# Catholic Record. The

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

### LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JUNE 24 1905

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## VOLUME XXVII.

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The Catholic Record. and open the flood-gates of maudlin sentimentably, he may enjoy all the LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905. privileges and comforts of his Western brother.

THE DRINKING HABIT.

We remember the distinguished Dr. Lorenz said while he was in the United States that he could not as a surgeon, touch alcohol. The English surgeon Sir Frederick Treves, declares that alcohol is a poison and a foe to keen and alert judgment. Discussing the question of alcohol as a food the Lancet for Nov. 19, 1904, says "it has now been established by several well-known classical researches that up to a point alcohol is a food, and past that point it is a poison." Without drawing a sharp line of demarcation which shall define for all persons when its action as a food exactly ceases, and when its effect as a poison exactly begins, it goes on to

"Apart from the fact that to avoid injury to health the amount of alcohol consumed per diem should be limited strictly to one and a half fluid ounces, it cannot be regarded for practical purposes as a food in the sense of true reparative." Considered as a beverage, says Dr.

School Benedict, it will be noted that there is practically no physiologic or therapeutic excuse for the use of alcohol. In a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Joel Van Cise, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, on "The Effect of Total Abstinence on the Death Rate," we read that total abstinence lowers the death rate and increases the duration of human life. and F 7 The statistics garnered by him and other actuarial experts, furnish us with ERS the following facts : " Between the ages of twenty and thirty the excess of NTEED deaths among drinkers as compared

mited NT.

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after the age of forty the moderate drinker is less able to cope with emergencies and of prolonged exertions than the total abstainer. About that time the liver and kidneys and the heart send in their cheques for health; they are not honored, and the results are impairment of powers, degenerative changes and the shadows of the tomb. Hence it happens that many a man is going down into the valley when he should be on the highway, and his

with abstainers is 11 per cent. : be-

tween thirty and forty, 68 per

cent. : between forty and fifty, 74 per

cent. : between fifty and sixty, 42 per

cent. Clearness of vision and prece-

sion of muscle are incompatible with the

drinking habit, say some employers :

and so they require of their operatives

absolute abstention from alcoholic

beverages. Some may not admit this,

but it is certain as a general rule that

when they should be in the full tide of beneficent action: THE DRINK DISPENSER.

irate drink dispenser to "mind our

this and that, and above all their noble

and edifying lives. We do remember

this, but without exultation. We re-

member, too, that one gentleman dis-

tinguished for his piety was ever at

early morn in his place of business so as

not leave the jaded mortal without an

eye opener. We know how the knights

of the bar work early and late and con-

jure up, as they count the dimes, visions

of the mansion that is to be when the

apron is put away and the odoriferous

cock-tail is a thing of the past.

SOWERS OF DISCORD.

The speeches of the politicians who were working in London were very tiresome and as dull as a 12th of July without fireworks. As entertainers these gentlemen are failures : as educators beneath contempt : and as Canadians they give indubitable proof that their mind, so far as grasping the needs of this country is concerned, are in a very rudimentary state. They buttress the cause they are supposed to champion with verbiage and appeals to prejudice. They talk of everything save the point at issue, hoping thereby to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of Londoners.

These politicians, however, must do the bidding of their masters. They are whipped into the ring, and must perforce go through the same old tricks in the same old way. Political preferment mit to having his status in the country is dangled before their eyes as a reward : and so they clown in public to evoke the praise and gain the plaudits of our Orange friends. But it is a poor work for politicians who dream of a future. It is discouraging to see men of reputation lending themselves to the cause of the unashamed bigot. It is an eloquent commentary on our enlightenmentthis sowing of dissension and discord by the opponents of the school policy. But all the citizens of London do not follow the saffron-hued emblem, and may teach these gentlemen that Orange compliments mean little, and that victory may not be purchased at the expense Wesley's rules, sought in his crusade of of truth and justice.

### ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The Toronto News displays no inconsiderable energy in the production of the "Agitation" drama. Scenic effects are startling : and the lives of these who tread the boards are, though threadbare and pathetically ancient, rendered with spirit. The prompter knows his business, and the electrical experts distribute the lime-light with commendable taste and justice. If they would but show a moving picture portraying the various phases of the career of the courageous "Col." Hughes, who, liking not the piping times of peace, sighs now for revolutions and more medals, they might impart an additional zest to the entertainment. Or they might give us the "Col" doing sentinel duty by the Constitution and threatening the despoilers with his awful and always-ready musket. If they care not for pictures they might powers lose their edge and brilliancy prevail apon the Canadian quartette-Messrs, Hughes, Sproule, Taylor and MacLean-to show us in tuneful numbers that patriotism sparkles gem-like on the brow of Ontario, and awaken us

We were told some time ago by an by their beautiful and sonorous voices to a realization of their role as guardians of the West. The above subjects own business," and to advert to the fact that saloons can be models of re- require artistic talent of no mean order, but Mr. Willison will wield the spectability. Yea, we were admonished baton, and may be depended upon for to remember the benefactions of dealers a successful performance. in liquors, their generosity towards

CHRISTIANITY'S ENEMIES.

"Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world" the cants of some politicians and preachers is the most tormenting. The Autonomy Bill gave them an opportunity to deluge us with words. They made phrases and threats: they protested and resoluted and tried

but unavailingly to kindle the fire of bigotry throughout Canada. They were not fanaties, but " patriotic " Canadians who were opposed to anything that would drive the wedge of sectionalism among our people. They cried bitterly over the iniquity of the school policy and besought the Government to modify it. They hymned the praises of the national school wherein all Canadians would be educated side by side and learn the morality requisite for good citizenship from any kind of an

ansectarian text-book. They overlooked the fact that the Catholic ratepayer demanded but what he conceded to others-no privilege but justice-and was unable to see why he should subdefined by those who so far as he is concerred know nothing of the law of fraternal love. They took it for granted that they only had consciences, and assumed the right to dictate to When we declared that we us. trenched upon no Protestant right, they taunted us with being enslaved to an " arrogant and intolerant hierarchy," and made Catholic education the target of jibe and insult. M. Combes was pressed into service to warn Canadians against "Clericalism." This was done by the Christian Guard . to that." ian, whose editor, with a disregard of vituperation, aid from the bitter-minded men who war against Christianity. We say "war against Christianity,' for Jaures, friend of Combes, and supporter of his policy, insisting, some years ago, on the laicisation of schools, " If God Himself rise up before said : the multitudes in palpable form, the first duty of man should be to refuse Him obedience, and to consider Him as an equal with Whom one disputes rather than a Master Whom we accept." And yet men of this stamp were invited to read a lesson to Canadians: to Catholic prelates who have no quarrel with God and who are the friends and well-wishers of all, irrespective of creed and nationality. The enemies of relig-ion were entitled to consideration, but not the men whose ancestors have written the most glorious pages of our history. The main reason of this bitter and shameless bigotry is hatred of the Church-that principal form of Christianity compared to which, to quote Frederic Harrison, "all the other forms are more or less perversions, or transitional and morbid and sterile off-

shoots." THE WEST WELL SATISFIED.

As to the West, Rev. Dr. Car-

Catholic auditors reached the respect-Catholic auditors reached the bapter able number of several hundred. Arch-bishop Moeller and a dozen priests were present on the closing night, when about 1,500 people crowded the church and overflowed into the same tuary. Among the immediate effects was a class of twenty two converts. One of the class, a Kentuckian by birth, with extensive mining and coffee interests in Mexico, began the mission with the idea that the Catholic Church was not

good enough for him, but ended with the conviction that he was not nearly good enough for it. Among the con-verts were two Christian Scientists. More than half of all had a Catholic father or mother, though they had been reared as Protestants or as unbaptized pagans. In only one instance did the Catholic parent have anything to do with the conversion of her son. Three were Campbellites, three Episcopalians, one a Lutheran, two Presby-terians, one a Baptist, two or three were Methodists.

were Methodists. A corps of young ladies, pupils of the Conservatory of Music, was in evidence during the week, marshaled by Miss Mabel Gottron, of Fremont. A phalanx of deaconesses with con-spicous costumes was in still greater oridones evidence.

An interested listener throughout the the week was Mrs. Webb, sister of the late Supreme Judge, Stanley Mathews, herself a convert to the faith. In a conversation with the missionary she told of a conversation held in her presence some years ago on board a trans-Atlantic steamer. A Scottish Protestant forced his company upon a cultured Brahmin, returning from the Chicago Parliament of Religions. After trying vainly to interest the Buddhist priest in a scheme for making money, the Scot suddenly blurted out: "You must admit that of Presbyterian missionaries are effecting a great deal of good in India. Every traveller seems villing to concede to that." "Do you wish a candidanswer to your question?" "I d, certainly," answered the Scot. "Then let me tell you," said the Brahmin, "that when I you," said the brannin, " that which accom-see a man come to my country accom-panied by a wife and family and sur-rounding himself not merely with the necessaries, but to a great extent with the luxuries of life; when I see him living in the sheltered valleys in the winter and moving up to the cocl, winter and moving up to the cocl, heathful mountains in the summer; when I see him refuse to go out after nightfall for fear of contracting the fever, though his presence is requested by some unfortunate in the throes of dissolution, I say that man is serving himself. Such is the Protestant missionary. But when I see a man give up home and country, as does the Catholic priest, severing every tie that binds him to friends and the past; binds him to friends and the pash; wanting often for the necessaries of life; living wherever duty calls him, whether in the cold mountains in the winter or in the hot valleys in the sum mer; going out at all hours of the night, undertaking dangerous journeys, going even into the abode of pestilence, and devoting himself to his work, not for a few years, but for the natural term of his life, and that, too, in cellbate sacrifice, I say that man is serving God. And as I say so says all India." --W. S. K , in The Missionary.

### LOGICAL AND UNLOGICAL PRO-TESTANTS.

The Rev. Dr. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcoal Church, New York City, is one of the many Pro-testant ministers who are engaged in testant ministers who are engaged in tearing the Bible to pieces, which is another way of saying that they are doing their best to knock out the under-pinning of Protestantism. In an ad-dress delivered the other day before the Church Congress held in Brochlyn the Church Congress, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Peters ran the blue pencil, N. Y., Dr. Peters ran the blue pencil, to use a newspaper phrase, through the Old Testament in a way that left very little of the latter. According to him much that is narrated of Moses is legendary and unworthy of belief. The Garden of Eden was a myth, and, of Garden of Eden was a myth, and, of course, Adam and Eve had no existence outside the imagination of the writer of Genesis. Noah and his ark are relegatlove ed to the limbo of fables. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are in the same cateand Jacob are in the same cate-gory as Jack the Giant Killer. Cain and Abel are similarly classified. Dr. Peters in the course of his ad-dress made a sort of an apology for his treatment of the Old Theorem. treatment of the Old Testament, as if he felt that his criticism could not fail to have an injurious effect upon the religious belief of his fellow-Protest-

testants have a right to do. A sample of the criticism we refer to is furnished by the remarks of the president of the Bible League, which is just now holding a convention in this city. At the opening session Mr. Hill, the president of the league, thus scored the Peters in the Protestant pulpit : "The American Bible League re-

"The American Bible League re-presents the organized conservative scholarship of the evangelical educational institutions and churches of North America.

" First of all, it stands in the Church and before the world for the maintain-ance of the faith that was once and for all delivered to the saints. Its members believe in the Divine inspiration, integrity, history and authority of the Bible as the very Word of God. They believe that the principles of common honesty apply with as much authority and force in theological seminaries and and force in theological seminaries and pulpits as in Wall street, and that men who have solemnly engaged to teach and preach the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God, and who teach and preach the conclusions of a so-called scientific scholarship, whose inevitable effect is the destruction of faith in the Bible as the Word of God, are in prin-ciple as morally guilty of a breach of

ciple as morally guilty of a breach of trust as are the men who are untrue in

the matter of finance." This denunciation of the votaries of the "higher criticism" suggests two questions—why do the members of the Bible League" believe in the divine Bible League " believe in the divine inspiration, integrity, history and auth-ority of the Bible as the very Word of God ?" Until they return a satisfac-tory answer to this question they are estopped from criticising the biblical iconoclasts to whom the president of the Bible League refers. the Bible League refers.

Then, again, how prove that the Bible League "stands in the Church and before the world for the maintenand before the world for the mainten-ance of the faith that was once and for all delivered to the saints?" If the founders of Protestantism believed in the right of private interpretation of the Bible, why withhold that right from their latest successors, even if the latter in using it arrive at the con-luminer that arouse the ire of the clusions that arouse the ire of the president of the Bible League ? Logic is logic, and we should follow whither it leads us, however objectionable may be the goal we reach by so doing. The seed sown by Protestantism is

producing a harvest to which those accepting the cardinal doctrine of Protestants have no right to object .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### THE SACRED HEART.

O, Sacred Heart, we Thee adore. Grant we may love Thee, more and more. This is the sentiment that wells up

This is the sentiment that wells up is the true Catholic heart always, but especially in the month of June, con-secrated to devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus—June, so beautiful in in sweet, long days, so peaceful and so happy in its warm sunshine, tempered by gentle zephyrs, is given up to the honoring of our Divine Lord and Sacred Heart, which beats with an end less love and which exhausted its last drop of blood for man's salvation. Who can tell the depths of love that heart has for us? It is infinite, it is all-concan tell the depths of love that heard has for us? It is infinite, it is all-con-suming, it is all-sacrificing. We can only have some idea of it when we re-call it in the heart of a Man-God, filled, therefore, with love human and divine, inexhaustible in its strength, and ex-tending to every creature made to the

There is something most touching and consoling when we consider the Heart of our Lord. To be loved and loved infinitely by Jesus the Son of God, is entrancing in the extreme. To remember that the more sound on the consel Consel Consel Consel remember that He who saved us, by remember that He who saved us, by dying, now lives for us and lives to love us with an unchangeable and exhaust-ing love is beyond our powers to under-stand—we can only understand it in the light of God's infinite goodness and in His inflaite power called upon to exercise it. God be praised for all He wishes to be to us, and God give us the wisdom to avail ourselves of His infinite

CONDUCT OF KING EDWARD IN FRANCE A GOOD EXAMPLE.

THE IRRELIGION OF FRANCE.

La Semaine Religieuse, of Montreal, the officiai organ of Archbishop Bru-chesi, eproduces from a paper in France some considerations on King Edward's visit to Paris. The extract reads as follows: "The reporters of the newspapers who followed the King of England to Paris, entered with him the Anglican Church on d'Augessenn street, and give these details : "In his white-gloved hand he held a

prayer-book with gilt edges, and in it he followed conscientiously the office, turning the pages according as the service progressed; near him was the British Amba-sador. Sir Birtie, who used an immense missal.

"Aloud, but without effort, the faithful sang the liturgical melodies, and Edward VII, mingled his voice with theirs

with theirs. "All that there is of tradition, of order, of national strength in this trait of a sovereign who makes a public profession of religion, abroad, on the Lord's Day, in coming simply to attend the service of his Church, and mingle his voice with that of the faithful, his subjects grouped about him, our revolutionary spirit cannot comprehend. We cannot even raise ourselves to the We cannot even raise ourselves to the conception of a country where there is a raligion of the State, a Sovereign who practices it, a cult in which the King and his subjects participate in common. "The stupid principles of free thought

and confessional neutrality have so brutalized us that it is a subject of astonishment almost of scandal, that there should be throughout the world in the full era of progress and under the reign of reason, a King of England who sings in church, a King of Spain who kneels in the street at the passage of the Blessed Sacrament, an Emperor of Austria who follows the Fete Dieu procession on foot, an Emperor of Russia who offers up public prayers at Russia who offers up public prayers at the head of his army, an Emperor of Germany who constantly invokes God and preaches sermons to his people, a President of the United States who opens and closes the year of the State by addressing to the Most High public thanksriving.

"Of all the signs of our national decadence, none is more striking, nor more afflicting than this monstrous irreligion of the State, raised among us to a principle of law and a maxim of government. It is the contradiction of all our past. A people which forgets itself to the point of abdicating its strongest, its most essential national tradition, which makes its law and its policy consist in being entirely separated from religion is a people deeply depraved and degenerated."

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT MAR. SEILLES.

La Semaine Religiense, of Montreal, also tells of one of Queen Alexandra's visits to the Basilica of Notre Dame de visits to the Basilica of Notre Dame de la Garde, at Marseilles. The account published by the Archbishop's official organ, reads as follows: "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, on the very first day of her arrival in Marseilles, insisted on going up to Notre Dame de la Garde. After her visit to Borely Park, Her Majesty started on her return to the city and reached the elevator where Mr. Beaudoin was awaiting her.

"About 5 o'clock, the Queen ar-rived unexpectedly, and was received at the entrance to the shrine by the divine image. There is something most touching the boors of the Basilica.

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> provoke scorn and wonder, and we should be none the poorer if the gifts which represent neither brawn nor intelligence were withheld. The money which finds its way into their pockets would flow into other channels and would bring comfort to many a household. Anyway the saloon keeper is not so potent as formerly, and upon him

> > CHINESE CIVILIZATION.

sorrow."

The papers inform us that a decree of the Dowager Empress of China abolishes the infliction of that most revolting form of torture called " slicing." As Western influence is credited a past that can make "good copy,"

### A WESTERN ORATOR.

Mr. Bennett of the West was here. Summoned some days ago by wireless, he made his bow to the community as a " mouth artist," " the greatest ever," according to his press agent. We have our own professionals who make a specialty of wind, but even they could learn much from the picturesque and breezy gentleman from the West. Before some hundreds of admiring spectators he tore up the Autonomy legislation. The Church, however, would gain He stamped upon it and reviled it, much if these bar-room keepers should and declared that as a freeman he try to get some more decent way of would resist its imposition upon the

West. Swiftly and poignantly he nargaining a livelihood. We could disrated the sad story of the West's sad pense with these benefactions which plight, and with hands in hip pockets, wherein, we presume, trusty revolvers were, proclaimed himself a "harbinger of blood and death." But no small weapons for this Lochinvar. He believes the people would be justified in using all the cannon they could get in defence of their Provincial rights. At this point the small boy of melodramatic tastes interjected the remark that Mr. Bennet was a "corker." For the "Church frowns in anger and our part we suggest to the young actor

a perusal of the advice as set forth by a playwright of repute :

" Do not saw the air too much with your hand : for in the very torrent tempest, and as I may say the whirl-wind of passion you must acquire and beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. Oh, it offends me to the Western scribes wax eloquent in praise of western civilization. If the Chinese criminal can secure the services of legal and medical experts, and think up a past that can make "good cony" and noise."

michael said recently that the people were well satisfied with their educational system, and if given an opportunity would likely re enact it.

And to discourage if possible the Toronto orators he averred that the half hour of the day in which religious instruction may be given had been a provision not demanded by any hierarchy, but suggested and incorporated in the bill by an inspector of schools who was an elder of the Presbyterian Church-a nauseous dose indeed for our friends the preachers. And the canting politician, " one that would circumvent God," may be taught that a policy dictated by hypocrisy will not be approved by Canadians. Their methods may be condoned by bitter and unfair partizans, but we are sure the majority of the people of this country will condemn them at the polls.

### NON-CATHOLIC MISSONS.

THE OHIO APOSTOLATE.

St. Francis de Sales' parish has built a magnificent church on East Walnut Hills, one of the finest of Cineinati's hill tops. The parish is in charge of Rev. Augustine Quatman, an able manager and exemplary pastor. The church is the costliest in the State of Ohio and is complete from its \$30,000 main altar to its \$10,000 bell; s 30,000 main aftar to its \$ 10,000 bell; the latter the largest on the western hemisphere, and the former the gift of a weathy parishioner to mark his faith in the Blessed Sacrament.

In the Diessed Sacrament. The Ohio Apostolate opened a non-Catholic Mission in this church on the morning of March 5. It was doubted seriously whether or not the non-Catho-lics of this fashionable neighborhood could be attracted even to so fine a Church as that of St. Francis de Sales. Church as that of St. Francis de Sales.' It did not look more than doubtful when only one solitary Campbellite found her way into the church for the opening service. But the evening bronght a throng which continued to grow night after night until our non-

ants. "I have heard much," he said, "about the disturbing of faith, and I have the greatest sympathy with those who feel that we are taking away views that were sacred to them; for I love traditions, and it is hard to give them

"But I have come in contact more with those whose faith has been shaken, not because those traditions are dis-turbed, but because it seems to them that teachers of religion are not pre pared to meet present conditions." In holding the views he does about

In holding the views he does about the Bible Dr. Peters exercises his right of private judgment, with which revelation and all the cardinal doc-trines of Christianity must square themselves, if we are to accept the teachings of Protestantism. This is logical, if God has not established a Church in the world commissioned by her Divine Founder to teach all men.

In the absence of such a Church, then the individual judgment would then the individual judgment would rightly have the field to itself.

love ! In these June days let our hearts go out to the Sacred Heart, and beg God to give us that generous and all-con-suming love for Himself that He shows We will be to us in an infinite degree. We will be lifted up above ourselves and our poor, nited up above ourserves and our poor, miserable natures if we only begin to love our Lord and Saviour. The Sacred Heart affords a sure and easy way-for we know that Heart beats for ach one of us with a love human and divine-and if we correspond with Its love, we will grow more and more in the divine life and be brought at the end of our days to the side of our Lord in Heaven, there to dwell with the Father and the Holy Ghost and all the heavenly court, world without end. Amen.-Bishop Colton in Catholic Union and Times.

The Month of the Sacred Heart. The month of June, says the Little Messenger, will be a month in the School of Christ, and that is essentially the school of the heart. It will be a month by which to honor by ever ments by which to nonor by every means in our power the most sensitively tender, the most extravagantly devoted of all human hearts. A month in which "to put on Christ," to be clothed with His virtues, to reveal Him in our lives as He revealed God in His. That was the only way that God became known and loved. All preceding efforts were insufficient. Men could not help knowing and loving God when they saw Him

by two ladies in waiting, by the Grand Chamberlain, and the Consul General of England. As soon as she arrived in front of the store for the sale of objects of piety, she insisted on making some purchases, and chose, among other things, a little silver statue which she insisted on carrying herself, in her hand, during the whole of her visit without handing it over to any person to her staff.

"From the crypt, Her Majesty visited the vestry, then entered the Basilica and visited it throughout, admiring the mosaics, and especially tho-votive offerings, of which one was the gift of a British subject.

"In passing before the sanctuary, the Queen stopped and bent down , ze if in prayer. Her suite drew back at once and followed her example.

"Her Majesty afterwards deigned to express her satisfaction and she asked for information regarding the pilgrim-ages : when she was told that each day at least one group of pilgrims came to represent the diocese at the shrine, the Queen declared that she was both surprised and edified at such a daily

"Before leaving, Her Majesty again visited the booth where religious ob-jects were sold, and secured some jects were sold, and secured some medals: she also signed the roll of honor, an example followed by the personages in her suite. Then she offered her hand to the priest who had accompanied, her and thanked him in the kindest and most gracious terms, "

An All Embracing Power.

The power of remitting sin given the priest in the tribunal of penance is not a limited power. Hence there is no sin which he cannot forgive providirg proper conditions are present on the part of the penitent. To hold otherwise would mean that the sacrament of Penance is an iradequate sacrament. Such a conclusion will be at variance with the words of God Himself Who said; Whose sins you shall forgive, are for given them, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained.-Church Progress.

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### Card Drawing By GERALD GRIFFIN

" Is this my welcoms home ?" - Southerne.

"I declare, then," said Dorgan in "I declare, then," said Dorgan in soliloquy, as he mingled another "tum-bler o' punch" (the first having insen-sibly disappeared, while he was poring studiously over the above composition), and looked musingly in the glass, cnly a *little* puzzled—"I declare, now, I can redeestud what the follow means very understand what the fellow means well, although he has put it into that erinkum crankum, fine spoken, ginger-bread language; and I felt just the same thing myself since I came. This wery landlord o' this public house I knew at school-a wild, scatter brained young fellow, that would box a round, or climb at a magpie's nest with any boy in the parish, and to see him now enter the room, knocking the ashes off his pipe with the tip of his little finger, hoping your honor is convenient, and talking of the duty on licences and the distillery laws, as if he had never done anything since he was born but jug whiskey punch, and score double ! It makes a man feel as if he were thinking of growing old, one time or another, himself. Going to 'lie beneath the turn I trod,' as this poet here says. No matter !" he continued, indulging in a more liberal draught than he had yet ventured on, "this is the way of the world-sic transit gloria munde; here to-day and gone o' Sunday. Hush ! that Kinchela ?'

He interrupted himself, on hearing a voice in the kitchen outside. The speaker approached the door of the room where he sat, and entering with out ceremony, showed him that his con jecture was perfectly correct. "I beg pardon, Mr. Dorgan," he

said, making what he considered a very courteous bow-" I'm afeer'd I kep you waiten, but I was obleeged to be at the Head all the morner, gatheren the barnocks (1 kind of shell fish.)—an' I couldn't well afford to lose more than half a day to our meeten this turn." Dorgan accepted his apology, and

invited him to a corner of the board of the good things with and a share which it was decorated. Pryce readily seated himself, but refused to drink and when our hero pressed him hard added vehemence to the negative.

"O come," said Duke, angrily, " will say that you do not yet look on a friend if you refuse to join me in a glass. There's no salt in the liquor -and you may be my foe to-morrow, it

Pho! pho! sooner than you'd be sayen anything o' that kind, Duke," the ether said, with some confusion of manner, "I'll drink the ocean dry wit And he filled a glass without further preamble. After the usual commendations on

the quality of the materials which went to the composition of their popular beverage, the young men talked freely of the changes which had taken place in the affairs of the neighbourhood, dwdlling on the intermediate histories of all whose fortunes were of any inter est to the sailor from their association his early life, comparing their actual fates with what might have been anticipated from his knowledge of their character in boyhood — how one was married—another hanged—one killed at a hurling match—another transported for sheep stealing—wondering at every circumstance in turn, and at length chopping round (to use the professional phrase of one of the parties) upon the phrase old and favourite theme of M'Loughlen and his daughter. On this subject. Dorgan, a little

stimulated by the awakened recollec-tion of the slights cast upon him by the old farmer; and not a little, per-haps, by the influence of the Irish whiskey, to which he had become al most a stranger during his exile, allowed himself a liberty of speech which he had afterward deep cause to regret.

mention, with deep regret, the hard language he used towards you in his younger and more passionate days—and yet this is the man whom you denounce by an epithet, which it does not become ne to repeat, even for the purpose reprehending it. I would recommend to you for your own sake, and that of all in whom you have an interest, to acquire the virtue of subduing those violen resentments. Remember that ' the patient is better than the strong man and he that ruleth his mind than the overthrower of cities." "Well," said Dorgan, "you will not think the worse of me for speaking my mind freely, at all events."

friend of his. I have often heard him

"Ay, young man, there would be a merit in that frankness if it implied purpose of a mendment, as well as a con ciousness of error. But it is the mis fortune of your countrymen and mine to imagine that open-heartedness is virtue, even when it only consists in making a boast of guilby propensities which other men deem it prudent to conceal. I mentioned to you the merits of him against whom you have been railing, for the purpose of showing what a darkener of the mind and senses this private resentment is-and how it can so change the eyes and heart as to make one man see evil, where all other can discern nought but good. It is the indulgence of this dreadful and selfish propensity that has made the gibbets of our country groan under the burthen of so many hundreds of her young and high-spirited children. I warn you to beware of harboring resentment against your brother." And saying this, the clergyman left the room, followed by Kinchela, who pleaded some business with the publican. Dorgan remained for some time after

in an attitude of stupid abstraction and amazement, not altogether occasioned so much by the reproof which he had undergone, as by the strange coinci lence between the clergyman's last words and the warning given by the dence Card drawer on that very morning. What !" he exclaimed at length what is no exclaimed at length, striking the table forcibly with his clenched fist, and speaking with much vehemence; " are all the people mad, that they warn me at every step I take o beware of murder and the gallows Do I meditate bloodshed? Let me take my own heart to task. Is it that of a midnight cut throat ? It surely is I have never spilled one red drop not. of living blood in my life, but that for which I ventured my own in the service of my country. I would not set my foot on that fly that is crawling there, if it were to purchase the three kingdoms. What then do the people mean? Is my forehead stamped like Cain's, with the mark of blood ? Is murderer in my face ? If Nature has written the word there, she lied foully, for the heart of the young lamb is not more free from the thought or thirst of violence than mine

A little relieved by the fervor with which he thus unburthened his spirit, Dorgan prepared for his night's rest in the inn, and was shown by the landlord into a double bedded room, after bid-ding good night to Kinchela, who was in the morning. Notwithstanding all the efforts which his companion made to banish from his memory the recollec-tion of the double warning he had received in the course of the day, the circumstance still hung upon his mind, and troubled his slumbers. The forms of a methodical execution - the blanketed finisher of the law-the fatal cart-the tree-chains-night cap-and all the other awful et cetera of death untimely and ignominious, floated with

a horrible and oppressive influence upon her brain; and he awoke just in time to save his neck from the noose which was all but fastened on it. It was dark midnight; and he felt

his head almost riven with a cruel ache. the result in all probability of his un-accustomod libations, together with the ione he had unde

ected round the door. They passed rapidly in and out of the house, and a few hastened across the fields in the direction of the village, while others passed them after a hasty greeting, and seeming to convey the tidings of some important event. On a sudden, while Dorgan continued looking towards the open door, a woman rushed from it hurried through the crowd, tore he cap from her head, and, while her lon hei hair fell over her shoulders, began to her hands, and utter the most elap heart-piercing screams. A terrible sensation lodged itself upon the heart of young Dorgan as he heard this fatal song, which his memory enabled him to ecognise as the death wail of his coun-He was about to spring from the hedge on which he sat, and hasten try. to the house, when he was stopped by a woman who had been sitting on the woman who bank side in the sunshine, arranging a small pack of rabbit-skins and goose quills which she carried.

"Tee you ! tee you ! (To you ! Be are !) sailor !" she exclaimed, "Tee ware !) ware i) sailor i she exclaimed, fie you! Don't go anear the house! Are you light? (Mad) They're on the watch for you. Oh! you foolish cratur, why didn't you do me bidden. I'd rather the cards to be out itself, this once, than to have such a clane, likely boy as what you are coon to any harm

on the head of it." "You infernal hag!" said Duke, turning fiercely upon her, "are you mad? Let go my dress! You are all What watch ?--Who?-nad together. What watch ?- Who ?-What do you mean ?" "You do well to be ignorant of it, to

be sure. There was murder done in that house last night, and-'

" Hold !" said Dorgan, turning pale as death, and staggering forward, until he supported himself by grasping the extended arm of the Card-drawer. The woman paused and looked amazedly on while his head drooped upon his him, breast ; a dreadful sickness his heart, his brain felt as though it reeled within his head. At length, raising his eyes heavily to heaven, while his words fell from him with so faint an emphasis that the utterance of each single syllable seemed to require all the exertion his nerves could muster, he said slowly and feebly, ' Great Heaven ! if now, after my long absence from my native land, after all the danger through which the Almighty has preserved me, both by storm and battle—if now, the first day of my com ing home, the first day I was to mee my old friends, my first love, in health and happiness — if I am doomed to see her, after all our love and our hopes, and our long parting, a bleeding corpse before me, I will strive to submi and bear the judg-ment; but do not blame me if my heart breaks under it-and if-Tell me,' continued pressing the Card drawer's arm, and panting with apprehension, while he dared not look in her face, Who was murdered ?" "O thin, dear knows, sir,

ould M'Loughlen was an' I'd think that enough, an' not to go farther." Again Dorgan paused, while his limbs shook with apprehension—" And and his daughtor 2"

-and his daughter ? Oh, allilu ! Penny, is it ? Oh, in

deed I wisht himself was as well as her an' 'twould save her a sighth o' grief.' Dorgan covered his eyes with his hands, and leaned for some time, silen and motionless, with his back against the bank. At length, rising silently, with as much firmness as he could con nand, he began to move towards the house in silence.

" Don't you hear me, what I'm tellin you, child said the Card drawer. "What do you say ?--" "They're all on the look-out for the

murderers, and examinen 'em all right on' left-gentle and simple. Remember the knave o' clubs." "Pooh-pooh !" Dorgan exclaimed,

shaking his arm from her grasp, and hurrying toward the house. "Pool, is it ?" said the indigpant

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. Two or three of the sincere friends of the dead man, standing near his body, perused in heavy silence, and with grief-struck features, that face which ven enemy could not contemplate, dis igured and dragged as it was in the

> those who stood around him, that a party had entered the house on the previous evening, in pursuance, vas said, of a threat which had been conveyed to poor M'Loughlen a short time before, warning him not to bid for a certain farm in the neighbourhood, the former tenant of which had been ejected for non-payment of rent. M'Loughlen had disregarded this menace, and in some measure brought on himself the consequences which had been laid bofore him. His daughter, and a little girl, his niece, were the only persons in the house at the time; and the latter alone, an intelligent child about seven or eight years of age was enabled to see the whole procedure from a loft on which she usually slept Dorgan entered the room where the coroner's inquest was held, just as that

gentleman was beginning to take down the deposition of the infant witness. "Well, my little darling," said the Corner, "tell your story now, like a good girl. Don't be afraid of these gentlemen : we are all your friends and we'll take care that nobody shall

do you any harm." 'I will, ser," said the little girl. "This was the way of it. Uncle was sitten there abroad a near the kitchen fire on the sugan chair, an' Penny was readen a chapter out o' the Bible to him, an' Tom Dooly, our boy, was out looken at the bounds, to see would any o' the Key's cows be trespassen, a meself was just out o' my first sleep above upon the loft, over right the fire place, when I heard a tunderen rap soon to the back doore." place.

"Very well, my girl, very good child," the Coroner said, while he con-tinued making his memoranda. "Well? child." you heard a knock ?

"I did, ser. Penny dropt the book in a fright, an coom an thrun her arms about uncle's neck. 'O murther, ather ! what's that, I wonder ?' says Penny. 'It's the boys, (The familiar name for Insurgent,) I fear,' says he, father ! Penny. 'Heaven preserve my child !' say he. So he put Penny into the corner, an' party broke the door (I heard then the it crashen), an' coom in an' b croosten (Pelting at him) uncle began crossien (reichig at nim) unee with stones, while he kep 'em off wit the chair. At last, they pull't the chair from him, an' bid him go on his knees to be shot. 'O boys,' says he, 'don't take my life, an' I'll give up the farm.' It's too late now,' says one of 'em-why didn't you take the warnen whin it was given you ?' With that he was strike him with a piece of a going to Scythe he had in his hand, whin Penny ran screechen out o' the corner, an' tuk him by the coat to pull him away from uncle; but he threw her back again' the wall, an' then he began cutten uncle on the head with the sye till he fell back on the floore groanen You done enough now,' says one of the party that was with him, 'he never'l ee daylight agen—he hasn't a kick in him.' I owed that much to him a long bim.' while, then,' says the man as they were goen out the doore. Uncle was stretched a'most the first blow he gave

him, an' very justly, for it was a great stroke surely." Here the girl began to cry and trem-ble, as if labouring under great anxi-ety. "I'll be kilt now entirely," ety.

said. " for there's one o' the me that murdered uncle liss'nen to me." A general exclamation of astonish and alarm broke from the circle at this naive declaration. The door vere closed by the Corner's desire and the girl was asked to point out the

person whom she recognised. "I'd be afeerd he'd kill me," she

was likely to give to the mistaken testi-mony of the child —" but I spoke then under unusual irritation. I had been indulging a little too freely in the strong liquor that was placed before me, and might have said, perhaps, more than I ought.'

" Ay, and done more than you ought sir, perhaps from the same cause. Doctor Mahony's evidence is import-ant, however," the Coroner continued "It would be," said Dorgan, with "It would be," heightening in h

sudden confidence brightening in his manner, "but that I have one witness who will decide the question of my innocence at once. There stands the landlord of the inn; he knows that I passed the night under his roof.

"" I declare, gentleman sailor," said the landlord, affecting the euphony of the greater number of his class—" I'd raathur of this horrid fact-but if ] must give my judgment in the case, I must say that I slep in a room, the comrade o' that you hired, I heard you rise in the obscurity o' the night an' malk meat ensembles. walk most surprising about the room, an' my wife testified to me that she had been audience o' the doore outside open en an shutten : while before. It was a contrary thing for you to direct applic ation to me, for I profess without maning to be litigious or factious, I have nothen commendable to vouchsafe in your favor." And so saying, with the air of a Dogberry, the eloquent host retired from the gaze of the crowd into

his former place, satisfied that he had impressed the company with the highest respect for the perspicuity and elegance phroseology which he displayed. There was no other witness to his

dibi who might not have been imposed upon by the same appearances, and Dorgan felt as if a net were weaving around him, from which he should in vain seek to disentangle himself.

"All these circumstances become more important as they corroborate each other," said the Coroner. "I am afraid, young sir, that it will task you ingenuity hard to bear you safely through them all."

Dorgan paused for a moment, and pressed his hand on his brow in deep agitation. At last, starting from his reverie with a sudden and passionate vehemence—" Let Miss M'Loughlen be called," he exclaimed—" She saw the murderer, she is your first witness Let her come quickly, or my life will be drivelled away by fools and children.

"You would do well, sir," said the Coroner, after requesting the clergyman to go for the unhappy girl, neasure your language by the circum stances in which you are placed. ground on which you stand does not an pear to be the firmest possible.'

"Peace, and be silent!" cried Dorgan, fiercely and loudly. "The ground on which I stand is the ground of my own innocence, and that I will tain after my own fashion.

I hope you will prove it tenable. said the Coroner. " If it be undermined by others, in

malice, or in wanton negligence," said our hero, " may the ruin fall on the heads of the contrivers !" " Amen !" was the reply.

The throng at the doorway here separated, and Dorgan's attention was riveted by an object of new and en-grossing interest. The priest entered supporting on his arm the slight and drooping figure of a young woman of an excelling beauty both of face and excelling beauty both of face and person, although the effect of the terrible shock which she had undergone, considerably abated the fresh and healthy bloom that was the legiti-mate property of the former. She was dressed in a plain dark cotton gown th a blue silk ribbon tied round her well-formed head, while he light and polished curls shaded her pale features, and her deep blue eyes were fixed on the ground with a strong effort at the calmness of resignation, as the clergyman whispered some words of en couragement and comfort in her ear A dead silence took place as soon as silence took place as she made her appearance, which con tinued until she had been conducted to a chair near the centre of the room. Dorgan, after pausing for some time in order to muster all his strength of mind, walked towards his love, and tak ing her hand, while she seemed scarcely conscious of the action, in his, said gently, "It is a sad meeting that has been reserved for us, Pennie; but do you not know me ?" The poor girl had not, from the time of the murder up to the present moment, indulged in any of those salutary bursts of grief, in which the loaded heart finds safety from the breaking when it is oppressed with sorrow too mighty for its narrow limits to contain. The more violent, therefore,

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tore from dress, to be his own." "An' if he couldn' could," exclaimed the ir I saw it wit my own eye breast as he was going "It is all a dream,

able, impossible story, girl with passion : "I and tell them they belie and tell them them them them the circumstances told you, my dear Per gan, while she hing on to gather from their n ings of life or death, did make those inquin in foolish anger agains friend-and that medal but yet, Pennie-Penn ated as he felt the be coiling with an express uncertain horror from am innocent of this."

"It cannot be, " sai cannot be. Say-oh, 1 again that this it not ain will burst if you

"I love your happin irl." said Dorgan, lo girl, much greater pity tha own fate, " and I love character also; but I and the truth I have t alone ?" he adde she struggled to free "Don't hold my Drag-plack me from beckoning clergyman, and speak and terrified accents.

and terrified accents. what am I, poor creating the set of the set

his murderer ! pressed mine so ter same that sent the

brain ? Were thos ported me so often li

same that flung me the hard floor? It was praying, night

many years, for you would the Almight

merciful Father of a

at last only to wet o father's blood ? H

and inscrutable, but He tries His childre

still, Dorgan, there

the murderer wore

yours, and you can

you are innocent.

enough from you. Dorgan, if I wrong

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instice done to my

am I to think or do

me, that loves you

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you are guilty ; and think, that betwee

heart will be broke

grief, as-she spoke

She fell back, w

can.

" You must have had an opportunity 

" How was he dressed ?" inquired his

you cursed my memor fore your stir! An murderer?" murderer ?" "Oh, Dorgan !" in a tone of cruel and "what a question yo his murderer ! Wi

Dorgan's" she said carelessly. "You do not think it was I then?"

"You do how thing. said Dorgan, smiling. "You ?" replied the girl, pausing, as if to comprehend his question, should sooner say that it was his own act-or as soon." "If we have wronged you by an un.

worthy suspicion," said the Coroner to Dorgan, "you must blame the circumstances and not us-for they are more than sufficient to warrant us in looking well to the case. Are you quite cer tain, Miss M'Loughlen, that this was not the man whom you withheld from the deceased ?'

my father ! Am I certain at my exist-ence ? I would stake a thousand lives f I had them, that Dorgan would not have stirred one of the gray hairs upon his head, in enmity, if it were to make him master of the universe.

" My own sterling girl !" exclaimed Dorgan, delighted far more by her ready confidence than by the safety which it procured him-" when all are turned against me, I have, at least, on

"The coincidence is still very strange," said the Corner. "Pray, Miss M Loughlen, was there no markno peculiarity of appearances about this sailor, by which you might recognise him again if you should meet him ?"

" My memory had nearly deserted me," replied the young woman. "When he flung me from him, I grasped something which was hanging to his coat, and brought it away with me in the struggle. It is this," she added, handstruggle. ing in the Coroner a piece of silver with a blue ribbon at ached to it.

"This, indeed, is a most providential and important circumstance," said the latter, " and will do more to further the ends of justice, perhaps, than many

living evidences." The condemned wretch, who, after having his ears greeted with the gladdening tidings of a reprieve, is informed that the news was communicated under a mistake, and that he must still tread the road to the fatal tree, may Dorgan felt when on imagine what swiftly lifting his hand to the breast of found that his Trafalgar his coat, he medal was missing-and that in fact the piece of silver which the Coroner held was no other than it. He paused for some time, in utter ignorance and anxiety as to what his best mode of precedure would be on the occasion. He saw, in one rapid glance, all the fearful consequences of asserting his claim to the medal, but he felt that anything like an attempt at concealment, would (even though it might afford him time to secure his life against the effects of an erroneous suspicion,) at least, have the consewith quence of branding his name with ignominy for ever in his native land, ignoming for ever in his halve have of and Dorgan preferred his chance of hanging to that. "I am sensible," said he to the Coroner in a low voice, " of all the injury which I may do myself by the - but I trust avowal I am about to make-but I trust that all possibilities may be taken into account. How that medal can have come into Miss M'Loughlen's nosses. sion, I have not the remotest idea-but it is mine-the badge of distinction which all received who did their duty which all received who did which who on the waves of Trafalgar." "I really hope," said the Coroner, after the murmur, of astonishment and strong interest occasioned by this ad-mission had subsided—"I hope you are restricted as the subsided of the structure of the sub-restricted as the subsided of the subsided of the sub-sided as the subsided of the subsided of the sub-sided as the subsided of the subsided of the sub-sided as the subsided of the subsided of the sub-sided as the subsided of the subsided of the subsided of the sub-sided as the subsided of the subs nistaken. This affords too frightful a confirmation of the circumstances already recorded against you." "In that," replied Dorgan, "I am unfortunate, as many a braye fellow was before me. The medal is mine, how-ever. I won it in honor, and will not "isown it like a coward." "I am sorry for you," said the Coroner. "Keeper!" he beckened to the person who held that office in the neighboring bridewell -- "Hand-cuff your mission". your prisoner." "Prisoner !" exclaimed Pennie. "Prisoner !" exclaimed Pennic turning pale as death, rushing between Dorgan and the bridewell keeper-"What prisoner? Why would you hand-cuff Dorgan, our best friend?" "You would alter that opinion, Miss M'Loughlen," continued his worship, "if you knew that this young man was heard lost night to utter the most yielen barrent to the most violent language against your father-that he was heard to inquire respecting the number of people living in his house—that he was heard to leave his the house

and good parent—but you are not yet an orphan, I will be a father, and friend, and brother to you, while I live. Try, and be composed like a sweet girl."

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Few exhortations are attended with prove full ence than those which pro-geed from the lips of those we love. The interests of two hearts, united like those of our hero and his mistress, are closely blended, so perfect harmonious an understanding exists between them, that an admonition, ad-dressed from one to the other, is received with as ready a deference as a suggestion of its own will. The effect, which all the remonstances of her graver and more venerable friends

ailed to produce, was brought to pass in an instant by the few words Dorgan addressed to her; and Pennie prepared herself to give evidence in some composure, while Dorgan, once more leaving her side, resumed his place near the table.

Pennie detailed the circumstances of the murder in nearly the same words as her little cousin, until she came to that part of the transaction at which she was said to have flung herself between her father and the assassin.

ing him very closely. Will yo the goodness to look round the and see whether you can recognise him among those people ?'

"I do not think I could know his face again," she said ; " it was black. ened at the time."

Worship. "I think in a sailor's dress-like

" Certain that Dorgan did not murder

of a female desire of the Coror state of insensib crowd, and into th Dorgan continue with an expression tion, pity, and ag look, until her f

concealed from h the press after her If you have an respecting those seem to implica young man," said said

are willing to hear Dorgan started all the indignant capable of assuming athering within ast hour, and v "Have I any the claimed; "if y blinded, would no

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figured and dragged as it was in the parting agony, without an emotion of pity and forgiveness—if not remorse. One of these men was Duke Dorgan. He learned, from the conversation of the target of the second biost that a

of his resentment, and even adding some observations calculated rather to aggravate than assuage it, suddenly changed his tone, and said in a gentle

But although he did injure you surely. Duke, an' that greatly, I'd like could prevail on you to forgive and orget. Bear an' forbear as we're forget. manded. He's an old man, an you're a young one, and it won't be long until the grave will draw a line between ye, that you may wish to pass, to make friends again, an' won't be able. So don't harbour any bad designs poor M'Loughlen, I beg o' you." h, I'll make the purse proud old again' po " Oh,

rogue know at any rate that-"he in-terrupted himself, on perceiving a dark ahadow thrown on the table at which he was seated. On looking up, he per-ceived an elderly gentleman, dressed in black, with whip and spurs, and silver buckles at his knees, standing be-tween him and the window. He addressed Dorgan with a manner of solemn authoritative, although very mild and dignified reproof. "I have been listening to you," said

he, " for the last few minutes." "Have you?" interrupted Duke,

have made more free than " then you welcome, I can tell you."

' Do not condemn me as an evesdropper," said the gentleman, calmly, " until you are certain that I deserve the name. I did not intend to over-hear you; but if I had used so unwarrantable a means to serve you, young man, you should respect your Maker more than to insult his minis-

ter." "I really ask your pardon," said Dorgan, rising-"I was not aware or your profession, Father, or I would not have used these words."

There was a fault on both sides,' said the clergyman-" however, before I go (as I only stepped in here, in the expectation of meeting a friend,) I venture to pursue the subject a little farther. I heard you speak in terms of farther. I strong resentment of one of my worth parishioners. There is not a man of his means and station in the country who has done more good to the poor and to all who needed his service, than that very man. He is a fond father-a

and night. Wishing to bind it day round with a silk handkerchief, he stretched his hand out to the chair on which he had laid his clothes, but to his great surprise found that they had been removed. He rose and groped about the room for some time in the

dark, but with no better success : he was, in fine, obliged to return to his bed and sleep off the illness as well as he could until morning. Whatever his astonishment might

have been at missing his clothes during the night, it certainly did not exceed that which he felt on opening his eyes next day and perceiving them exactly in the place where he had laid them the evening before. The royal father of Badroulboudour never rubbed his eyes so often or in such astonishment, at the disappearance of the enchanted palace of his son in-law. Kinchela had al-ready departed; and our hero, after discharging the duty of morning prayer with somewhat more than his usual fervency, and consuming a reasonable portion of the publican's grozeries, paid his bill like a man of honor, and

departed. The calmness of the morning, the

fresh look of the green fields, the sweetness of the open air, and the sight of the hills and crags where the days

his childhood had passed so merrily contributed to wean his mind from the gloomy reflections to which the occurences of the preceding day had given rise. Every step that brought him nearer to the dwelling of his love, made his heart bound with a freer and happier movement within his bosom, until at length the exquisite poignancy of ex-

pectation became almost too eager and tumultuous for unmixed pleasure. He passed the old school-house in the glen, the chapel, the inch which was used for

a play-ground, and at length, on arriv ng at the summit of a gentle eminence. beheld the farm-house (a neat little band-box, in which his love lay treasured like one of her own new bounded) clustered in among a grove of Scotch firs, and presenting its cheerful white-washed front to the broad face of the Shannon, from which it was only separated by a green and sloping meadow.

It was rather early when Dorgan left religious observer of God's law-and a friend to all-even to you-(do not atart, for I know you, sir,) who are no considerable number of persons col-

restalle Gondoutha wisha pooh ! That's my thanks. May be 'twould be a new story wit you before you'd leave that roof, then; an' I'd be sorry it should, for all. Well then, I declare, now," she added, crossing her hands in more composed soliloquy—" one oughtn't to be funnen on things o' that nature, at all —for see how what I did, be way of a punishment to frighten him, is coming ery near the truth after all !- I declare, it's a droll thing to think of-Easy ! isn't that the priest I see comen over the ro d ? O murther alive ! I'll be kilt if he sees me, after he waren me out o' the parish last Advent." She huddled her pack hastily up, and ran along under cover of the hedge, in different direction from that by which his reverence, the same gentleman under whose censure Dorgan had lain at the inn the night before, was approach ing the farm.

A dreary scene awaited our young hero in the interior of the house. He passed in without attracting any notice from the crowds of persons who were too busy, in hearing or telling the cir-cumstances of the fearful occurrence which had taken place, to suffer their attention to be divided by the appearance of a stranger. In the centre of the neatly furnished kitchen was a long deal table, on which was laid the corpse, with the clothes in which he had been ound--and all the awful appearances of a violent fate which he had undergone The gray hairs, matted and stiff-and the wrinkled features distorted with the still surviving expression of horror and frightfully dabbled in blood, re mained still untouched, unchanged-ar indication that the corner's inquiry was not yet concluded. It was, in fact at this moment, proceeding in an interior room. In the capacious chimney corner were seated a number of ol women, who declared, as they socially passed the single pipe from one to another, that the old man would make a good corpse, when the blood was washed off and the hair combed sleek upon the brow. An old man, in anothe corner, was entertaining a number of wondering auditors, with an account o a murder far more horrible than the present, which had occurred within his own memory; and farther on, were seated a circle of females, preparing,

"Do not fear it." said the Coroner, taking her into his lap, and patting her too head ; " we are too strong and "There he is, standen a nigh the table, in the sailor's clothes."

She pointed to Dorgan, who felt, while her small finger was tremblingly directed towards him, as if he were sur rounded by the phantoms of a hideous dream. He could scarcely believe that the fate with which he had been s singularly threatened was in reality to be fulfilled ; and he could do nothing nore than gape and stare around him, until the rough hands of two of the me present, grasping his collar, and drag ging him before the Coroner's chair, before convinced him that the scene and the event were directly the reverse of ideal.

"This is a serious charge that brought against you, young man," said the Coroner. "What is your name?" "Dorgan," was the reply. "I have the Coroner. "What is your " "Dorgan," was the reply. served in his Majesty's navy, and have only arrived in Ireland the day before yesterday.

A murmuring of recognition passed among the people who crowded the room, and one of them whispered to the Coroner, who nodded as if in token of assent.

You knew the deceased ?" he said, again addressing Dorgan.

" I did, many years since." "You owed him a spite, I believe ? "I owe no man a spite. That is a coward's passion. He refused me the hand of his daughter, when I was very young, and I confess my resentment against him was strong; but I came home with an altered spirit, anxious to see and to be reconciled to him."

"Those were not, justice compels me to declare," said a voice behind me to declare, said a voice beind Dorgan, "the sentiments which I heard you express towards him yester-day evening. In the parlor of the Bee-hive, I heard this very young sailor speak in torms of the vilest reproach against my poor murdered friend, M Loughlen."

Dorgan looked over his shoulder, and beheld the clergyman with whom he had been speaking. "I cannot, nor am I anxious to deny that I did use such such expressions," said he, is little confused, in spite of his conscious anch said he, a ness of right at the corroborative force by low modulations of the death cry, to ness of right at the corroborative force shine in the rivalry of the evening wail. which this unfortunate circumstance

was the rush of passion, when a channel was at length afforded, by which the long pent-up and accumulating agony was enabled to discharge itself. When she recognized her lover, uttering a shrill and piercing shriek, which darted

electric shock through the like an nerves of the hearers, she flung herself upon his neck, and hung in a convul sion of mingled tears and sobs around him. Dorgan supported and endeav ored to soothe her. while his own tear flowed in abundance, and the eyes many of the company showed that their

hearts were not paros associate that their hearts were not paros against the sud-denness of the appeal made to them. "Oh, Dorgan, my own true friend, are you come indeed ?" she exclaimed, gazing in his face, as if to be assured that she was not giving to a strang the welcome that was his right-" O the welcome that was his right-" Oh, Dorgan, I hoped that I should have the happiness to see you both friends once more-for he often and often spoke of you, and longed for your return, to tell you that his heart was changed ;-but ou have come to see a greater change than that. Cold enough his 'heart now, Dorgan, towards you and all. vill not press your hand if you take it now. Oh, do not blame me, Father, she exclaimed, as she caught the

clergyman's eye fixed on her with an expression of reproof, "I am wrong-I know I am-but my heart will break if I do not give it words." " My own love, take comfort," said

Dorgan, pressing her hand and speak-ing low to her-" You have lost a kind

bed during the night, in the house where he slept, to which he returned before morning and that now. to crown this medal, and to confirm all, he avows this medal,

TUNE 24, 1905.

what am 1, pool whand !" say ? Let go my hand !" "I will not, till you say you fling me

She fell back, with a burst of wild grief, as she spoke these words, into the

desire of the Coroner, hurried her, in a

concealed from him by the closing of

the press after her.

state of insensibility, through the crowd, and into the next apartment.

of a female friend, who, at the

the

murderer ?

### E 24, 1905.

you are not yet be a father, and to you, while I composed like a

are attended with the attended with those which pro-of those we love. hearts, united like his mistress, are so perfect and standing exists be and an admonition, ady a deference as a n will. The effect, nonstances of her venerable friends as brought to pass of few words which o her : and Parati o her; and Pennie

b give evidence in bile Dorgan, once side, resumed his he circumstances of y the same words as til she came to that

ction at which she ng herself between ssassin. had an opportunity

roner, "cf observ-ely. Will you have ok round the room, u can recognise him

I could know his id ; " it was black.

essed ?" inquired his sailor's dress-like

carelessly. nk it was I then ?" the girl, pausing, as his question,

that it was his own nged you by an un. said the Coroner to t blame the circums-for they are more warrant us in looking Are you quite cer-ghlen, that this was n you withheld from

organ did not murder certain at my exist-ake a thousand lives t Dorgan would not f the gray hairs upon y, if it were to make universe." ing girl !" exclaimed d far more by her than by the safety him-" when all are

, I have, at least, o you of all the world my heart.'

ence is still very he Coroner. " Pray, , was there no mark ppearances about this you might recognise hould meet him ?" had nearly deserted young woman. "When him, I grasped some "When

hanging to his cost, way with me in the his," she added, hand-oner a piece of silver n at ached to it. is a most providential reumstance," said the

ll do more to further e, perhaps, than many wretch, who, after

s greeted with the gs of a reprieve, is innews was communicated and that he must still to the fatal tree, may lorgan felt when on s hand to the breast of nd that his Trafalgar g-and that in fact the hich the Coroner held an it. He paused for utter ignorance and hat his best mode of be on the occasion. be on the occasion. be rapid glance, all the sncess of asserting his edal, but he felt that a attempt at conceal-wen though it might be to secure his life ects of an erroneous mathematic analysis. east, have the conseding his name with er in his native land, eferred his chance of

tore from the murderer's the minds of his common auditors. " If words could outweigh facts," the Coroner at length said, " it would, which you tore incur-in the his own." "An" if he couldn't swear to it, I "An" if he couldn't swear to it, I could," exclaimed the inn keeper, "for isaw it wit my own eyes danglen at his breast as he was going to bed." "It is all a dream, a wild, improb-"It is all a dream, a wild, improb-bele, impossible story," exclaimed the bie, impossible story," exclaimed the sole, impossible story," exclaimed the pirl with passion : "Deny it, Dorgan, and tell them they belie you." "The circumstances which they have told you, my dear Pennie," said Dor-told you, my dear bennie, "a sole of the sole of the tid." I believe, become our duty to liberate you at once, but these yet remain un-changed by any thing you have ad-

van sed. "What can you do but reason on them?" said Dorgan. "If you cannot understand the arguments of honor, listen to those of prudence. Do you think it probable that the murderer of

M'Loughlen would come as I have done to brave investigation so openly? Do gan, while she their meaning the tid to gither from their meaning the tid-ings of life or death, "are all true. I did make those inquiries—I did speak Do you think he would have avowed that medal, which he might have disowned at least until he could have placed his I did make those inquiries—I did speak in foolish anger against our murdered friend—and that medal is indeed mine; but yet, Pennie—Pennie !" he reiter-ated as he felt the bewildered girl re-"I fe beyond the power of the laws ?" " I know not," said the Coroner, "by what illusions he might be cheated, or

coiling with an expression of vague and how far he might be tempted to trust how far he might be tempted to trust his own ingenuity. It might be that the Almighty often, for justice' sake, bereaves the minds of guilty men of that common sagacity with which he has gifted most of His creatures for coiling with an expression of vague and uncertain horror from his grasp, "I am innocent of this." "I t cannot be," said Pennie ; "both cannot be. Say—oh, Dorgan, say once sgain that this it not your medal. My brain will burst if you do not say it." their preservation, and betrayed them into measures of fool hardy confidence, "I love your happiness well, my poor "I love your nappiness well, my poor girl," said Dorgan, looking on her with much greater pity than he felt for his own fate, " and I love my own life and character also; but I love truth better, in which a child might better them. Such instances are of frequent occur rence, and if yours be one of them, all which you have been urging tends only to show that you have dreadfully mis character also; but I love truth better, and the truth I have told you all. Will you forsake me now, and leave me here all alone ?" he added mournfully, as she struggled to free herself from him. appropriated qualities which, properly directed, would have served your country and your fellow creatures."

"They were never spared in the ser-vice of either," said Dorgan, " and little did I think that this should be my "Don't hold my hands, Dorgan ! Drag-plack me from him," she con-Drag-plack me from him," she con-tinued, beckoning rapidly to the clergyman, and speaking in low, thick, and terrified accents. "Great Heaven! what am I, poor creature, to think or are Let so my hand!" reward.'

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THE WONDER-WORKER.

#### MOTHER'S FAITH AND THE SAINT'S RESPONSE.

off! Look in my face, Pennie, and then call me your father's murderer if you can. I will not be told hereafter that The good St. Anthony, whose feast we celebrate on June 13, is the subject you cursed my memory and reviled my name. I will hear you do so now be-fore your stir! Am I your father's of many folk-tales in Italy; the one we are about to relate is told by a Franciscan of a Neapolitan monastery, and "Oh. Dorgan !" the girl exclaimed quoted by Rev. John Price in his in a tone of cruel and piercing anguish, in what a question you ask? You ! you his murderer ! Was the hand that

"Conference." In a peaceful little cottage by the sea ide there lived a young fisherman and his mother. One night while they pressed mine so tenderly to day the same that sent the cold steel into his and its motion. One might prayers, they were startled by a desperate out-cry as that of a man in terrible agony. The young man rushed out to the door, and to his horror, found a man who had same that sent the cold steel into his brain? Were those arms that sup-ported me so often like a mother's, the same that flung me last night against the hard floor? It is impossible! I was praying, night and morning, for been waylaid by robbers; and was now in a dying condition. The robbers fled, for, besides fearing the presence was praying, night and morning, for many years, for your safe return, and would the Almighty, the kind and merciful Father of all, send you home at last only to wet our floor with my old father's blood? His ways are awful and inserutable, but it is not often that in inserutable, but it is not often that fied, for, besides fearing the presence of a witness, they had to escape the hands of the policemen who were on their trail. The fisherman stooped down to assist the dying man, but in a few minutes all was over. The police-He tries His children so deeply. And still, Dorgan, there is the medal that men, now entering upon the scene, and seeing the young man stooping overthe lifeless body, captured him as murderer wore, and you say 'tis the murderer wore, and you say dis yours, and you can no more than say you are innocent. And sure it is enough from you. Don't blame me, Dorgan, if I wrong you ! I love you but I would be yiler than the dust the murderer, congratulating them-selves that they had succeeded in trac-ing one of the band of robbers for whom they had long been searching. All protests on the part of the son and mother were in vain, and he was taken under your feet, if I did not wish to see justice done to my dead father. What am I to think or do? My soul within

am I to think of do? My south when me, that loves you, says that you are innocent, and my senses tell me that you are guilty; and the end will be, I think, that between both tales my heart will be broken at last." to prison. The circumstantial evidences were too strong against the young fisherman. The trial was soon ended. He was The trial was soon ended. He was condemned to death.

condemned to death. The police had heard the cry, the body was still warm, no one was near but him. The testimony of the mother but nim. The testimony of the modeler was of no value in this case, and thus the declarations of the young man's innocence were considered only as those of a stubborn criminal. The poor mother had endeavored to come Dorgan continued to gaze after her with an expression of mingled admirato the trial, but she was so inexperi-enced and helpless in such matters that she arrived in court when all was tion, pity, and agony blended in his look, until her form was completely over, and the death sentence was passed, the criminal to be executed early next day. The mother broke out If you have any explanation to offer early next day. The mother broke out in sobs and tears, and asked the judge if there were no way to save her son. The Judge, in order to get rid of her, said in an off-hand way. "The king could change matters." The mother's mind was quickly settled. She would go to the king at once, fall down at his ieet, and plead for the life of her son. She did not know of any formalities, and was disappointed when told that she had to bring her petitions in the respecting those circumstances which seem to implicate you so strongly, young man," said the Coroner, "we are willing to hear you now.". Dorgan started at the summons, as if

Dorgan started at the summons, as if all the indignant energy which he was capable of assuming, had been silently gathering within his breast during the last hour, and were now for the first time suddenly enkindled at a moment. "Have 1 any thing to say?" he ex-claimed; "i f your souls were not blinded, would not the case itself make self even to a denial of such a charge-I ask you, gentlemen !" he continued, the doors ware closed and no petitioner is able Father," and chief of the estab the document it was too late of course; the doors were closed and no petitioner could enter. The poor woman was heart-broken. Not knowing what to do, she passed by the Church of St. Lawrence. She entered, and before the statue of St. Anthony prayed as only a mother's heart under such cir ask you, gentiemen i he continued, standing erect and flinging his arms wide as he looked round upon the com-pany with that glowing eloquence of eye, and cheek, and action, which the great instructress Nature can in an inthe statue of St. Anthony prayed as only a mother's heart under such cir cumstances could pray; but her time even here was short, for the sacristan soon came, and, rattling his keys, gave her a sign that it was time for him to shut the doors. In her agony the poor mother, who was still holding the docu-ment in her hand, threw it over the stant infuse on an occasion of great excitement and emergency into the con-stitutions of those to whom the science itself has ever remained a mystery; "I ask you is it likely that on the first hight of the angle in my network had ask you is it likely that on the first night of my arrival in my native land, after a long and profitable absence, with every thing that was wanted to secure me happiness and honor for the mother, who was still holding the docu-ment in her hand, threw it over the iron railing, called out aloud and des-pairingly, "St. Anthony, you must save my child." remainder of my life, and with the love of such a creature as that to reward me Singularly consoled and quieted, she left the church and went home. It was about 10 o'clock. The king for all my sufferings and slights, and with the knowledge too that her father repented of his hard conduct towards me, and longed to call me his friend was alone in his study, looking through some important documents he had to again—I ask you, is it likely that I would so causelessly dip my hands in the blood of that old man, to blast all sign. He had given his servants strict orders to admit no one, as he did not wish to be disturbed. Suddenly there my own hopes and prospects for ever? Is it possible? I am a British sailorwas a rap at the door, and a moment after a Franziscan Brother entered. is that the character of ruffian or a Is that the character of runal of a traitor? That medal which you hold was given to me as a reward for dis-charging my duty well and faithfully— is it likely I would stain it with the blood of a secret murder? I trod the His appearance was so majestic, yet amiable, that the king was charmed for a moment. The Franciscan approached the king and without any embagrage. a moment. The Franciscan approached the king, and, without any embarrass-ment, modestly spoke—"I beg pardon of your majesty for coming at so late an hour, but my business is very urgent, and will not allow any delay, as a man's life is at stake." "Speak, brother, what can I do for decks of the Victory for seven years, a deck that was never pressed by the foot when he lay bleeding on the bod of a coward. I laid my hands on the white hairs of my commander Nelson, when he lay bleeding on the bed of glory—is it likely I should hack and hew the hoary head of a defenceless fellow creature? I stood by his side at Tratalgar and never shound in the day. as a man's life is at stake. "
"Speak, brother, what can I do for you," said the king encouragingly. "Your majesty signed a death warrant to-day for a young fisherman who was found at the corpse of a murdered man. All evidences seemed to tell against him, and yet he is entirely innocent." "I am sorry," said the king, "I can do nothing in such matters. The courts are there for that, and when the Court passes a sentence I cannot change it, nor can I presume that the sentence is not just." Trafalgar and never shrunk in the day-light from an enemy's broadside—is it likely that I would stab an old man in the dark ?" The indignant fire and conscious energy of manner with which Dorgan spoke his defence, produced for some moments a pause of respectful silence, if not of admiration; and he was suffered for some time to be the set of the model of the set of t for some time to retain undisputed possession of the superiority to which he had thus swiftly lifted himself above which a the source of the superiority is and the monk with a posi-

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

something like this: tiveness that impressed the king. "I "Mademoiselle asks the indications of the thermometer this August even-

tiveness that impressed the king. "I beg your majesty to write a few words of pardon below this petition." The king spontaneously reached for his pen, but, reflecting again, he stopped and asked the monk, "Where do you come from?" "From the monastery of St. Law-rence, your majesty," answered the monk. guests with warming pans.

"But even if I do grant your peti-tion," said the king, "it will be too late, for he will be executed before you reach him," "There is no time to be lost, it is

"There is no time to be lost, it is who annually pass through theory that true," said the monk, "but I will see that the document is delivered in time: here," and the monk pointed with his here," and the monk pointed with his finger to the blank space where the king was to sign. The king did sign, thanks the monk left the room. The whole affair had made a wonder-The whole affair had made a wonder-the in the state of the state of the state of the state over the pass who are out looking for the whole affair had made a wonder-the interestion of the state of the state of the state over the pass who are out looking for the state of the state of the state of the state of the state the state of the state of the state of the state of the state over the pass who are out looking for the state of the state of the state of the state of the state over the pass who are out looking for the state of th

to continue his work, but reflecting again, said to himself: How could this man come in here at this hour? He asked the chamberlain and all the ser-He vants, but nobody had seen anyone enter or depart. They searched, but no trace of the monk could be found. The king resolved to go to the monastery early next morning and find the

solution to this mystery. The scaffold on which the young man was to be executed had already been was to be executed had already been erected, and the poor young man in his cell was expecting his executioners to enter, when the doors of the prison opened, and instead an officer of the

king appeared with the pardon. The young fisherman was at liberty to re-turn home to his mother. At dawn of day the State's attorney

tary.

laws of the Church.

poraneous, events, except politics which we do not read." "What is you

politics.

At dawn of day the State's attorney was terrified to see a document of pardon signed by the king the day pre-viously lying on the table. He sup-posed that one of his servants had lain it there and forgotten to tell him about it. He was in a terrible pre-dicament. Snatching the document he was the prism to save the

dicament. Snatching the document he rushed to the prison to save the young man's life. We already know that he was not too late. In the course of the forenoon the king appeared at the monastery of St. Lawrence. He had all the Brothers assembled in the refectory, and asked the reverent prior who of them had been to see him in the palace the night before. The astonished prior replied that he knew of no one to leave the house at so late an hour. have you been nere? "Eneven years, leave the house at so late an hour. The king scrutinized the monks, and not seeing his man, told the prior what have you been nere?" "Eneven years, and I remain in perfect health. My predecessors in the office could not endure this high altitude-three of

The prior suggested to call the mother, who might inform them whom she had given the petition. Meanwhile the king was shown

around the monastery to pass the time and was also taken to the church. The king passed from one altar to arother,

### A NIGHT AT THE HOSPICE.

RANCEE E. WILLARD'S VISIT TO THE "HOSPITABLE FATHER" OF ST. BER-NARD.

On we climbed, while Mr. Smith im-On we climbed, while Mr. Smith im-pelled our flagging footsteps by an ex-plosive recitation of Longfellow's "Ex-celsior," the scene of which is here. Around a sharp, rocky bend, up an ascent as steep as heuse roof, past an overhanging precipice, I went, leaving the gentlemen behind me in the en-thusiasm of the approach, and then the gray, solemn, frieadly walls of the great Hospice, which had seemed to me as dim and distant as the moon's caverns, rose before me, outlined upon

ine as dim and distant as the moch's caverns, rose before me, outlined upon the placid evening sky. I stopped and listened eagerly as I approached its open door--no sound but the gurgle of a distant brock; no light the function open of the property of the state in the state of living object but two great St. Bernard dogs seated upon the broad dark steps

lishment Our party, in committee of the whole (and no "minority report") voted him the most delightful man we ever saw. All that is French in manner, united riage. to all that is English in sturdiness of character, all that is winning in Italian tones, united to a German's ideal-ity, a Yankee's keeness of perception, Scotchman's heartiness, and an Irishman's wit-these qualities seemed blend d in our "nonesuch" of a host, blend d in our "nonesuch" of a host, and fused into harmony by the fire of a brother's love toward man and a saint's fidelity to God. Young, fair, blue eyed, he stood among our chat-tering group like one who, from a region of perpetual calm, dispenses radiant smiles and overflowing bounty. So quick was his discernment, and so sagacious was his decision, that almost without a question he assigned us, in without a question he assigned us, in detachments correctly arranged, to fit detachments correctly arranged, to fit-ting domiciles, made each one feel that he or she had been especially expected and prepared for, and within five min-utes had so won his way into the inner-most recess of everybody's heart that Mr. Jones expressed in his own idiom-atic way the sense of fity guests when he declared, "To such a man as that even the Little Corporal might well have doffed his old chapeau." Who shall do justice to the dinner at that have dofied his old chapeau." Who shall do justice to the dinner at that L-shaped table, where the Father sat at the head and said grace, beaming upon his great cosmopolitan family with that young face, so honest, gentle and brave? and brave? Then came the long evening around the huge and glowing hearth fire. How soon we felt "acquainted": how fast we talked in French or German, minding little how the moods and tenses went askew so that we got and gave

to another Church a position it neve held, which it does not hold, and which it never will hold?

"This lawful presumption, however, is not conclusive in the present case. Like most presumptions it fails in presing? I learn the mercury stands al ready at 45 degrees Fabre heit, and the boundary line of Italy is bat five Like most presumptions to the fact ence of a contrary fact. And the fact here is that Bishop Doane, in endeavorminutes distant. Here, Brother Jean, please provide the beds of all our ing to tell the readers of the guests with warning pans. "Yes, lady, our Hospice was founded 900 years ago, by Count Bernard of Savoy, who devoted forty years of his life to entertaining and protecting, as we still try to do, the many travelers because the many these monn-American Review what the Catholic Church teaches and practices concern ing remarriage after divorce, has de-monstrated his absolute incompetence to treat the subject of his article, has made public his ignorance in Catholic law and theology, and has been guilty who annually pass through these moun-tains between Switzerland and Italy. About 20,000 were cared for each year of misrepresentation which is so gross and so reiterated that it takes on the

"Of this reprehensible offence the Bishop must plead guilty, and guilty with aggravating circumstrnces. His achievement surpasses what our wildest over the pass who are out looking for work, and there are also many beggars. These we limit to three days' enterachievement surpasses what our whose fancy could have contemplated as pos-sible. A careful reading of his argu-ment discloses that he has contummated more error in a briefer space than any writer who has ever contributed an writer who has ever contributed an work, and there are also many beggars. These we limit to three days' enter-tainment. We would gladly keep them longer, but cannot. Our dogs are a cross between Newfoundland and Pyrewriter who has ever contributed an article on any subject to a respectable periodical. His paper covers barely ten pages of the North American Review, and from these we must sub-tract over two pages of an introduction, which deals not at all with remarriage and divorce in the Catholic Church. "In winter, travelers are obliged to vait at a place of refuge we have pro-vided at some distance from these buildings, which is on the very top of the pass until we send out a man and dog, with refreshments fastened to the neck of the dog, who never once loses and divorce in the Catholic Church, but with the doings of the last General Episcopal Convention; we must also exclude from the Bishop's work a full page quoted from Father Thein's his way, though the distance is long. The snow is often thirty feet deep, and the only guide the man has is the banner-like tail of the dog waving Dictionary, which does not support th Bishop's contention, but contradicts it; so that the pertinent matter covers through the storm. "The monks always go out in the less than seven pages of print. It would be regrettable enough if the Bishop had fallen into one or two at such times. They are not obliged to go-we make it perfectly volun-tary."

serious errors, or even seven, one for every page; but he is by no means so comparatively innocent; each page tells Here Kate broke in with an important question: "How d' you occupy your time in summer?" "Oh madeits story of misrepresention, gross and reiterated, and in some passages sen-tence closely follows sentence, each moiselle, we study and teach—we had fifty students last season." What do you teach?" "All that a priest ought staggering under its heavy burden of indefensible and inexcusable error." to know,-theology, philosophy, the

#### A LUCKY GIRL.

SAVED FROM DEADLY DECLINE BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

age?" here chimed in the practical Jones. "Monsieur, I am 31." ("But he does not look a day older than 23," whispered practical Sophie, "When I think of my former condition of health," says Miss Winnifred Perry, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N. S., "I consider myself a lucky girl and we all nodded our energetic ac quiescence in her figures). "How long have you been here?" "Eleven years, that I am well and strong to day, and I owe my present good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I suffered almost all that one can endure from weakness and nervousness. I was as pale as a sheet, and wasted away. The least noise would startle me, and I was troubled with fainting spells, when drop to the floor. At other times my heart would palpitate violently and cause a smothering sensation. Night and day my nerves were in a terrible condition, and I seemed to be contin-ually growing worse. No medicine that I took helped me in the least until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after I had taken a half dozen boxes. I felt so much better that I stopped taking them and went on a visit to Boston. I had made a mistake, however, in stopping the pills too soon, and I began to go back to my former condition. I then called on a well known Boston doctor, and after explain chapel door came the words of the re-brown boston doctor, and after explana-ing my case, told him how Dr. Williams Orlistian song, "We praise Thee, O God, we acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.—"From Glimpses of Fifty Years. Could take nothing better, and I got another supply and soon began to regain

health. I took about eighteen boxes in all, and they fully and completely re-stored my health, and I have had no sickness since." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do just

notorious attack on the Catholic Church: "In view of the solemn and explicit manner in which the Catholic Church reprobates divorce, we can imagine very readily how great was the sur-prise of non-Catholics, as well as Catholics, when Bishop Doane, of Albany, recently advanced the claim that the 'Roman' Church sanctions di vorce ' in the freest possible manner., and that her matrimonial discipline is 'equivalent to the non-Roman or Pro-testant recognition of divorce from the bond. Surprise is, in fact, a poor word to describe the feeling caused by is printed on the wrapper around every

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them left in a period of four years." "Why are you here?" persisted Jones. The scene was worthy of a painter that shrewd Yankee, whose very figure was a walking interrogation point, and was a walking interrogation point, and that graceful, urbane monk, in his long cassock, as, leaning in his easy chair and looking forward and a little up ward, he answered with slow melodious

king passed from one altar to arother, until he finally came to the shrine of St. Anthony. Instantly recognizing his man, he pointed to the statue and said, "That is the one who came to see me." So imple was his nature in consequence of this incident, the city of Naples selected St. Anthony as one of its patron saints. A state of the status of the st dawn we were awakened by men's voices in a solemn chant, led by the Hospitable Father—and never did re-

ligion seem more sacred and attractive than while we listened as through the chapel door came the words of the Te

THE STRANGE REASONING OF BISHOP DOANE.

World Dr. John T. Creagh, of the Catholic University, gives a lengthy and detailed answer to Bishop Doane's notorious attack on the Catholic In the June number of the Catholic

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ble," said he to the voice, "of all the in-nay do myself by the at to make-but I trust ties may be taken into that medal can have M'Loughlen's possesthe remotest idea-but badge of distinction ed who did their duty Trafalgar."

r, of astonishment and occasioned by this ad-ided -- "I hope you are affords too frightful a the circumstances algainst you.

against you. eplied Dorgan, "I am many a brave fellow was medal is mine, howin honor, and will not

coward." y for you," said the eper !" he beckoned to held that office in the ridewell — " Hand-cuff

exclaimed Pennie, death, rushing between he bridewell keeper -Why would you er? n, our best friend ? n, our best friend? Iter that opinion, Miss continued his worship, nat this young man was at to utter the most against your father-rd to inquire respecting people living in his was heard to leave his to which he returned and that now, to crown ll, he avows this medal,

ideas. The Father turned from side to side,

bond. Surprise is, in fact, a poor word to describe the feeling caused by such a claim, especially in the minds of those who are in any measure ac-quainted with the doctrine and prac-tice of the Church in regard to mar-riane.

In the absence of contradiction, Bishop Doane's statement of the posi-tion of the Church on the Divorce Question will have weight with some persons. He is a prelate grown old in the service of his Church; he is Chan-cellor of the University of the State of cellor of the University of the Sate of New York; he has received bonorary degrees from varions institutions of learning on account of his presumed ac-quirements; he is a minister of God quirements; he is a minister of God who may be rightly expected to treat the tenets and discipline of even the 'Roman' Church with justice as well as with charity, and who may be beliered to be free from that unholy spirit which leads bigots to speak beyond their knowledge, and to substitute malevolence for science when they have to discuss another religion. What more lawful presumption than that this yenerable seemingly learned, probably

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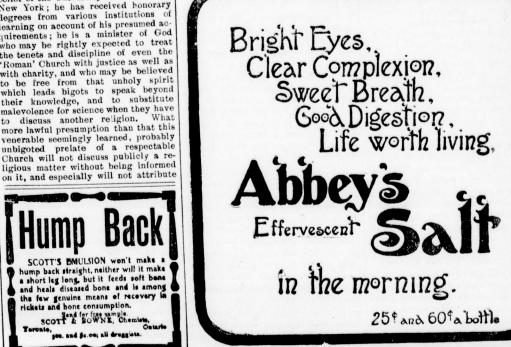
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### 4 The Catholic Record

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION,

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1960. Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD ndon, Ont:

London, Ont: Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published The matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholicapirit pervadeskibe whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend to to the faltbful. Biessing you and wishing you success.

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

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.

### AN APPRECIATED LETTER.

The editor and proprietor of a Catholic newspaper has, like other men, his ups and downs, his trials and difficulties, in indeavoring to do his duty in the newspaper world. However, the position has also its rewards and consolations, even in this world. Last week His Excellency the Most Rev. Donatus Sbaretti, D. D., Archbishop of Ephesus, and Apostolic Delegate to Canada, sent us a beautiful letter of recommendation. which we appreciate very much. His Excellency generously recognizes our endeavors to uphold Catholic principles and rights - to stand firmly by the teachings and authority of the Church -and at the same time promote the best interests of the country. He earnestly recommends the CATHOLIC RECORD to Catholic families, and gives us his blessing and best wishes for the future.

To say we are grateful expresses very mildly our warm appreciation of His Excellency's kind recommendation. Such generous words will cheer us on to make even greater efforts in the future-to continue to promote peace and good - will among all classes of citizens in this country-and in a word to make the CATHOLIC RECORD a power for good in every Catholic householdupholding Church and State, God and country. We have much pleasure, and we are sure all our friends and subciribers will also have much pleasure. in reading his Excellency's letter, which is as follows:

Apostolic Delegation, Ottawa, June 13, 1905. To the editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD

London, Ont :

My dear sir-Since coming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a

America Act, or an expression of the that the case " is prejudiced in favor of the Roman Catholics." This is why people's will at a general election. No it is a raid upon the constitution, and such mandate had come from the people he " protests with all the energy we to the present Government for the possess." Separate schools would be educational clauses of the Autonomy all right if granted to the Church of Bill ; and, according to some of the England ; but they are all wrong if ablest lawyers in the country, there is no such direction in the British North Catholics derive any benefit from them! America Act. At any rate, it is quite The particular occasion to which we an open question whether there is or have referred, when the Right Rev. Dr. Williams declared himself in favor of not. But while this is admitted, the Government proposed by this bill to religious instruction in the schools, close the subject, and prejudice the case was at the Canadian Provincial Synod held in 1898 by the whole of that

Church throughout the Dominion.

"They owed a debt to a gentleman

Public Schools of Quebec. It was the

insistence by that (Catholic) Church upon religious training going hand in

hand with secular knowledge which had

awakened the people, and now . . . they have in the schools

under the Protestant Committee of the

truction which meets the need as far as Quebec is concerned. It seems almost a pity that the Pope did not do

the character of the instruction which

our Roman Catholic friends instil into

their children, but the candor with

which it is done and the insistence

upon the training of the moral and re

ligious side of the youth commanded his admiration. They might not see it, but no doubt the day will come

then we shall have our own schools

In the meantime, let the Church itself

The Rev. D. Williams (now Bishop o

Huron) favored the appointment of

delegations consisting of the Bishop

and some lay and clerical members of

each diocese who should wait upon the

civic governments of the Provinces

asking for "the desired advance and

mprovement in the matter of religious

education. There is now no difference

of opinion as to the need of religious

instruction in the schools. A few

years ago there was a great diversity

of opinion in regard to it. Now there

is a general recognition of the need of

the case. They had passed resolutions

and made speeches in the several dio-

ceses but nothing had been done. Now

he proposed something practical, and he

Later on the Synod passed a formal

resolution somewhat more detailed in

favor of approaching the provincial

governments of Canada on the matter

We commend to the London Free

Press, the Toronto Mail and Empire,

World and News and other journals

that have heaped so much abuse on

Mgr. Sbaretti, this action of the

Canadian Church of England, which is

perfectly parallel with that for which

the Pope's delegate has been so grossly

misrepresented and even caricatured

These journals never made any deroga-

tory remarks against the Anglican

Bishops and clergy for their action.

But we can inform them that the

Catholics can make it known to all

that they are fully determined to

exercise their rights as freely as their

LONDON'S POSITION.

London has not changed its tailor

It prefers the garb of toleration and

justice to that of fanaticism and hatred.

It elects to walk on the high-road of

honor, rather than on the way fre-

Protestant fellow-citizens.

hoped the Synod would carry it. '

in question.

be united upon the question.

what he had done

He had a proper objection to

Jouncil of Public Instruction

for Ontario

Quebec) a regular course of public

to religious instruction in the

and now

(for

for

The Rev. Canon Barke said :

who was tolerably well know who was tolerably well known, namely, the Pope of Rome, for the help he had

in favor of the Roman Catholics. That he considered a raid upon the Constitution, and against that we must protest with all the energy we possess.

"As it appeared to him, the question now is, ' Were we compelled to adopt the school clauses by the terms of the Constitution ?' If not, then, why in the name of common sense should we deliberately fasten upon the Western Provinces a school system that would inevitably be a nursery of bitterness and sectionalism ? Surely the wisest course would be to let the objectionable clauses of the Bill lie over and be referred to the Privy Council ?"

With all due respect to the Right Rev. Dr. Williams we must say that it has seldom been our lot to find in a solemn appeal to common sense less common sense than can be extracted from the above citation. Let us examine it in detail.

He declares that the Autonomy Bill is " a raid upon the Constitution," yet admits that " it is quite an open question whether the Constitution required the clauses under debate to be inserted or not." Some able lawyers, he says, believe that the Constitution is violated, or that, at least, it does not require that these clauses should be passed. Therefore, the raid on the Constitution is but a doubtful matter : for we know that able lawyers have

told us that the Constitution requires them to be inserted. But let us reason the matter. Before ever there was a school law in the North-West Territories, both Catholic and Protestant schools existed. Very justly, Alexander Mackenzie, who was the Premier of Canada in 1875, accepted the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald, which was backed up by Edward Blake, that the people of these territories were entitled to have these rights of establishing Separate schools perpetuated, and the Parliament of Canada unanimously agreed to this, and inserted in the Territorial Constitution a

clause to this effect. Since that time the Territorial Legislatures approved of these provisions.

If it was advisable, according to the opinion of these eminent statesmen, to have Separate schools secured to local minorities then it is equally advisable now, and with the same object in view, that there might be no room for future discord and dissensions.

It is admitted by the lawyers on both sides of the question that the Dominion has the power to secure the vested rights of the minorities; and as the British North America Act makes the Dominion Parliament the arbiter of

what is best to be done in order to secure to the Provinces immunity from future discord. Parliament acted wisely in passing the educational clauses which will prevent the rights of minor-

ities from being tampered with. Did not Sir A. T. Galt assure the Parliament of Canada'that the Protest Catholic spirit. It strenuously ant minority of Quebec so valued their power to keep up the Protestant Separate school system of their Province that they would refuse to enter nto the Canadian Confederation if it Following these lines it has done : were not made part of the immutable Constitution of the Dominion? And why, in the name of common sense, as Bishop Williams states the matter, should not the Catholic and Protestant

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD. Still another is that our citizens, irrespective of creed, judged that men who looked with favor upon such tactics as we have witnessed, and insulted their intelligence by brainless drivel, were not to be entrusted with their political

fortunes. And every impartial Canadian has no doubt as to the sanity of that judgment.

A DISAPPOINTED JOURNALIST.

Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of The News, Toronto, must be dejected over the outcome of the election. He is surprised, doubtless, that we did not follow his advice. He has such an idea of his wisdom and influence that he must be puzzled as to why we looked elsewhere for guidance. But we do not take the gentleman at his own valuation. And more, we regard him as an exponent of "dirty" journalism, and an exploiter of stale chronicles. The trenchant pen has lost its edge and the gallant fighter has degenerated into a bravo. The gentleman has de serted the ranks of reputable journal ists, to ally himself with the quilldrivers who have no honor to lose and who are despised by those who employ them.

And what did Mr. Willison receive for his campaign - for the stupid cartoons and stuff that are kept constantly on hand for the use of Toronto? Let us see. Conservatives say he did their cause no good. Opposed they are, many of them, to the school policy, but they are content to fight it in fair fashion. So strong is the feeling in some quarters against him that we venture to predict that at the next election he will be advised to curb the zeal of the cartoonist of the News and to use argument. The Liberals value his services since they serve to show the people that the cause which requires them must be destitute of merit. He gets, of course, the plaudits of the Toronto bigots, but anything that could do a no-Popery dance would fare as well at their hands. And for that-for the praise that dishonors the man who merits it he gave us a " few of the unpleasant'st words that ever blotted paper." We are sorry to see a gentleman who edified us a short time ago by preachment on the responsibility of the journalist among the pariahs of the press. It is his own fault, however, and he seems to enjoy their company.

### THE BATTLING BIGOTS.

What a difference between the array that swept into battle and that which was swept out of it ! With "Wellington " Bennet in command of the right, the Orange drum in the centre, the valorous Hughes with his musket, the Toronto editors who had emerged from their cess-pools for the occasion, they rushed forward to do or die in 12th July style. They were sure of victory. But somehow the Colonel's blunderbuss did not do any damage. "Wellington' Bennet's artillery had not arrived in time from the West, the saffron hued benchmen of Dr. Sproule forgot some of the pieces they had to say-and the day was lost. It seems to us that their strategy was at fault, and their intelligence department woefully out of date. With efficient scouts they might have gleaned the information that the citizens of London are not bigotry fodder

Christ the Redeemer they have sworn o maintain

These two countries have had fre quent hostilities arising out of boundary disputes. One of the last wars threatened between them was in 1898, when by the intervention of Great Britain hostilities were averted ; but in 1900 the situation was again menacing. On this occasion the Argentine Bishop of Cupo, Mgr. Benevente, was the arbiter of

peace, and it was at his suggestion that the statue of Christ was made to be placed in the position which it now occupies. This statue is 26 feet high, and though it is on a cliff 14,000 feet high it is visible to all the country about.

The statue was placed in position on March 13th 1905, and was blessed by Mgr. Espinosa of Argentina in the presence of the whole hierarchy of both countries, together with diplomats and statesmen who all joined heartily in the prayers that the " Christ of the Andes" may be a pledge of permanent peace between these two nations, who are of the same race, language and creed.

### A TIME FOR REFLECTION.

Perhaps the most exciting election contests ever held in this province vere those of London and North Ox. ford, which took place on the 13th. In both ridings the Liberal candidates-Hon. Mr. Hyman in London and Mr. Smith in North Oxford-were successful. Handsome majorities in their favor proved that most of the people of this province cannot be influenced to such an extent as was to be expected by sectarian appeals. Now that the battle has been fought and won by the soberminded and fair dealing citizens of this Western district, it would be meet were many persons, some of whom we regret to say, are ministers of the Gospel, to give calm consideration to their reprehensible conduct. Two clergy. men of this city were conspicuous to a degree on the side of fanaticism. Their influence in the contest, however, availed but little : and now that it is over, they will, we hear, be called to account by many of their Church members. Indeed the continual interference of certain Protestant clergymen in matters political will doubtless ere many years have passed, induce the people of the province to consider seriously the advisability of finding some means of forcing these persons to attend more particularly to their own business, and allow the affairs of the country to be managed by those in whom the people, by their votes, have placed confidence. True, clergymen have the rights of citizens, and they should enjoy them to the fullest; but they have no right to indulge in inflammatory appeals to prejudice, and they should not try to stampede their people into a course of action dictated by a narrowness and bigotry unbecoming men of education. While the flerce heat of the electoral contest to which we refer was at its height, we noticed with pleasure that many Protestant clergymen preserved a dignified silence;

few others raised their voices in be half of fair play towards their Catholic fellow-citizens, and expressed senti ments of regret that some of their cloth so far forgot the dignity of their calling as to en. Our readers may wonder why we did act the role of the ward politicians. not mention Hon. G. E. Foster, of the There was a cry abroad against the variegated past, and who has such a Pope and the Catholic Church: that was enough to cause them to go with the unthinking crowd. The Conservative organ of this city and some of the Conservative canvassers raised cries which we trust for the good of our fair country will never again be heard in Canada. "The Pope, Laurier, Sbaretti, and Hyman on one side and Wm. Gray on the other," was the dominating note of that paper, and "Are you going to vote for the Pope or King Billy?" was the watchword of some of the Conservative canvassers, many of whom, without knowing to whom they were speak-

### JUNE 24, 1905. summed up in the one point, the sab-

mission of the Church to the State, especially in matters of administration. French Evangelization, which is a theme at every General Assembly, was reported on, the report consisting of addresses by Rev. John McKay of Montreal, Principal Kelly of Montreal High School, and Principal Brandt of the Pointe Aux Trembles Mission Schools.

This report admitted the continuous growth of the Catholic Church in Quebec, whereas Protestantism is being gradually wiped out in the Province, nothwithstanding all efforts at evangelization ; yet confidence was expressed that "the system employed by the Presbyterians to promote French evan. gelization is better calculated to meet the encroachments of the Catholic Church than politics or newspapers. On examination of the figures of the successive censuses of 1891 and 1901 it does really appear that Protestantism of all kinds is not holding its own in the Province. The total population in 1901 was 1,648,898, which is an increase of 10.77 per cent. over that of

1891. The Catholic population shows a small decrease on these figures of per centage, the ratio of increase being 10.65. The Protestant or non-Catholic (Christian) increase of population during the same period was only 9.28 per cent. But how are these figures to be accounted for in view of the fact that both these ratios fall below the increase of the total population ? It arises from the fact of the very large increase of the Jewish population which, being only 2,703 in 1891, became 7,498 in 1901, the ratio of increase being 177.39 per cent.

Previous census reports tell the same story of the gradual gain in the Catho lic proportion to the entire population: but as there is still actually a Protest. ant gain in numbers, it cannot be said, as the report of the French evangelization Committee states, that the Protestants are being wined out.

The reasons on account of which the Protestants are losing ground in Quebec it is difficult to state accurately ; but some assert that it is because many of the Protestants of that Prov. ince dislike their Catholic surroundings, and therefore emigrate to other lands, or perhaps rather to the more Protestant Provinces, and especially to the North-Western parts of the Do inion.

In former years, the Toronto Mail, which had not then its present double appellation, gave two causes which it maintained were at work to produce this result. One was that the Catholic priesthood endeavored to make the stay of Protestants in their parishes disagreeable, and the other, that the French Canadians have larger iamilies than the English Protestants.

That the first reason here adduced was a calumny is evident from the many testimonies given by Protestant residents of Quebec to the effect that Protestants have been invariably well treated by their French Canadian neighbors. These witnesses to French Canadian liberality include many Protestant gentlemen from the very local. ities where the relative decrease in the number of Protestants has been greatest.

Among the Protestants who have given such testimony from time to time we may mention Mr. Robert Bricker. dike, M. P. of St. Lawrence, Montreal, and Mr. Monk, both of whom expressed themselves strongly to this effect dur" ing the debate on the Autonomy Bill. Testimony to the same effect has been given by the Montreal Witness, and Protestant clergymen who are the Protestant School Commissioners, and in the past the testimonies of Hon. Messrs. Pope, Young, Galt, and others without number have been constantly given to the same effect. How different is this language from that of Messrs. Stapleton Caldecott, J. S. Willison, Dr. Goggin and those who spoke at the so-called meetings of the Toronto Citizens' Association, and of Dr. Sproule, W. A. McLean, Col. Samuel Hughes and others who endeav. ored to stir up strife by representing the Catholic Church as endeavoring to bind the New Western provinces with chains of injustice. We can tell the writer of the French Evangelization report that the aggressiveness of which he speaks was not and is not the act of the Catholics of either Quebec or Ontario, and their call upon the Presbytery to meet the encroachments of the Catholic Church is calumnious and wanton. It has not been the case that the Catholic priests of Quebec endeavored to drive away the Protestants of the province that they have diminished relatively at a slow but sure rate. We must therefore look to other causes for the facts. If the true cause be what the Toronto Mail suggested in the past, the cause is of the making of the Protestants themselves. It is scarcely to be expected that the Catholics of

### JUNE 24, 190

#### Association and the while it is quite p President Rooseve strenuously as "r have something to a This is a practice unknown among C scem proper, in view stances of the case, drop its work of Fre entirely, as its succ what it is boasted to

### A REBUFF BIG

When the elector the thick of the ba didate to represent ion house certain Toronto took it in they were in duty the struggle agai Bill. This very doubt not, served Hyman's majority by quite a number independent of th visit, was most editorial utterance Mail and Empire, the Telegram, the and Saturday Nig dence that the m were bigots of the were only too will good feeling whi amongst all classe favored country, might give vent to of the Catholic Cl of the World and work of men of a trust this countr witness such an e rancor. We sh wholly blame the formed the work. unsavory task. 7 were paid for it the papers we ha responsible, and themselves in th thinking men a people would cove We should not the disgraceful p Free Press playe manly, straight wanting in every our contemporar an exhibition of the like of whi never have rep fact the Free Pre echo of the Tor ances were like u of that office-un and in style close mischievous de the campaign it " the end justi trine falsely att We hope the

when the peop their faces stern ist who endeav this country th many respects, literature which strong hold up places in the Ur a city from wh be expected, t oft repeated bo tion and its e seems to be in In fact we have sons in a posit Queen City a

strong defends Catholic principles and rights, and stands firmly by the teachings and authority of the Church, at the same time promoting the best interests of the country.

great deal of good for the welfare of religion and country, and it will do more and more, as its wholesome influence reaches more Catholic homes.

I therefore earnestly recommend it to Catholic families.

With my blessing on your work, and best wishes for its continued success, Yours very sincerely in Christ,

#### BISHOP WILLIAMS ON THE AUTONOMY BILL.

The Right Rev. Dr. Williams, the Anglican Bishop of Huron, has accorded to a representative of the Toronto News an interview giving expression to his views on the Autonomy Bill, which has passed its second reading in Parliament, and the details of which are being now discussed in Committee.

The Bishop is said to have been at first unwilling to make any statement on the question, as be had not hitherto taken any active part in politics. Nevertheless, in view of the expected very close contests which were pending in London and North Oxford, he over came his scruples, and pronounced that as to him the present question was not a party matter, but one involving a fundamental question of principle, as regards the rights of citizenship, he stated his opinion that "such a farreaching measure should not be forced through Parliament without a clear and authoritative mandate ; and by that he meant either a specific direction contained in the British North

minorities of Alberta and Saskatchewan be equally secured now?

DONATUS, Archbishop of Ephesus

Apostolic Delegate.

down the law so that the same story may not be repeated in the new Pro-

vinces We deny that the Separate school system of the North-West will "inevit ably be a nursery of bitterness and sectionalism." The teaching of religion in the Catholic Schools of Ontario does not beget bitterness, and why should similar teaching beget discord in Alberta and Saskatchewan ?

But Bishop Williams has left out the ecret of his opposition to the Separate schools of the North-West. We know that at synods of his own Church held but a few years ago he has strongly advocated "voluntary schools," which have the same meaning as Separate schools. He has been an advocate of such schools for the Church of England, and we recently referred in our columns to his advocacy of such schools. But from the above extract it will be seen that the reason for his recent discovery that Separate schools would be an injury to the North-West is that Catholics will derive the chief benefit from such schools in the new Provinces:

uented by the bigot. It refuses to b classed with that section of the country which is dominated by prejudice and gives approval to every charge, however absurd and lying, against the Church. It refuses to give its fame into the keeping of men who have proved unequivocally their unfitness to be teachers of Canadians, who seem to have no regard for social amenities or

truth, and who still cling to their "foul and vile and soulmur-dering mind-Gods." London has

We all know how the Catholic schools given them its answer. It refuses of Manitoba have been crippled by to be identified with sectarian bitter. hostile legislation, and the Dominion ness. It turns aside from politicians Parliament has acted wisely in laying with their muttering about revolutions and from preachers who are haunted by clerical influence. It steps into line

with the cities which have no liking for frenetic bigotry and childish attacks against citizens, and which prefer amity to hatred, concord to disorder - to speak, in a word, the language of civilization. It has kept its place despite the agitators. It has endured much

during these weeks past, but has been patient. It has wondered why men who profess a love for truth should resort to lander, and with their outery against " coercion " should attempt to throttle other Canadians. The agitat. ors now wonder why no harvest of victory came from their sowing of dissension. They worked hard and late, but no blossom of triumph was vouchsafed their efforts. And why? Why did the predictions of an abundant return come to naught and the labors of the politician prove of no avail? One reason is that the soil of London is somewhat different from that of Toronto. Another is that we cannot

wonderful future behind him. He would, we suppose, have had a place of honor, but as Mr. E. E. Sheppard informs us that G: E. Foster is a man deformed in every bone by his attitude in 1896, he was probably in a sanitarium meditating on these words : " Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot that it do singe yourself."

### AFTER THE BATTLE.

Our friends the worsted are trying to account for their condition. Beaten in their own battle-ground-beaten though they had the most accomplished orators to aid them (not to say any. thing of Toronto)-they need some potent remedy. Sad indeed they should have sacrificed the things that

the most of men prize, to gain unenviable notoriety and a sound thrashing from Canadians. And what embitters them and makes them realize the ignominy of it, is that defeat cannot be ascribed to the Hierarchy.

A MONUMENT OF PEACE.

A highly interesting event has taken place at the pinnacle of the Andes which is on the boundary line between Argentina and Chili, South America, in the erection of a noble monument of peace which has been made under oath between these two countries. It is hoped that under the agreement arrived at the peace shall be permanent, and a colossal statue of Christ the Redeemer and Prince of Peace has been erected on the pinnacle with the significant inscription :

"Sooner shall these mountains crumble Toronto. Another is that we cannot to dust than Argentines and Chileans be hoodwinked by rant and clap-trap. break the peace which at the feet of

ing, put this question to Catholics. The battle has been won. Bigotry has been given its death blow. And we trust it will never again raise its hideous head in this fair province.

### FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

At the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church held last week in Kingston, several matters of general interest were discussed beside others which concern chiefly the Presbyterian body.

There were present two delegates from the Established Kirk of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Milford Mitchell and Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, both of whom congratulated the Canadian Pres terian Church on the union which had been effected between nearly all the Presbyterian bodies of this country. Bat Dr. Norman McLeod, by stating that the Church of Scotland will "always hold to its endowment and establishment," showed how hopeless is any similiar union between the branches of

Presbyterianism in Scotland, where the Quebec will kill their infant children differences between them may be to please the French Evangelization

not meet with the mass of the dulges in sensa The manner campaign was

North Oxford reflection amon this province.

### THE FEDER

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The moveme tion of Cathol States has m success. To XIII., is due direction. T tion, which the apostolat in the famou duties of Catl action," wrot tiff, "of what

work with various assoc their individ gether under ive force." The first

carrying into our late Ho of the unifica in the Unit Thanksgiving from societie nationalities public met a York city. federation, fixing a dat the delegat

Oincinnati,

### NE 24, 1905.

one point, the suburch to the State, rs of administration. ization, which is a neral Assembly, was report consisting of John McKay of l Kelly of Montreal Principal Brandt of Trembles Mission

JUNE 24, 1905. 3

Association and the General Assembly,

President Roosevelt condemns so

strenuously as "race-suicide" may

have something to do with the matter.

This is a practice which is almost

unknown among Catholics. It would

seem proper, in view of all the circum-

stances of the case, for the Assembly to

drop its work of French Evangelization

antirely, as its success is evidently not

A REBUFF TO MEDDLING

When the electors of London were in

the thick of the battle choosing a can-

didate to represent them in the Domin-

ion house certain persons residing in

Toronto took it into their heads that

they were in duty bound to engage in

the struggle against the Autonomy

Bill. This very circumstance, we

doubt not, served to increase Mr.

Hyman's majority. The part played

by quite a number of Toronto people.

independent of those who paid us a

visit, was most disgraceful. The

editorial utterances of the Toronto

Mail and Empire, the News, the World,

the Telegram, the Christian Guardian

and Saturday Night, gave strong evi-

dence that the men behind the pens

were bigots of the narrowest type who

were only too willing to disturb that

good feeling which should prevail

amongst all classes and creeds in this

favored country, in order that they

might give vent to their intense hatred

of the Catholic Church. The cartoons

of the World and the News were the

work of men of coarse ideals, and we

trust this country will never again

witness such an exhibition of religious

rancor. We should not, however,

wholly blame the men who actually per-

formed the work. They were given an

unsavory task. They performed it and

were paid for it. The proprietors of

the papers we have named are chiefly

responsible, and they have gained for

themselves in the minds of all right.

thinking men a notoriety which few

We should not forget to refer also to

the disgraceful part which the London

Free Press played in the campaign. A

manly, straightforward course was

wanting in every regard on the part of

the like of which we hope we shall

never have repeated in London. In

echo of the Toronto World. Its utter-

ances were like unto those of a graduate

and in style closely akin to that of the

mischievous demagogue. Throughout

the campaign its motto seemed to be

"the end justifies the means," a doc-

trine falsely attributed to the Jesuits.

when the people of Ontario will set

their faces stornly against any journal-

ist who endeavors to introduce into

this country the sensational, and, in

literature which seems to have such a

places in the United States. Toronto-

a city from which better things might

be expected, taking into account its

oft repeated boast of advanced civiliza.

tion and its educational advantages-

seems to be in the lead in this respect.

SOCIETIES.

action," wrote the late illustrious Pon-

tiff, "of whatever description it be, will

this province.

ive force."

many respects, abominable "yellow '

people would covet.

BIGOTS.

what it is boasted to be.

while it is quite possible that what adopted, and the American Federation

press.

At this convention a constitution was

of Catholic Societies became a reality.

Annual conventions have since been

tted the continuous atholic Church in rotestantism is being ut in the Province, Il efforts at evangellence was expressed employed by the comote French evan. r calculated to meet s of the Catholic ics or newspapers. of the figures of the s of 1891 and 1901 ear that Protestantnot holding its own The total population 898, which is an inr cent. over that of lic population shows n these figures of per o of increase being stant or non-Catholic e of population dur. od was only 9.28 per e these figures to be view of the fact that all below the increase tion ? It arises from ery large increase of lation which, being 91, became 7,498 in increase being 177.39

reports tell the same al gain in the Catho. he entire population: Il actually a Protest ers. it cannot be said. ne French evangeliza. states, that the Prowiped out. account of which the

losing ground in ult to state accurateert that it is because estants of that Prov. r Catholic surround. ore emigrate to other s rather to the more nces, and especially to n parts of the Do in.

rs, the Toronto Mail, nen its present double e two causes which re at work to produce was that the Catho deavored to make the ints in their parishes I the other, that the s have larger iamilies Protestants.

reason here adduced is evident from the given by Protestant bec to the effect that been invariably well eir French Canadian e witnesses to French ity include many Protn from the very local. elative decrease in the stants has been great-

Protestants who have nony from time to time Mr. Robert Bricker. t. Lawrence, Montreal, oth of whom expressed ngly to this effect dur" on the Autonomy Bill. ne same effect has been Iontreal Witness, and gymen who are the ol Commissioners, and in imonies of Hon. Messrs. alt, and others without en constantly given to

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LONDON AND NORTH OXFORD.

After a short but earnestly contested campaign the two election contests of London and North Oxford have been held at Chicago, Altantic City and fought and won for the cause of free-Detroit, respectively. At present the dom of education and religious tolera-Federation represents a membership of tion. The two Government candidates, one and a half million Catholics. The Hon. C. S. Hyman and Mr. George Federation received the blessing of our Smith have been elected for the two late Holy Father, Leo XIII., and of our seats by the decisive majorities of 329 present illustrious Pontiff, Pius X., as for Mr. Hyman and 349 for Mr. Smith, well as the approval of the Apostolic After a contest which rivalled in Delegate at Washington, Mgr. Falconio, bigotry the days of the old no-Popery two Cardinals, sixty-two Archbishops cry which swept Ontario from end to and Bishops and hundreds of priests. and, and the P. P. A. agitation of a Its objects, as set forth in the constitution and by-laws are : " The cement liberty and liberality has come forth ing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity and Catholic triumphant and strengthened to a degree which cannot easily be oversocieties of the United States ; the

fostering and protecting of Catholic estimated. We have explained in our columns interests ; works of religion, piety, week after week the true situation of education and charity ; the study of conditions in our social life ; the dissemination of truth ; the encourage. ment and spread of Catholic literature fact considerably less than what justand the circulation of the Catholic ice and equity demand. We need not enter again upon the reasons which In furthering these objects it is exprove this. They have been thoroughpressly provided "that the Federaly threshed out and have been time and tion shall in no way interfere with the government or disturb the autonomy of province. any organization or society connected

But on behalf of the Opposition, with it." The Federation, as at present constituted in the United States, is tirely limited to Ontario, and to those constructed on the same lines as the parts of Ontario which are dominated civic organization of the country. In from Toronto, the contest has been dividual societies in each county are carried on with a bitterness, mendacity united in a county federation ; county and intolerance which would be infederations are represented by dele credible to those who have not witgates to state federations ; and State nessed it. federations send representatives to

It is well known that in past years the National Federation. Thus is obtained an ideal Catholic to the arts of the demagogue. There has been in the past. We had an organization made up of different are many constituencies in which societies composed of various national Orangeism is strong, and as an organiities with divers aims, charitable, frazation this society is unalterably ternal, social and literary, each left free opposed to all Catholic claims to just to pursue the special objects for ice and equality of treatment with our which it was founded and all meeting Protestant fellow-citizens. together on common ground, directly to advance their general interests as

There is also a section of the populathe Orange association, has been brought up to hate and fear the Pope as the " Man of Sin" reprobated in the Bible, and to regard Catholics as continual plotters against the welfare For our part, if ever that cry is raised of the Protestant community. These are the parties who are easily worked upon to join in any no Popery crusade taking the first practical steps in this Orangeism is still able to hold up its London and North Oxford. fact the Free Press seemed to be but the direction by the organization of the Halifax Federation of Catholic Sohead in many localities and that a wave of intolerance from time to time sweeps cieties, composed of the different Cathoover the Province.

The proposition of the Dominion government to grant autonomy to the North - West Provinces afforded an opportunity to the Opposition which might strengthen it in Ontario, the only province of weight which places Conservative majority in Ontario is to crush in the bud any future efforts small, but by means of a new No-Popery at creating dissension. cry it might be increased, and circumstances arose which made such an increase not improbable.

The somewhat sudden death of the Fion. Jas. Sutherland of North Oxford made it necessary that the vacant portfolio in the Government should be direction of a return toward the Cathofilled, as well as the seat in the House of Commons which was vacated by his hitherto rejected by all Protestants, death.

In fact we have been assured by per- constitution : and Catholic teaching in It was universally conceded that the interest in view of recent discussions sons in a position to know that in the relation to the indissclubility of marriage, as is evidenced by the repug was the nerson Hon. Chas. S. Hyu within reach best qualified to fill the vacant place in the Government. But at the Diocesan Synod of Quebec by his appointment to the position would Rev. F. G. Scott, Rector of one of the throw open another constituency, and Churches of that city, requesting the Popery influences; and it is wellknown that North Oxford has been similarly susceptible in the past. It would be a bold stroke for the Government to open these two constituencies at the same time, and would afford the agitators the opportunity they so much The most effective means to accomdesired to increase the existing Conservative majority from Ontario in the House of Commons. it created such a storm of opposition The Government did not hesitate long ; the very opportunity desired by that no sooner had he read his motion their adversaries was given them, and than he was requested to withdraw it, which he did, though several of the they at once began to put the situation to profit. All the newspapers of delegates considered the motion Toronto, with the honorable exceptions as so strongly savoring of Catholicof the Globe and Star were induced to ity that they wished it to be raise a hue and cry against the Pope, disposed of at once and forever. Since that time, it is said that and the worst days of former anti-Caththe Rev. Mr. Scott has talked the olic agitations were rivalled in the effort to win the two vacant seats to matter up with his co-delegates, and has succeeded at least in convincing the Conservatives by the use of the many of them that the practice of meanest and most disreputable means anointing the sick as prescribed by St. which can be imagined. Sir Wilfrid James in chap.v. 15 is a sound Protest-Laurier was pointed at as a Frenchant rite. His argument on the subject man and a Catholic, and therefore dishas been published in pamphet form and loyal to the British flag. The first two charges could not be denied; but the circulated among the clergy and laity to such an extent that on its presenta-French and Catholic population of the tion before the Synod this year it was Dominion are not disloyal, and they received respectfully, though not with are on the soil of Canada with the same rights as the most arrogant East any manifestation of enthusiasm. The Ender of London or scion of the House clerical delegates, however, showed a disposition to let the matter be seriof York. iously discussed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is an honored son least four generations of loyal French bis motion is thoroughly Protestant, and injury his articles inflicted. - The Mis-The Rev. Mr. Scott maintains that

Canadians; and it is because of his loyalty and ability that he occupies the highest position in the land. May he

live long to hold it ! During the short campaign, London and North Oxford were deluged with lying literature, and especially with the newspapers we have named, which were filled with misrepresentations and car toons of the venerated representative of our Holy Father the Pope in Canada, and other members of the hierarchy, and the London Free Press declared in huge letters that "a vote for Hyman is a vote for Laurier, a vote for Laurier is a vote for Sbaretti, a vote for Sbaretti more recent date, the cause of truth, is a vote for the Pope," and similar tactics were made use of throughout North Oxford. Well, be it so. Then the Pope won the battle as decisively as Togo beat Rojestvensky, and there

is nothing to be done now but to leave the London Free Press, the Toronto the case, showing that the Separate Mail and Empire, the World, the News, School clauses of the Autonomy Bill the Telegram and the Christian Guardian are certainly nothing more, and are in to grind their teeth in their despair. There is not the least doubt that the two recent elections were used as a feeler by the Conservative party, and especially by the Orange wing thereof, to ascertain whether or not the noagain placed before the public of the Popery cry would raise a successful issue in future elections. If so, it would be tried again in other contests.

which has throughout been almost  $\epsilon n$ - We imagine that the attempt will not now be made. Nowhere could two more favorable

constituencies be chosen for the experiment, and those who made it have had their answer, which is somewhat more energetic than they had calculated on. The lesson, as we read it, is that On tario will never again be dominated by

Ontario has been peculiarly susceptible the Orange Lodges, nor by bigots, as it example of the effects of the no-Popery cry but a few years ago. For nearly fifteen [years it was kept up by one of our political parties, with the re sult that at the close of that period, after three general elections, the party which raised it was practically annihiltion which, though it has never joined ated, and it was not until the cry was completely dropped, that the partywe shall say it plainly, the Conservative party in Ontario-commenced to show signs of returning life and vigor.

again in Cananian politics, whether Federal or Provincial, we are ready for the fray, and we shall do our best for the aim of which is to injure and annoy the discomfiture of the party which will Catholics in every possible way. It is do battle under the flag which was by working upon these prejudices that raised during the recent campaign in

We heartily congratulate Messrs. Hyman and Smith on the splendid victory they have achieved. We hope that our fellow citizens of all races and creeds will now lay aside the bitter animosities which may have arisen during the contest, and will labor with a will for the prosperity of the country and for peace and concord amongst all the Government in a minority, and the our fellow-citizens of the Dominion. opportunity was not to be lost. The We must, nevertheless, be on the alert

> EXTREME UNCTION AND ANGLICANISM.

A new sensation has arisen in Canadian Anglicanism which, as it is in the lie faith on points which have been Anglicans included, has a peculiar on Ritualism in that Church. a rivalry which a few thousand may change the A motion was introduced last week leadership in numbers from Philadel-phia to Scranton or Pittsburg, which are pressing the archdiocese closely, notwithstanding a smaller population one which has been susceptible to no-Popery influences; and it is well. Synod to memorialize the General Synod to the Church at its meeting synod of the Church at its meeting not allitated with the unions to join next September to restore the anointand to increase the membership of union societies. The Board of Govern ing of the sick which is prescribed in the first book of Common Prayer issued ment and the organization committee by Edward VI, together with the of the Philadelphia Union are planning to assist societies in increasing membership, and to aid pastors in prayers accompanying the ceremony. forming new societies. In this w is expected that Philadelphia It appears that two years ago at the meeting of the Synod, the Rev. Mr. retain its pre eminence in the move-Scott attempted to have the same action taken which he now urges, but ment.



proves both from the passage of the Bible above referred to, and by texts from Fathers of the early Church, that anointing the sick with holy oils was a practice used by the Primitive Church of Christ, and that it tends greatly to promote piety, as well as producing the graces which are promised in Holy Scripture to its observance : " and the prayer of faith shall save him that is sick, and the Lord shall raise him up, and if he have committed sins, it shall be forgiven him."

The Sacrament of Extreme Unction or the ancinting of the sick is certainly scriptural, and was always in use in the primitive Church as it is to-day. It is a sign of how greatly Protestantism is changing when we see that the ancient usages of the Church of Christ are being restored by some denominations or parts of denominations, while others are becoming merged in Deism or even Atheism.

#### FOR THE REUNION OF CHRISTEN DOM.

In the Church of St. Marcello Rome, there has been canonically erected a "Pious Association of Prayer to Oar Most Sorrowful Mother for the Reunion of all Christian Churches." During the closing days of April a solemn triduum was held in St. Marcello under the auspices of the Association. The exercises consisted of prayers for schismatics and Protestdifferent nationalities ; numerants of ous low Masses and a Missa Cantata every morning; the Rosary of the Seven Dolors; a sermon in some one of the modern languages : and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every evening. A similar triduum is to be observed annually in future; and, while the primary object thereof is prayer for our seperated brethren all round the globe it is not forgotten that of the three hundred million Catholics now populating the world not all are exemplary observers of the Commandments of God and the Precepts Petitions for the transof the Church. formation of the bad Catholics good ones will, accordingly find a place in these yearly devotional excellent, and the Association deserves the fallest measure of encouragement and success .- Ave Maria.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN PENNSYL-VANIA.

The Catholic Standard and Times says that Pennsylvania, always the storm centre of Catholic total abstinence enthusiasm, finds that condition intensified for several reasons. The coming national convention in Wilkesbarre is keeping the anthracite region busy with preparations to entertain its guests; the western part of the State is kept stirred up by the national president, Bishop Canevin of Pittsburg, and the presence of a diocesan branch of the Priest's Total Abstinence League; and Philadelphia by the fact that it has the largest aggregate membership, and because its Archbishop has susneeded the late Archbishop Elder as the honorary president of the Priest's Total Abstinence League of America. Still greater efforts to increase the membership in this State are caused by between the dioceses



a.m. to 4 p m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Every Saturday Evening 7 to 9 JAMES MASON, MANAGING DIRECTOR

#### DRUNKENNESS IS SERIOUS, NOT FUNNY.

The following remarks, by a writer in an exchange, deserve attention from members of temperance societies : " A large percentage of the jokes in

the 'funny' columns of our newspapers, and in the pages of our humorous periodicals, are based upon the utterances and actions of drunken men, with the result that many people see little but humor in the fact of a man's making a beast of himself by drink.

Can this condition of affairs fail to result in harm to the rising generation? Can we not better speak of drunkenness more seriously, and with some regard for the place it legitimately occupies in our code (f morals? Can we not serve the higher life better by frowning upon se so-called funny stories than repeating and being amused by them? Why not put the drunken story on a par with the obscene story, where it belongs? Are there not plenty of good stor.es to be told without raking up the dregs of misery and unhappiness that lie beneath every mandlin utterance?

" One way to serve the temperance cause is to consider every drunken and ribald word a profanation, not to by willingly listened to nor repeated to others. I have taken pleasure in ex-tracting from a friend of mine, who publishes a family paper, a solemn promise that his columns shall henceforth contain no story, however funny, that may be based on drunken jest. Can not some more of us do as much with other publishers? It is certainly worth thinking about."—Sacret Heart Review.

#### A STRIKING SIGN OF CHANGE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Maine is the state wherein, in Know-Nothing days, Father Baptist was tarred Addining days, rather hapdist was tarred and feathered by bigots for the crime of being a Catholic priest. Now be-hold the contrast. Bishop O'Connell of Portland, the chief city of that same State, returned from Rome the other day, and the grand welcome which he received was participated in not by Catholics only, but by hundreds of his Protestant tellow-citizens as well. Forty-four priests of the diocese were at the station to welcome him, accom-panied by all the uniformed Catholic organizations in the city, several other organized bodies, and a batallion of infantry of the Maine National Guard. City, State, legislature, the Public schools and numerous professions and business callings were represented in the reception and banquet tendered th Bishop, and Governor Cobb was an honored guest. Times are certainly changing in New England. There are signs of this con-stantly to be observed, but once in a while one more striking than the rest, such as this magnificent welcome to Bishop O'Connell, occurs to show that the reign of the anti-Catholic bigot in New England communities has passed, or is passing away, let us hope forever. ---Catnolic Coumbian.

is this language from . Stapleton Caldecott, Dr. Goggin and those e so-called meetings of izens' Association, and W. A. McLean, Col. and others who endeav. strife by representing urch as endeavoring to estern provinces with ce.

e writer of the French report that the aggresch he speaks was not act of the Catholics of or Ontario, and their resbytery to meet the of the Catholic Church nd wanton.

een the case that the of Quebec endeavored the Protestants of the they have diminished low but sure rate. We look to other causes for he true cause be what fail suggested in the is of the making of the mselves. It is scarcely that the Catholics of Il their infant children French Evangelization

Queen City a high class journal will nance with which the vast majority of not meet with the same favor amongst cur people contemplate any attempt to the mass of the people as one which in dulges in sensationalism and vulgarity. facilitate, by legal enactment, the The manner in which the electoral obtaining of divorce. campaign was carried on in London and

our contemporary, and we were given time is now ripe for launching such a an exhibition of "yellow" journalism movement in Canada. In fact to the

of that office-unreliable in the extreme | lic societies in the Archdiocese.

We hope the time is not far distant so brilliant, and of whose population

strong hold upon the people in many tion from all quarters of the globe.

It is manifestly our duty as Catholic citizens to keep well in the forefront of North Oxford furnishes much food for reflection amongst thoughtful people in the progress of our country, and to do our utmost to maintain in active operation those religious and moral principles upon which the well being of

Catholic citizens and indirectly to pro-

mote the welfare of their common

country. The question that presents

itself to Catholic Canadians is : " Is

not such a scheme of federation feasible

with us ?" Many prominent members

of our different Catholic societies think

that it is, and are of opinion that the

movement in Canada. In fact to the

city of Halifax belongs the honor of

It would be difficult to predict the

amount of good that such a unification

of Catholic societies would accomplish

in a country such as ours, with its

future, illumined as it is, with prospects

we Catholics form so important a part.

Unless all signs prove false we are en-

tering upon an era of unprecedented

national growth and material prosper-

ity. The great North-West is rapidly

filling up with a heterogeneous popula-

Herefore Catholic principles of relig-

ion and morality have been very per-

ceptibly impressed upon our Canadian

institutions-notably Catholic educa-

tional ideals, the union of secular and

religious training, as embedded in the

THE FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC the state depends.

plish this result is the federation of our The movement looking to the federa Catholic societies along lines similar to tion of Catholic societies in the United those set forth above. There can be States has met with most gratifying no doubt as to the feasibility of such a success. To our late Holy Father, Leo scheme since from recent statistics we XIII., is due the first thought in this learn that there are in Canada over direction. The central idea of federasixty different Catholic societies, comtion, which is but another name for prising more than fifteen hundred the apostolate of the laity, is set forth branches and having a membership in the famous encyclical defining the of over a quarter of a million. duties of Catholic citizens. "Catholic

Two Thousand Converts.

work with greater effect if all the The same quiet force and effective simplicity which marked Father Kirk's various associations, while preserving charming little 'record of "Some Notable Conversions" pervade the their individual autonomy, move to. gether under one primary and directpages of "Reminicences of an Oblate of St. Charles," just com-pleted by his pen. The theme, Oblate of St. Charles, The theme, pleted by his pen. The theme, after all, is still one of conversions; for he himself and many of his brother Oblates are converts; and the chief of the churches of which he writes, St. Mary of the Angels, at Bayswater, counts a convert roll of 2,000 names. The first practical steps towards carrying into effect the suggestions of our late Holy Father in the matter of the unification of Catholic societies in the United States, were taken on from societies representing the leading nationalities in the neighboring re-public met at one of the hotels in New York city. After outlining a plan of federation, appointing committees and fixing a date for a future committee. Thanksgiving day, 1900, when delegates fixing a date for a future convention, the delegates adjourned to meet in Oincinnati, Ohio, in December, 1901.

### A RECENT CONVERT.

In this way

will

A Paris contemporary publishes the text of an interesting letter written by Henry Schaeffer, a French Protestant publicist who some years ago distin-guished himself as the founder of the "union of Christian churches," and later on wrote several violently bigoted articles against Catholic religious Orders. In his letter, which is dated from Rome, he says in part: "After from Rome, he says in part: "After much study and prayer, I have re-nounced Protestantism, with ics sects and divisions that war incessantly against the Church One and Apostolic. I have here beheld the ineffaceable evidences of antiquity, the monuments to Catholic dogma, notably those fur-nished by the catacombs, and hasten to attach myself intimately to the Church founded by Christ. I regret that as a Protestant 'conferencier' I have written much in defence of a bad cause, and as a conscientious journalist I retract formally all my articles in the Protest ant and anti-clerical press, especially in my campaign against the religious associations." This is a manly ac knowledgment of grievous mistakes, and an honest effort to repair whatever A JEWEL BEYOND PRICE.

There is no happier condition in life than that which is blessed with a good conscience. It is much better to be honest than knavish, to be clean and pure of heart than a lover of the obscene and vile; to practice sobriety and temperance in all things than to be gluttonous and intemperate. In the calm and sweetness of a good conscience the trials of life become light ; for the virtue of patience renders their bur-The good Christian endures den easy. The good Christian endares his labors, crosses, trials and sufferings because he sees and hears God, when His will chastens him. There is a joy and blessing in a good conscience, in obeying its dictates, which sanctifles our lot in life, which keeps us ever in communion with God and gives us strength and courage in the end, when strength and courage in all comes. The lesson of our daily lives should be always to be faithful to conscience in all things, no matter how small and trivial they may be. Then peace and happiness will make their dwelling happiness place within us, a boon which surpasses the possession of every other earthly good.-St. Xavier Calendar.

What more natural than that St. Joseph should be invoked by us as the patron of a happy death? For who of all the sons of men ever had death more happy and more peaceful than his own?

#### Bacred Heart Review. THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CATHO. LIC CHURCH.

#### TA PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCCLVII.

8

In our last paper we have considered seven out of the forty five propositions condemned by the Council of Con-stance as set forth by John Wycliffe, and apparently taken from his works, and have found that they are such as every Protestant church in the world would declare hardly consistent with would declare hardly consistent with the exercise of the ministry, or even with private membership. Indeed, several of them, we have seen, would mark their author not only as a heretic, but as an heresiarch.

We will consider two more of Wycliffe.

"Augustine, Benedict and Ber (8)of having had possessions, and of having instituted and entered into religious orders, and so, from the Pope to the last and least religious, all are heretics.

heretics." Now strict history hardly allows that St. Augustine was the founder of an order, properly so called. Yet as he favored and introduced the canonical manner of living among his diocesan clergy, and encouraged his sister's mon-ortic foundation as he is known astic foundation, as he is known to have been in full accord with the eremitic and with the comobitic manner of life, he sufficiently comes within the range of Wycliffe's condemnation.

Now what are Protestants to say to such a judgment upon Augustine? Bitter as was the original schism be-tween Lutherans and Calvinists, they were in profound agreement concerning the Bishop of Hippo. They claimed him for their common patron and author only inferior, and not so very greatly inferior, to St. Paul himself. Even the Arminian school, when it came up, although St. Augustine to have gone too far in his predestinarianism (and of course the Catholic Church herself does not call him infallible and inspired) yet has always owned him for the greatest d ctor of the Church, and for one of the greatest of all Christian livers and thinkers. How then can we call Wycliffe's declaration that he is probably damned, anything but an atrocious defamation of one of the greatest names in the history of Christian ity?

As to Benedict, we can not suppos that Wycliffe was ignorant of the incal-culable benefits rendered by his order, in the conversion and civilization o the nations, in the promotion of learning, religious and general, in the illus triousness of holy living, set forth by multitudes of its members, Popes, Bishops, abbots and abbesses, monks and nunc. Then what can we say of such a bitter sentence pronounced on such a man as Benedict of Nursia, and on the great order founded by him, and the illustrious Reformations derived from this, except that it confirms the judgment pronounced upon Wycliffe himself by Bishop Stubbs, that, Reformer or not, he appears to be without sympathy and charity? In other words whatever else he may be, he is not a Christian. How then is a Christian council to be condemned for condemning him?

After Wycliffe has behaved himsel so abominably towards the memory of Augustine and Benedict, his hatefulness towards St. Bernard is a matter course.

Let us suppose now that Wycliffe had been sent again on earth in the flesh, but keeping all his old odiousness of temper towards every Christian name ever concerned with monasticism, whether as founder, reformer, pro-moter, follower, or simple admirer, in other words, towards almost every name of the Church for a thready remain of the Church for a thousand years. How would he find himself placed, I do not say among Catholics, but among Protestants?

He would find Protestant scholarship of every grade and shade, orthodox and heterodox, High Church, Low Church, Calvinistic, Arminian, Lutheran, Bap-tist and Pædobaptist, settled in one tist and Predobaptist, settled in one and practiced in every land where the consent against him, agreeing in re verent admiration of hundreds of men and women, on whose names he spits out the venom of a cold disdain. He and sodalties which have the Sacred the set of their set of the se

### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

### FIVE-MINUTES SERMON. Second Sunday after Penecost.

Catholics. Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anglicans (although Dr. Griffis assures

logist, on burning several. The not finally admitted within the

important elements of truth, but Social-

Bernard, Peter the Venerable, Dominic

Francis and by anticipation, all those later foundations whose "rich fruits"

are worthily extolled by the Protestant

MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

In the seventeenth century there

lived in a convent of the Visitation at

Paray-le Monial in France, an humble

apparitions occurred in the year 1675

He asked of her to have a feast estab-

ever should honor his Sacred Heart.

During twenty years Margaret Mary

was in frequent communication with

our blessed Lord, and during those years God permitted that she should be

exposed to the severest trials and con-

tradictions. In the year 1720 the plague ravaged the city of Marseilles.

this devotion is universal. It is know

was this circumstance that God em

religious named Margaret Mary.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

sm.

with

ination.

Ranke.

Andover, Mass.

They

Anglicans (attough Dr. Grins assires me, in a much lesser measure than Catholics) agreed in drowning them, beheading them, or burning them. Even Elizabeth, who in general left speculative opinions very much to them-selves, insisted, against the remon-strances of her friend Foxe the martyro-builders. THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS. The month of June has, as you know. my brethren, been set apart by general consent for devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, as that of May has in the same way been devoted to our Blessed Lady; and on next Friday, the day following the octave of Corpus of Protestantism until they had di-vested themselves of everything that could well be called specifically Lollard-Christi, the Church solemaly celebrates the Feast of the Sacred Heart. This feast, formerly observed only in some places, has for about thirty years been beet or workshow The modern Baptists, certainly, are kept everywhere. no more zealous for justice or brother

As the devotion to the Sacred Heart hood than Catholics or Episcopalians. The American Baptists seem to be be coming enslaved, rapidly and willingly. has of late spread so widely in the Church, and is so plainly pleasing to God and most salutary to us, it is well that we should understand it clearly, that we may enter into it more fully. In with obsequious demonstrations of ratitude, to a notorious high-priest of Mammon, who being now pretty well assured of them, is stretching out his tentacles to encompass another denomthe first place, then, we will ask, what is the nature of the worship which we render to the Sacred Heart of Jesus ? And, secondly, why is it specially selected as the object of our devotion ? What then, is the nature of our wor I do not see, therefore, that we are any more concerned to take the part of John Wycliffe against Constance and ship of the Sacred Heart? It is, of course, the same as that which we pay to our Lord Himself—that is, the wor John Wychne against Constance and Rome than of the Albigenses against Innocent the third, or of the Mani-cheans against St. Augustine or St. Leo, or of the Gnostics against St. Irenzeus or Justin Martyr. I dare say ship which is due to Him as God, the Son, the second Person of the Blessed Trinity. His human nature, united to

we may learn much from Wycliffe, and so we may from the Manicheans and Gnostics, from the Parsees, Buddhists the divine nature in one Person, is truly worthy of divine worship and honor. God, having become man, His human heart is the heart of God, and much heart of a condent day and the or Brahmins, but this does not make these our fellow Christians. As Orestes must be adored as such. Let us, then, A. Brownson rightly says, it is the truth in all heresies that sustains them, and the error that ultimately breaks remember this: the devotion to the Sacred Heart is one that is given to God Himself, just as that is which we have for the Blessed Sacrament in which He resides on our altars. them up. Welifism doubtless has left suggestions worth heeding, but Wy efifiam soon broke up, because as Bishop Stubbs sug.ests, it does not appear to have been in any proper sense a school of Christian thought. Socialism has But why do we select the Heart of

our Lord, or rather why has He Himself selected it, as a special object of our adoration? I say, why has He Himself selected it? for this devotion to the sm is not Christian. (9) "All religious orders, without exception have been brought in by the devil." Sacred Heart in modern times is due specially to a revelation made by our Lord to the Blessed Margaret Mary, a by our nun of the Visitation, two centurie This sums up the iniquity of all Wycliffe's previous denunciations, against Augustine, Benedict, Stephen Harding,

In answer to this question we may say that our Lord's Heart is the fountain of His Precious Blood, which was shed for our salvation, and was piecreed by the lance, like His hands and feet by the nails, on the Cross; and it is in this way specially pointed out as the object of our gratitude and love. But even a more urgent reason is that the heart is a nature asymptotic flore accord on is a natural symbol of love, agreed on by universal consent at all times and in all parts of the world, and therefore that the Heart of Jesus most perfectly represents His love for us. In adoring the Sacred Heart, then, we adore in a particular manner the love of Christ Although young in years, she re-ceived from heaven the most signal favors, the choicest beredictions, and I for sinners; and it is for this reason that He has given us this devotion, knowing that it is only by the thought need hardly say that she corresponded to these favors by a most constant fidelity. One day, as she was adoring of the love of His Heart for us that our

hearts can be won to the love of Him. Yes, my brethren, God wishes our ndenty. One day, as she was adoring our blessed Lord in the quiet and peaceful chapel, the good Master ap-peared to her, and revealed all the treasures of love with which His Sacred Heart is inflaned for men. Not only love; it was to obtain it that He be one of us and died for us he Cross: and it is to win it cime of on the now that He asks us to remember and to adore His Sacred Heart. "Let us therefore," says St. John, once, but even a second and a third time, was this favor given her. These "love God, because God first hath loved us." This is the spirit of this Our Blessed Saviour showed her His Sacred Heart, surmounted by a cross, devotion : that we should not try to ave our souls merely for the fear of hell, but that, seeing how much God has loved us we should love Him in return. And also that seeing how much He has loved surrounded by a crown of thorns, and enveloped in fiames, which seemed to her capable of consuming the world. lished in honor of His Sacred Heart. He told her to behold the Heart of our brethren, the same fire of divine charity may be kindled in our fire Jesus, which loved men so well, and hearts, and thus each one of us may do enumerated the many blessings which should follow and flow upon whomso-

cur share to carry on and to complete the work for which He shed His Precious Blood: the bringing of the world to the knowledge and love of him.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

FATHER RYAN. wo lights on a lowly altar ; Two snowy cloths for a feast ; Two snowy cloths for a feast; wo vases of dying roses. The morning comes from the east, Yith a gleam for the folds of the vestments And a grace for the face of the priest.

ployed to regularly establish the de-votion to the Sacred Heart. To day The sound of a low, sweet whisper Floats over a little bread. And trembles around a chaice. And the priest bowe down his head, O'er, a sign of white on the altar -1 a cup-o'er a sign of red. and practiced in every land where the true Church of God is found, while



grow into big, rosy, sturdy children on Nestlé's Food. It agrees with baby's delistomach - nourishes baby's fragile system-protects baby against colic and cholera infantum - and brings baby safely through the dreaded "second summer.'

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mother's milk. Write for a FREE SAM-PLE-enough for 8 meals. THE LEEMING, MILES CO., LIMITED

MONTREAL. 

### SIN OF GLUTTONY.

The increasing appetites of the day for inordinate indulgence in eating and drinking make discussion of the sin of gluttony always opportune. In fact, it by no means receives the attention it deserves judged by its wide prevalence, and by the confused notions of its victims. Many, who avoid that form of and by it seen in the excess of drink, too frequently fancy themselves guiltless of the sin, although slaves of the table.

The sin of gluttony is defined as an mordinate desire of eating and drink ing. And were the truth known, perhaps, far more sin by the first than by the second. The great indifference that exists in regard to the excess would incline one to the opinion that it is never made a matter of confession.

Both food and drink are necessary God gave them to man that he might use them. But He gave them to ap-pease nature and to preserve health. Hence indulgence in either beyond reasonable and necessary bonds is gluttony. Coveting food, therefore, is reasonable and interform, gluttony. Coveting food, therefore, with no other purpose than pandering to the palate is sinful. This, too, whether it be in quantity or quality. For it is no less gluttony if the inordinate desire be for the dainties of the In a word, all inordinate indulearth. gence in food and drink, contrary to the use for which God gave them, is gluttony. It might here be added that chief

among the uses, food and drink should be taken to satisfy nature, to preserve health and to prolong life. Over-indul-gence in either, however, defeats this purpose. It militates against nature. roduces disease and destroys life.

Such being the consequences of this sin, what is the remedy? Temperance in the use of both. But to attain this happy use of God's gifts we should school ourselves to fasting and mortifischool ourselves to tasting and morth-cation. To this end the present holy season of Lent is set apart. Those who have observed its requirements have learned the lesson.—Church Progress.

One tear of the heart over the Passion of Our Blessed Lord! How much fire of purgatory has it the power to quench.-Faber.

The spiritual value of Catholicism is a point far from sufficiently dwelt upon in our books; a hundred thoughts and a thousand words are devoted to other topics, while to this is grudgingly given ene.—Father McSorley, C.S.P.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to re move all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty five cents.

TIME HAST TESTED IT.-Time tests all things, that which is worthy lives; that which is ini-mical to man's welfare perishes Time bas proved Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen so that now the production is running into the hun dreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.



JUNE 24, 1905.

JUNE 24, 1905.

CHATS WITH YOUN Father Gasson on Reverence

The well-known Jesuit F, son's remarks to the young bled recently in Fancuil Ha on the Christian Principle vine Authority for Civil So is the hasis of true particities ity. is the basis of true patriotis uine loyalty, are so instruct ially to young men about to ed with the right to vot we have much pleasure in co the Columbian an authenti of them for the benefit of this department. Father Ga

this department as follows: • That civil society is man is a fact admitted by thinkers. Take any part o where human beings are g gether, and there, no matt the race may be in civil shall find some form of so shall find some form of so-elementary form of governme-is, everywhere, when men a tendency to unite to irresistible impulse to for union for the benefit of number. Finding this i deeply rooted in our n noting can stay its outbut not fairly conclude that c nothing can stay its outbut not fairly conclude that of rests in its fundamental an something more than hu scmething divine? Is it is assert that back of soci Author of the race, who in implanted this requiring the implanted this yearning for in order to bring out powers and our noblest trai "Now society cannot e some force to weld the se

into an harmonious whole. ing force we call authori ion is to unite the various the social structure into whole, to direct them towa which menace the general Now, if society is of divinaand if society cannot e authority, it follows by lo sity that we must recogn sanction upon all lawfully authority. Hence, the the patriot, must always h a deep and sincere r authority. He who lac scientious regard for

power of society does no shadow of genuine patriot "For real patriotism of aist in the mere waving o colored bunting, it does those ear-splittling noise our Fourth of July ce does not consist in a Niz iug of vapid rhetoric ; it is real and and not cour inward motive, in the co in being true to our co furthering her interests, ing out the plan of Go empires and republics a lead them to their app earth. It is upon this lo patriotism must rest, i worthy of the name; realize that the service is not a matter of mater ment or of family advance affair of bounden duty, holding in strict conse the reverence for autho we speak must not be an expression ; it must spr and heart, so that our an inward principle urg deeds which will best in progress of the nation al eivic probity and of ma

"Now authority sper-zens of any realm throug actments. Hence resp scrupulous observance must be the badge of t zen. I am not refe abnormal condition of despotism may flouri statutes inimical to th or to the laws of Ge

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If you saw a man

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his baptism: "Bow thy head, O Sicam-brian; adore that which thou hast barned, and burn that which thou hast adored.'

Then if we are placed between Wycliffe's condemnations of the holy men and women of a thousand years, and the conciliar condemnation of Wycliffe him self, how can there be any doubt as to the side which we are bound to take as Christian men ? Wycliffe's cold virulence toward St

Bernard is doubly hateful, for two reasons. First the nearness of time. Ber-nard was only two hundred years earlier than he. Then the splendor of holi-ness in the great Abbot's life, which, after seven hundred years, still inspires and warms the pages of that Protestant of Protestants, Augustus Neander, and also of our own Puritan countryman, Richard S. Storrs. Wycliffe, however, to judge from all I have ever seen of his appears to have been perfectly insensible to saintliness, in every form. He had, undoubtedly, a strong sense of the duty of princes and prelates to govern justly, and for the general good; and the energy of his declarations to this effect, extravagant and utterly untenable as they are in form, has doubt-less helpel to deepen the sense of this duty in Western Christendom. But bet there be a light veil of monasticism over a far deeper sense of human brotherhood than appears in him, as above all in Francis of Assisi, and Wycliffe meets it with a cold stare of non-recognition, and then with a burst of blasphemous anathema.

of biasphemous anathema. However, for good or evil, Wycliffe's tenet, that "Dominion is founded in Grace," and that mortal sin in rulers extinguishes their authority, took no root in the Reformation. Mr. Richard Heath, indeed, finds it again in Ana-baptism, but the Anabaptists were as bhorrent to the Reformers as to the

and the state of the

out the venom of a cold disdain. He could not be admitted into agreement even with that school of Christian thought supposed to be nearest his own except on such conditions as those ex-pressed by St. Remigins to Clovis to Clovis to Clovis to Clovis to Sican-bis hantism: "Bow thy head. O Sicanglory of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. June is the month of the Sacred Heart. -Rev. T. F. Ward.

### IMITATION OF CHRIST.

OF THE CORRUPTION OF NATURE, AND OF THE EFFICACY OF DIFINE GRACE.

For she having fallen through the For she having fallen through the first man, Adam and having been cor-rupted by sin, the penalty of this stain has descended upon all mankind; so that nature herself, which by Thee was created good and right, is now put for the vice and infimity of corrupt nature; because the motion thereof, loft to because the motion thereof, left to itself, draws to evil and to things

For the little strength which remains is but like a spark hidden in the ashes. This is our natural reason, which is surrounded with a great mist, having yet the judgment of good and evil and the distance of truth and falsehood, through it be unable to fulfil all that it approves, neither does it now enjoy the full light of truth, nor the former integrity of its affections. Hence it is, O my God, that accord-

ing to the inward man I am delighted with Thy law, knowing Thy command to be good, just and holy, and reproving all evil and sin as what ought to be shunned.

#### Learn of Him.

Silent, mysterious, the teacher is the Holy Ghost: He gives to His pupils a noble simplicity, a directness, that far surpasses mere intellect and natural

As red as the red of roses, As white as the white of snows But the red is a red of a surface Beneath which a God's blood flows; And the white is the white of a sunlight Within which, a God's flesh glows.

Ab! words of the olden Thursday! Ye come from the far away! Ye bring us the Friday's vicitim 1: His own love's olden way. In the hand of the priest at the alta His Heart finds a home each day.

The sight of a Host uplified ? The silver sound of a bell! The gleam of a golden challee. Be glad, sad heart! 'tis well ; He made, and H; keeps love's promises, With thee, all days to dwell.

From his hand to his lips that tremble, From his lips to his heart a thrill, Goes the little Host on its love epath, Still doing the Father's will ; And over the rim of the chalice, The blood flows forth to fill,

The heart of the man annointed With the waves of the wondrous grace; A silence fails on the nilar-An awe on each bended face-For the heart that bled on Caivary Still beats in the holy place.

The priest comes down from the railing. Where brows are bowed in une railing Where brows are bowed in prayer; Note brows are bowed in prayer; Io the tender clasp of his fingers, A Host lice pure and fair, And the hearts of Christ and the Christian Meet there—and only there!

Ob ! love that is deep and deathless ! Ob ! failth that is strong and grand ! Ob ! hops that will shine forever. O'er the wastes of a weary land ! Christs heart finds an earthly heaven In the palm of the priest's pure hand.

Often, without knowing any particular cause, we feel special influences, such as the nearness of



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"Peerless"



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JUNE 24, 1905.

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### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. Father Gasson on Reverence for Author

The well-known Jesuit Father Gas-son's remarks to the young men assem-bled recently in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the Christian Principle of the Divine Authority for Civil Society, that vine Authority for civil society, that is the basis of true patriotism and gen-uine loyalty, are so instructive, espec-ially to young men about to be entrust-ed with the right to vote that we we have much pleasure in copying from the Columbian an authentic report of of them for the benefit of readers of this department. Father Gasson spoke

this department. Father Gasson spoke as follows: That civil society is ratural to man is a fact admitted by all sound thinkers. Take any part of the world where human beings are gathered to-gether, and there, no matter how low the race may be in civilization, we shall find some form of society, some elementary form of government, There is, everywhere, when men are normal, is, everywhere, when men are normal, a tendency to unite together, an

irresistible impulse to form a moral union for the benefit of the entire irresistible number. Finding this impulse so deeply rooted in our nature that nothing can stay its outburst, may we not fairly conclude that civil society not fairly conclude that civil society rests in its fundamental analysis, upon something more than human, upon scmething divine? Is it not true to assert that back of society is the Author of the race, who in His wisdom implanted this yearning for fellowship in order to bring out our highest powers and our noblest traits ?

"Now society cannot exist without some force to weld the separate units into an harmonious whole. This unifying force we call authority. Its mis sion is to unite the various members of the social structure into a compact whole, to direct them towards the comwhole, to direct them towards the com-scon good, and to compel them when-ever necessary, to desist from projects which menace the general well-being. Now, if society is of divine institution, and if society cannot exist without authority, it follows by logical necessity that we must recognize a divine sanction upon all lawfully established authority. Hence, the true citizen, the patriot, must always be marked by deep and sincere reverence for authority. He who lacks this con-scientious regard for the unifying shadow of genuine patriotism. "For real patriotism does not con

sist in the mere waving of flags, and of

colored bunting, it does not consist in those ear-splittling noises which mark

our Fourth of July celebrations, it does not consist in a Niagara outpour-

iug of vapid rhetoric ; it consists, if it

is real and and not counterfeit, in an inward motive, in the conviction that

in being true to our country and in

furthering her interests, we are carry-ing out the plan of God Who placed

angine and republics among men to lead them to their appointed end on earth. It is upon this lofty plane that patriotism must rest, if it is to be worthy of the name; and men must

is not a matter of material aggrandize

ment or of family advancement, but an

"Now authority speaks to the citi-zens of any realm through laws and en-

those who have wilfally trampled under foot regulations made to secure the best interests of all? Have we not known instances in which the law was flagrantly violated and the law-

hagrantly violated and the law breakers openly boasted of their wrong-doing? Is this patriotism? Is this genuine citizenship? Sad, indeed, would be the day, dreary would be the outlook exactly create transgressions

and any toleration at the public court, or any support from popular applause.

foundations of a stately edifice, would you not brand him as a villain ? If

with precious lives with a serious leak

If you saw a man pulling away the

should such transgressions

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breakers

that the service of our country

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actments. Hence respect for law, scrupulous observance of state decrees s " NCING

ity.

let me entreat you at all times and under all circumstances to refuse favor to those who, either for fancied gain or influence, seek by misdeeds to violate those laws which alone can secure stability and abiding prosperity." Some Helpful Thoughts.

It is immoral to do clumsily that which we ought to do skilfully, to do carelessly that which ought to be done with commensurate patience, to be satisfied with ugliness when beauty is -Hamilton Wright Mabie. within reach.

Half hearted work is useless. Unless we put ourselves with all the powers at our command into whatever we resolve to be, or do, it is not worth while to at-tempt it at all. Whatever task is put into our hands we are charged to do it with our might. The limp, the rerveless, the vacillating, advancing to day and retreating to-morrow, swinging like a pendulum between hope and despair-amount to nothing. It is the strong ones-strong to do or bear-who are needed.

Keep your heart pure. Only the clean of heart shall see God. Sensual-ity dims the eyes of the soul, and at last puts them out. Value too highly the purity of your mind to defile it with lascivious reading. Shun the im-une to are as a would a secretion. Pick pure tongue as would a scorpion. Pick your steps through life; keep out of the mire.-Most Rev. Dr. Keane.

Religion is for men. It cherishe the life of the soul. It shows the way to heavenly things. It trains in spirit-nality. It calls for the noblest mannality. It calls for the nonlest man-liness in resistance to the flesh. It makes of fortitude a virtue. It has no use for weakness or cowardice. It de-velops all the good traits. It makes for the highest type of character. Why, then, should not men aim to be devout ?--Catholic Columbian.

In time of temptation struggle as hard as if it all depended on yourself; pray as hard as if it all depended on God. Such is the rule that we Christians must follow.

The man who starts out in the morning with a determination to do some-thing during the day that will amount to something, the will be distinctive, that will have individuality, that will give him satisfaction at night, is a great deal more likely not to waste his day in frivolous, unproductive work than the man who starts out with no plan.

How Young Men Brcome Machines

How Young Men B'come Machines. A bookkeeper asks us for advice. He says he has been in the same posi-tion for twenty five years with prac-tically no raise of salary, that he is hopelessly in a rut because he has not had an opportunity to learn anything outside of what he has acquired in hearing books in the small establishkeeping books in the small establish-ment where he started as a boy. This man is a type of tens of thou-

sands of people who drift into ruts and never get out. But, why, my friend, did you get into this rut? It is true, had a family deyou say you had a family de-pending upon you; that you had to work hard and had no chance to learn anything else, that your routine work absorbed all your time and energies. But, my friend, hundreds of young men in similar situations have managed to keep out of rats. They have kept affair of bounden duty, an obligation holding in strict conscience. Hence the reverence for authority of which their minds growing by constant self-improvement until they have made what, to you, has been a rut, a step-ping-stone for them to something

we speak must not be a mere superficial expression ; it must spring from mind higher. There is not much hope for the man and heart, so that our esteem may be an inward principle urging us to those deeds which will best insure the steady who is content to remain where he is, or who has not ambition enough in his progress of the nation along the path of civic probity and of material prosper-

or who has not ambition enough in his life to long to better his condition. You say that you are in a rut; but your mind got into rut first. If you had kept your eyes open, your mind open, your faculties alert, if you had formed the habit of an acquiring mind at the very outset of your career; if you

should lose his progressiveness and hopeless cripple; in another a newly gradually become contented to be a married girl suffering from local rheumnere machine. There is something in the monotony There is something in the monotony of doing routine work year in and year out, of tending a machine which does the principal part of the work, that is death to ambition, strangling to the progressive spirit. Any work that does not require the constant exercise of ingenuity, of judgment, of original-ity, the constant reaching out of the

ity, the constant reaching out of the mind for newer and better ways of doing things, will gradually and insidicusly tend to destroy these facilities and to make a man a mere automaton. Faculties must be excretised or they will not grow. Nature it too good an economist to allow us to keep any faculty or function which we do not employ. We can have just what we use, and that will constantly increase ; increase ; everything else will be gradually taken away from us. Man becomes strong and powerful and broad just in proportion to the extent and healthfulness of the activity of his faculties; and it must not be one sided, not an exercise of one or two faculties, or one set of faculties, or the man will topple over. Balance in life comes from the healthful exercise of all the faculties. One reason why we have so many one-sided men in this country is because they pursue one idea, exercise one side of their nature, and, cf course, they cannot retain their balance. This is one of the curses of specialties. They are a good thing for the race,

but death to the individual who pursues his specialty at the expense of the development of the all-around man.-Success.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. STORIES ON THE ROSARY BY LOUISA EMILY DOBREE. The Annunciation.

DOROTHY.

"Are you disappointed in Europe?" asked Bess, as she noted the little sigh that escaped her friend, who in some respects was so friendly, in othe so reserved and distant to her. The latter puzzled Bess very much, who was generally liked by her girl friends. "I don't think so. I don't have as

good a time as you do, as I can't speak foreign languages as you do," said Dorothy. "I cannot think how you Dorothy. "I cannot think how you manage to talk so smartly to all those

foreigners.' Bess laughed.

Well, you see, when mother died I lived with my aunt in Chicago, who was German, and I had a French governess; so I learnt to chatter both languages, but you'd pass me in no time in book learning, and I'd have to take a low seat where writing these languages is concerned." "I can't imagine you doing that,

anyway." "Doing what ?"

"Taking a low seat," said Dorothy, with a little laugh that effectually hid the bitterness of her feelings. "Do you think me such a very push-

ing, bold girl, then ?" asked Bess, who

was amused. "No, of course, I do not."

"No, of course, I do not." "Why you are far more clever than I am," said Bess. "You always were, even at school; you quite eclipsed me when we were in the same class. Where's Mr. Fuller this afternoon? Has be grang for a trip anywhere?"

"Has he gone for a trip anywhere?" "No. He gave up his plan of going on the lake, as the cat did not look promising," said Dorothy, alluding to the mountain called the Dent du Char, the mountain called the Dent du Char, which serves as a kind of barometer of the weather at Aix. "And he said he'd be about here presently." "There he is," said Bers, as she saw

the tall, thin form of Mr. Fuller slowly

"We can go and meet him; I want to go round to the booths and get some more of those cunning little olive-wood must be the badge of the devoted citi-zen. I am not referring to any abnormal condition of affairs in which despotism may flourish and pass statutes inimical to the common weal or to the laws of Ged: I suppose a healthy condition of national life and a

married girl suffering from local rheum-atism, the result of a drenching on her wedding tour in the Alps. Then there was the little frail boy, the one child of his widowed mother, who walked by the side of his wheel chair, her face tense with anxiety and nervous strain. All these had, as Dorothy knew, all the luxuries that wealth can give, and the alleviations of trial that it certainly can procure, but not efface.

When they came to the terrace of the hotel Mr. Fuller and his acquaintance went into the saloon, and Dorothy stopped to speak to a little grey-garbed stopped to speak to a little grey garbed lady, with a pale face, who was just leaving the hall, and who certainly could not be classed amongst those who had money. Dorothy knew her from having met

her one day in the town when she had slipped and nearly fallen, and they had got into conversation. The little woman had told Dorothy her sad story. She was alone in the world, and had to earn her living, for she did not possess an income of her own, and hitherto she had given lessons. Then rheumatic gout had attacked and crippled her. and she had come to Aix in the hope of cure, and enabled to go by a lady wh wanted her daughter chaperoned out to join her aunt. She was using all her little savings so as to try the treatment in the hope of getting well and being able ito work: but as she told Dorothy, with tears in her eyes, there was verv, very little hope about it.

TO BE CONTINUED.

#### THOUGHTS ON THE SACRED HEART.

Take care to stir up in yourselves deep veneration for the most kind Heart of Jesus, that heart so overflowing with love and mercy.

heavenly patron. "Mary has indeed come back to Scotland, even though her presence is to the Heart of Jesus ! Yes, He loves hearts full of sweetness, who know how ignored by so many thousands of the Scottish nation. Her name is lovingly and daily invoked for the conversion of to bear affronts and injuries without resentment.-St. Alphonsus Liguori.

Our dear Lord's blessed Heart is a and daily invoked for the conversion of Sochand, her images publicly honored, her altars rise again on every side. We may surely hope that the prayers poured forth and the Masses offered in very ocean of mercy. Peter and Thomas and Magdalen found it sc. Then courage my soul! I too shall end it

True lovers of the Sacred Heart must be kind, but with the kindness of God. For as there are two sorts of Chrisof persecution and ridicule and con-tempt, are beginning now to draw down from heaven more abundant showers of grace, and will in God's good time be still more fully answered in the return of the people of the land to the faith they once cherished so dearly."

Which of the two is the kind-Cross. Which ness of God ?

The Rev. Luke J. Evers of New York has been making a special effort recently to reach the many homeless men who congregate in the cheap lodging houses in the Bowery district of New York. He has visited many of love that made Him fulfill His mission Heart is only the symbol.

of hearts. And what a sacrifice that love cost Him ! Behold Him hanging upon the cross : and what return is made to Him for this love? Think, too, that in addition, to all else, He has left us the Blessed Sacrament We who murmur and repine and chafe

gces against us, call ourselves disciples of the Sacred Heart : and yet we have not so much as the will to bear the cross, much less to love it.

EARLY DEVOTION AND ITS PRESENT DAY

In the current number of the Ameri-can Catholic Quarterly Review, Rev. Michael Barret, O. S. B., has an article cn "Ancient Scotch Devotion to Mary," which shows how warmly the early Scotch loved Mary the Mother of Gcd, and how devotion to her per-meated their national life. Father

Barrett says this veneration was chiefly shown in the following ways : The dedi-cation of churches, chapels and altars in the name of Mary; the traditional place names of the country; pilgrim-ages to her shrines and wells; the ven-



It

"The devotion of centuries," con

- "The devotion of centuries," con-cluded Father Murphy, "the honor intended by fervent donors to witness their love in after ages—though neg-lected and forgotten by faithless des-

would seem, indeed, that the seed so long ago is already showing blossom. Turn to the Catholic Directory for

Scotland, for proof. In the six dioceses which the country has pos-

dioceses which the country has pos-sessed since the restoration of her hierarchy, as many as eighty-two churches at least will be found to re-joice in Our Lady as titular, either alone or in conjunction with another

her honor during the ages of faith, com-bined with the lasting worship paid her er honor during the ages of faith, co

by her loyal children during centuries of persecution and ridicule and con-

Drink is the Weight.

cendants-must surely bear fruit.

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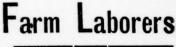
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How pleasing are the meek of heart

find it so.

For as there are two sorts of Chris-tians, so there are two sorts of kind nesses. One seeks a return, the other gives gratis. One is killed in a mo-ment by any mortification, the other never shines so brightly as when, in order to be kind, we have to carry the Cross Which of the two is the kind.

It is the love of Christ for us, that of redemption, that He knew when we refer to His Sacred Heart. Of it, the

The Heart of Jesus is the most loving

of His own Body and Blood to be our treasure, our comfort, and our support. and fret all the day long if anything

MARY IN SCOTLAND.

INHERITANCE.

current number of the Ameriman who is not counted in its member ship.

Of all Catholic societies, said Cardinal Moran in a recent sermon at Sydney, Australia, that of the St. Vinsyaney, Austrana, that of the st. vin-cent de Paul is closest to the heart of the Church. This is a great compli-ment to its members. But it is also a pointed reminder to the Catholic lay-

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such resorts in an endeavor to induse the men to attend church. "Ignorant the men to attend church. "Ignorant men you might suppose them," said Father Evers, "but the average of in-telligence and education is not low. I met graduates of Oxford and Cambridge and of Catholic institutions of learning men who could quote lines (rom Latin and Greek verse, recite Shakespeare and argue politics. Drink is the weight that almost invariably has brought them to their present low level." -Sacred Heart Review.

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gentlemen, there is nothing trivial when there is a question of honor or of principle. What would the venerable participies, what would the broad and deep foundations of our country in justice and in loyalty, say could they have witnessed the scenes which thinking men will not now format? men will not soon forget ? "To survey with equanimity the spirit of lawlessness, to lend counten ance to evil conduct or to illegal deeds,

to sanction even by a look a criminal act is to co-operate with those who are at heart the destroyers of the commonwealth, the slayers of their country. No land can endure where contempt for authority or disregard for law has found a firm foothold.

Gentlemen, let me urge you, to guard well the spirit of true reverence ; let me urge you to stamp your very thoughts with the mark of true loyalty;

healthy condition of national life and a proper regard for the fundamental diche exerts himself with all his until might to get a little further on, a little higher up, there is not much hope for Has this scrupplous reverence for law and authority always made itself fielt among us? Have there not been advancement.

I know some of these rutty bookkeep-I know some of these future books of the ers who can hardly answer a question outside of their books. They look, but they do not see. They have never formed the inquiring habit, the ob serving habit. They seem to think serving habit. They seem to that anything that does not bear dir-cetly on bookkeeping is no concern of theirs. There is no hope of advance-ment for them because they have not prepared themselves for the next step above them. They have not foundation enough; they do not know enough about the business. During their rutty years, when they have been receiving practically the same salary, office boys, cash boys, boys who have you noticed a man sending on to the broad seas a mammoth vessel freighted entered the establishment for three or entered the establishment for three or four or fived dollars a week, have climbed away above them. The boys who have advanced have kept out of ruts because they would not allow their minds to become rutty. They have kept growing, and up with the times, and have read everything they could net held of that would make them more below the water line, would you not condemn him as a criminal? If you perceived a man applying the torch to a colossal hall crowded with men, women and children, wou'd you not stamp his deed as that of a miscreant? get hold of that would make them more

Yet not less guilty, not less deserving our most vigorons condemnation are intelligent and more expert in their the men who make light of the laws of the

specialty. These boys, who came into the firm years after you, did not complain that commonwealth and who set at defiance the wise enactments of our legislators. the firm kept the employees in the They may strive to palliate their crime by claiming that the lawlessness was displayed in a trivial matter; but, same position a lifetime without ad-vancing them. They were not afraid of ruts, and they had no better chance than you-not so good, in fact, because your were in there long before them. But a stream cannot rise higher than its fountainhead. You can not get above your ambition and your determination to realize your ambition.

mination to realize your amound. The men in this country who have be-come practically machines, without originality, individuality, or enterprise, could not have been persuaded in their youth that they would ever become mere  $co_{\xi}$  in wheels or mere parts of the machines they are attending, mere mechanical slaves of the things they

Bess, rising from the seat, " a down to the church for a little." Dorothy shrugged her shoulders.

"Very well. I suppose you think me a heathen because I don't go with me a neather because 1 and 95 way. you. But it ain't in my line no way. "Indeed, I do not," said Bess earnestly, a pained look coming into her beautiful face. "I am quite sure I dcn't do that. Only I love to go when I can. It sort o' helps one on." Dorothy did not answer, and Bess went down to the church, while Mr. Fuller joined his daughter, and wen towards the Arc de Triomphe, and the little gay stalls with their pretty wares. Dorothy's spirits rose and she and her father strolled about. Away from Bess she had more courage in airing her French, and even trying a little Italian with the vendor of coral and olive-wood and consequently she was better pleased than when she was feeling eclipsed.

Mr. Fuller stood silently by, admir-ing Dorothy's attempts, and being prepared to pay whatever was demanded. Certainly Dorothy found it very pleasant to be rich. She seldom thought about it, as having been accustomed to having all that money could give her ever since she could remember. She had taken it all as a matter of course, and in a way as her right

but that afternoon the contrast between herself and others seemed forced upon her, not only in the matter of money but other things. As she walked back slowly to the hotel with her father, who had been joined by an American acquaintance, with whom he was dis cussing the latest New York news, she though to many things, for the times and seasons in which people are brought face to face with themselves certainly vary very much, and often on the most unlikely occasions serious thoughts force themselves upon the soul.

force themselves upon the soul. They passed several poor invalids walking slowly along, with pain writ large upon their faces and movements. Two of them happened to be stying at the same hotel as the Fullers, and Dorothy knew something of them, and t mechanical slaves of the things they are doing. The process of their evolu-tion in deterioration has been so insid-ious, so gradual, that they have scarcely noticed it. I dces not seem possible that a bright, intelligent youth could be so changed in his environment that he

ages to her shrines and wens, the ven eration paid to her images; and the cherished hymns of the people. Among all the religious orders, de-votion to Mary manifested itself in the dedication of their churches in her name, and also among the secular clergy, three Cathedrals had Mary as their titular patron. "To enumerate their titular patron. "To enumerate all the churches and chapels which, through the length and breadth of Scotland rejoiced in having the Mother Scotland rejoiced in having the Mother of God as their titular would be an im-possibility," said Father Murphy, "not only on account of their number, but also because the title of so many has been altogether lost sight of." Scotbeen altogether lost sight of." Sect-land is full of places named after Mary, and the title "Our Lady" is still more numerous, as Father Murphy shows. There were "Mary Fairs" in those days, and many generous bequests for "Lady Altars" and churches dedicated to the Mother of God. Among the holy wells Altars" and churches dedicated to the Mother of God. Among the holy wells which bore her name were not a few to which miraculous powers were at-tributed. "The number of such wells cannot now be accurately estimated," said the chronieler. "In a list com-piled in 1883 by Mr. J. Russell Walker for the Society of Antiquaries, seventyfor the Society of Antiquaries, seventy-five Mary wells are mentioned, but it

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controversy between Mr. Congreve Jackson and Lady Wimborne in the Nineteenth Century and After shows the wide differences of opinion which are tolerated within the Church of England to day. Mr. Jackson declares that neither the Mass nor the confes-sional was abolished by the Reformers, and that they did not dream of parting from Rome. "Rome and the Reforma from Rome. "Rome and the Reforma tion." Lady Wimborne tells us. "are incompatible. To Rome we owe no thing-save hatred. Yet do we not owe our Christianity to Rome? Was it not due to the missionary zeal of the great Gregory that this land was rescued from the heathenism into which it had sunk, and in which, but for God's providence and the Church of Rome, it might have remained for ages. And not only is our Christianity derived from Rome, but those marked and indelible features which characterize the Western Church are stamped upon the Church of England. In ize the union with Rome we proclaim and teach the double procession of the Holy Ghost from the Father and the Son, opposition to the Eastern Church. he date of our festivals, and the in-

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ber of the Church without a. creed or sharing in its ordian primitive times, laymen were co

the penalties of the Church.

on points of discipline, but then

communicants and amenable

The spirit of Sir George Arthur'. complaint is admirable, yet it must be remembered that another distinguished

layman, the late Sir William Harcourt

of his order to govern the clergy. The

Church of England is the creature of

the State, and it cannot escape from

the conditions under which it began its

THAT BRIGGS INTERVIEW.

Some time ago a cable dispatch ap-

only startling opinion that the Success

Church that the Catholic press of the

United States had no hesitation in de-

nouncing it as resting on no foundation

remarks about the 'policy' of the Index and of the Sacred Congregation

of the Inquisition, and even about the

never expressed himself in the manner

he is alleged to have, and that he has

never said anything which would in any

way modify the decisions the Holy Office, by orders of His Holiness, made

well known writer on biblical exegesis.' This official repudiation of the pub

lished account of Dr. Briggs' interview

Romano's remarks about the Briggs

'the higher criticism.'

stoutest champion of the right

The date of our festivals, and the in-stitution of many of them, are of Roman origin. The structure, and a great part of the substance, of our Litargy are derived from Roman or from Gallican sources. Our Ritual is Roman ; it is certainly not Eastern. We are, in short, bound to Rome by an intimate and inviolable band, which neither Pone and Protestant can sever." neither Pope and Protestant can sever." Mr. Jackson quotes a number of Ang-lican divines to prove that they do not differ from Rome as to the fact of the Real Presence but only the mode Dr. Martineau, the Unitarian, says Respecting the Real Presence with the elements there is no dispute between the Romish and the English Church ; both unequivocally maintain

---- J, Lavimor, Jeremy calls Lady Wimborne's statement that the Reformers appealed to Scripture as an authority superior to the Church, the wildest assertion of all. "The Bible is the child and offspring et the Church, written by the Church under the guidance of the Hoty Spirit. How, then, can the mother and the creator be inferior to the thing created ? . . The Church existed before there was a Bible, and the faith had to be taught and handed on by word of mouth; as Timothy was instructed by St. Paul. . . . In process of time-a century at the least, if not two-the In process of time-St. Paul. Church selected certain writings out of a mass of other documents, and formed of them the canon of Holy

value of the Syllabus. We are author-ized to state that the Holy Father Scripture, thus setting her seal enticity upon them. Therefore, to speak of the Bible as our final court to speak of the Bible as our final court of appeal, as opposed to and overriding the authority of the Church, is about as reasonable as to quote the opinions of the Reformers themselves in op Dosition to the first four Ecumenical Councils." "In conclusion," says Mr. Jackson. "I make bold to traverse Lady Wimborne's claim that she and the party of the Reformation are, in any degree whatever, the representatives and residuary legatees of the men who compiled our Book of Common Prayer. It is the 'Ritualistic clergy' who are the true descendants of the Catholic Reformers of the sixteenth and seven teenth centuries.'

interview is a French priest, the tend ency of whose writings is to empty the In another number of the same magazine Lady Wimborne publishes her re-joiner. She declares that the crucial Bible of its divine content and reduce it to a common ordinary book, as Dr. Briggs and other advocates of "the question is the position of the Church with regard to the Bible, and quotes higher criticism " would do. Speaking of Dr. Briggs, it is strange he did not hasten to deny that Pius X from the Thirty-Nine articles to prove her contention. The Canon of the New Testament, in her opinion, grew up unofficially and came to be accepted ever expressed the sentiments attri-buted to him in the cabled account of through its own convincing power, not the interview which was so widely pubon the teaching uthority Church. As to the Mass, if it meely means the Lord's Supper, it is retained in the Church of England; if it means a sacrifice, it is not. And her quota-tions from Ridley and Cosin ought to satisfy any Church of England man on batisfy any children of england man of that point. Voluntary confession re-mains, but there is a great difference between this, and the prescribed con-fession of the Church of Rome. To prove and justify the breach with tession of the Church of Rome. To prove and justify the breach with Rome, Lady Wimborne presents the old argument that Rome had advanced new claims since the days when Gregory the Great sent missionaries to England; and that the Church of Eng land was only reclaiming the independence with the Church in every nation had enjoyed at the beginning of the Middle Ages. Catholics know, of course, that no such independence ever existed. But Lady Wimborne certainly makes good her statement that the Reformers intended to break entirely with Rome, and did so. Between these two contributions to Anglican controversy, there appears in the same periodical an article by Sir George Arthur, a brave soldier, and one of those earnest Christians who are the very salt of the Church of England. He believes that the episco pate has not been loyal to the Prayer-Book in matters of worship, doctrine, and polity. The most of the Bishops have not urged upon the clergy the duty of holding public service daily, nor of keeping the holy days, nor of receiving confession and imparting ab-solution. At present they are making scarcely any fight against undenominationalism, though the Prayer-Book lends no countenance to that peculiar system of religion. They are disposed to let the Athanasian Creed drop out of the liturgy, and they tolerate doubt-ers of the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection among their clergy. "Arch-bishop Tait publicly lamented the hard fate of three young men in his diocese who but for the Athanasian Creed, would have desired ordination. But when, within a few days of this an nouncement being made, more than three hundred Oxford candidates for ordination informed His Grace that any tampering with the Creed would of many sins, and to final neglect of not is to be found in his strenuous of Marke, aged sixty-two years. May the rest in pace! Archbishop vouchsafed no reply." welfare it urges its people not to in-With regard to the inspiration of the inspiration of the tormary with persons outside its fold. Its to be found in his strenuous of Marke, aged sixty-two years. May the rest in pace! Bible, the Bishops are accused of too

Presenter States

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

mixed marriages is occasionally de-monstrated. For instance, Joseph Louchheim, a rich merchant of Phila-delphia, died a few days ago. In his her testement effer mehica mention much complacency towards the subjective impressions of German and Dutch professors and their English followers. Sir George Arthur quotes theological student, as saying, after and wearied to death by lectures on digher Criticism: "The Bible has the Creed and the Church have last testament, after making provision for his family and bequeathing alms to charity, he said: "It is my will and desire that,

charity, he said: "It is my will and desire that, should any of my children intermarry with any person not of the Jewish or Hebrew faith, then and in such event nd all we have left is the Royal 'ng." With regard to Church gone, a. 'on.'' With regard to Church Commissi stalwart lay man thinks the polity, this 'eady to resign to the laity Bishops too. 're in ecclesiastical gov-a leading shi average layman, he de ernment. The 's nothing of the kind. clares, really wan. 's nothing of the kind. clares, really wan. 'ward in the name of The claims put for made by men who the laity are often 's of the Church are not genuine membe ' lay discipline at all. "The decay o. 'mself a mem-enables any man to call h. 'cepting its ber of the Church without a. 'are 'r In the child or children so marrying shall not receive any further benefit from my estate other than may have been received by such child or children prior to such marriage." Married couples should be like one person, so united in heart and soul

person, so united in heart and soul should they be, having the same ideals, the same hopes, and the same aspira-tions. How can they be so like a unit if, on the most vital of all questionscepting its In that of the true religion-on which depends their eternal welfare, they osulted · they . to disagree ?- Catholic Columbian.

#### WERE THOSE MONKS LAZY AND IGNORANT ?

Tr. Ralph Adams Cram, the noted has an article in the Church archi "otestant Episcopalian) of May 6. man (I "thed abbeys of Netley and Beau-on the ru" s of the days when England lieu-relia 'ie land, and mute witnesses was a Catho the days are solution that was a Catho de land, and mute witnesses to the sac. "ogress of the so called marked the p England—which con-

tains this passage the power of one peared in the principal American news-papers that told of an interview the Rev. Dr. Charles Briggs, well known in connection with the higher criticism, had with Pius X. One reading the cable dispatch in question would be led some deal of tes may be gained from the traces still by the monks centre of trade built up of tide-water, in a most of the way of tide-water, in a most of the way ies may be gained spot, a great stone quay stru ted, to which came s tips from to believe that the Holy Father is in doctor's destructive views of the Bible. This was had enough, but it is not the foreign lands. Near by was market place, now as then Cheareida though commerce market place, now as then Cheapside, though commerce exists there no longer. At the heigit of monastic glory the religious ho. ses were actually the chief centres of interstry and civilization, and aroun 4 interstry and civilization, and aroun 4 interstry exist, even though their of which n. inspiration have impulse and orig. in the powers sor of St. Peter is represented as holding. We have used by the syllabus of his predecessor in the the syllabus of his predecessor in the alleged Chair of Peter, Pius IX. The alleged interview so grossly misrepresented the views of the Head of the Catholic

impulse and orig. the posses away . 

from the walls in every direction, h. cluding many farms even at a great distance, for the abbeys were then the great land owners, and beneficent land-lords they were as well, even in their last days, for we have many records of the cruelty and hardships that came to the tenants the moment the stalan lands That our Catholic contemporaries were right is shown by the following note published by the Osservatore Ro-mano, the official organ of the Vatican: "Some foreign newspapers have re-produced an account of an andience granted by the Holy Father to Pro-fessor Charles Briggs, in which the Holy Father is credited with making certain the tenants the moment the stolen lands

came into the hands of laymen. "Another evidence of the industry and far-seeing wisdom of the monks may be found in their care for a pure and copious water-supply and adequate drainage. Here at Beaulieu the water arainage. Here at Beaulieu the water was brought by an underground con-duit from an unfailing spring a mile away, and this served for drinking, washing and bathing, the supply of the fish ponds, and for a constant flushing of the elaborate system of drainage. In sanitary matters the monks were as In sanitary matters the monks were as last year in regard to the works of a far in advance of the rest of society as they were in learning and agriculture. pub. For century after century they were the centres of civilization, from which radiated the influence which has made with the Pope effectively disposes of the absurd statement that Pius X. has any the English character what it is ; to sympathy with the sort of biblical criti-cism which has come to be known as them more than to any other single power in the land, is due the sterling character of our forefathers." The well known writer on biblical ex-egesis referred to in the Osservatore

Another Protestant tribute to the Another Protestant tribute to the monks of the Middle Ages which may be found in Harper's Magazine for April, from the pen of Mr. Ernest C. Richardson, Librarian of Princeton University, is worthy of note. He de-picts for the reader the libraries of the great monasteries of the thirteenth entury, the copying of manuscripts in the writing-room, and the practical interest displayed in books in general. He shows that they were the ancestors of the libraries of to-day by their number, quality and permanence, and by their dominating influence on literary architecture and methods. In conusion he says : " To the monks is due in most part what we know ancient literature. They kept and copied when no one else did. When Vandals and Vikings drove them from their monasteries they left everything else, but loaded themselves down with their books. In later days it was not the monk's neglect, but the vandalism of their persecutors, which destroyed. At the English Reformation these icon At the English Reformation these form eclasts cut out the illuminations, tore off the bindings for their gold clasps and bosses, and used the books them selves as fuel."—Sacred Heart Review.

soul of all vital democracy. There is in him, indeed, a very sweet reason ableness. He stands for local option, for instance; but not (apparently) for prohibition. Every man he says, has full right to drink in moderation if he chooses; but he urges that voluntary total abstinence is an effective remedy for admitted and insistent evils, and an excellent rule of conduct for mer who love their fellows and who care for the future of the rice.

"This has the gist of the message of Father Hays. He extols the virtues of sacrifice, the fullest extension of the gedden rule. His attitude is the attitude of the primitive Christiaus-the men who, while they hazarded their lives, were not careful of their comfort. To that message, unclouded by cant and prejudice, undisguised by special pleading and extra belief, the heart of the world has always responded, and still responds. It is the very essence of the message of the Man of Nazareth. And amid the din and clash of modern criticism and jangling of sect with est, it is, for the most part, very thorougly forgotten or ignored. "Father Hays goes to the heart of

things, and cannot fail to do good. The cause of total abstinence, often so intemperately urged, needs many such champions—and has so sadly few."

#### Gain is that which permanently

riches the life. By every act of char-ity, or justice, or insight, or right bar-ter, the soul is made more grand. True Certainty in Religion, by Rev. Henry H. Wyman, Paulist. Published by the Columbus Press. 120 West 60th street. New York City. Price 50 cents. trade everywhere may be made a new method of inspiration, growth and power.

TFACHER WANTED FOR THE R. C. T Separate School at Woodslee. Ont. State qualification of certifica e and salary r quired, experience and other "ferences. Duties to begin Au. 21st 1905. Appli-cations will be received unril July 29 h. Ad-dress all communications to F. B. Furth. Sic., Woodslee, Ont. 1392 3 There is something analogous to this fact in the case of those who live very much in the habitual thought of the sufferers in Purgatory. It is impossible but that such Christians should gain daily in delicacy of conscience, in courage under suffering, in love of the TEACHER WANTED, PRINCIPAL, FOR Woodslock Separate school Apply to Rev. John Cocke, St Mary's church, Wo-dstock, Ont. 1392 1 w cross, and in charity for souls .- Father

### SILVER JUBILEE.

Coleridge, S. J.

COGNITED OF SILVER JUBILER OF REV J. J. FRENRY. OF ACTON. ONT... BY THE CATHO-LIC ONDER OF FORENTERS IN CONVENTION AT PERTH. ONT.. JUNE 15, 1905.

LIC ORDEL OF FORSTERS IN CONVENTION AT PERTR. ONT. JUNE 15, 1965. [Yor several ytars Father Feener, of Acton. most valued as about to celebrate his schule that he was about to celebrate his schule to the schule that the Con-traction of the schule that the con-stant of the schule that the con-traction of the schule that the con-stant of the schule that the con-traction of the schule that the schule that the schule the schule the schule that the schule that the schule that the schule the schule that the schul WANTED FOR ST. AUGUSTINE SEPAR-ate school, lady teacher, having scond class certificate. State salary, cyperi-nce and r forences. Duties to commence after sum-mer vocations. Address D. Donovan. Sec. 8t. Augustine, Oat, Huron Co. 1891-3

Silve.

of the C. O. F., is that he may four presented Mr. J. G. Foley of Ottawa then presented Rev Father Feeney with a well filled purse of gold. Provincial Vice Chief Ranger Father McDonad said he too must add his tribute to the worth oi his esteemed friend Father Feeney and concratulated him most heartly. Short speeches of a similar nature were made by Provincial Chief Ranger Boudreault of Ottawa, Provincial Court Solicitor John A. Chitholm of Cornwall, Dr. B. G. Connelly and system of Ders.

veral others: Father Feeney was completely taken by sur-rise and when he stood to respond his feeling-vercame him and for some moments he was

overcame him and for some moments he was unable to speak. When he regained composure he thanked the delegates and members of Provincial Court for all their kind words and while he felt that he hardly merited so much praise still it gracified him very very much to know that his brother Foresters felt so kindly towards him and his most earneas endeavor would be to live up to the highsland ard they had marked out for him. For their most generous gift he felt deeply graitful and he hoped God would shower down His choleest blessings on the Catholic Order of Foresters, M. F. McGAN, Foronto.

### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Thuckse of Hamiltow. The very impressive service of confirmation was held in the Catholic church in Dundaik on Tueeday last by Bishop Dowling, of the Hamil-ton diocese. The children and others con-firmed numbered about eighty, and very pretty did the boys and girls look in their con firmation suits and dresses. There were nearly forty girls, all in white with long vells and crowns of flowers. B shop Dowling ad-dressed them for upwards of an hour in a very entertaining way, acquainting them with the doctrine and procedure of their Church, and instilling into them the importance of living a Godly and pure life. The Bishop was sesized by the local priest, Rev. Fasher Murpby, and Father Waiter, of Markidale and Fasher Mahoney, of Hamilton. The church was crowded, many driving from long distances - Dundaik Herald, June 15.



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German larguages, holding first or class certificate of qualification an teacher as sais ant holding a second tificate of qualification. State salary experience and references, if any, commence August 218, 1965, Applicat be received up to the fifth any of J Address M. M. Schutter, Sec. Treas, I Board, Chepstow, Ont

TWO TEACHERS HOLDING SECOND-class crtifloates capable of teaching fug-lish and French, for the Catholic Separate School, Cryster Ont. Classes re-open Aug 21st next. References required. State salary ex-pected. Rev. D. R. Macdonald, Cryster, Ont.

WANTED FOR DOYLE'S SEPARATE echool Section. No. 5 Raleigh, lady teacher. Must have second class professional certificate. State salary and experience and other references. Duties to commence Aug. 21st. Address Thos. Canning, Sec., North Buxton, P.O.

## TEACHER WANTED FOR R CATHOLIC Separate school Sec. No. 10 Wert William, Must have second class certifiate. State sal-ary and experience with testimonial-back occumence Aug. 21, Address A A Marrison, Sec., Parkhill Ont. 1392 2 Souvenir Post Cards

On receipt of Fifty Cents in money or money order, we will forward you charges prepaid .

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Red Star News Co, London, Ont.

WANTED FOR THE OPENING OF school, the first day September next, three (Catholic lady teachers, holding scond class professional certificates and having suffi-cient knowledge to teach and having suffi-cient knowledge to teach and converse in the French language. Salary \$30 per year. Ap-ply to L. V. Bachand, Sec. Separate School Board, Steelton, Ont. 1391-3 C. M. B. A -Branch No. 4, London. Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, on Albien Block, Richmond Street. Rev. D. J. Egan, President: P. F Hoyle, Secretary FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL DOUGLAS.

Gat. Spearaire School Doubles and the second class teacher: capable cl ing a continuation class. Duties to com teac 'gis August 1905. Apply, stating salary mence statust 1905. Apply, stating salary mence statust 1905. Apply, stating salary mence statust 1905. Apply and the sa WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN Styles and Samples of \$4.50 Manager SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO. 1. don, Can

FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL Chepitow, Ontwice, one male teacher as Principal, capable of teaching the English and Send for samples of shirt waist suits in lawrs, linen, etc., from \$2.50 up.



### VOLUME the Clath

LONDON, SATUR

AN OBJE Our readers s

tactics employed Press during th Not that rememb tempt us to imita our memory the any alloy of bitter lesson, a reminde the mind of a hide zan. We were p resistance on the the school policy That he would oppose what he able features of looked for : but the path of the of the narrow-mi bigot was undre but by many of t We regretted t not a stranger well informed charges against professional lian the anti-Catholi fident was he of place in the cla up and down th cartoon and m he that his a studied insolene dignitaries wou took no heed as be viewed by u sway of Toron: which he imit let us know in that Catholic

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suppose that the Reverend Docto never saw the cable dispatch that has called forth the official denial which appears in the Osservatore Romano. We assume that if he had seen it, he, as an honorable and truth loving person, would not have remained silent whilst the views of the Holy Father were grossly misinterpreted through a false and misleading account of what was said in the course of conversation Dr. Briggs had with Pius X.- New Dr. York Freeman's Journal.

### MARRY IN THE FAITH.

On the occasion of his first Episco on the ocasion of St. John's parish in his metropolitan city last Sunday, Most Rev. Archbishop Moeller took occasion to emphysize the Church's abhorrence of mixed marriages, and in the course of his remark; said: "I desire to emphasize that it will

be much easier for a Catholic young lady to secure a dispensation to marry a non-Catholic young man than it will be for a Catholic young man to obtain permission to marry a non-Cathol o young lady. The reason is plain: A Catholic mother can train the children as Catholics, but the non-Catholic mother can scarcely be able to do this.

Hence there is more harm in a Cath olic young man marrying a Protestant than a Catholic young woman

Some of our Protestant friends think that the Catholic Church is narrow-minded and arbitrary when it directs its members to marry in the faith. They do not understand its principles or value its motives in the matter. They think that one religion is as good as another, that heresy is not a deadly sin, and that the only thing that matters is love. But the Church knows its own busi-

ness. It wishes to save souls, to safe-guard the faith of its members, and to look after the spiritual interests of its children in the next generation. It knows by experience, making due allowance for exceptions here and there, that differences in religion tend to discord, to the abandonment of the practice of

its commandments, to the commission of many sins, and to final neglect of grace. Therefore, for their own best

### A MODEL ADVOCATE.

THE MANNER AND METHODS OF THE "ENGLISH FATHER MATHEW.

The secret of the wonderful success of Very Rev. Father Hays, the "Eng-lish Father Mathew," who is now con-ducting a remarkably fruitful campaign in Australia, where his meetings are presided over by mayors and attended by the clergy and laity of all creeds, may be found in the following pen pic-ture of the priest's manner and methods, given in the columns of the Tasmania

'Father Hays speaks slowly. He cultivates no flowers of rhetoric, nor takes refuge in exaggerated tropes and similes. He never seeks by platform tricks and subterfuges to harrow the feelings of his audience. He never stoops to be cheaply melodramatic. He is a total abstainer, and an ardent advocate of total abstinence as a remedy for many outstanding evils of our civilization, but it is in his speech that he is most conspicuously temper-

ate. He never clowns, and he never rants. He obtrudes no disfiguring prejudices. He has occasional gleams of quiet humor that serve to point and illaminate his discourse, but he essays no merely banal funnyisms, and his anecdotes are a naturat result and com-ponent of his method. He is a man itted to give a bald any research fitted to win and hold every reasonable

man's respect. "What may be called Father Hays'

#### FROM KEARNEY.

June 12th, 1905, Dear Sir, A.

<text><text><text><text>

DIED.

O'HARE-At Midland, on Friday, June 2nd, 1905, Ellen Howard, beloved wife of Michael O'Hare, aged sixty-two years. May the rest in peace !

The Canadian farmer is now up against it. He has his choice : Co-operation, prosperity and happiness, or monopoly, combine and tough times. The latter means two prices for everything the great Trusts can control.

The former means---Farmer absolutely master of the situation.

If through scepticism and indifference this mother co-operative Company---the regulator of them all--is driven from competition, to say nothing of binder twine, the price of binders in the hands of our opponents will in all probabilty be advanced to \$200 each, and agricultural implements of every description raised proportionately.

This Farmer's Company has set the price on binder twine for the harvest of 1905 at about cost, while our Special Manila or No. 3 is said to be comparable to any binder twine in the hands of the opposition of any length or make. The farmer who turns down one of our agents for his binder twine requirements, or treats these co-operative movements with indifference, is little better than insane, and is on the road to wrecking, not only his home, but the country. We will send you, on application, the Cosmopolitan Magazine for April, one of the greatest publications in the United States, giving the history of the whole black family of trusts.

The Farmers' Binder Twine Co., JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager **BRANTFORD**, Canada

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