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rai Philip Sheridan, Civil War g of War. By MARY T. WAGGAMAN, FOR Statue. By MARY E. MANNIX.

N-ROULET. Eleven Illustrations. BS 139 Years. By ANNA T. SADLISL Rom ... ice of An Indian Maidel. acter Lily. By JEROME HARTE. Three Test. By GRACE KEON.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY JULY 3, 1909.

The Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909,

A QUESTION. Asks the Catholic Fortnightly Review: "Would the Catholic Church suffer severely in prestige if a considerable number of those who call themselves Catholics, now holding various state. city and national offices, were relegated to private life ?" We think not. Now and then we indulge in hysterics when one of the household stands a little higher than his fellows. And it has happened that we have slobbered over politicians, who, Catholics indeed, prior to an election, were at other times neither a credit to the faith nor a consistent upholder of its doctrines. We are well within the bounds of propriety when we say that electors have been duped by perfervid professions, born of a desire for office. We have heard orators lauding our system of education, inveighing against Catholics who confided their children to secular institutions, while their boys and girls were strangers to our colleges and convents and they themselves but Catholics in While we are glad to see our coreligionists playing important roles in the community, we do regard them as undeniable proof of Catholic progress. God's kingdom on earth is forwarded by surer means. Supernatural means always for a supernatural end : hence the prayers of some obscure member of the flock may be a more potent factor, so far

can safeguard our own interests however the political winds may blow. RATHER DISCOURAGING.

as spiritual results are concerned, than

the achievements of those who are under

the strong light of publicity. What we

should do when a citizen solicits our

support : he should be examined as to

his fitness for office. His claim to be a

Catholic meriting our approval should

be investigated. And should we find

ballot-box if we have a non-Catholic of

approved worth seeking our suffrages.

political matters in the lines of creed is

un-Canadian. And in our opinion we

We believe that segregation in civil or

It is strange that some Catholics get when they acquire a position, the habit of speaking with bated breath. They become circumspect, prudent to the verge of cowardice. The voice that was vibrant with emotion and earnestness in the parish hall is strangely dumb. Those pathetic, and betimes ridiculous, harangues about our rights are hidden away. Instead of the brave front of whines and applauds per order. What has caused the transformation?

Society with its glamor has hypnotized the good man; and his wife, hanging on the fringes of the fashionable world, has rocked his resolves and ideals | scores the minstrel show jokes that are who might have been men are merely encumbrances, doddering along and having an ecstatic spasm when they receive an invitation for an "at home." the cheap and malodortest especially among the clergy. He arraigns the custom of having intoxically along the custom of having intoxically along and the forerunner of hell. First of all, what are the writings carefully to be avoided? Besides those filthy productions, the mere title of which brings a blush to a Christian's Magazine finds admission." Is this the reason why some of us prefer to go to the non-Catholic when we want things done?

THE SIGN OF A GOOD CATHOLIC.

A good Catholic is loyal to authority. They who have caused and cause us the greatest trouble are the worldly-minded Catholics-the trimmers who place themselves in the first and God in the second place, and who plume themselves on their deftness in concealing their faith. This type of Catholic may regard an episcopal pronouncement on a question of no interest to himself as scholarly and opportune, but when directed against him, or when it arouses antagonism on the part of the non-Catholic, he in his role of sapient critic wonders why Bishops are so ill-advised. He shrugs his shoulders-the good man-and out about Sanscrit. Stranger, however, is criticism of those who rule the Church which has no politics, and who work to the end

THE AVERAGE YOUNG MAN.

Some time ago we read that the characteristics of the average young man are those of a healthy young animal endowed with an attenuated soul. He pays especial attention to self. His money goes for his own comforts and pleasures. While willing to spend a dollar or so with "the hove" he is averse to crated to the idolizing of the grossest dowed with an attenuated soul. He or so with "the boys" he is averse to contributions to religion. He is pained when he hears the word money from the pulpit, and professes on such occasions a great love for the Gospel. He is not, of course, a non-Christian : in fact he declares that he is always ready to stand up for the faith, though he may not kneel down for it at least once a year. He so burns incense before self as to cause the sane to have a suspicion that he is qualifying for the asylum.

In every community there are individuals whose idea of ante-nuptial courtship is that it must be prolonged indefinitely. Some of them began to keep company in pre-historic times. Year after year they visit the same ice-cream parlours, the same theatres, the same families, but the banns are not yet. And so they go on until they are bald and careworn, fit subjects for a sanatorium, deploring all the while that they cannot support a wife. The trouble with these gentry is that they have no sense of honour. For he deliberately deceives a girl and thinks nothing of it. He keeps her undivided attention for years, steals the most important time of her life, but he is not manly enough to ask her to take his name. If he cannot provide for a wife, why not say so in the beginning instead of hanging on like an everlasting and indestructible barnacle. If he does not mean to get married he should stay miles away from the gentler sex. But the long distance company keeper owes it to himself and the girl to him justified by his conduct it does not have the banns published as soon as follow that we should follow him to the

SOME ABUSES.

The interest manifested in Father Graham's article, in the May number of the Ecclesiastical Review, on "Some Abuses," is proof that the writer is not beating the air. He alludes to certain features of church fairs and entertain-

nents that might well be avoided. Referring to the fortune-telling booth he asks those who say that it is all done in the spirit of fun: "Are such things meet subjects for fun ?" If, as St. Paul tells us, "there are certain vicious actions which should not even be named among Christians lest the bare mention of their names render us too familiar with them and prove a source of temptation," so too there are improper pracyesteryear we have the sycophancy that | tices-and this is one of them-which for the same reason should not even be simulated by us.

> With regard to dances he says that in a dangerous matter like this the only safe course is to avoid beginnings. He more carefully.

We are, truth to say, not eager to get out of the rut so far as means for church revenue are concerned. Euchre during occasionally a lecture on Robert Emmet exhaust our resources. There are certain people who are not wearied to death by this type of entertainment, but there are others who would be interested in things with a dash of mentality in them.

BAD BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

THEIR EVIL INFLUENCE-THE TASTE FOR IMMORAL FICTION - A BISHOP'S WARNING TO HIS FLOCK.

Right Rev. J.J. Grimes, Christ Church, N. Z. Of all the arts the secrets whereof of the treasures of his ignorance says wondrous and unpleasant things. Strange is it not that prelates with their learning and grace of State should not seek the advice of gentlemen who know as much shout the clayer as they do know as much about theology as they do about Sanscrit. Stranger, however, is crialmost instantaneous exchange of ideas, light and knowledge. A discourse delivered in London or Paris, Rome or that truth and justice, honor and patriotism, good faith and fair dealing may live among men. And the captious and critical obtain for their "don't wake the baby air" the pleasure of hearing themselves called breadth of Europe, aye, of the whole civilized globe, kindling in millions of the work fordings of sympathy or revul-

beliefs. Well has it been said of the press that "it is mightier than the sword or the word." But how sad to

think that the power of the press is so often put to base purposes! How sad to know that it too often becomes the passions and doctrines the most degrading? Who can behold, unmoved, the crowd of shameless writers who seem to have no other mission in life than to sully, whilst attacking, all that is pure and noble and holy? Sworn foes of every idea of order, duty and justice, they prostitute their talent or their pen to the service, nay, to the very justifying of the unclean vice, which they would fain make attractive by the

expounding of guilty theories, or the depicting of morals more guilty and more dangerous still. Writers of little or no talent often make capital out of the evil passions and corrupt inclinations of fallen nature to draw readers

by the bait of immorality.

THE PUBLIC AND NOVEL READING. God grant, dearly beloved, that you vill never defile your hands, your eyes or your mind with the reading such abominable writings! Still, the danger exists even for you.

There is hardly a town or a village in New Zealand which does not boast its circulation library. What are the books chiefly to be found on the shelves of these libraries? Novels, and many of a questionable character. During the year 1998 the total number of books issued by the Dunedin Athenaeum was 81,824, and of that number 73,080 were works of fiction. We have 73,050 were works of nearth. We have it on the best authority that fully 95 per cent. of the books issued by one of the leading, perhaps the leading pub-lic library of this Dominion are novels. No wonder one of the characters in a book written by one of our leading English statesmen could say: "Nine-tenths of our existing books are nonnse and the clever books are the re-

futation of that nonsense."

It were impossible to exaggerate the

terrible evils wrought by the immoral literature of the day. The evil penetrates everywhere, carrying with it the seeds of disorder and unbelief. We propose, with the blessing of God, to nerate the various works you must enumerate the various works you must studiously avoid, and then review and examine the reasons alleged in favor of novel and all dangerous reading. Think not that we would wish to shackle you in the pursuit of true wisdom, the enriching of the mind or even in the choice of reading for the sake of lawful recreation or amusement. Far from this, we would urge you to acquire a true taste for sound literature, to increase your desire of knowledge, your fondness for even entertaining, pro-vided it be good and useful reading. soul, a living being with whom we may ommune alone and unmolested, a faithful companion, and the truest of friends. But we would add that if this desire of knowledge coeval with man, if this taste for reading be deprayed, if bad literature alone be welcomed, whilst the sight and very title of whatever is good provoke disgust, if to satisfy this craving

traitorous hand leading to the venomous viper's sting. It is the image, the echo and the forerunner of hell. arraigns the custom of having intoxicants at functions to raise church revenue. Father Graham's article will, doubtless, provoke criticism and may induce many to supervise entertainment indignation they inspire, one should

turn away from: 1. Most of the current literature, whether it be what is known as yellow-backs, teeming over with licentiousness; the winter, picnics in summer, with the gilt-leaved sensational novels, the bulky reviews or the dippant monthlies, weeklies or dailies which carp at th holiest and most lawful authorities of

earth. 2. Newspapers and pamphlets whose anti-Christian and sickly pages either feed the cold polished pride of the intellect, inculcate a wretchedly empty sentimentality and openly or secretly unfold the most wicked, irreligious prin

ciples.

3. Books which stupidly pretend to foretell the future and explain signs or dreams, or any such like superstitious

fooleries. Those false or far-fetched inter pretations of the Inspired Writings and of our holiest dogmas. We must remember that it is of faith that "no Scripture is of private interpretation.

5. Pages which to-day belch forth some horrid calumnies against persons consecrated to the service of the Most High, scandalous deeds sprung only from the wicked brain of the writer, tomorrow some historical lies a thousand times refuted, yet a thousand times re-peated with the same boldness and bitterness.

ame of histories are penned to en-indle the most inflammable passions in ur nature. 8. Books which, under pretence of ncouraging virtue, deify vice, foment nd strengthen that passion which is

e chief spring of every other.

O. Most of the cheap trash called vels, which, to catch the young and oughtless are filled with scenes of we and blood and thunder, amidst nich the greatest monsters are held up roes of humanity.

Most of the prurient literature of

de day, the perusal whereof is meant be heat the blood, inflame the senses and throw a halo of false, sickly sentintality around the day dreams of 11. Books and pamphlets which while

ofessing to treat of necessary domes-relations covertly pander to the rst instincts and defile with the worst instincts and defile with the dime of an infernal fancy.

12. Books which talk in a fascinating nanner of naught but the maxims of a corrupt world, the artifices of the devil and the flesh.

BERLANCE LOWER AND COLUMN AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

DEGRADING LOVE STORIES. 13. Novels which so vividly describe ne weaknesses and extravagant transts of love-another name and cloak brutal lust—on the altars whereof readers are led as willing victims are shown prostrate at its feet, and noblest of God's creatures representgroveling in the lowest state of inntion till this passion becomes their hought day and night—the only et of their worship, the chief aim,

ole end of their very existence.

Novels urging the imitation of als which our reason and common onse assure us never had, nor could ave, any foundation in fact.

Works which, under the plea of orming the mind and developing the agination, blunt the power of genius and spoil the purest sympathies of ature, substituting in their stead unresting slavish propensities called sensi-lity, which would have us excuse affec-ons or vices alike hateful to God, to is angels and to upright men.

16. Books or papers relating words d deeds that no true Christian would or the world ever wish to hear or behold, bear the responsibility of publishing

17. In fine, whatever is as eagerly sought and cherished by the depraved as they are despised and contemned by

the good—their name is legion.
Listen to the warning addressed to his readers by the editor of a highly respectable American newspaper: "The weekly story papers that circulate by the hundred thousand in this country We would tell you that a good book is the image and the echo of a beautiful fiction is their chief attraction for the perverted appetite of young America; but in the Answers to Correspondents department, to be found in nearly every one of them, lie evil advice and sugges-tions which are drunk in like water by tions which are drunk in like water by the youth of our day. This is not all. The press teems with vile advertise-ments. Patronized by the young and foolish, a medium is offered those who voke disgust, if to satisfy this craving for knowledge only unclean, filthy or sensational trash be sought, then reading is no longer a useful pleasing pastime; it becomes a willing, slow it may be, but a deadly poison. Such a book is no longer a safe guide, a faithful friend or companion, no longer the image and echo of a pure soul. It is a tractive and unobjectionable—except traitorous hand leading to the ventile foolish, a medium is offered those who would fatten on the ruin of their species to advertise for the vilest purposes. One of these papers is the * * * Magazine, a well-known * * * weekly paper. It has all the appearance of a respectable ladies' literary and musical journal, and everything in it looks attractive and unobjectionable—except its advertisements on the inside pages. its advertisements on the inside pages, which are a perfect nest of unclean birds. These advertisements are, with

the Suppression of Vice has now in his hands letters from hundreds, perhaps hands letters from hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the unhappy boys and girls who have answered these unutterably foul advertisements from all parts of the United States and Canada. The publication of these letters, if he chose to publish them, would ruin their writers for life. The parent who admits any of these satanic sheets into his house is a murderer.

his house is a murderer. Dearly beloved in Christ, if you have Dearly beloved in Christ, it you have ever imbibed a passion for bad or dangerous reading, give it up if you value your peace and happiness of mind, and the welfare of your immortal soul. Shun "the works of darkness" as you would the approach of a murderer or wild beast. Fear those who might slay the body, but above all, fear those that may plunge the soul into the everlasting plunge the soul into the everlasting abyss. Not only shun bad books your-selves, but warn all over whom you may have the least authority or influence to shun the same.

Cast your eyes around the world, or merely around the country wherein you live. See to what a sad state society has reached at the present day. What has brought about the alarming change? What is it that fills so many hearts and homes with grief and shame, by the cow-ardly suicides, the cold-blooded murders, the corruption in high places, the reck-less speculations, the base bankrupteies, so destructive to society at large what has begotten those two great evils which, like cankering worms, are gnawing at the very vitals of family and society, the dissolution of the marriage tie, and the cruel, unnatural tampering

other to display the grossest forms of vice or the most painful and loathsome scenes of wretchedness and crime.

7. Poems and fables which, under the threatening to sap the very foundation to the foundation of the streams of evil threatening to sap the very foundation. threatening to sap the very foundation of all order, social or civil. We know how hard it is to give up this scandalous invention of the unclean spirit once you have imbibed a taste for pernicious

reading. But give it up you must, before it has gained absolute sway over your soul. Later on it may be too late. You will be powerless for good, you will be ruined, and all hope of amendment be gone forever.

It were a shame and a disgrace and : crime crying to heaven for vengeance, to admit any such productions into homes that call themselves Christians. Something more is required of you. The cursed evil has penetrated everywhere, the remedy must penetrate everywhere, too. We must spread abroad the anti-dote of good doctrine to counteract the evil and enlighten souls, many of whom are more often seduced or abused than

All honor to those who, realizing that the press itself must remedy the disorders of the press, encourage and help t by all means in their power! All honor to those who interest themselves ry to sacrifice to this degrading vice ry dearest interest, every noblest afion of their soul. Honer and ambiare shown prostrate at its feet. sums. Do your duty, dearly beloved, and whilst you conceive a horror of every kind of corrupting, immoral or dangerous literature, make strenuous efforts to encourage the spread of good, instructive, vet interesting books, mag

ANOTHER CANADIAN NOVELIST.

azines, newspapers and reviews.

The name of Dr. William J. Fischers already well and favorably known to a wide circle of readers in Canada and the United States. Besides his numer-ous contributions to the various periodicals he has published three charming volumes of poetry, warmed, uplifted and invigorated by the strong Catholic faith that inspires every line and breathing the very spirit of true poetry. He has also published some delightful volumes of short stories, and now he has touched the high water mark of his achievement in a handsome illustration. of his achievement in a handsome must trated volume, "The Child of Destiny," published by William Briggs of Toronto. Every page is touched by "the light that never was on sea or land," the page in publishing of the post, and the gharming spiration of the poet, and the charming bits of description interspersed through the narrative betray a deep and intim-ate love of nature. There, as in the poems, the highest ideas are presented to the reader and Catholic truths suggested, if not unduly insisted upor There is the same love for "the white-souled little ones," and the same delin-eations of filial or of maternal tenderness. Dr. Fischer's professional experi-ences have enabled him to get near to humanity, and have been of evident service to him in the novelist's art.

The narrative runs through two generations of the Gravenor family and s attended by a well sustained mystery is attended by a well sustained mystery that is only revealed in the very last pages. Such particularly loveable characters are shown forth as the charming heroine, of the second generation, Gracia, and her manly young lover, Jerome Lescot, Sister Benita, that "thing enskied and sainted," well and netwelly nortrayed and the genial old naturally portrayed, and the genial old Cardinal with his hearty and very human sympathy with the joys and sorrows of his fellows. Altogether Dr. Fischer has given us a most delightful hook and one which can be safely placed ook and one which can be safely placed in any hands. It would be most appropriate as a gift, and it should be found on the shelves of every library where pure and who esome fiction is a desider-atum. It is pleasant to remember that Dr. Fischer is still young and so may give us many more such novels to swell the ever growing list of Catholic fiction.

"YOU MAY WANT THAT BLESSING YET."

Writing in the Irish Monthly of the "hurry-out Catholic" who hastens from the Church before all is over, the vener-

able Father Matthew Russell asks the question: "How does he employ the time that he thus saves so carefully?" "What madness," he remarks, "to hurry over our religious duty in order to have more time for doing nothing, or for doing something immensely less im-portant than the duty that we leave half done or much less well done than we could do it if we gave to it full time and our full attention.

"A very active professional man broke down in health and came up to consult the Dublin physicians. He and his son attended Mass in one of the Dublin health and came up to consult churches. At the end of the Holy Sacrifice, while the altar was being pre-pared for Benediction several persons pared for Benediction several persons went array without waiting for that beautiful and solemn rite. The dying man—for such he really was—had to drive to his hotel in a cab, and on the way he said to his son: 'You saw those people—never do that! You may want that blessing yet.' And so the young man did. If he is alive, I fear he needs prayer, and if he is dead, I hope he ism, good faith and fair dealing may live among men. And the captious and live among men. And the captious and critical obtain for their "don't wake the baby air" the pleasure of hearing them selves called broad-minded by those who, using them on occasion, can have no respect for the backboneless. Yet, afraid of men to confess the faith, they are too afraid of the devil to descritic.

It is throughout every part of these great throughout every part of these great dities. Before the end of the week it eities. Before the end of the week it eities. Before the end of the week it diving have traveled the length and breadth of Europe, aye, of the whole selves called broad-minded by those who, using them on occasion, can have afraid of men to confess the faith, they are too afraid of the devil to descritic.

It is throughout every part of these great cities. Before the end of the week it diving have traveled the length and breadth of Europe, aye, of the whole solves called broad-minded by those with life in its very bud? Why is there so widespread unbelief nowadays? What has driven all hope of heaven? What has robbed so many noble some on time, be carled the cruel, unnatural tampering with life in its very bud? Why is there so widespread unbelief nowadays? What has driven all hope of heaven? What has driven all

1602

The Organ-Master. Within the gilded pipes sweet notes unnumbered

numbered In silence slumbered Until the organ-master, with caressing hands

Gentle as love commands. Wakened each sleeping tone

And forth they came, softly at first, alone— Shyly, as though afraid, then, bolder

grown, A mighty throng swept through the sacred place

And all the vast dim space
That lies between the arches over-head.

And the warm pave where sleep the holy dead Was sweet with music which the master

Had dreamed. Almost it seemed as though the inform-

That softly breathed into the pipes must The echo of some heavenly melody

Sung by angelic hosts above, Voicing their praise and love. or see! Where on the floor low smiles the setting sun

Ere quite his course is run And in the western window all the band Of gloried saints and martyrs, golden-

crowned. Illumined in the light, swile as the master's hand

Sweeps on until the world's sad voice is drowned By the great organ's tone The skillful organ-master makes his own.

Dream on! and tell the world thy wondrous dreams

O man of music! and thy melodies Shall cheer the camps that stretch along life's stream Where hearts are weary for the home

Beyond the sunset gleam. LLIAM D. GOOLD in the Springfield, Mass

CATHOLIC NOTES.

A recent convert is the Rev. C. I. Smith, formerly rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Charleston, S. C. St. Paul's is a congregation made up of colored men and their families arned their freedom before the war. Many of them are almost white and they form a class apart in Charleston.

Mrs. Ellen Shorb Moore has presented St. John's Church, Canton, Ohio, with a hand-carved sanctuary chair made from the wood of the oak tree under which the first Mass was celebrated in that vicinity, by Bishop Fenwick, in 1824. The chair is the work of a relative of Mrs. Moore's and is a fine example of artistic carving.

The Bishop of Cahors in France, and twelve parish priests of his diocese have been brought up before the local correc-tional tribunal, the Bishop for having published a pastoral in which he con-demned certain school books and the parish priests for having read the pastoral from their pulpits. The decision of the court was reserved for a week. Father E. Roulin, priest-in-charge of

the French settlement at Filay (York-

shire) has related a charming story of the King's interest in the exiled French nuns. Seeing at a railway station two French nuns proceeding to find refuge in England, His Majesty called the station-master and said to him: "From this point these Catholic nuns will travel in a first-class carriage and will pay nothing." Oriol, His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, sent the following telegram to the Holy Father: "I rejoice to express my most hearty thanks for the canonization of St. Joseph Oriol which Catholic Spain has received much joy as a fresh proof of the affection of Your Holiness. The Queen and I beg the Apostolic Benediction repeating

adhesion. One hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars, of which \$80,000 is for the structure, will be expended by the congrega-tion of Gonzaga church, in Spokane, Wash., for its new home at Astor street and Boone avenue, which will be one of the most imposing structures in the Pacific North-West. Under the direction of Father Herman J. Goller, president of Gonzaga college, pledges are rapidly accumulating, and already \$30,000 of the entire amount has been put into the construction fund.

the expression of our constant and filial

Cardinal Andrieu, who has been sumnoned to court charged with having incited a breach of the laws by the allocution he pronounced at his cathedral on the occasion of his enthronement, has sent a letter to the judges in which he formally refuses to appear in court to answer any charge in connection with the separation law. The cardinal writes: "That law became non-existent for Catholics the minute their supreme chief, the incorruptible guardian of the morals of individuals and nations, condemned it as inimical to the property, authority and liberty of the

The Royal Society of Canada has just made His Grace Archbishop Howley of St. John's, Nfld., President of it's Liter-ary Section, and Mgr. Laflamme, rector of Laval, President of its Geological Section. This is a high compliment and richly deserved in both cases. The scholarly prelate who is Metropolitan

MARY CATHARINE CROWLEY Author of "A Daughter of New France," Heroine of the Strait," Love Thrives

> CHAPTER I. A MEETING AND A MAID.

It was a clear, crisp morning at Chambly, in the Province of Quebec, and the twenty-third of October, 1837. The frosty air was more exhibitanting than the wines of Champagne or the rare spirits that my good friend Dr. Nelson in those days distilled at St. Nelson in those days distilled at St.

Denis, The forests ablaze with crimson
and gold suggested to my mind a
mighty camp-fire. The tall trees were like an army of giant soldiers who bore aloft garlanded lances and the pennons of proud chevaliers. One among them there, well in the van of the splendid host, reared above all an oriflamme gorgeous as that of St. Louis, as if in with the patriots of Canada whose enthusiasm, enkindled by the success of their neighbors south of the St. Lawrence in maintaining the independence they had won, was flaring

The splendor of the woods was, however, half veiled in a soft haze, even as the future was veiled from us, so that only through a mist could we gauge the et of the stand we were about to

Here at Chambly the Richelieu broadens to a deep lake clasped by th shore in a sharply marked crescent. At one point of the Diana's bow the and the gray turrets of church emerge from a background of foliage. At the other, on a promontor, jutting into the current, rise the forti fications established for the defence of the river in the days when the white banner of the Bourbons, with its shining

golden lilies, floated over New France Into the wide chalice of the crescent flow the clear waters up to the edge, the long isle of St. Matthias boundi a jewelled rim. Still beyond, in bold outline against the horizon, each separate and apart and towering above the plain like a colossal sentinel, stand the three mountains, Rougemont, Beloil, and St. Bruno, which lend a solemn majesty to a landscape that would be otherwise only peacefully beautiful.

There was now a garrison of redcoat at the old French post. On this October morning, therefore, I, Nial Adair, made a circuit in passing it as, astride my swift pony, Feu Follet, I set out for the St. Charles, full twenty miles distant.

The route was pleasant enough, for it followed the course of the river and led around the base of Belovi!, the cloudenveloped height that in fancy I always likened to a Titan in armor.

By reason of the recent rains, the road was so rough, nevertheless, that I

was frequently forced to curb the spirit her sex and in her eagerness to serve me, would have rushed on into difficul-ties, heedless of stumbling or perhaps of injury to herself, poor lass.

I had nearly reached St. Hilaire without adventure. But so turbulent ched St. Hilaire was the state of country that if a ma were seen riding with speed from one village to another he might, at any moment, have his journey cut short by band of soldiers, unless he could give satisfactory explanation of his haste of

Since this I did not choose to do. I had just checked the pace of Feu Follet once more when, at a turn in the road. I discovered myself face to face with tw mounted men in uniform, coming from the direction toward which I rode

Recognizing them as officers of the Royal Dragoons stationed at the fort, I saluted and was pressing on when the

"A moment, if you please."

I drew rein immediately, though thought I might be the next minute a prisoner.
At the instant of danger a cool brava-

do is often the best shield. So in this case I found it.
"I ask pardon for halting you, sir,"

cried the officer with pompous urbanity, "but you ride like one familiar with the locality, while we are not only recently come with a body of troops from Montreal, to put down the rebellious French with cold steel, should they show any indication of rising. you tell us of a shorter road than this to Chambly?

Yes, colonel," I said, though I saw by "tes, coloner, I said, though I saw by his shoulder-straps he was only a captain.
"When you have gone about a quarter of a mile farther you will see a trail through an oak grove. Take it if you have to a saw you much travel." It ought to save you much travel. but you will find the going bad."

"Our horses are well shod; we will take the trail, and many thanks to you," interrupted the younger man, putting spurs to his fine English hunter.

His companion, with a supercilious inclination of the head by way of acknowledgment, rode after him, and I was left to pursue my journey.

Fo doubt they supposed me to be one

of the British gentry of the neighbor hood. My ruddy complexion and light hood. My ruddy complexion and light brown hair had proved my best disguise. The thought did not occur to them that I might be a Celt. They could not know that by education I was a Parisian, and therefore French in feeling. Now being by adoption a citizen of the United States and imbued with the spirit of liberty, I was on my way to join hands and heart with the Canadian patriots, should they decide to meet the oppressions of Lord Gosford with armeresistance. Thus sixty years before the thirteen colonies to the south revolted against the injustice of the government of their time, and in the struggle became

a nation "The redcoats will miss the trail and lose themselves among the fastnesses o the mountain, yet in courtesy I warned them," I laughed as I cantered on "They do not know I am travelling to meet the men whom they would treat t their cold steel."

Clearly, they had no suspicion of wha was to take place that day, almost under their royal noses: and in their haste to get back to their snug quarters, they were, unwittingly, blind to what might be doing down the river.

Before I had gone a mile farther I be gan to meet other travellers. French Canadians they were for the most part, some mounted or driving lumbering charrettes, the greater number afoot The majority were men, but women an children trudged along also or crowded the vehicles, all in holiday attire, and all apparently bound for the same des-

Often the habitants scrutinized n nore closely than the officers had done and with them my fair skin seemed t nd disfavor.

"Coute qui coute." (Cost what it may)
I called to them now and then with a Invariably the effect was magical.

"Coute qui coute," they echoed, and nodded in joyous recognition of the hosen password.

Thus we went on from village to village, the throng of wayfarers becoming continually larger, until before us, where the shore runs out into the river, we saw St. Charles, a collection of lov roofed, white-washed farmhouses. Each arm, as in the case of all the settle ments on the banks of the Richelieu had a narrow frontage on the water-high way and extended back into the

Another ten minutes brought me t the village Square, usually a dull spot at this hour, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, except on a market day or during horse fair. This morning, however, it was

hronged with people.

" My word! Contrasted with th russet shades of the men's attire, the bright bodices of the older women and the gay jupes and ribbons of the little maids make the place look like a garder plot abloom with all the flowers rainbow amid dark patches of earth,"
I said to myself as the crowd parted to
let me through and I rode up to the auberge or inn.

A stable boy ran out.
"Ah, m'sieur, there is much going on to-day," he said. "The lads are being driven harder than were any of the ponies now baited here. The stalis are "Still, I am sure you have a corner

for my mare," I replied, as I flung him a piece of silver. "Oh, yes, m'sieur, yes, certainly, for

m'sieur, can pay a gentleman, who, like ndsomely. "See that she is well fed and cared

for. You will not lose by it," I added, as I dismounted and threw him the rein. Having thus done my best for Feu Follet, I walked on to the meadow cornfield where the meeting had been called under the guise of a husking or merrymaking.

Here must have been five thousand people, and most of them were men. The farmers of the vicinity swelled the numbers, but in the gathering I saw with a thrill of exultation several French gentlemen from Montreal. There were also a few British colonists who generously sympathized with the oppressed French Canadians, fearing their turn would come next, and ordent young sieurs from the old seigneuries on the borders of the Richelieu, Thomas Jefferson and John Carroll of Maryland and Virginia, loved their country better than the broad lands whose forfeiture they risked in joining the patriot's cause.

I had only reached this point of my

observations when a hand was laid or my shoulder, and turning sharply, I discovered that it belonged to a gray haired, agreeable-looking gentleman.

"Dr. Nelson," I exclaimed, warmly greeting the beloved physician and prosperous distiller of St. Denis. "Adair, I am glad to see you," he said as cordially. We have need of

bold hearts like yours." "And here you have thousands of

them," I answered, sweeping my eye over the crowd once more.

"Well, well, they make a brave show

ing," he admitted joyously. "And does our Liberty Pole, is it not so?" By a wave of the hand he directed m attention to the centre of the field where had been erected a monument to which my gaze had returned many times during the last few minutes.

It was a majestic maple, brought from forest to form the s The lower branches had been lopped off, but its stately head was still crowned with a splendor of scarlet foliage mor imposing than was ever Phrygian cap held high on Roman lances, the ancient head-covering of the freeman desecrated in France by the revolutionist of fort rears before.

It was not with any wish to emulat he license of the Reign of Terror, how ever, that the habitants of the co of the Richelieu had reared aloft their Liberty Pillar with its bonnet rough They were but following the example et by their neighbors in the southern

provinces a little earlier. Some years before, when I was in Boston, I was shown a fine old elm, under which the "Liberty Boys" were wont to hold their meetings in summer, long before the fight at Lexington, and wa told that a red pennon floating from its top was a signal understood by the

To-day in the meadow a few young people were, ostensibly, engro sed with the husking. Now and again, from among them, arose a peal of laughter, and the habitant gallants gave lively chase as some pretty girl found a red ear of corn.

But when, following Dr. Nelson, I pushed my way to the foot of the pole I saw, grouped about it, stan-dards of white, green, violet, and crimson' embroidered and fringed with gold. The others of ruder make were blazoned with legends such as "Fly Gosford, Persecutor of the Canadians!" Gosford, Robber of the Public Purse. Liberty! We will conquer or die for

I had no opportunity to read mor body of armed militia just then. A body of armed militia marching to the music of fife and drum cut me off from my companion, and they deployed around the field, the rowd drew back to make space for

I was not sorry for this separation, for the doctor was leading the way to where were seated some of the most distinguished men of Lower Canada.

Though a reckless fellow, ready to do either by peaceful means or amid the chances of war, whatever might be in my power to redress the wrongs of ntry not my own, I felt it w far easier for me to put myself forward on a skirmish field than upon the speakers' platform. Observing a coign of vantage at the edge of the crowd where I could see and hear all that might go on, I pressed forward and gained it.

Another among the spectators had evidently been inspired by a similar thought, for a young man of about my own age reached the spot almost at the same instant.

He was a tall fellow, and he held up his handsome head with the pride and grace of a Chateauguay or a de Long ueil of the olden time. His hair was glossy and black as a partridge's wing and as his eyes met mine I noted that they were of the color and glint of steel His green trock-coat was buttoned tightly around his shapely figure, and black cravat and rolling collar empha iz d his resemblance to the pictures o that mad poet and exponent of revolu-tionary ideas, Lord Byron, whose roman tic style of dress was still affected b the gallants of the day, although he himself had, some twelve years before continued his wanderings beyond th

In fact, the appearance and manner of my new acquaintance pronounced hi an aristocrat to the finger-tips. "You are, monsieur, from a seigneur of the neighborhood?" I said, address

ing him.

He laughed gayly and answered with

pleasing frankness:
"You are mistaken, sir, in thinking

me a Frenchman. I am only a soldier of fortune from ill-fated Poland. Lack ing the opportunity to serve my native land, either in the council-hall or the army, I have sworn to devote whatever talent for peaceful agitation, or skil with the sword I may possess, to the cause of liberty the world over. There fore, with my compatriot. Von Shultz, I have joined the French Canadians. My name is Ramon Rycerski.

ing the hand he extended to me in good ing the hand he extended to me in good comradeship. "Like you, sir, I too, an from a country that has lost its birth right. I thank God I was born in the land of the shamrock, but I thank Hin also that by adoption I belong to the freest nation of the earth. I am a citi zen of the United States."

The meeting was opened by the genial Dr. Nelson. Other speakers followed, but what they said I do not remember. Throughout the throng of habitants and other listeners there was, as in my own breast, a restlessness expectancy. It found vent at last in a great shout of joy as a handsome man of middle age, and easily of the most distinguished appearance among those wh surrounded him, rose from his place and striding to the edge of the rude rostrum cast a commanding glance over the sea of faces upturned to him.

"A Papineau, a Papineau!" cried the

My new friend, Count Rycerski - or Ramon as I shall call him —and I cheered too, and as loud as any. For, with the divine ardour of youth we were hero-worshippers, and this man was the great Louis Papineau, the and matchless speaker, words were as honey in the mouth of the lion, the voice of French Canada. "A Papineau!" acclaimed the throi

again in chorus. Surely it was a proud moment for o well accustomed to adulation, one who could sway according to his will not only his compatriots but many of the English.

He was above the average height o men of the Gallic race, and wore his dark wavy hair brushed back from a broad forehead. His face was intellect ual, the features being regular, the mouth sensitive, and the eyes flashing He looked, indeed, the ideal orator a he stood motionless, awaiting a cessati of the clamor.

Through the crowd ran the warning "Hush!

"Tais toi!"
"Fi donc. Do you not see? He can-

not speak for the hubbub!"
When silence was restored, for a sec

he looked up at the serene blue skie wherein floated a white cloud apparent ly no larger than a man's hand he stretched forth his arms towar he people, his voice rang musical an

vibrant as the notes of a silver trumpe Would that I could recall word for word the magnetic appeal! His geni soared above passing events. Pointing out to the brave men before him the road to freedom, he promised to guid them on the way, and swore to conque or die as their leader.

When he ceased to speak, few of the nen in the great gathering were dry eyed. Yet the tears that coursed do their bearded cheeks were the tears heroes whose hearts were stirred an nerved to deeds of sacrifice and valor The women in the throng wept unre

strainedly, and many, falling upon the knees, prayed God to bless the patric cause. Cheer after cheer rent the clea October air, and a little cannon adde s thunder to the tumult of applause. Next was read a French Canadia

Declaration of Independence, after the model drawn up by the Congress of Philadelphia, each clause being greete with a volley of musketry, the waving obanners, and renewed shouts, as over victory already achieved.

Almost beside themselves with en

thusiasm, the people surrounded Papi eau, the idol of the hour, and hailed his as their would-be deliverer. As the passed the Liberty Pole, each ma saluted it. Ramon and I, pressing o with the rest, paid our respects to the great man.

Presently reaching the column, was aused, and the exiled aristocrat, layin s strong hand, that yet was white an lue-veined as a woman's, upon the roug wood of the tree said simply, "My life, my fortune, and my sacred honor I pledge to the patriots' struggle; I will follow its leaders to victory or death After him I took the same vow. The

clasping hands anew, we pledged eternal friendship to each other.

Ah, my comrade, how well you kep both vow and pledge! God knows I. too,

tried to be true to the promise to Canada and to you which I there made. But on that day, after this brief moment of solemnity, we cheered like boys. And falling in with the procession of hardy habitants, that moved on with banner waving in the breeze, we sang, to words suited to the occasion, martial airs heard in New France in the days of Louis, the Sun-King, ending with the lively mocking "Malbrouck," ever a favorite chanson.

" Malbrouck s'en va-t-en guerre

" J n'en dis pas davantage. J'n'en dis pas davar Car en voila z'assez Car en voila z'assez

As we marched around the meado my gaze turned to the balcony of on to e outskirts, to which indee it had strayed more than once, even during the impassioned address of Monsieur Papineau. Several times, too, I had caught the eyes of Ramon wander. ing in the same direction. For there, in company with a comely matron, stood a young girl who, from across the field at least, appeared a beauty before whose charms, I felt sure, the traditionary fascination of the diabolical Angelique de Meloise or the loveliness of Barbe of Chateauguay would have paled.

What more natural than that, as approached the little gallery and I waved aloft a pennon which some one had put into my hand, I should stare upward to see if, at nearer view, the lady was fair as she appeared from a distance. My new friend, also, looked straigh

Yes, she was even lovelier now and would appear fairer still to me, I thought, if I could but linger there be-

side her.
Perhaps the same idea occurred to my

comrade The girl was lithe as a fawn of the Canadian forest. Her frock was of a creamy-white woollen stuff fastened at the throat by a knot of blue ribbon. Her dark hair hung in soft curls upon her shoulders, and on her graceful head her shoulders, and on her graceful head was perched a coquettish little white

As we came nearer, she leaned ove the railing. So close were we to her that, had either Ramon or I but dared one of us might have clasped the small daintily shod foot thrust halfway be ween the palings of the balustrade.

But who will stop to admire a lady's foot, however pretty it may be, when he may look into her face? Certainly neither he nor I did that day. thought us not overbold, either, for she smiled as I lowered my flag and Ramo gave her a soldier's salute.

At this attention she drew back nevertheless, and a wave of color swep over her sweet face. Then as quickly her mood changed, her laughing eyes lit up with a spirit of naive and girlisi coquetry, and catching the knot of rib bon from her neck, she flung it down As she did this, she looked at me, but it was to my comrade she threw the ribbon The pleasantry, coy as it was, made

me think of the times when as a sports man I have brought down two birds at once. Truly, seldom have I seen a neater shot. Where do women learn the charm that draws us like a talisman Ramon, without a word, thrust the bright bit of silk into the breast of his

coat; while I, also silent now, kept pace with him and fluttered my banderole Was it possible that already had come the first test of our newly sworn friend ship?

CHAPTER II. TO THE RESCUE.

As Ramon and I had agreed to join fortunes, he returned with me to Cham bly and shared my lodging at the house of Toussaint Terault, the village barber

and oracle. During these stirring days Teraul was in his element. When he strove to be witty the result was prosy enough but my comrade and I found abundan food for mirth in the barber's seriou outbursts of patriotism. He was dimini tive in stature, a wiry French Canadian and, like most individuals similarly situ ated, bold as a lion and loquacious as arrot abroad, but meek discreetly silent in the presence of his large and comely wife, who, report said, was the better man of the two. In fact

he sign over the shop read boldly Louisonne and Toussaint Terault." This so pleased the fancy of Coun Rycerski that, one evening about a fort night after he came to live with me, h estioned Terault about it. The tim was after nine by the clock, and we stood at the house door. The little man was

ostensibly, about to close his shop.
"Oh, m'sieur," he replied volubly "the sign, does it not tell its own story Louisonne inherits money from he father and she sets me up in business I make no money, I have a soul above money, m'sieurs. Louisonne she ster Louisonne she step in and takes hold, not of the shop but o in and takes hold, not of the shop but of the till. Ma parole, if the patriots win and the French are free to govern themselves, they could not do better than make Louisonne keeper of the treasury. I am a man of noble senti-ments, m'sieurs, so when Jean le Berr the painter makes my sign, I tell him to not Louisonne's name in front. She put Louisonne's name in front. Sh holds the business up; therefore she the head of it. The neighbors say thi s right. What thinks m'sieur? You are a generous man, Terault,

said Ramon noncommittally.

Terault beamed with plea Louisonne is a noman of influence the village, m'sieurs, and a born talker he went on. "Once old Jean le Ber who is also the school-master, put a pun ishment upon our little boy, who is, of course, called for his mother—called our 'tit Louison, just for his natural badness. M'sieurs, my wrath was aroused and when in a rage I am a dangerou man. Jean le Berr is twice my size, bu may I be forgiven for the sar

"By my own sword, what did you do?"
I cried, in pretended dismay.
"M'sieurs," returned Toussaint, bending toward us and putting a hand before

his lips, that his whisper might not pene trate into the interior of the neat thatched-roofed cottage, "I wrote Jean light of the stars, a place of pasturage, le Berr a note and gave him Hail Colstaked his pony where it could crop the

umbia, as they say in the States, M'sieur Adair—ha! ha! I told him things so hot they all but burned the paper, and also, m'sieurs, to frighten him still more, to the letter I signed the name of Louis onne. As plain as I could I wrote it-Louisonne Terault. Since then my 't Louisonne Terault. Since then my tit Louison he goes without punishment. Louisonne she could make one dozen men as big as Jean le Berr to quail before her. Ah, m'sieurs, it is a great blessing to have a valiant wife. Louisonne says to-day to our little son, 'Louison, I wish you to be good.' And Louison, he says, 'Maman, if I am good, what will you give me?' He has his what will you give me?' He has his mother's head for finance, m'sieurs. But Louisonne answers stern like a grenadier, 'Louison, it is for you to remember you cannot be a child of mine unless you

are good for nothings."

Having with a twinkling eye unburdened himself of this speech, Toussaint withdrew.

For a while my friend and I continued our former conversation, which turned to the hopes of the patriots and various military matters. . "Toussaint, what is the difference

between a fort and fortress?" Is abruptly called within to his host. The merry barber promptly poked his head out of the shop again.

"M'sieurs," he said suavely, "since

the fortress is of the gender feminine, I think it will hold out the longer. Parbleu! It will be easier to silence

fort." "Well said!" I cried, while Ramor could not speak for laughing. "You are evidently a man of experience, Toussaint;

you will make a good soldier."

With this parting thrust at Terault, set out with my comrade for a stroll through the village, whence we saun-tered on into the open country. We had been gone more than an hour when we heard a voice hallooing. Retracing our steps we soon came in sight of the belligerent barber, who was running to

rd us.
"M'sieur" he called out, when at last he reached us, short of breath, " a mes-senger brings news from St. John that two patriots, M'sieurs Desmarais and two patriots, M sieurs Desmarais and Davignon have been dragged out of their beds, one may say, by a band of redcoats, and are to be carried through Chambly to the prison at Montreal."

We lost no time in getting back to the village Square, where the people were by this, gathered, the men having hastily armed themselves with clubs and farr implements. It was nearly midnight. The very air is charged with excite ment, as before a storm of hail and lightning," cried Ramon. "Yes," I answered, "I hope the villag-

"Yes," I answered, "I hope the villagers will act promptly when the time comes. Toussaint, having mounted a chair

brought from the tavern, was haranguing the crowd. He was interrupted by the strains of distant martial music. "The soldiers! the soldiers!" shouted A silence of suspense fell upon us all.

Every moment the sounds grew louder and before long we saw waving lights down beyond Chambly Canton. The blustering soldiers, elated by their raid upon a settlement just going to were approaching

Soon they came into view, a mounted troop, and at their head, as I saw by the light of their torches, rode the older of the two officers whom I encountered of St. Charles. They kept close together forming an impenetrable wall around an open charette, wherein, upon a heap of straw, were seated the unfortunate

And the cart is driven by a renegade I muttered, my Frenchman.

ourning within me. An ominous murmur ran through the waiting throng.
"A bas, Malo, the traitor!"

"Courage, patriots."
"No harm shall come to you." Such were the shouts that came from

every direction.
Others of the habitants, brandishing sticks and pikes, jeered at the soldier

in a chorus of curses.
"Sacre! A bas Gosford!" But how could this startled hand o farmers, a few men all told, hope to wrest their compatriots from the mili-

Overrawed by the blare of the brass band, the parade of armed authority and confused by the voice of the great drum and the flashing of the torch people, though they clamored and pro tested, were yet driven back, those who resisted being ruthlessly ridden down in the road. Thus the troop of cavalry swept imperiously and relentlessly or ward until, in the distance, the night closed around them, and even the glean of their torches was lost amid the dark music died upon the breeze.

The women and children of our littl ommunity had hidden themselves in affright at their first glimpse of the armed soldiery, even the valiant Louis-onne, wife of Toussaint, having evident ly, deemed "discretion the better par of valor." Now the men slunk away ashamed that, despite their brave word of an hour earlier, they had let the cavalcade pass without making an at-tempt to free their neighbors of St. John, who were being hurried on, probably to an ignoble death. Ramon and I did not return to the ouse of the barber.
"To the rescue," he said in a low

"To the rescue," I repeated as firmly Going to the stable of the inn made ready our mounts and set off by a circuitous route through the wood, to

ward Longueil, the direction taken by the dragoons.

While we were in t'edoush I felt Fer Follet start and quiver, and I knew sh heard some sound that had not reached me. Her agitation quickly commun cated itself to Rycerski's strong pony and presently, to our ears came notes of the music of the band.

"Here they are," I exclaimed, grit ting my teeth.
"Now for it," Ramon replied, his en thusiasm rising.

We sprang from our saddles. selecting as well as he could by the dim light of the stars, a place of pasturage

moist grass and tender vines. I followed his example, though I had no need to be so cautious. "Steady, my pretty I whispered in the ear of Feu and the word was enough. difference in the nature of horses, being, like my Feu Follet, patient woman when a man is anxious or in trouble, while others are gournets, to be appealed to only through the feast spread before them.
TO BE CONTINUED,

CLEMENTINE, PENITENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

"How pathetic!" exclaimed Rose Waldegrave.
She had paused in the Church of St She had paneed in Wilfrid's, Horne street, to read some obituary cards which were fastened by the street of a board covered with

drawing-pins to a board covered w green baize.
"Which?" asked her niece, Cicely Archdall.

Mrs. Waldegrave pointed silently to a black-bordered card which was placed at the bottom of the board. On it, under a Latin cross, were printed the words :

Of your Charity, Pray for the Soul of Clementine,

Aged 18.
Penitent of the Good Shephe "Not half so pathetic as her story,' Cicely Archdall answered involuntarily Mrs. Waldegrave turned and looke Mrs. Waldegrave at her in a mystified way.

"Did you know her?" she asked.
"Yes," said Cicely simply.
"Then that was why—" and the speaker paused.

People who knew Rosa Waldegrave but slightly always pronounced the verdict of "most tiresome" on her habit of leaving sentences incomplete. But her intimate friends were accustomed to it, and found no difficulty in following

her train of thought. "Why I took up that work," Cicely finished for her now. "Yes, Clemen-

tine was why."

Mrs. Waldegrave leaned forward t wards her with one of the pretty foreign gestures acquired during her long residence abroad.

"Tell me some time, Cecil," she pleaded. "The story, I mean." "Why, yes, if you wish it," said Cicely. "But it's a story one feels better than one can express it, and I'm not much good at story-telling."
"Is there anywhere else you want to

"The Bon Marche, Williams' and ther

The Catholic Truth Society met in Fordhampton that week, and as Hum-phrey Archdall was a warm supporter of the society, the Archdall's house and time were alike devoted to the entertainment of lay and clerical guests during the two or three days which followed

"I'm so sorry, Aunt Rosa," Cicely said one morning; "we've simply bee able to see nothing of you for the last few days, but you understand how it is, don't vou?

"My dear, don't apologize, Walderrave answered: "I've enjoyed myself thoroughly. You don't know what it is to feel the rush of life again. until you've been out of England for nearly fifteen years. What are your plans for to-day?"

"The conference ends to-day. There "The conterence ends to-day. There is a reception this afternoon, and a delegates' dinner at the Adelphi in the evening. Humphrey will be at that, of course, but you and I will have a quiet time at home, unless you'd rather do something else."

"No. An interval sounds rather

alluring, and, besides, it will give me an opportunity of hearing that story. haven't forgotten about it."

Cicely Archdall smiled. "You persistent person!" she said.
"Now, Cicely, begin." Mrs. Walde-"Now, Cicely, begin." Mrs. Walde-grave's eyes rested lovingly on her niece. Many people loved to look at Cicely Archdall. Scarcely above mid-dle height, her slenderness of build and the extreme distinction of her carriage made her look tall when compared with other women. Her thick brown hair

Surgeon's Opinion OF KNIFE FOR PILES

Operating often a fad—The modern way of curing piles is with DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

Sir Henry C. Burdett, K. C. B., of Condon, Eng., in a recent address sa d : What we want are surgeons, who with wisdom to be conservative have courage to protest against the growing tendency to put a knife into everybody on the nallest possible pretext.' Too many doctors have a desire to use

the knife at every opportunity. The rewards to them are rich, but think of the suffering of body and mind, the enormous expense and the risk of life itself. An operation should be the last resort for in spite of glowing promises the results are often very disappointing Many a sufferer from piles has cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Oint ment, after operations have failed. Hundreds of thousands have escaped

operations by using this treatment first and thereby obtaining cure. Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half cup of blood. I went to the Ottawa General Hospital to be operated on, and was under the influence of chloroform for one hour. For about two months was better, but my old trouble returned and again I lost much blood. One of my doctors told me I would have to undergo another operation, but I would not con

"My father, proprietor of the Riche lieu Hotel, Ottawa, advised me to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and two boxes cured me. I did not lose any blood after beginning this treatment, and believe the cure is a permanent one. I gratefully recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment as the best treatment in the world for bleeding piles." 60 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

was brushed simp and knotted loos fair neck. Her m her nose too irreg her claim to that her claim to that under their del In color they we gray which is sometimes black. apart, and had th innocent child. res into her mi sorrow of life the by selfish desire was that which g look which was he "Come, Cicel

JULY 3, 19

arged. "I was thinking can't tell a stor peace I'd better I in my own way." "The year afte. Uncle Rudolf wa Humphrey. He at Lincoln's Inn with him to Bere was just home i I needn't tell yo love with each o ready know that

"Humphrey was a Catholic, but a moderately well practice in Ford practice in Ford people regarded However, they gave were marrie honeymoon befo thing moth that Phillipson, long in every cap "Poor Philli Waldegrave. " corry she was keep up the dign "Oh, she was," way, she's marri happy. You mu fore you leave; s didn't live out h

Phillipson and a women once a 'Oh, that 'wo a thorn she wa and dishes, or s by wanting meat There was alway last I had a bril our rector, Fathe to recommend r knew, and he How glad I baby then, and to make it so ur derlings did not

everything went months, until or

ningham did no

little street whe

around during t

before the K. C.

fashioned house

from St. Wilfri

at her door more answer. Then window, and I sa by the fireplace. Fearing she n door and went in The fire had e or had gone out, notice. Her fa gray, and her poe I asked. "She looked a she scarcely

answered me at "'No, 'm,' she

I'm in sore trou

gone and left me "I knew Clen

had often giver ties and little th "Aunt Rosa, liest child. He came to be her with no outwar kind, but Cleme flower. She had tian blue, you kn plexion and feat oss silk. Her Her husband had Clementine was since she had t fingers to the h

she herself had lacked Clementine an 'improver' to one of the good rate house in streets. "'Left you ?' told me, not in t she meant. 'H "Mrs. Cunnir

dress pocket and ten on cheap, hig a large sprawlin velope, "I read the le th hand. 'Dear mothe iew lines, hopin well as they leav mother, I am go don't you take o

ant you take of happy. He is of happy. He is of has bought me write to you aga so no more at p daughter, Cleme "Where has "Is it where Cunningham, that stole here made her. Is tinghere if 12d tinghere if 12d inghere if I'd the poor child ? to her co She's a bold hu she's a bold hu
all the wrong;
keep her off he
weep her off he
my Clementine
"And is it
"Clementine, M
says, "I wasn'
speak to her la
says, but I'd
Cunningham, I'd
and don't on

er vines. I followed I had no need to be ady, my pretty one," e ear of Feu Follet, nough. Such is the ture of horses, some Follet, patient as a an is anxious or in rs are gourmets, to y through the feast

NTINUED, NITENT OF THE

HEPHERD.

" exclaimed Rosa n the Church of St. treet, to read some ch were fastened by board covered with

d her niece, Cicely pointed silently to a d which was placed the board. On it.

r Charity.

the Soul of nentine, ged 18. lood Shepherd, thetic as her story, swered involuntarily. way. er?" she asked.

y simply. as why—" and the w Rosa Waldegrave ys pronounced the resome" on her habit es incomplete. But s were accustomed to difficulty in following

t. that work," Cicely ow. "Yes, Clemen e leaned forward to

of the pretty foreign during her long e time, Cecil," she ory, I mean."
wish it," said Cicely, one feels better than it, and I'm not much ere else you want to

e, Williams' and then

ruth Society met in week, and as Hum-s a warm supporter of rchdall's house and evoted to the entere days which followed

frid's.
Aunt Rosa," Cicely
"we've simply been
of you for the last
understand how it is,

t apologize," Mrs. ered; "I've enjoyed. You don't know he rush of life again out of England for ars. What are your

ends to-day. There afternoon, and a delethe Adelphi in the rey will be at that, of d I will have a quiet less you'd rather do

erval sounds rather les, it will give me an earing that story. I

bout it."
smiled. "You perhe said.
egin." Mrs. Waldeegin." Mrs. Walde-ed lovingly on her ple loved to look at Scarcely above mid-derness of build and ction of her carriage when compared with r thick brown hair

on's pinion FOR PILES

a fad—The modern piles is with DR. OINTMENT. Burdett, K. C. B., of

recent address sa d:
e surgeons, who with
ervative have courage
the growing tendency
to everybody on the retext."
rs have a desire to use

ry opportunity. The are rich, but think of body and mind, the and the risk of life ion should be the last of glowing promises n very disappointing. from piles has been of Dr. Chase's Ointof Dr. Chase's Ointrations have failed.
usands have escaped
g this treatment first
ning cure.
pine, school teacher,
koka, Ont., writes:
I suffered from bleedcash day about half a

each day about half a went to the Ottawa to be operated on, and duence of chloroform about two months I old trouble returned, uch blood. One of my would have to undergo but I would not con

oprietor of the Riche-

a, advised me to use ment, and two boxes not lose any blood his treatment, and bea permanent one. I end Dr. Chase's Ointreatment in the world." 60 cents a box at manson, Bates & Co.,

was brushed simply back from her face and knotted loosely low down on her fair neck. Her mouth was too wide and her nose too irregular for perfect beauty; her claim to that lay in the sweet eyes, ander their delicately arched brows.

I come home."

Clementine's stamp," she says, "nor yet with her gentleman friends." And with that she lets out a laugh. God forgive me, I could have kilt her when I heard it, but I says no more to her, and I come home."

Made to SUITS FOR Measure English-made by expert tailors from superiquality cloth, \$6 \, 13 \to \$13, \to \$13, \to \$13, \to \$13, \to \$13, \to \$10, \to \$ and another mouth was too wide and her nose too irregular for perfect beauty; her claim to that lay in the sweet eyes, under their delicately arched brows. In color they were of that changeful gray which is sometimes violet and sometimes black. They were set wide apart, and had the guileless look of an innocent child. It had been said that you could look through Cicely Archdall's eyes into her mind. Rather her pure soul looked fearlessly out at the sin and approx of life through eyes undimmed soul looked learness, out at the shi and sorrow of life through eyes undimmed by selfish desire or sordid motive. It was that which gave ber face the sunlit look which was her peculiar charm.
"Come, Cicely," Mrs. Waldegrave

JULY 3, 1909.

"I was thinking," said Cicely. "I can't tell a story properly. I never could, but as you won't give me any

at Lincoln's Inn, and had come down with him to Beresford for the shooting. I was just home from the Sacre Coeur. I needn't tell you now that we fell in love with each other, and you will already know that at first no one except rselves was very much pleased.
"Humphrey was of a good family and

a Catholic, but at that time he was only moderately well off and intended to practice in Fordhampton, which all my cople regarded as little short of exile However, they gave way in the end, and we were married and home from our honeymoon before the following Lent. thing mother had insisted uponthat Phillipson, who had been with us so long in every capacity, should follow me

"Poor Phillipson!" laughed Mrs. Waldegrave. "I can well imagine how wattegrave. "I can well imagine now sorry she was for herself, trying to keep up the dignity of the family."
"Oh, she was," said Cicely. "By the way, she's married here now and very

way, she's married here how and very happy. You must go and see her before you leave; she'll be so pleased. We didn't live out here then; it was long before the K. C. days. We had an old-fashioned house in Mason street, not far from St. Wilfrid's. I loved that old house and the life there. Besides Phillipson and a "Tweeny girl," we had

a women once a week to clean.

"Oh, that 'woman once a week,' what a thorn she was to me! Either she didn't come or she broke all our plates and dishes, or she horrified Phillipson by wanting meat on Friday, or she stole. There was always something, until at last I had a brilliant idea. I went to our rector, Father Carr, and asked him

to recommend me some one whom he knew, and he sent Mrs. Cunningham,"
"How glad I was! Angel was quite a baby then, and Phillipson did manage to make it so uncomfortable if her undeflines did not suit her. However, everything went op blissfully for some months, until one morning Mrs. Cunningham did not arrive. I knew the little street where she lived, and went around during the morning. I knocked at her door more than once, but got no answer. Then I looked through the window, and I saw that she was sitting

by the fireplace.
Fearing she must be ill, I opened the

door and went in.

The fire had either not been lighted or had gone out, but she didn't seem to notice. Her face looked drawn and gray, and her poor hands were trembling.
"'Are you ill, Mrs. Cunningham?"

"She looked at me dully, as though she scarcely understood; but she answered me at once.
"'No, 'm,' she said; 'I'm not ill, but

I'm in sore trouble. My Clementine's gone and left me.'
"I knew Clementine quite well. I

had often given her old blouses and ties and little things of that kind. "Aunt Rosa, she was just the love-liest child. How Mrs. Cunningham came to be her mother I never could

no outward attractivness of any kind, but Clementine was like a lovely flower. She had the bluest eyes, gentian blue, you know, and a delicate com-plexion and features, and hair like spun floss silk. Her mother just adored her. Her husband had been lost at sea when Clementine was a month old, and ever since she had toiled and worked her fingers to the bone to bring her child up to something different to that which

she herself had known.

*Clementine was what is known as an 'improver' to the millinery; not at one of the good shops, but at a third-rate house in one of the third rate

"Left you ?' I exclaimed when she told me, not in the least realizing what she meant. 'Has she got work out of

wMrs. Cunningham fumbled in her dress pocket and drew out a letter writ-ten on cheap, highly-scented paper, with a large sprawling 'C' in gold on the en-relense.

"I read the letter written in a child-

an hand.

"Dear mother,' it said, 'I write these lew lines, hoping they will find you well as they leave me at present. Dear mother, I am going to be a lady, and don't you take on about it, for I'm very happy. He is quite a gentleman, and has bought me a gold watch. I will write to you again when we have settled, so no more at present from your loying so no more at present from your loying. more at present from your loving

daughter, Clen thter, Clementine.'
Where has she gone to ?' I asked. "Where has she gone to? I asked.
"Is it where's she gone? said Mrs.
Cunningham. 'The black hearted devil
that stole here knows, an' the God that
made her. Is it myself would be sittinghere if I'd knew where she'd gone,
the poor child? God help her.'
"When I got her letter I went round
to her companion, Carrie Webster.
She's a bold hussy, that taught my girl
all the wrong she knew, but I couldn't
keep her off her. And I says, 'Where's
my Clementine?' I says.

keep her off her. And I says, 'Where's my Clementine?' I says.

"And is it me you're asking about Clementine, Mrs. Cunningham?" she says, "I wasn't supposed to be fit to speak to her ladyship a while ago," she says, but I'd have you know, Mrs. Cunningham, that I'm a respectable girl and don't consort with girls of your there silently watching and praying.

"Speaking to some one unsealed her sorrow, and the tears rolled down her cheeks. I lighted the fire and made her some tea, and then I went round with her to Father Carr.

"We searched for Clementine, but of course to no purpose."

On there message ner mouner has from her, a postal card from Dieppe.
On this she said they were on their way to Paris. Then silence swallowed her up, and Mrs. Cunninghamsettied down to the tragedy of her life. "Aunt Rosa, I wish I could make you

could, but as you won't give me any peace I'd better begin at the beginning in my own way."

"The year after you went abroad with Uncle Rudolf was the year I first met Humphrey. He was a friend of Ralph's tion to me of what a mother's love could

"She kept on her little house, for she

"She kept on her little house, for she lived in the hope that one day Clementine would return.

"And what would she do, the poor child, if she found me gone?" she said to me one day when I had urged her to move into a single room, which would have sufficed for her needs. After that Land no move to her.

time she frequented the sacraments they

"All day she tolled for her daily bread; every night she went out to search for her child.

"It was the most pitiful thing. Late into the night, often far into the morning, she went fearlessly into unspeakable dens in the city to search for Clementine.

entine. "She even got some photographs of herself taken. Oh, Aunt Rosa, how I cried when she showed me the poor, cheap pictures and told me why she had done it, why she gave them away to the Magdalens she knew! It was all in the hope that one day Clementine might come across her mother's picture, and, meeting it unawares in such a place, realize that unchanging love called to

her to return. "And so among the poor girls with whom she went in and out 'Clementine's mother' became a sacred care. No one of them was so lost as to utter a ribald jest at her expense, none so hardened

as to mock at her love.

"More than once she came across one who, wearied of sin and loathing the

hateful bondage of her life, longed to escape, but knew not the way.

"Any such one Mrs. Cunningham would take home to Clementine's room which was every ready and in the which was ever ready, and in the morning would bring her round to me. It was here my share in the work first began. I was the intermediary be-tween Mrs. Cunningham and the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Marshlands,

who received these lost ones and gave them a fresh start.

"I never could tell you how good Humphrey had been about it all these years. How he has helped us over and over again with money or advice, never once opposing my taking, a personal part in the work, as so many might have done. I have loved him for it so! How thankful I am to God that my children have such a father !

"Two years passed, and still we heard nothing of Clementine. Then one day I had a letter from the Reverend Mother at Marshlands, telling me that she had been brought to them the day before, and asking me to bring her mother.

"Later we learned that she had been deserted in Paris by the man who had betrayed her, her baby had died, and she, ill and heart-broken, had spent the last money she had in returning to London. Then, friendless, fallen, starving the seemed to her left but the ing, there seemed to her left but the dreadful resource of the streets.

"Then one night she got ill with an attack of hemorrhage from the lungs, and in a place where she seemed be-yond hope God raised up the friend who brought her home. It was a girl named Dora, whose own home had once been Fordhamptor. Lost and aban-doned as she was herself, she still had pity in her heart for this miserable child. She nursed her as far as she was able, and then, finding where she was ane, and then, inding where she came from and seeing how ill she was, she had brought her down herself to Marshlands and given her over to the Sisters' care until her mother could be

"No persuasion could induce Dora herself to stay. 'It's too late for me,' she said, 'but save her.'

she said, 'but save her.'

"We have often prayed that that act
of charity she gave so freely may availfor
her own healing before her life is done.

"Alas! in one way it was too late for
Clementine, for it was evident to all
from the very first that she was dying.

"Gentle and patient in her suffering,
grateful for all that was done for her,
she lay in her little bed looking like a
flower that has been broken in some wild
storm. All her fatal beauty had gone.

storm. All her fatal beauty had gone "Her mother made no sign, even when she knew that Clementine could never

she knew that Clementine could never return home to her as she had hoped. "With the interpid courage that noth-ing seemed able to daunt, she accepted the will of God, and as she had prayed before for Clementine's return, so now she asked for the grace of a good death. "June was intensely hot and dry that year, and day by day we could see her strength failing.

strength failing.
"It was the eve of the Visitation when
I heard that she had received the last

sacraments and was not expected to live through the night. "The children were at Beresford, and Humphrey away on circuit, so that Iwas able without delay to go for Mrs. Cunningham and take her over to

Marshlands.

"I don't know if you have noticed how in any stress of feeling the poor so seldom say anything.

GROVES & LINDLEY,

63, Cloth Hall St., Huddersfield, Eng.

"We searched for Clementine, but of course to no purpose. No one seemed to know with whom she had gone; and if Carrie Webster guessed, she did not divulge it.

From time to time she wiped the moisture from Clementine's forchead or straightened the coverlet, at which she feebly plucked. It was the first time I had ever sat up all night with any one, had ever sat up all night with any one, and the hours passed very slowly to me, but at length the morning of the feast dawned.

"Clementine still slept, but even I could see that a subtle change had passed over her.

"She did not move or speak until, on the arrival of the priest the convent bell rang for 6 o'clock Mass. At the familiar sound she opened her eyes. "Six o'clock, ain't it, mother?" said

she.
"Ay," said Mrs. Cunningham.
They're wonderful punctual here." "It was such a lovely morning. The window was open, and in the convent garden the birds were singing gaily; the dew lay heavily on the yet unopen-ed flowers and glittered on every leaf

"Every morning she went to Mass to pray for Clementine's salvation. Each it was very still. So still that as we knelt we could hear the murmur of the were offered for this intention.

"All day she toiled for her daily bread; every night she went out to

"Then, as if in answer to some call, "Then, as if in answer to some Clementine sat up.
"She looked beyond her mother to the glory of the morning sky.
"At the vision, withholden from us

upon which she gazed a look so poignant in its joy and wonder as to strike sharp pain to one's heart dawned on her wart-

"I've come home, mother" she said. "Tenderly, as one lays down a sleeping child to rest, Mrs. Cunningham laid the dead girl back upon the pillow. Then at last she spoke: "Blessed be God!"

Ye're safe now, me poor lamb," she aid. Blessed be His holy name!" It was long before the silence in the room was broken, and Rosa Waldegrave's eyes were full of tears when she turned to Clody to Cicely again.
"Oh, Cicely," she said, "and there are so many Clementines in the world!"

"And so few to find them," Cicely answered.

answered.

"So few, perhaps, that are absolutely free to go," Mrs, Waldegrave continued.

"But God has made my life empty. I have tried to fill it for myself and failed. If this is His purpose for me, how can I turn away?"

I said; "But the skies are black,
There is nothing but noise amd din,"
But He wept as He sent me back,
"There is more," He said; 'there is sin."

I said; "But the air is thick,
And fogs are veiling the sun,"
He answered: "Yet souls are sick,
And souls in the dark undone."

Cicely quoted softly. And once more her lips uttered the Divine praises: "Blessed be God! Blessed be His holy name!"-English Messenger.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Ottawa University, Ottawa, Ont.

RESENTATION OF MEDALS AND DEGREES. - SPEECHE: ON VALUE OF COLLEGE EDUCATION.

Ottawa Citizen.

Ottawa Citizen.

Before a great attendance of friends of the students and others, the annual commencement exercises of Ottawa university took place Wednesday, June 16, in St. Patrick's hall, when degrees and medals were presented and addresses delivered. On the platform were Rev. Father William Murphy, rector of the university; Canon Sloan, Fathers Lajeunesse, Duvic, Gavary, Jasmin, Feruisset, Rheaume. Thomas Murphy, Binet and Fallon; Hon. Charles Marcil and Judge J. J. Kehoe, Sudbury, Ont. In the audience were noticed Rev. Dr. McNally of Chelsea; W. J. Teaffe, representing the Ancient Order of Hibermans; Father J. R. O'Gorman of Haileybury, and others. Rev. Father William Murphy delivered the first address. It was mainly in the nature of a retrospect of what had been accomplished during the past twelve months by former students of Ottawa university. welve months by former students of Ottawa university, and in this connection were mentioned the names of Sir Edward Morris, Hon. Charles Murphy, Hon., charles Marchord, Judge Anglin, Judge Kehoe, Hon. charles Marcil and Mr. D'Arcy Scott. Whatever distinction they had attained in the fields of science, iterature and art, they had always in common with nose who occupied humbler positions in life, said the ector, remained true to their old alma mater which rould long remember them. Father Murphy also

You Cannot Overeat of Kellogg's

is gradually grown. The list of studen do for the first time in the University do at the end of the academic year 18 about two hundred registered in all d The calendar which will be out in a few reasons.

and at the end of the academic year 1882. It about two hundred registered in all depart. The calendar which will be out in a few days low over five hundred names on the registers year now closing. The largest attendance so far. The year of the political provides and the neighboring states, are found old as of the University of Ottawa, and many of lave reached foremost places in the callings of horce. To signalize the success of just a few last commencement, the list which I have lows some old students, who during the past I am not out many weeks I am sure, have do the positions coupled with their names, at is made out in order of the time of appoint-or election, if my memory serves me well: R. Latchford, Judge of the High Court of for Ontario, His Honor Judge John J. Kehoe, of the County Court of Ontario, D'Arcy K. C. Assistant Cheft Railway Commissioner ada; Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State Dominion; Most Rev. Augustine Dontenwill, sloop of Vancouver, Superior General of the Fathers. Hon. Charles March, Speaker of ominion House of Commons; Hon. F. A. Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion; the Students by the State of the Supreme Court of the Dominion; the Students by the State of the Supreme Court of the Dominion; the Students by the State of the Supreme Court of the Dominion; the Students by the State of the Supreme Court of the Dominion; the Students the students present this list should be rather as. Almost every name on it is that of a convey young man who two or three decades less, was preparing for the battle of life in the lege building and on the old college ground, was There are, I think, on this list by the decades less, was preparing for the battle of life in the lege building and on the old college ground, well be conferred upon His Honor Judge in recognition of his long and successful produces and the students this and Alma Mater in deciding to confer the delocate the supremental impartiality as well as with a pride, thought of them. The Degree of nay well be conferred upon His Honor J

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M.; Nev. George Startet, O. M. L. Ottawa, Off. The Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was con-red on Nev. Alphonse Leelere, O. M. I., Ottawa, ut.; Rev. Azane Menard, O. M. I., Ottawa, Ont., artin O Gara, Ottawa, Ont., The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on har Corkery, Peterborough, Ont.; Marius Lachaine, fetans, Ont.; Vincent O Gorman, Renfrew, Ont.

BJohn Sammon, Gorman, Olt, Ferdinard Larose, Rockland, Ont.; Alan Fleming, Neihart, Mont.; Daniel Breen, Douglas, Ont.; George Street, Ottawa, Ont.; Jean Bergevin, Quebec, Que.; Michael O'Gorman, Renfrew, Ont.; Charles Parrot, Montreal, Que.; Osias Sauve, The Brook, Ont.; Felix Cho-

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LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION. Apostolic Delegation. Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.

My. Thomas Concy

My Dear Sir.—Since coming to Canada I have been reader of your paper. I have noted with satisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strong Catholic spirit. It stremously detends Catholic principles and rights, and stands firmly by the teachings and authority of the Church, at the same time promoting the best interests of the country. Following these lines it has done a great deal of good for the welfare of religion and country, and it will do more and more, as its wholesome mifueuce reaches c and more, as its wholesome influence reaches Catholic homes. I therefore, earnestly recom-d it to Catholic families. With my blessing on work, and best wishes for its continued success, Yours very sincerely in Christ,

DONATUS, Archbishop of Ephesus, Apostolic Delegate UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

Mr. Thomas Coffey

Dear Sit: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published. Its manner and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Blessing you and wishing you success, believe me to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ. †D. Falconio, Arch. of Larissa, Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

graces of the Church by the direct action of the Holy Ghost. This very thing, log-METHODIST FEARS. ical though it might be, dragged him into deep water and a strong under-cur-Debates on church union are peculiar. rent. He could not stop. His craft was Indeed were the subject not so serious wrecked in the rapids and upon the rock and important we might put them down as decidely amusing. What ought to be of free will, predestination and other dramatic is farcical; and where prinsimilar questions. More of these anon. ciple should be the guide and director John Calvin was younger by a generaexpediency and temporal prospects are tion than Luther This separation gave Calvin a better chance to study the unthe only stage managers. It is systematic system of Luther and give clear that nothing can ever come from such methods. Will the sinarticulate expression to Luther's unprincere and candid take another and more cipled principles. John Calvin was French. His mother was a devout Cathdirect path? Some few, entering into olic. His father was Gerard. The son themselves and seeking truth and guidance by prayer may find the way of John at the University of Paris showed an early inclination to the rising Eras justice and follow it. In the meantime fears have arisen amongst the Methomian and other views. By 1527, when dists that things are not doing well. Calvin was eighteen, his education was The propect is that the Scotch people complete in the main lines. His family are getting the best of the bargain, leaned towards the so called reformation that if the union is to take place the He followed them. In 1528 he inscribed Methodists will have to become Preshimself as a law-student, and went about byterians, and that Calvinism is to preaching in private. Calvin's first im absorb and cloak Methodism entirely. portant step in his career as heresiarch What sort of Church union will eventu was his letter to Francis I., his own sovereign and King of France. This ate from parties trying to get ahead of one another, or as strongly opposed as epistle served as a prologue to the "Institutes" which contain Calvin's theo-Arminian Methodists and Calvinistic logical creed. He published these in Presbyterians are and always have been, is easy to premise but difficult to com 1535. And he laid down the Bible as mend. Methodists may well fear unless the sole rule of faith. Geneva was at they are prepared to swallow all their this time in a state of rebellion against own principles. Calvin was as bitterly its prince-Bishop and the suzerainty of opposed to Arminianism as he was to the duke of Savoy. In 1535 persecution Cathelicism. The one great truth to of Catholics was started. The first reformed preacher of Geneva, Farel, feelwhich the Calvinist clings is the sovereignty of God. He entirely overing unable for the task of completing the looks the free agency of man. So intent disorganization he had started, had the is the Calvinist upon exalting God and office of preacher and professor of theolthing that he completely overlooks man. the position. His tenure of office was The Arminian starts from the other brief, lasting only two years. His moral pole. Man in his opinion counts for censorship was characterized by great something. Accordingly, in his efforts severity, a system of espionage and to exalt man, the Arminian annihilates cruel tyranny. He had to withdraw God. The common error of all heresies Calvin went to Strasburg. Here in 1539 is their exaggeration of some particular he married the widow of an Anabaptist. truth to the exclusion of others. God is Meanwhile disorder reigned at most truly the absolute Lord of all Geneva. French admirers of Calvin Yet man is free. Both are true and had flocked to the city, and convinced reconcilable. Under Catholic teaching the magistrates that Calvin alone could remedy the evils. He was recalled in they have been harmonized to the greater glory of God and 1541 with absolute power to regulate the sublime elevation of man. When, ecclesiastical matters as he thought best however, two bodies, each with equal Within five years fifty-eight sentences power of private judgment, strive to of death and seventy-six of exile, besides make a bargain, something has to givenumerous committals to prison of emin-It may be principle or sentiment or ent citizens, took place at Geneva. The name. The old firm will retire. A grave worst case against Calvin was that of Servetus. Gibbon wrote : "I am more may be dug, a funeral take place, a monument raised with an epitaph : Here scandalized at the single execution of lies Methodism. How is principle to be got rid of? Is it no matter to a sincere da-fe in Spain and Portugal." Servetus had disputed with Calvin at Lyons some Methodist that he gives up his own theory and takes predestination as his faith? When he unites with the Calvinist he will find other questions face him. Higher critics will force upon both the need of an entirely different union, the protection from on high, an thither expecting to find safety. By authoritative guarantee. The Methodists have reason to fear Calvinism; for for trial as a heretic. After being deit has ever been the most aggressive force tained five years in prison he was condemned to death by slow fire. Calvin of divided Protestantism. In any proposed union between the two we take it watched from a neighboring window the as a foregone conclusion that the Methofire kindled and consuming his victim. He wrote shortly afterwards to an offidists will become Presbyterians. The sentiment of the former can never stand | cer in the court of Navarre : "Take good care to rid the land of these despicagainst the uncompromising spirit of the latter. Both, instead of uniting, are able rascals who excite the people against us. Such monsters should be dividing more and more on account of executed like Michael Servetus the the destructive criticism of their

JOHN CALVIN.

private judgment, varying from Wesley-

anism to Mormonism and Adventism.

Melancthon and Zwinglius are long

dead. Their glory is departed and

their opinions forgotten. Lutheranism

was never coherent-for it lacked con-

sistency and relied too closely upon

national support. At any rate Luther

was much inferior to Calvin in intellect

and did not, nor could he, frame any

system of theology which would be a

substitute for the science which he him-

self never understood. Nor did he re-

place the sacramental system of the

Church by anything. Calvin, on the

other hand, saw that if he left the

Church he must replace the gifts and

tendered to Calvin. He accepte

Servetus than at the hecatombs of autos

years before. The latter had conceived

he wrote: "If ever Servetus comes to

Geneva he will not leave it alive.'

Servetus went to Geneva, having fled

order of Calvin he was seized and held

the severity of such punishments or free-

students, which they cannot prevent or Spaniard." Opposition could not stand

control.

such hatred of his disputant that in 1546

not like could find no room in Geneva. The tenth of this coming July will He did not favor the amenities of life. witness the fourth centenary of the As a consequence the town was free birth of John Calvin, undoubtedly the from crime and amusement. He preached greatest of Protestant divines. As we so frequently that two thousand three shall be treated with unstinted eulogy hundred sermons are extant. A vast corduring the promised festivals it will not respondence extended his influence far be amiss to place before our readers and wide. Geneva, through Calvinsome facts about the heresiarch's life became the Rome of Protestantism. His and some considerations about his death, if we may credit his Lutheran doctrines. They may prove useful. contemporaries, was one of despair. They are not intended to be laudatory. John Harew, a disciple of Calvin, claims They will avoid being unjust. We to have witnessed this death with his have already touched upon the subject own eyes, which he describes as " miserof his spirit, which we conable and horrible." Studious, extreme sider not only heretical, but in zeal, bitter to his foes, unsentimental inhuman and cruel. We return to the he lived with one cause before him, the man himself, whose ability we cheerfully destruction of Catholicism and the abacknowledge. Calvin is to Protestantsolute submission of his followers to his ism what St. Augustine is to the severe exactions. He died in 1564 at the Western Church. Of all the systems rather early age of fifty-five. devised by the heresiarchs of the sixteenth century against the Church none HERETICAL HERETICS. possessed such consistency as Calvinism. To-day, after four hundred years, it presents fewer divisions than any other sect. Anglicanism is, on the one hand, claiming Catholicism and on the other crumbling into Evangelical grains of

Chickens are sure to come home to roost. This they can only do upon the condition that any of the coop is left. That every effort will be made, when the shades are falling, to secure rest is an instinct which is their best protection as well as their renewal of strength. Heresy is displaying some of these chicken-like peculiarities. For the Catholic Church to place a man on trial for heretical opinions is quite natural and reasonable. There is authority for so doing from the beginning. Judicial power is as truly possessed by the Church as administracive. It has be r exercised and is still exercised. If this were not the case, either because our Blessed Lord did not give the power or because the Church had lost it in the course of ages, the pillar of truth would be broken and the city of peace would become a town of confusion. Our Lord never founded His Church upon private judgment. Nor can any Church be compatible with private judgment. The Catholic Church is not only charitable but also logical in deciding by her own authority the character of any of her children's teaching. She is charitable, because by so doing wolves are driven from the fold. It is not so with heretical sects. The examining board is self-constituted. What power has it to say: "Thus teaches Presby terianism; this is the interpretation of this text?" The court has no more power or light than the accused. Nor has it any right to insist upon its own opinion. The heresiarchs of the sixteenth century in handing the Bible to every one and telling them to judge for themselves tore down the coop. They are beginning to feel the need of it. Night has come on. It is hard to say which is the Presbyterian coop or the Unitarian. These heresiarchs would have no one judge them. Now higher criticism is carrying their own principles to further conclusions, and find they have no power to fix the bounds. A peculiar case occurred amongst the New York Presbyterians. Three young men, notwith standing the fact that they gave hereti cal (?) answers to the examining board. were given license as ministers. The three were sons of preachers or mission aries. In the month of April they were denied licenses. No evidence has appeared showing that the young men recanted. How could they recant? And if after so short a time they did recant how could they be trusted? The questions were clear and easy:

Q. "Do you believe that sin was transmitted to all mankind by the pass-ing of the apple from Eve to Adam in the Garden of Eden?

We interpret that part of A. "No. We interpret to the Scriptures as allegorical." Q. "Then you do not believe literally in that part of the scripture relating to

original sin?"
A. "No. We believe that man be gan with sin."

Q. "Do you believe in the divine birth of Christ?

"We believe that Christ is the A. only Saviout of mankind; we believe in his divinity, but we do not accept the literal scriptural interpretation of his

"Do you believe in the scriptural narration of the resurrection of Christ? "No. We believe in His spiritua resurrection, but cannot accept that He arose in the body from the tomb."

Q. "Do you believe that Lazarus was raised from the dead?"

"Not in the flesh. We hold that

Lazarus' resurrection was spiritual.' The whole examination hinged upor the interpretation of Scripture. The Board held one view and the young candidates another. There is no author ity for the examiners to reject or admit these applicants on account of their answers. There is no competent power with proper commission in the Presbyterian body to judge. Taking the Bible and the Westminster Confession of Faith, private judgment strips every court of its robe authority and leaves ministers to their whim and fancy to preach what they please. It is not going to save the sit. nation to tell these young men that their opinions are not Presbyterian. Presbyterianism is coming to their opinions. There is no power in the humanly constituted churches to stop

the tide. It is rushing up the shore.

Heresy, always dreadful, is showing

dom raise its head. What Calvin did more and more its terrorizing confusion colleges make for Catholic higher and sceptical tendency. It has no more right to declare men's opinions heretitical than it has to proclaim its divine authorization. Private judgment is coming home to roost-but there is no given by the laity so as to leave means of telling to which home it belongs.

> THE REV. MR. TROOP ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. A minister of Montreal not long ago,

> in St. Martin's Church, complained bit-

terly about the veiled unitarianism

which he heard from so many Christian

pulpits. In opposite churches he thought he saw man exalted to a position which belonged to God alone. The first example of this which he gave was the Roman Catholic Church, which the reverend gentleman maintained "had evolved until it culminated in papal infallibility. Here is one man declared to be the Voice of God when speaking to the whole Church ex cathedra. Here is one man occupying the position which belongs to God alone." Not by any means, reverend sir. We think we know something about th question, which you have explained wrong from the historical point and from an exegetical point. Papal infallibility is neither the result of evolution nor does it place its possessor upon a divine pedestal or altar of worship. What the centre is to the circle or the keystone to the arch that is papal infallibility to the whole Church. Clearly established in the primacy of St. Peter by our Lord it is of divine institution. It is a primacy from the beginning. It is no mere honorary title to be assumed upon special occasions, no mere presidency to be exercised only at general councils. It is a primacy of urisdiction and power from which all ower in the Church will be derived. This primacy is not due to any expedient demand of time or vote of a council. It was not conferred upon the Pope by the Bishops assembled. They could not assemble without the Pope, from whom they derived all their power. It was the confirmation of Peter which preceded that of his brethren and bestowed the apostolate upon the n. "Thou being confirmed confirm thy brethren." High as is this honor and sweeping though its power may be, it by no means exalts man to the position of God. It is not that: it brings God down to man, secures the truth of God and warrants the unerring guidance of Christ with His Church. The question is: Where is God's voice? The Catholic, believing in a living, infallible Church, says that the same infallibility abiding in the head as in the body places it where our Divine Lord placed it when He established His Church upon the Rock of Peter. With a Bible as the rule of faith we have infallibility in every reader or we have a fallible aggregation. The whole cannot e converted into an infallible whole if t is composed of fallible parts. The parts are not infallible. The whole is herefore fallible. A fallible Churchwith no other standard of truth and recitude than private judgment-is not he deposit of faith or pillar and ground

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

The Colleges have commenced. This means a good deal to students, profesors and institutions. To some of the students it brings nearer and nearer that gravest of educational problems he vocation or calling of life. The graduates of the year are face to face with it. Carefully studied and satisfactorily solved, it is more than half of ife's victory, besides being a larger portion of its happiness. The thought that God has some work for us to do, and hat the very circumstances of our life have contributed to the preparation for this work, imparts to us as individuals an importance and dignity which we otherwise should never possess. We are part of a plan-God's plan-which His wisdom devised in order that we might advance His glory and obtain our own happiness. Other thoughts well themselves up to the surface at the beginning of vacation. Let them rest. Ontario has a number of English speak ing Catholic Colleges—the University of Ottawa; St. Michael's College of Toronto, now federated with the University of Toronto; Assumption College Sandwich, and St. Jerome's College Berlin. All of these are excellent seats of learning, their faculties devoted religious whose lives are spent for the advancement of education. The life of a teacher in one or other of these houses is simple, hard and devoted. Whilst the close of the year's work leaves the ordinary professor comparatively free it merely brings a change of work to the Catholic College professor. He must and secure the prospects of the coming year. No easy task, yet a very important one. The difficulty with our colleges is that they are poor and struggling. There is not enough interest taken by any of us in the self-sacrificing efforts which those in charge of our

education. One consequence of this apathy is that the institutions have to do everything themselves. Support and encouragement may well these overworked priests leisure to recruit for the coming year. Parents ought not to require personal calls in order to decide whether they should send their boys to college. It is a sacrifice they should proudly make, a duty they should gladly perform. A good Catholic education is an heritance richer than land or treasure which every father should leave to his boy. Tais is the best way to advance all interests. We hope that our colleges will prosper still more and more. We wish them a pleasant vacation and crowded classes in the coming year.

A WARNING.

Some one has been kind enough to send us a copy of a periodical published at Dublin, Ireland. It is edited by a Rev. Thomas Connellan, and is entitled The Catholic. We suppose it assumes this name in the same way as some Anglicans claim to be Catholic, being especially careful also to add that they are not Roman Catholic. The name alone is deceptive-for the contents reek | with anti - Catholic prejudice. Even the advertisements are outspoken solicitors for the advancement of Protestantism. We are not particularly interested in The Catholic except that we fear its title and place of publication are a snare for our people. A subscriber writes us that he is taking the Irish Catholic. Not knowing any paper bearing this title we have been wonder ing if The Catholic published in Dublin is not pushed by its canvassers as the Irish Catholic. If so our people should give these agents a cold reception There is nothing Irish or Catholic about the thing except the green of its cover the place of its publication and the title under which it falsely sails.

Since writing the above we have found that there is a paper called the Irish Catholic published in Dublin, and it is a very excellent weekly.]

IN St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland, there has been erected an elegant memorial of James Clarence Mangan, the Irish poet. This is a good movement and we trust the Irish people will keep up the work. There are many great Irishmen numbered with the dead who deserve well to have their memories per_ petuated in marble as well as in the hearts of their countrymen.

WE HAVE made arrangements with the tact ought to have taught the Governpublishers, Little, Brown and Co., of Boston, whereby we will be enabled to publish in the CATHOLIC RECORD, commencing this week, a new story entitled "In Treaty With Honor," by Mary Catherine Crowley, one of the most versatile Catholic writers of the present day. It is a work which we feel assured will be found of absorbing interest.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD sends heartiest congratulations to the former Secretary of State, who will now be addressed as Sir Richard W. Scott. At the hands of our Sovereign he has received an honor which no Canadian will say is not well deserved. During his long life he his recovery, as will be seen in another has been above reproach. To such men column, his people gave fitting evidence honors should come. We trust he will be given many more years to enjoy this coveted distinction.

Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, who essayed to save the Republic from Romanism, has been convicted in the United States Court of sending defamaory matter, other than his crazy Appeal to Reason, through the mails. Usually an individual who starts out on a crusade against Rome will be found wanting in some very important characteristic of manhood.

IT IS NOTABLE that in England the Catholic layman is inclined to be militant as respects his faith, and this course had the approval of Cardinal Manning. In some places on this continent the Catholic laity have permitted themselves to drift to the other extreme. In both countries it is of importance that the laity should equip themselves in such a manner that they could always be enabled to give a reason for the faith that is in them.

LAST WEEK King Edward gave a reeption, and amongst those in attendince was Mary Anderson de Navarro. Besides the king she was surrounded by Protestant lords, dukes, earls and other distinguished personages. Mrs. Navarro wore a gold cross inscribed, "Amo, Credo, Spero." This was the way, a contemmove around, visit the parents of boys p rary tells us, that she loves, believes and hopes. Would that all actresses could leave the stage bearing with them the lofty character of Mary Anderson de Navarro. She was not only a great actress in her day but throughout her whole life a splendid example of Catho- candidate for political honors has been

On June 12th a great missionary congress was held in Washington. A speaker on the occasion was President Taft. One declaration he made will give a chill to the A. P. A. members. The President decried insidious distinctions on account of religion and advocated mutual esteem and helpfulness among all men united in freedom to do their best for God and fellowman, each in his own way. This is a true note most becoming to a great statesman. Those who would place themselves upon record as opposed to giving place or prominence in state affairs to any person because their brand of Christianity was not in line with their own, are undesirable citizens. We have some of these in Canada too.

Few People study the vast importance of taking a paramount interest in the school boys. The school boys of to-day will be the men who to-morrow will have charge of the country. If proper care oe not taken of their upbringing we will have an army of men in the political life of the country wearing a badge with a big "I" inscribed upon it. We have some already owing to our having allowed our boy of the past to grow up in "Topsy" fashion. But perhaps of even greater importance is the work of inculcating lessons of temperance, or, still better, total abstinence. If the boy of to-day be the drunkard of tomorrow he will become a reproach to the Church, to the country, and to his family.

WHEN YOU SEE AN IRISH name figuring in criminal trials do not be too ready to conclude that the man behind the name is an Irishman. A contemporary tells us that "in virtuous New England, where rock-ribbed probity was seemingly as strongly established as the coast line itself, it used to be the proper thing, when some patrician did fall from grace into the meshes of the law, to hide his precious identity in an Irish name." In New York it was the fashion in the Italian quarter to give Irish names to the clerk of the police court. The most remarkable case of all, however, came under under our notice lately, when a Chinaman, cue and all, was arrested for a misdemeanor, and boldly told the court that his name was Patrick Murphy.

EVEN SOME of the Government organs in France are beginning to point out its short-comings. At the recent celebration in honor of Blessed Jean de Arc the Government held aloof. Le Temps states that it should have been a national rejoicing and that self interest if not ment better. "Some trainers of youth." it continues, "aim at blotting out of French school books the stories of the nation's victories, but patriots should not dis-associate their faith in the promises of the future from the fitting reverence for the glories of the past.' The world over people are asking how long before the French people will rise in their might and hurl from power the coterie of Masons and Jews who are ruling and ruining the country.

THE VENERABLE pastor of St. Mary's Ont., Rev. P. Brennan, was recently afflicted with a serious illness and upon of their affection for him. Father Brennan is one of the old guard amongst the priests of London diocese. He came amongst us well over a generation ago THAT PRECIOUS SOCIALIST, Fred G. and now the years are coming upon him. Knowing him as we do, we feel unstinted praise would be distasteful to him, but, nevertheless, we feel bound to say that he richly deserves the affection of his people and he enjoys the esteem of all his fellow citizens. He has ever been an affectionate father to his little flock. Their cares were his cares and their welfare, both spiritually and temporally, were always near and dear to him.

> AN AMERICAN priest who lately visited Belgium writes touchingly concerning the beautiful devotions in that country. "If you were to go through a Tyrolese village," he says, "at stated times during the day, you would hear from every cottage a hum like that of a hive of bees. Everyone, father and mother, children and servants, saying their prayers." "One market day," the father continued, "I was dining and there was a party of farmers at another table having thier dinner; the church bell rang the Angelus; then they all rose up and, standing reverently, the oldest man in the party began the prayers and the rest responded." What a stinging rebuke is this to the mad commercialism of other countries where the worship of the dollar only is evident in every day life. With such conditions as prevail in Belgium may we not expect that the blessing of God will rest upon that country.

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a great missionary con-Washington. A speaker n was President Taft an opinion either favorable or unfavorhe made will give a able on the conduct of this public man. P. A. members. The d insidious distinctions think all good Canadians will agree religion and advocated and helpfulness among politician who buys votes, and the men in freedom to do their who hold their votes at a marketable d fellowman, each in his price, should be disfranchised. We is a true note most beknow many a young man who, before reat statesman. Those casting his first vote, awaited the comthemselves upon record ing of the purchaser. While we have ring place or prominence no fault to find with manhood suffrage to any person because we most certainly believe that it should Christianity was not in not be made to apply in cases where inown, are undesirable dividuals are possessed of so little manhave some of these in hood as to make their franchise a matter of trade and barter. By purchased votes often there appear in legislative tudy the vast importance halls characterless misfits, who have an ramount interest in the eye only to their own aggrandizement.

> THE IMPERIAL Home Rule Association of Ireland are doing not a little missionary work these days. They have undertaken the education of the se-called Unionists. The Irish contingent of in need of enlightenment. While they call themselves Unionists they are in reality the apostles of disunion-the agents of those who are striving to have matters left as they are in Ireland because a change would make a breach in their perquisites and privileges. Another class comprise those who are tricked into opposition to local selfgovernment on the plea that Home Rule would mean Fome rule. This has the desired effect with the deluded Williamites. "Divide and Conquer" has been Dublin Castle's shibboleth, and they have made Orangemen their standthe tools of a heartless oligarchy. now put their babies to rest singing the lullaby, "Go to shleep or the Pope 'Il take you.'

The welfare of the country is a matter

that never keeps them awake at nights.

fully realize the shame and the reproach words, Ireland, a comparatively crime stabulary, in some cases initiating crimes to make excuse for holding their jobs. If the system of Government in England were similar to that in Ireland there would be queer doings in Hyde Park and Trafalgar square.

THE NEW BISHOP of Victoria, B. C. endered a magnificent reception in that city on Sunday evening, May 30th. It bespoke a heartfelt greeting which new prelate to high achievements in away from the old one, but Catholic bearts in British Columbia will beat as warmly for him as those in his native ing a better face on the same kind of bereign and on all broadility. his field of labor. His new home is far nized that another name is added to the honor and distinction to both Church "He was suffering," he said, "from the "He was suffering," he said, "from the natural effects of transplantation from his native soil, and that at a time of life when the process was not painless, and mots which had struck deeply quivered at the wrench." The CATHOLIC RECORD lends him warmest greetings and trusts that he will be given length of years to administer the affairs of the diocese of Victoria.

The CATHOLIC RECORD lends him warmest greetings and trusts that he will be given length of years to administer the affairs of the diocese of Victoria.

The the Statute of Six Articles which

agency of patent medicines. In our newspapers, day after day, are to be found announcements setting forth that a certain box of pills has restored to omplete health and scrength men who were afflicted with diseases the curing of which baffles the skill of the greatest nedical minds in the world. We trust our contemporaries will be able to settle

THE SACRED HEART Review, of Boston, As to manhood suffrage, however, we prints the following prayer recently delivered at a public function by Rev. with us when we say that the ward Father Coughlan. Although it has reference specially to the people of the United States, and to those whom they have placed in public positions, it might be read and studied with profit by the people of our Dominion:

" 'Our Father Who art in Heaven!' "'Our Father Who art in Heaven!' We, assembled within these walls, dedicated to the government of the people of this city, humbly salute Thee. 'Hallowed be Thy Name!' Grant unto us all, but especially to those elected to govern Thy people, an abiding sense of what is right and just; and give unto us courage to follow the fair and honest way of justice rather than the devious paths of temporizing expediency. May all the principles of honesty, truth and charity, for which Thy Kingdom stands, more and more prevail. 'Thy Kingdom more and more prevail. 'Thy Kingdom come.' It is thy will that al! Thy people should live in peace and harmony. 'Thy will be done.' Grant, we beseech Thee, at the beginning of this civic year, an era of increasing renown, prosperity, and greaters and the period of the civic year, and era of increasing renown, prosperity, and greaters and the proper in the civic year. perity and greatness; and remove from us the spirit of unreasoned criticism of those who strive to do their best in Unionists. The Irish contingent of governing the people; that, with just these peculiar people are indeed sadly laws, honestly administered, misunderstandings may yield to mutual good will, and greater honor come to Thy blessed

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

Honest Protestant historians are proving more and more convincingly that the time-honored Protestant tradi-tion is not founded on fact, but on "fable and fiction." The latest and most notable return to Catholic tradition is illustrated by Dr. James Gairdner in his "Lollardy and the Reformation in England: an Historical Survey." The work has been reviewed at length by W.

S. Lilly in the April Dublin Review.

On the first page of his work Dr.

Gairdner quotes the late Bishon they have made Orangemen their standard bearers. Poor deluded Orangemen!
Will they ever realize that they are but

as "a great national revolution which found expression in the resolute asserthe tools of a heartless oligarchy.
There is a change coming, however.
The Orange women of Ireland seldom
The Orange women of Ireland seldom England when the Papal authority was not resented," and that "the final act of the repudiation of that authority fol-lowed quite naturally as the result of a long series of similar acts which had THE AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN does not taken place from the earliest times."
From these pronouncements Dr. Gairdfully realize the shame and the reproach lead is to the British Empire. In of no evidence which warrants them. 1850 the population of that country was He thinks it is clear that "Rome exernearly three times that of Scotland, but now it is half a million less than Scotland, though Irish families are fifteen per cent. larger. In Ireland there are eight, in Scotland there are only two policemen for one county. Or, in other than the spiritual power of Rome, that words, Ireland, a comparatively crime-less country, is overrun with a con-stabulary, in some cases initiating "abundant evidence that they were divorced from it at first against their

This is a striking confirmation of the that Cardinal Manning's favorite phrase, that "the English people were robbed of their faith," and this confirmation gathers additional strength from Mr. Lilly's expert opinion that Dr. Gairdner and Abbot Gasquet "are probably the only men living who have personally in-Right Rev. Alexander McDonald, was vestigated the original documents connected with the change of religion in England." Dr. Gairdner's work shows that the Reformation in England was not the result of any religious movewill we are sure be an incentive to the ments, but the outcome of Henry VIII.'s personal quarrel with the Pope. Lollardy had become so unpopular that the

ore him, and on all hands, it is recognized that another name is added to the against the Holy See, is the fact that hierarchy of Canada which will bring after that rebellion, he "constantly after that rebellion, he" maintained that though Papal authority mad country. Most touching indeed was His Lordship's reference to his feelings on the occasion mentioned. "He was suffering," he said, "from the

In the Statute of Six Articles, which Some of our non-Catholic neighbors maintain that the age of miracles has passed — that the Divince Agency is transubstantiation, the sufficiency of communion under one kind, the obligations of the communication o hot visible in this our day. There are there, however, who will tell us that the overland of the communion under one sale, the validity, the validity of the validity of the validity of the validity, the validity of miracles are performed through the the excellence of private masses, the necessity of the sacrament of penance Clearly, then, Henry meant to remain and to keep his subjects Catholic as far as he could while rejecting the suprem-acy of the Pope. It was not till after the tyrant's death that Cranmer, who was now the depositary of that headship of the English Church which the boy Edward VI. could not exercise, used his power to bring about changes for which his late master would have sent him to his late master would have sent him to their consciences that such business is pardonable. [For our part we think they wilfhave up hill work in doing so. Do they ever think what that two difference with the direct agency of Almighty power and not have sent him to the stake. He repealed the Six Articles and drew up forty-two others, since reduced to thirty-nine and slightly recast. For the Missal he substituted a Communion Service, framed chiefly on a Lutheran model and purged of the sacrificial idea. The Mass was denied and blasphemed. The doctrine of the Teach-like property of the sacrificial idea. The Mass was denied and blasphemed. The doctrine of the Teach-like property of the sacrificial idea. Almighty power and not by natural almses, and yet we are told that the little sugar-coated pill possesses this tribute. Gentlemen, this kind of usiness is shameful! That people blasphemed. The doctrine of the reaching Church disappeared, and what has been called Solibiblicism, or "the Bible and nothing but the Bible," was substituted for it. Dr. Gairdner boldly calls it a superstition, and it is a superstition with which, as Mr. Lilly says, the Book

number of voters to whom had been given manhood suffrage. In the absence of particulars it were difficult to express of particular in the particular i of Rome," was a gradual consequence of that schism. As Dr. Gairdner expresses it, "theological change followed in the wake of political and social changes.'

Remembering the state of public opinion at the period when Macaulay wrote his famous essay on "Hallam's Constitutional History," it is not easy to overrate his courage in declaring to his astonished readers that the Reforma-tion in England "sprang from brute passion and was nourished by selfish policy," that the "bluff" monarch who wrought it was "a shameless tyrant," that honesty was the last quality at ributable to the singular "Martyr" who rose into favor by serving Henry in his sendalons affair of divorre." who in his scandalous affair of divorce," wh was always ready to prostitute his spiritual authority to the amorous or bloodthirsty passions of his master, who changed his religious creed back-wards and forwards as the King changed his," and 'who died solely because he could not help it," and "could not succeed in purchasing by another apostasy the power of burning better and braver men than himself"; that, of the accomplices of Cranmer, "Ridley was, perhaps, the only one who had any important share in bringing about the Reformation who did not consider it a mere political job." Time has justified this vehement indictment. One article after another of the great Protestant tradition has gone, as the actual facts, ong buried under a mass of misconception and fable, have been brought to

iron will of a dissolute and cruel despot, Dr. Gairdner says: "Never was a new principle introduced in more revolting form than that Royal Supremacy which has governed the Church of England ever since Henry VIII. sidays." As Mr. Lilly points out, people may talk of "Papal Absolutism," but it is an altogether foolish and misleading phrase. The Pope is "fettered on all sides: by the Divine Law from which he cannot dispense; by the opinions of theologians; by the prescriptions of the canonists; by the formal Acts of his predecessors which he may not ignore; by the long-

Of the schism itself, imposed by the

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heart were ruthlessly butchered." And yet, strange to say, Dr. Gairdner, with a lack of logic which seems to be the common heritage of Protestants, admits the principle itself, for he writes: "The Royal Supremacy, though brutally enforced by Henry VIII. was nevertheless a true principle, and remains with us still." These are almost the con-cluding words of his second and last volume. On reading them Mr. Lilly exclaims: "A true principle: Why it is the essential principle of ancient Paganism which knew of no distinction between the temporal and existingly." between the temporal and spiritual; which made the State lord of men's souls as of their bodies. It was as witnesses against this principle that the Martyrs victoriously died. It was by vindications of the distribution of the control ting the diametrically opposite principle which denies to the secular ruler rights over the immaterial part of man, over conscience, over religion, that the Church wrought out the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free. L. D. in America.

BLASTING THE ROCK OF AGES.

Mr. Bolce's now famous articles, "Blasting at the Rock of Ages," with their astounding revelations, leads to one conclusion: that many of our large which he may not ignore; by the long-eval traditions of his office; by the advice of the Sacred College which may be regarded as his Privy Council. From all these checks Henry VIII. in the exercise of his ecclesiastical supremacy, was altogether free. It was for not accepting this monstrous intrusion of Casar into the spiritual sphere, that Fisher and More, and so many other holy and humble men of

where the decalogue is not regarded as ancien regime or relegated to the musty background of practical life. Without a farthing of assistance from

the State, and, in most cases, laboring under a burden of debt, our Catholic institutions offer as a rule courses in no way inferior to the secular universities with their large endowments and yearly State appropriations.

What effect will these Bolce revelations eventually produce? What unfluence will these disclosures of the un wholesome conditions of secular instituwholesome concitions of secular institu-tions of learning have upon our wealthy Catholics? Never was there a better opportunity for public-spirited men of our faith of large means to advance the cause of righteousness and truth than at the present. A few generous endow-ments of our Catholic universities would be a practical protest against the semi-paganism of the times.

Routt College of Illinois and Creighton University of Nebraska are the only two endowed Catholic institutions of learning in this country, and these, being relieved of the carping care of "ways and means" are going forward with leaps and bounds. Will our Cath-olic millionaires come forward at this crucial time? - America.

Canadian Nurses.

Miss B. Raftis, Arthur, Ont; Miss M. Delamere, Colgan, Ont., and Miss J. O'Malley, South Marchhurst, Ont., were among the graduates of the Good Samaritan Hospital Training School of the class of '09. This institution is in Suffern, State of New Yor', and conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Their many friends in Canada wish the graduates success in their chosen pro-

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

RETEENTH ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE FROM THE DOOR KINGSTON.

One Suffered for Fifteen Years, the Other for Thirteen. The convincing powers of a testimo-nial were never more clearly shown than in the case of Mr. Hugh Brown, A brother, Lemuel Brown, of Avondalo, read in the paper about Hon. Costigan being cured by "Fruita-tives." Knowing the Sensator would only endorse a medicine which had cured him, Mr. Lemuel Brown tried "Fruit-a-tives." They cured him of Chronic Indigestion and Constipation, so he would be beautiful to the constipation of the constitution of so he urged his brother to try them.



dozen boxes and have just finished the sixth. I eat all kinds of hearty foods without distress and am greatly mp proved in every way. "Fruit-a-tives" proved in every way. "Fruit-a-tives" also cured the Chronic Constipation which was so distressing in my case."

(Signed) HUGH BROWN.

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u would hear from every like that of a hive of ne, father and mother, servants, saying their ne market day," the ed, "I was dining and rty of farmers at another thier dinner; the church Angelus; then they all standing reverently, the n the party began the e rest responded." What ouke is this to the mad

of other countries where the dollar only is evident fe. With such conditions elgium may we not expect ng of God will rest upon

RARY states that a certain political honors has been disfranchising a large

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Loretto Academy, Niagara Falls, Canada,

he programme was as follows: Senior Choral Class, aing of Graduates

Giee Miss Leary, Miss Rochford, Miss Freeman.

The White Rosebud

Ont.

Classes will be resumed Tuesday, Sept. 7th., '09.

After the singing of the beautiful and well know class hymn. 'Ave Marie Loretto,' the students repaired to the chape in a body where Benediction the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by His Lor ship Bishop McShenry. Previous to the singing the "Tantum Erge," Miss Minnie Egan read in chear distrinct voice the Act of Consecration to it Sacred Heart. Thus were enrolled the five grad ates whose names were registered individually, token of their allegiance they then laid down the newly won crowns at the feet of Our Lady.

The impressive ceremony closed with the chantir of "Holy God," by the entire congregation.

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Grace Sears.

Gold medal for English literature and composition senior academic, obtained by Miss Lillice Mahews; honorable mention Miss Christine Kis

nger.
Gold medal in Senior University course of muss resented by Rev. Dean Morris, obtained by Mis

Loretto Abbey, Toronto.

unity but particularly of the parent house in miny but particularly of the parent house in tisfaction in being present at the graduating sea and his words of encouragement were grat-to the pupils. The different studies were then I. There the beautiful display of the young work in oil and water colors, constructive and embroidery elicited many expressions of se and satisfaction.

II.
excellence in English literature,
lby His Excellency the Governor
y Miss Eugiene DeFoe.
inglish essay, presented by Mrs.
by Miss Grace Podger.
athematics, presented by Eugene
lamberlain to His Holiness, obe Podger. sele, Pivate Champeriain to this Hollness, do-d by Miss Grace Podger, old medal for Latin, presented by Reverend Wm. ana, obtained by Miss Sophie Mark, old medal for proficiency, in junior matricula-obtained by Miss Beatrice Mulligan.

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First prize in matriculation German, obtained by ss Theodora O'Loughlin. smie Cosgrave. Prize for violin, obtained by Miss Mabel Doty.

Ardie.
Part I.— Miss Margaret O'Brien, Miss Mary Rodden.
Senior matriculation—Parts I. and II.—Miss Sophie
Mark, Miss Eva Guilfoyle and Miss Grace DeFoe.
Part I.—Miss Elfrida O'Brien.
Junior leaving—Miss May Kelly, Miss Helen
Meehan.

Meehan.
Junior matriculation—Miss Eugiene DeFoe, Miss
Junior matriculation—Miss Eugiene DeFoe, Miss
Violet Harcourt, Miss Katherine Hayes, Miss Marguerite Loughrin, Miss Inez Mulligan, Miss Myra
Street and Miss Victorine Rooney,
Junior matriculation with two supplementals:
Miss Helena Murphy and Miss Mamie Praser.
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Examiner, Mr. T. M. Watson, Principal of the

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON.

Feast of the Precious Blood. It is with the joy of fruition and of hope that Holy Mother Church celebrates to-day the Feast of the Most Precious Blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. With all the love of her being, bowed in deep adoration before the tabernacle, she sends forth loud anthems of praise and the hope in the sends of praise and the hope in the sends of of praise and thanksgiving. The Precious Blood of Jesus Christ!—ah! who one Blood of Jesus Christ!—ah! who can fathom the true meaning of those sacred words? In them is contained the price of our redemption, and the cause and instrument of our sa'vation. In them is summed up all the love of God toward His children. Through their divine efficacy the shadows of death have been dissipated, and ignorance and sin have given way to light and justice. Poor fallen man, bound to earth by the chains of slavery and sin, through them has become the friend of God and the heir of eternal life. Truly has the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ been our salvation. It has given efficacy to the sacraments, those chosen gifts of God which purify our souls and make us worthy of eternal happiness. It is the brightness of the saints and the clear of the day set apart for its honor and praise. Let us become more intimate with it by worthily 'receiving it freeternal happiness. It is the brightness of the saints and the glory of heaven.

The eternal Father, angered by our many sins, through the saving power of our Lord's Precious Blood has communiour Lord's Precious Blood has communi-cated His grace to us and made us participators in His glory. The Preci-ous Blood has conquered the world and sin, and we have been made the inheritors of the victory. In every act of Jesus' life the Precious Blood was shed for sin. First as the Divine Infant He offered it for us to His Father. It bedewed the ground of Gethsemani on the night of ground of Gethsemani on the night of His agony. It crimsoned the lashes, the pillar, the garments of the soldiers, and flowed on the pavement of the court-yard at the scourging. It marked every step of the way from Pilate's tribunal to Calvary. But most of all from the gibbet of the cross it emptied itself to the last drop from the lencepierced side of the crucified Saviour.

pierced side of the crucified Saviour. But how have we received this precius gift? Do we desire and long to ous gift? Do we desire and long to share in its might, strength, and life? We love and honor the soldier who goes to battle and sheds his blood for the preservation of his country, we transcribe his name on monuments of enduring brass and revere his memory on every suitable occasion. But the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, which was shed to preserve us from eternal death and to liberate us from the snares of sin, for it perhaps we have no love,

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no remembrance; alas some have nothing but insult, blasphemy, and contradiction.

Ing but insuit, biaspnemy, and contradiction.

Christian soul, beware how you treat this Precious Blood! It was shed for you. It was your sins that caused it to gush from the wounds of Jesus. Without it you would have been consigned to an eternal doom. For, as says the Apostle, "without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin." Just as our Lord did not consider the Divine justice satisfied until He had shed the last drop of His Precious Blood, so also will He consider your participation and gratitude incomplete until you have been sanctified by frequent reception of it.

Jesus shed His Precious Blood be-

praise. Let us become more intimate with it by worthily receiving it frequently in the blessed Eucharist. It is our only hope, our true friend. If we love and revere it now, our eternal wel fare is assured. If we reject it, all is lost, and that blood, as for the Jews, "will fall upon us" but for our condem

Owing to the growing lack of interest in the Bible on the part of the young men members of the Sunday school class of the First Congregational Church of Jersey City, the church has decided to abandon the international Sunday and the state of the second s abandon the international Sunday school lessons and go in for sociology. Prohibition, protection, free trade, socialism, single tax, municipal govern-ment, social betterment and kindred subjects will be taken up instead. The church is one of the largest in Jersey City; the Rev. John L. Scudder being the pastor.

There has been considerable discussions.

sion, but no open opposition to the new church plan, most of Dr. Scudder's members having frankly acknowledged that something had to be done to maintain the interest in the church. — New York Times.



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JULY 3, 1906 CHATS WIT

The Home as Not long ago, I such exceptionall vailed and such practised by all family, that it ma upon me.
This home is

school of good ma culture generally The parents are children to practi on all occasions. that company ma The boys have their sisters with though they were politeness, courte which the member toward one another and beautiful. lack of delicacy fi Both boys and g from infancy to m esting, and to ente

others happy.
The entire fami dress before dinners they would if expected.
Their table marked. At table ed to be at his b grouch, or a long to contribute h to do his best to n happy occasion. alry to see who extaining, or contrib conversation. Th dyspepsia in this one is trained to generally, and laug of indigestion.

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ULY 3, 1909.

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NLOCK, Secretary.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. The Home as a School of Good Manners.

Not long ago, I visited a home where such exceptionally good breeding prevailed and such fine manners were practised by all the members of the family, that it made a great impression

This home is the most remarkable school of good manners, refinement, and culture generally, I have ever been in. chisure generally, I have ever been in. The parents are bringing up their children to practise their best manners on all occasions. They do not know what company manners mean.

on all occasions. They do not know what company manners mean.

The boys have been taught to treat their disters with as much deference as though they were stranger guests. The politeness, courtesy, and consideration which the members of this family show toward one another are most refreshing and beautiful. Coarseness, grufiness, lack of delicacy find no place there.

Both boys and girls have been trained from infancy to make themselves interesting, and to entertain and try to make others happy.

happy. entire family made it a rule to dress before dinner in the evening, just as they would if special company were

marked. At table every one is supposed to be at his best, not to bring any grouch, or a long or sad face to it, but to contribute his best thought, his wittiest sayings, to the conversation. Every member of the family is expected to do his best to make the meal a really happy occasion. There is a sort of rivalry to see who can be the most enter-taining, or contribute the spiciest hits of taining, or contribute the spiciest bits of conversation. There is no indication of dyspepsia in this family, because every one is trained to laugh and be happy generally, and laughter is a fatal enemy

of indigestion.

The etiquette of the table is also strictly observed. Every member of the family tries to do just the proper thing and always to be mindful of others rights. Kindness seems to be practiced. for the joy of it, not for the sake of creating a good impression on friends or acquaintances. There is in this home an air of peculiar refinement which is very charming. The children are early taught to greet callers and guests cord-ially, heartily, in real Southern, hospit-able fashion, and to make them feel that they are very welcome. They are taught to make every one feel comfortable and at home, so that there will be

no sense of restraint.

As a result of this training the children have formed a habit of good be-havior and are considered an acquisition to any gathering. They are not embar-rassed by the awkward slips and breaks which are so mortifying to those who only wear their company manners on special

A stranger would almost think this home was a school of good breeding, and it is a real treat to visit these people. It is true that parents in this family have the advantage of generations of fine breeding and Southern hospitality back of them, which gives the children a great natural advantage. There is an atmosphere of chivalry and cordiality in this household which is really refresh-

Many parents seen to expect that their children will pick up their good manners outside of the home, in school, or while visiting. This is a fatal mis-take. Every home should be the school of good manners and good breeding. The children should be taught that there is nothing more important than the development of an interesting personality, an attractive presence, and an ability to entertain with grace and ease. They should be taught that the great object of life is to delegate that the great object of life is to develop a superb personality, a noble manhood.

There is no art like that of a beautiful behavior, a fine manner, no wealth greater than that of a pleasing person-

The Joy of a Well-done Job. "The man," says Elbert Hubbard,
"who not only does his work superbly
well but adds to it a touch of personality though grades." ality through great zeal, patience and persistence, making it peculiar, unique, individual, distinct and unforgetable, is And this applies to each and every field of human endeavor—manag-ing a hotel, a bank, or a factory; writing,

speaking, modeling, or painting. It is that last indefinable touch that counts; the last three seconds he knocks off the record that proves the man a genius."

Apart altogether from the question whether the doing his work in a superb a man an artist or a genuis, n that there is nothing else the satisfaction that comes to be consciousness of doing the hing possible to him. one from t

wealth nor position can give of satisfaction, the electric uplift which come from a

fitness in doing a thing vely well, because we seem to for expressing excellence. It harmonize with the very principles of our being. It is a perpetual tale, improves the health, the happiness, the efficiency. There is no happiness like that which comes from doing our level best every day, always, everywhere; no satisfaction like that which comes from stamping superjority, putcomes from stamping superiority, put-ting the royal trade mark of excellence upon everything which goes through our hands.—Success.

Being a Good Fellow. social pleasure or indulgence which affects a young man's health will affect his success. Good health is the of all possible success in life. Affect one and you will affect the other.
We are not discussing the question from
a religious or moral standpoint. The
question is whether it is wise to be a
"good fellow" by dailyling is in the good fellow" by drinking intoxicating lors, whether it is expedient to run e risk, the exhilaration of which can the risk, the exhilaration of which can do a man in health no good, but may do him harm. The chances are that it will, and no young man can afford to take a single risk or chance in the morning of his life. He needs the unhampered rigor of all his powers—all his health, all his intellect, all his manners.

A hundred thousand drink every day.

A hundred thousand drink every day.
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will not think them good fellows. Have will not think them good fellows. Have the courage to be a good fellow of the kind that is not steeped in alcohol. When men wonder at you for not drinking say: "There goes a man who once thought drink would not hurt him. I am honest enough to believe that what hurt him may hurt me. I shall need all my feeble ability to compete with such geniuses as you; therefore I propose to keep intact my brain and the mucous membrane that lines it." Employers prefer the abstaining kind. Alcohol is becoming more and more each year a becoming more and more each year a positive detriment to a man's usefulness.

positive detriment to a man's usefulness.

The friendships of strong drink are mock friendships. The men who have principles themselves and men who have principles themselves and respect them in others, especially when they find them in a young man.—Rev. John J. Wheeler.

A Hint to Young Men.

When some one mentioned, on one occasion, to Chief Justice Chase that lately a young man of his acquaintance had grown cynical because he was en-gaged and could not afford to marry,

Judge Chase remarked:
"Any young man who can support himself, can support a wife—that is, if he is wise enough to select the right sort of person." The chief justice himsort of person." The chief justice him-self had married when he was young, poor and unknown, and his success began with his marriage. His observation has the sanction of hundreds of successful men. The financial reason should not delay marriage very long if the right wife is selected.

Kindness.

If we would but reflect what effect one kind word or act produces: how it casts a ray of cheering sunshine into a despairing heart; how it lifts the soul fallen into the depths of gloom; how magically it transforms a tear into a smile, how many unkind words we would suppress. There is nothing so sweet, nothing that brings a truer sense of satisfaction than to help those in dis-

tress or gloom.

We are all children of our loving Father Who loved us so much that He even died for us; should we not love each other and treat each other as brothers of one divinely governed family? Kindness is the angel of God, who tries to counteract the angel of despair and temptation, satan's demon. Smile and make others smile.—Selected.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Holy Communion.

If you desire to be a pious Christian virgin, receive Holy Communion often. In the other sacraments we receive great spiritual gifts. But here we receive Jesus Christ Himself, the fountain of all graces. He comes to us in order to give us Himself and His heavenly riches. He desires to become the food of our souls. He wishes to come to us as often as we are willing to wo not you with a specific and His merits. What an amount of heavenly graces we can secure through Holy Communion!

But how great and sad is the blindness and perversity of man! God forbids him under pain of death to got the food of the work of of t

ings and graces. Christian maidens, understand now what is for your eternal welfare, and re-ceive Holy Communion often. At all times it was the urgent desire of the Church that her children should go to Holy Communion frequently. The Council of Trent at its thirteenth session addresses the faithful in these truly tender words: "The holy synod exhorts, tender words: "The holy synon exnorts, prays and entreats by the infinite mercy of God, that all being mindful of the great love of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Who gave His own soul as price for our redemption and His own flesh for food, believe so firmly these

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irectly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the
system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per
ottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sacred Mysteries of His body and blood and honor them with such devotion, piety and love as to be judged worthy piety and love as to be judged worthy to receive this supernatural Bread often, in order that it may become for them truly the life of the soul, and the salvation of their spirit, and that they may be strengthened by it in order to arrive at their heaven'y home after the tedious journey of life, to see there, without a veil, that Bread of Angels, which they now receive hidden under which they now receive hidden under the consecrated forms."

Daily experience proves that the

Daily experience proves that the young woman who approaches the Holy Table of the Lord frequently, distinguishes herself by obedience, modesty and purity of heart. The civine Saviour whom she receives into her heart, encourages and strengthens her. He becomes her surest guide, and teacher, her best friend and father, who keeps her from sin and leads her to virtue and perfection.

keeps her from sin and leads her to virtue and perfection.

Acqure the pious habit, Christian maiden, of going to confession and to Holy Communion at least once a month. If you go oftener, perhaps every two weeks, or every week, it will be all the more pleasing to your Divine Saviour, and of great profit to yourself, provided, however, that you receive worthily that however, that you receive worthily, that your daily life corresponds with this beautiful practise, and that you perform

all your duties faithfully.
Always appear at the Holy Table with humility and reverence, because the infinitely great and holy God, the Master of hintery great and noty God, the Master of the universe, comes into your poor little heart; but go also with a great desire and with a child-like confidence, be-cause the Divine Saviour, the Good Shepherd of our souls, the Good Samar-itan of sinners, wishes to come to you,

itan of sinners, wishes to come to you, with all His goodness and mercy. He wishes to come to you that He may help you, in order to strengthen you when in temptation; in order to comfort you in trials and sufferings of this life. He certainly deserves your whole and entire confidence.

When you have received your Saviour, use your time after Holy Communion well. At least you should give Him a quarter of an hour. In these precious moments He is in our hearts, as ou a throne of grace. Do not allow yourself to get too much distracted during the day, but with short aspiraduring the day, but with short aspira-tions, turn frequently to your Saviour, Who has shown you so much love and mercy in the morning.—Sacred Heart Review.

A Lover of His Mother.

Of all the love affairs in the world one can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a pure love and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both.

I do not mean merely a dutiful affec-tion. I mean love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, gainst and courteous to ms mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of a husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And

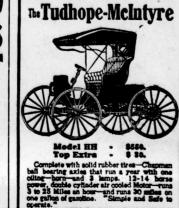
money. But now? By being true, manly and honorable. By keeping himself neat and respectable. By keeping him-self neat and respectable. By being civil and courteous, and finally, and above all, by fearing God and keep-ing His commandments.

WIT AND HUMOR.

NOT FOR BIM. "Mean thing!" exclaimed Mrs. New-

"Mean thing!" exclaimed Mrs. New-liwed, "it's just brutal of you to call it 'this stuff.' You said you'd be glad if I baked my own bread—"
"Yes, dear," replied the great brute, "but I didn't say I wanted you to bake mine."—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

WITH A BACK ACTION. They say that a horseshoe is lucky, Well, often that may be true,



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complete the blank space below with your name and address, cut it out and mail it to Orange Meat, Kingston, Ont., it will count equal to ten carton bottoms.

TO ORANGE contest which matures November 100 or 100 or

Mother: "You bad boy! Didn't I tell you not to play out in the rain? Your clothes are completely ruined. Come in the house this minute!"
Willie: "But ma, if my clo'es is Willie: "But ma, if my clo'es is ruined I might as well keep on playin', cause I can't make 'em no ruineder." Catholic Standard and Times.

FLOATED BACK.

Br. Birch: "I have my doubts about this idea that the more you give away the more you have."

Mr. Phamleigh. "No question at all

about it. I gave away my daughter two months ago, and now she's returned with her husband."—Kansas City Indepen-

HE WAS USED TO IT.

A clergyman who was travelling stopped at a hotel much frequented by wages and jokers. At table, the guests used all their raillery of wit upon him without eliciting a remark. He ate his dinner quietly, apparently without observing the gibes and sneers of his neighbors.

"Oh, yes, but I am used to it. Do you know who I am?"
"No, sir."

"Then I will tell you. I am chaplain of a lunatic asylum, such remarks have no effect upon me because I am used to

But how great and sad is the blindness and perversity of man! God forbids him under pain of death to eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, and still he eats thereof. The same God invites him cordially, yes, even commands him under pain of death to eat of the Bread of Eternal Life, and man refuses to do so even though this food would bring him such great blessings and gragges. But how? Bu

tion at hearing all he held most sacred thus turned into ridicule, could restrain himself no longer.

"As for me," Voltaire was saying in a sneering tone, "I would sell my place in heaven for a Prussian thaler."

"Monsieur de Voltaire," observed the burgomaster, "in Prussia we never buy costly goods without feeling sure of the owner's right to them. If you can the owner's right to them. If you can prove your right to a place in heaven I will buy it for the sum of ten thousand

thalers "Bravo, burgomaster!" cried Frederic the Second, who although he shared many of Voltaire's opinions, could not help enjoying his discomfiture. For once the quick-witted atheist had no reply.

THE POWER OF SONG.

Thirty men, red-eyed and disheveled, lined up before a judge of the San Fran-cisco police court. It was the regular morning company of "drunks and dis-orderlies." Some were old and hardened, others hung their heads in shame.
Just as the momentary disorder attending the bringing in of the prisoners quieted down a strange thing happened.
A strong, clear voice from below began

Last night as I lay sleeping, There came a dream so fair.

Last night! It had been for them all a nightmare or a drunken stupor. The song was a contrast to the horrible fact that no one could fail of a sudden shock at the thought the song suggested.

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Materials Catalogue for the asking PEDLAR People of Oshawa

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CONDITIONS are similar to the last Contest, except that all Orange Meat Carton Bottoms must be sent in on or before November 30th, 1909.

But certainly not if the horse himself
Is handing it up to you.

Catholic Standard and Times.

THE BOYS' LOGIC.

Mother: "You bad boy! Didn't I

Monthing the song went on. The judge had paused. He made a quiet inquiry. A former member of a famous opera company, known all over the country, was awaiting trial for forgery. It was he who was singing in his cell.

Monthing the song went on, and every

Meantime the song went on, and every man in the line showed emotion. One The sobs, cutting to the very heart the men who heard, and the song, still welling its way through the court room,

blended in the hush. At length one man protested.

"Judge," said he, "have we got to submit to this?" "We're here to take our punishment, but this—" He, too, began to sob.

It was impossible to proceed with the business of the court, yet the judge gave no order to stop the song. The police sergeant, after an effort to keep the men in line, stepped back and waited with the cost. with the rest. The song moved on to its

In an ecstasy of melody the last words rang out, and then there was silence. The judge looked into the faces of the without eliciting a remark. He ate his dinner quietly, apparently without bosserving the gibes and sneers of his neighbors.

One of them at last in despair of his orbearance, said to him: "Well I wonder at your patience. Have you to the work house that remains."

The page booker into the faces of the men before him. There was not one who was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not stream. It was not found to the faces of the men before him. There was not one who was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not found and the faces of the men before him. There was not one who was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom some better impulse was not touched by the song, not one in whom so One of them at last in despair (Well I forbearance, said to him: "Well I them all. No man was fined or sentence wonder at your patience. Have you not heard all that has been said of you?"

the work house that morning. The song had done more good than punishment could possibly have accomplished.

A Refreshing Incident. George T. Angell, editor of Our Dumb Animal, a non Catholic, was greatly impressed by the procession of 40,000 members of the Holy Name Society at the recent Boston centenary

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Confederation Lite Building, Toronto ings and ministrations of the Catholic Church and, second, that the American Catholic Church is a great protection of property and life, and if anarchist mobs should ever attempt to raise their bloody hands and flags in Boston, these 40,000 men would crush then as quietly as Napoleon did the mobs of Paris."—Church Progress.

It is the force from within that pushes one farthest ahead.

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Any invention that will save you from 1/8 to 1/3 in fuel, is a pretty important subject to the man who is going to put in a new furnace this summer.

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redhot, cannot burn out, and should be practically everlasting. We can't tell you all the points of "Hecla" Furnaces, here, Our new catalogue contains them, explains them and illustrates them. Suppose we send you a copy—free?

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conclusion of the Mass, Rev. D. P. McMena y eloquently addressed the congregation or his text, "Thou art a priest forever, etc. usion he, as his guardian and friend compli-father Brennan on the grand and noble lo bad chosen and extended to him his heart

FATHER BRENNAN'S W LCOME

r itself:

Is.—The kind words contained in you arprise me. Sympathy with the pasturateristic of the people of St. Mary

SACRED HEART CONVENT LONDON, ONT., JUNE THE 22ND, 1909.

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The first medallion and ribbon of merit has been given by the votes of the pupils, ratified by the Reigious, to Miss Mary Hoffman.

The third ribbon of merit to Miss Venita Dudgeon; the 5th ribbon to Miss Elizabeth Rice; the 6th ribbon to Miss Reina Brodhead; the 7th ribbon to Miss Reina Brodhead; the 7th ribbon to Miss Marie Wilson.

Miss Marie Wilson.

Blue :ibbon. Miss Margaret Flynn.

The first green :ribbon to Miss Genevieve Price; the 2nd :ibbon to Miss Irene Brennan; the 3rd :ribbon to Miss Irene Brennan; the 3rd :ribbon to Miss Marie Sullivan, Miss The pink sibbons of Miss Marie Sullivan, Miss Eleanor McPhillians Lens Short, Miss Agnes Harrison, Miss Helen Cook, Miss Marion Coles, Miss Margaret Scatchard, Miss Kathleen Coles, Miss Cossance Given, asie Wilson, Miss Barbara Wilson, Miss Barbara Wilson, Miss Barbara Wilson, Miss Agnes Duffield, Miss Marion Coles Miss Marion Miss Marion Coles Miss Marion Miss Marion Coles Miss Marion Miss Miss Marion Miss Marion Miss Mario

Gussie Wilson, Miss Barbara Wilson, Duffield, Miss Agnes Duffield, Miss ely, Miss Gertrude Manley. Litterary honors of the institution are order of merit, upon: Miss Reina d Miss Mary Hoffman. emplary conduct presented by Rev. J. —Miss Mary Hoffman; accessit, Miss eon. l, prize – Miss Irene Brennan

THIRD DIVISION.
Prizes, presented by Rev. P. McKeon, Miss Gera
line FitzGerald and Miss Hazel Dunlevy; access
unt, Miss Marjory Cox and Miss Mary Bairns.

Prize, presented by Rev. F. White, Miss Elean-McPhillips; accessit, Miss Madeleine Christopher.

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I cannot tell you how much good Oxydonor has done us. We have five in constant use in this institution, and in every case it has done all you claim and more for us. May God blesss you and your works. Yours truly, Mother Agatha

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Prize, presented by Rev. P. McKeon, Miss Marie

Prize, presented by Dr. J. Amyot, Miss Mathilde Mulvey; accessit, Miss Libbie Hiscox.

Prize, presented by Dr. J. Amyot, Miss Mary Bairns; accessit. Miss Irene Brennan. Prize, presented by Doctor J Amyot, Miss Mary Halpin.

Bury.
Success in studies—prize, Miss Angela Fitzgerald ; ccessit, Miss Marie Wilson.

accessit, Miss Marie Wilson.

SUPERIOR CLASS.

Elements of moral philosophy—prize, presented by Rev. J. Hanlon, Miss Reina Brodhead.
Composition—prize, presented by F. Van Antwerp, Miss Mary Hoffman.
History—prize, Miss Reina Brodhead.
Literature—prize, Miss Reina Brodhead.
Elements of natural science—prize, Miss Mary Hoffman.

First Class.

Liements of Ontology and Ethics—prize, presented by Hon. Thos. Coffey, Miss Angela FitzGerald.

History and Literature—prize, presented by Rev. D. J. Egan, Miss Angela FitzGerald.

Latin — prize, presented by Rev. D. J. Egan, Miss Angela FitzGerald.

Latin Marticulation — prize, presented by Rev. D. J. Egan, Miss Marie Wilson; accessit, Miss Reina Broothead.

Composition— prize, presented by Rev. M. O'Neil, Miss Rowena Burns; accessit, Miss Elizabeth Rice. History — prize, Miss Mary Wilson; accessit, Miss Rowena Ru

History — prize, Miss Mary Wilson; accessit, Miss Rowena Burns.
Literature—prize, presented by Rev. D. Forster.
Miss Elizabeth Rice; accessit, Miss Rowena Burns.
Elements of Astronomy—prize, Miss Marie Wilson; accessit, Miss Rowena Burns.
Recitation—prize, Miss Marie Wilson; accessit, Miss Rowena Burns; prize for five accessits, Miss Rowena Burns;

Latin Grammar — prize, presented by Rev. M. O'Neil, Miss Eva Faulds; accessit, Miss Mary O'Donnell

ary O Donnell. Elements of Physics—prize, Miss Eva Faulds; ac-ssit Miss Veronica Crummey.

Recitation—Prize, Miss Eva Faulds; access Veronica Crummey; prize for five accessi Mary O'Donnell.

FOURTH CLASS. FOURTH CLASS

Elements of Latin grammar—prize, Miss Mathilde Mulvey; accessit, Miss Libbie Hiscox, accessit Composition—prize, Miss Libbie Hiscox; accessit Composition—prize, Miss Libbie Hiscox; accessit, Miss Hazel Dunlevy.
History and literature—prize, Miss Mathilde Mulvey; accessit, Miss Libbie Hiscox.
Geography and botany—prize, presented by Rev. D. Forster, Miss Libbie Hiscox; accessit, Miss Mathilde Miscox; accessit, Miss Mathilde

de Mulvey.

Recitation—prize, presented by Rev. J. Hanlon, diss Mathide Mulvey, accessit, Miss Libbie Hiscox; eize for five accessits, Miss Libbie Hiscox; eize for five accessits, Miss Libbie Hiscox.

FIFTH CLASS.

Grammar—prize, presented by Rev. J. Hanlon, diss Geraldine FitzGerald; accessit, Miss Irene trennan.

Composition—prize, presented by Rev J. Hanlon Miss Geraldine FitzGerald; accessit, Miss Dorothy

Burns.

History and Literature—prize, Miss Geraldine
FitzGerald; accessit, Miss Mary Bairns.
Geography—prize, Miss Geraldine FitzGerald;
accessit, Miss Mary Bairns.
Recitation—prize, Miss Geraldine FitzGerald;
accessit, Miss Mary Bairns.
Recitation—prize, Miss Geraldine FitzGerald;
accessit, Miss Mary Bairns, prize for five accessits,
Miss Mary Bairns.
Grammar and spelling—prize, presented by Rev. D.
Forster, Miss Mary Halpin.
Geography—prize, Miss Marjory Fraser.
SIXTH CLASS.

Grammar—prize, Miss Lena Short; accessit, Miss Lena Ort;

or McPhillips.

Tory—prize, presented by Rev. D. Forster, Miss by Mulkern; accessit, Miss Lena Short, ding—prize, Miss Lena Short; accessit, Miss le Cook. Pauline Cook.
Recitation—prize, Miss Dorothy Mulkern; accessi
Miss Lena Short.

Miss Lena Short.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Grammar and spelling--prize, Miss Ruth Masurette
History and geography, prize, Miss Valerie de
Bury.
Reading--prize, Miss Valerie de Bury.
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ing-prizes, Miss Alma Collins and Miss Marie Amyot. Amyot. Amyot. See Ama Collins and Miss Marie Encouragement—prizes, Miss Barbara Wilson, Miss Gussie Wilson, Miss Louise Graves, Miss Dorothy Stevely, Miss Louise Duffield, Miss Agnes Duffield, Miss Frances Stevely and Miss Leona Murphy. MATHEMATICS—PHER DIVISION.

Trigonometry—prize, presented by Rev. D. Forster, Miss Reina Brodhead; accessit, Miss Margaret Flynn.

Geometry—prize, Miss Angela Pitzgerald; accessit, Algebra—prize. Miss Venite.

Miss Marie Wilson.
Algebra—prize. Miss Venita Dudgeon; accessi
Miss Angela FitzGerald.
THIRD DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Rowena Burns.
**OURTH DIVISION.

Prize, Miss Veronica Crummey; accessit, Miss Libbie Hiscox.

Prize, Miss Irene Brennan; accessit, Miss Mar

Prize, Miss Marie Sullivan; accessit, Miss Elean McPhillips. Prizes, Miss Pauline Cook and Miss Margaret S. Chard; accesserunt, Miss Agnes Harrison and Melen Cook.

ELEMENTARY DIVISION.

Prize, Miss Kathleen Coles; accessit, Miss Cortance Givens. COMMERCIAL CLASS.

Episstolery correspondence—prize, Miss Elizabetl Alvord.

PRENCH-FIRST DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Mary Hoffman; accessit, Miss Angela
Application prize, Miss Reina Brodhead.

Prize, presented by Rev. T. West, Miss Margaret Flynn; accessit, Miss Elizabeth Rice.
Application prize, Miss Venita Dudgeon; accessit, Miss Margaret Flynn.
Prize, Miss Margaret Flynn
Prize, Miss Mathilde Mulvey; accessit, Miss Mary O'Donnell.

Application prize, Miss Mathilde Mulvey; accessit Prize, presented by Rev. T. West, Miss Mary Flynn; accessit, Miss Marjory Fraser.

Application prize, Miss Hazel Dunlevy; accessit, Miss Edna Wright.

Miss Edna Wright.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Prize, Miss Eleanor McPhillips; accessit, Miss Lena

Prize, Miss Eleanot Mr. Indiana.

Application prize, Miss Madeleine Christopher, accessit, Miss Leone McDonald.

Sixth Division.

Prizes, Miss Valerie de Bury and Miss Agnes Harrison; accesserunt, Miss Helen Cook and Miss Madeleine Cox.

ELEMENTARY DIVISION.

Encodragement—prizes, Miss Eleanor Mulvey, Miss Constance Givens, Miss Alma Collins and Miss Lydia Mohr.

GERMAN—FIRST DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Elizabeth Rice. Prize, Miss Margaret Flynn; accessit, Miss Venita

THIRD DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Mary Hoffman; accessit, Miss Veronica

Prize, Miss Venita Dudgeon; accessit, Miss Mari-

Prize, Miss Irene Canty; accessit Miss Edna Wright.
THIRD DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Pauline Cook; accessit, Miss Eileen
Mulvey. ORDER—BOARDING SCHOOL—FIRST DIVISION.

Prizes, presented by Rev. T. West, Miss Genevieve and Miss Venita Dudgeon.

Prize, Miss Geraidine FitzGerald. DAY SCHOOL—FIRST DIVISION.
Prizes, Miss Irene Brennan and Miss Margaret Flynn
accesserunt, Miss Mary Halpin and Miss Mary Flynn

THIRD DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Helen Cook.
Attendance—prize, Miss Alma Collins. Attendance—prize, Miss Alma Collins.
IMPROVEMENT IN PERMANSHIP—SECOND DIVISION.
Prize, Miss Dorothy Harper; accessit, Miss Generates Coursend

Prize, Miss Leone McDonald; accessit, Miss Made-

Prize, Miss Leben Market Division.

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School will re-assemble on Tuesday. Sept. 7th
The day pupils will return on Wednesday morning
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Christian Science.

Editor of The Catholic Record.

Dear Sit:—Your issue of the 19th inst. contains the statement that Mrs. Eddy, on hearing of a certain criticism of Christian Science, "telegraphed at once to her followers, commanding them, on pain of excommunication, not to read it." This statement is entirely incorrect. Mrs. Eddy has never at any time sent out such an edict regarding any criticism of Christian Science. Christian Scientists are perfectly free to read what they like, and their freedom has never been interfered with by Mrs. Eddy.

Yours very truly.

C. R. Munro.

Toronto, June 22, 1909.

The statement above referred to was a press despatch. We are not in a position to affirm or deny its accuracy, and therefore give Mr. Munro the opportunity of making denial.

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Blood.

O Mary, Immaculate Mother of Jesus, offer we beseech Thee to the Eternal Father the Precious Blood of thy Divine Son, to prevent at least one mortal sin from being committed somewhere in the world this divine the state of the state

of the Driving committed somewhere in the world this day.

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Imprimatur

Ioo days' indulgence.

† Paul, Arch. of Montreal.

Montreal, April 13th, 1999.

Death of a Sister.

We regret very much to announce the death o Sister Edmund, (Miss Louise Durocher) a native o Belle River, Ont., which took place at St. Joseph convent, in this city, on the 24th of June. For the

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