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VOLUME XXV. The Catholic Record. all religion, you will find science not While he stops in Rome he

to show cordiality to the military auth-

orities during the Italian army man-

SARY.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1903. WHY?

We have all heard the self-made man etc.,-are treated luminously, dispasrecounting the ways and methods ionately, exhaustively. employed by him in his upward progress. It is generally an inspiring THE POPE AND THE KING. story and indicative of what can be Some of our Canadian secular news-

effected by persevering industry and papers were prophetic over the possible judicious use of opportunities. Now if relations of Pius X. with the King cf the man who "gets there" should tell Italy, and we have, as a result, some picturesque "pipe dreams." One sapient individual deduces marvellous us why, as it sometimes happens, he fails to stop "there," it would, we fancy, be an instructive bit of reading. things from the fact, so alleged, that the Pope has advised the Venetian Bishops

MANLY CATHOLICISM RE-SPECTED.

œuvres and to pay special deference to Does it not seem strange that some of our young Catholies will persist in the king. With this-which looks like becoming members of the Y. M. C. A. an emanation from a correspondent in rather than of organizations under straits for copy-to feed his imagina-Catholic auspices? We should like to tion he evolves some pretty predictions anent the cordial relations that know the reason. Is it because the Y. M. C. A. has assured social stand- must prevail between Church and ing, or because they have been led to State in the near future. We hope so, but we require something better than believe by foolish parents that Protestthe statement, cited before, to warrant ant societies are superior in all things hopefulness on that score. But when to those which are Catholic ? We condid the world ever hear of a Pope fess our ignorance on this point. But counselling irreverence to authority? it strikes us that the proper place for Or of Bishops loth to render to Cæsar a Catholic is with his own. If eduthe things which belong to him? The cated he can help those who have not comment of our friend is well-meant, had his advantages. He can make doubtless, but it denotes a woeful lack himself a factor for good, not by playof knowledge, historical and otherwise. ing the Lord Bountiful in ostentatious He ought to know in which domains manner, but by Christian manliness Victor of Italy is rightful king, and he which clasps the hands of his associhas Protestant historians to instruct ates in brotherly fashion. He may out him on this point, that the Papacy has of his garnered wisdom suggest new

been intellectually and morally the lines of endeavor. And he will be reconservative power of Christendom. spected all the more for it by those without the fold. Our separated brethren COMPLETE FREEDOM NECESlike a man, and have-we speak whereof we know-no respect for the weakling who has not courage enough to be The mission of the Church is to teach

either a decent Protestant or Catholic.

LAY ACTION NEEDED. Our graduates-and there are, we

presume, a good many of them in Can- In the beginning she had her pulpit ada-should prove their loyalty to the Church by nailing a calumny when- Later on she had the assistance of ever they see it in print. Our separ- the civil power. But her history ated brethren know the value of printer's ink. On this matter the words of Arch-

bishop Ireland are worthy of consideration :

"Priests are officers, laymen are soldiers. The hardest fighting is often done by the soldier; in the warfare against sin and errer, the soldier is not against sin and errer, the soldier is not always near the officer, and he must be ready to act without waiting for the word of command. There is on the part of the Catholic laymen too much dependence upon priests. If priests work, laymen priests. If priests work, laymen imagine that they themselves may rest. In Protestantism, where there is no firmly constituted ministerial organization, the layman is more keenly alive to his responsibility, and lay action is more common and more earnest. Lay ceived, thoroughly deceived him—com-

men.

NON-CATHOLIC TESTIMONY.

Catholic

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903

The parents who object to their boys learning Latin, etc., and wish to see them at work in some special line-one that means dollars-should meditate on the following words of Sir Andrew Noble. Addressing the students of a technical that is, that it is substituted for a the punishment of many, so christ, whose object in dying was to save all, whose object in dying was to save all, became the damnation of many, because they took scandal at the Cross—just as the Jews and the disciples had pre-own impression is that as a sharpener of young intellect it would be difficult give them His flesh to eat. "This

own impression is that as a sharpener of young intellect it would be difficult to improve the curriculum which in the main has been in force for so many cen-turies. Reasonable people should refrain from characterizing that curriculum as out of date. They have been assured of the contrary, but then some of us who view lightly the utterances of our sup-eriors are usually awed by any statement from an eminent non-Catholic.

THE REAL PRESENCE.

SIMPLY A QUESTION OF BELIEVING OR REJECTING CHRIST.

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, I1I.

111. On a recent Sunday evening at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Phil-adelphia, Penn., Very Rev. D. I. Me-Dermott preached the following ser-mon, being the third sermon of his course on the Real Presence. Follow-ing is the full text of the discourse : "Whosever believeth that Jesus is

ing is the full text of the discourse : "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ born of God. ** * What-soever is born of God overcometh the world, and this is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith. and to save souls. She will do this until the end of time. During the which overcometh the world, our faith. Who is he that over-cometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God? * * * And it is the Spirit which testifieth that Christ is the truth. * * * If ages she was performed her God given work in different guises and conditions. in the Catacombs and Arena. we receive the testimony of men, the we receive the testimony of men, one testimony of God is greater; for this is the testimony of God which is greater, because He hath testified of His Son. He that believeth in the Son of God, hath the testimony of God in himself. proves that she needed it not. All she asks, to quote Cardinal Newman, is an open field and freedom to act. And He that believeth not in the Son, maketh Him a liar : because he believeth not in the testimony which God hath testified of His Son." (I, St. John v., because of this we desire to see her Chief on earth in possession of the liberty which has been provided for by

1.10. Providence. He is, as we know, infal-Last Sunday evening the sermon on the Real Presence was devoted to the consideration of the words which our Divine Lord made use of when He lible as Teacher of the Faithful regarding faith or morals, but in other mat-Ing faith of morars, but in convecting the second sympathy, but pressed on close by those who, themselves probably deceived, thoroughly deceived him—committed the one error of his life and extended that Christ promised something most extended tha ters of policy he is not endowed with

even in the estimation of His Apostles;

the

that the events which followed

that such was His intention.

all religion, you will find science not antagonistic but helpful to religion," are but a re-echo of Leo's utterances a quarter of a century ago. The problems which are alive—those of the family, of socialism, of liberty, etc.,—are treated luminously, dispas-

as their king. WHEN CHRIST'S PLANS SEEMED TO FAIL. Alas! that divine plans or that human events divinely controlled to bring about a certain purpose should fall, or should for the time being seem to fail, when God has to deal with fickle, perverse human "nature. On this occasion all of Christ's designs to be the to be the time to the time to be time to be the time to be the time to be the time to be the time to be time to be the time to be time to be the time to be time to be time to be the time to be time to be time to be the time to be time to lead men to believe in His truth and in His power led most of them to reject Himself, just as afterwards the means

twelve believed it. If the great multi-tude did not immediately abandon Him on account of it, they all, Jews and disciples, regarded the promise as in-comprehensible, impossible: only to to the Apostles could Christ turn and say: "Will you also go away?" with the expectation of hearing from them: "Lord. to whom shall we go? Thou the expectation of nearing from them: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou alone hast the words of eternal life!" Christ's efforts, however, never fail. To men, indeed, they seem to fail, at least for the time, but according to the divine counsels they always succeed. When, for example, His enemies were

When, for example, His enemies were rejoicing that His death had ended Christ's career, had destroyed faith in His teachings, He turned the victory in which they were glorying into a crushing defeat by rising from the dead, and thus reviving faith in Himself and giving a greater impetus to the spread of His doctrines than they would have had had His enemies not conspired against Him.

The failure of His efforts to prepare that multitude to believe His promise turned their murmurings against it, their refusal to believe into an occasion which required Christ solemnly, for cibly to reaffirm it, to fix beyond doubt its meaning for all time ; to show that He could not change jot or tittle of the promise to give His flesh to eat even to retain the five thousand who objected to it, and who, scandalized at it, rejected Christ Ilimself. "They went away and walked no more with

Went away and waked no more when Him." The preparation, then, which proved useless to five thousand at Capharnaum, has proved most useful to countless millions since, because the opposition to the promise has made clear to all men the nature of the doctrine which men the nature of the doctrine which Christ taught ; because it brought out in bold relief that the Apostles underjected to it understood it, literally; that the twelve believed the promise, though its fulfilment from a human point of view, presented as great and as many difficulties to them as it did to the five thousand Jews and disciples who decried it as incomprehensible, impossible. Thus Christ turned the extraordinary, most incomprehensible in the estimation of all His hearers, Thus Christ turned the impossible. Thus Christ turned failure of His efforts to prepare promise not only showed that Christ's hearers understood Him to promise to give them His flesh to eat, but that the Jews and disciples to receive this doe-trine during His life-time into a pre-Christ Himself, after listening to their murmurings and objections, insisted paration which secured its ready ac-ceptance at the hands of all His followers down to this day. St. Gregory tells us that the failure of the witnesses We saw that Christ's teachings had pro-ordained of God to convince Thomas that Christ had risen from the dead has succeeded in convincing us of it; for the doubts of Thomas and the means he took of removing them have it impossible for us to doubt Christ's resurrection or to ask for more signs of it than Thomas did, The fact that the Apostles believed Christ's promise to give men His Flesh to eat in spite of the difficulties which caused the Jews and the disciples to murmur against and to abandon Christ because He taught it, this fact brings into the prominence which its importance deserves the fact that there are two different ways of viewing Christ's eachings ; that there is a wrong way of viewing them and that there is a right way of viewing them. To this, then, will the sermon to-night be dethen, will the sermon to-night be de-voted—to the development of the right way of viewing Christ's doctrines and to the development of the wrong way of viewing them, and especially will it be devoted to the right and to the wrong ways of viewing the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist. It goes without saying that we shall take for granted that the Apostles who adhered to Christ took the right way of viewing Christ's doctrine concerning the Eucharist when, perplexed with the the Eucharist when, perpresed with the difficulty of the promise, in answer to Jesus' question: "Will you also go away?" they said: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou alone hast the words of eternal life, and we have known and have believed that Thou art Christ the San of God." It more too Christ the Son of God." It goes, too, without saying that we shall take for granted that the Jews and the disciples who abandoned Christ took the wrong way of viewing the doctrine of the Eucharist when perplexed with the difficulties of the promise they incredugranted that the Jews and the disciples

Record.

prove that Catholics believe in the Real Presence because they look at the words of institution, "This is My

Real Presence because they look at the words of institution, "This is My body. This is My blood," from the same point of view from which the Apostles looked at the words of prom-ise, "And the bread which I shall give you is My fiesh for the life of the world:" that non-Catholics refuse to believe in the Real Presence be-cause they look at this doctrine from the Jews and the disciples looked at Christ's promise, "And the bread which I shall give is My flesh for It may seem invidious to make this allusion to parallels which place non-Catholics in the same category with Jews and disciples whom the difficulties of Christ's promise led to disbelieve it cause they look at this doctrine from the same point of view from which the Jews and the disciples looked at

Jews and disciples whom the difficulties of Christ's promise led to disbelieve it and to abandon Christ: to place Catho-lics in the same category with the Apostles who believed the promise and clung to Christ in spite of its diffi-culties. It must, however be remem-bered, that we do not draw these odious comparisons, but only direct

odious comparisons, but only direct attention to them; that we do not assign roles to the actors in the scene at Capharnaum, but only point out the positions they themselves assumed. Surely that cannot be in our mouth a breach of etiquette which is so often in their mouth a boasted liberty—the

their mouth a boasted liberty—the right of private judgement. In order to show how diametrically opposite is the Catholic point for view-ing a doctrine from the Protestant : in order to show how entirely different is the motive which impels a Catholic to believe a doctrine than that which impels a Protestant to believe a doc-trine we have only to quote Lord impels a Protestant to believe a doc-trine we have only to quote Lord Macaulay, a witness who cannot be suspected of any leaning towards the Catholic religion. In his essay on Ranke' sHistory of the Popes, Macauley discusses whether an advance in know-ledge will, as Protestants think, dissipate the errors of the Papacy and lead to the adoption of evangelical doctrines. He concludes that education will never uproot the superstition of Rome, because, he says, theology is not a progressive science. He says : "The absurdity of literal interpreta-tion of the words ' This is my body ' was as great in the sixteenth century as it is now. No progress can add to what seems to us the overwhelmning force of the argument against the Real Presence. (Yet) we are unable to un-derstand why what Sir Thomas More believed concerning transubstantiation may not be believed to the end of time by men equal in abilities and honesty to Sir Thomas More. He was a man of to Sir Thomas More. He was a man of eminent talents. He had all the in-formation on the subject that we have; or that, while the world lasts, men, will have. The text: 'This is My Body,' was in his Bible as it is in ours. He was ready to die for the doctrine of transubtantiation. Sir Thomas More He was ready to die for the doct ne of transubstantiation. Sir Thomas More was one of the chosen specimens of human wisdom and virtue, and the doc-trine of transubstantiation is a kind of the fourth that will stand trine of transubstantiation is a kind of proof charge. A faith that will stand that test will stand any test. The pro-phecies of the Brothers and the miracles of Prince Hohenlohe sink to trifles in comparison.

trine : I believe the doctrine to be true because I know its Teacher is infallible. The Protestant method of examining doctrines while ignoring the authority of him who teaches them is the method that was followed by the Jews and the

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that was followed by the Jews and the disciples at Capharnaum. They had received Christ's teachings, they ad-mired Him, they declared Him the Prophet, but despite all this they assumed the right to sit in judgment on the subject matter of what He taught. The fact that they had helieved up to the promise to give His believed up to the promise to give His flesh did not prevent them from examining this doctrine, from asking : "How can this man give us his flesh to eat? from saying: "This is a hard saying," and asking: "Who can believe it?" In them were thus verified the words of St. John quoted in my text: "He that

their estimation as to make it impos-sible for Christ to make such a doctrine true or impossible for Him to have tanght it taught it.

The Catholic method of basing faith on the authority which proposes the doc-trine, without examining the nature of the doctrine itself, is the method folthe doctrine itself, is the method test lowed at Capharnaum by the Apostles, who believed Christ's promise, not be-cause they had examined it and found it possible and credible in their judgment, is the same lower's tackings and but because Jesus' teachings and miracles had proved to them that He miracles had proved to them that He alone had the words of eternal life, that He was the Christ, the Son of God. They believed Christ's promise to give them His flesh to eat, although it was just as incomprehensible to them as it was to those who refused to believe it, because they knew and believed that Christ was all knowing, all powerful God. When Catholics, therefore, con-sider the doctrine of the Real Presence sider the doctrine of the Real Presence they dwell not, as do Protestants, on its difficulties, but on the divinity of Christ Who taught it, as the truth and Christ Who taught it, as the truth and power of the Son of God loom up in their infinite proportions the difficult-ies of the doctrine vanish. Thus veri-fying the words of St. John in the text: "He that believeth in the Son of God hath the testimony of God in Himself " Himself.'

Notwithstanding the truth so forcibly set forth in the words of St. John that their method makes the Son of God a liar. Protestants claim that their liar, Protestants claim that their method of testing the credibility of doctrines is the only one reasonable men can follow, that the Catholic method is irrational and permits belief in contradictions, absurdities, while the other method prevents this. They tell us method prevents this. They ten as that God has given them their senses and reason to make use of in order to guard them against deception, belief in Thoy toll us errors and superstitions. They tell us that their senses and reason prove that the doctrine of the Real Presence is not true, that, therefore, they reject They cite Gibbon, the author of it. 'The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," as the ablest exponent of the argument derived from the senses against the Real Presence.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE RETURN OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Addressing the students of a technical institution he said: One of the greatest abuses I take to be that technical edu-cation is often begun too early in life: that is, that it is substituted for a



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li San Sisto. God. hrist (detail from Gethsemsne)

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and Child. I the Fishermen Entry into Jerusalem eaching by the Sea neion ifixion di San Sisto

hrist((Gethsemane) di San Sisto f the Shepherd aling the Sick Child king Leave of his Mother E ORDER BY NUMBER.

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LONDON, ONT.

mitted the one error of his life and action is to-day particularly needed in pontificate when he consented, though the Church.' conditionally, to the terms proposed to

LEO'S ENCYCLICALS.

authoritatively.

pened then can happen again. The editor of the Messenger of the We cannot do better than to quote an Sacred Heart, one of the best Catholic extract from the letter of the Duke of magazines in America, the Rev. J. J. Norfolk to the London Times on this Wynne, S. J., deserves the thanks of question : the reading public for putting the great " In demanding the liberty and in-Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII. between

dependence of the Pope, we, as Eng-lish Catholics, demand what regards covers. This book ought to be in the lish Catholics, demand what regards and concerns ourselves. . . . The religious liberty of a considerable ele-ment of British subjects is at stake. We English Catholics, like those of the market of the state of t hands of every thinking individual, not only because it shows the vastness of the range of Leo's teaching, but also whole world, recognize the supreme authority of the Pope both in dogmatic because it is an invaluable volume of reference and a treasure house of and moral questions and in those of external ecclesiastical discipline. It is soundest principles. It deals with the the Pope who nominates our Bishops and Vicars Apostolic : he regulates and arguments which their projectors the Papacy, and answers them. It takes up the questions which loom large upon the horizon of life as danger centres and solves them with the suavity so characteristic of the gentle spirit which has flitted from Rome, but thought were fraught with danger to which occupies Rome, fourteen millions of British subjects would be put under the foreign influence of

him for a new concordat. What hap-

In his preface Rev. Father Wynne the Italian State-become lord and master of the Pope-that is to say, of refers to the influence of the late Pope master of the Pope—that is to say, of the Head who governs and rules the Church in our country. That would be intolerable: for the Pope's character and mission place him above all states and all stations, and above them he must remain to exercise his universal ministry." on scientific studies. Twenty-five years ago he says scientists everywhere were proclaiming oracularly, like Tyndall and Huxley among the English speaking nations, the victory of science over religion, when Leo declared that there

A USUSPER.

could be no question of victory where there was no conflict, and that only men who were ignorant of the true It is idle to talk of the kindly attinature of religion and science could tude of King Victor and his worthy consider them mutually antagonistic. consort towards the Pope. King Victor Lord Kelvin's words, "science positiveis but a puppet drawn hither and ly affirms creative power. . . . We thither by the strings of Freemasonry. are absolutely forced by science to believe with perfect confidence in a He is an ornamental deccy to delude Directive Power," and his further Italians into believing they are under assertion, "If you think strong enough a benevolent monarchy. But at any you will be forced by science to the be-lief in God which is the foundation of expressed, count for nothing so far. of His Body in the Eucharist, but also proved that the latter would be possible to Him.

commended Him to the people, for they said : "This is, of a truth, the Pro-phet who is to come into the world ;" and that His miracles had convinthem that God had shown Himself to them in Christ's power. We saw that Christ's teaching had prepared His hearers to take for granted that whataver doctrine He taught must be true, however incomprehensible it might seem to them ; and that His power had

prepared them to take for granted that whatever promise He made would be fulfilled, however impossible it might We saw, then, that the events which receded the promise to give men His lesh to eat were peculiarly calculated to prepare His hearers not only to re-gard the doctrine of the Eucharist, despite its difficulties, as both possible to Christ and credible to themselves; but also calculated to lead them to expect the announcement of just such a doctrine. Our Lord had designedly drawn their attention from the fact that Moses had fed their fathers in the desert with bread from heaven to the ecy that the Messiah was also to

between the miraculous Bread flew would give to the soul by saving Your fathers did eat manna in the esert and are dead. This is the liv-

heaven; that if any man eat of It, he may not die." Thus He showed the superiority of the Eucharist over the manna. We saw that Christ had wrought a mighty miracle in the multiplication of the loaves and fishes which not only prefigured the multiplication of His Body in the Eucharist, but also

trines easy or difficult or impossible of belief, so far as faith is concerned all doctrines are alike to Catholics.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT ATTITUDES CONTRASTED.

If we ask why there are different degrees of difficulty with Protestants in acepting their doctrines and why there is no degree of difficulty with Catholics in believing their doctrines, we have the answer in this: In virtue of private judgment Protestants claim the right to examine separately each doctrine proposed to their belief as to its credibility; whereas, in deference to the Divine omniscience, Catholics assume that all doctrines proposed to their be-

lief are equally credible. Protestants subject each doctrine to scrutiny and either accept or doubt or reject it as it seems to to their judgment easy or difficult or impossible of whereas Catholics do not attempt to decide whether doctrines are credible or not, for they know that docbelief : trines are beyond the power of reason to comprehend, that human intelligence cannot discover whether they are true or false. While Protestants examine the doctrines themselves, Catholics only examine the authority upon which the credibility of the doctrines rests. While Protestants ask, "What is the doctrine," Catholics ask, "Who teaches it? The Protestant avoids error, or thinks he does, through the exercise of

his own intelligence, the Catholic knows that he avoids error by relying on the Divine intelli-gence. The Protestant accents a doctrine because he thinks he can prove it true. The Catholic believes because he can prove that God, Who reveals the doctrine through the prophets or His doctrine through the prophets or rus only Son, can neither deceive nor be deceived. In a word, the Protestant virtually says: Before I yield the hom-age of my intellect to any teacher I must examine his doctrine, then my raimion of it, not his authority, will be opinion of it, not his authority, will

in popular esteem, the recovery of a portion at least of the temporal power has ceased to seem chimerical. Meanwhile it is becoming more patent with every year that the reten-tion of power by the Savoyard dynasty hinges on the maintenance of a respect-ful attitude toward the Catholic Church. Public opinion not only in Catholic Austria, but in Protestant Prussia and Protestant England, would not now permit Victor Emmanuel III. to do what his grandfather might have done with impunity. The slightest attempt at the present time to exert coercion upon the Vatican would provoke a widespread vatican would provoke a widespread resentment that might be fatal to the stability of the Italian monarchy. It would then be said that the House of Savoy had been tried in the balance and found wanting, that the co existence of a king and a Pope in the same city had proved impracticable, and that the peace of Christendom demanded a res-titution of temporal sovereignity to the Papacy. That is one of the events to which pious Catholics look forward, and it is likely to take place, unless the prudence and discretion thus far shown by the Quirinal shall be continued for generations." - Sacred Heart Review.

Send the Boys to College.

How many parents make the serious mistake of putting their boys to work young. One out of a thousand such rises high, the rest never rise. Their

rises high, the rest never rise. Their chances are blighted for life. It has been observed that the Jews in New York keep their children at school as long as possible knowing that while young their earning capacity is very small; knowing, too, that when a few years later they have completed their education, their earning power will, be-cause of their education, be vastly in-creased for life.

creased for life. Be as worldly-wise as the Jews-send your boy to college and keep him there till he is graduated !-- Catholic Colum-

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HOME AND SC

There is a communication which children, if

SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

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thee, for I am the living and the ever-

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should reverence, parents. Few, e ever, are found fai ant precept of the the parents who w the parents who v terly complain th unmanageable, e teenth spring should we look to ity of such depl arely does not r of observation to of observations parents how great is in this respect children at home ence God? Do dear little ones i chism on Sunday may tell the chil church, but ther of the home-trai ily is a thing of Church is a mat or inclination. ou take a walk Main street bet and often later, y and there group times alas ! even ting and looki perhaps at times condemnable an should repose heds at home. ents doing in their friends or being concerned cept one, the namely, to loo You need not be a home-training does, so soon in ndependence the parents use time they m to their sons a cause of their bring shame an selves, for thus The rod and but the child will, will bring At least the in school. Th stand above p what can be training where lly left out of ies ? Teacher to their pupils beauty of a vi tives, the hou on sand, the will bring it may, the begi fear of the L from school d struction chil religion, and training mak whilst too of class-room wi to make of th The greate community of growing gen schools. Suc tem that was Acts of 189 avoiding frie various elem Protestants unhealthy where, have ally without will you kno by such a sy infidelity. Not long on his way treme North neet on the nipeg some cently emer would pro they were tions of rel though nun demanded. easily be years that schools. H regarding tions, it so were sail

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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altars to the 'Unknown God'

PALMS

ANNA HANSON DORSEY,

AUTHOR OF "COAINA," "FLEMMINGS," "ANGLED PATHS," "MAX EROOKE," ETC., ETC., ETC. CHAPTER XIII.-CONTINUED.

A BLOW-REVOLT OF THE SLAVES OF HIPPOLYTUS-FABIAN'S VIEWS.

There was in Fabian's words an inde There was in Fabian's words an inde-finable spirit of satire, felt more strong-ly than expressed, and he continued : "But it sometimes happens that a bal-ance is struck, when the gods are deaf, and the one God of the Christians is

and the one God of the single instance, familiar to not. every school-boy in Rome, will illus trate my idea. It is of the Christian trate my idea. It is of the Christian Legion, who, by their prayers, saved the army of Marcus Aurelius in Germany, when it was perishing for water, and all means of getting it were cut off and all means of getting it wise cat on by the enemy, to whom its utter defeat, unless by some remarkable intervention it should be relieved, presented no difficulties. I remember every word of the Emperor's letter to Senate as it stands on the historic page ; for it made a wonderful impression on my youthful mind; and, as it tells the story better

than I could do, I will repeat it verba tim. ... I put up my fervent prayers to the

o send us relief,' the Emperor 'but the gods were deaf. gods to wrote : knew there were many Christians in the and, all other means failing, army, and, all other means failing, J called them around me, and commanded them to address their God in our be No sooner had they fallen on their knees to pray than a copious and refreshing rain fell from the heavens. But, while the rain was refreshing to us, it drove furiously against our enem like a tempest of hail, attended with vivid flashes of lightning and dreadful claps of thunder.' That Marcus Aurelius was a de

vout worshipper of the gods none will deny, but mark his concluding words : "Wherefore, since the prayers of this people are so powerful with their God, let us grant to the Christians full liberty of professing themselves such, lest they employ their prayers against us. My will is that their religion be no longer considered a crime against then

'What higher instance of political sagacity on this vexed question can be shown than this charge of Marcus Aurelius to the Roman Senate ?" observed Fabian.

"It strikes me that he was influenced by a superstitious dread rather than political wisdom; and, notwithstanding, if I remember, many Chris-tians suffered under his reign," replied Vemesius.

Whatever his motive, the wisdom was in the act. Yes : the fires of wrath were again kindled through the vio-lence of his colleague in the Empire-Verus ; and being the last of the five good emperors, his son Commodus re-newed the bloody work, which has been going on, with little cessation, even since," Fabian answered, as he inhale the fragrance of a handful of violets he had plucked from an interstice in the root of the old tree against which he

leaned, then tossed them away. "It has always been the policy of that will one day arise among them, Who will not only overthrow and destroy Rome not to interfere with the national the ancient order of things, but bring religion of any of the peoples she conthe whole world under His dominion. I had always known in a vague way, from gleaning among old volumes, that some but the Christians were merely quers, a sect in Judea, where they originated. There they were suspected, and not tolerated; for then, and ever since, wherever they may be, they have pracsuch predictions have existed from the accomplished, He will send for redemption and glory of Israel.' remotest times; but our modern conquests, which have brought us in nearen tised their rites in secret, and have relations with the Jews, and the Christ-ians who are derived from them, have like conspirators united by a acted terrible oath to accomplish a distinct revived these dimly foreshadowed prophecies in a more definite manner; purpose. It is known that they predict the overthrow of the gods, threat-en the Roman power with destruction, and I resolved to make an effort to as and proclaim their allegiance to a King certain if they were founded on super stitious illusions, or owed their origin Who, they claim, They are to the secret theurgic schools in Egypt, earth under His sceptre. or to a theosophy more exalted but dimly understood. I considered that wonder-workers : I have seen strange things myself ; but it is well known that they are versed in the deepest myster-ies of magic, and practise their arts to the time devoted to the elucidation of question of such grave import to the peace of the world and the higher indelude the people," said Nemesius, firmly convinced of the truth of all he terests of mankind, would be well spent, and my thirst for information be also said "Those are some of the charges gratified. I might fall short of my "Those are some of the charges against them," replied Fabian ; " and there may be a shadow of truth in them. All creeds have a mysterious, esoteric language, by which they veil meanings that, from their point of view, are too sacred for the profane eye. But it has sometimes occurred to me that the very fact of the Roman Em-nire, and its units of government, will aspirations—I counted on that—bat I knew I should gain much that was in-"In pursuit of my object, I went to Judea, bearing a letter of introduction from a mutual friend to the Roman Governor at Jerusalem, which explained that I was in quest of information repire, and its unity of government, will be a great factor in the diffusion of lating to the ancient history of the coun-try, which would be greatly facilitated be a great factor in the diffusion of Christianity; for, as some one—who seems to have faith in his own convic-tions—asserts, it is not only a compuls-ory assemblage of polytheistic nations, but its construction is particularly fav orable to the proselyting system of Christianity, in affording it a vast and an acquaintance with some Hebrew of learning. I was most cordially re-ceived and treated with elegant hos bitality by the Governor, who intro-duced me to an edile, a learned Jew-one of the few who held office under the imperial authority. With a natural doubt of the purpose of my inquiries, compact surface for its united opera-tions against polytheism, which it is knowing me to be a Roman of rank, he was at first, although courteous, very reserved; but placed in my hands some resolved to supersede and destroy. This, I must confess, gives to the suphistoric scrolls written by one Flavius posed designs of the new sect an im Josephus (a Jewish prince of the As monæan family), in which he said portance out of all proportion to existing facts. " However, my Nemesius," Fabian would find matters of interest connected went on, "I speak only as an impartial observer. I have studied without with my researches. "Later on, seemingly convinced that I had nothing sinister in view, the edile unbent, disclosing, as through the open adopting the opinions of the systems taught by various philosophers of note, taught by various prinosophers of note, being especially attracted by those who inculcated belief in a great First Cause, a Supreme God, such as Thales, door of a shrine, the deathless glow of a sacred passion for his faith. He told me many wonderful things concerning the omnipotence of the Supreme God of his belief in behalf of His people Israel Plato, and Socrates declared in sub lime sentences. But a belief, to be perfect, must be consisted and coher-ent; and I should have been carried -as he expressed it - meaning the Jews. He related with dramatic eloquence how this Almighty One had scourged Egypt with frightful plagues away by their grand conceptions had I not observed, in time, that they did not observed, in time, that they due not give a supreme worship to this Supreme Deity of Whom they wrote such golden sentences, but still offered prayer and sacrifice to the gods. When I read the last grand utterances for the deliverance of Israel from the oppressive tyranny of Menothus, fourth king of the nineteenth dynasty, (The Pharaoh) who held them in a captivity as degrading as it was cruel; and how of Socrates, it was with bated breath ; every faculty of my mind was elevated to his own divine heights, until, holdat length, under the guidance of a divinely appointed leader—one Moses, an Egyptian Jew — he opened a path through the Red Sea, by which ing the poisoned cup to his lips, he said, as with his last breath : 'Sacri-fice for me a black cock to Æsculapius.' they escaped, dry shod, towards the land their God had promised them; while Menethus and his army of char-It was like a falling star—a bright trail of splendor across the heavens—then iots and horsemen, in hot pursuit dashed into the abyss, supposing it to be as safe for them as for the Israelites,

questions, and adopted the principle taught by Pyrrho, that tranquillity of mind is the greatest happiness, and can only be attained by universal doubt walls on either side, suddenly closed over and engulied them in the absolute indifference to all dogmas In this spirit I have investigated, whenever and wherever an tale. "An account of these wondering events," continued Fabian, " was found

vestigated, whenever and wherever an opportunity offered, both Judaism and Christianity, and many remarkable facts connected therewith in our own Roman traditions. But I would not weary thee, my Nemesius," said Fab-ian, with one of his winning smiles; " with the old frankness of our boyish days, bid me hold my tongue if I tire thee." inscribed on tablets of stone among the historic archives of Egypt when that country fell under the dominion of Rome, and was brought away with the Kome, and was brought away with the other spoils, and deposited in the Im-perial Library of Augustus, where they are still preserved; and I digress from my story to speak of them, because they corroborate the Hebrew version of " No, by Fidius ! Thou hast led me

into a labyrinth, and must now lead me out. I have lived more in camps than among philosophers, and in the inter-vals have had no taste to follow the vagaries of speculative minds. I have accepted things as 1 found them, and worship the gods of my fathers in the belief that all who refuse them the arts of which he declares their tian tablets, and ascribed the wond ena, which is one thing ; belief that all who refuse them the same homage are enemies of the State. Say on, then, all that thou wilt, my Fabian; for it may be that another such hour as this will never be ours power and wrath, is another, again. Let it be sacred to the friendship which is as ready to bear as to love," replied Nemesius, in tones whose sincerity none might doubt.

"It is a labyrinth !" exclaimed Fabian, with a smile strangely unlike the genial one that usually wreathed his lips—"a labyrinth in which I my-solf should be lost did I venture to penetrate too far into its mysterious involutions. But, while the pursuit has had its own peculiar interest, Pyrrho's system has been the sedative me from all agitation of mind, and insidious entanglements in the meshes of the sophistical beliefs I have encountered. Sacred indeed, my Nemesius, be this hour to friendship; but I will not accept the shadow thou wouldst cast over it by the suggestion of a possibil-ity that it may be the last one of unrestrained confidence we shall ever spend

together.' "It will be as the Fates decree," re plied Nemesius, gravely. "Now, tell me what came of thy eccentric quest?" "Thou knowest what a wanderer in her name and that of Augustus, to beautify its holy places, and propi-tiate Him who dwelt within its Taberhave been, and that wherever I am, have an irresistible impulse to acquire an insight into the history, laws, and nacle. (Josephus.) customs of the strange peoples whose countries I visit, by which means I also gather many curious traditions. I have found human nature and history everywhere repeating themselves, and no wiser to day for the blunders and trage

dies of yesterday. One fact, however impressed me as of paramount import ance, because of its dominating influence over all else; and that is, the religiou spect of the world, which is governed by two antagonistic systems -the first polytheistic, powerful, extensive, and swaying the greater part of mankind; the second a small minority, consisting of Jews and Christians, who acknowl edge and adore only one Supreme God, Whom they assert to be the Creator of

all things. "This small antithetical element," Fabian went on, "might be despised as a contemptible foe too weak to do mischief, were it not for certain remark able predictions of divine inspiration-in the truth of which they implicitly believe-of a great, mysterious

behalf, are troubled with a secret dread tude that follow Him are on the way -a jealous fear lest He should fulal these predictions to their own destruc-tion ; for it is well known to them that not only the Hebrews, but all the polytheistic nations of the world, hold from which none escaped to tell the traditions which dimly foreshadow and symbolize the same personage.

"Thibet and Sereca," (China, which first sent ambassadors to Rome in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar) said Fabian, "had a thousand prophetic tradition of a virgin born, divine prince. Zerd-hucht, (Zoroaster) the great seer of the Magi, was born of a virgin, and was at first believed to be the Expected One; but he was only a prototype, a great teacher of divine maxims, and founded a sect which had for its fundamental rule a pure life. The Brahmins taught that when a god assumes human flesh, he is conceived by divine operation in the affair, except that the Egyptian historian imputed it to sorcery, in the leader was well versed. I had read the Egyphe is conceived by divine operation in the womb of a virgin. The Egyptian Isis was a virgin-mother. Nemroud, having learned by his astrologers that a (child unborn threatened his throne is the second second and second s and his gods, caused all pregnant women to be put to death. The Isis of the Druids in Gaul-it was predicted by their oracles—would bring forth future Saviour and Regenerator of forth the the world, and they erected altars in their sacred groves so this Virgin Mother and Son. The incarnation of God in the womb of a virgin is one of

LIFE.

Presched in Paulist Pathers Church, Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost, 1992. "At that time Jesus was going into a city called Naim; and there went with Him His disciptes and a great crowt. And when He came nigh to the gate of the city, behold, a dead man was carried out, an only son of his mother; and she was a widow; and a great erowd of the city was with her. And the Lord seeing her, was meved with pity towards her, and said to her: 'Weep not.' And He came near, and isuched the bier. (And they that ocarried it stood still) And He sud: " Young man. I say to thee, arise.' And he that was him to his mother And foar selzod all, and they glorified God, saying: A great prophet is risen up amongst us; and God hath visited His people" (Luke 7:11-16) the polytheistic nations, hearing the fame thereof, like our own Marcus Aurelis, dreaded His wrath, and raised in their cities and temples. Ptolemy Philadel-phus, of Egypt, sent a magnificent table of gold to enrich the Temple at Jerusalem; the kings of Asia offered costly treasures; and the Empress Livia, in later times, sent superb vases of gold,

The oldest memory of the human race s suffering. The oldest piece of writ-ng is an elegy. The oldest music is a uneral song. Down through all the funeral song. Down through all the ages comes the silent, sad procession, "But, having waxed strong and mighty, the men of Judea wearied of their theoretacy: they wanted a human sovereign, who would enlarge their kingdom and exalt their fame by From following in the train of death. every house that human hands have ever builded, and from every home that man hearts have ever made, we can see the bodies of the dead brought out their selection they found their Nemesis; for from that time began then for burial. There are graves on every mountain side. There are bones in every valley. The dust that made the of the living is going down in river to the sea. The air is filled national misfortunes ending in defeats, captivity in Babylon, and their dis-persion. Two or three intervals of prosperity under great kings, a period every river to the sea. with human suffering. The earth is damp with human tears. And little human feet are stained with graveyard dust. And men are almost tired of warlike achievements under a great general, Judas Maccabeus, raised their hopes of yet making Judea the ruler of digging graves for other men. And it is no use whitening sepulchres, for we but their decadence had begun and their God, although He did not with-

is no use wentering somethies, for the cannot keep away from the dead. And as Jesus was entering into a certain city called Naim, the dead body of a young man was brought out. And he was the only son of his mother. And more miracles, but left them to their own devices, until-we all know the story-their conquest, begun by Pom-pey, ended in their final subjection by Nothing could be she was a widow. more simple, and at the same time more artistic, than the Scripture story of that sad event. Tradition tells us that "'Our God had not abandoned us forever,' said my friend, after dwell-ing briefly on the calamities of his country; 'but only for a time. He is the same yesterday, to day, and forever Luke was an artist. The gospel that he wrote may well be thought his masterpiece. If any other man but such a one were writing of the raising and His word never fails. From the of the widow's son we might beginning He has promised us One, Whom, when the time of our sorrow is comething elaborate. He would tell about the sadness of it all. He would try to prove, perhaps, that it was sad. the He expect him to bring in We might flowers, and trees, and singing birds. losed, and as if forgetful of my pres-We might expect him to put in a back "This was the touchstone I was in ground of some kind or other. We search of, and I quickly, perhaps might expect him to make a picture of And all the world would only see

asting God." And both His state-nents were verified before their eyes. from Endor. The funeral arrangements have been perfected in the home of the widow at Naim. The two processions It seems to me that the great difficulty are going to meet, one following in the in the lives of many of us is that . try to get along without our Divine Redeemer. We forget that He has the footsteps of the Lord of Life, the other in the train of death. The cymbals and the trumpets can be heard, the mournful heart of a man, and we look not for His the trumpets can be heard, the modernal cry of women, as they chant the old, old song of death. And now the lead-ers in the mournful train have passed. And Jesus Christ is face to face with sympathy. We forget that He and we look not for His divine assist-ance. Even at that supreme moment, in the presence of death, how many of us forget to turn to Him? There are And Jesus Christ is not store upon the body of the young man there upon the bier. And He is going to touch that casket, notwithstanding all the wording of the law against it. But for so many trying to understand creation without taking the Creator at wording of the law against it. all into account. There are so man to a moment He turns to the living from trying out paying any attention to the Giver of Life. And there are so many try-ing to understand death, without turnthe dead. There is a thought for the mother in the mind of Him who came woman. "Whom when the Lord had ing their thoughts at all to Him Who woman. "Whom when the Lord had seen, being moved with mercy towards her, He said to her : Weep not !" triumphed so magnificently over it. am the resurrection and the life. Different writers have told us why they think that Jesus Christ is God. Martha, do you believe this? Yea, Lord, I have believed, and man has told us that he believes in have known that thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God. There is no greater influence for good or evil than death. At some time

or other we have all had a chance to study its effects upon our own lives or upon the lives of others. Death has come to you and me and taken away some of our dearest friends. What attitude have we had towards it ? Have we been blasphemous in the confusion that followed ? Have we been wanting in our faith? Have we, perha turned away from God, only to fi least one convincing reason to believe in His divinity, because He stood there in the presence of death, and, turning the mother, He said : "Weep first to not !'' Then, turning to the son, He said to him : "Young man, I say to thee: Arise!" And he that was dead

thee: Arise: And he that was dead sat up and began to speak. And He gave him to his mother. And there came a fear on them all. And they glorified God, saying : A great prophet is arisen up amongst us. And hath visited His people. And hath visited His people. rumor that went forth th And Judea and the country thereabouts has not ceased even until now.

effects woman whom our pitied and consoled. There was her only child dying, and then dead, before her eyes. There was a lifeless body of the one who was to be her support in age and helplessness. There was the many a time has little home bereft of him whose presence of a mother been brightened it and made of it a place beloved. And what was the effect of that death upon her mind? Did it sometimes makes the hearts of people bitter, and turns them aside from the practice of their religion? Did it nake her cry out in the face of her Creator: "Thou art unkind, O God." Creator: "Thou art unkind, O C Did it destroy her faith in the mighty or in His Only-Begotten her faith in the Al-It was like the visitation later Oh, no. on of the same grief in the home of Mary and Martha. You remember that splendid scene, as we have it in the Scriptures. And what were the effects of her bereavement on the mind and heart of the poor, widowed mother? Did she find fault with the wisdom of the Almighty? To do so would be an offence almost punishable with death among her people. And there is every reason to believe that her attitude was far from blasphemous. She lost her dearest earthly friend; and it only lost her brought her nearer to her heavenly Friend. She lost her support and strength; and it only made her more grew worse; and then she passed away. dependent upon the kind providence of And now began the dreadful life of God. " Consider the lilies of the field. loneliness for the father. And it was Not one sparrow falls from Heaven that your Father is not mindful of.' this very loneliness that made him seek the company of the dead child. He if God doth so clothe the grass knew that she was not dead to him, in of the field which is to-day, and tospirit. He told his grief to her. After norrow is cast into the fire, how much the death of her mother, many a time

that

One Him because He spoke the words : "Come unto Me all you that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will refresh you." Another tells us that Jesus Christ is God, because it was He who gave the world the parable of the Prodigal Son. A woman writer sees divinity in the words He spoke upon the cross to the repentant sinner. A man writes about the words: "Then I will not condemn thee." But all the Christian mothers of the world find at

that there is no one else who can con-sole, if He console not. Have we bereft ourselves of God also, because d the loss of our friends ? What is ou present attitude towards our own and the deaths of other friends so soon to come ? the courage and the necessary streng There is no one on earth who can it. How vain are the words of h consolation ! How unsatisfactory the that day in

explanations devised by ourselve others ? What are we going Are we going to act like p Stand there beside the widow gospel, outside the gates of the city of Naim, and learn a lesson from her. How many times have we seen death Study out in imagination the various of death upon the mind of the whom our Divine Redeemer bring out the most beautiful qu of the human heart and soul many times have we seen occasion of the saddest results ? of a mother the conversion of bringing about the conversion of a child! How many a time has the drive her away from God, as death teaching self-reliance and the sense of responsibility to the children! How many times has death been the means of bringing men and women back again to the sacraments! There are times when a great shock is beneficial to the nervous system. There are times when productive of better results nothing is to the moral system than the rude shock of death. How many a man can say that it was the death of a favored child that brought him back to his Creator! Perhaps you can recall this story of a conversion to the Catholic faith : There was a certain man, and his only child was a little girl, who became a Catholic with her mother. and the heart of the father was embit tered against God, as if He meant to be unkind, and against the Church, as if it were responsible. Then the child took sick. The friends watched over her with anxiety, fearing that her death would mean the utter destruc-tion of his faith. Day by day the child

more you, Oh, you of little faith?" These and others of the watchwords of the faithful were ringing in her ears. She was consoled with these reflections. Did her trouble turn her heart away cere faith, he knew that she had found from our Divine Redeemer, Who was the mother once again.

to some unexplained natural phenomfrom one who looks upon all happened as an interposition of Divine that leaves the question open to doubt. I must confess, however, that the latter impressed, without convincing me. "It would consume too much time my Nemesius, if I should repeat all the remarkable things my Hebrew friend the fundamental doctrines of Asia. related to me concerning the founding of the kingdom of Judea-the glory of TO BE CONTINUED. its theocracy, the wisdom of its judge the splendor of the great Temple

Supreme Deity RAISING THE VERY DEAD TO held converse with the high-priests; the warlike and undaunted character of the people; and, overshadowing all,

Preached in Paulist Father's Church, Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost, 1902.

After that I determined to disturb my mind no more with abstract expecting to overtake and reduce them

which the time of Expected One may be known?' " 'The time approaches as foretold,'

in low, sad tones, his eyes

draw Himself from them, interposed no

he briefly answered. "Some say He has already ap-

peared,' I suggested. "But a leaden reserve closed his lips. I saw that he was deeply disturbed, and when he spoke again, it was to ask me some question quite foreign to the subject. After conversing a little while, I rose to take leave, and thanked him most cordially for the information

he had imparted in our several inter-views. I did not see him again, al-though I went to his house, where I learned that he had been called away from Jerusalem on official business. Leaving Jerusalem, I journeyed up to Syria, spent a few days at Antioch, visited Daphne, that old Elysium of the visited Dapins, where I sought the Oracle of Apollo, once so famous, but which, like all the other oracles, has

has been dumb these many years. "Leaving Antioch," continued Fabian, "I travelled leisurely in adcontinued vance of my retinue, intending to em-bark at Laodicea, and return to Rome via Cyprus and Brundusium. The soft Syrian air, full of the resinous odors of cedar and pine, the mountain roads bordered with wild roses and oleanders, interspersed with tall white lilies, in favorable to reflection, and my thoughts involuntarily reverted to the theme which had taken such strong possessio which had taken such strong possession of my imagination. I then remembered that in my conversation with Laban, of Jerusalem, while he dwelt much and eloquently on the omnipotence of his God, and the glories C of his God, and the giories of Israel, he had made no reference whatever to the One known as the 'Desired of Nations,' until our final conference, as I have related—a reserve I could not then understand.

"However, I had heard rumors that the sacred books of the Hebrews con tained many distinct predictions relat-ing to One of royal lineage, Who would be born of a Virgin for the regeneration and glory of mankind, over whom He would reign ; and that even the time of lonely His appearance had been computed by their seers from the remotest days. But while this had been undoubtedly their hope and their boast, which the darkest fate can not extinguish, the potentates and powers of the world, re-membering the wonderful manifestations of their Omnipotent God in their His own people (And now the multi-) done.

the art the world any consequence. The dead body of a young man was brought out. And he was the only son of his mother. And she was a widow. There is no need of a background for a picture of death. Even the thing itself cannot be de-scribed. The words of St. Luke are so simple that there is no need of any exsimple that there is no need of any explanation. There was only one thing of darkness and confusion! To have worth seeing, and he saw it. And that Him come and say to her: "Weep one thing was the dead body of her not!" Why, death was only a small son, and the mother following it to the grave. We can go back a few days, if we

her a yet more firm faith in the resur-rection. He raised the very dead to wish. We can see the nights and days of watching and anxiety. We can see life to show His interest in her. any wonder that His fame went out through all that country? Is it any the farewell kiss from a mother's lips, and the last caress of a mother's hand We can see the last, sad look of recogni wonder that His fame has lasted even

tion in the eyes of both. The time is quickly coming. They know it. They feel it. The time has come. even are still looking. But they can-not see even see a mother. The soul is gone from the lifeless body. The presence is departed from the temple. But still she sits in are two processions in so many places. There are those who dread the very the temple. But still she sits in silent worship, waiting there. "Your dead shall rise again." "I know it, in the judgment on the last day." But Oh ! It is such a long and weary wait. thought of death ; and yet they have to follow follow in its train. There are those who will not think of death, and who ing. And there is no one of her own blood to speak the word of comfort. If Jesus Christ of Nazareth were only go about their daily business as if it vere never going to come to them But sooner or later they must join the others in that sad and ever bassing by ! She did not wish Him t the others in that sad and ever lengthening procession. The only hope that we can have, going out from Naim, is that Jesus Christ may meet us coming in. No other hand can touch dead before the time appointed. But it would be such a sweet and lasting consolation to hear Him speak the word of hope. What a perfect type of Christian motherhood ! Christhe dead without defilement. No other ian motherhood, the synonym for pati-

her dead ?

voice can call the spirit back. other power can put an end to death, ence! Christian motherhood, the synonym for resignation! Waiting there beside her dead! Waiting there and bring about the resurrection. "I am the Resurrection and the Life," says Jesus Christ. "He that be-lieveth in Me, though he be dead, shall in silence ! Waiting there like so many mothers before her time, and since ! Waiting, as the Mother of live; and everyone who liveth and be lieveth in Me shall never die.!" There since ! Waiting, as the Mother of Jesus waited, when the dead body of

is nothing that is more needed than faith in His divinity. That faith in her Son was hanging on the cross ! Is it any wonder that even then, when He Christ, both God and man, must be the firm foundation of our hope. There He was still some distance off, thinking of the servant of the centurion at Capernaum, our Divine Redeemer saw the is a man with all the sympathy and kindness of a perfect man. There He is, the everlasting and the all-powerful mother sitting there in grief, Oh ! If she had only known it ! To think that He was God, showing His supreme dominion over life and death. "Weep not, for I, the Saviour of the world, have a human coming, after restoring the servant of the imperial army! To heart. And I can understand your suffering. And if there is anything in My power to do for you, it shall be done." "Arise, young man, I say to

been indeed a surprise to his friends to working miracles in the vicinity for a stranger and a Roman, while her son there, and kneel f that God against see him going there, before the altar of that stranger and a Roman, while her son was dying? No; it only gave her a yet more wonderful faith in the kind-ness and in the power and in the mercy of the Saviour. And then, think of the reward for the hope she had in the hour Whom he had been so bitter in his heart before. Why did he go there? Because the soul of his little dead child was there. She was keeping company with the angels and the saints be-fore the throne of Jesus Christ, the comforter of the afflicted. There was not!' Why, death was only a small price to pay for such a privilege! What did our Divine Redeemer do? He gave no place in the world where he felt himself so near to his Creator and at the same time so near to the child he loved so well. There was a real conversion from hardness and bitterness heart to faith and love. And the little dead child did it. How many a man has been steadied in his determination to do right by the gentle pressure of a little hand? How many a man has been led through what might otherwise until now? The lesson taught us in this gospel is one needed in our time. There were two processions there outside the gates be a life of sorrow to the peace of death by the spirit of a little one departed! of the city when the dead body of the There is one of the doctrines of the spirit, that we Catholics believe in. young man was being brought out and the Lord of Life was coming in. There

Down through all the history of Down through all the history of the Jewish people as the race of God, and down through all the history of the Catholic Church comes that beautiful Catholic Church comes that two-fold doctrine of the resurrection of two-tota doctrine of the resurrection of the dead and the communion of saints. And it is all so beautifully contained and expressed in the story of the rais-ing of the widow's son. What encouragement! And after all, that very thing most people need. Half the world are suffering from discourage ment, cast down, overcome. And by nothing so much as by the thought of death. Why will we not draw more near to Christ? Why will we not study No His life in the simple story of His wondeful deeds? "Young man, I say to thee, arise. And he that was dead sat up and began to speak. And He gave him to his mother."

yes-my "All" and for ever! Avoid the occasions of sin. We ask ourselves the question: "Do I myself a personal love Him, love Him with a personal love ? How can I know this?" It will help us to answer ourselves truly if we watch the last half of our act of contrition and see if we mean what we say.

My God and my all. Another word that will go far is St Francis' "Deus meus et omnia." All Father, yes Brother, yes Spouse, ah yes-my "All" and for ever!

SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

ity

HOME AND SCHOOL-TRAINING. There is a commandment of God by There is a commandment of God by which children, if they understand it, should reverence, obey and assist their parents. Few, extremely few, how-ever, are found faithful to this import-

g and the ever-both His statefore their eyes. great difficulty f us is that we out our Divine that He has the look not for His that He is God, is divine assistapreme moment, th, how many of lim ? There are to understand og the Creator at ere are so many and life, with nd life, with tion to the Giver are so many try. th, with all to Him Who and the life." believe this?" believed, and I art the Christ.

19, 1903.

God. " ter influence for th. At some time At some time had a chance to on our own lives thers. Death has e and taken away friends. What atowards it? Have s in the confusion e we been wanting we we, perhaps, Jod, only to find else who can con-e not. Have we dod also, because of nds? What is our ards our own death her friends so soon are we to secure necessary strength? earth who can give the words of h unsatisfactory the d by ourselves and we going to do? act like pagans? the widow of the gates of the city of esson from her. have we seen

seen death

beautiful qualities rt and soul ? How we seen dest results ? How has the death been the means ut the conversion many a time has the been the means of the children! How ath been the means nd women back again ! There are times k is beneficial to the There are times when tive of better results m than the rude shock many a man can say ath of a favored child back to his Creator! recall this story of a Catholic faith : There n, and his only child who became a Catholic . The mother died, the father was embitd, as if He meant to gainst the Church, as ible. Then the child friends watched over fearing that her y, fearing that her Day by day the child then she passed away. the dreadful life of e father. And it was ess that made him seek the dead child. He as not dead to him, in his grief to her. After mother, many a time

nfidelity.

er steal away to the ere, before the Blessed tich she had such a sin-new that she had found a crim. It must have have e again. rprise to his friends to g there, and kneel of that God against been so bitter in his Why did he go there? oul of his little dead She was keeping com-ngels and the saints bee of Jesus Christ, the e afflicted. There was e world where he felt to his Creator and at of Jesus Christ, the o near to the child he There was a real conrdness and bitterness of nd love. And the little it. How many a man ed in his determination the gentle pressure of a the gentle pressure of a How many a man has gh what might otherwise ow to the peace of death I a little one departed! of the doctrines of the e Catholics believe in. all the history of the all the history of and as the race of God, and all the history of the comes that beautiful ch comes that beautiful ne of the resurrection of the communion of saints. so beautifully contained in the story of the rais-w's son. What encouris the d after all, that at people need. Half the fering from discouragewn, overcome. And h ich as by the thought the has by the thought of will we not draw more ? Why will we not study simple story of His won-"Young man, I say to And he that was dead sat to speak. And He gave ther."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SOME CHARMING STORIES OF THE HOLY FATHER.

Recently the Mayor of Rieso, the birthplace of Pope Pius X., and several of the other officials of that place were ant precept of the law, and many are the parents who weep at times and bit-terly complain that their children are terly compared by even before their fit-teenth spring is reached. Where should we look to locate the responsibil-

of such deplorable disorder? It ely does not require much keenness now I remember with joy and emotion my youthful days among you, which were also my happiest." The Mayor and the villagers tried to proceed their creating at the creat

ity of such deploration disk dense. It is an actively does not require much keennes in ow I remember with joy and emotion now I remember with joy and emotion in ow I remember with joy and emotion in the other hand, if you take a walk, say on our Winnige I man entirely unprepared for the position forced upon me. I am working very hard, but it will take some time before I shall feel fit to thoroughly accomplish it."

complish it." Neither his almost exclusive devotion and often later, you are sure to find here and there groups of young boys, some-times alas ! even of young girls, chat-ting and looking at the passers-by, perhaps at times indulging in far more condemnable amusements, whilst they should repose quietly in their little beds at home. And what are the par-ents doing in the meantime? Visiting their friends or entertaining them, and to the Church nor his multifarious duties as Bishop ever weakened the supremacy which his humble parents enjoyed in his affections. Periodically he would be affections. Periodically he would quit the Patriarchial Palace of Venice and, divesting himself for the time of and, divesting number for the time of all cares and episcopal preoccupations, would make a journey to Rieso, and warmly embrace his parents, who con-tinued to gain their livelihood in the same way as when he used to run about their friends or entertaining them, and being concerned about many things except one, the most important nature, namely, to look after their children. You need not be surprised if with such

the fields as a boy. A copy of Il Gazzettino, an Italian a home-training the young generation does, so soon in life, enter the path of independence and disobedience. Had A copy of II Gazzettino, an Italian newspaper from Venice, has been re-ceived here. It contains cuts of the Pope's mother and of the house in which he used to live there. The paper con-trins the following account of the Pope's tamily: independence and disobelience. Had the parents used the rod of reproof in in time they might have given wisdom to their sons and daughters; but be-cause of their weakness they shall only bring shame and bitter sorrow to themfamily:

"The new Pope was born in Rieso, in the province of Treviso, although the family originally came from Villa Estense. During the latter part of the last century there lived in a modest home in Villa Estense a family named bring sname and otter sorrow to them-selves, for thus does the proverb read : "The rod and reproof give wisdon; but the child that is left to his own will, will bring his mother to shame." At least the remedy could be found in scheel. There are teachers who may home in Villa Estense a family handa Sarto, composed of a father, two sons and two daughters. The family sup-ported itself by tilling the soil and cul-tivating a small farm, which it owned. Upon the death of the father one of the sons went to Vescovana, in the pro-vince of Padova, and the other to Rieso, in the areavince of Treviso. The latter in school. There are teachers who may stand above parental partiality, but what can be expected from a schooltraining wherein religion is systematictraining wherein religion is systematic ally left out of the programme of stud-ies? Teachers would in vain appeal to their pupils' feelings by exalting the beauty of a virtue based on natural mobeauty of a virtue based on incurat mo-tives, the house they build rests only on sand, the least wind of temptation will bring it to ruin. Say what you may, the beginning of wisdom is in the fear of the Lord. If God is banished

born in 1835. "In 1893, when Leo XIII. appointed Sarto Patriarch of Venice, a cousin, Angelo, wrote to Sarto to inquire concerning their common origin. After some difficulty they traced their rela-tionship and Cardinal Sarto received fear of the Lord. In Gou is balance from school during hours of secular in-struction children will not think much of religion, and seldom will their school-training make good citizens of them, whilst too often they may leave their whilst too often they may leave their tionship and Cardinal Saro Feervace his humble relation with every demon-stration of affection and kindness and a firm friendship sprang up between the great prelate and the humble cousin. The Patriarch of Venice writes often to class-room with all the required outfit to make of them clever rogues. The greatest evil that may befall a community of citizens is to have the The Patharen of Venes when the lat-his obscure relative, and when the lat-ter suffered from a severe attack of ill-ness, which coulined him for many weeks in a hospital, the great churchman pro-vided him with funds and took care of growing generation formed in godless schools. Such is unfortunately the system that was forced on us by the School Acts of 1890. Under the pretext of avoiding frictions and of unifying the his family, which consisted of a son and a daughter. The daughter has married a goldsmith, while the son is a shoe-

avoiding frictions and of unifying the his family various elements of our community, the Protestants of Manitoba, following the unhealthy system established else-where, have given us schools practic-ally without religion of any kind. And will you know the results to be achieved by such a system ¿ None but practical the first time in history that a musician

has followed a poet on the Papal throne. Not long ago a Catholic priest was has followed a poet on the Papal throne. When in the past people used to ask Cardinal Sarto what he would do if made Pope he replied: "I shall have white robes instead of red, that will be on his way to the far regions of the ex-treme North-West. As he chanced to meet on the train from Toronto to Winthe only change. I shall remain the same Sarto as ever."

meet on the train from Toronto to will-nipeg some Presbyterian students re-cently emerged from the Toronto Uni-versity, he thought their conversation would prove interesting. Naturally they were the first to bring the ques-tions of religion on the "tapis," Al-though numerons were the explanations same Sarto as ever." A story goes that the late Pope Leo made a remark to Cardinal Sarto in the course of one of the infrequent visits of tho latter to Rome: "My dear Sarto," said the Pope, "why don't you come oftener to Rome: you know you might some day be Pope."

tions of religion on the "tapis." Al-though numerous were the explanations demanded, there were none but could easily be given by a child of fifteen years that has attended Separate schools. But when questioned in turn regarding their own religious convic-tions, it soon became evident that they were sailing on unknown waters. Thus were proved the fruitless results gelo, lives in the village of Dellegrazie, Thus were proved the fruitless results province of Mantua, being the postman of neutral schools among Protestants. His of the district and a shop-keeper. His two daughters are the belles of the Those poor young students had never heard anything about religion in schools. Their home-training had conin village being known for miles around as schools. Their home-training had con-sisted in the reading from time to time of some passages of the Bible, and there ended their religious formation. As a consequence they easily admit that the one form of religion is just as good as another. For them to change he "handsome Sarto sisters." The new Pope has six sisters. One the ' The new Pope has six sisters. One is a dressmaker, another is married to a sacristan and peddler, a third married a shop keeper, and the others are un-married. His father and mother are good as another. For them to change Church is of no greater moment than both dead. The Holy Father has given \$20,000 for us to change pants or coat. The further result of this is that in reality for distribution among the poor of Rome. He seems to have quite re-covered his health, and is giving more andiences than before he became ill, although the heat is still suffocating. To a head of three hundred nilering. they have no religion whatsoever. The famous system of neutral schools which is now in vogue among Protestants is bound to kill Protestantism. About To a band of three hundred pilgrims from from Venice, the Pope said a few days ago: "I am a poor mortal, ioo weak for the heavy cross which God has given me. But His will be done. I will carry it as best I can, and you must all pray to our Lord to give me the necessary strength." His Holiness, on August 14, received in private audience, Sir Thomas Es-monde, representive of the Irish Parlia-mentary party. Sir Thomas was left To a band of three hundred pilgrims that we ought not to be much concerned, but we cannot refrain from warning all our Catholic readers against a danger that should threaten them equally if ever they were tempted to adopt the damnable system of neu-tral schools. There is too great a tendency, just prevailing among a cer-tain class of easy-going Catholics to ex-toll the merit of Public schools as toll the merit of Public schools as against the work done in Separate schools. This is decidedly a very grave mistake. All who know better-and thanks to God they are the major-ity !--should never allow the principle to be unbeld namely that schools should mentary party. Sir Thomas was left alone with the Pontiff and when he wished to kneel the Pope amiably stretched out a hand and asked him to be seated at his side. Sir Thomas pre be upheld, namely that schools should be seated at his side. Sir Thomas pre-sented the congratulations of the Irish party upon the Pope's accession and the Pontiff was much gratified, saying that the Irish were dear, loyal people and that he wished them all prosperity and havings be upheld, namely that schools should be for secular instruction only, relig-ious training belonging exclusively to parents and the Church. God is every-where — everywhere, then, should His presence be felt; and as the primary object of education should be to bring the child nearer to his Heavenly Father, it necessarily fol-lows that religion should pervade the whole atmosphere of a man's life, home, and happiness. Aim at getting a love for prayer and holy reading; learn to settle down for a regular talk, long or short as time will allow, with our Lord in the Blessed whole atmosphere of a man's life, home, school, and Church alike. "Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of God, and allow, with our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. We must be able to open our hearts to God as to our friend, our His justice, and all these things," i. e., all that refers to life and life comforts, "shall be added unto you." (Matt. xi. 33.)-N. W. Review. our father, our counsellor our every-thing. We have made a great step forthing. We have made a great step for ward when we can see God in everybody ward when we can see God in everybody and in every event, when He becomes a living reality to us, of whose presence and nearness we become intimately con-Every person has two educations-one which he receives from others, and

FRONT. Catholic Standard and Times.

Washington, August 12. barrassed, but he soon put them at their ease. He inquired after various people in the village, recalling with evident satisfaction his personal intercourse with them, saying: "Throughout my career, and even my youthful d South Africa will shortly have one of the finest telescopes in the world. and the United States Naval Observa-tory. It is the same size, optically, the object glass having an aperture of twelve inches. Howeve, as the lat-litude of Buluwayo, Rhodesia for which place the instrument is intended, is twenty degrees south, instead of nearly forty degrees north, as the location twenty degrees south, instead of nearly forty degrees north, as the location here, the arrangement of the instru-ment is necessarily different. The focus is five feet shorter, and on this account the mounting is lighter.

This telescope was very rigidly built, although mere weight was not the object sought. The telescope tube weighs about one ton, and about five thousand pounds are moved when the instrument is tried in right ascens on. It con-sists of a heavy iron pillar, on top of which rests the head-stock, carrying the polar and declination axes. The the polar and declination axes. former points to the pole, and it is made to rotate by means of clockwork at the exact rate the stars move, so that if a star be brought into the field of the telescope it can be kept in view for hours, as the clock moves with the for hours, as the clock moves with the utmost regularity. Should any devia-tion occur on account of difference in friction in different positions, this is instantly corrected by an ingenious arrangement called the control, which is offseted electrically and governed by the standard clock of the observatory that moves easily with the stars. The two axes of the instrument—the polar the declination-are provided and the decimation are provided with circles used to point the telescope to a certain position in the sky, and the fine graduations can be read from the eye - end by means of microscopes. For approximate means of microscopes. For approximate and more rapid setting these circles are also provided with course graduations, which can be seen with the naked eye. George N. Saegmuller is the inventor of this valuable improvement. He planned it in 1888, and a few years later he placed it in the great Denver telescope of twenty inches aperture, built in Washington. built in Washington. The lightness of this South Africa

sons went to vescovana, in the pro-vince of Padova, and the other to Rieso, in the province of Treviso. The latter became the father of the Pope, who was born in 1835. wheels is about four pounds on a radius of seven inches. The motions are also communicated to the eye-end, and it Office. takes only a force of about two ounces to clamp and remove the telescope either in right ascension or declination The fine hour circles can be read from the floor, and the declination circle from the eye-end of the instrument. This eye-end is so arranged that the spectograph and photographic apparatus can be readily attached. The illumination is by means of incandescent lamps, and, addition, there is a self-adjusting oil in addition, there is a self-adjusting oil lamp. A very complicated measuring apparatus, called the position microme-ter, accompanies this instrument. Rev. Fasher Goetz, S. J., the cele-brated Jesuit astronomer, who went to South Africa newspace with a stronomer.

a goldsmith, while the son is a shoe-maker." Pius X. is a good musician and likes Dcn Perosi, the priest, who is director of the Sistine choir. The Pope plays the organ and piano. This is perhaps the first time in bictory that a musician at corr is being mult at Bulawaya a South African transport. The observ-atory is being built at Buluwayo, under the direct supervision of Father Goetz. Observations will begin at the earliest day possible, and the reports will be forwarded to Georgetown University and be given to the world from Washington.

THE QUESTION - BOX ANSWERS.

the author during the past five years of missionary activity in all parts of the Inited States from Boston to Denver. These words of praise are weighty coming as they do from one who has himself prepared a work of the same nature, long since become one of the most popular books of the nineteenth century. Father, Couver, with century. Father Conway gathers under more than sixty titles a multiunder more than sixty titles a multi-tude of objections received by the Dio-cesan Missionaries on their apostolic tours here and there in the United States. Not all of them affect immediately the special tenets of Catholic ism. The rule of faith, the "notes' ism. The rule of faith, the notes of the true Church, politico-ecclesias-tical matters, peculiar institutions of Catholicism like celibacy, abstinence Catholicism fike celibacy, abstinence, fasting and indulgences, come in for a large meed of explanation. The Mass, the Sacraments, the Blessed Virgin and Saints, the life to come, are other sources of ignorance or misunderstand-ing. It is remarkable to what an ex-tant these average objections of the tent these average objections of the non - Catholic mind square with the original polemics of Protestantism in the sixteenth century, or when they give are new, are nearly all drawn from erroneous views of the great lines of the Church. It needs no profound work like Moehler's Symbolism to grapple with this material-one would grapple with this material—one would think after reading the book that the average American mind had been little touched by the advanced Protestant theological literature of the last two centuries. If these objections really represent the elements of religious doubt and hesitation in the American theological literature of the last two centuries. If these objections really represent the elements of religious and hesitation in the American mind as regards Catholicism, there is reason for believing the assertion of Mr. Henry Sidgwick in a late issue of the Atlantic Monthly, viz., that there is no longer any insurmountable doc trinal obstacle to the reunion of the Protestant churches with the Roman Church on the basis of her actual teach ing. There are other instructive thoughts suggested by the examination of these curious statistics. This little catechism may rightly hope to become a popular vade meeum.

JESUIT ASTRONOMERS TO THE Its place is already marked in the average Catholic home library besides the Faith of Our Fathers and the Catholic Doctrine of Faa di Bruno, not to speak of older works like Hay's Sincere Christian and Milner's End of Con-troversy. The style is quite suitable to the scope of the work-direct, clear, and simple. There is a sustained effort to make known frankly and sufficiently the elements of Catholic truth and disthe elements of Carbolic truth and dis-cipline in a diction that avoids theolog-ical phraseology without losing fullness and precision. The writer does not try to say all that might be said, but only what is needed to make clear the imwhat is needed to make clear the im-mediate vision of his oppoaent or dis-ciple. Such a book is equipped to take care of itself, to be its own tongue, its own commentary. Its circulation should therefore be an unlimited one. Improvements will no doubt be sug-Improvements will no doubt be sug-

Improvements will no doubt be sug-gested. Thus, the titles of all books cited are indeed printed in a special bibliography, but they might be again grouped with others in a logical order, to furnish a course of regular and pro-gressive reading in Catholic theology and history. The titles of chapters ought to be numbered both in the text and in the table of contents, and with this might be combined a progressive and in the table of contents, and with this might be combined a progressive numbering of all the paragraphs. Where an index-subject includes sev-eral references, it might be well to in-troduce the practice of indicating in heavier type the page or pages where an objection is most efficiently dealt with. Finally, we cannot help suggest-ing that a companion volume of "Select Readings" be issued, drawn, when possible, from eloquent non-Catholic writers, and by cross-references made writers, and by cross-references made to act as a companion or key to certain important lines of objection. We wish Father Conway and his co-laborers an

ever-growing measure of success in the immense vineyard that has been allotted immense vineyard that has been allotted to them. Here grow brambles, it is true, and here are the ruins of a rich cultivation—but here also are fertile soil, abundant sap, racy if wild fruit, the traces of former success and com-fort, consoling and inspiriting evi-dences of former unity and communion. dences of former unity and communion. Only the persistent and ingenious husbandry of charity may hope to reclaim these lost provinces from the moral desolation that has fallen or is impenddesolation that has taken or is impend-ing over them—but it is precisely as Catholicism that the Almighty has planted the inexhaustible reservoir of charity, as wide as the world and hu-manity, and as inexhaustible as the di-vine love itself.—Very Rev. Thomas J. Shahan is Catholic University Bulletin Shahan in Catholic University Bulletin. For sale at the CATHOLIC RECORD

SARAH CURRAN SEEKING EMMET'S GRAVE.

Catherine Tynan Hinkson in Donahoe's. Thinking the grave was in Bully's Acre, Sarah Curran, escaping from the watchfulness of her friends, had stolen their work. watchfulness of her friends, had stolen there to visit it, in the dark of the autumn evening. The place where the unhappy girl prayed and wept was closed against burials after the cholera of 1837, and now it is a wind swept prairie of long gray grass, with here and there the shoulders of a tomb-stone argoring and the complete which emerging, and the cromlech which marks the grave of chieftains who perished at the Battle of Clontarf stand-

perished at the Battle of Clontarl stand-ing, time-defying, above all. Even Emmet's touching letter from the very shadow of the grave had not reached Curran's heart, any more than the prayers of the Attorney-General, Mr. Standish O'Grady, and others who would have interceded for his child. Sarah Curran was cast off forever. A Onaker family in Cork, the Penroses, Quaker family in Cork, the Penroses, gave her the shelter of their roof. They and all about her were of the English and all about her were of the raginsh sympathizers, and she had not even the comfort of knowing that she had the love and pity of the common people as the widow, and more than the widow of their hero.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS. By Row. Bertrand L. Conway of the Paulist Fathers. In his preface to this book Cardinal Gibbons states that it "answers in a brief and popular manner the most im-portant questions actually received by the author during the past five years of It was while she was with the Pen

Faithful Christians.

Do we not desire to make reparation, at least for our own sins? Do we not also long to make ourselves pleasing to the Sacred Heart by discharging every debt that stands against us ? there anyone amongst us so cold, s devoid of Apostolic spirit, as not t devoid of Apostone spirit, as not to wish to aid in saving the souls of his brethren? Ah, then, let us labor, first of all, to become faithful Chris-tians, faithful observers of all the obligations of our state of life. Faithful observance of every duty implies moral martyrdom. Many saints lived ordinary lives and never attempted extraordinary things ; their aim was to do ordinary things extraordinarily well.

To Help or Hinder God.

"We must not forget," writes the ed-itor of the Canadian Messenger, "that not only to extraordinary men the power of hindering or seconding the power of hindering or seconding the designs of God has been given, but this power belongs in some degrees to each one, however weak, however lowly. It belongs to you who read these lines. The Heart of Jesus counts upon you to be His helper to gather in the har-rest which He has watered with His vest which He has watered with His Blood. Say not that you have neither authority, nor eloquence, nor fortune, nor any other means of influencing your fellow man. You will be shown that the most powerful of all means of influence is at the disposal of all Christians, namely, prayer."

Mary in the Temple.

St. Anselm, speaking of the life of the holy Virgin in the Temple, says : "She persevered in p-ayer, in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, in fast-ing, and all virtuous works." St. Jer-ome mean mean into detail, and tells ome goes more into detail, and tells us how Mary's life was ordered : " From early in the morning till 9 o'clock she early in the morning till 9 o'clock she remained in prayer; irom 9 to 3, she was engaged in labor; at 3, she re-sumed her prayers, until the angel, as usual, brought her food. She was most constant in vigils, the most exact in obedience to the divine law, the most profound in humility, and the most per-fect in every virtue. No one ever saw her angry." her angry.

Seeking New Members.

It will not be long until every practical Catholic is a member of the League of the Sacred Heart, as there are so many zealous promoters and associates who are all the time seeking new members to enroll, and they are so persistent, that they will not take "No" for an answer but will keep on trying until they have accomplished



Like the running brook, the red blood that flows through the veins has to come from somewhere.

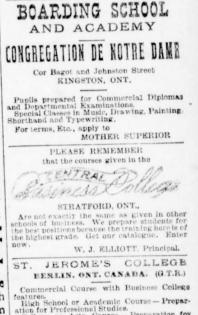
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Educational.

Jod and my all. rd that will go far is St

us meus et omnia. us meus et omnia." All Brother, yes Spouse, ah "and for ever! occasions of sin. We ask question: "Do I myself ve Him with a personal can I know this?" It will swer ourselves truly if we t half of our act of contrit half of our act of contriif we mean what we say.

one more important, which he gives to scious. himself.

and presently, forgetting everything but him, she began singing a mournful song with such poignant sweetness, that the company which gathered quietly around her was moved to tears. It was then that Captain Sturgeon, a

It was then that Captain or the set of the s and love; and after a sad marriage cere-mony, he took her to Italy to try to save her life; but her heart was broken, and she only lived a little while. Moore's beautiful lyric about her, be ginning: "Ske is far from the land where her young hero sleeps," will be remembered.

MAKE BABY FEEL GOOD.

A baby's temper depends upon how e feels. If ailing he will be cross worry the mother and annoy everybody in the house ; if feeling well he will be bright, active and happy. It is easy to keep your baby feeling good by pro-fiting by the experience of mothers who their little ones Baby's Own Tablets. One of these mothers, Mrs. "Ablets. One of these mothers, MIRS, C. W. Shore, Castleton, Ont., says: "Our child, eight months old, has al-ways been troubled with indigestion. We had medicine from two doctors and usid other according with benefit tried other remedies without benefit. I then sent for a box of Baby's Own Tablets and found them just what was

blood food. It not only feeds the blood-making organs but gives them strength to do their proper work.

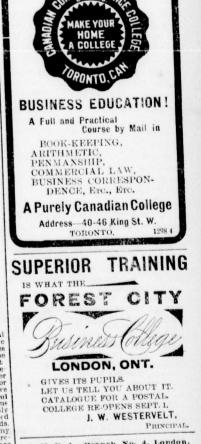
Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemista, Ontaria soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

It is an OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH —When called in to stiend a disturbance it searches out the hiding place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace. Lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpet-ual banishment on pain and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

THE FLAGGING ENERGIES REVIVED. - Con-stant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relaxation. I usi-tude and depression are sure to intervene. These comes from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregular idea, and the stomach ceases to resimilato food properly. In this condition Parmelee 8 Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to bealthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies. lagging energies

PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS ON CREDIT.





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 Albion Block, Richmond Street. T. J. O'Mears, Pres-ident J. F. F. Boyle, Socretary.

THE CA' COLIC RECORD

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well as the temporal head of his subjects, and that he imposes his will on the clergy and laity in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil. He may

Sonns. Hates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each meetion, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-bishops of Toronto, Kingaton, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishons of Hamilton. Peter borough, and Ogdeneburg, N. Y., and the chargy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not lister than Tuesday morning. When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new address be sent us. Agentor collectors have no authority to stop your paper unless the amount due is paid. Matter intended for publication should be smalled in time to reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Please do not send us Montenegrin, Bulgarian and Roumanian churches.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. litor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

he Editor of THE Canada and the ondon, OnL: ar Sir: For some time past I have read estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, congratulate you upon the manner in 23rd, under the presidency of Dr. Dear Sir : For some time transition Reconstruction Reconstruction and the paper, The CATHOLIO RECONSTRUCTION of the manner in which it is published. Tas matter and form are both good : and a range Oatholic apirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend is to the faithfull. Bleesing you, and wishing you success. Bleever me, to remain. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ. Apost. Delex. Apost. Delex. Theodore Hartzl of Vienna, there were 800 delegates present from all parts of the world, including the United States and Canada. There were many prom-

inent Hebrews present, including Pro-

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1903.

WILL HE LEARN ?

"Combes the Apostate has undertaken the contract of abolishing the Catholic Church in France. Apparhe has forgotten, if he read of the results of undertakings ent'y in the same line by other Apostates. The foregoing, from the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, brings to mind an epis

ode of the Falk laws in Germany some quarter of a century gone. One morning on a dead wall in the

city of Berlin was found a life-size cartoon in which Bismarck was represented having a rope around the spire of a church steeple, which was surmounted by a cross, and pulling at the rope with might and main. Leaning over his shoulder was the Father of Lies when the following conversation ensued. "What are you doing, Bizzy, my son ? asked Bellzebub. "Trying to pull down the Church," replied Bismarck. Whereupon his interrogator addressed him as follows : " Give it up ! give it up, Bizzy, my son. I have been trying to accomplish the same result for nigh nineteen hundred years, and have tailed. Give it up, my son

THE EASTERN CHURCHES.

reasons are not far from those we have The movement of the Oriental imagined, and which we had already Churches toward union with each other and also with the Catholic Church will forecast long ago in our columns. not down. Two or three years ago, There is another prospect now in view which to our mind is by far more Father Galland of the Dominican Order likely to materialize into a successful wrote regarding the inhabitants of reality than the original Zionist plan Turkish Armenia that scarcely a week to constitute a Jewish settlement under passed "without some village or other Turkish domination. Dr. Hertzel anasking to return to Catholic unity." nounced that the British Government The Nestorians were specially anxious to give up their heresy, and up to the has offered the Zionist Association state of Father Galland's letter, which large tract of territory in East Africa was written from Van to the director of or colonization. The Jews settling Eastern schools, twenty villages in the there would be allowed an autonomous districts of Vanand its neighborhood had Government under British suzerainty become Catholics with their priests to The offer is one which we doubt not ar hun- the Zionists will find to be more advan was number of two thousa dred souls. Throughout Asia Minor tageous and practicable than the prothere were frequent appeals of Ortho- ject on which they have hitherto set dox Greeks to be admitted to the unity their minds, though from a sentimental of the Church, the centre of the move- point of view there was something very ment being at Caesarea, a town of Cap- attractive to the Jews themselves in padoeia from which appeals were sent the thought of their nation being re-into Pope Leo XIII. for Catholic priests stated in the land which their foreof the Greek rite, to receive them into fathers owned, and in which they were the Church, and instruct them in the a once prosperous people. It is worthy of remark that no sooner Catholic faith. Many Armenians in was the offer of the British Govern-Persia bave sought a like favor, and from a village near Urmiah, the birth ment to the Zionists announced, than place of Zoroaster, two hundred Gre- the Russian Government took up the gorian Armenians with the Vicar idea and announced that it also is ready to give the Jews a territory General of the Gregorian Diocese, on which they may settle and become embraced the faith and established prosperous. There can be no doubt Catholic schools to maintain it. that the offer of the British Govern-A couple of months since, the Ecclesment alarmed the Russian authorities justike Aletheia, or Church Truth, of Athens, the principal organ of the and led them to look at the matter in a Greek schismatics, published a letter of light which was new to them. The Joachim III, "the Ecumenical Patri- Jews are naturally a people who with a arch," addressed to all the Orthodox fair chance will become prosperous, Prelates requesting them to exchange and will be a source of strength to any country which will give them an opporepinions on these points : tunity. But so far, Russia has not " 1. What should be done to prebeen such a country. There is no serve the unity of the Orthodox churches, and to defend the faith doubt that the massacre of Jews which recently took place at Kishineff was against the prevailing rationalistic spirit of the times ? Has the time come when there connived at by the Russian authorities may be a fraternal interchange of friend-thip between the Roman Catholic and of the locality. Mr. V. Bosanquet, the British Vicethip between the Roman Catholic and Catholic churches?" That is to say, hotween the Catholic and Greek achismatical churches. ** 2. Is it possible to form a union between the Old Catholic and the Consul at Odessa, who was sent specially to Kishineff to ascertain the truth in regard to the massacre, has reported that he is convinced after examining Between carefully all the circumstances of the Bestern churches ? 4. Can an agreement be reached for case, that if the authorities had taken

Catholics called Copts (equivalent to arranged plan, from which fact it would the Greek Aiguptoi) who use the Coptic appear that there was a previous conliturgy, and King Menilel of Abyssinia spiracy to exterminate the Jews. has a great respect for the Pope, which may prepare the way for the return of

the Abyssinians to the one fold, the

As regards the Russian Church there

may be more difficulty in a return to

Catholicity, as the Czar finds it a great

source of influence over his subjects

that he is regarded as the spiritual as

be slow about giving up so great a

power, but there ought not to be so

much difficulty in the way of a return

of the smaller independent churches to

Catholic Unity, such as the Servian.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

At the sixth Zionist Congress which

opened in Basle, Switzerland, on Aug.

fessor Max Nordau, Sir Francis Monte-

fiore, and Israel Zangwill the novelist.

The purpose of the Zionist movement

has been to re establish the Jewish

people in their ancient kingdom of Pal-

It has been said that the Sultan

of Turkey is favorable to this move

ment, and it is true that the Sultan has

given several audiences to Dr. Hertzl

in which he declared that he would

gladly give encouragement to the

movement ; but when an actual influx

of Jews took place, the usual vacilla-

tion of the Sultan was shown, and a

order was issued to stop the immigra-

tion, and the rights of the immigrants

to citizenship were curtailed. We do

not for a moment suppose that any

promises of the Sultan or his govern-

ment can be relied on ; and even if

Palestine were to become a Jewish

settlement, we have no doubt the time

would soon come when the settlers

would be subjected to the same perse-

cutions and massacres to which the

Christians of the Empire are constantly

subjected and especially whenever

they appear to be becoming too strong

Dr. Hertzl in his address at the Con-

gress acknowledged that the project of

settlement under Turkish rule had col-

lapsed, but we are not informed of the

reasons for this. We presume the

a menance to Islamism.

estine.

Catholic Church.

The Bessarabetz, an anti-Semitic paper published at Kishineff, had inlammatory articles in several successive issues, and to its influence much of the excitement against the Jews is attributed. In addition to this, an un- also against their seeking a place of founded report was circulated that the refuge in Palestine under Turkish

Jews had murdered a priest of the rule. Russian Church. The belief was also general that the authorities wished the Jews to be massacred, and had even given orders to this effect. The apathy of the authorities during the disorders gave color to this belief, which was further confirmed by the well-known fact that the Jews have been already cruelly persecuted by the Government.

Hence it was not unreasonably inferred that the Government would be gratified by the popular rising of the people of Kishineff against the objects of their hatred.

According to M. Bosanquet's report, the Jewish victims of the rioters were 41 killed and 303 wounded. The rioters acted with great barbarity, though mutilation and deliberate torture were not practiced by the rioters, of whom one was killed and 68 wounded. A boy was bayoneted by soldiers while he was pursuing a Jew with stones. The wounded were injured by Jews who were defending themselves. The Jews themselves assert that their losses amounted to 2,000,000 ronbles, which would be \$1,700,000. This, however, is said to be a considerably exaggerated statement, which is probably correct, as it is frequently the case that the sufferers from popular risings exaggerate their losses with the double purpose in view, to excite more sympathy, and to secure a greater indemnification in case the Government should agree to compensate them for losses sustained.

It is true also that the Russian Government has not sternly refused to punish the rioters, as about 880 were arrested, of whom 306 were found guilty of minor complicity in the riots, and have been already condemned to punishment proportioned to their guilt ; 216 were accquitted, and 360 are to be tried for murder and other serious crimes in connection with the affair. It is said that if these are found guilty they will be sentenced to penal servitude on the Island of Sakal.

There is no doubt, and this is also stated in M. Bosanquet's report, that the newspaper Bessarabetz was largely responsible for the anti-Jewish riots, as several articles appeared in that journal urging the people to attack the unfortunate Jews, and the riots took place accordingly. The responsibility for the riots, therefore, does not rest on the Government for originating them, which it did not do, but only for complicity inasmuch as the officials made no serious effort to disperse the risters, or punish them after the riots. It was only after the whole civilized world expressed horror at the occurrence that the Government took action, and it would appear that President Roosevelt's announcement that he would remonstate, or at least forward to the Russian Government the remonstrance of the Jews who reside in the United States, that the Russian Gov-

who appeared to act under a pre- Zionists are looking for a territory where they shall be allowed to live in peace. There will be no emigration from Great Britain or other countries where the Jews have already the rights of citizens, but only from the countries where they are living in terror of their lives and property. We would suppose that this very reason would operate

KING EDWARD.

His Majesty has been doing some things of late not at all calculated to win favor from the Evangelical (!) or Kensitite portion of his subjects : his visit to His late Holiness, Leo XIII.; at the Levee in Dublin Castle he gave precedence to the Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Walsh, over the Anglican Prelate; he visited Maynooth College and in reply to the address presented to him he extolled in no measured language the efforts of that noble seat of learning in "spreading the Gospel of Christ all over the world "-not bad for an idolatrous institution !

And now read this clipped from an exchange:

"A Pontifical Mass of Requiem for the soul of the late Pope was celebrated at the Brompton Oratory, London, Eng., on Tuesday, July 28 King at the Brompton Gratory, London, Eng., on Tuesday, July 28 King Edward was represented by Lord Den-bigh, who was in uniform and drove in a royal carriage to the Oratory, where he was received by the Roman Catholic elergy and escorted to a special seat facing the altar. The Duke of Camfacing the altar. The Duke of Cam-bridge attended in person and also occupied a special seat. The English Chronicl Churchman and St. James' omments on the incident as follows: 'The official recognition of the Mass ertainly conflicts with the terms of the declaration made by the sovereign on His Majesty's accession, in which he olemnly averred, as his personal belief, that the sacrifice of the Mass is dolatry. If the Mass be an idolatrou ordinance, then its celebration at the Brompton Oratory was an act of idolaand to afford it royal sanction try, would appear to be indefensible in the judgment of millions of His Majesty's Protestant subjects.'"

Now what will our own "loyal" rethren of the Orange order, the Sons of William " have to say to all this? Surely the most noble, most worthy, and Most Worshipful, the Grand Sovereign, will voice their feel-

ings. Let us wait. THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

Those of our American contemporaries who can see nothing good in the Irish Land Purchase Bill, and no evidence of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the people of England toward Ireland, may find food for reflection in the resolutions passed by the National Directory of the United Irish League, which met in Dublin on September 8th, under the presidency of Mr William Redmond, M. P.

The meeting adopted a resolution welcoming the Land Bill as the most substantial victory gained by the Irish people for centuries, and ascribing the result attained to the loyalty of Mr. Wyndham, the chief Irish Secretary, the high public spirit of the Liberal Party, and the good will of the landlords.

It is very true that the landlords will not lose much by the changed circumstances in which they will find them-

landlords and tonants reached a settlement of the Land question when they met together, gives hope that the educational question may also by readily settled by a friendly conference. Altogether there is now far more hope for anIrish millenium in the settlement of difficulties than there has been since the first Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland by Strongbow and his knights.

STATISTICS REGARDING IRE. LAND

The report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for the year 1902 has been recently published, and we regret to have to say that it does not show that the constant drain on the population of the country which has been going on Stand !" during the past sixty years has been entirely stopped, though it is admitted that during recent years much has been done toward increasing the prosperity

of the people. The births registered during the year are reported to have been 101,863, while the deaths were 77,676 the excess of births being 24,187 which represents the natural increase of population, but this is more than counterbalanced by the loss by emigration which amounted to 40,190. making a total loss of 16,003. This is also counterbalanced to some extent by immigration, of which there is no official record, so that it is not certain whether there has been an increase or diminution of population during the year. The population is however, estimated to be 4,432,274. Ireland is the only part of the British Empire in which the population has steadily fallen during the last half century, and more, the population having diminished by one-half during sixty years, the principal cause of the diminution having been the bad land laws which gave to the landlords the whole benefit of any improvements effected by the tenantry on their farms. As a natural consequence of this, no tenant took any interest in the improvement of his farm, and the only hope of future prosperity lay in seeking more favor-

able conditions in other countries. The Land Purchase Act recently enacted by the Imperial Parliament will undoubtedly change this state of affairs, and will serve in future years to keep the population of the country at home, and thus the depopulation

will be stopped. Many thousands of the tenants have already made agreement with their landlords for the purchase of their lands under the new land law, and there is no doubt that many thousands more will do the same within a very short time. Thus an immediate improvement in the condition of the people may be expected, and we shall no longer be obliged to report a falling off in the population.

The number of marriages during 1902 vas 5.18 to every thousand of population being an increase of .10 as compared with the preceding year, but an increase of .27 above the average of the past ten years. This increase, though not very great, is also an indication of increased prosperity. We feel confident that under the new Land Purchase Act, the indications of increased prosperity will be in every respect more numerous in each successive year

for many years to come.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

SEPTE 4BE 3 19, 1903

Roman Catholics and Protestants and the heads of the educational tions, in Ireland to meet in Dublin and confer together with the purpose of ground on which all finding a common ground o nay stand, thus ending the religious differences in connection with education, which has lasted for centuries, and which has been responsible fo many of Ireland's difficulties."

In view of the unprecedented success which has followed the exertions of Captain Taylor in bringing together the representatives of the Landlords and Tenants, resulting in the introduction and passing into Law of the Land Bill, it is devoutly to be hoped an equal measure of success will attend the present proposed movement. May it result in the adoption in its fullest acceptance of the motto : " United we

Verily St. Malachy's prophecy seems to be on the eve of realization; and that the "Week of Centuries " will very soon be fulfilled.

Pius X.'s Facial Resemblance to Pius

In the conclave, immediately after the election, several of the cardinals commented on the new Pope's re-semblance to Pius IX. and the resemblance grew still more striking when he appeared among them for the first time wearing the white cassock and zucchetto The people outside at once is discerned the same likeness when his portrait was published in the papers, and Papa Sarto began to be called Pius IX. the Second Second 'Pio Nono Secondo.''-The Tablet.

Our Calvary.

Our Lord pointed out to us the way must walk ; and that is the way to Calvary, the royal way of the cross. Humiliations and sufferings are best for humiliation is a medicine-bitter, no doubt, but very necessary.

OBITUARY. CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH FAGE esteem for what was good and virtuous and among these was indeed his love of purity and chastig. These qualities gave to the many who knew and loved him just reason to antici-pate from the boy of the present the bright success for the man of the future. From his scriftest childhood he was studious and fond of books and had a rare and cultured taste for music.

His first education was received at Loretto This first education was received at Loretto Convent, this being followed by a solid training under the Christian Brothers at the De La Sale, from which lastitute be graduated with high honors and non entered St. Michael's College where he was about to commune his last year of the cassical course. There, under the guidance of saintly men, he sought earnestly after truth, that having found it he might one day make it known to others. Fired with a zeal begotten of love and self-sactifize, his sole desire which had been en-kindled in childhood was to offer his life to the service of God and His Church, to stand be-fore the slar and there put all our sorrows and

service of God and His Church. to stand be-fore the sltar and there put all our sorrows and troubles into the sacred challes and offer them to the E-ernal Father for our shortcomings-being ine desire of his heart to one day be come a Jesuit pries. How little is earthy planning, how dim are human eyes! The Divine Judge delayed not the course, and so instead of a sweet living presence among us we have to look up anil binding tears, beging submissive strength o bar our cross through the intercession of our young saint, who in dazzing giory enloys al-ready what our dear Lord alone can give-eternal bils.

eternal blies. His functral was held on Tuesday from the home of his parents to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a Solemn Mass was celebrated, and thence to St Michael's cemetery. The sympathy of the entire community is with his sorrow atricken parents, brothers and sisters who are left to mourn bis loss. May his soul rest in peace

May his soul rest in peace ! Ma, James MCGUINEES, LONSDALE, ONT-James MCGUINEES, LONSDALE, ONT-24th after a short illnees of only one work. Deceased was born at Belleville, but in the sided nucli his death. He was a man, who his ided nucli his death. He was a man, who his sided until his death. He was a man, who was known throughout the community for his generous deeds and acts of kindness. A kind wife, two daughters and four some survive him. Mrs. James McGuinness and Miss Nellie of Lonsdaie, Mrs. W. A G Hardy of Belleville, Michael of Sizate of Iowa, U.S. A., Patrick of Deseron'o, Eugene of Hastings, Ont., and Jahn J. of Naw York State ; also two brohers. Anderson of Belleville. Mr. McGuinness always an iowad nead health

Anderson of Belleville. Mr. McGuinness iways enjoyed good health, and this accounts for the fact that he lived to the ripe oid age of seventy. They years and six months His funeral took p ace on Thursday. Aug 37th, to M arysville; where R quiem Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Dean O'Onnor for the repose of his immortal soil. His three

SEPTEMBER

DIOCESE (PARISH OF

On Sunday lan-church was crowd the occasion being occurrence in any tion of a young ma Michael O'Neill, of O'Neill, of this p day the recipient of experiments of

Sunday las

day tacraments of est sacraments of Holy Orders. The solemn and impres gressed the people gressed the people moved as they more what it mea to renounce the w consecrate himsel service of God. inistered nop McEvay. ward, rector of S London, was his didate during the Rev. Fat viests present Vest, of Goderic West, of Goderic Clinton; Hanlon, and McCormack, parish. The ca sanctuary arrayse except the chasul over his arm. I the Litany of the ingness to be po-ent. His Lords crovier, then pla head, which act all the priests pr Bishop invoked mighty God on then removed the moulder, and crc the Lord, for H His burden ligh-vested in the ch of the fact than received full pri West, Hanlon, ved full pri received full pri-the singing of Spiritus," His L young priest's oils, praying the on those hands ing. His hands nen, and a ch nd water, and and water, and placed between saying, "Receiv sacrifice to Go as well for the cloth was ther washing his O'Nell knelt an with the Bisho munion he mad and His Lordsi on his head, c power of forgiv was then unfol-clothed in his that he was no

that he was not a priest of God

At the end priest's devoted relatives advan received the fi hands of the which he confe

present.

O'Neill will a West to St. 7

assistant there

There was a nt in the af

of the corner-temple, which field are erect glory of God.

and solidity new church

His Lordship

performed this the aforement

the alorement ment containi ecclesiastical a leaders was under the stor a few centurie

contemporary

CATHOLIC]

focal papers, of the realm "well and tru ship had spo words to the

eloquent sern Rev. Father

people that church was t

and glorious

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But when six man became to offer sic anger of G altars for th Was covered spots becam offer pleasir began to be of this was Solomon at was so larg

was so larg tonished th

only a figu New Law. always poo a life which

display, He

ed His temp fore nothin them. The

glory and

We understa



the adoption of one general calendar ?" The single fact that such questions

are asked seriously shows that there is at Kishineff would have been checked a longing to return to the bosom of the at an early stage, and many lives would have been saved. Catholic Church. This was what Leo The report confirms substantially all XIII. ardently desired, and it is not at

resolute action, the anti-Jewish riots

that has been reported by cable in reall improbable that such a reunion may be effected during the reign of Pope gard to the massacre, and says that the In Egypt there is a strong body of thirds of the town by bands of rioters primary causes on account of which the troubles. The ease with which the representatives of the Orangemen, Pius X.

stirred itself to order the ernment arrest of the rioters, and that they should be brought to trial.

President Roosevelt deserves great praise for the part he took in this matter, notwithstanding the fact that the remonstrance he offered to forward, was not actually presented to the Russian Government. He made enquiries of the Government whether the remon-

strance would be received if it were sent, and received as answer the information that it would not be received, or even taken into consideraviable. tion. Under such circumstances, it

would not be in accordance with the usage of nations to persist in sending the document ; but the fact that it was considered by the executive of so powerful a nation as the United States, to be a proper thing to intervene on the occasion, led the Russian Gov ernment to take steps for the punish ment of the guilty, which it would not have taken were it not for the interest in the matter which was shown by the President. So also, the new-born interest in the Jews which the Russian Government manifests in offering them a territory where they would enjoy immunity from popular outbreaks, evidently arose from the interest displayed by the British Government for the much persecuted race. It is not probable, nowever, that the Zionists will enter-

tain the Russian offer, as they may well SAY : "We fear the Russians even when they profess to be benevolently inclined towards us, and offer us free gifts." The experience of the past justifies this fear, for it is the persecutions which the Jews have suffered so greatly in Galicia and Roumania, and more especially in Russia, where the persecution was most bitter and came from the Government itself, which are the

elves placed under the operation of the Bill. They will be paid a fair price for the land which they sell to the tenantry, and their position will certainly be better under the new conditions than it would be if their constant fight with the tenants were to be kept up, which between the constant employment of the police to enforce their claims and evict the tenantry, and the enmity and danger which arose out of the cruelties they inflicted upon the people, made their position most unen-

The compliment paid by the National Directory of the League to Mr. Wyndham was not unmerited; for fit was acknowledged in the House of Commons by Mr. John Redmond during the debate on the Bill, that Mr. Wyndham by his tact and conciliatory policy, and his readiness to accept necessary amendments, had saved the Bill, and had settled satisfactorily a problem which only a short time ago appeared to be absolutely impossible of settlement. Mr. Wyndham is the first Irish Secretary who has had so favorable a word spoken of him by those who before seemed to be his and his party's irreconcilable enemies.

The settlement of the Land question eems likely to be the prelude to the ettlement of other questions which have been the occasion of much bad blood between opposing parties in Ireland. It is stated that another confer-

ence will be held shortly between representative Catholics and Protestants, including Orangemen, and the heads of all the educational institutions of Ireland, to confer together in order to find a common ground on which all may stand for a plan of education, the difficulty of which has hitherto been

The following per cable outlines the ature policy of the Irish leaders—a olicy which cannot fail to have hene. future policy of the Irish leaders-a policy which cannot fail to have beneficial results :

Dublin, September 10 .- John Redmond will address five mass meetings in different parts of Ireland within the months. His efforts will be next two seconded by O'Brien, Dillon and other members of the Nationalist party. The purpose of the campaign is to educate the people and their leaders as to the proper attitude Irishmen should assume ard the Land Act. Caution, conciliation, self-control and unswerving loyalty to the principle of Home Rule will be the principles advocated in the

forthcoming addresses. Redmond and O'Brien, whose leadership is commending itself more and more to the nation, intend to advise their followers to use every endeavor to promote the equitable operation of the Land Act. and otherwise to justify the growing confidence of all observers in the desire and ability of the Irish people, if given anything like a favor able opportunity, to model their politi cal conduct on rational and just lines Such is the character of the new policy the Nationalists have designed to it what is conceived the evolution of English opinion toward a willingness to permit Ireland to manage its national affairs. Should England, after this policy of reason and friendliness has been thoroughly tried, still veto the

most cherished wish of the Irish race the Nationalists will be thrown on those methods of violent and seditious protest which finally forced a solution land question in accordance with Irish domands.

And right on the heels of the fore going comes another bit of cheering news:

"London, Sept. 11 .- Another conference looking to the improvement of the condition of Ireland will be called shortly. Captain Shaw E. Taylor, who landlord was secretary to the recent landlord and tenants conference in Dublin, which was instrumental in securing the responsible for many of Ireland's Irish Land Bill, proposes to invite the



HARRIAGE. BOYD-O RALLY. A protify wedding took place at St. Briddid's fourth on the morning of Wednesday with New York and the bridde Mites Tossie O Redity. Magneter of the late Mr. John distance bring present. The marriage compared by Yer Rev. Canon McCarthy. Will the Napital Mass was compared by Per-Father Lacosite. O.M. 1 D.D. The bridd while the Napital Mass was compared by Per-Father Lacosite. O.M. 1 D.D. The bridd while the Napital Mass was exclose m. McCarthy. We was a quiet owner the state of the state and lifes of the state. And the bridde shower bound to while the free marriage was a specific to be the state from the state of the state of the state from the state of the state shower bound to while the state of the state the state of the state. The marriage compared by Yer, Father Lacosite. O.M. 1 D.D. The bridd shower bound to while the state and the state the state of the state. And the state shower bound to while the state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state of the state. The state and the state the state and diamond broch; to the state and the state of states and best the state and the states and the state of states and best the states and the states and the state of states and best the states and the states and the states and states of the states and the states and the states and states of the states and the states and the states and states of the states and the states and the states and states of the states and the states and the states and states of the states and the states and the states and states of the states and the states and the st

C. M. B. A.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

At the last regular meeting of Branch 43, b. M. B. A., the following resolutions were dopted :

Monted: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to re-nova by death our worthy Brother. Albert

move by death our work, the members of Branch ttesoiven that we, the members of Branch 3, tender to the members of Brother Lucha-g-lie's family our heartfelt sympathy in their

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to re-nove by death our worthy Bro. Jos. E. Me-

Callery. Resolved that we, the members of Branch 13 C. M. B. A, tender to the members of Bro. McCallery's family our heartfelt sympathy in their boreavement.

Also to Bro Chas. Brassor at the loss sus-tained at the death of his Brother Wm. Bras-

J. J. VENNY, R.C. Sec.

them. The show how is the advance knowledge Where the forget God, neans of re ing them. in the chu calcula and His le anywhere, has appoin is a specia contribute neans tow ward for the water, how water, how He reward to worship revered sp ing them work whic begun on begun, an very great The coll a thousand On Mond

19, 1903

rotestants and to test and ational institu-in Dublin and he purpose of d on which all g the religious on with educa-for centuries, Tesnonsible for responsible fo Ities.'

recedented sucthe exertions of nging together the Landlords in the introducaw of the Land to be hoped an ess will attend ovement. May n in its fullest o: " United we

prophecy seems realization; and Centuries " will

mblance to Pius

mediately after the cardinals new Pope's re-and the resen-striking when he for the first time ck and zucchetto once is discerned h his portrait was s, and Papa Sarto is IX. the Second -The Tablet.

ary.

ut to us the way hat is the way to way of the cross. rings are best for medicine—bitter, cessary.

RY,

FIFTH PAGE of and virtuous and his jove of purity and es gave to the many just reason to antici-te present the bright he future. From his studious and fond of nd cultured taste for

is received at Loretto oliowed by a solid Christian Brothers sale, from which with high bonors and sl's College where he o his last year of the under the guidance of escneetly after truth, might one day make it

etten of love and self-s which had been en-s to offer his life to the Church. to stand be-put all our sorrows and challoe and offer them r our shortcomings-lt heart to one day be-

planning, how dim are ne Judge delayed not head of a sweet living have to look up amid submissive strength to the intercession of our zaling glory enjoys al-Lord alone can give-

Lord alone can give-on Tuesday from the state of the state of the state of the state of the state state of the state of the state state of the stat

and one deteriation of the system of the section of

SEPIEMBER 19, 1903.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

celebrated his first mass, and although it was pouring rain nearly everyone in the parish altended. Rev. Father Aylward was deacon, while Rev. Fa-ther Hanlon acted as sub-deacon. Mr. Thos. Hussey was master of ceremon-les, and Rev. Father Boubat assisted in the sanctuary. Father Aylward preached the sermon. In eloquent and well chosen words he dwelt on the divine origin of the priesthood, its sub-lime dignity. Its importance, and its responsibility. He spoke also of the great reward due the family of the young priest who contributed of their means to enable him to realize his vocation, especially his mother, who, although a widow, had surmounted all obstacles, and to-day had the in-expressible happiness of assisting at this first Mass. After Mass his lordship the bishop celebrated his first mass, and although

labor and sacrifice would be involved, and he exhorted them to encourage one another and their devoted pastor in this work. He told them their first thoughts should always be directed towards Almighty God, as He had done infinitely more for man than for any other of His creatures. God had intended man to be always happy, and it was man's own fault if he were not. In the beginning God severe. A short programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Father McCormack, Dr. o'Carroll, Messrs, Morgan Dalton, and J. T. Power, Separate school inspector.

monies. The following priests were present in the sanctuary:-Rev. J. Kennedy, P. P., Sarnia; Rev. R. Mc-Brady, C. S. B., president Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. F. Powell, C. S. B.; Rev. V. Reath, C. S. B., Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. Fathers Aboulin, C. S. B., and Chal-andard, C. S. B., Toronto; Rev. J. Hogan, Strathroy; Rev. P. J. Gnam, Wyoming; Rev. J. Brennan, Cor-runna,

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

RIAGE.

RAILY. Ok place at St. Bridgid's ing of Wednesday 5th g Mr. T. Bruce Boyd of ide Miss Tessie O'Reilly. to Mr. John O Reilly. y poreavements the mar-nee, only the immediate guests from a distance marriage ceremony ass Rev. Canon McCarthy. iss was celebrated by Rev. M. I D. D. The bride over white taffeta, tulle he valley, and cartier, miss Evcleen McCarthy. Hithe Chiffon hat with Arried a bouquet of oride's y little flower girl. The ted by Mr. Art the cere-ired to the residence of the disgroom's present to the d dismood breastin: and to ft ats o'clock for Montreal, amod breastin: and the isora ad other points of ing Mr. Boyd have the large number of friends REILLY.

M. B. A.

S OF CONDOLENCE Brockville, Sept. 12, 1903. Ilar meeting of Branch 43, following resolutions were

worthy Brother. Albert

e, the members of Branch embers of Brother Lacha-neartfelt sympathy in their

leased Almighty God to re-worthy Bro. Jos. E. Mc-

ve, the members of Branch ader to the members of Bro. our heartfelt sympathy in

as. Brassor at the loss sus-n of his Brother Wm. Bras-

J. VENNY, R .c. Sec.

FROM SARNIA.

had intended man to be always happy, and it was man's own fault if he were not. In the beginning God did not intend to have churches. The universe was one grand temple, and it would have been sufficient if man had remained in a state of innicence. But when sin entered the world, and man became sullied by it, he began to offer sacrifice to propilitate the anger of God, and therefore raised altars for this purpose. As the land was covered with iniquity, consecrated spots became necessary in order to offer pleasing sacrifices, and temples began to be erected. The culmination of this was the glorious temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. Although this was so large and splendid that it as-tonished the sight of men, it was only a figure of the temples of the New Law. As they knew, Christ was always poor, and although He led a life which was the very reverse of display, He yet showed that He wish-ed His temples to be imposing; there-fore nothing can be too good for them. The rev. speaker went on to show how necessary churches are for For the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Sarnia the impressive ceremony of Holy Orders was administered in Our Lady of was administered in Our Lady of Mercy church. The solemn event took place on Sunday, August 23rd, when Mr. Joseph P. Sharpe, C. S. B., son of Mr. M. Sharpe, of Point Edward, was raised to the dignity of the priesthood by His Lordship the Bishop London. Rev. Father Sharpe is a native of

Rev. Father Sharpe is a priends this county, and, having many friends and relatives, a large congregation was present to witness the ordination Mcand relatives, a large congregation was present to witness the ordination services. His Lordship Bishop Mc-Evay was celebrant of the Mass. during which Holy Orders were con-ferred. There were present in the sanctuary Rev. Fr. Aboulin. C. S. B., Director of Novices of St. Basil's Novitiate, Toronto; Rev. Fr. Powell, C. S. B., of Assumption College, Sand-wich, and Rev. Joseph Kennedy, P. P., Sarnia.

As the second second

PRESENTATIONS AND ADDRESSES TO FATHER WEST. Rev. Father West left yesterday for

St. Thomas to enter upon his duties as parish priest. He takes the place of Very Rev. Joseph Bayard, Vicar-

of Very Rev. Joseph Bayard, Vicar-General, who resigned a month ago owing to ill-health. Rev. Father Stan-ley, who now has charge at St. Peter's, was curate to Very Rev. Father Bayard, and later had tempor-

Father Bayard, and later had tempor-ary charge. On Sunday morning after Mass Richard Phalen presented Father West with a purse of over \$100, contributed by members of the congre-gation, and Joseph Kidd read the following address, to which Father West replied in touching terms, bid-ding an affectionate farewell to his congregation:-

We feel that we never deserved the great blessings which Almighty God has lavished on us through you, and we should not now complain when He calls you to more important duties. You found this parish encumbered with a heavy debt and a delapitated old frame church; you paid off the debt and you are now leaving us with one of the most substantial and most beautiful stone churches in the Prov-ince, finished and furnished in the most modern and best style, and com-paratively unencumbered. Under your guidance and encourage-ment the parish is in a most satis-factory condition. Whilst we deeply deplore your de-parture for our own sake we are somewhat reconciled by the fact that the change is an important promotion for you, and that you go to a wider field of labor, where your valuable services will be continued on behalf of the church and the people, to the

priest win the respect of his sep-rated brethren as he had. Father

forevol---as all would like to see him on many occasions and to see him return as priest of the parish at no distant date. Though only here ten months, he had won his way into the hearts and esteem not only of his own people but people of all denom-inations. He was indeed glad to see a priost win the respect of his sep-

perhaps not given to others, and he could not leave without expressing his sense of gratitude to both papers in the city, and thanked them for the able manner they assisted him in every undertaking. He said no more judicious selection of a priest could have been made than Father West. He had endeared him-refe and was because

a priest win the respect of his separately lance and encourage rated brethren as he had. Father the parish is in a most satisfactory condition.
a priest win the respect of his separated brethren as he had. Father the parish is in a most satisfactory condition.
a priest win the respect of his separated brethren as he had. Father the parish is in a most satisfactory condition.
b analysis we deeply deplore your departure for our own sake we are somewhat reconciled by the fact that the change is an important promotion for you, and that you go to a wider field of labor, where your valuable services will be continued on behalf of the church and the people, to the great advantage of both.
b You will ever be gratefully remembered by us and your career will be followed with the deepest interest. We earnestly beg that you will not forget us, but on the contrary will red to the bishop's blessing and all hoped of the Mass.
b Permit us to present you with this

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Anden sympathy is shown Mr. and Mrs.
 Ordan.
 CHARLES E. MCCLOSKEY, BELLE RIVER.
 It is with deepest regret that we announce the death of Charles E. McCloskey which took place at his home in Belle River, on Friday.
 Sept 4th, after a lingering illness. Mr. Mccloskey was widely and lavorably known throughout Essex, having been born at Maldstone Cross and having alw-ys resided in this county, with the exception of a few years spand in London.
 Mr. McCloskey was universally esteemed for his many sterling qualities. No one stood in need of assistance but Charlie was foremost to lend a helping band. His fellow townsmen showed their confidence in him by electing him village Councillor for four successive terms. He was a fervent Catholic, and served on the altar of Maldstone Cross church from his rink year till his maringe to Miss Agnee, O'Neil, of Maldstone, about fifteen bring based that be did not. receive holy Communion, and on the morning of the day of offering the Communion of Reparation to his Divine Lord. He becomed to Herach had once more the haspineses of offering the Communion of Reparation to his brink, Sept. 7th, his mortal remains were bornet the Church of Six. Simon and Jude, Belle River, where the Ven. Archdeacon Andrieux officiated i thence the fueral cortage went to Maidstone Croses to the residence of the fay morning the body was taken to the church, where a facuiem Mass was sug by the Rev. P. J. McKeon, P. P. of St. Mary's Church, London. The pastor, Rev. Father McGeo, preached an elequent tribute to the deparated was one of the largest ever even intered. The funeral was one of the largest ever see in the county, The C. M. B. A. of Belle River, Woodelee, preached an elequent bribute to the departed.

So, to be a subset of all the community go out in The hearts of all the community go out in tenderest sympathy to his bereaved widow and five little children. May his soul rest in peace ! May his soul rest in peace !

JOHN ALOYSIUS DOYLE TORONTO

JOHN ALOYSIUS DOYLE TORONTO. John Aloysius Doyle, died Aug 29 h. 1903, aged eighteen years, two months and eight days. The many friends of John Aloysius Doyle, 77 Anne street, Toronio, were sadly surprised and deeply grieved to learn of his sudden death by drowning at Beaverton on Saturday, 20th August, the Feast of the Boheading of Sb John Baptist. The deceased youth was of a most kindly, retiring disposition, possessed of a very fine and may appearance and blessed with the higher kits belonging to a most kinsome oble character, which endeared him to his many associates who edmired in him his love of the beautiful, his admiration of the grand, CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE. CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FIVE-MINUTES SERMON.

Sixteenth Sunday After Pentecost.

SELF. WATCHFULNESS.

"And if thy right eye cause thee to offend, luck it out and cast it from thee. "-(St

remedy only emphasizes the importance, the grave necessity there is of our avoiding the immediate occasions of sin, and of cutting loose from whatever leads to it. And that, too, at what-

ever dear to us the occasion may be ever dear to us the occasion may be; whether the bad book or newspaper, improper show or play, forbidden dance, bad company, grog-shop, or any other proximate occasion of mortal sin.

is a suicide ; the man who trines with a package of dynamite courts death and deserves no sympathy if he loses his life. You agree to all this, because all these things have been done ; for paltry gain, to overcome some trifling inconvenience, to save a few moments of

ime, men are foolhardy enough to risk

So it is, brethren, with the life of

our souls. Many of us have no concep-tion of our obligation to avoid the occasion of sin, have no idea of the necessity we lie under of removing from our path the obstacles that pre-

into the fire a second time; but all the fire of this world and the next does

the danger shall perish therein.

inless most zealously guarded,

offended at every step we take; the

streets we walk in, the cars we ride in,

the very stores we deal in are made the outlet for an unholy warefare against

There is a crying need for a new

Many of us have no concep-

ever cost to our convenience and

Matt. v 29.)

is a suicide ;

their lives.

ur souls.

scred Heart Review. THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CATHO. OLIC CHURCH.

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BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCLXVII.

Of course, when I speak of the cunning which has been used to regulate what Protestants shall know, my what Protestants shall know, my readers will not misunderstand me as having any reference to general know-ledge. The connection makes plain that I am speaking of the art shown in keeping from general Protestant apprehension the seamy side of the Reformation. This has been almost a sealed head to work the disclosures ealed book to us until the disclosures of Janssen in Germany, and of such writers as Gairdner in England, Andrew Lang and Goldwin Smith, and Andrew Lang and Goldwin Smith, and I know not how many others, are helpers for enlightenment. This cun-ming, for the most part, has worked instinctively rather than deliberately, but the results are the same. The Re-formation and the Reformers have been presented to us as all brightness, and the opposition to them as all darkness. or at the best as unintelligence and moral weakness. The many noble and moral weakness. The many noble and strong motives and personalities that opposed themselves to the Great Inno-vation have been hid from our eyes, ex-cept as a few of the great Catholic worthies, such as Catherine of Aragon, and Mere and Eisher, had forged them and More and Fisher, had forced them-selves into view and into reverence. Edmund Campion, the great Jesuit, is coming to take place beside these, not-withstanding Froude's wily disparagement of him. Until lately, so cordial and apprecia-

Until lately, so cordial and apprecia-tive an article as that on the Counter-reformation by Bishop Hurst, in the Methodist Review—an article neverthe-less distinctively and firmly Protestant —would hardly have been possible. However, we are beginning to tire of the merely legendary, and to desire the knowledge of the historical Reforma-tion, with all its good and all its evil tion, with all its good and all its evil. The result of such a readjustment in the light of fact will be that a very considerable number will return to the elder Church. Why should they not If they are Protestants only by mistake, not knowing what original Protestantism was, it will surely be a good thing for was, it will surely be a good thing for them to follow their true affinities.

them to follow their true allinities. The much larger number, who, as I believe, are likely to remain where they are, will nevertheless learn mod-esty, and cease to flourish their parti-san flag so belligerently over the heads of their Catholic brethren. And growof their Catholic brethren. And grow ing charitableness is certainly a growth in genuine Christianity. I am far from being a Swedenborgian, but Emmanuel Swedenborg's protest in favor of charity, against a fruitless faith, wrought under an exceedingly aber and form, somewhat of the same result with the Roman protest of identical tenor. The Spectator expresses considerable vexaover a late writer, who declares of the Fathers of Trent that "they loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil," in other words because they doubted whether Antinomianism is a good thing, even though commended by Martin Luther. However, the Spectator would doubtless own that such a talker does most harm to himself.

It is curious, how this instinct of obseuring uncomfortable facts is attributed to some men of whom we should hardly expect it. For instance, we hardly expect it. For instance, we should say that Charles Kingsley, for all his pugnacious dislike of Roman Catho lics on the one side, and of Methodists on the other, would insist on having every facility for the knowledge of

historical facts thrown open to eithe party of his antagonists, whether mak-ing for him or against him. It seems hardly possible to believe anything else

hardly possible to believe anything else of so frank and outspoken a nature, such a lover, apparently, of the light. Yet it is said, and I judge on sufficient authority, that Kingsley protested angrily against admitting Dr. Lingard to view the public records, lest this careful and dispassionate Catholic biotogies about dispassionate that all was

claim to be as sincere, but I am afraid I am not as strenuous a patriotic as the Rev. Isaac J. Lansing. I had supposed that a man might be a good American, or indeed Englishman, whether he thought, with John Wesley, that Mary vas a saint and martyr, and Elizabeth a tyrant and murderess, or whether he reversed the titles. However, as Mr.

Lansing, in his book, officiates as Chief Justice and Chief Pontiff of America, I suppose, however it may fare with John Wesley, that we Americans must submit to Lansing's supreme jurisdiction. I would move, therefore, that the Catholic editor in question be beheaded on a scaffold as nearly as possible resembling that on which the Queen of Scots suffered, as being an accomplice of her iniquities.

Why was not Mr. Lansing born earlier? He might have saved univerearlier? He might have saved information of the sale Christendom from the guilt of es-teeming Elizabeth a murderess, and Mary a victim. This has been the gen-eral opinion of mankind, without dif-ference of religion, race, or age. Multitudes who believe Mary to have been an evil woman still account her to have where I stand. The more I read, the more fully I concur with that Italian Editionary attraction of the standard standa more fully I concur with that futural Jesuit, visiting Edinburgh after Darn-ley's death and Mary's third marriage, who designates her simply as *illa pec-catrix*, " that sinful woman." Bat I may be allowed modestly to suggest to Mr. Lansing, that the question Mr. Lansing, that the question whether any one is bad or good is wholly distinct from the question wholly whether he or she has been murdered. Had Mary been tried and beheaded in Scotland for the death of her husband, that would have been one thing. In

fact, she was neither arraigned nor executed for it. Elizabeth neither had jurisdiction over what was done in Scotland nor pretended to it. Nor was Mary arraigned as having tried to stir up insurrection in England, and to promote invasion for her own rescue. This she had done for years, and everybody knew it. Her years, and every bar princess, to right, as an independant princess, to secure her own deliverance, was not seriously contested by any. Elizabeth seriously contested by any.

did not move to try her on that account. She was indicted, tried, and beheaded, on the one charge of having plotted against her reigning cousin's life. "No man may take advantage of his own wrong." Elizabeth's detention of her rival was plainly against interna tional right. Therefore even had Mary really ploted against the EnglishQueen's life, this could have given Elizabeth no new jurisdiction over her victim, not to say that a plan of self-defence is very different from a wanton attempt at mur-

not seem sufficient to teach some men that dangerous occasions are to be avoided. We cannot trifle with God; However, that Mary had plotted against her life was the one thing that we cannot with one breath cry out, "Spare me, O Lord !" while with the Elizabeth could not prove. She declared she found the proof in her cousvery next we rush madly into that chared she found the proof in her could ins's letters, yet these letters she dared not produce. She brought tor-wardonly copies of them, and these copies Walsingham did not venture, in which past experience warns us shall bring about our fall-for he who loves plain words, to say that he had not in-terpolated and falsified. Mary was too easy in withdrawing her charge against him personally. The forgery, if a body's, was his. She was not allo anv. to examine her secretaries, although the elder one declared that the charge was

thoroughly spurious In other words, Mary Stuart was tried and beheaded for a plot of which she was not convicted. Now let me inform Mr. Lansing that is what Christian mankind calls

this murder. We will consider it further. CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS,

Members of the Catholic Church believe and universally practice this article of faith enunciated in they Creed of the Apostles. In fact, the are the only members of the Christian body who do. And yet it is an article of faith of inst as gave inverting a art

Aside from this, we have it on the

For if she possess no such power then she is wanting in her ability to lead

the power to forgive sins.

IMITATION OF CHRIST. F ASKING THEE DIVINE ASSISTANCE, AND OF CONFIDENCE OF RECOVERING GRACE.

My son, I am the Lord, who giveth trength in the day of tribulation Come to Me, when it is not well with thee This is that which most of all hinders

Here, indeed, one would say, is a First is that which most of all inders heavenly comfort, that thou art slow in turning thyself to prayer. For before thou earnestly prayest to Me, thou seekest in the meantime Here, indeed, one would say, is a severe remedy to be applied in order to avoid giving offence; and yet it was uttered by Him who had pity for the sinner, and who knew well the difficulties and obstacles in the way of avoiding sin. But the severity of the remedy only emphasizes the importance, the grave necessity there is of our many comforts and delightest thyself in And hence it comes to pass, that all

And hence it comes to pass, that all things avail thee little till then takest notice that I am He Who delivereth those that trust in Me. Nor is there out of me any powerful help, nor pro-fitable counsel, nor lasting remedy. But now having recovered spirit after the storm grow then strong again in but now having recovered spirit arter the storm, grow thou strong again in the light of my tender mercies; for I am at hand to repair till, not only to the full but even with abundance and above measure.

BOYS OF TO-DAY Will be Men of the Future.

12.00

other proximate occasion of mortal sin. And yet in the face of such a com-mand, in spite of such a warning, we find men falling continually into sins which could easily have been avoided if only the commonest precations were observed. The man who will venture out on the ice when the red face of THEY SHOULD BE RUGGED AND STURDY, out on the ice when the red flag of FULL OF LIFE AND READY FOR WORK, PLAY OR STUDY-KEEP THEM danger stares him in the face is a simple ton; the man who carelessly enters a powder magazine with a lighted taper the man who trifles with

WORK, PLAY OR STUDY-KEP TIME HEALTHY. Growing boys should always be healthy and rugged. Ready for play, ready for study, and ready at any time for a hearty meal. This condi-tion denotes good health, but there are entirely too many who do not come up to this standard. They take no part in the manly games all healthy boys indulge in; they are stoop-shouldered, dull and listless: they complain of frequent headaches, and their appetite is variable. Sometheir appetite is variable. Some-times parents say, "Oh, they'll out-grow it." But they won't—its the blood that's out of condition, and we come, indeed, to the feet of our Lord with sorrow for our past sins and with resolutions of amendment for the future, but we seldom give our the source, something that will bein with resolutions of amendment for the future, but we seldom give ourselves a thought about examining into the occasions of our former fall and of removing ourselves far from them. "I hate sin," one man will say , but in removing ourselves far from them. "I hate sin," one man will say: but in his heart does he hate that which led him into sin? "I despise myself for his heart does he hate that which led him into sin ? "I despise myself for my past follies;" but does he shun the persons or places that made these possible? The child needs to be burnt but once, it will never put its hard health. He grew very pais and using and at times experienced serious weak spells, coupled with a tired worn out feeling, and as the weeks went by he grew worse. This alarmed me, for my husband had died of what the doctors called pernicious anaemia, and I feared my son was going the same way. I had often read that Dr. Willams' Pink Pills would cure anaemia, and decided that he should try them. A couple of boxes made a decided improvement in his condition, and by the time be had taken half dozen boxes his health was better the danger shall perish therein. Now, brethren, there is no denying the fact that here and now, in a great-city like this, to keep a custody over over the eyes, to avoid in this respect the occasions of sin, is no easy task. It means a struggle, a hard battle morn-ing, noon, and night. For our eyes, unless most zealously guarded, are than it had been for some years pre-vious. His weight had increased his listlessness had disappeared, and he was blessed with a good appetite. I may add that others members of my family add that others increases of my family have been benefitted by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I consider these pills the best of all medicines." Poor and watery blood is the cause

Poor and watery blood is the cause of nearly all diseases, and it is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood, both enriching it and increasing the quantity, that they cure such troubles as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, heart troubles There is a crying need for a new crusade against this outrage. You and I cannot, perhaps, put a stop to this entirely, but we can do much to pre-vent its spread. We can begin this crusade at home—in our own hearts, by schooling cursalyos to a greater cusincipient consumption and the various ailments that so many women. These pills may be had from any dealer in nedicine or will be sent post paid at crusade at home—in our own hearts, by schooling ourselves to a greater cus-tody of the eyes; in our houses, by ban-ishing those suggestive and sometimes filthy pictures. We can resolve never to stand on the streets or before the show-windows, gazing at and gloating 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. If you value your health never allow a dealer to persuade you to take something else.



SEPTEMBER 19, 1902.

WHY A MAN AGED FIFTY SHOULD INSURE.

Because it is the safest method of providing for dependents. There has never been a failure of a legal reserve Life Insurance Company doing business in Canada.

THE CONTINUOUS INSTAL. MENT policy is an ideal method of making absolute provision for dependents. For a payment of \$369.00, and a like amount each year thereafter, a man aged 50 secures for his beneficiary, aged 45, an annual income at his death of \$500.00 for twenty years, certain, and as much longer as the beneficiary lives.

The strong financial position of the North American, affording undoubted security to its policy-holders. makes it a most desirable company with which to make such a contract.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. J. L. BLAIKIE, L. GOLDMAN, Managing Director. President. W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.



The Mutual Life of Canada

For Thirty Years THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

has paid to its Policy-holders in cash: For Death Claims \$2,424,521.63 For Dividends to Policy-holders 1,177,061.77

SEPTEMBER 19, 19

CHATS WITH YOU "Man is the spirit he what he did, but what he man's work is an accurate pirit, be it discontented Hopeful actions go hand thought that caused the your thoug your life and make of it wh _M. L. Leibrock, in Cl

A Well-Balanced A Well-Balances Philips Brooks used what he aptly termed th man-a man well balanc mentally, socially and s ancient Greeks pleaded mind in a strong body." man should eat plenti wholesome food, and take wholesome food, and tak ercise in the open ai sleep eight hours out of four and avoid all bad would an nest of viper man who drinks or che

man who drinks or che smokes cigarettes or in fanity or gambling or re scene is fearfully handic: life's race ."-Dr.Georg Epitaphs on Graveston He lacked tact. Worry killed him. He was too sensitive. He couldn't say "No He did not find his pl A little success paral He did not care how He did not guard his He was too proud to He did not fall in low

He got into a rut a He did not learn to

He loved ease ; he struggle. He was the victim o

advice. He was loaded dow baggage. He lacked the fact

along with others. He could not transmi He tried to pick th

hls occupation. He knew a good de make it practical.

Count De l More than a quart ago, two Frenchmen, Pin, met in a German and, in discussing the r

went down before Ge they agreed that we nation needed was me De Mun, who was of age, has been at th

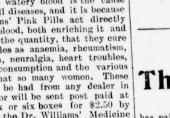
ing the moral conditi working classes eve traversed the whole latholic workingmen where, and working solution of the indust the lines of "Chri This idea is evidently tion of the growing p ism throughout every De Mun would meet with mere negatives with a positive prog principles thorough

the Catholic faith. His election to the the society of "the which many a like Zola has aspir recognition by his neadway his propaga Though original Mun became one of clearly perceived th that the Church sl dentified with the r

It is of some interest is the nephew of M Catholic novels, suc Story," are well know -Catholic Citizen. We are all There is no such ndependence in this

are mightiest are o est when their pow Who is more helple

bereft of his inheri



historian should disclose that all was not fairy-land under Edward VI. and Elizabeth and so should prejudice "the cause of the Blessed Reformation."

Such a fault in such a man is humiliating; for if it is true of him, what is to be expected of the rest of us? Yet it is a question whether so extreme a partisanship, even in so frank a nature, is easily consistent with honesty. Polof necessity, emical intensity too easily passes into malignity, and malignity can never be

It is diverting sometimes to see how from the hands of a divine and perfect the same instinct of hiding disagreeable Founder. facts comes out in commoner natures. For instance, the archivist of Cardiff, For instance, the archivist of Cardiff, Wales, chances to be a Catholic. As he was unsuspicionsly publishing the town-records, and had come down to the time of Henry VIII., a protest was made in a newspaper against his dis-closing the entries of Henry's church-spoliation in Cardiff and Glamorgan-shipe. If people come to know, protests shire. If people come to know, protests townsman, the the zealous townsman, the whole amount of the King's confiscations, what will they think of him and his whole what will they think of him and his Reform? However, the men of Cardiff, though no doubt good Protestants, re-main undisturbed, and the archivist goes on printing the records as he not how finds them.

turn to a different matter, Mr. Lansing is much displeased with a Catholic editor who says that Elizabeth murdered Mary Stuart. He imputes this opinion to the whole body of Amer-Catholics as a crime against the ablic. This seems very droll. ican Republic. These two great princesses lived a long while ago, and across the ocean. Our unlucky Catholics, to be arraigned for high treason against the United States ecause they differ from Mr. Lansing' opinion of a contest decided 3,000 miles and three hundred and sixteen years away, between two claimants of the English crown !

Such is the authority, such the sum and substance of the doctrine. Those who avail themselves of it know its sweet consolation. How it proves God's boundless mercy to sinful man! How it admonishes us to par-take of it frequently and in a truly contrite manner! Through it we are not only cleanard from sin, but fortified True, Mary and Elizabeth have had very important historical relations to our country. So have Julius Cresar and Cicero. I greatly dislike Froude's and Cicero. I greatly dislike Froude's landations of Ciesar, and am well pleased with Trollope's eulogy on Cicero. Yet I own it never occured to me, while, Mr. contrite manner! Through it we are not only cleansed from sin, but fortified against grevious falling. It becomes us, therefore, that we are frequent beneficiaries of the strengthening graces Froude was alive, to suggest a demand for his extradition, on the ground of treason against the American people. it bestows .- Church Progress.

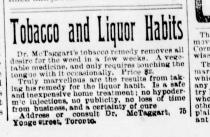
to stand on the streets or before the show-windows, gazing at and gloating over those abominable prints that are defiling the minds of young and old. Do not visit the play or show that tries to attract you in this way. Do not buy mode, that have to make use of such faith of just as grave importance as any other. It is the remody which God Himself has established to cleanse the goods that have to make use of such foul means to secure your trade. Do not deal with the man who insults soul from sin committed after baptism. In a previous article we saw that your modesty as a Christian by exhib-iting such things in his store. The authors of this unholy traffic are not fools; they can learn a lesson soon Our Lord established a Church, making Our Lord established a Church, making it the custodian of His sacred truths, thus to preserve them for the salvation of mankind. It must follow, therefore, of necessity, that to His Church He

and profit by it. If you love you own souls, if you cherish the purity of your children, you will ponder seriously over these words to-day and resolve accordingly. or necessity, that to this Church The gave every means necessary to accom-plish the purpose of her establishment. To contend otherwise is to confess her to be an imperfect institution come

I HAVE COMPASSION ON THE MULTITUDE.'

Aside from this, we have it on the authority of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ that nothing defiled can enter heaven. Faith and reason, therefore, confirm the fact that in the Church must reside the power of re-mitting sins committed after baptism. Easi if the pageneous no much power them In the course of a sermon, recently,

In the course of a sermon, recently, on the above text, the Rev. D. S. Phelan of St. Louis said : "There is another multitude that our Saviour has pity for : it is the multitude of poor women who are brought to poverty, disgrace and despair by their drunken husbands. Oh i if there she is wanting in her ability to lead men to salvation. And this for the plain reason that it is sin alone which can deprive man of heaven. Hence our belief that there is in the Church their drunken husbahus. On the table is a multitude on earth to-day that appeals to the pity of heaven it is the multitude of poor, broken-hearted wives whose condition has been made wives whose condition has been made miserable by besotted husbands. If there is a multitude to-day for which the Heart of God]bleeds in pity, it is the multitude of poor, ragged children who have not shoes to go to church on Sun-day, and have not clothes to go to school on week-days, who are driven into poverty and vice by drunken fathers. And these drunken husbands and drunken fathers are nearly all Where, then, in the Church do we find this power? Whom did our Lord make the custodian of it? With equal make the custodian of it? With equal certainty we say in the Sacraments of Baptism and Penance through the in-strumentality of the priesthood. This is quite easy of demonstration for we have it on the authority of our Lord Himself. St. John tells us of the fact which compared after Own Saving and drunken fathers are nearly all which occurred after Our Saviour's resurrection when He appeared to His They give the greater working men. portion of their hard-earned wages to the brewers and the distillers and the saloon-keepers, to make them million-Apostles and breathing upon them said: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whose ins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them ; whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." aires and enable them to purchase fine linen and jewels for their families." Such is the authority, such the sum



even when endowed he had not labored greater than when wants were great more to supply the were needed. Mo gratified, more wish He needed ar footmen, villas by mountains, and for all such desires an pendent upon othe Others must bow rum errands for h wants. He must b clothed by the tay builder, shaved by by the physician undertaker, praye and his final ho grave-digger. P tended to indepen breath he breathe an over-ruling P light of day he the sun : for the b estate upon the cl What would he from others? His ment of his hom floor, the statary ings on the wall, the books he read -how little he p fashioned by ot After all what lit any man to exa fellows? Humili est as well as the Careful Observati Pr

The Spanish h says: "An unob through a forest wood." So som to see anything The difference in to absorb know One boy will wor and know little a is done ; he does or doesn't see boy will learn m business in three We have kno office, for examp salary who from

*

SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

"Man is the spirit he works in," not what he did, but what he became, and man's work is an accurate index to his pirit, be it discontented or ambitious. Hopeful actions go hand in hand with Hopeful actions go hand in hand with thought that caused them; therefore in governing your thought you govern your life and make of it what you choose. _M. L. Leibrock, in Chat.

A Well-Balanced Man

A Weil-Balanced Man. Philips Brooks used to plead for what he aptly termed the "four-square man—a man well-balanced physically, mentally, socially and spiritally. The ancient Greeks pleaded for a "strong mind in a strong body." Every young man should eat plentifully of good wholesome food, and take abundant ex-ercise in the open air. He should sleep eight hours out of every twenty-four and avoid all bad habits as he four and avoid all bad habits as he would an nest of vipers. The young man who drinks or chews tobacco or man who drinks or cnews tobacco or smokes cigarettes or indulges in pro-fanity or gambling or revels it the ob-scene is fearfully handicappep to-day in life's race."—Dr.George F. Hall.

Epitaphs on Gravestones of Failures. He lacked tact. Worry killed him. He was too sensitive. He couldn't say " No." He did not find his place.

He did not find his place. A little success paralyzed him. He did not care how he looked. He did not guard his weak point. He was too proud to take advice. He did not fall in love with his work. He got into a rut and couldn't get

struggl

He was the victim of the last man's system. advice. He was loaded down with useless

Count De Mun. More than a quarter of a century ago, two Frenchmen, De Mun and Du Pin, met in a Germany military prison, and, in discussing the reason why France went down before Germany at Sedan, they agreed that what the French nation needed was moral regeneration. De Mun, who was then thirty years of age, has been at the work of elevat-ing the moral condition of the French working classes ever since. He has Catholic workingmen's charge of the where, and working unceasingly for a solution of the industrial question along the lines of "Christian Socialism." This idea is evidently in clear anticipa-

with a positive programme founded on principles thoroughly accordant with the Catholic faith.

Identified with the royalist pretensions. It is of some interest to know that he is the nephew of Mrs. Craven, whose Catholic novels, such as the "Sisters Story," are well known to our readers.

the security of its

work carried away so much knowledge of the actual methods of doing things, and of law itself, that, with compara-tively little additional study at a law school, he was admitted to the bar We have known other boys who re the bar. mained in law offices for years, and carried away nothing but foolishness and small salaries. It is all in the boy. One boy is success-organized; he sees things, he grasps situations, and is all the time storing up knowledge, de-vising improvements and new systems of doing things. Another boy is just

We once had in our employ a splen-did young man, earnest, faithful and honest, but he could never get up or on because he did not seem to have any because he did not seem to have any capacity for absorbing knowledge. It seemed to be almost impossible to get new ideas into his head. He would do the routine work with the utmost faith-fulness, was always on time, and was never idle, but he utterly lacked this capacity of growth and expansion from

capacity of growth and expansion from absorption. We have also had other boys in our employ who seemed to take in every situation at a glance, and they would advance by leaps and bounds, as it were, simply because their minds were open to impressions and active in assim-ilating and applying knowledge. They looked upon business as a school in which they were bound to stand at the head of the class. They seemed to drink in useful facts as a thirsty person drinks water.

He did not care how he looked. He did not guard his weak point. He was too proud to take advice. He did not fall in love with his work. He got into a rut and couldn't get intsh. He loved ease ; he didn't like to He did not learn to do things to a hish. He loved ease ; he didn't like to knowledge, experience, methods, and

He does not think so much of the little salary he gets as of the oppor-tunity to learn his trade or profession. He lacked the faculty of getting along with others. He could not transmute his knowledge to power. He tried to pick the flowers out of and compare methods, and acquire the secret of his employer's success,his occupation. He knew a good deal, but could not make it practical. secret of his employer's success,—these things, he realizer, are worth many times more to him than his salary. He is secret of his thread the secret of his employer's success, things, he realizer, are worth many times more to him than his salary. He is satisfied with getting enough to live on, besides the chance to learn, to get drill and discipline. When he gets through at night, a shrewd, ambitious boy realizes that what he has carried

way with his eyes during the day, away with his eyes during the day what he has got by keeping his mind alert, and by his deductions as to the best methods of handling the business, are worth many times more to him than the few dimes paid to him for his day's work. He knows that, if it is in him, he will be able in a single day, in the future, to make more, perhaps, than his

whole year's present salary. It is knowing how to do things that is

of value. It is said that a skilled mechanic once sent in the following items in a bill for a small job :

For doirg the work	"at	-
For knowing how	24	1
Tatal	\$25	U

It was the knowing how that added It was the knowing how that added value to his services, not the mere doing. It was the years of discipline, of dry details and drudgery, the years of learning the trade, with little com-pensation, that gave the value. Hundreds of boys in this country, to-day are bemogning their small salaries

day are bemoaning their small salaries and lack of opportunities, when they are right in the whirlpool of business or trade, the finest school possible for them. If they would keep their eyes open, and their minds alert, and learn to see things and absorb knowledge, they would no longer complain of "no chance," or say that luck is against them. They would realize that they

We are all Dependant. There is no such thing as absolute independence in this world. Those who are mightiest are oftentimes the weak-est when their power is taken area. est when their power is taken away. Who is more helpless than a rich man OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. bereft of his inherited treasure? And even when endowed with that for which

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

quite perfect.

"I have no doubt I shall," said

Robert good-humoredly. Dinner was ended. Alice drew her chair into a corner next her father, and laying her hand on his, told him what had passed that morning, and asked him

'Certainly, my dear ; here it is : About thirty years ago, a poor boy was standing one cold day in the principal street of Limerick, very hungry, and without much prospect of getting any-thing to eat. A year before, his parents had died within a few weeks of parents had died within a few weeks of each other, leaving him completely destitute. His father had been a clergyman, and since his death, a distant relative, the only one whom James Wilson-for so we shall call our hero-knew, had given him the means of education and scanty support; but this friend, having lately been unfor-tunate in business emigrated with his tunate in business, emigrated with his family to America, and giving James a

few shillings, he sent him to seek his fortune—that is, provide for himself— recommending him to go to Limerick, as in a large city he might have a chance in a large city he might have a chance of finding employment. Despite the utmost economy, the boy's small fund had been expended the evening before, and now he knew not whither to turn.

He had sought employment in various quarters, but without success, and now he felt ready to despair. Nevertheless, being a boy of spirit, he did not beg, but went on still hoping that some-thing would occur by which he might

make his way in the world. "It happened just at this time that woman carrying on her back a piledup basket of bread passed him; she dropped, without perceiving it, one of the loaves on the pavement. James picked it up; and for a moment the temptation to appropriate it and eat it was strong. But the boy was as honest as he was spirited: he resisted the temptation to steal, and running

after the woman, restored the loaf. " Thank you, my boy ; thank you, she said, and was passing on, when the wistful look of his pale face arrested her, and she added, 'You look hungry; maybe you'd eat this?' giving him a penny bun.

"Oh, thank you, ma'am', said James

and began eagerly to eat the bread. The woman looked at him attentively. ""Why, then,' said she, ' you're an honest poor fellow, to be so hungry, and still to bring me back my loaf; tell me how 'tis with you.' And, res'-ing her basket on a doorstep, the good woman prepared to listen to his tale. Her kind manner was very pleasant to James, and without reserve he told his little history, adding that he would be most thankful for any occupa-tion that would save him from begging.

"Well,' said the woman, 'I tak every day to Mr. Mason, the bread great lace manufacturer, and I heard for some decent, honest boys to carry lace through the country and sell it to the gentlefolk. Of course it is not every one he would trust to bring him back the profits, but indeed I think if he would try you he would not be sorry; so come along with me, and I ll speak

for you.' "James thanked Mrs. Cotter - for "James thanked Mrs. Cotter — for that was his new friend's name — very heartily, and followed her to Mr. Mason's house, which was situated in one of the best streets in Linerick, adthat was his new friend's name — very heartily, and followed her to Mr. Mason's house, which was situated in one of the best streets in Limerick, as joining an ottensive lace manufactory. After the bread had been duly deliv-ered, Mrs. Cotter inquired whether si ' could see the master.' 'I believe he's in the ware-house,' said the servant : ' you can see him there.' And thither she went, bidding James follow her. ''Mr. Mason was an elderly man, with OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.
THE LACE VEIL.
"Alice," said Mrs. Morton to ber daughter, one day, "will you go to my wardroble and bring me a small band, box which you will find on the upper shelf?" "Yes, mamma," replied Alice; and taking they key, she ran inholy up stairs.
Tt was a wet morning in January—one of those hopeless-looking days when at thick gray pall covers the vhole visible sky, and a soft heavy rain saturated everything exposed to it. Robert Morton, a boy of iourteen, sat near the window giancing rather listlessy at a volume of travels which he held in his hand, and looking out now and then at the dreary landscape, he said, "How ill earry them through the surrond-ing country, and offer them for sale the ary rain saturated the dreary landscape, he said, "How ill earry them through the surrond-ing out now and then at the dreary landscape, he said, "How ill earry them through the surrond-with indoor amusements to cday. We sait the streame to to be sholiged to the something, 'he added, giving him a given enver to deviate. You will carry them through the surrond-ing country, and offer them for sale to dollar), which he still uses. "I hope so, sir,' said Jamus, 'Indo't know how to that has be down you think likely to purthase; and on every article you discover of Leo XIII. and Vicar of the shought that he is now the bardy for mean will give you the little soft ace, and haid asid several articles of face, and haid asid several articles of face, and haid as diagevent articles of face, and haid as and before her mother. Mrs. Morton spectfully to Mr. Mason, be withdrew.
"The kind Mrs. Cotter was delighted to a sail of ouring which we here here there with the heart in the breaking of thine heart that he intends every man to howing respectfully to Mr. Mason, be withdrew. "Mr. Mason was an elderly man, with "The kind Mrs. Cotter was delighted "The kind Mrs. Cotter was delighted with her success. Persons even in her rank of life like to have a *protege*, and to feel that they possess the power of patronizing; so instead of treating James like a stranger, she, with the characteristic warmth of her country, spoke to him as an old friend. "Now, my boy,' said she, 'come home with me; husband will be proud to see you when I tell him all about you. We had a fine boy ourselves once,' to see you when I tell him all about you. We had a fine boy ourselves once,' added she, while a deep shade of sad-ness passed over her good-humored face. 'If he was alive now he'd be just your age,² and he had the same blue eyes and brown hair; but it pleased God, that gave him to us, to take him from us six years ago, and we never had another, before nor since. His holy will be "done.' continued the was torn in soveral places. One large rent ran across the centre, and its edges were so jagged that to repair is neatly would defy the efforts of the most skillful seamstress. "Oh, mamma," cried Alice; "how was that handsome veil so torn?" "By a dog, my dear." " And won't you have it mended ?" " No, Alice," said her mother smil-ing. " I value it more in its tattered

condition than I should do if it were your head, nor a bit and sup of what's uite perfect." "Do tell me the reason, mamma ; it going, while Mary Cotter is to the fore; and I know my good man will say the

seems so odd." "It is rather a long tale, my dear, and your papa can tell it much better than I. Perhaps if you ask him this evening after dinner, when we are all seated round the fire, he may gratify you; anc, if I don't mistake, Robert will feel interested in the story also." With a grateful heart, James fol-lowed her to a clean-looking cottage, in the out-skirts of the town, where they found Jim Cotter waiting for his dinner, and rather inclined to wonder at Mary's unusual delay. She soon ex-ind Jim, who was a carpenter, 'and and Jim, who was a carpenter, 'and well to do in the world,' joined heartily in welcoming James, and inviting him to partake of their meal. The poor boy was bewildered with joy and gratitude : he felt, however, that as he

was in a fair way to earn sufficient for his support, it would not be right to trespass on these kind friends. Before retiring to rest, therefore, he asked Mrs. Cotter whether she would allow him to lodge in her house when staying in Limerick; and added, that as he hoped soon to earn some money, she must let him pay for his board and lodging.

TO BE CONTINUED.]



NOEL SAYS:

PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS!

What Vitae-Ore is: What Vitae-Ore is: Note one is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance-mineral-ORE-mined from the ground like gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires the gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires the gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires the gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires the gold and silver in the neighborhood of a once powerful but now extinct mineral spring. It requires human system and one package-one ounce-of the ORE, when mixed with a quart of water, will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 callons of the most powerful mineral water drank fresh from the springs. It is a geological discovery, in which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing

added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing

Rheumatism. Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat
Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Feunale Disorders,
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Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Feunale Disorders,
Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and General Debility,
LaGrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility,
as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using, MEDICAL SCIENCE has failed to improve
supon or even equal the remedies found in a free state in healing mineral springs. Physicians, the Oidest and best, the newest and learned, acupon or even equal the remedies which ontain the essential properties for the restoration of the stating the patient returns, fresh.
Saratoga, Baden, there to drink the waters which contain the essential properties for the restoration of must continue to suffer, as the waters
active radius, and when transported fail to produce the desired results.
A Live and body. If the sufferers cannot afford the trip—and faw but the wealthy can—they must continue to suffer, as the waters
active radius with which man is sflicted. Why continue to suffer when this XATURALCHING of AND HEALING ORE, Nature's remedy,
can bis ofter will challenge the attention and ensugers on densed and oncembrated a natural God-made remedy for the relief and
the or but sking, when the por as well as the rich can have the benefit of healing of every living person whe desires better health, or
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WE WILL SEND to every worthy sick and alling person who writes us, mentioning the CarHoLic RECORD, a full sized \$1.00 package of VIT F. ORE by mail. Post month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done thim or her more good than all the drugs or doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only whon it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk : you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay only whon it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk : you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay only whon it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk : you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay only whon it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk is you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay only whon it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk is you have nothing to lose, on the results \$1.00 package of the most successful curvity madicine known to the divilized world, without one cent of risk to you. We offer to give you \$1.00 package to try the modeline, thirty days to see results before you reed pay us one cent, and you do not pay the one cent unless you do see the results. You are to be the judge : We know that when VIT # ORE has put you on the road to a cure you will be more than willing to pay.

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Count De Mun.

working classes ever since. He has traversed the whole land establishing Catholic workingmen's clubs every

tion of the growing popularity of social-ism throughout every European country. De Mun would meet the danger, not with mere negatives or anathemas, but

the Catholic faith. His election to the French Acadamy —the society of "the forty immortals," to which many a famous Frenchman like Zola has aspired in vain—was a recognition by his countrymen of the headway his propaganda is making. Though originally a royalist, De Mun became one of the "rallied," as he desayle propagand that the Dang dasired

Mun became one of the "rained, as he clearly perceived that the Pope desired that the Church should no longer be identified with the royalist pretensions.

est as well as the least.

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to see anything going on about them.

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he had not labored his dependence was greater than when in poverty. His wants were greater and it required more to supply them. More servants were needed. More desires must be gratified, more wishes must be pandered to. He needed artists, sculptors, and footmen, villas by the seas and in the mountains, and for the gratification of all such desires and fancies he was de-vordent mean atteme.

pendent upon others. Others must bow to him, drive for him, Others must bow to him, drive for him, rum errands for him and cater to his wants. He must be fed by the grocer, clothed by the taylor, housed by the builder, shaved by the barber, doctered by the physician, embalmed by the undertaker, prayed over by the priest and his final home prepared by the grave-digger. Poor man!—He pre-tended to independence, but for every breath he breathed he was indebted to an over-ruling Providence. For the

an over-ruling Providence. For the light of day he was dependent upon the sun; for the beauty of his ancestral

can't expect fine weather in January." Just then Alice returned with the bandbox in her hand, and laid it on the table before her mother. Mrs. Morton opened it, took out and laid aside several articles of face, and finally pro-duced a pair of cuffs, which she handed to her daughter, saying, "There are two or three small rents in these, my love, which I wish you to mend neatly, as such fine work will suit your eyes better than mine." estate upon the clouds of heaven. What would he have that did not come from others? His education, the adorn ment of his home, the carpets on the floor, the statary in the hall, the paintings on the wall, the silver on his table, ings on the wall, the silver on his table, the books he reads, the music he sang —how little he possessed that was not fashioned by other hands than his! After all what little reason there is for any man to exalt himself above his fellows? Humility becomes the great-est as well as the least. better than mine.

Alice was fond of work, and glad to Alice was fond of work, and glad to oblige her mother, so she seated her-self cheerfully at the table and pro-duced her needle ; but before she be-gan, she looked with some curiosity at the pieces of lace which Mrs. Morton prepared to replace in the bandbox. Among them was a large and beautifully wrought veil : it looked new, and yet it was toon in soveral places. One large Promotion. The Spanish have a proverb which says: "An unobserving man would go through a forest without seeing fire-wood." So some youths do not seem to see anything going on short them

and know little about how the business is done; he doesn't keep his eyes open or doesn't see things, while another boy will learn most of the details of the business is these months

business in three most of the details of the business in three months. We have known of a boy in a law office, for example, getting very little salary who from three years of office ing.

reach, though he could not be kinder. I cannot get to think of the new Pope

Ruskin says: It may be proved with much certainty that God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems to me no less evident that he intends every man to be happy in his work. It is written, 'In the sweat of thy brow,' but it was never written—in the breaking of thine heart thou shalt eat bread. I find that no small misery is caused by over-worked and thou shalt eat bread. I find that no small misery is caused by over-worked and unhappy people, in the dark views which they necessarily take up them-selves and force upon others of work itself. I believe the fact that of their being unhappy is in itself a violation of divine law and a sign of some kind of folly or sin in their way of life. Now, in order that neonle may be happy in tolly or sin in their way of life. Now, in order that people may be happy in their work these three things are need-ed: They must be fit for it; and they must not do too much of it and they

must have a sense of success in it.'

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SLEEPLESSNESS. When the nerves are un strung and the whole body given up to wretch-edness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings the result of derangement of the digrestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will notonly induce sleep, but will act so bene ficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness. A DAUGHTER OF NEW FRANCE. BY MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY. An inteneety interesting and romantic novel -thoroughly Catholic in tone-following closely the historical and biographical records of the early makers of Canadian history, with an account of the gailant Sieur Cadillac and h colony on the Detroit. Beautifully illustrame by Clyde O. De Land. Price \$1.54.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

in Europe. But he was at the same in Europe. But he was at the same time a man of remarkably simple tastes. This fact in the end must account for his failure to carry out the splendid Gothic idea with which he started to build the Formosa Dhurch. Father Zettler is holding the architect responsible for the design and construction of the Chepstow hurch, and there can be no doub hat when finished it will be a lastin that when finished it will be a listing monument to his zeal and good judg-ment. The cost of the church will be from \$18,000 to \$20,000, of which sum the rev. gentleman already has \$13,000 in hand. The Chepstow congregation is numerically and financially strong, and will have no difficulty in pro-viding the balance necessary to finish the work.—Bruce Herald, Sept. 3, 1903.

CONVENT SCHOOL, COBOURG.

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING. Tuesday was an auspicious day for the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent School, when the school building was blessed by Bishop O'Connor, of Peter-boro, and opened for the fall term of school. The building is adjoining the Convent, and with the addition of the two new rooms makes a very pleasan, comfortable and convenient living place for the children and teachers during school hours. We had the pleasure of attending on the opening day, and must say that outs'de the new Collegiate Institute the pupils of the Convent School have the most beautiful school building in town. The new building faces the west, and is entered by a large hall with an arch-OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING. persed.

new building faces the west, and entered by a large hall with an ar ed doorway. The school consists ed doorway. The school consists of four large rooms, each 35 feet by 35 feet, with ceilings 11 feet high. Each room averages in attendance from 40 to 50 pupils. The rooms are well lighted, and will be heated by two large furnaces. The ceilings and walls of the two south rooms, which are in the old building have been covered with metal from the Pedlar People Co. of Oshawa, and look very pretty. The two north, or new rooms, are finished in white plaster. The floors and stairs are all of maple. The halways are capacious, and the ventilation sys-In white plaster. The floors and stairs are all of maple. The hallways are capacious, and the ventilation sys-tem in the building is as perfect as can be obtained. The two upstairs option. Coming to more recent and some-what brighter times for the Catholic religion in Ireland, there was a Bishop Farrell O'Reilly appointed to the diocese of Kilmore after the re-moval of the penal statutes. He came from the continent where he was edu-cated and brought with him to Cavan a great love of learning. He built the "Old College" at Cavan and estab-lished the "O'Reilly Bursary." which has educated many a zealous Irish

ability, as his good and worthy pries their pastor, Rev. Father Murray. At the conclusion of His Lordship their pastor, Rev. Fainer animaly. At the conclusion of His Lordship's I remarks our reverend pastor thanked him for his too high encomium of his t ability and energy. He was very grateful to His Lordship for his pres-ence on this occasion, when so many G were present to witness the blessing of their new school. His labor was a labor of love, when engaged in any work that was for the advancement of religion and the benefit of his peo-ple. He knew the difficulties of the vork in which he was engaged, but all was made easy with the helpers ever by his side, in the person of the Sep-arate School Board, and the know-ledge that the school was under the charge of the efficient teaching staff wh'ch our school possesses, in the Sis-ters of St. Joseph. He was happy in knowing that with the new equipment school work would be made more reacher and teacher is known wher-ver the Redemptorist Order has been stablished. As an ecclesiastical stu-ent young Frank O'Reilly attract-d the attention of the late Bishop rinion during a visit which the lat-er pa'd to Ireland in 1874, and he wited the young seminarian to come o Canada. Here he entered St. lichael's College, Toronto, where he nished his course in philosophy and incluers course in philosophy and then entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he spent three years knowing that with the new equipment school work would be made more

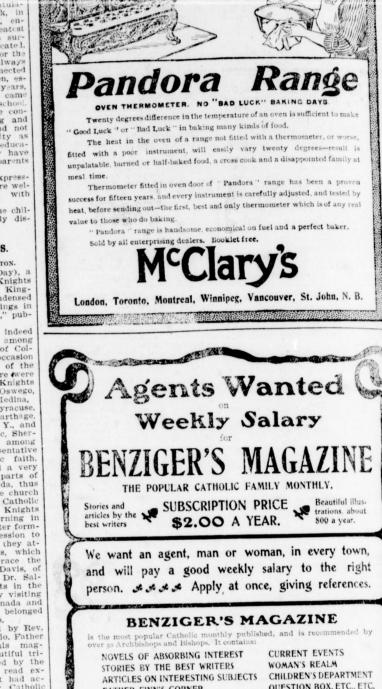
joyful heart by that pastor, who is endeared to us for so many years and by so many ties. This is no new fact to members of St. Michael's congrega-tion, with whom Father Murray and ton, with whom Father Murray and temto members whom Father Murray has ton, with whom Father Murray has been identified in spiritual and tem poral labors for the past twenty-fivy years. H's has been a strenuous if in the midst of a faithful people, an it is our joy and happiness on thi It is our joy and happiness out this occasion to express our congratula-tions to him for this new work, it which he has displayed ability, en-ergy, combined with the greates economy as we are more than surergy, combined are more than sur-prised to learn that this complicatel, vast work has been carried out for the sum of $\delta_{6,000}$. We have always found courage in any work connected with the education of our children, es-with the education of our children, esore than su with the education of our children, es-pecially in the last score of years, since the Sisters of St. Joseph came here to take charge of our school. Their record here has been one con-tinuous success. The teaching and discipline have been perfect, and not only have they, by their ability as teachers, imparted the highest educa-tion to our children, but they have endeared themselves to both parents and pupils. nd pupils.

and pupils. In conclusion, the chairman express-ed his good wishes for the future wel-fare of everything connected with church and school. A chorus was then sung by the chil-dren, after which the assembly dis-

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. NEW COUNCIL FORMED IN KINGSTON.

NEW COUNCIL FORMED IN KINGSTON. On the 7th instant (Labor Day), a new Council of the Order of Knights of Columbus was formed in King-ston, and the following is condensed from the report of the proceedings in last week's "Canadian Freeman," pub-lished in that city:--Sunday and Monday were indeed very busy days in Kingston, among the members of the Knights of Col-umbus, as it was made the occasion of the formation of a Council of the above Order in this city. There were over four hundred visiting Knights from the following Councils:--Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Medina, two north, or new rooms, are finished in white plaster. The floors and stairs are all of maple. The hallways are capacious, and the ventilation sys-tem in the building is as perfect as can be obtained. The two upstairs rooms are occupied by the senior puls, are for the junior pupils. In the sen-jor four hurner all consenses, and the two rooms down stairs are for the junior pupils. In the sen-ior four the room the individual desks have been introduced, while in all the rooms new desks have been placed. The opening took place on Tuesday morning, when Bishop O'Connor, of Peterboro, blessed the school building the attendance of pupils and parents was large, and the proceedings of a most satisfactory nature. The Bishop spoke in words of praise of the work done, expressed his admiration at the taste displayed in the arrangements of the hallways and rooms, the mettat work and painting. He thanked the members of the School Board for their zeal in the many efforts they had as the demands of the present day. He wished them every success and blessing, which they were sure to possess as long as they had as they suide in all matters connected with parochial work, one who has always been renowned for his Lordship's At the conclusion of His Lordship's At the conclusion of His Lordship's At the conclusion of His Lordship's front of the City Hall, and after form-ing in line marched in procession to St. Mary's Cathedral, where they at-tended Pontifical High Mass, which was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop: Rev. Father Davis, of Perth, as deacon, and Rev. Dr. Sal-mon as sub-deacon, the seats in the sanctuary being taken up by visiting priests from all parts of Canada and the United States, who all belonged to the Knights of Columbus. The sermon was preached by Rev. M. F. Fallon, D. D., of Buffalo. Father Fallon, before concluding his mag-nificent sermon, paid a beautiful tri-bute to the work performed by the Knights of Columbus, and read ex-tension of columbus, and read ex-

bute to the work perform Knights of Columbus, and tracts of reports of what complished for the poo had ac Catholi poe people in New York and other centres in the United States. He centres in the United States. He also spoke in grateful terms of our be-loved Archbishop, and returned to His Grace, or behalf of the Knights of Columbus, their most heartfelt thanks for the great encouragement and personal interest he had taken in the formation of a Council in the good old city of Kingston. The sermon was a mesterplece of oratory in every old city of Kingston. The s was a masterplece of oratory in particular, being listened to with rap particular, being insched to with tap-attention by the large congregation Many of the American Knights had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Fallon for the first time, and felt much elated over the fact that they belonged to such an order that had within it early such an able and eloquent ad



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78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854 "THE HOME BANK OF CANADA." Assets, - \$3,000,000.00. Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUES. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. FFICE HOURS :- 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. IAMES MASON, OPEN 7 TO 9 EVERY Managing Director. SATURDAY MIGHT. of St. John's Church, Milton,—S. Con-way, J. Weir, C. Hartmann, J. Bad-deau, J. Coulter, F. Lee, J. Halam, J. Kelly, J. McCartney, W. Weir. SKETCH OF FATHER O'REILLY'S LIFE. Father Frank O'Reily comes of a family identified with the church by unbroken record since the penal days in the historic territory known as Breffney O'Reilly, which the county of Cavan comprehensively represents as

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DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. BILVER JUBILEE OF REV FRANK O'REILLY AND ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, OAKVILLE.

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BILVER JUBILE OF NEW FRANK O'REILLY AND J. ANDREWS CHURCH, OAKVILLE. After five and twenty years of faith-ful labor in the holy priesthood, Rev. Frank O'Rielly, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Oakville, celebrated, on Tues-day, 1st Sept, the Silver Jublee of his ordination. The occasion was intend-ed to be observed only by the solemin and joyful celebration of the Mass by the Jubilarian; but it happened upon the anniversary day that a mission was closing in the church and Rev. Father Urben, C. SS. R., Toronto, who was conducting the exercises, made reference to the Jubilee of the beloved pastor. The mission was a renewal of the mission preached by the Re-demptorists is Oakville a year ago. Father Urben at the close of the Jub-lee Mass at nine o'clock, spoke of the faithful and fruitful ministry of Father O'Reilly. He pointed to his early vo-cation, the influence of a saintly mo-ther and a family renowned for its piety, his education and his public in-fundation of non-Catholies as well as Catholies in the var-be had been stationed. Father Urben the admiration of st. Andrew's ha too. Reilly, after the labors of another used a further and wished Father O'Reilly, after the labors of another used a further and wished state the afternoon waited upon the pas-tor. The Mayor and Ottawa. Tele-grams of congratulation New received moth friends from Milton, Hamilton, London. Toronto and Ottawa. Tele-grams of congratulation were received many lay friends in Oakville, and other places sent silver gifts. Mayor Kelly, who is a Presbyter'un, prein the historic territory known as Breffney O'Reilly, which the county of Cavan comprehensively represents as a modern geographical term. Students of Irish history will re-call the "Three Primates" who fol-lowed the Irish martyr, Oliver Plun-ket. One of the three primates was an O'Reilly, known as the "Piper Bishop of Kilmore." He celebrated Mass regularly in various parts of Breffner O'Reilly in the darkest shad-ow of the penal laws, but his holy mame is most intimately identified with a by-way through a pleasant glen some three miles from Cavan town, called "Chapel Lane," from the regularity with which the Holy Sac-rifice was there offered up. The other primates were McGuire, who ruled in Fermanagh, and Mc-Mahon, whose territory was in Mon-oghan.

a great love of learning. He built the "Old College" at Cavan and estab-lished the "O'Reilly Bursary," which has educated many a zealous Irish priest since, among other the present Jubilarian, who is a great grand-nephew of the founder, Bishop Far-rell O'Reilly. So the priestly line of the O'Riellys of Breffney runs down the changing years. Very Rev. John O'Reilly, P. P., of Largan, Co. Cavan, died last month. He was president of the "Old College." Father Frank O'Reilly was born at Laragh, County Cavan, on the 25th of September, 1854, He was educated at the "Old College." also styled St. Augustine's Seminary, and at the New College, or "St. Patrick's Sem-inary," under the Very Rev. Bernard Finnigan, afterwards Bishop of Kil-more, a Maynooth professor of great learning, and under Father Andrew Boylan, C. SS. R., whose fame as a preacher and teacher is known wher-ever the Redemptorist Order has been the elergy far and near, and y lay friends in Oakville, and y lay friends gifts. Mayo many lay friends in Oakville, and other places sent silver gifts. Mayor Kelly, who is a Presbyter an. pre-sented a handsome cane. Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. John Heney. the ladies of the Sodality of St. Andrew's, the C. M. B. A., the Milton congregation. added their presents. Father O'Reilly held a reception, which was of the most enjoyable nature. Speeches were made by Mayor Kelly, and sev-eral others. Among those present were Father Urben, of Toronto; Fath-er Crofton, of Hamilton; Arthur O'Heir, Hamilton; H. S. Rose, Oak-ville; Hugh T. Kelly, Toronto; J. F., White, principal Normal School, Ot-tawa; James Ryan, Oakville; M. C. O'Donnell, Toronto; John J. McDer-mott, Wm. McConville. Joseph A. O'Connor, W. We'r, Milton; P. F. Cronin, Toronto; B. J. Regan, Thos. A. Reynolds, president of the com-mittee of the congregation, etc. Mrs. Rose and the ladies of the com-gregation made a presentation of sil-ver ornaments, accompanied by many graceful felicitations. r places sent silver gifts. Mayou y, who is a Presbyter an, pre-ed a handsome cane, Mr. and Mrs

graceful felicitations The following addresses were also

Montreal, where he spent three years taking orders up to the priesthood. On the 1st of September, 1878, he was orda'ned in St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, by his friend, Bishop Crin-ion on the same occasion with Father Edward Slaven. Some of his charges as priest during the five and twenty years that have since elapsed have been in Arthur, Mount Forest, Mac-ton, Caledoria, Hamilton and Oak-villes. presented:--To Rev. Francis O'Reilly, Onkville: Reverend and Dear Father,--We, the members of your congregation, cannot allow this occasion to pass by without trying to give expression to the feeltrying to give expression to pass by without trying to give expression to the feel-ings of love and veneration that fill our hearts for you our beloved pastor, and to show our appreciation of the great and noble work you are doing for us in Oakville.

you came amongst us you

Since you came amongst us you have worked ably and with unceasing energy for the spiritual and temporal welfare of each one of your flock. All the affairs of the parish have prosper-ed under your wise direction. By your many great qualities of mind and heart you have won the respect of the people of all denomina-tions, and by your tact and courtesy have fostered a spirit of good will be-tween our neighbors and ourselves that is doing much good in our com-munity.

villa, No priest is better known and re-spected throughout the county of Weilington. Naturally in so long a space of priestly life Father O'Reilly formed many friendships with public men. H.a. Fdward Blake, M. P., al-ways yith red Father O'Reilly and the late Dr. Burns of Hamilton was a particular friend. Their Irish sym-nathies and Home Rule activities formed the basis of friendships such as these. Father O'Reilly was a dela-gate to Irish Race Convention held in Dublin in 1896, on the suggestion of the late lamented Most Rev. Arch-bishop Walsh, of Toronto. He deliv-ered a series of addresses in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and the west country. He was a mover of one of the resolu-tions on the stage of the last Associa-tion Hall meeting to welcome Mr. Joseph Deviln and Hon. Edward Blake to Toronto and collect a fund for the Irish. Temants' Defence Asso-cution. munity.
We pray that God will spare you long to continue His work on earth.
As a slight token of our esteem and gratitude please accept this gift.
Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, John J.
J. McDermott, Joseph Doyle, Charles
A. McDermott, Henry Staely, H. S.
Rose, Jas. Sheerin, P. Shaughnessy, Jas. McDermott, Thos. A. Reynolds, L. V. Coty, B. J. Regan, David Curran.

L. V. Coty, B. J. Regan, David Cur-ran. Burlington, Sept. 1st, 1903. Rev. and Dear Father O'Reilly,— On the occasion of your silver jubilee, which you are celebrating to-day, we, your parishioners of Burlington, wish to tender you our hearty congratula-tions and express to you our high ap-preclation of your labors in our behalf. During the short time you have been our pastor you have worked so ear-nestly and zealously for our spiritual and temporal welfare that you have endeared yourself to us one and all. As a testimony of the grateful sen-timents which fill our hearts, we ask you to accept the accompanying gift, praying that God may bestow upon you every blessing and spare you many years to direct and guide us. Signed on behalf of the congrega-tion,—Charles McGrath, Edward La-marche, J. C. Campbell, Chas, J. Sie-bert. On behalf of Branch 6.285, C. M. B.

Michael's

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AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pur-suant to authority of Orders in Council. the Red and White PINE TIMBER in the following TO THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING-the TO THE DISTRICT OF NIPISSING-the Townships of HUTTON, CREEMANN, PARKIN, AYLMER, MACKELCAN, MCUAITHY, MERRICK, MULJOCK (part of, FRENCH (part of) STEWART, MULJOCK (part of), GARROW (part of), Os BORNE (part of), HAMMELL, and PHELPS (part ON THE DISTRICT OF ALGOMA-Bertha Nos, 193 and 201, the Townships of KITCHENER and ROMERTS and Block 'W' near Onson, M Larch BERTS, STRUCT OF ALGOMA-Bortha THE RAINY BIVER DISTRICT-Berths Gl9, G21, C23, G29 and G38, and the fol-lowing Berths with the right to cut and re-move the pine spruce, Ismatrack ecdar and propler -GI, GG G17, G18, G24, G25, USG G27, G25, G33 G33, G36, G37, G39, G40, G41, G42, G43, Berths Nos, S1, S2, S3, and S4 will be rifered for sale by Public Auction at the Par-isment Buildings in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the NINTH day of DECEMBER, 1903, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the atter-pron. Shecia containing terms and conditions of AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS. REEMAN that in all his experience in the hotel business he never met such a fine lot of society men. Every one of them were perfect gentleman in every sense of the word. District Deputy J. J. Heney, of Ottawa, had charge of the work of the formation of the new Council, and was ably as-sisted by John J. Behan, who was alrendy a member of Ottawa Council. Hon, Senator Sullivan accompanied the Knights in the morning procession to High Mass in the Cathedral. The venerable Senator received many warm congratulations from the Knights as they passed by his carriage.

[903] at the hour of OKE OFFICE In the article room. Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sole and information as to Areas and Lois and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either persons for by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at OTTAWA. SAULT STE MARIE, PORT ARTNUR, RAT PORTAGE and FORT FRANCES. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS. Seek to mingle gentleness in all your rebukes; bear with the infirmities of others: make allowance for constitutional frailities; never sy harsh things if kind things will do as well.

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E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands. DIPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, July 29, 1903. N.B.-No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for. 1295-18



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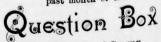
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