
Dunnville	11	00
Elmira	29	20
Elora	79	90
Formosa	52	00
Freelton	46	00
Galt	43	00
Guelph	224	15
Hamilton, Cathedral	145	
Hamilton, St. Patrick's	120	
Hamilton, St. Lawrence	55	
Hamilton, St. Joseph's	62	
Hamilton, St. Anne's	43	
Hamilton, St. Stanislaus	30	
Hamilton, St. Anthony's	10	
Hespeler	14	
Kenilworth	48	
Macton	25	
Markdale	78	
Mildmay	75	
Mt. Forest	100	100
New Germany	1 35	
New Hamburg	20	
Oakville	14	7 0
Owen Sound	59	
Paris	44	
Preston	58	
St. Agatha		
St. Clements	66	
Teeswater Walkerton	5	1 -
Waterloo	3	
	0	
NEW CHURCHES		

Ruthenians, and one chiefly for the benefit of immigrants lately arrived from Europe, are in the course of erection in the west end of the city. The Ruthenian Church will have a resident pastor, and the other will be attended from St. Anne's.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY NOTES

many Catholics as well, remarks the Catholic Convert. The convert fig-The regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, August 15th.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of Catholic reading matter was forwarded to missionaries direct from convert estimate is 45,000. Therewarded to missionaries direct from the society's office during the month forenearly one tenth of the numerical the society's office during the month ending August 15th. A great many of our friends, when sending papers and magazines to this office, are paying a great deal more postage on the parcels than is necessary. It is well to remember that the present postal rate on re-mailed papers is one cent for four ounces, provided

that the parcel does not exceed five were possible to trace the results through several generations and determine how many born in the Mr. James O'Hagan has kindly consented to act on the Press Committee, which is becoming quite active under Church each year would not have been Catholics without some convert progenitor, the percentage would have to be reckoned far greater. the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Haffa.

The society has purchased another

war bond out of its reserve fund. This makes a total of four Dominion

Government \$100.00 war bonds held

The society now has on its lists

00 persons who are re-mailing their

Catholic newspapers and magazines, when read and 600 persons are being

supplied with reading matter in this

MASS AT MABOU, C. B.

The holy sacrifice of the Mass

wherever offered evokes reverence and devotion indescribable, and only

susceptible of explanation, on the ground that those who assist at that

the Mass there is being offered to the

omnipotent God, by the hands of His

minister, the body and blood of His

it is little wonder that Catholic con-

tranquil parish of Mabou.

parishioners of Mabou.

The people of this parish are all,

or nearly all, descendants of sturdy Highland families, and the very high-

est praise that can be given them is

that they have inherited to a remark.

able extent the splendid qualities of their forefathers. That simple and

fervent faith—that deep religious

devotion, which produced such dis-

tinguished churchmen as Archbishop

McNeil of Toronto, and Bishop

McDonald of Victoria, is still alive

in Mabou; and is being fostered and intensified by the precept and ex-

ample of the religious and scholarly

pastor, Reverend J. F. McMaster.

Although not having a super-abun-

dance of the world's goods the people

of this parish live in plenty and com-

fort, rich in that spiritual wealth

THE TABLET FUND

you for giving space to the Appeal for the Tablet Fund for the Relief of

the Belgians. So far I have received because of this appeal:

Previously acknowledged... \$1,338 49

Vincent Bulger, Allen, Sask,

Women's Institute, Clay-

Mrs. A. S. Davies, Prince...

Rupert, B. C. In honour of St. Anthony,

Mrs. McCarron, Hampton,

Marmora, Ont

would be very grateful.

Respectfully yours, W. E.BLAKE.

A Protestant writer quoted re

'It is noticeable that Catholicism

grows up almost entirely by absorb-

cently in the Literary Digest said

93 Pembroke Street, Toronto.

N. B.

ton, Ont Mr. Harry Blee, Lexington, Mo., U. S. A.....

Toronto, Aug. 23, 1917.

sacrifice.

begotten Son. Believing this,

and at present for eight.

ANCIENT TRUTH

by the society.

The demand for leaflet racks is growing steadily. Orders are on In the magazine section of the New York Evening Post for Saturday July 28th, Washington Gladden, widely and favorably known as an author, brings a series of reflections upon a new book of George Louis Beers entitled: "The English Speaking Peoples, Their Future Relations and titled: Joint International Obligations. The quotations he brings from this work are in themselves so well worth quoting and corroborate so fully what had been said so well and so clearly in St. Augustine's Civitas Dei that we cannot but choose several of the best to bring home a truth of especial interest just to-day. Dr. Gladden tells us that ugust sacrifice believe that during first act to be noted is that the condition which has prevailed for several centuries in Europe is that of inter-national anarchy. This is not to be charged to any one nation or group of nations; it is the direct product gregations throughout the world assist with piety, reverence and deof working theories universally held in recent times; in the words of a votion at the offering of this great living publicist, the modern view is that 'the political world is composed It has been the writer's privilege of distinct communities, entirely into assist at Mass in many parishes dependent, territorially omnipotent, of Antigonish diocese; and in all, the devotion shown by the different and to some extent morally respon-sible." And Mr. Beers explains still congregations was edifying indeed. But in no parish I have visited, is further what Dr. Gladden maintains when he says: "The governments of the national states, England, this devotion at Mass more beautiful or more edifying than in the lovely France, Spain, whose consolidation marks the dawn of the modern era On Sunday, July 29th, I attended Mass in this picturesque rural village. successfully claimed for these bodies absolute freedom from all external I have previously noticed, and admired, the willing and magnificent control." This absolutism in its pernicious form is attributed to what donations made by the people of this parish to charitable undertakings; Dr. Gladden calls "A series of re-markable thinkers -- Machiavelli, people who lend themselves so Luther, Bodin and Hobbes-" who as the same author says, "deductreadily to the work of Christian charity must possess firm and fer-vent faith. I was not surprised thereively developed an abstract theory of unlimited State sovereignty, both fore to see with what humility, sin-cerity and devotion they assisted at in internal and external affairs. Mankind instead of being regarded the greatest of all sacrifices. The as one all-embracing community, very actions and countenances of the was divided into distinct and separpeople expressed, stronger than any ate political units, connected by no legal bonds. Even the existence of words could do, their belief in the real nature of the sacrifice offered. moral ties was not unfrequently denied. This theory of unlimited As I watched the heads bowed in fervent adoration I was compelled State sovereignty still holds sway. to exclaim inwardly-what a blessing In the political world of to day is faith. Yes what a blessing is faith concrete realities are and how bountifully has it been sovereign States, each one of which bestowed on the humble, honest is conceived by its government to be

more or less a law unto itself." What the results are of these per verted views disseminated by the men referred to Mr. Beers tells us when he says: "Almost at the very outset it was recognized that the Renaissance theory of State sovereignty led logically to the continuous warfare which was then devastating Europe, and that some limit must be set to the self-regulating actions of the sovereign state, if civilization was to perdure." But that this limit has not as yet been set is evident when we are told by Dr. Gladden that "There has never until now been any indication that any of the great powers were ready surrender their prerogatives of sovereignty or to submit to any arbitrament by which war could be averted.

that lasts unto eternity. Here, in their village of unmatchable scenic those pious, faithful souls enjoy a happiness and contentment that can exist only where minds are of the selfish nationalism that is inremains unorganized, the 'will to of one of its members will alpurposes of the majority." Editor CATHOLIC RECORD: I thank

It has not always been so," Dr. adden tells us. "Away back in Gladden tells us. medieval times they managed things better. At least they wanted to and tried to. Mankind as they figured it, ald J. Perry was a single, comprehensive organism; you might call it State or you might call it Church—they drew no line between the two any more than the Massachusetts Pilgrims did.

2 00 And there is no doubt that these medieval folks had the idea that the unity of mankind was not merely a phrase—that it represented a fact twelve required examination papers which they ought always to keep in and therefore rank in Group I. sight and which must be the home 10 00 of all their political thinking.

How fortunate indeed for the pres-If you would be good enough to acknowledge publicly these amounts ent world would be a reversion to this medieval manner of political thinking. Mr. Beers and Dr. in the columns of the RECORD I thinking. Mr. Beers and Dr. Gladden vividly bring home to us the realization that the old is not all for the scrap heap, nor the new, how-ever it glitters, all of precious value. C. B. of C. V.

GROWTH BY CONVERSIONS EDITOR BELIEVES IN BLARNEY

The editor of the Catholic Citizen declares: "Blarney is one of the best native products of the Emerald the Catholic Citizen of the Survey of the Emerald the Catholic Citizen cates were obtained and four-fifths of the honor list in the county was best native products of the Emerald tions 100% of the pupils in the Isie, and there is no tariff on it.

Irish immigration has brought it over duty free, to add to the gayety of the nation. Recently on a crowded street car in Chicago, an Irishman gave up his seat to a lade. ing its own children rather than by proselytism." This is the common view among Protestants and among She was Irish too, and did not neglect to thank him. 'Thank' you kindly,' said she. 'You're a jewel.' 'No, indeed,' said he, ''tis a jeweler I am, I set jewels.'''

> The liar is not believed when he The morning hour hath gold in its

Blessings ever wait on virtuous

A SPLENDID RECORD

That the pupils of the English Separate schools have long compared favorably with those of the best Public schools of the province is a fact so well known as to need no emphasizing. The closer the results of the Departmental examinations are analyzed the more creditable does the standing of our schools appear. High School work is not so wellorganized or widespread. Naturally, in many places Catholics are precluded from attempting anything beyond elementary school work Though in the Colleges and Convents generally a complete High School course is given. It is gratifying in the extreme to note the exceptional success achieved by the Continuation Classes in connection with the Glen Nevis Separate School in the county of Glengarry. It is not only gratify ing but it points the way in which many educational problems may be solved in centres more populous and wealthy than that under the charge of the progressive and Separate School Board of Glen Nevis.

We make no apology for publish ing the following article from the News of Alexandria. Far from being a matter of purely local interest, we think it may be an inspiration and encouragement to many other parts of the Province, indeed of the Dominion. Ed. C. R.

Editor The News, Alexandria:

Sir,-Kindly find place in your columns for the following statement of the High School Examination re sults achieved by the pupils of the Maryvale Abbey Separate school at Glen Nevis in June last:

LOWER SCHOOL EXAMINATION

Successful candidates - Kathleen Allen, Sara Bathurst, Elizabeth Coleman, (honors) Annie Doyle, (honors) Margaret Dunnigan, (honors) Annie Lenahan, Aurele Laframboise, Grace Leahy, James A. Macdonell, Janet I Macdonell, Dolores Macdonell, Christena MacGregor, Johanna Powell, Mary Ryan, (Arithmetic) Mildred

One pupil, Allan R. Macdonald, passed successfully the Easter examination and obtained his certificate on the Farm Option privilege.

The number of pupils in the Lower school class at the end of the term was 15. The entire class went up for examination and all were successful. Therefore successful candidates at this Examination number 100%

Three candidates only at the Low-er School Examination in Glengarry obtained honors, and the three were pupils of Maryvale Abbey. WANTED

MODEL SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Successful candidates—Bertha M Blair, Mary I. Manion, Marie Mac donald, (Arithmetic.)

The number of pupils in the Model. School Entrance class was 4. Four-candidates wrote at the Examination, though three only were recom-mended. As these three were suc cessful, the percentage successful is again 100.

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE TO NORMAL SCHOOL

Successful candidates-Vera Burke Josephine Curtin, Thomas J. Gaslin, Ruth M. Gaslin, Annie Lenahan, Roderick V. Macdonell, Donald J. Perry, Annie F. Vaughan, Annie Whalen,

Mr. Beers tell us likewise that "The pupils in attendance in the Middle School class was 9. All these prevailing international anarchy, and of the selfer pupils presented themselves for this Examination, and as all were suctimately connected with this lack of cessful, one only having one subject organization." For, as he also states | yet to write upon, the percentage of so long as the community of States successful candidates is again 100.

Two candidates only in Glengarry obtained honors at the Middle School ways be able to thwart the pacific Examination and one of these was a pupil of the Maryvale Abbey.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Successful candidates-Thomas J. Gaslin, Roderick V. Macdonell, Don-

Our three candidates at this examination were again the whole class, and as they were all successful, the percentage of successful candidates is once more 100.

It is worthy of note that these three pupils have obtained complete

The Departmental report of this examination by counties shows more than one half the successful candidates of the province as partially successful only, the largest number ranking in the lowest, that is Group

In the counties of Glengarry and Stormont taken together there are reported in Group I twenty one candidates, and of this number our school furnishes three.

The above record is particularly gratifying when it is considered that in a school of 39 pupils 31 certifi-cates were obtained and four-fifths other published examination results, to say if this record has been anywhere surpassed, or even equalied. Our School Board bears willing testimony to the assiduity of our pupils, and makes grateful acknowl-

edgment of the devotedness and efficiency of the teachers. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for the use of your columns.

D. R. MACDONALD, Chairman, Sep. School Board. Glen Nevis. Ont.. 15 August, 1917.

MARRIAGE

O'ROURKE BAKER .- At St. Peter's Cathedral, London, on Thursday, Aug. 23, 1917, by Rev. Father Harding, Harold J. O Rourke, son of Wm. H O'Rourke, to Harriet Baker, of London.

DIED

ROCHE.—At North Bay, Ont., on July 30, Mrs. Mary Roche, of Cob-May her soul rest in peace !

ERRATUM.-In our issue of July 28. under the heading "More Catholic Families Needed," it was stated that the Red Willow District was 140 miles west of Grande Prairie City. This should have read "40" miles.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED HOLDING A 2ND CLASS certificate for Separate school, No. 2, North

NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER WANTED for C.S.S. No. 4, Westmeath, (La Passe,) Duties to begin Sept 3rd, 1917. One capable of teaching French and English. Apply stating salary and experience to W. C. Gervaie, Sec. Treas. C. S. S. No. 4, Westmeath, La Passe, Ont.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR SEPARATE

A QUEBEC NORMAL TRAINED TEACHER holding a first class diploma with honors wants a school. Has taught successfully in French and English. For further information, address Box K, CATHOLIC RECORD, London. Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR C. SEPARATE School. Town of Pembroke, an assistant teacher holding 2nd class normal certificate. Applicants to state sa'ary and experience to A. J. Fortier, Sec., Pembroke, Ont. 2021. QUALIFIED TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 28. Tvendinaga. Duties to commence S. No. 28, Tyendinaga. Duties to comm ter holidays. Apply stating experience lary expected to Jas. V. Walsh. Marys

TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE
S. S. No. 11, Hay. Teacher must hold a
second or third class certificate. Salary \$500
Apply to N. A. Cantin, Sec.-Treas., St. Joseph,
Huron Co., Ont. 2027-2

WANTED, SECOND CLASS PROFESSIONAL teacher for S. No. 20, Wilmot. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Nich-olas Kittel, Josephburg, Ont. 2028-1

WANTED EXPERIENCED NORMAL TRAIN-ed teacher for Separate School Section No. 17, Cornwall Township. Salary \$590. Apply to D. C. McDonell, Sec.-Treas., Harrison's Corner, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

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HELP WANTED WANTED, THREE DINING ROOM GIRLS Apply matron, St. Michael's College, Toronto Ont. 2028-2

HOUSEKEEPER FOR FAMILY OF FOUR adults. One who can take full charge preferred. Moderate wages and good home. Write, giving full particulars to Mrs. W. M. Shea, SW Welland Ave, St. Catharines. Ont. 2028-2

WANTED, A GOOD CATHOLIC MEDICAL doctor, at Big Valley, Alta, a divisional point on the C. N. R., halfway between Calgary and Edmonton. No doctor around within twenty and more miles. Good practice assured from railroad and farm people. Catholic hospital in mear future. Apply to Rev. S. Anciaux, parish priest, Big Valley, Alta.

FEMALE COMPOSITOR WANTED STRAIGHT matter only. Apply Catholic Record, London, Ont.

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MISSION SUPPLIES BEST ON THE MARKET J. J. M. LANDY

TEACHER WANTED FOR THE C. S school of Steelton, Ont. Lady teacher per fectly conversant with both French and English and holding at least a second class certificate State experience and salary expected, and fur nish references. Apply to Rev. T. Filiatrault Sec. S. S. Board, Steelton, Ont. 2028-2

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER FOR A PRIEST in one of the cities of the Detroit, Mich. diocese. Must furnish references as to character. Address, The Catholic Pastor, Belding, Mich. 2019-tf.

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