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E. HOLD

Reading some of the notices anent the Carnegie benefactions of libraries loss to account for their eulogistic strain. They fairly bubble over with superlatives, and we imagine that the editors who are responsible for them must have a paid up subscription list or a chance of securing a Government

However, we do not quarrel with accustomed to it and even to his wondrous photographs bearing the legend "Taken by our own correspondent." Besides, it is a much better business than vituperating political opponents and use before the war. But we cannot for fit to put us on his list. But we like to think that this of expectancy for the time when it can are liable to go wrong in this direction. seat itself down and sate itself with that the "world's best literature" little more swiftly. But we cannot do it. Again, it may be that our taste and imagination are undeveloped, but nevertheless we confess to a feeling of wonder complimentary references to the fast multiplying free library. We are unable

libraries were calculated to improve

written in the long ago is still a part of fidelity. The wise parent should the world's literature. Days may go be the "critic" for his houseby before we understand the meaning hold. If his children patronize of a passage, but when we do we take a the library he will see that they do step towards learning how, as Ruskin phrases it, to form conceptions of proper dignity and worthiness. But a desultory reader will never do this. He has not sense to understand that novel—sucking is befuddling work. A work would help him, by taking him out of his lazy and shift-less methods of thought, is passed to not of his lazy and shift-less methods of thought, is passed to men composing this Council may collect ively fulfill this most serious and honorable of the Sacred Scriptures according to th step towards learning how, as Ruskin not befoul mind and soul with literature less methods of thought, is passed over as dry or uninteresting. Reading confining itself to books which deal with the paltry, if not debasing, is death to good taste and to concentration of mind. We might say something about taste, but we hurry on. Suffice it to remark that desultory readers are generally the ones who, because they generally the ones who, because they ize worthless shows, aim at having and J. E. Redmond for the reason that the shall we say of concentration of mind? in Parliament are not restrained under This is one of the age's watchwords. But will a youth who is allowed to roam through the shelves of a library gain or lose in power of attention? Would it some foundation for the statement that not be much better for him to be out some split has really taken place, as a playing ball than lounging around a later despatch says that Mr. J. E. reading room or dawdling over some effusion of Hall Caine? Would it not formation of a new party as a disloyal be a greater blessing to a community to attempt to disrupt a united party. have strong - muscled athletes than weak-brained fiction guzzlers? Suppose we build a gymnasium in every town. Then we might not hear so much "nonsense" about our culture, and our representative citizens might desist from emitting dreary platitudes on the advantages of libraries.

A writer in Blackwood's says that something else than ink and paper is needed for the vague quality called culture, and not even the champions of free libraries are wholly satisfied with their achievement. They are obliged to confess that the number of real students is small indeed. They complain bitterly that the vast majority of readers demand no more than the trumpery novel, which, as an anoydyne, is a 'ormidable rival to the gin palace. of Home Rule for years to come.

possible encouragements of learning

We go further and say that the free to different places, one is at a library does much to foster shallowness and self-conceit and to render us incapable of appreciating good work. And we believe that if they were few and far between we should have sounder heads and hearts-a generation that might not talk glibly about literature, but that would be sincere and honest and anxious to learn something. Then them for singing the praises of the we might meet again the man of one retired iron master. We are getting book, and the indulgent tax-payer would be freed from the necessity of providing novels for those who can afford to buy them at a book-store.

It has been said that the "free library" is a great "educative power." furbishing campaign jokes that were in | The phrase has been thrown around so often, and recklessly, by speake s our part be so jubilant as our friends throughout Canada that we are beginning tion of reading matter, will blunder upon what is unprofitable and hurtful. generation is on the tip-toe Even with the best of intentions, they

Says Tolstoi, in "The Peasant": If knowledge. We should like to image in our day a bright young man from the to these studies. very things to make us move along a little more swiftly. But we cannot do little more swiftly. But we cannot do lightly that for ten years he would read nothing but trivial and immoral things. It would be as hard for him to run up against a good book as to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. The whenever we happen upon the very worst of it is that, reading bad books constantly, his understanding and taste would be continuously perverted so that to see any grounds for them. If all or if he ever found a meritorious work he one half of the books taken from public would have on capacity to comprehend

read are worthless. The budding youth other side of the water, but with usand maiden can get anything in the and we have it upon the authority of shape of fiction, and become soft- Prof. Brander Mathew-every one is brained and out of elbows spiritually. They begin to love the

the present leadership.

Whether or not the cause of the split is correctly reported, there seems to be Redmond denounced the reported

Mr. Redmond was given a grand reception on his arrival in Dublin on Nov. 19th, a torchlight procession being held in his honor. He declared of gaining the cause of Ireland is growing bright.

It will be remembered by our readers up ago a very regrettable split arose in the another split whereby the party became

and the dissension lasted for years. We hope that this dark page of Irish history is not to be reproduced, as such a disaster would delay the attainment

FOR PERPETUAL MEMORY OF THIS MAT-

Freeman's Journal.

Mindful of the vigilance and zeal which We of all others are bound to put forth for the proper custody of the deposit of faith, We published in 1893 the Encyclical letter "Providentissi-mus Deus," in which We dilated upon many points concerning the study of the Sacred Scripture. The importance and utility of this great subject demanded that We should devote the utmost attention in our power to this matter, now especially when the progress of modern scholarship has opened the door to so many new, and at times temerarious questions. We, at times temerarious questions. We, therefore, set forth what all Catholics,

and especially what those in sacred orders, might do in their respective spheres on behalf of these studies; and We described minutely the mode and manner in which these studies might be advanced in harmony with over the free library. It may be that our vision is not keen enough to discern its benefits, or that we see no reason why citizens should begin to cackle because Mr. Carnegie has seen and importance of Our injunctions, and in promising their aid to have them put into effect. And it is equally conwho gave themselves with enthusiasm

But it is clear to Us that the causes that the "world's best literature" common people, desirous of educating in twelve volumes and a miscellaneous himself, should be given access to all still exist and even increase in urgency, assortment of "chestnuts" doing duty as the "world's eloquence" are just the extant books and papers and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable to urge our previous instructions with still over the extant books are proposed in the extant books and papers and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable to the extant books are provided in the extant books and papers and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable to the extant books are provided in the extant books and papers and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable to the extant books are provided in the extant books.

we have now determined upon acting a mew and authoritative aid for this end. For, in view of the complexity of modern studies and the manifold errors which prevail, it has become impossible for individual interpreters of the Sacred Books to explain and defend them as the needs of the hour require. It has there-fore become necessary that their comthe moral and intellectual tone of the community we should not be slow to give them our tribute of eulogy. But librarians tell us that most of the books Mr. Birrell does a little of it on the in promoting other studies. We are, then, pleased to establish a species of Council or Commission, as it is comm Prof. Brander Mathew—every one is his own critic. Moreover, the gentlemen who pronounce upon books are to ensure that the Divine words may reto ensure that the Divine words may receive that more minute explanation of them demanded by the time, and may thitter by a publisher who is not troubled with a sense of responsibility to the public. We have heard praise bestowed in generous measure on works attend and work. It takes toil and both eyes wide open to see why a book written in the long ago is still a part of fidelity. The wise parent should guardian of Christian wisdom, so the teaching of this necessary doctrine may feaching of this necessary doctrine may flow from its center, sound and incor-rupt, throughout the whole body of the Christian republic. In order that the men composing this Council may collect-

the utmost diligence and promptitude in ANOTHER NATIONALIST SPLIT
REPORTED.

It is stated in a despatch from Dubgenerally the ones who, because they are ignorant and undisciplined, patronize worthless shows, aim at having and its atisfied with the leadership of Mr. It that from going down in the contest with error. So, too, we must see to it that the study of the ancient Oriental ize worthless shows, aim at having and not being, and play at life. But what boisterous acts of members of the party boisterou us than by those who are not with us; for both these branches are of great ment in the studies in question. Next with regard to the uncomprom-

ising maintenance of the authority of the Scriptures, they must exercise earnest care and diligence. They must work especially to prevent among Catholics the prevalence of that object tionable mode of thinking and acting which attributes undue weight to the opinions of the heterodox, almost as though the true knowledge of Scripture were to be sought principally in the show of erudition made by those who do that with the party united the hope have any doubt about the truth which we have already dwelt upon at greater length, that God did not deliver the Scriptures to the private that on a former occasion some years judgment of doctors, but gave them to be interpreted by the teaching authority of the Church: "in matters teaching Nationalist party owing to a serious disgrace which threw a dar cloud over the moral character of Mr. Charles the moral character of Mr. Charles the moral character of the cocurred Parnell. Afterward there occurred the roughly became Mother Church, to whom it belongs to auother spit whereby the harmonic factions, divided into three warring factions, judge of the true sense and interpreta-ticopasion lasted for years. tion of the Holy Scriptures; and so no one may lawfully interpret Holy Scriptores, and Scriptores and Scr

The Catholic Becord.

Yet, how should it be otherwise? It is a fruitless task to thrust intelligence upon an unwilling populace, and it is doubtful whether the gift of a building and the sudden imposition of an unwelcome rate are the wisest

Reading some of the notices anent

Yet, how should it be otherwise? It is a fruitless task to thrust intelligence upon an unwilling populace, and it is doubtful whether the gift of a building and the sudden imposition of an unwelcome rate are the wisest

THE STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES. Apostolic Letter of His Holiness Pope Leo NIII. Appointing the Commission for Promoting the Study of the Sacred Scriptures.

THE CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE DISSIDIATION OF A PROMOTIVE DISSIDIATION OF AND INSTRUCTIVE nor can it be handed down by those who have repudiated the Church's teaching power and authority.

The men who form the Council will therefore, have to be sedulous in the guardianship of those principles and endeavor to win over by persuasion all those who are prone to an excessive admiration for the heterdox, in order that they may more studiously hear and obey the true teacher, the Church. And although it has now become an obey the true teacher, the Cutrent.
And although it has now become an
established Catholic practice to take
advantage of the writings of others
especially in criticism, this must be done always with caution and a judici ous spirit. Our own workers will, with Our emphatic sanction, cultivate the art of criticism as being of prime importance for the understanding of the opinion of hagiographers. We have no objection that in this branch they make use of aid furnished by the heterodox. They must be on their guard, however, not to be led thereby to intemperance of judgment, for this is frequently the result of the system known as the higher criticism, the dangerous temerity of which We have more than once denounced. In the third place, with regard to that

branch of the study directly concerned with the exposition of the Scriptures, seeing that this is a subject of the greatsoling for Us to remember the efforts est utility for the faithful, the Council made in this direction by Catholics will have to devote special care to it. It is hardly necessary to say that in texts, the sense of which has been determined either by the sacred authors or has been authentically declared by the Church, men must be convinced thar this is the only interpretation that can be approved according to sound her-meneutics. On the other hand, there are quite a number of texts on which there has hitherto been given no cer-tain and definite exposition by the Church and here private doctors may follow and defend that opinion which seems to them individually to be the most reasonable, but in these cases the analogy of faith and Catholic teaching are to be followed as a guiding prineiple. When the questions of this kind come under discussion great care must be taken not to allow the heat of argument to outstep the bounds of Christian charity, and the revealed truths and divine traditions themselves to seem to be made a matter of doubt. For it would be idle to hope for great results from the divers studies of many individ-uals without a certain principle of agreement and the frank recognition of fundamental principles. Wherefore it will also form a part of the work of the Council to ensure a due and dignified treatment of the principal questions discussed between Catholic doctors, and to afford all the light and authority of which they are possessed to the attainment of a decision. One important result of this policy will be that it will afford the Apostolic Sectime to declare at the proper moment what is to be inviolably held by Catholics, what is to be reserved for further investigation, and what is to be left to the judgment of private individuals.

> regular meetings, to publish reports either on certain days or as opportunity may require to reply to those who may ask its opinion, and finally to promote in every way possible the defense and the increase of those studies in question. It is Our wish, too, that all matters treated by Council in general be referred to the Pontiff by that one of the Consultors whom the Pontiff shall have appointed

for this purpose. In order to afford a timely aid for In order to afford a timely aid for these labors in common, we have now set apart a certain portion of Our Vati-can Library; and We shall see to it shortly that a large collection of codices and volumes dealing with Biblical sub-jects be here placed so as to be at hand for consultation. To carry out this plan—it would be very desirable that Catholics of means should render their assistance by contributing funds or by forwarding useful books—so doing they will be co-operating by timely service with God, the Author of the Scriptures, and with the Church.

We have, indeed, full confidence that this undertaking of Ours, inasmuch as it concerns the preservation of the faith and the eternal salvation of souls, will be abundantly favored by the Divine goodness, and that through it all Cath-olics who have devoted themselves to the Sacred Books will respond with full and unlimited obedience to these pre-scriptions of the Apostolic Sec.

All the provisions that it has seemed good to Us to make in this matter, We

hereby ordain and decree to have the full force of statutes and decrees, all other provisions to the contrary not-

withstanding.
Given at Rome at St. Peter's, under

On a recent Sunday Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., the renowned orator, occupied the pulpit of Our Lady of Grace Church, Hoboken, N. J. His subject was "The Catholic Church and the Bible." Among the audience were many Protestants, attracted by the speaker's fame, and probably eager to speaker's fame, and probably easer to the oft-repeated charge that the Church was opposed to the oftense would be made to the oft-repeated charge that the Church was opposed to the charge that the Church was opposed to the charge that the was first broached at the Windows was opposed to the circulation of the Bible. In the course of his sermon

Father Pardow said: "The old and untrue claim that the Catholic Church has kept the Bible from the people is still heard from Protestants despite the fact that history as it is beginning to be written in the twentieth century is giving us some of the truth so long withheld. Catholic scholarship has been underrated in the past, and some of the arguments that have been used against the Church's relation to the Bible now appear to be so ridiculous that Catholics are content so ridiculous that Catonics are contents to ignore them and permit Protestants to do all the refutation. Atheists and agnostics of the present day are doing some good in the world. The history they are writing is free from Protestant. predudices, and the Catholic Church is beginning to come into its own.
"To begin with the Church's relation

"To begin with the Church's relation to the Bible it is necessary to go back to the fifteenth century. Printing was not invented until 1438, and prior to that time the number of Bibles in the world was necessarily small. The Church was doing its utmost, however, to increase the number. The ceaseless work in the scriptorium of the early geometries textifies to this fact. Men work in the scriptorium of the early monasteries testifies to this fact. Men and women were kept copying Bibles from morning till night, the beautiful story being told of a German nun whose feat of writing out two whole Bibles was regarded with such veneration that it was inscribed on her tombstone. If the Church in the beginning were expressed to the Bible, why did it take opposed to the Bible, why did it take such pains to have it preserved?

"The Bible, however, has never been regarded by the Church as the only source of truth, and it is on this point regarded by the Church as the only source of truth, and it is on this point that it differs with the teachings of Martin Luther. When Christ came to earth He came to teach a message from the Father, and the early Christians received the faith long before the New Testament was written. If Christ wanted the Bible to be made the foundation of the faith He would have been forced to invent printing several centuries earlier than it was. This was clearly not His desire, yet Luther ordained to his followers that if they wanted to know what Christ taught they would have to have recourse to the Bible.

"A stagey and melodramatic story is told by a French historian of Luther's discovery of the Bible—how he came

is told by a French historian of Luther's discovery of the Bible—how he came upon it hid away among dusty tomes in the library of his monastery; how he exclaimed fervently. 'This is the word of God, and it is being kept from the people,' and how finally he launched his Reformation with the principal object in view of disseminating the word of God among the people. That object in view of disseminating the word of God among the people. That this story is pure fiction I will attempt to prove to you by the following pros-pectus sent out by the firm which pub-lished I would be the firm which pub-We therefore by these letters institute in this "alma Urbs" a Council or Commission for promoting the study of eminently a partisan in a Protestant

ors," as in other sacred Councils a number of distinguished men of different nationalities, noted for their sacred, and especially Biblical knowledge. It will be the task of this Council to hold "People in the Middle Ages," telling how St. Dunstan, as penance for an offense committed by King Edgar, made him distribute 198 copies of the Bible in the vernacular among his people.

" History, as I said before, 'is beginning to tell the truth, and facts like these are becoming known. The most interesting affair in some time was the recent sermon of a Protestant clergyman of Brooklyn who quoted the Pope's opinion in support of Bible. Imagine a Protestant clergyman Bible. Imagine a Trope of Rome as an authority on the Bible—the book that the Church has hitherto always been accused of suppressing! It is enough to make Martin Luther turn in his grave.

page, and if they keep on little will be lett between the covers. The Rev. Dr. DeCosta made this his principal reason for renouncing Protestantism. The Catholic Church, on the other hand, while it has never accepted the Bible as the foundation of faith, has told His disciples to go forth and preach, and there was no St. Peter's Printing Co. organized when they began the propagation of the faith. The clergy of the Catholic Church, as the lawful successors of these disciples, are carrying on the same propagation." been ready to defend it. Christ

"Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify," said James A. Garfield, "but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compelled to 1258

THE CARDINAL TURNS THE FIRST SOD.

States. The institution of this home was first broached at the Winchester Conference of Missionaries to non-Catholies. It readily assumed definite shape until a month ago a beginning was made in a most modest way in the upper story of Keane Hall at the Catholie University. An application was made to the trustees of the University for a site on which to build a college worthy of the Missionary Movement represented by this Mission House. The trustees readily and gladly acceded to the petition of the Catholic Missionary Union and assigned a parcel of land, 200x200, close to the Eastern gate of the University grounds, and executed a lease giving the Catholic Missionary Union control of the aforesaid property for a long term of years at a nominal rent. The following day all the Archbishops who had gathered at the University for their annual meeting as-sembled at the site selected, for the ceremony of turning the first sod. To-gether with the Archbishops there were the members of the various religious orders who are located at the University—the Marists, the Franciscans, the Sulpicians, the Paulists and the Fathers of the Holy Cross, Father Elliott the present Rector of the Aposthe Fathers of the Holy Cross, Father Elliott, the present Rector of the Apos-tolic Mission House, Father A. P. Doyle, C. S. P., the Treasurer and Sec-retary of the Catholic Missionary Union, and Mgr. Kennedy, the Rector of the American College at Rome. At the appointed moment Cardinal Gibbons stepped forward and in a vigorous bons stepped forward and in a vigorous way dug the spade into the soil and turned up a sod, and as he did so a rousing cheer was sent up from the hundreds of ecclesiastics who were present. Archbishop Ryan could not re-

sent. Archbishop Ryan could not resist the opportunity of saying a good thing, so, pointing to a bit of sod that was lying close at hand, he remarked that "it would be well for us to cling to the old sod," and another cheer rent the air. This short and simple ceremony is pregnant with great meaning for the Church in the United States. The new Apostolic Mission House will be begun soon. When completed it will be the cradle of the Missionary movement in the United States. Its immediate purpose will be the training of diate purpose will be the training of diocesan priests for the Apostolate diocesan priests for the Apostoiate bands. Their work, while missionary, will be purely diocesan. They will provide for every Bishop a company of light infantry, as it were, who may be deputed to do special diocesan work, particularly for the non-Catholics. The non-Catholic Mission Movement hopes that before long will be established in every diocese such a band of missionaries. The Apostolic Mission House will be devoted primarily to the raining of these missionaries. But in the growth of the work there is no part of the missionary field that it will not take in. The foreign missionary field in the far East is at present open to American priests but very few have entered it. In the course of time the Apostolic Mission House will provide for this important branch of the work.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

ITS PRINCIPLES PUT INTO PRACTICE AT MURARO, ITALY.

Don Cerutti, a parish priest in the little town of Murano, in Northern Italy has become thoroughly imbued with the principles of Christian cracy, laid down by the Holy Father in his now famous Encyclical of January 18, 1901. He has been industriously engaged in putting those principles into practice, and his success is truly mar-

He proposed first a savings bank for his people. The idea gained tavor, and there are now 257 associates, with a fund of 29,876 lire (about \$6,000). Then he thought of erecting houses which, would assure comfort and moral safeguards. Nineteen were opened towards the middle of August, making twenty-six in all. The houses are of different in his grave.

"As a matter of fact, it is the Prosestant Church that is daily becoming testant Church that is daily becoming the stant Church that is daily becoming the stant charge of the middle of August, making twenty-six in all. The houses are of different styles and surrounded by gardens with flower-pots. After awhile the with flower-pots. After awhile the tenants become owners. "For every laborer a home and garden," is the motto adopted by this priest economist Don Cerutti has had the honses insured and the lives of the tenants in such a way, that, if they die before having paid the full value of the home, the children come to possess it absolutely,

has been awakened by this undertaking. Signor Luzzati, author of a law now before Parliament to provide similar houses on a large scale, wrote a flattering letter to the zealous pastor. So did Professor Ton-iolo, the great Catholic leader. The opening of the homes was made a religious ceremony, presided over by the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice. A large number of persons received Holy Communion.

When we pray to God with entire assurance, it is Himself who has given us the spirit of prayer.—St. Cyprian.

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olic Separate second class Applications 1902. Appli-ties to com-c · Treas. 1256 3

RTBURN, PEPSIA

still half stunned and giddy, but I

CHAPTER XXVII.

We took the long journey to North Carolina by easy stages, stopping a few days in Cincinnati and Washington on days in Cincinnati and Washington on the way. The time passed all too slowly for me, who was as impatient a lover as ever sighed for his wedding-day. Dido, my queenly Dido, loved me, and had changed the face of the world for me, and in return I loved her with a tenderness and devotion that surprised even myself. I could smile ever to think I had ever feared my love to think I had ever feared my love for her lacking in warmth. I laughed

for her lacking in warmth. I laughed scornfully at the recollection.

At Richmond I purchased the New York papers of the previous day, and, leaving my grandfather to himself for a time, went to the smoking compartment, and, finding it empty, had stretched wreaff semfortably on the lounge to myself comfortably on the lounge to read, when my eye fell on the startling headlines of the first sheet: "Was it Tragedy on an ocean steam-Well-known New York millionaire struggles with a retired British officer and is fatally stabbed. The latter falls from the deck and is killed. Was wound inflicted in seif-defence?

Theory of the quarrel. I had no need to read what followed I saw it all plainly enough beforehand, though I forced myself to go through sensational account, word The Cunard steamship Russia had sailed from New York for Liverpool via Halifax, having on board, among other passengers. Mr. Montgomerie other passengers, Mr. Montgomerie Moir, a well-known financier, with his wife, valet, and maid. Mrs. Moir's father, Dr. Chabert, of Detroit, and another physician, Dr. Traver, of New York, were of the party. The first two days of the voyage were uneventful, although Mr. Moir was observed to be in a somewhat nervous and depressed condition, owing to news received from Cuba previous to sailing that his extensive sugar plantation on that island had been burned by incendiaries during insurrectionary troubles there. At Halifax a number of passengers were taken on among them a Captain Larpent, formerly of the Royal Engineers, now retired and on his way to join his children in England. Larpent was a quiet, gentlemanly-looking man, of pleasing address, and retiring, unobtrusive manner. Moir greeted him as an old friend whom he had not seen for many years, and at once introduced him to his wife and her father. It was noticed, however, that Larpent's manner towards Moir was stiff and reserved, and that he avoided still and reserved, and that he avoided shaking hands with him. Towards evening the sea grew rough and stormy, and there were few passengers on deck save Moir and Larpent, who were conversing in low tones, when suddenly they were seen to grapple with each . For a moment it was supposed that they had lost their footing as the vessel shipped a heavy sea, and were elinging to each other for but it soon became evident that the struggle was in deadly earnest. Dr. Chabert tried to separate the two, but, being an elderly man, was powerless to do so, and before the first officer and two sailors had sprung to his assistance Moir had tripped up Larpent, throwing the unfortunate man against the low rail that guards the upper deck. Larpent fell completely over the rail and plunged backwards down to the lower deck, striking on his head. His neck was broken by by the fall and death must have been instantaneous. Moir, in the mean-while, was found to be bleeding profrom a knife-wound in the three which had completely severed the jugular vein. Everything that surgical skill could accomplish was done to relieve him, but he was unable to articulate and soon fainted away from loss of blood, and, after lingering through the night in an unconscious condition, expired in the early hours of the morning. Mrs. Moir was a witness of the whole tragedy—indeed, it was her screams that first called attention to the struggle. She would have thrown herforcibly restrained by friends. The testimony is conflicting as to the com-mencement of the trouble. It will probably never be known who attacked first, and there is absolutely no clew to the cause of their quarre The most plausible theory is that Lar-pent struck in self-defence. It had been known for some time to Moir's riends that he was mentally unbalanced from business worries. It is said that he attacked and struggled with another friend about a week before sailing, without, however, any serious consequences Dr. Chabert had prudently warned Larpent to beware of exciting Moir in his nervous condition, and it is probable that Larpent was prepared to defend himself in case of extremity, and

I laid down the paper, too stunned by the news for a while to take it all in Then, little by little, I could see the wheels of justice rolling relentlessly on to overtake her victim and crushing the innocent with the guilty. I could have told the cause of the quarrel. but it should never pass my lips, and I could only hope, for Lar-pent's sake, that it was indeed in self defence that he had struck. I might reasonably hope it, for had he not writ-ten me so short a while before that he was at peace with all men? Perhaps this was the fulfilment of the Spectral Huntsman's warning, and it was over the Chabert's house and not ours that he had guided the phantom canoe! of the double death corresponded closely with the ghostly visita tion. It was nine nights ago that the Phantom Huntsman had crossed over la Cote du Nord; the dates showed that was eight days ago that the fatality had occurred. A week had passed before the Russia completed her stormy voyage, and in twenty-four hours the full account had reached us over this marvel of the century-the new Atlantic cable. For eight days, then, Etienette For eight days she had been a widow! had been free, and I knew it not! She had been free, and I, unknowing, was

on my way this morning to become the husband of another woman!

With a start I became conscious of the direction my thoughts were taking. I sprang up, and, drawing myself to my full height and strength, I lifted my clasped hands to heaven and exclaimed fervently:
"Oneida! Oneida! I am happy

thrice happy, blessedly happy that I have won you, that you will be mine, my darling, my treasure, my heavensent wife Then I sank back in my seat, and,

covering my face with my hands, determinedly drove away all thoughts of what I had read. I forced myself to recall, one by one, all the tender memories of my courtship, my first meeting with Dido, her humble, pathetic declara-tion of love, the sweet hours of our first engagement, the gracious poise of her classic head, her strong, elastic figure and high-bred bearing, her exquisite beauty of feature and coloring, her dark-blue Irish eyes with their deep, shy, earnest gaze, and above all, her enduring beauty of spirit, the goodness, the sweetness, the fidelity and truth that I could worship when the earthly beauty it illumined was faded or marred. A deep peace settled on my heart. I loved her tenderly, she loved me devotedly, she should loved me devotedly, she should never shed a tear through me if I could help it. I was very, very thankful I had not known until too late for any hesitation to be possible. Oh, Etienette! Etienette! passionately loved little passionately loved little friend of ette! the past, God keep you and comfort you! I could never bring happiness to

Towards evening we arrived at a little country town about twenty miles from Raleigh. On the rough platform of the wayside station stood the tall, gaunt figure of the major, and beside him the gracious form of Oneida, shyly, radiantly happy in expectation of radiantly happy in expectation of greeting us. I think she saw a troubled look in my eyes, though she asked me no question, and as we were driving over rough, clay roads, through pine ods and fields of late wild-flowers to the old-time mansion which the major had purchased of a ruined planter, I truth.

'I cannot get out my thoughts something that I have seen in the papers. Some one has passed away, dear, who came for a while into both of our lives. Dido, you have not forgotten Captain

Larpent?"
She started a little. "Is he dead?

she asked under her breath.
"Yes, dear. He was killed on his way to join his children, after all those veirs of separation. Did you know how

much he admired you?"

She looked embarrassed and spoke hesitatingly: "I am atraid I did not like him very much. I ought not to say anything unkind as he is dead, but ight he ought not, as a married man, to let me see that he, that he she turned scarlet and could not

finish.
"That he was so much in love with you, poor fellow?" I asked, smiling.
"He never told me so," she said, hastily.

"Of course not. Moreover he did not dream that you suspected it, but women understand a man's manner in-

Not always," she corrected, with as near approach to archness as I ever

on her.
Oh, it is very well for you to pretend that you did not dream I love you, and yet who was hiding behind doors ready to overhear my declaration—I should like to know?" I asked, teasingly.

At the door of the mansion was Miss

ophy, beaming joyously on us all, brown silk gown, with pink bows at her throat and in her cap. Dido confidentially whispered to me that Aunt Sophy had been growing young and coquettish ever since the Dido confidentially whispered to scene around him.

The major insisted that my grand-father should be under his roof, while I a stone's-throw from the gate of the avenue. Christmas was now close upon village street, with the plaster tumblin' of his friend's honor which probably led was comfortably installed in a cottage us, and our wedding was to be on the orrow of that feast. The few intervening days of courtship were spent chiefly in riding through the uresquely wooded country surrounding Major Haliburton's plantation, viewing scenes of Southern life, as new to me as to Oncida. The whole country filled me with sadness. It was the first time in my life I had visited the South, the land of my American forestations and I was overflowing with eenes of Southern life, as new to me sentimental regrets and commiseration, roused by the sight of the scars of war which four years of peace could not obliterate, the ruined homesteads and obliterate, the ruined homesteads and desolate plantations of the upper classes, the abject helplessness and did so with the above fatal results to shiftlessness of the emancipated negro, and the insolence and unscrupulousness of the "carpet-bag" demagogues, who insulted the one and intimidated the other. It did not need much of the major's eloquence to convince me of the magnitude of the task of recon-struction and the cominous failure of its

ommencement. "I warn't no Copperhead, and I ain't 'I warn the Copperhead, and I am to one now," he said, "but if there could 'a' been any other way of doin' the 'reconstructin' 'than the way we done, it's safe to say it would 'a' been betty. It's a safe to say it would 'a' been better. Up North, Robert, a young man of twenty years and eleven months and twenty-nine days may have had the finest college education and the best home and civic training possible, but he can't vote, not until he's full twentyone year. But they air givin' the ballot to poor, ignorant black children here who'll never be twenty-one if they live a hundred year—never—and they have taken it away from the educated whites. What is it all going to come to? If he don't need to have no qualification of property or learnin, the nigger won't have no ambition. Why should he work to improve himself? He don't need no shelter in this climate or no clothes worth mentioning, and he can get along with mighty little food, and if he can vote and feel him-

self a big man without havin' to hold property or pay a tax or learn how to read, then why in thunder should he ever bother himself with those things? To give a nigger a vote for nothin' is takin' away every motive for him to improve himself, while it is aggravatin' the better cless o' whites who don't better class o' whites who don' have no vote at all, and givin' the carpet-baggers every incentive and intimidate the niggers wholesale. It'd be better for niggers and whites alike if they had to attain some stand ard o' citizenship besides age before they could exercise the franchise."

'I don't see what use the franchise is to anybody, anyhow," I said, despondently. "This talk about being a nation of freemen, governing with the consent of the governed, is all rot. consent of the Look at this letter morning, Uncle Lee, and tell me what rights a free, intelligent citizen has in his own property, or how he is to de-fend his home and his privacy against a lot of ignorant, ambitious, thieving city politicians. Oh, it's enough to make a man a murderer or an anar-chist!"

The major took the letter I held out to him, adjusted a pair of spectacles, and read it slowly amid sundry ex-clamations of "Sho! I declare to rea-son that's hard! Well, now, ain't son that's hard! Well, now, ain't there no way out of it? Cuss 'em all, anyhow, for a lot o' unprincipled blay. anyhow, for a lot o' unprincipled bla guards! It's enough to rile a Quaker!

"Go on!" I said, grimly. "It does me good to see some one else mad! Why am I any better off than a nigger? you: I could never bring happiness to your generous spirit by breaking another woman's loving heart for your promptly, if I am to he could have a many sake! and I choked and grew red, and my fist towards that portion of the landscape that lay to the Northwest.

"Sho, now! have you told your grandfather yet?" " No, I cannot do it. I haven't even told Dido. It seems too cruel, and I'm all broken up over it. The dear place that we loved so much! having all those beautiful shade trees at the foot of the lawn cut down and the public road to Grosse Pointe running within fifty feet of our front veranda, so that every one that pass can see right into our windows! Oh, it is too cruel, too cruel! We might as well give up the place and move into the city and be done with it !

"Can't all you property-owners along that air Grouse's Point road file a petition, or sign a protest or threaten to sue the city for damages?"
"Damages! Why, Uncle Lee, those

alderman and councilmen all live on narrow city streets themselves, and they actually like publicity; they would like to have the horse-cars graze their like to have the horse-cars graze their front windows, and they cannot understand any other feeling. They think they are improving our property, and instead of allowing us damages, they intend to raise our assessment and tax us for betterments! You see Mr. McNiff writes that the property owners in Hamtramck are thinking over every measure to prevent this road ruining their places, but they fear that it is useless to struggle against it."

The major grew very solemn. Robert," he said, impressively, there ain't no room for sentiment in a democracy, nor for what might seem like selfish exclusiveness. If a maysure seems to be for the greater good of the greater number, the smaller number must submit, or there could be no government at all. Now it comes hard on you-I ain't sayin' that it don't come mighty hard—and Dido, she got to take her share of vo'r disappointment, too, but if that road air for good of the folks to Grouse's Point, and to the city folks that wants to get there, then it is yo'r duty of larger citizenship to submit. Robert." continued, moving his arm over the abouts had their sentiment, too. They war attached to their beautiful homes isit to the bachelor uncle had been blanned, and we had a sly laugh to-hundreds of slaves, and I ain't sayin planned, and we had a sly laugh to-gether over the marvellous cap and that many didn't do their full duty by erchief.
Poor Larpent was already forgotten!
The major insisted that my grandgreater number that these things should be altered, and there's been a lot o' sufferin' and heart-break to do it. about yo'r ears, and one or two shiftless old niggers workin' round it? Well, the man that lives there now and hasn't the ready money to keep it in repair, he owned my big plantation, with as that old back yard. Conquest and emancipa-tion war for the greater good of the greater number, but it meant desolation to many a heart ard a home. I ain't reproacin' you, Robert, for feelin' what it does you credit to feel, but in this Southern land o' war and ruin and misery seems kinder out o' place for a Northerner to complain." And the major in his emotion helped himself to an extra

large chunk of tobacco. could not but admit the justice of his reproof, and I tried to reason with myself and stifle the indignation that rose to choke me as I pictured wanton destruction of our pretty lawn and stately shade trees, the glaving turnpike road obtruding upon our privacy, and the hideous red walls of the Nain Rouge frowning down on us in unobstrusted ugliness. I had not the ourage to tell my grandfather of the fresh curse fallen on our home, for ! really dreaded the effect on weakened vitality, but with Dido it was different. It is true that tears of disappointment came into her beautiful, shy, tender eyes, but the tears were for me, not for herself, and her great desire to console me, overcoming natural timidity and reserve, made bold to lavish on me such a wealth of affection and sympathy that I was co forted-ay, a thousand times comforted and our first trial drew us even nearer if possible than months of happiness

had been able to do.

I resolved, however, to leave no stone unturned to prevent, or, at least delay until our return, the construction of the new road, and the next day, the eve of Christmas, I started for Raleigh with the major to despatch telegrams of remonstrance and pecition. We were remonstrance and petition. We were both well armed, for, though we apprehended no special danger, the country was none too quiet or orderly. Dido, gate with us, trembled a little at the sight of the fire-arms.
"Do be careful," she pleaded. "I

don't know why I am always so terrified at the sight of a pistol. I have tried to overcome the feeling, but I have a sort of superstitious dread that I shall meet my death from one, and I cannot see one without feeling faint and

wanting to run away."
"Robert nor I ain't goin' to use a pistol while there is any other argument to try; but it's just this way—nobody 'll touch us if they know we air armed, but if we air not they won't have much respect for us. I been here nigh three year, and I ain't never used a pistol yet, but I ain't been without one, neither."
"Why does Uncle Lee always call

you 'Robert'?" she asked me, with

euriosity.
"Oh that is a little joke of ours," I replied, laughing. "When I first told him my name was Roderic he thought I said 'Robert Kidd,' and, as we had met on a sort of piratical expedition, it seemed very appropriate. Now, darling, promise me that you will not walk out of sight of the house, that you will not stir a step without Natty Bumpo at your side, or without letting

Pepe know just where you are going. She stooped and caressed the great hound by her side as she promised all that I asked, then she went over to her uncle and kissed him good-bye with unusual warmth. I knew she wished her last embrace to be for me, and was prepared to have her cross back to my side, clasp her arms about my neck and raise her lips shyly to mine.

"I love you so!" she murmured, "I love you so! "I know it," I said, which was perhaps not quite the answer she expected, so I explained quickly, "I mean it as a compliment, dear—a compliment to your goodness and sweetness to me. I could say nothing that would show better how

happy you make me. I wish you could say the same of me."
"I do," she murmured. "You love

me, and I know it! I am glad that we were so fond and foolish. I am glad that she waited by the gate till we were out of sight. I am glad that I looked back every moment to kiss my hand or wave my hat to her till the turning in the road hid her from my view. Through all these years I have been glad, even when the tears fe'll thickest and fastest as I recalled the scene!

> CHAPTER XXVIII. "My name is Robert Kidd As I sailed."

I sang gayly as we trudged along towards the loose-jointed shanty that served as a railroad station.

"My name is Robert Kidd, God's laws I did forbid. And many a crime I did As I sailed.

"I'd a Bible in my hand As I sailed I'd a Bible in my hand, 'Twas my mother's last command— But I hid it in the sand As I sailed.

"I murdered Thomas More As I sailed I murdered Thomas More, And I hid him in his gore, Not twenty leagues from store, As I sailed."

But the name More suggested too minously that of Moir, so lately murdered and lying in his gore, not twenty leagues from shore. I could not sing leagues from shore. I could not sing further as I thought of this. God alone knew whether I was not distantly re-sponsible for that man's death, not wilfully, of course, for as Heaven is my witness, hating Moir as I did, I would yet have risked my life to save his, and, had he ever regretted his misdeeds far enough to seek forgiveness of them, I would have forgiven. But I could not of his friend's honor which probably led to their fatal quarrel.

As the puffing, ramshackle train rolled leisurely into Raleigh, all thoughts of the past were rudely disturbed by present actualities. The streets were filled by an angry, restless, threatening mob of low whites, pushing and fighting their way towards the court-house. The colored population seemed to be in hiding, while the mob was being held back by a mere handful of deputies and civilians volunteering for the defence.
"What can it be?—this is not election time." I exclaimed.

The major looked grave. "I gather from what I hear of the talk, Robert, that there has been one of those name-less crimes committed by an ignorant nigger brute that shock the whole community and rouse them as one man to deeds o' hideous revenge-that is, when a black man does it, though the black man has seen it done against his own race for generations unavenged. There's little doubt the cuss is guilty, but the law has him and is dealin' with him, and these people are attackin' the dignity and the authority of the law. Robert you must keep out o' this; you have others dependent on you, but as for me I come to this country a purpose to see that black gets equal justice before the law with white, and my duty is beside them that air upholdin' the law."

I must say that my first impulse was one of sympathy with the mob, but a moment's reflection made me feel differently. These were critical days in the South, when the very existence of law and order was threatened, and justice was struggling for recognition. Let the guilty man be hanged, but by a discriminating, dispassionate, lawful power, and not by a furious, blinded, irresponsible mob, ready for every ex-

cess of bloodthirstiness.

home till you do. There are time when humanity and our country us more than our homes. Can

The tumult increased as we neared the court-house, the shouts and oaths of the enraged multitude mingling in one indistinguishable roar as they fought and cursed, cursed and fought, with the ferocity of beasts. It made me shudder to think of the fate of the poor wretch whom these human lions were seeking to devour. They surged up against the steps and walls, they threw heavy stones against the doors and windows they attacked the guards with clubs horrible swelling shouts of uncontrolled passion, the angry roar of a tumultuous sea of vengeance - maddened bruteswhat sound can be more awful?

So far no shots had been exchanged. The volunteer guard held the gates with bayonets, or beat back the crowd with the butt-end of their muskets, and the deputies wielded their clubs effectively, but the defenders were few in number, and it was evident that they could not hold out many hours without relief. It was impossible for us to force our way through the mob. Major Haliburton endeavored to create a diversion by haranguing those on the out-skirts. He waved his long, lean arms, gesticulated vigorously, and vainly tried to make himself heard above the uproar. A few of the better class of citizens, hiding within their houses, recognized him from their windows. One of them, an ex-Confederate officer, came and stood by him.

"This is what comes of your carpet bag government," he said, bitterly. "We Confederates have submitted to the Federal government; we know our duty and we would do it, but you have disfranchised us and given the ballot to ignorant black brutes and to lawless adventurers who have settled here to prey on us. Can you expect law or order, morality or justice, from such a state of affairs?"

'I ain't sayin' it's the best that could be done," replied Major Halibur-ton. "It warn't the idea of that big-hearted martyr, Abraham Lincoln. He'd 'a' given you yo'r rights, and put you on yo'r honor to use them loyally. But this government air all the government there is, and, as I'm a carpet-bagger myselt, I'm bound to see that law and justice are upheld so far as one man's life can do it. Can you oblige me, colonel, by tellin' me whether it's known if word has been sent for the

United States troops?"
"I do not know, Major Haliburton The wires were cut and the telegraph office wrecked early in the day, but there are three troops of United States cavalry encamped nine miles out on the Raleigh and Gaston road. Whether they have been notified by messenger

or not I am unable to say."
"We must make sure of tnat,
Robert," said the major, turning to me. 'I'm a friend of the commanding officer's: I know him, and he knows me. Take him this message. Send it by telegraph, if you can manage to tap the wires anywheres, or take it personally, it you can't do it quicker. That's yo'r

duty. Mine lies yonder."
I saw his object, which was to gather a few of the cooler heads around him, attack the mob in the rear, and fight his way through to the court-house to the relief garrison. I gripped his long, lean hand and started off without a word. A light road-wagon was hitched near by, with a pair of restless, frightened young colts rlunging and tugging at their halter. I cut the traces, and, loosing one of the animals, vaulted on his back. He took the bit in his teeth and ran as if possessed by the furies, but he was headed in the right direc-tion, and I made no effort to control him. The faster he ran the better was pleased, so long as I could keep my slippery seat. His frantic hoof-beats drowned all other sounds, and out on the rough, travel-worn road we flew, leaving the last of the outlying shant ies far behind us. We had gone nearly four miles at this rate, when he began to slacken perceptibly his furious speed. We were passing through a low, swampy one to first woodland district, and the road wa rudely built up with logs, many of which had loosened and made danger ous ruts. I tried to guide the panting trembling beast, but his hoof caught in one of these nasty crevices and thrown violently over his head. For a covered my senses it was with the consciousness that some creature in pain was near me. It was the poor colt, as I saw when I, at last, could raise myself on my elbow and look round. I struggled to my feet, and was glad to find that I could walk, that my worst injuries were a bruised shoulde giddy head, but the poor beast lay on his side with both fore-legs broken There was nothing for it but to put him out of his misery, so I aimed my pistol, and, shutting my eyes, drew the trigger. As the shot rang through the woods a man sprang out on the road a few rods

ahead of me.
"A horse!" I cried to him. "Get me a horse as quickly as possible; it is a matter of life and death for many. I

will pay you well."
"I haven't a horse to give ye, stranger," he said. "My partner took stranger," he said. "My partner took the only one we got to ride into Ra-leigh a couple of hours ago. The wires are down between here and there, and he started in to find out what was the trouble.

"The wires!" I exclaimed. "Is there telegraph station here?' He raised his hand and pointed through the trees. There I could see a way-side shanty and a long line of

blessed poles. "And are the wires all right beyond here?" I asked.

"So far as I know," was the reply.

With a murmured thanksgiving I stumbled towards the shanty as fast as my dizzy, aching head would allow me. Thank God! the line was connected with the camp, and it was not many minutes before we were in communicaeess of bloodthirstiness.

"Robert," said the major, turning round, "I told you to go home. This is no business o' yo'rs."

"I heard you, Uncle Lee." I said, recklessly. "You may talk until you are black in the face, but I don't go

here, armed, and see justice and govern-ment defled, while I do nothing? Oh, go ahead! Don't waste time talking!"

gathered my senses together as well as I could and started to walk back to Raleigh. In spite of my determined efforts, I was forced to stop and rest many times, and nearly an hour and a half had passed before I found myself in Union Square, the central point of the city, where four wide avenues meet at foot of the State House steps. turned down towards the court with hurried, anxious footsteps, guided by the hoarse, sullen roar of the infuri-ated mob. The little body of deputies and volunteer defenders were still holding their ground, and among them I could see the tall, lean form of Major Haliburton cheering them on, but it was easy to tell at a glance that the de fence was weakening, while the attack-ing crowd was gathering in strength and ferocity with the hope of success. They were hurling bricks and flamik knots of pitch-pine into the window and every few moments they gathered themselves together for a determined rush; the leaders were beaten back, but those behind still pressed forward, and many were crushed and bleeding in the confusion that ensued. I pushed my way to the front with all the strength I could gather, and apparently the mob mistook my eagerness for that of a sympathizer, for they let me force my way through their closely serried ranks until I was within fifty feet of the beleaguered building, when, elinging about a lamp-post, I drew myself up above the heads of the crowd, and waving my het wiedently the crowd, and waving my het wiedently the crowd.

ing my hat violently to and fro, I pointed down the Gaston road. Major Haliburton saw me and understood, and a cheer went up from the weary, long-harassed guard. "The troopers are coming!" I shouted, "Hold out! hold out! they are almost

with a yell of execration those about me sprang at me and pulled me down as if they would have torn me limb from

limb. "Curses on him!" they cried. "He is defending the criminal! He is bringng the soldiers to trample us down when we are only seeking to give just-

ice to a wretch ! "Ay, curses on him!" shricked a fe-male voice. "May the crime we are seeking to punish desolate his own Ruin be to his sweetheart, his sister, his wife, and vengeance fall on him for the vengeance he has balked us

of."
"Lynch him!" groated the crowd. "If we can't have one, we'll have another. Swing him to the post."

A burly, evil-eyed creature ap proached me with a bludgeon. Hele on every side as I was by a score of rce, strong hands, I was powerless to defend myself, and the heavy was fast descending on my head, when a well-directed shot from the court-house steps struck my assailant, and, three ng out his arms, he staggered and fell back.

The shot stilled the crowd for an instant, there was a strange, momentary lull, and the hands that gripped me half loosened their hold; but it was only the full before the bursting of the storm's fullest fury, and before the smoke had cleared away the mob, with one great demoniac yell of concentrated rage, dashed themselves once more in a solid mass against the little garrison, and a hail of shots rattled on roof and ment. But in that moment's lull my straining ears had caught the sound they were waiting for, the tramp and elatter of hoofs on the Gaston road, and with one superhuman effort I wrenche myself loose from my captors, dashed wildly up a fight of steps near by, and waving my arms frantically, I shouted like one possessed, "The cavalry! the cavalry! They are here! they are Long live our country and here! laws! The cavalry is here! cheers for the boys in blue!"

With a shout that rent the sky the wearied garrison once more repelled the onslaught. Again there was a lull in the tempest, as all ears were bent to listen to the sound, ever clearer, ever nearer, of ringing hoof-beat and jangle ing sword, and then the troopers rode in, sweeping through the square and broad avenues, sabres and helmets flashing in the sunlight, and the oh scattering pefore them as chaf fore the breeze

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Sunday Newspaper.

From the New York Evening Pos Waiving for the moment all iss taste and morality, there is nothing better calculated to soften the brain of a people than indiscriminately to pore that mass of miscellaneous news scandal, gossip and illustration which makes up the Sunday newspaper of today. To devour this mess, anaconda-like, leaves a man, as Cardinal Gibbons aptly remarks, fit neither for worship nor for rational recreation.

Thought For To-day.

No one ever despises his own work. An author loves his book, an artist his picture. God is our Author, our Artist, and He cannot bear to see anything done to spoil us. If we realized how sensitive He is about us, how great would be our confidence in Him! Like children, we should place our hand in His, and walk forward where he leads.—Father Dignam, S.J.

THE LIQUOR HABIT.

Rev. J. A. McCallen's Lecture. On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience in Windsor Hall, Montreal, in henor of the Father Matthew anniversary, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S. S. of St. Patrick's Church, and President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. Dixon's new discovery for the cure of alcohol

and drug habits.

Referring to the physical crave engendered by the inordinate use of intoxicants, he said:
"When such a crave manifests itself there is no escape unless by a miracle of grace, or by some such remedy as Mr. Dixon's cure, about which the papers have spoken so much lately, and if I sm to judge of the value of the Dixon remedy by the cures which it has effected under my own eyes, I must come to the con-clusion that what I have longed for for twenty years to see discovered has at last been found

by that gentleman."

"Full particulars regarding this medicina can
be obtained by writing to Mr. Dixon, No. 83
W.llcocks Street, Toronto, Canada.

NOVEMBER 29, 1902 . AND A LITTLE CHIL LEAD THEM. "One day," said a p labors covered a period o forty years, "I observed little lamb among my flock y to hear the catechism. I entirely unknown to me, recognized him as the son o

politician—a man no ent and extravagan famous as a club orator, a d priests and so on. When I with my class I went over sitting alone on one of the b He arose politely with c looked sad, his his clothes though of good well-made were put on ca were very much soiled. O at once that this poor ch mother's care.
"You go to school?" I i "You go to school?" II
"Yes, Father, I do."
"But not to the Sisters
"No, Father. Papa doe
Sisters or the Brothers."

You have come here, I learn something of your re The child looked at me a exactly understanding.
"You wish to hear ab He made a gesture of indi "Why then do you con asked, "if you are not learning something of God

Mother-the Blessed Virg Suddenly his face became the sad eyes sparkled.
"Yes Father," he said
whisper. "Some on told
catechism children all ha the Holy Virgin. That had one at home or not difference, they would find was glad when I heard the came. Two large tears ro

cheeks as he added: Oh Father, I need very, very much.

The cry of that sor heart touched me deeply the other children have b and then I will speak with I said. When they had g

to the little stranger.
"Come," I said, "I am
you to your mother." He again as though not ed "To her," I continued take the place of your conducted him to the cha children of Mary had but dorned for the feast of When the boy raised hi beautiful white marble s by a diadem of gold, and midst of the loveliest of garden he exclaimed:

how grand! he Do you think she will rea her little boy? She has her arms—a dear little b she does not need me ; b so longed for a mother, a am ill, I want one more the "You are ill, then? remarked that your fa pale."
"Oh yes, I am ill," he

have something here in a hurts me very much. Ti I must not go to school a How old are you?

"I am nearly nine," I "And you can read?" Oh ves. I can read v gone to school since I w thought it was better, se not be so lonely at hot told me that if papa wou come here I should find So I ran away this after

'My child," I said, ' displeased.'

If you think so, I sh He might not let me cor "Oh no, you must n would not be right to Tell him that you have before you go I will g catechism, and a lesse you wish the Holy Vin and the Infant Jesus."
"Who is the Infan

'The Child you see is God." Oh well, give me t

please, and I will learn I gave him the cated back next day. His from home he said; hable to tell him. He questions I had given h well. The next day the next five. On the noon he did not come had seen him he appea exhausted, and had difficulty in breathin assed and he came risk of incurring the father, I resolved to p little friend, who, I fel

ill. The servant usher room immediately. H coach near the open

very ill.
"Oh, I am so glad Father," he said, ex-thin little hands. H lying on the pillow be you can hear my less have taken a new on papa has helped me w Is it possible, des

"How did that happe I am so weak hardly see any more. yesterday I could not then papa came hom about it. He was no said he wanted to d pleased me, and I tol for my mother I must

and religion."
"What did your for

my boy?"

"He said that wa
it. He took the boo the words over and c knew them by heart I am pleased

boy," said I.
"Father," said t now what religion now, that my father

"One day," said a priest whose labors covered a period of more than forty years, "I observed a strange little lamb among my flock when I came to hear the catechism. He was not entirely unknown to me, however; I and him as the son of a neighborrecogniz politician—a man noted for his nt and extravagant opinions, famous as a club orator, a denouncer of priests and so on. When I had finished with my class I went over to to child, one of the back h sitting alone on one of the back benches. He arose politely with cap in hand. His eyes looked sad, his cheeks pale, his clothes though of good quality and well-made were put on carelessly and were very much soiled. One could see at once that this poor child lacked a said : mother's care.

You go to school ?" I inquired. " Yes, Father, I do.

"But not to the Sisters ?" "No, Father. Papa does not like the Sisters or the Brothers."

You have come here, I suppose, to learn something of your religion. The child looked at me as though not

He made a gesture of indifference.

"Why then do you come here?" I asked, "if you are not desirous of learning something of God and His holy Mother-the Blessed Virgin ?' Suddenly his face became animated-

the sad eyes sparkled.

"Yes Father," he said almost in a whisper. "Some on told me that the catechism children all had a motherthe Holy Virgin. That whether they had one at home or not, it made no difference, they would find one here. I was glad when I heard that, and so I came. Two large tears rolled down his cheeks as he added:

Oh Father, I need a mother so

very, very much. The cry of t of that sorrowful young heart touched me deeply. "Wait till the other children have been dismissed and then I will speak with you again,"
I said. When they had gone I returned

to the little stranger.
"Come," I said, "I am going to take
you to your mother." He gazed at me as though not comprehending. her," I continued, "who will take the place of your mother." I conducted him to the chapel which the children of Mary had but that morning dorned for the feast of her Nativity. When the boy raised his eyes to the beautiful white marble statue crowned by a diadem of gold, and standing in the midst of the loveliest offerings of the garden he exclaimed:

how grand! how beautiful! Do you think she will really take me for her little boy? She has one already in her arms—a dear little baby! Perhaps she does not need me; but oh, I have so longed for a mother, and now that I

am ill, I want one more than ever."
"You are ill, then? I said. "I remarked that your face was very

pale."
"Oh yes, I am ill," he replied. "I have something here in my side which I must not go to school any more."

"How old are you?" I inquired.
"I am nearly nine," he said.
"And you go."

And you can read ?" "Oh yes, I can read very well, I have gone to school since I was five. Papa thought it was better, so that I should not be so lonely at home. The cook told me that if papa would only let me come here I should find a kind mother. So I ran away this afternoon and came

'My child," I said, "you should not have done that, "your father may be displeased.' If you think so, I shall not tell him.

He might not let me come again."
"Oh no, you must not do that. It would not be right to deceive him. Tell him that you have been here, and before you go I will give you a little catechism, and a lesson to study. If you wish the Holy Virgin to be your all about her and the Infant Jesus."

"Who is the Infant Jesus?" he 'The Child you see in her arms. He

is God.' "Oh well, give me the book, if you please, and I will learn it."

I gave him the catechism. He came back next day. His father was away from home he said; he had not been able to tell him. He knew the three questions I had given him to learn very well. The next day I gave him four, the next five. On the following afternoon he did not come. Every time I had seen him he appeared paler, more exhausted, and had a perceptible difficulty in breathing. So a week passed and he came no more. At the risk of incurring the displeasure of his father, I resolved to pay a visit to my little friend, who, I felt certain, must be

The servant ushered me into his room immediately. He was lying on a coach near the open window, looking

very ill.
"Oh, I am so glad you have come, Father," he said, extending both his thin little hands. His catechism was lying on the pillow beside him. "Now ou can hear my lesson," he said. have taken a new one every day, and papa has helped me with it."

Is it possible, dear child?" I said.

"How did that happen?" "I am so weak you know, I can hardly see any more. The day before yesterday I could not read at all. And then papa came home and I told him He was not cross at all. said he wanted to do everything that pleased me, and I told him you said that if I wanted to have the Blessed Virgin for my mother I must learn about God

"What did your father say to that,

said that was right-if I liked it. He took the book then and repeated the words over and over for me until I knew them by heart."

I am pleased to hear that, my

boy," said I.
"Father," said the child, "I know, now what religion means, and I know, too, that my father does not believe in

NOVEMBER 29, 1802

.** AND A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

it. That is why my mamma was so unhappy before she died—two years ago. And I know that I am going to die: I shall have two mothers in heaven die: I shall have two mothers in heaven the heart of the First Consul. The

die: I shall have two mothers in heaven
—my own and the Blessed Virgin."

I heard a heavy sigh behind us. The father had entered quietly, and now stood looking down at the sick boy. He received me very politely. When I let he accompanied me to the door and saked we to some scrip. asked me to come again.

"The child is dying," he said.
"There is no hope for him—let him have what consolation he wishes. His mother would have liked it."
I went to see him daily after that.

a month he was ready for his First The day before he received his Lord the first and last time his fathe

"Edmund, yours is a good innocent soul; you have faith. Ask the Blessed Virgin, in whom you believe, to cure you

and I promise that I too will beco

The boy looked at nim intently. "No, apa," he answered, "I do not want to e cured. I do not like to leave you, The child looked at me as though not exactly understanding.
"You wish to hear about the good to be a bad man."

little boy like me, saying your prayers every night and morning and loving the Blessed Virgin. How can I tell that I would not do the same if I should grow up to be a man?

You are right, Edmund. It might

"But papa," the boy went on, "I will do this: I will ask the Blessed Virgin when I get to heaven to change your heart and make it like a little oy's again. And I am so sure she will do that, papa, that I am in a hurry to die, so that it may come to pass.

The father said nothing, but as he turned away from the couch I could see that overspread his countenance.

When the final hour came the child

passed quietly away in his sleep. The grief of the father was intense. grief of the father was intense. Throwing himself upon the dead body of his son he uttered the most awful imprecations, defying a God, Whom, he declared, did not exist, and objurgating in the most outrageous manner the Mother whom his dead boy had so tenderly loved.

At the end of a fortnight he came to me — transformed. Something had impelled him, he said. He had fought against it, but vainly, and now, with the deepest sentiments of penitence, he asked to be reconciled to the God he

since he went."

His conversion was complete; he became as eloquent and influential for the good cause as he had been for the bad, and from that time till the day of his death was an instrument for the

ROMANCE OF A BALTIMORE BELLE.

Elizabeth Patterson, whose life was to know strange vicissitudes, was just blossoming into a radiant girlhood when the man who was to crush but never

master of Europe.

In the summer of 1803 the staid Dutch town of New York was thrown into the same sort of commotion that stirred the same stirred t mighty city in 1902, at the advent of Prince Henry, when the brother of the Prince Henry, when the brother of the great Napoleon sailed into port. Jerome Bonaparte, then a lad of nineteen, the idol of his mother's heart, the spoiled child of his family, had given himself a leave of absence from naval duty in the West Indies and come to New York for a holiday.

The that recognition as a Bonaparte woman more likely come to him if he married into one of the great families of Europe.

She wote to her father from Florence, "I would rather die than marry any one in Baltimore, but if my son does not feel as I do upon this subject.

Shortly after his arrival Jerome, with his suite, accepted an invitation to visit Baltimore, and at the races then in progress he met the girl whose beauty was already of more than local note, Elizabeth Patterson. Jerome fell in love at first sight and vowed that he would make the lovely American his wife. Her level-headed parents saw the obstacles in the way of such union, and carried Elizabeth away to a country house in Virginia. purpose. As soon as she returned Jerome procured a marriage license, and Elizabeth declared that she would rather be the wife of Jerome for one hour than of any other man for a life-

The marriage took place on Christmas Eve of the same year at the home of the Pattersons, Archbishop Carroll performing the ceremony. The bridal trip, which was not taken until a mo later, was to the capital city of the young republic. The couple went by stage coast, and the horses ran away. Elizabeth, destined through life to look atter her own interests, saved herself from injury by opening the door and jumping into a dritt of snow.

While in Washington the pair were

the guests of the French Minister, and the guests of the French Minister, and everywhere they were received with distinguished consideration. But the anger of Napoleon knew no bounds. Mr. William Patterson, the father of the bride, and, next to Charles Carroll, the richest man in America. the richest man in America, sent his eldest son to Paris to negotiate some sort of peace. And while several members of the Bonaparte family were inclined to be friendly, Napoleon refused to receive him. An act was passed to receive him. An act was passed annulling the marriage, Jerome was commanded to return to France, and all French vessels were forbidden to re-ceive on board "the young person to

whom Jerome had attached himself."
In September, 1804, General Armstrong, who was to replace Mr. Livingston as American Minister of Paris, offered to take Jerome and his wife to

In March of the following year the couple departed from Baltimore in a ship belonging to Mr. Patterson. Their arrangements had been made with great secrecy, but, nevertheless, their departure was known two days a ter in Wash

The ship reached Lisbon in April, and was met by the representative of Napo-leon, who asked Miss Patterson what he could do for her. nswered the high-spirited girl, " that Madame Bonaparte is ambitious, and demands her rights as a member of the

imperial family."
Elizabeth was forbidden to land, and Jerome, taking a fond farewell of his wife—neither dreaming that the parting was to be final—set out alone for France. The young wife sailed for Amsterdam, only to be thwarted again by the strong arm of Napoleon. For-bidden to land, the ship headed for England, and at Dover, under the pro-tection of the powerful English Prime Minister, the younger Pitt, Elizabeth first set foot on foreign soil. Shortly alterward, on the 7th of July, 1805, at Like your father," said the sorrow- Camberwell, near London—her husband ing parent, bitterly.

"No, papa," answered the child.

"I do not think you are a bad man, but you have told me that once you were a light method of the child. Strangers about her—Elizabeth's son was born. The infant was named Jerome for his father. Jerome had was born. The infant was named Jerome for his father. Jerome had made his peace with Napoleon and been restored to favor. At their interview after the young man's return, the autocrat greeted him: "So, sir, you are the first of the family who has shamefully abandoned his post. It will require many splendid actions to wipe off that stain from your reputation. love-affair with your little girl, I pay no attention to it."

Napoleon took the stand that Jerome's marriage was null both from the religious and the civil code, and he brought pressure to force the Pope declare it so. The answer of Pius VII. turned away from the couch I could see is historic—that after mature delibera-how hard and unyielding was the look iton he had been unable to discover any grounds on which the marriage could be canceled.

Napoleon offered Elizabeth a pension of sixty thousand francs on condition that she would return to America, and relinquish the name of Bonaparte. This annuity was paid until after Napo-leon's own downfall, although the name as retained, at least in private.

as retained, at least in privace.

In August, 1807. Jerome, never a very strong character, yielded to his iron brother, and married the daughter of the King of Wartemberg. When he was made King of Westphalia he offered Elizabeth a home within his dominions, the title of Princess of Smalcalden, and yearly pension of two hundred thouand francs. To this Elizabeth rehad so long abandoned.

"The little boy in heaven has not been idle," he said. "Nor his mother, bein idle," he said. "Some heaven has not turned the famous reply, that Westphalia was a large kingdom, but not quite large enough for two queens; and in regard to the pension, having already accepted one from Napoleon, she pre-terred "being sheltered under the ferred wing of an eagle to being suspended from the bill of a goose." This bon mot won for her the admiration of spiritual and temporal benefit of his spiritual and temporal benefit of his mot won for her the admiration of Napoleon. Elizabeth never again saw her husband except for a fleeting glimpse in the Pitti Palace in Florence, and no word was spoken between them. and no word was spoken between them. Traditions declares that Jerome whispered to his royal consort, "That was

my American wife."

However Jerome during his life was very kind to his son, giving him an allowance, and having the youth fre-quently visit him. Other members of the Bonaparte family showed affection for the lad, notably Pauline, the Princonquer her was making himself the cess Borghese. His unhappy mother spent much of her time in Europe, and charming American girl, her disappointment was very bitter. She thought that recognition as a Bonaparte would

> of course he is quite at liberty to act as he likes best." There was a decided difference of opinion between Elizabeth and her father on many subjects, and when he died in 1835, he showed his displeasure in his will.

Despite her wrongs, Elizabeth always cherished a profound admiration for Napoleon, and in conversation not inmade herself his political frequently made herself his political partisan. His opposition to her arose from reasons of state, she always declared, and not from any personal dis-like. Nor did she admit any doubt that in his heart of hearts her husband placed her first. All chronicles agree that she was a woman of singular fascin-Aaron Burr met her as a bride in Washington, and wrote to his daughter Theodosia, that Elizabeth was

charming little woman with sense, spirit, and sprightliness." The uncle of Jerome's second wife declared his surprise on meeting Elizabeth, that any man ever could have abandoned her. Baron Bonsteller said that if she was not Queen of Westphalia she was at least queen of hearts. Talleyrand, Gortschakoff, Madame de Stael, and Lady Morgan among many others, expressed their admiration for the unfortunate American. Her wit was keen, ready and unsparing. The poet Moore thought her beautiful, but cold and

This brilliant, embittered, singular woman outlived friends and enemies alike. Her son's death occurred nine years before her own, and she saw the downfall of all the Bonapartes, the rise of the French Republic on the ashes of the Second Empire, and the death of a dethroned Napoleon in exile in England. Despite her frankly expressed dislike to America, Madame Bonavarte ended ren America, Madame Bonacarte ended rer days in a boarding-house of her native city, dying in 1879, at the venerable age of ninety-five. Her grave is in a small triangle in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, a spot which she selected herself, saying that as she had been alone in life so she wished to be in death. She left a fortune of nearly offered to take Jerome and his wife to alone in life so she wished to be in France. As members of a diplomatic household they could not have been refused admission. A delay of a few hours in the journey to New York de-

WHY CONVERTS COME TO US

Sacred Heart Review. At a mission given to the non Catha lics in the Cathedral of Chicago by Rev. Bertrand Conway, C. S. P., there were over a thousand non-Catholics in attendance each evening. Most of these non-Catholics were people of more than ordinary intelligence, with considerable refinement, and many of them of notable standing in the social world. This latter fact was indicated not only by their intelligent appearance, but by the searching character of the questions that were placed in the Question

Box. That it is possible to secure an audience of this character when the only question to be treated is that of religion and particularly of the old and despised Catholic Church is a condition of tremendous significance. The facility with which the American people run after fads is well known. So that if the attraction were the latest cult or enunciation of some new heresy one might readily understand the reason for the crowd. But there was no sensationalism. It was the plain, straight-forward preaching of Christian truth that the world has listened to for nearly two thousand years. There is only one explanation of the eager interest to know what the Catholic Church teaches, and that is the complete breaking down of all teaching authority outside the The people are anxious to ne truth. They have been Church. I know the truth. drinking from broken cisterns, and their thirst has not been allayed. They have gone here and there in search of some satisfying doctrines, but in every instance they have been disgusted and deceived so they are coming back to

the perennial fountain of the Church.

Protestantism as an organized religion has disintegrated in most of the large cities of the West, but there is no place in which this has come about so completely as in the city of Chicago. Not long ago at one time there were ten Protestant churches for sale. As another evidence of the demoralized condition religion had come to outside the Catholic Church, it was creditably stated that a number of enterprising money-makers bought up one of these vacant churches, hired a chorus of good voices, and ran the church merely as a money-making affair, in the same and with as much indifference to right and wrong as they would run a dime

Little wonder that as the churches for religious teachers who will speak as with authority, and for a religious Church that will satisfy the deepest as-pirations of their soul. They are being persuaded that the old Catholic Church is still staunch and safe. It has borne its burden of souls through the ages to a haven of rest, and it still knows how to guide the present generation safely over the rocks and shoals of our modern

In the Inquiry Class that Father Conway has organized there are nearly two hundred. The majority of these will ultimately find rest in the bosom of

the Church. After a recent mission to non-Catholies in a western city one of the leading men of the town wrote to one of the missionaries to this effect: "I have always esteemed Father (mentioning the pastor's name) for his own personal qualities of upright manhood, but I atended the mission and have learnt a great deal of the beauty and excellence of the Catholic Church, and I steem him also for what he repre-ents." It is an invariable rule—the sents. better the Catholic Church is known the more she is respected and loved.

REV. A. P. DOYLE.

CATH LIC REVERENCE FOR RELICS.

The poet in the following verse touched the motive of Catholic reveronce for relies and things that have been intimately associated with our Lord and His saints:

If Time had spared some edifice By Nazareth's Carpenter reared, Few relies of the ages gone Would be by menso much revered,

The Protestant opposition to a proper reverence for things made sacred by association has always been a puzzle to the Catholic mind. It seems so very unnatural. In the natural order of life men respect, love and reverence heroes, images and relics. The places where the great and good have lived, the scenes of their noted actions, their relics, are held in profound respect. In this country Mt. Vernon, Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, are objects of na-tional reverence. The portraits of our loved and revered ones, locks of hair,

all souvenirs and relies, the heart clings to with a natural fondness.

If we thus honor, and rightly, loved ones, political heroes and benefactors of society, why should we fail to give a like or a greater honor to the heroes of the Christian faith whose lives are like

lamps to us? Would not the Christian who believes not in relies, touch with reverence the hem of that garment that healed the sick woman in the Gospel, or the handkerchief that received the gift of healing from the touch of the Apostles, or the bones of the prophet that restored the dead man to life?

The existing generation absolutely cut off from the past generation would be like the branches of a tree severed from the roots. It is only by relies of one kind or another that we get into intellectual and sympthetic touch with our ancestors who once played their parts on this stage of existence and passed away, as we are playing ours and passing. All that they have left us in the intellectual, moral or physical order are relics or reminders of

Turning Down the Doctors.

Turning Down the Doctors.

The marvelous cures of Catarhozone are being much talked about. Phousands are daily recognizing the exceptional merit of this simple inhaier treatment and instead of running to the doctor with their winter ills they protect themselves by Catarhozone; it kills colds in the head in ten minutes, quickly relieves Catarrh Bronchitis, Aschma, Lung Troubles, and cures even though all other remedies have failed. Catarhozone is very pleasant, asfe and convenient to use. Its best recommendation is its enormous sale; try it to day. Price \$100, small size, 25c, at Druggiets.

DR HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS CURB CONSTIPATION

their lives and activities. Man is a creature of imitation and must have patterns; he finds those patterns in the elies of the past. In them he finds the inspiration to high motives and noble deeds. The impulse to preserve the relics of the past, to love the lovable, to venerate the good and noble that they call to mind, is one of those ele ments that go to make up our human nature, one of those marks that distinguish man from the brute. - N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

God Sees it-Gid Wills it? What divine things these words contain and impart when they are gently and piously uttered! Peace, courage, light, strength, they give all these, as the fruits when pressed yields its nourishing juice, as the flower yields its perfume, as the instrument yields its harmony. God sees it, God wills it; words fallen from Heaven to guide and uphold me! To you may the graceful image of the oriental poet be truly applied, "A word is a vase of perfumed essence, when uttered it exhales its sweet fragrance and embalms the soul. -Golden Sands.

A LITTLE TYRANT.

THE TROUBLE NOT DUE TO ORIGINAL SIN.

There is no tyrant like a teething baby. His temper isn't due to original sin, however; the tyrant suffers more than the rest of the family. He don't know what is the matter. They do. The trouble is they do not always know what to do for his lordship. An Ontario mother writes to tell what is best to do. "When my baby was teething," she says, "he was so cross and restless that I hardly knew what to do with him. He had a poor appetite and ate but little, and was growing thin. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and they made a great change. He now rests well; has a splendid appetite, and gives me no trouble at all." This is the experience not only of Mr. D. K. Schroeder, of Hanover, Ont., but also of thousands of mothers all over the Dominion. A baby teething is cross because his blood is heated and his little bowels constipated or unhealthily relaxed, and his system heated by the effort of getting the teeth through the gums. Baby's Own Tablets act like and with as much indifference to right and wrong as they would run a dime useum.

Little wonder that as the churches to to pieces the real earnest souls look ar religious teachers who will speak as it have been considered by the constraint of the

Some Resu'ts of Impure Blood.

A blotched, pimply, disfluxed face, feeling of examsion, wracked nerves, headache and a dull brain. The proper cure is one Ferrezone Tablet after each meal. Ferrezone clears and beautifies the complexion by making rich, purblood. It restores the enfectived brain and unstrung nerves to a healthy vigorous condition. It invigorates all the physical and mental powers, and strength and ambition to the depressed. Refuse a substitute for Ferrozone—it's the best tonic, rebuilder and invigorator known Price 50c., at Druggies or Polson Co, Kingston, Ont.

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ned it.

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RUTS

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

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Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,

Ottawa, Capada March 7th. 1990.

To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London Cat. the Editor of The London, Oat.: ear Sir: For some time past I have read ear Sir: For some time past I have read r estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD, r estimable paper, upon the manner in your estimable paper. THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good: and a traly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishing you success.

ne faithful.

saing you, and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jerus Christ.

+D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa
Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1902. THE FAREWELL TO MGR. FAL-

CONIO.

The Toronto Globe speaking of the banquet given to Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate, on the evening of the 18th inst. remarks that it was "a well-conceived tribute to a gentleman who has commended himself to all with whom he has come in contact. His graceful words, complimentary to Canada and its people are undoubtedly sincere, and Canadians of all classes will regret that a gentleman who has fitted himself so happily into our life has had other duties delegated to

him." Our contemporary has shown good taste and a liberal spirit by the utterance of these sentiments, but we regret that it takes exception as follows to the order of toasts:

"This being the case, it must be considered as important that this mutually pleasant gathering was somewhat marred by an injudicious trans-position in the toast list. In this country of free opinion, no individual need explain why he prefers to drink one man's health rather than another's. It is a matter of choice with But the custom of honor-he head of a nation first ing the among the toasts at a public banquet is so nearly universal that it must have occasioned surprise that it was departed from at this dinner. There could no argument that it was merely a private affair. A dinner to which the Premier of the Province of Ontario and the Mayor of Toronto were invited, which the press was represent ed, could not be regarded as anything but public, and to ask these gentlemen to honor the toast of the King second to that of any other person was to put them in an embarrasssing position one which true hospitality would have forbidden.

It is at once evident that the "injudicious transposition in the toast list' here referred to means that it was not becoming or judicious to give the toast of the Pope before that of our highly respected King Edward VII. In fact it is plainly stated that at all public banquets it is a custom which should all the head of the nation.

We fully admit that in our estimation also the banquet partook of the character of a public demonstration, owing to the circumstances referred to owing to the circumstances referred to by the Globe; but it is evident from ently at an end, at least for the present, by the Globe; but it is evident from ently at an end, at least for the present, which the country should be care. and from the heartiness with which the it may break out again. assembled guests sang "God Save the It must be said in favor of these de-

eternal welfare of the human race.

These two authorities are distinct to death. to God equally with the Church, and laws.

thus there should always be friendly

relations between Church and State. Yet as heaven is above earth, and our spiritual above our temporal welfare, we obey the injunction of Christ to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's" by giving the highest homage to the Supreme Head of God's Church, and the second degree to our temporal ruler.

In the Church of England, wherein ual as well the temporal head, there is, of course, no question of precedence; but we cannot conceive of Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., placing our temporal cobligations on a higher plane than those which pertain to our soul and our salvation. At all events, the 'Free Presbyterian' Churches will kingdom in a rank above "the King of the Church of God."

This matter should in all fairness be viewed from the Catholic standpoint according to which the spiritual authshould be so regarded by men, though we freely admit that in temporal matters there is no authority superior to tend no disrespect in holding this view, because we take the matter in this light.

In addition to these considerations derived from the nature of the case, it must be borne in mind that the Pope is no longer a temporal ruler, in fact, though he is so in right. Hence there cannot be at the present time any danger lest he may send over an army or navy to take London, or to lay hold of King Edward's crown and throne. This fact proves, however, that our all the clerical troops upon the Re fealty to the Pope is purely spiritual, and our loyal Toronto contemporary need not fear lest we are about to transfer to Pope Leo XIII. the allegiance we owe to King Edward VII.

On the other hand, it should also be remembered that notwithstanding the Holy Father's present position, stripped though he has been of his temporal kingdom, the nations of Europe still recognize him as a sovereign on account of the grandeur of his spiritual kindgom, which extends far beyond the limits of all the European Empires together, though it is true that in the actual count of the number of subjects, the Empire of the Pope falls a little behind that of King Edward's Empire; but the Empire of the Church surpasses that of Great Britain, at all events, in the number of its civilized subjects; and its extent of territory exceeds even that of the British Empire, whose proud boast is that the sun never sets thereon. Neither does it set upon the Empire of the Pope, which takes in the world.

Our contemporary is somewhat mistaken in its statement that the usual order of toasts was transposed at Mgr. Falconio's banquet. It has always been the usage to place the Pope's toast before all others, when it is given at all, and the justice of doing this is practically recognized even by the Church of England itself which speaks far from being the truth, though of "the Estates of this realm . the Anglican religion. It is customary the Republic, especially to such a testantism into sects is one of the named together."

THE DOUKHOBORS.

the respect which was shown when the though their fanaticism is such that it which the country should be govname of King Edward was mentioned, is impossible to foresee whether or not erned. We do not doubt that

King," that no disrespect was intend- luded people that, in all the sufferings ed to His Majesty in the order ob- they endured during their strange served in the drinking of the toasts, escapade, they attempted no violonce article may well be pondered by Cathonor was it intended that any temporal against the people either of Manitoba lies, though they are intended as an insuperiority of the Pope should be im- or the Territories. The Government plied by the fact that the name of the officials were obliged to force them to Supreme Pontiff was put before that of take the railway trains which were to no place for those who are tender and carry them home. They struggled hard timid: weakness is a betrayal." It must be borne in mind that Catho- against the police and officials while lics believe that the authority of the they resisted, but went on their jour-State was instituted by Almighty God, ney peaceably enough when once they as was also that of the Church of God; were on the trains. They are now but that of the State arises immediately quietly settled on their own farms, Price Hughes, the leader of the profrom the natural condition of fallen though still half crazed with their human nature and only mediately from fanatical notions. During the time of

which they were established. They are, They ask the Sultan to grant them a therefore, distinct from each other: corner in his territory where they shall

coming too numerous.

Owing to the recent escapades of these peculiar people, Canadians will being made up of jarring sects as the King is acknowledged as the spirit- not greatly deplore their departure should they go en masse to Turkey; however, we should be sorry to see them made subject to the caprices of the enthroned assassin of Constantinople. Should they actually go, we wish them more happiness than they enjoyed either in Russia or Canada; though what they endured in this not place "the King" of any earthly Dominion was the consequence of their own folly.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris states that the Lanterne, the leading journal of ority is the highest in its nature, and the French anti-Christian party, has openly declared a war to the end against the Church and religion, so that the Law of Associations as passed that of the king or the State. We in- by the Government of Waldeck - Rousseau, and put into operation by that and our loyalty is not to be suspected of M. Combes, is only a mere preliminary incident of the battle between religion and irreligion. The Lanterne says:

"We will crush down the Church or will be crushed by it. That is what the Republicans must know and remember always. ing between the forces of the past and ose of the future will be a merciless battle. On the part of the Church preparations for war are being openly made. Monks and priests, superiors of orders and both regular and secular ps are united to lead the attack of publican state. Trampling upon the treaty that makes them public officials, the French Bishops unanimously give the signal of rebellion against the

It is a strange Republic which would prevent Bishops, priests and monks from exercising their rights as citizens; and the plea that they are made public officials is falsified by the fact that the Concordat has been violated over and over again by the Republic, while the recent legislation which the clergy most resolutely oppose is a most gress violation of the same Concordat which above all things in its first clause makes the Catholic religion the religion of the State.

The Lanterne admits that it has before it a hard task in endeavoring to suppress religion, for it says:

"The Church is ready : are we in position to defeat it? The Republicans imagine that they

will triumph easily. They have right on their side, and they have the numbers But are they sure to be the strongest Are they sure to be the most determined "Will there not be found in their ranks at the most decisive moment, weak and timid men who, in good faith, be-

lieve themselves to be Republicans

reproach, and who, nevertheless will advise negotiations and delays? The diabolical malice of the Lanterne is visible in the attempt to make it appear that the Catholic party are Huldreich Zwingli." enemies to the Republic. This is it is true that there are many on the honesty on the part of the enemies of religion, they would acknowledge was maintained merely for the pur-The Doukhobors' trouble is appar- willingly the right of all Frenchmen to pose of weakening the Catholic conten-

in the end the rights of the Church will be amply vindicated; but it will be only after a fierce struggle. The concluding words of the Lanterne's

centive to the infidels only. They are: "In such a terrible battle, there is

THE REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

The Wesleyan Methodists of England

gressive party of that denomination.

Mr. Hughes held a prominent place God, "by Whom kings reign." On the craze the only trouble they gave in all the forward movements of his secular schools for national eduthe other hand, the Church was institute settlers arose from their being Church during the last quarter of a cation. His influence had, undoubtedtuted directly by Christ in the super- thrown so suddenly upon the charity of century. He was a preacher of great ly, great weight in causing the Methnatural order. The former is for the the people who were obliged by the force and carnestness, and was a odists to keep aloof from the present material and temporal, while the latter strange circumstances of the case to really zealous pastor. He exercised combination of non-Conformists against was instituted for the spiritual and furnish them with food and clothing, to great influence in turning the public the Education Bill which is now being that the refusal to prosecute prevent them from starving or freezing opinion of English non-Conformists considered by the British Parliament. toward the consideration of the possi- Mr. Hughes believed, and frequently and independent in their respective The latest development in the case bility of effecting a union of the dif- stated both in public and in private, spheres, but the State uses natural, is that they have written to the Sultan ferent sects which make up the non- that a proper training of youth must while the Church employs supernatural of Turkey complaining of their treat. Conformist body, and though it cannot means for the attainment of their ment by the Canadians. They state be said that the difficulties of bringing knowledge. respective ends. They therefore differ that there is liberty in Canada, but not about such a union have been overcome in origin, purpose and means to be the liberty they desire, as they wish to any very great extent, he certainly Methodists control a large number of employed in fulfilling the ends for not to be subject to any human law. contributed so far toward the attainment of this end that most of the or- have contributed greatly towards the ganizations which constitute non-Con- Methodists' keeping aloof from the presnevertheless, the State must be subject | not be obliged to submit to any human | formity are now looking forward to a | ent non-Conformist movement to defeat time when some kind of union will be the Government's Education Bill.

The reply of the Sultan has not accomplished, the predominant notion been received yet; but it is unlikely on which this hope is founded being that that he will grant them any other lib- the differences of doctrine and Church erty than such as he accords to the government which exist shall be treated Armenians, and granted to the Bul- as of small account, while their points garians when they were under his of agreement shall be held as sufficient paternal sovereignty, the liberty of to justify some sort of federal union. being slaughtered whenever he thinks In this way, it is supposed that it necessary to prevent them from be- the Protestantism thus constituted shall be able to pose before the world as a united body, instead of

> For many years the Evangelical Churches, so-called, have held informal annual conferences at Grindelwald in Switzerland to consider what should be the basis of such a union. Mr. Hugh Price Hughes was one of the most zealous in urging that the basis should be of a wide character, so that as few as possible of the many sects should be excluded on doctrinal grounds.

It does not seem to us, indeed, that any permanent or practical union can be effected on such lines. There still remains in all the sects vigorous parties who believe that Christ laid down definite doctrines which all should accept before being admitted to full communion in their respective denominations. This belief makes them slow about accepting the late Dr. Hughes' propositions; but there is no doubt his proposals have met with a good deal of favor in nearly all the sects, and the influence of his arguments have had great weight in bringing large numbers to the belief that the union he proposed is practicable. It is especially argued that in this way Protestantism of the Evangelical type may make greater strides than ever in converting to it the heathen nations.

Mr. Hughes took a large part in the preparation of a new catechism on which it was supposed most of the Protestant sects could unite, and this new catechism was accepted by many of the clergy of numerous sects: but we are not aware that it has been officially adopted by any one of them, so that the proud claim with which it was set forth when published to the world has not been verified, that it is "the belief of not less than sixty millions of avowed Christians in all parts of the world." We have no doubt, however, of the honesty of the intentions of Dr. Hughes and the other gentlemen who framed this creed, though the enthusiasm with which it was received was not nearly so great as its framers expected would be the case. Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregationalist ministers, and those of other sects united with Methodists in issuing this creed, but they were not officially authorized by their respective denominations to prepare it, nor did the denominations receive it when it was completed, though Mr. Hughes as chairman of the special committee which drafted it stated when it was promulgated that "students of history will be aware that no such combined statement of interdenominational belief has ever previously been attempted, much less achieved, since the lamentable day when Martin Luther contended with

It will be seen from that Mr. Hughesand presumably the other members of opinion was never held seriously, but possess that characteristic, cannot be papers: that Church.

But this is somewhat of a digression.
Fo return therefore to the personality wealthy peer to escape a criminal prosecution for offences for which others To return therefore to the personality of Mr. Hughes, we may add that, as a Methodist pastor, he had considerable long terms of imprisonment, is arousing success in evangelizing West London, a sluggish public indignation and the in a Methodist sense.

Unlike the Methodists of Canada, the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes was which caused the loss of \$25,000,000 to strongly in favor of religious teaching innocent shareholders, is also arousing in the schools, and it was his prolose, by the death of the Rev. Hugh nounced belief that the non-Conformgreat mistake in committing themselves to a system of purely comprise religious as well as secular

This, as well as the fact that the

FROM THE COCOON-STATE.

The Rev. Dr. Milligan, of old St. indrew's Church, Toronto, in a recent discourse which was reported in the Globe, made a curious admission regarding the mutability of the doctrines of Protestantism to suit the exgencies of the time being.

Toward the conclusion of his sermon. the subject of which was "the Higher Criticism." he said :

" Taunted by the Church of Rome. the Protestants had once said they had an infallible Church, because they had an infallible Book, and a Swiss Synod once declared the very vowel points were inspired. As a matter of fact, the vowel points had not come into existence until the sixth century. Men had gone wrong to fight Rome.

In this there is no exaggeration, and even the Presbyterian General Assembly of Scotland over and over again declared the Westminster Confession of Faith to be the only correct exposition of God's true religion, while later the Free Presbyterian Church in England, and that of the United States have practically abolished the Confession by substituting a new Confession in the first case, and an explanatory supplement in the second, which explain away the distinctive doctrines which have been held as firmly as the unchangeable 'Rock of Ages,"

But in spite of these high claims, it was evidently the consciousness of their own fallibility which led the Westminster divines who concocted the Confession to declare that " the purest Churches under heaven are subject both to mixture and error; and some have so degenerated as to become no Churches of Christ but synagogues of Satan." (Chap. xxv.)

What security have we, then, that the Presbyterian Church tells us Christ's teaching more purely now than it did two or three centuries ago ? And how can it claim that St Paul's description of the " Church of God, the pillar and ground of Truth,' applies to Presbyterianism in any form? Surely the Church which does not charge its teachings, and which, therefore, justly claims to preach still the faith which was once delivered to the Saints," has a more valid claim to be the one which Christ built upon a rock, and against which the gates of hell shall not prevail, than a newly-planned Church which sets out to preach whatever doctrines may suit the fancies of its human founders, or of its adherents.

According to the commission which Christ gave to His Apostles, they were to teach the nations what He had revealed to them, but He gave no directions to them to revise the creed from time to time to suit the fancies and whims of those who were to be taught. It was, therefore, evidently in the spiteful consciousness that they were preparing a humanly devised creed that the compilers of the Westminster Confession made this fling at the Pope: "There is no other head of the

can the Pope of Rome in any sense be head thereof; but is that antichrist, that man of sin, and son of perdition that exalteth himself in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God." (Chap. xxv.)

Of this delectable statement the the committee—was not of the opinion late eminent Presbyterian divine, Dr. whence he has taken this elegant (!) ecclesiastical or civil," not "civil or Catholic side who would, theoretically of those who have maintained in the Schaff, said that it was founded upon a extract. He had doubtless been dipecclesiastical," as in the 37th article of at least, prefer the Monarchy to past that the endless divisions of Pro- wrongful interpretation of the words of ping into pages of the late Charles Scripture. No doubt : but the Church | Lever-a man who has done more to also for Englishmen to speak of "Church Republic as has been in power for beauties of the system which pro- which so readily goes astray as to need bring the Irish people into ridicule and State," never of "State and thirty years. The great bulk of the Cath- claims the most complete liberty of a revision of its creed from time to than has any other writer of fiction. not be departed from to honor first of church," when the two powers are olics have, however, sincerely accepted conscience to every individual. In time should be somewhat more modest. It would be well if the proprietor of the the Republic, and if there were any fact it is well understood that this in its descriptions of itself and others. Star would hold the writer referred to

A WAVE OF CRIME.

government is an essential character- dear reader, but over law-abiding Eng- is about it, he might also profitably istic of the true Church of Christ, and land! Witness the following cable that Protestantism, which does not despatch in current Canadian news-

'London, Nov. 18 .- The supineness who were involved have received failure of the Government to prosecute the men responsible for the failure of the London and Globe Corporation clamor for belated investigation.

"Whitaker Wright, promoter of the London and Globe, is an American, or, because the reputation of two many people in aristocratic society who associated with him would ruined by a public trial. Arnold White, the author, declares the reason why Whitaker Wright is not prosecuted is because the Cabinet fear the trial would involve revelations that would be fatal to the present Government and tantamount to an admission that the names involved in the scandal belong to men who are above or beyond the reach of the law.
"The general apathy in prosecution

has had its natural result in a marked increase of crime. Accounts of murder trials and stories of other trag the columns of such papers as report these occurrences, and to the long list of criminal cases now proceeding some new tragedy is added almost daily. Suicide also is unusually

prevalent.
"Evidence of the appaling degeneracy of certain circles of the British aristo-

cracy continues to be printed. Arnold White has aroused much public com-ment this week by speaking plainly on the subject in two or three articles.

The greatest sensation was caused, The greatest sensation was caused, however, by astounding revelations furnished by the police. The policy of suppressing justice in the ordinary form of public prosecution has apparently been coupled with that of private punishment of high-placed offenders by the disclosure of their infamy to

by the disclosure of their infamy to A police inspector is authority for the statement that in a raid of a house at Fulham last week, forty men were last week, forty men were arrested, but as many were men, one a high court official, they had to be let go."

Now all this is deplorable in the high est degree; nor is it with the intention of gloating over the terrible details that the CATHOLIC RECORD refers to the matter. It is simply and solely with the idea of contrasting the state of affairs in "merrie England" and that existing in the "Sister Island." the latter, while at Assizes after Assizes, at Quarter Sessions after Quarter Sessions, the presiding judges are congratulating their Grand Juries on the absence of crime, and in many instances are being presented with the customary "white gloves," trial by jury is suspended and heavy sentences are being pronounced by Removable Magistrates on alleged criminals, members of Parliament and others - the sentences, it is hinted, being "to order " from Dublin Castle: in England, on the contrary, one waits in vain for the announcement of a like determined course. The Home Secretary, unlike his Irish colleague, remains inactive. Is this " British fair-play?"

FLANEUR IN THE MONTREAL STAR.

Has Flaneur of the Toronto Mail and Empire taken charge of the editorial(!) columns of the Montreal Star? One would think so judging by the flippant, not to say course, language which has been appearing there from time to time recently. In a late article the writer in the Star travels all the way to New South Wales with no other object apparently than to get a chance for some vulgarisms anent the "fine 'ould (mark the ould) Irish Parliament. Of course, says the writer, Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Donnell received serious provocation for their recent actions in the British House of Commons, but-adds the scribe naively -it, the provocation, was not expressed in unparliamentary language!

Then, writing of the Irish Parliament of the eighteenth century, he says "the retorts of Messrs. O'Donnell and Dillor remind one of the fine ould (ould again) debates in the fine ould Irish Parlia ment. In one of these an orator said "I despise the honorable gentleman and every member of his family, from the white-livered hound that is shivering on the flure to the painted hag that i grinning in the gallery." A friend eaned to him, after his speech, and asked: "How did you know his sister would be in the gallery?" "Oh, bedad, he told me so himself on our way down here, arrum in arrum together this evening." Now it would be well if the writer in

the Star would inform his readers in leash and not allow him to heap ridicule on the Irish people, among Not over Ireland, the land of "Crimes | whom no doubt he will find many of his supervise the "funny column" of his paper which, day in and day out, almost, sins in the same direction. In conclusion, let it be said that whatever may have been the faults-and they were many and serious-of the late Irish Parliament, its members were gentlemen of education and were consequently incapable of the pronunciation ascribed to them. The day of the "Stage Irishman" is fast disappearing. Let the newspaper Irishman not be introduced in his place.

HENRY VIII. AND QUEEN CATH-ARINE.

B. of Rat Portage writes to us in reference to a statement made in that town by a lecturer (Mrs. Rob) that,

"Catharine of Arragon never had been living in wedlock with the King (Henry VIII) but had been only Henry's betrothed wife.' Our correspondent asks whether or

or not this statement is true, and remarks that "Fisher's Brief History of the Nations " says: "Dispensation permitting the marriage of Henry (with Catharine) had been granted by Pope Julius II."

B. reasons: "From this it followed that Henry and Catharine received the sacrament of matrimony," and he desires from the RECORD a true account

of the matter.

Fisher's statement is correct, and so is B's inference, supposing that the marriage was celebrated reception of the dispensatio All historians of an make positive statements re

reality of the marriage, but circumstances which gave opportunity to pretend t scruples of conscience in re validity. Hume states these ci

On Nov. 12th, 150 Prince of Wales and On Nov. 12th, 130 Prince of Wales and Catharine," were marries sixteen years of age, she ei, this marriage proved in unprosperous. The youn few months after sickened 1502, April 2) died, muc by the nation.

Arthur was Henry's b (still according to Hume) Prince Henry was indu urgency of his father, He make the contract of be withstanding his unwilling Henry VIII. became king

soon after married Catheri In 1527 Henry's "scru science " began. He then rather pretended to think, unlawfully married his br The real reason for his he had taken a fancy for and though the Pope co would not permit the Catherine, and allow a m Anne, Henry took the ma own hands, and privately n Boleyn on Nov. 14th, 1532 Hume asserts that Po

given private instructions dinals, who were investigat ity of the first marriage, and marry Henry quickl but there is no truth i would not have taken so n elapsed if this course h The truth is that Henry married, whether the matt

at from a Catholic or a Pro of view, and he had severa Catherine, but only one vived, who was Mary, w Edward VI. to the throne The American Cycl Henry VIII.) states that of Henry and Catherine t

June 25, 1503, and the ma two months after Henry and it was, therefore, o June, 1509. Shakespeare, the flatte Elizabeth, would not be the fact, if it were a fact was free to marry Anne

he makes Henry call Cath even after he has become with Anne Boleyn, and planning to obtain a divor

King H —
The Queen shall be acqua
Forthwith for what you o
King H—
"Deliver this with modesty
Henry VIII.

"Who shall repo A better wife, let him in noug For speaking false in that. (her) wife

Prove but our marriage lawf And kingly dignity we are con To wear our mortal state to co Katharine our Queen, before t ture." It is not necessary to Mrs. Rob's statement is e ious falsehood, or a false ance. In any case, her

against the Catholics are or folly. Henry's marriage to took place in 1532, bu obtain his ridiculous div so that Elizabeth was no daughter in any sense of she was whitewashed

Parliament. MGR. FALCO

In another column we count of the presentation and a beautiful gold cros his Excellency the M Diomede Falconio, A Larissa, and recently Pa Canada, also of a farey tration by the Anci Hibernians of Ottawa, tendered to his Excellen olic Union of Toronto, o of his promotion to the sponsible position of I

to the United States of Mgr. Falconio during occupancy of his high affability of manner, kir and practical good sens endeared himself to all into contact with him. many difficult problems administration to the s concerned. For these gret at his departure f been general; and heartily welcomed, es Catholics as the repre Holy Father, the reg left us is all the greater he is endeared to al many non-Catholics f qualities as well as account of the high cupied.

Mgr. Falconio's sojou been brief; but he

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Who shall report he has.

A better wife, let him in nought be trusted
For speaking false in that.

(her) wife-like government

The Queen of earthly queens.

Prove but our marriage lawful, by my life And kingly dignity we are contented To wear our mortal state to come, with her, Katharine our Queen, before the primest crea-ture." Scene 4

It is not necessary to quote further. Mrs. Rob's statement is either a malic-

Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn took place in 1532, but he did not obtain his ridiculous divorce till 1533, so that Elizabeth was not a legitimate daughter in any sense of the word until she was whitewashed by an act of tion which has been frequently made, Parliament.

MGR. FALCONIO.

In another column we give a full account of the presentation of an address and a beautiful gold cross and chain to his Excellency the Most Reverend Diomede Falconio, Archbishop of tendered to his Excellency by the Catholic Union of Toronto, on the occasion of his promotion to the still more re-

Mgr. Falconio during his three years occupancy of his high office, by his affability of manner, kindness of heart, and practical good sense and learning, endeared himself to all who have come into contact with him, and has solved many difficult problems of ecclesiastical administration to the satisfaction of all concerned. For these reasons the re- beings like man living on many of them,

King H—
The Queen shall be acquainted
Forthwith for what you come."

King H—
The Queen shall be acquainted despotism which he is exercising.

When this with modesty to the Queen."
Henry VIII. Act 2., Scene 2

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW AND THE EVOLUTION THEORY.

Professor Virchow, who died some weeks ago in Berlin, was regarded as the most eminent anatomist and anthropologist of the age. While it has been the fashion for most of the scientific men of this continent and Great Britain to bow down in assent to Charles Darwin's theory of the evolution of Mrs. Rob's statement is either a malicious falsehood, or a falsehood of ignorance. In any case, her other ravings against the Catholics are either knavery against the Catholics are either knavery man, and of all organic beings from this theory on the ground that it is a mere unproved assertion which it is most unscientific to accept, in light of the fact that it is not and most probably

never will be demonstrated. In fact, notwithstanding the asserand which has even recently been resuscitated by several writers who lay claim to be regarded as highly scientific personages, to the effect that evolu-tian as understood and promulgated by Darwin is now accepted universally by scientific men, so far is this from being the case that scientific men who at one time embraced the evolution theory are now quietly abandoning it. It is Larissa, and recently Papal Delegate to Canada, also of a farewell demonstration by the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ottawa, and a banquet tendered to his Excellency by the Cathanimal life to man. There is not a bone in the human skeleton which could have been formed by evolution sponsible position of Papal Delegate to the United States of America.

Mgr. Falconic during his three years have taken place; and there are many other insuperable objections to the

Darwinian hypothesis. In this connection it may be noticed that Camille Flammarion, the eminent similar to that existing on this earth and that there must be reasonable

ccess. Rev. Fr. Zaldac, who had ministered alone last

R.v. Fr. Z. Idac. who had ministered alone last winter, among the Ruthenians of Manitoba and the North-West is expected soon to come back from Winnip g, where he has been deayed on business.

Right Rev. Bishop Legal has spent a week visiting the Ruthenian settlements with the Superior of the Basilian Fathers.

While the people of several parishes are raising funds from among themselves for the completion of their churches, people of some new settlements are petitioning the Right Rev Bishop for church sites and visiting missionarits.

aries.
The greater activity towards school and church work is reigning everywhere.
The formal blessing of St. Emerance church took place on Nov 16. Bishop Legal officiated assisted by Rev. Frs. O'Kuysen and Cunning-

BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE.

The writer is pleased to note the progress that is being made by St. Michael's Branch. C. M. B. A., Beileville. Since his last visit a very substantial increase has been made in the membership. It was his pleasure to assist at the last sceneral meeting of the branch on the 18th inst., and to winness the initiation of five young members, and to learn that sixteen more have sent in their applications. As evidence of the Zsal and enthusiasm that prevails was as the interface of the Branch on Sunday, 23d inst., at 25 th and with Dr. Ryan, Supervising Medical Examination were present and spoke most eloquently on the history, and appears and working of the association, snowing the great advantage of membership the present and which will, we trust, redound to be so the subject spoke in a manner that has no doubt left a lasting impression on all who were present, and which will, we trust, redound to still greater increase in membership to the members who aspire to be among the largest branches in the Dominion. The pastor, Very R.v. Mgr. Farrelly, was present, thus giving practical evidence of his interest in the C. M. B. A., and spoke a few words of encouragement. The hall was filled with a larve and appreciative audience who frequently expressed their pleasure by hearty applause. At the close of the meeting Brother Thomas Hanley, seconded by Brother Geary, proposed a vote of thanks to M sers. Ryan and Behan for the plaasing and instructive addresses, which were most enthusiastically carried, and called forth a few words from these gentlemen, which were given in their usual felicitous manner. The chair was ably filled by President Hardy. manner. The chair dent Hardy. Nov. 24, 19-2.

C. M. B. A.

THE HON. F R LATCHFORD BANQUETED BY THE LOCAL C M. B A. BRANCH. Lindsay Post, Nov. 20,

gret at his departure from Canada has been general; and though he was heartily welcomed, especially by all Catholics as the representative of the Holy Father, the regret that he has left us is all the greater by the fact that he is endeared to all Catholics and many non-Catholics for his personal qualities as well as respected on account of the high position he occupied.

Mgr. Falconio's sojourn in Canada has been brief; but he came hither re-

Miss Beatrice Charott. At 1. F.

Miss Beatrice Charott. Ottawa.

The most prefound sympathy is extended to Ald P, H. Chabot in the death, on the 17th inst., of his daughter Beatrice, who passed away at her father's residence, 12t Rideau street, at the early age of nienteen years. Miss Chabot was a highly accomplished young woman, and last summer graduated from two Glourester street convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, winning the gold media in the vocal music branch. She was the possessor of a bright and cheerful manner, which brought her many friends, who will hear of her death with deep sorrow. Miss Chabot recently returned from Lake Sarnac, N. Y., where she had gone with the hope of regaining her health. Her cleath is the second in the family during the past year, as a brother, Mr. Abyrt. H. Chabot, died about ten months ago. Dr. J. L. Chabot and Mr. Charles Chabot are brothers, and Misses Bertha and Irene Chabot, step sisters of the late Miss Chabot. She passed away without pain or struggie, surrounded by the members of her family and the Reverend Mother Superior just as the latter had pronounced the words in the prayer for the dying "depart, Christian soul!"

The following resolution of condolence was

in the prayer for the dying "depart, Christian soul!"
The following resolution of condolence was unanimously carried at the meeting of the city council, on the same evening, on motion of Ald. Rosenthal and Shouldis: "That this council learns with deep regret of the death of the daughter of its esteemed fellow-alderman Mr. Chabot, and takes this opportunity of tendering their sincere sympathy with h.mself and family in their severe loss." A copy of the resolution will be forwarded to Ald. Chabot, and the council will attend the funeral in a body R. I. P.

MR. HOWLAND AND THE CATE-OLICS.

In common with all your Catholic, and most of your educated Protestant, readers, I hope that your paragraph regarding Mr Howland's conduct at the Toronto banquet was published in aft of absence of mind. It is not accurate; it is not just; and it violates these very canonof good laste and good sense, set up in defence of Mr. Howland's futile conduct. Before commenting on Mr. Howland's futile conduct. Before commenting on Mr. Howland's futile conduct. Before commenting on Mr. Howland's speech and your paragraph, permit met to give you a precedent in the practice of "toasting" at public, or private, banquets. I was for many years in the babit of attending the annual banquets of the brightest minded society in Canada, the North British society, in what is, I think, the best-educated community in Canada, the city of Halifax, where so cial standards are set very high, and loyalty is a passion. The first toast on the list has been and is invariably, the Pious Momorry of St. Andrew. The next was the Queen Will you venture to lecture the still brilliant band of young Scotsmen in Halifax, for their want of loyalty, and talk nonsense to them about Church and State? Their reply to you would be startling.

make Harfred Mah. Nov. 16, 1892.

MR. EDWARD BIRMINGHAM, WESTPORT
The Mayo News, of Westport, Ireland, connains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of time death, at the impool of a comains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comains in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death, at the impool of a comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death at the impool of a comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death at the intervent of the comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death at the intervent of the comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death at the intervent of the comain its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death at the intervent of the comain in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death of the comain in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death of the comain in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death of the comain in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report of the death of the comain in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the folmain in its issue of Saturday, Oct. 25 the following report

D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE.

At the meeting of the D'Youville Reading Circle held on Tuesday evening last the members were promised a rare treat for Tuesday next at 450. This will be a lecture by Sir James Grant on a recent visit to Europe. The lecturer will relate what he has personally seen and heard in England, Ireland and Stotland. Ast. Andrew's day is so near at hand we hope to have some Scotch music. The work of fittion reviewed was Oliver Horn by Hopkinson Smith. It is a story of the south before the war. We see the old fashioned hemes with their beautiful gradens, long open win dows and flowing lade curtains. Friends come to spend the evening, bringing their work with them in the old tashioned way, and are entertained with music axis and laces with their caps and ribbons with the solution of the story, for they are quite harmiess. The serious work noted was The Ideal Teacher by Pore L. Laberthonniere, which may be obtained at the Cathedral Cahole Library in New York, This book might well be read and re-read by every mother as well as by every teacher in the land. It shows us the proper place of authority in education. While achild must be taught to obey, the face that he is a free agent must not b. lost sight of. Education is and must always be, after all, the important question, for as the child is so will the man be. If parents more fully understood the important part the hame plays in education, the teacher's task would be much lighter and results much more satisfactory.

The time devoted to current events at each meeting would not be sufficient to fully investigate the question of the Religious Orders must either leav

Servicing was eithered as the best of the control of any strong and the control of any strong an

CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

The 23-d instant was set apart as the Sunday on which the cnoir of S. Peter's Cathedral would make a special appeal to the congregation to assist them by liberal contribution, so that they would be enabled to purchase sacred music, thus keeping up a high standard of Masses and other sacred pieces for the celebrations of divine service. Some very choice selections were mide for both Mass and Vespers.

The solos and choruses were rendered in a manner which showed much care in preparation. The young and talented organist, Mr. Hubert Traher, and the choir are to be congratulated upon the successful outcome of their labors of the past few weeks.

The rector of the Cathedral, Rev. J. T. Ajlward, preached the sermon at Vespers, It was appropriate to the occasion, and we do not think we ever heard the reverend gentleman more carnest or more eloquent than on this occasion. He fully demonstrated the importance of having appropriate music in our churches, thus promoting a devotion which is most edifying. We doubt not his well-ches in and timely words will have, as they should indeed have, a marked effect in the Interest the faithful will hereafter take in the choir. If the congregation will only do its part, by liberal contributions and words of encouragement, it goes without saying that the organist and choir will also continue to work earnestly to produce a class of sacred music which will be credit to S. Peter's cathedral.

An Oblate's Golden Jubilee,

An Oblate's Golden Jubilee.

We beg to extend our hearty congratulations and very best wishes to the Rav. Father Founcet. O. M. L., of St. May's Boarding school. Mission City, B. C. The venerabie Oblate will celebrate the liftieth anniversary of his religious profession on the 8th December, the feast of Our Ludy's Immacutate Conception. We wish him many more years in the Master's service here below and an eternity of happiness in Heaven—a rich reward of his well spent life.

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GOIL, OSL.

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UT A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN.

CCXVI.

We have seen that if the arguments are sound by which many Protestants endeavor to prove that Roman Catho-lics ought to be disfranchised, wholly or partially, then, a fortiori, Free-masons ought to be disfranchised. Here, however, common sense and comequity are allowed to come into I do not think that I have ever heard the intenest enemy of the Order

propose such a thing.

As I have said before, there is a wide As I have said before, there is a wide range of undisputed and palpab'e tem-poral interests in which every man has a shure, and in arranging which he has a natural right to a voice. We may think what we will con-cerning the logical tendencies of certain principles of his, or certain associations; this dubious and disput-able logic of ours can not deprive him of his natural share in the visible interests of everyday life. Edward the First and his uncle Montford still hold the field: "That which concerns all should be the concern of all."

Lord Macaulay somewhere remarks that it would not be hard to construct a logical chain by which we might prove irrefragably (if we chanced to be Arminians) that every Predestinarian is bound to be an Antinomian, and every Antinomian a Libertine. Nevertheless, he rightly says, there are multitudes of Predestinarians who are not Antinomians, and there are many Antinomians who are neither in theory nor practice the Antinomian Sir Harry Vane, against the cleanness of whose life there is nothing to allege. We may palliate as we please the banishment of Anne Hutchinson and her followers on Hutchinson and her followers, on the ground of their antinomian tendencies, but it will always remain

a deep blot on Massachusetts history.

At the end of the Civil War there appeared here and there a disposition to make the continuance of citizenship, and in Missouri even the right to minister in the Church dependent on the profession of certain political opinions, ratified by test oaths. However, the good sense and right feeling of the American people, and the high guardianship of the Supreme Court of the United States, soon quelled this aberrant temper.

Test oaths, of course, if lawful at all, are lawful in the range of politics, but governments have become ashamed of them even there. Citizenship, and the rights of citizenship, it is now appre-hended, do not lie within the compass of theory, but of fact and act. I might be absurd enough to prefer a monarchy to a republic, but if I make a good republican citizen, the Constitution will not restrain me from any office for which my countrymen might find me fit. Napoleon had the good sense to choose some of his best servants from among those whom he knew to prefer the Bourbon claim to his. Nay, Queen Victoria herself once said, halfsportively, half-seriously, that she was a Jacobite, and no one thought of deposing had her on account of this expression of imaginative female loyalty to the elder line. No one was afraid that she would conspire with the Arch-duches Maria Theresa of Bavaria Christians. Let a priest or a layto exchange thrones.

We see, then, that even in the range of political opinion test oaths are becoming obsolete. An oath of allegi something to be rendered in fact is all that can reasonable be required. Anybody that would fain throw us back into the torments of entangled conscience coming from varying test oaths, as England suffered under them in the seventeenth century, would be a very bad citizen indeed.

Then if political tests are unworthy, those who wish, against unworthy, those who wish, against the whole tenor of healthy modern development, to complicate them with religious tests, are reactionaries of a very mischievous sort. They belong in kind, though not in degree, to those who would re-introduce judicial torture, as has been done in the Philippines, or bring back the death of fire, as is constantly occurring in our own South

These recrudescences of old cruelties are more hideous than political proscription, but all belong together. They are all alike an endeavor to make mankind back into a depth out of which it is with difficulty emerging.

Therefore all those who are continually trying to render our countrymen suspicious of the Catholics, with an evident, indeed often avowed, purpose of calling out enactments unfriendly to their political rights, are no true Americans. They are treacherous to all the traditions of the nation, and utterly at variance with the fixed policy of the Fathers. But ought they therefore themselves to be cut short in their political rights? Assuredly not. It would be a strange way of educating them into good citizenship, to take up against them the very policy which they are bad citizens for urging. They are no genuine Americans, it is true. But the very essence of our system is, that it raises no inquiries as to tend-encies and does not obtrude itself into the forum of conscience. It only asks: Domen obey the laws? If they do, they may set up what ideals they please. Whether they work for or against the public weal, so long as they work only by argument, or by peaceful association, they are plainly within their rights. They are justly amenable to the severest censure, but to nothing

To come back now to Vernon, and his malevolent and mendacious attac s. He is plainly no Christian in this direction, whatever he may be other-He reads St. Paul backwards, and makes him to say that charity re-joiceth in iniquity, and rejoiceth not in the truth. He represents the Canon Law to be what it is not, the doctrinal and unvarying basis of the Catholic system. He brings up extravagant and monstrous propositions of rude ages as onstrous propositions of rude ages as part of canon law which never were in and which, if they had been, would, by

the statement of his great authority, Dr. Schulte, have long since become obsolete. He makes out the Syllabus to be held equal to the Decalogue, not withstanding that the Pope who issued it never declared this of it, and that it never declared this of it, and that his successor stands in the list of those who deny it to be of any such force. He utterly slights the fact that about half of it, or of the accompanying Encyclical, is, as President Hitchock of Union Seminary pointed out when it first appeared, a warranted and helpful reminder of principles for which all reminder of principles for which Christians ought to contend against the apostasy of a half-infidel age.

He pays no attention to the fact that

no one proposition of the Syllabus is a general statement; that no one can be nderstood except as an index, often of itself unintelligible, to the original thesis condemned, in its original connection; and that, of those condemnanection; and that, or those condemna-tions which could not be accepted by Protestants, many are simply re-em-phasized statements of long-admitted Roman Catholic principles, which the Head of the Church has a natural right

to propound.

This would leave a certain residuum of propositions which Professor Vernon, from our point of view, might reasonably criticize as grievances. However, as he has done no sort of justice to that large part of the Syllabus which is not amenable to criticism from any Christophila of the critical critical critical control of the critical tian point of view, he has forfeited all right to criticize it at all. This whole preface of his is a sneering, snarling growling exhibition of premeditated slander and voluntary ignorance, of hatred and all uncharitableness.

However, we are not to make the Methodist Church responsible for Vernon. His preface, with Lansing's book, is not published by the Methodists, but by an obscure affair called the Arnold Association, of which I know nothing, and which has very probably faded out of existence. Among the Methodists, if we have Vernon and Townsend at one end, we have Buckley and Kelley and Faulkner and Bishop Hurst at the other. Nay, I have repeatedly seen from Methodist pulpits eulogies on the Catholic Church which seemed to me hyper-

The Methodist are rigorous in maintaining their own doctrine among themselves, but within the limits of that they seem very good-natured and very tolerant of each other. They do not depose Vernon or Townsend, it is true, but what Church has risen to such true, but what Church has risen to such a height as to punish injustice to other Churches? To that diabolical book of John Christian for which the Southern Baptist body has rendered itself answerable, there is, I believe, no Methodist counterpart. The Methodists have put out a harmless little treatise meant to prove that St. Peter was never at Rome, but then again their new Church History maintains that he probably was. This shows their temper: "Live and let

Even John Wesley's intolerance towards the Catholics seems to have been rather superficial than substantial. He was a profoundly tolerant man by nature, and although his Toryism held him to a formal approba tion of the English Penal laws, yet even that could not persuade him to have patience with the Penal laws of Ireland. He lays down grave sent-ences of general condemnation against the Catholics, and then in each particu lar case is ready to find them worthy man make some friendly overtures, and Wesley is entirely content with him. And as to the Trappists, he seems to think that the Divine Paraclete makes His especial abode them. Wesley's journals are an excel-lent school of justice and charity.

However, I have one added point of criticism against certain American Methodists. CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

Andover, Mass.

DRAWING THE LINE.

J. G. R. in the Stored Heart Review.

There is a well-known story told-for the truth of which I cannot vouch—of a man who had raised himself from obscurity to a conspicuous social position on the acquiring of wealth, when on the ceasion of his giving a large reception, me one remarked to him that his own brother's name was not on the list of invited guests. "Well, you know," he answered, "one must draw the line somewhere." The phrase used in so absurd a fashion in that case often comes to mind, and in more serious matters is semetimes equally mis-

applied. Catholics often find in talking with Procestants so much common ground between them that they are tempted to think that it extends farther than it does in fact, when, without warning, comes a parting of the ways.

A little experience of my own lately illustrates this. I had been enjoying some very sympathetic talks with a college professor, and while realizing her own strong religious belief, I was her own strong religious benef, I was struck by her fairness towards the Catholic Church. Confident of a sympathetic response, I said with a good deal of warmth: "How disgraceful our proceedings are in the Philippines actually taking down the crucifixes from the school room walls!" To my surprise there was a change of expression in the sweet face, and a hard look ame there, as she said st There I do not agree with you. as she said stiffly accordance with the rules of our

" But you wouldn't object to their putting up pictures of the Greek gods on the walls, would you?" I asked eagerly.

Never shall I forget the strange expression, or rather series of expressions, which came over that face.

The vivid picture is before my eyes still. Catching her breath with a sort of gasp, she said in low tones, very slowly: "No!—I don't—suppose—we

I said no more, but the shaft had struck home. I am sure that my friend will not forget to ponder a little further

FIVE-MINUTES SERMON. First Sunday of Advent.

PENANCE.

"When you shall see these things come to pass know that the kingdom of God is at hand."

It ma seem strange to some that the easons which precede the celebration of the great festivals of Christmas and Easter, festivals of great joy as they are, should be ordered by the Church to be kept as seasons of penance. Advent is ushered in by the proclamation of the Gospei prophecy of the Last Judgment read to us on last Sunday, and again to-day we are reminded of awful terrors which our Lord foreto d will appear before the comin., or advent, of the kingdom of God. In one sense the kingdom of God is already come. It is the holy Catholic Church, of which Jesus Christ is the King, and in another sense we may say that the kingdom of God is constantly coming by the preaching of the Gospel, and the spread of the doctrines and morals of Christianity among men, and the consequent reign of that divine peace and oy which Christ brought into the world. If the Church calls us to penance at

these seasons it is because penance is the necessary means of obtaining divine peace and joy, and when we are, so to speak, at one with God, and free from the slavery of the kingdom of Satan, then is our daily prayer answered, "Our Father who art in heaven, Thy king-dom come!" Then begins the blessed dom come!" Then begins the offessed reign of Christ in the scul, of which He spoke when He said, "The kingdom of God is within you." That is the end of our Lord's advent at Christmas and at the Day of Judgement: to establish the kingdom of God in the hearts of men in life, and give them the glorious kingdom of God in eternity.

How does penance prepare one for such a state of exalted purity, of spirit-ual peace and joy? By removing all obstacles which stand in the way of the reign of God in our souls. are obstacles put in the way by the senses and by the spirit. There is a pure grat fication of the senses and there is an impure gratification of them. We all know this; too ofter we know the latter to our bitter sorrow. And so constant and severe are our tempta-tions, and so frequent are our falls, that nothing short of positive acts of morti-fication of the senses, both penitential restraints and penitential self-punishments, will break the chains of our sens-ual slavery, and enable us to offer these self inflicted pains, in union Christ's Passion and Death, as satisfac-tion to our justly offended God. The lives and deaths of the saints, the apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins all teach the necessity of this penince of the senses for the purification of the flesh. Let a man give himself up to the unbridled mastery of his senses, and at once the reign of divine peace and joy is over in his soul. How happy, on the contrary, is he who with a good will offers this penance to God — a little self-denial in food or drink, in clothing, in money, amusements, or the too common luxuries indulged in. Do we not all know how much these acts of enance aid us in purifying and controlling our rebellious senses, and make us feel fit to stand in the presence of the all-holy God?

Then so man of us can never hope to get purity of spirit and feel ourselves fit for the near friendship of God unless we make war, so to speak, upon our own spirit, upon our self-conceit, our self-will, and our self-love. We must do penance by acts of self-abasement, ontrition, obedience, if we would crush out our pride, anger, and uncharitable. ness, and chase away all sorts of bad desires and imaginations which stain and degrade the soul. We are, unand degrade the soul. We are, un-happily, living in an age of spiritual pride. The common, daily reading in newspapers, magazines, and novels clearly shows the prevalence of this satanic spirit. The arrogant, self-conceited di cussions of religion, of divine truth, by infidels, agnostics, and even by many so-called Christians, are all inspired by the same spirit. Can a man touch pitch and not be defiled? Can we daily read such things and not nourish the same evil spirit within us? Here is a good chance to do penance in rder to keep the spirit pure and hum-Restrain the curiosity of Read only what is fit to be curiosity of your mind. by the children of the kingdom of God. Such a restriction, you say, would be a very severe penance. I say that it ought not to be; but since it, in fact, would be, as you say, it is plain your spirit sadly needs some such penance for its purification, for you are far from being fit to live in the Kingdom of God and enjoys its atmosphere of heavenly peace and joy. Think of this and begin to act at once. Do something to purify your senses and your spirit as you shall be moved by the spirit of all purity and grace to do, and a happy Christmas will be your sure reward.

Capital And Labor.

In the arena of our age they stand, ocked in fierce combat-one, of prince ly mold, besprent with gems and girt with cloth of gold; the other, coarsely clad and rough of hand, his face toil-grimed, his stout arms bare and tanned, nd his stern front as his who dares the

Earth, watching while her wrestlers spurn the sand with fear and dread the desperate issue waits. Shall victory attend this glittering knight? Or shall attend this gittering single? Of shad the workman triumph in his brawn? Not so; a Mightier comet? The Lord of Light leaps to the lists—strikes—and old feuds are gone! The Christ who toiled in Nazareth's sweat and dust hath hallowed labor.—Capital made inter_Fleapor C. Depublic.

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LAMARTINE ON THE PARISH PRIEST.

There is a man in every parish, who having no family, belongs to a family that is world-wide; who is called in as a witness, a counselor and an actor in all the most important affairs of civil life. No one comes into the world or goes hence without his ministrations. He takes the child from the arms of its mother and parts from it only at the grave. He blesses and consecrates the cradle, the bridal chamber, the bed of death, and the bier. He is one whom innocent children grow to k erate and to reverence; whom even those who know him not salute as tather; at whose feet Christians fall down and lay bare the inmost thoughts of their souls and weep their most sacred tears. He is one whose mission it is to console the afflicted and soften the pains of body and soul, who is an intermediary between the affluent and the indigent; to whose door com-alike the rich and the poor—the rich to give alms in secret, and the poor to re-ceive them without blushing. He belongs to no social class, because he b longs equally to all—to the lower by poverty and not infrequently by his humble birth; to the upper by his culture and his knowledge, and by the ele-vated sentiments which a religion, itself all charity, inspires and imposes. one, in fine, who knows all, has a right to speak unreservedly, and whose speech, inspired from on high, falls on the minds and hearts of all with the authority of one who is divinely sent, and with the constraining power of one who has an unclouded faith.

Such is the parish priest, than whom no one has a greater opportunity for good or power for evil accordingly as he fulfills or fails to recognize his transcendent mission among men.

MORE THINGS ARE WROUGHT BY PRAYER."

The Rev. Joseph McSorley, Paulist of the Missionary College of St. Thomas Aquinas, Washington, D. C., contributes to the American Ecclesiastical Review for November an article on "The Con-templative life." He discusses the private and the social value of prayer and

the contemplative apostolate.

In speaking of the social utility of prayer, he says, we mean to insist not on the ethical and esthetic betterment that results from a widespread veneration of holy persons and things, but on the claim of prayer is be accorded an honorable rank as a supernatural yet very real force contributing to the success of every legitimate social enterprise, and to the fulfillment of every lofty human aspiration. Our meaning may realized, perhaps, by considering the role assigned to the Christian's private daily prayer, commonly regarded as an element multiplying the fruit of labor a hundred fold, steeling the frame against tatigue, averting danger, and opening up manifold new opportunities. In short, believers generally concede that by prayer a man is certain to render his life far safer, far nobler, and far richer than it could possibly be otherwise. Were this principle not true, it would be hard to differentiate Providence from blind Fate, or from the Deist's apathetic God; it would be hard to see how the normal mental attitude of the Christian ould be, as it is, one of simple faith and trust in the ever ready help of the Almighty. On the other hand, if the principle is true; if prayer really is a power-ful social force; then it should be taken account of, and should be employed, in just such fashion as the Catholic Church

And he thus concludes his interesting nd suggestive paper :

Here are we striving for the conversation of America, with a vigorous army of priests that patrols the continent n end to end, and God is rewarding their efforts with unprecedented sus-cess. Oh, for the further blessing to be gained by a keener sense of what prayer can do, by a deeper insight into the significance of the contemplative apostolate! It is told of Monsignor Lefebvre that, when having been been made a Bishop in Cochin-China, he pro claimed that his very first action would be the founding of a Carmelite monastery at Saignon, some one ventured to comment upon this by saying: "Necessaries ought to precede lux-

uries in the building up of a diocese.'
The Bishop replied:

What you consider a luxury is to me the first necessity of the Christian ministry. Ten nuns who pray will help me more than twenty missionaries Nothing but a perfectly sublime faith could dictate a response like that faith could dictate a response like that. Let similar faith be in the souls of every

one of us who have set hearts and hopes upon the Catholization of our country. When we are beseeching Lord of the Harvest to send the same time let us beg that He will increase the number of those choice spirits, His precious vessels of grace who are set apart to spread the light of faith by means of prayer: Souls high on Carmel's hi.l. Yet spent for brothers on the plain below.

To day our country has a few contemplative houses, a pusillus grex. But while nations in Europe are driving forth their religious into exile, let this land of liberty receive them, let America's arms be opened wide to them in welcome. Then through the length and breadth of the land, and in the depths of each Catholic heart, will be spread the fragrance of fruitfulness of

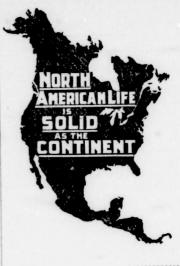
the Holy Spirit of prayer. Only a few months ago the Carmelities founded a house in Philadelphia. What glad tidings for Bishops and priests and people there! And now little initiative on the part of the interested, a little encouragement from the influential, a little help from the wealthy, and behold? New York, too, weathy, and benoid ? New York, too, may have its Carmel — another devoted band to join with Dominicans and Nuns of the Precious Blood in storming Heaven and opening still wider the flood gates of Divine Mercy, multiplying holy priests, in redeeming sinners, in setting before us of other states an enchanting, inspiring picture of the virtues that cannot be lorgotten or neglected even in the

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L. GOLDMAN,

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A TRYING TIME

Is the Period when Young Girls are Merging into Womanhood. MARKED BY PALE FACES, HEART PAL-

PITATION, LOSS OF APPETITE AND GENERAL LASSITUDE—HOW TO OVER-COME THIS CONDITION. After babyhood, the most perilous

time in a young girl's life is when she is just entering womanhood. It is then

that she is subject to head-aches, dizzi-ness, heart palpitation, feeble appetite, and bloodless cheeks and lips. This condition may easily develop into consumption, and to prevent this-to keep the young girl in good health and strength—mothers should insist upon their taking a blood making tonic, such Williams' Pink Pills. Henry McIntyre, Port Dalhousie, Ont., gives sound advice to other mothers in cases of this kind. She says:-" About three years ago the health of my daughter, Bertha, began to fail. She grev weak and seemed unable to stand the least exertion. She suffered from distressing heartaches and fainting fits, er appetite left her and she lost flesh. I spent much money on medicines, but they did not help her. Then I took her to a doctor, and although his treatment was persisted in for a long time, she seemed to be growing worse, and I began to fear she was going into consumption. Then I took her to a specalist, but his treatment was likewise unsuccessful. Finally upon the advice of a lady friend, a doctor-practicing in Chicago, Bertha began using Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills, and before long there was a decided improvement in her condition, and by the time she had taken nine boxes she was once more enjoying the best of health and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. I would strongly advise all similar sufferers to ve Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair

trial, as her case seemed as hopeless as could be." All weak and ailing girls and women sufferers from backache, headaches sunerers from backache, neadaches, indisposition to work or exercise, who show by their pale and sallow cheeks that they are in ill health, will find prompt relief, bright eyes, rosy cheeks and active health in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can obtain these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail, postpaid, at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Never accept anything else which a dealer may say is "just as good."

The Agonizing Pains of Rheumatism. Swollen aching joints, muscles are stiff and sore, every movement accompanied by pain. The most pytent remedy is Polson's Nerviline, which has five times the pain subduling power of any other preparation. Apply the Nerviline opinus y, rub it on well and then bind in a hot fluncel bandage. This will cure the worst cases in a short time. Try Nerviline for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica or Lumbago—it's all right and only costs a quarter.

To KNOW is, To PREVENT,—If the miners

To Know is to Prevent. If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and i.gs with Dr. Thomas' Relectic Oil, they would excape muscular rheumatism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions wild to will to provide themselves with a supply before starting.

supply before starting.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedles had been used. If attacked de not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kelogg's Dysentery Cordial the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

AN PURELY VEGETABLE PILL—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roo's, heros and solid axtracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and treatment of liver and kidner complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend them selves to dyspeptics and those subject to bil inuspess who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

tine.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it with tasten its tangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Ani-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs colds bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and cheet.

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NOVEM CHATS W

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the cut was dor in crim tempter counts. drunke Line

Begin every day, therefore, with a rogramme, and determine that, let programme, and determine that, let what will come, you will carry it out as closely as possible. Followthis up persistently, day after day, and you will be stated to the control of the c urprised at the result.

ke up your mind, at the very outset of the day, that you will accomplish mething that will amount to something, that you will not allow callers to chip away your time, and that you will not permit the annoyances of your busi-ness to spoil your day's work. Make mind that you will be larger the trifles which cripple and cramp mediocre lives, and that you will rise above petty annoyances and interruptions and carry out your plans in a large and commanding way.

Make every day of your life count for something, make it tell in the grand results, not merely as an added day, but as an added day with something worthy achieved.—O.S. M. in Success.

Strange Inconsistencies. Does it not seem strange that the man who can spend dollars for drinks and cigars every day of the week cannot find a dime for religion on Sunday That the man who never gives a dime to the church fund always finds the most fault about the manner in which it is distributed?

That the pastor who does his full duty to God is usually unpopular with of his parishioners?

will pay high prices for That people seat in the theater, but always steal one in the church when they can? That our young men will assume ar-room attitudes at devotions and bar-room attitudes take on photographic postures in the parlors of their young lady friends?

That people will buy boxes at a horse show whom nothing could induce to rent a pew in the church?

That persons who are always press ing their employers for larger salaries expect their pastors to live on good wishes and the grace of God?

That parents who never attend their religious duties expect their children

to become model Christians That many of the men who worship in the rear of the church and block the entrance are always found in the tront seats at questionable places of amuse-

That the sermon which touches the guilty conscience never fails to find warm condemnation?

3

That those who never help to defray the church expenses demand the most comforts and conveniences ? That those who make the least haste

to get to service on time are always in a rush to get away before it is That those who have spent years of

their lives in sin expect to satisfy Divine Justice by a death-bed repentnce of a few moments. Strange in consistencies !- Church Progress. Wealth in Spare Moments.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin composed nearly all his poems and other works on his and from his patients,-jotting down his thoughts on little scraps of paper which he carried about with him for the purpose. His grandson, the illustrious author of "The Origin of Species" did his masterly work in did his masterly work, in spite of ill-health and long periods of semi-invalidism, by utilizing every ounce of his strength and every moment of his time. Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, studied in his carriage, and thus prepared himself to write, on professional and other themes, works which still have an enduring value. The great Cuvier studied "Comparative Anatomy" while riding in his carrive Anatomy while riding in his carrive Anatomy while riding in his carrive and the place. riage from place to place. Matthew Hale indited his "Contemplations" while traveling on horseback. Dr. Charles Burney acquired French and ms musical pupils. It was by utilizing odd moments in the attic of an apothecary's shop that Humphry Davy won his fame.

Honesty, courage, intelligence and health are necessary to marked success even in commercial pursuits, where the even in commercial pursuits, where the attainment of money is the only thing

Henry Kirke White, a persevering learned Greek while walking to and from a lawyer's office. Dr. nce, a learned and eloquent divine Virginia, did much reading on orseback. Lord Bacon's fame is horseback. mainly due to works written in his are hours while England's chancellor .- Success.

A young man had a good position in a large shoe factory, and was trusted by his employers with the charge of by his employers who the charge of the shipping department. He had a lovely wife and four little children. One part of his duty was the delivery of the cuttings to the man who bought them. This man proved to be a thick and a tempter. He first gave the young man a drink of intoxicating He first gave the liquor, and when his brain was mnddled with drink he suggested to the shipper that he should look another way while a

This did not seem a great sin to the drink-dazed young man. He would not be stealing himself. So he busied himself another way while the buyer was stealing several loads of cuttings, and received several dollars from the tempt er. The next time the dealer stole more cuttings, and gave more drink. He then suggested that the young man should leave some whole leather with the missing months and properties. In these days he would better know double entry book-keeping.

There is still room at the top, but it is a weary climb, and the struggling crowd about the base grows larger every year. There are ten years of waiting for a practice before the most promising neophyte.

It is many times better to be a good bless them that sent you to a poor old dying man."

Dying! She had heard the word too often to fear it, yet there was awe in the thought that the thought that the population of the top of the properties.

This did not seem a great sin to the drink-dazed young man. He would better know double entry book-keeping.

There is still room at the top, but it is a weary climb, and the struggling crowd about the base grows larger with the stealing himself. So he busied himself and the tempt is a weary climb, and the struggling crowd about the base grows larger with the severy year. There are ten years of wearing for a practice before the most promising neophyte.

It is many times better to be a good often to fear it, yet there was awe in the thought that is it, Lukie?" Are you sick? Are you hungry? Oh, tell me what can I do to make you better?"

There is still room at the top, but it is a weary climb, and the struggling crowd about the base grows larger "The promising neophyte."

There is still room at the top, but it is a weary climb, and the struggling crowd about the base grows larger "The promising neophyte."

The next ine the dealer style is a weary climb, and the struggling crowd about the base grows larger "The promising neophyte."

There are ten years of the promising neophyte.

The next ine the days he would bette more cuttings, and gave more drink. He then suggested that the young man should leave some whole leather with should leave some whole leather with the cuttings, and gave more liquor. It was done. And so the downward steps in crime went on until the crime was discovered, and the young man and the tempter were both arrested and put in prison.

In crime it is the first step that is the first step that is should leave some whole leather with money to easily supply his needs, and has to keep up no desperate struggle with appearances.

The only difference in the legal program of the prison between what it was before the fersion between what it was before the prison.

In crime it is the first step that it is the first step

In crime it is the first step that counts. It is the first step which changes the honest man to the criminal. It is the first drink which leads to

drunkenness.—Sacred Heart Review.

and destroy ambition. Who can tell what would have been the effect had Lincol been born in luxury, surrounded great libraries, free to the multiform advantages of schools, colleges, and universities, the manifold opportunities for culture that wealth bestows? Who shall say whether the absence of all in-centive to effort might not have smoth-

ered such a genius What wealthy, city-bred youth of to-day, glutted with opportunities for acquiring knowledge, can feel that hunger for books, that thirst for knowledge spurred Lincoln to scour the wilderness for many miles to borrow the coveted "Life of Washington" which had heard that someone in the neighborhood owned?

What young lawyer of our day goes to a law school or library with such a keen appetite, with such a yearning for egal knowledge as this youth had when e actually walked forty-four miles to orrow Blackstone's "Commentaries?"
Where is the student in college or

university, to-day, who experiences that satisfaction, that sense of conquest which thrilled Lincoln while lying on the floor of his log cabin working o arithmetical problems on a wooden shovel by the light of a wood fire, or enthusiastically devouring the content of a borrowed book, as if his eyes would never rest on its pages again ?-O. S.

Opportunities for Young Men in the Law The profession of the law in every part of the country is more crowded than any other of the learned callings. However, this has always been the case and the opportunities for the able lawyer are to-day quite as good if not better than ever. At the same time the chances for a lawyer of poor or even of mediocre ability have never been nearly so bad.

The crowding of the legal profession is due not so much to the financial rewards which come to the practitioner at the bar—for unusual wealth can seldom be accumulated by any one whose opportunity for gain is limited to his own personal services—but the congestion is largely owing to the commanding emi-nence of that profession in the manage-

ment of public affairs. It has always been the nearest gate-way for political position, and, until recent years, for social distinction.

So much was that the case that De Tocqueville, writing nearly seventyfive years ago, and contending that an aristocracy was necessary to the welare of even popular government agreed that this country was no exception to the rule, for there, he said, the bar took the place of that balanced, conservative body which in other countries existed by virtue of heredity.

"The lawyers of this country," orm a party which is but little feared and scarcely perceived; which has no peculiar badge to itself; which adapts itself with great flexibility to the exigences of the time, and accommo dates itself without resistance to all the movements of the social body. this party extends over the whole community and penetrates into all the classes which compose it. It acts upon the country imperceptibly, but finally fashions it to suit its own purpose." How much of that situation remains

rue to-day is a matter for question, but the seeker after a life calling will see every page of his country's history studded with the names of great lawyers. So, if ambition for public innce and station be the searcher's the law is the best suited for notor, him. He needs for capital at the start only a month's rent and a copy of the statutes.

however, his aspirations If toward wealth, he will find little to encourage him in the biographies of great lawyers, or, indeed, in a survey of the profession generally as it stands.

"A successful lawyer works hard,

lives well, and dies poor," Daniel Webster said, and the situation has not changed since his time.

But if the searcher have a fine disdain for wealth, if he believes with Dean Swift that "God shows what he thinks of riches by the kind of men he gives them to," then let him look into himself and take inventory.

Honesty, courage, intelligence and new potatoes."

The successful lawyer must have as excess baggage ease of expression and an indefinable adaptability for throwing one's self wholly into the concerns of another. But, most of all, he must in these latter days possess business ability. The most successful lawyer is he who is of greatest, assistance to the who is of greatest assistance to the business man. The reign of eloquence is passing, if not altogether gone; it is of assistance still, but not indispensable. Juries yawn before flery oratory, and the upper courts now reverse cases because of it.

Time was when the boy at school who declaimed loudest, "At midnight in his guarded tent, etc.," was then and there dedicated by his hearers, because of that fact, to the service of the blind goddess. In these days he would better

that the requirements now are more severe, and that rewards for the few are greater.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. GOLDYLOCKS.

A thick yew hedge skirts the home coverts, broken only at long intervals by high wooden gates. The gloom of woods, low-lying and of luxuriant growth as they are, is in such strong ontrast to the sunny, heather-clad bog outside, that when the shooting party left the shade of the pinetrees and crossed out through the gameskeeper's yard on to the open land of turf be they were half dazzled by the brilliant colouring of the scene that lay before them. Every shade was there, from palest yellow to rich red-brown; the purple heather, the grass, late summer was, still a vivid green in places, the silver glimmer here and there of pools and streamlets, and in the far distance a range of deep blue

As soon as the sportsmen's eyes had shine, their attention was caught by a spot of color in the foreground. A child, pink clad, stood on a single tree trunk that spanned the first bog drain. its brown, bare feet clinging to the rough bark; a graceful figure swaying slightly to keep its balance, with arm upraised to shade the sun off the unovered head.

As the little group of guns and ladies approached, followed by keepers and dogs, the child turned towards them, first frightened, then half smiling

The master was well known to her, but his guests were strangers; as her retreat was cut off, she shrank back to where her father, the head man amongst the keepers, stood, and from his side she fearlessly returned the friendly looks t were cast upon her. Well, Mary, are you coming to show

us where your daddy has all the birds in waiting?" said the master gaily as he passed her by, and in reply she made the little curtsey that her mother had taught her in his honor.

A lady walking at his side, now

turned quickly, and pausing, laid her hand on Mary's head. "What hair!" she exclaimed, as the

silky strands of gold slipped through silky strands of gold supped through her fingers; "how soft and thick it is: and such a lovely color!" Then turn-ing to her host she spoke laughingly, "Fancy Lady Emily's joy at finding this

head. Why she'd give its weight in gold for such a crop. The master smiled in return, picturing perhaps the difference 'twixt the bogland fairy with nature's gift flowing free on the breezes, and the world worn woman who tried so hard to make up the deficiencies of her own head the help of hairdresser's art.

"Do you hear that, Mary? You need never be in want of money, for u carry a gold mine in your wig. He laughed again, but Andy Connell looked grave.

jesting was not good for his little daughter, who only half under-stood what it meant, and he bade her run off quickly, and go home to her mother. As she turned to obey, the lady's last words fell upon ear, bringing a dimple of pleasure to her rosy cheeks.

Good-bye, Goldylocks," she cried. In the neat, airy cottage, Mary told of the meeting and recounted what the lady had said to her. A look of grati-fied pride sprang up in the mother's eyes, but to Mary it seemed as though she, as well as daddy, were not quite pleased at what had passed. "Handsome is as handsome does. Don't forget that the more God has given to you, the more He will expect you to give Him. Hair or no hair, all I ask is that you'll grow up to be a good girl.' the matter was dismissed, and the child went on to other topics.

"Mother, there's no smoke coming out of Lukie's chimney, is it ill do you think he is? I was looking for it on the footbridge when the gentlemen came

by. "No smoke is it? and he, may be, lying helpless the creature. Run over, Mayneen, and see what's on him then. Here you can take a sup o' milk along with you, and the fill of your bib with

even in commercial pursuits, where the attainment of money is the only thing desired.

In the learned professions there must be added to these learning, tact in the management of people, and still along the lines to be pursued.

The successful lawyer must have as excess baggage ease of expression and so indefine the adaptability for throwing there.

"Are you within, Lukie? It's Mary you have, and mother's sent you a drop of milk and a little lock of praties." No answer was for hooming, and after a moment the child entered the hovel.

On some smoke-stained, straw-filled sacks, that covered a broken wooden bedstead, the old man was lying. At bedstead, the old man was lying. At first Mary thought he was asleep, but drawing nearer, a sound as of low moan-ing fell upon her ears, and she saw that, with his face turned to the wall, he was crying silently and bitterly. She had never before seen a man in tears; and her own sprang in ready sympathy to her eyes.

severe, and that rewards for the few are greater. But one must be able to swim on the tide, for the undertow was swim on the tide, for the undertow was swim on the tide, for the undertow was strong The best change follows. never so strong. The best chance—following the trend of all modern affairs— family had been known and respected when we can, and with most people a big bank account will paralyze effort

| Court. | Item in choosing a specialty.—Marcus for generations unnumbered, once more Luke Gibney lifted up his voice and went.

Then Mary, kneeling beside him, mingled her tears with his, and heed-less of the potatoes that rolled away as she loosed hold of her apron, listened reathless to his tale of woe, sympathized, wept again, and finally tried to

He had always hoped, aye, worked with that end in view, to enough to bury him beside his tore-fathers in a coffin bought and paid for the neighbors, in charity, would carry him to his last resting-place, and his death he had not disgraced. But the struggle was too hard; how could he, old, feeble, and alone keep body and soul together, or much less save for

certainly towards him.

A pound, a whole golden pound, was wanted, and he had scarcely seen the glint, even of silver, for years.

Mary, her faith boundless in father and mother, first promised in their names, that Lukie would be buried "dacent," that his name need never figure on the work-house list; but keen were his shame and sorrow, rending his heart and embittering his last days listen to this on earth, he would not proposal. Andy Connell and his wife were no longer young when the child had been sent, a heavenly gift to them, and well the old man knew that every spare penny in the gamekeeper's house was wanted to assure the future of their

darling.

As he spoke, an idea, bright and beautiful, yet bringing with it a strange sharp pang, sprang up in Mary's mind. "You need never be in want of money, Mary; you have a gold-mine

n your wig."
Then again: "Lady Emily would give all she possesses for such a crop

And, lastly, her mother's words: " Hair or no hair, all I ask is that you

"Hair or no hair, all lask is that you grow up to be a good girl."
"Lukie," whispered Mary, and her voice was trembling, "if I had the money, twenty shillings of my very the shape in the february without the shape in the shape own not belonging to father or mother, but only to me, would you take that to bay the coffin, and then would you die content?

Even in his sorrow the childish earnestness touched the old man.
"I couldn't refuse my little Mary. I'd take it gladly if she had it to give he said, laying his shaking hand the child's brown, clasped ones.

Her sympathy went far to console him, though he thought the possession of a sovereign was far from the child as it was from himself, and solely to please her, he accepted the impossible

Even to her mother Mary did not speak of what she meant to do; struggle was going on in her heart, the hardest struggle her young life had ever known.

On one side was her hair, the soft. warm, golden fleece that she loved as even unconsciously, each one loves and clings to their own beauties; and on the other side was—Lukie. She thought of her head, cold, ragged,

shorn, and in contrast came the lady's laughing farewell: "Good-bye, Goldy-Never again would any one call her

so, never again for years and years and years.
She was quiet that night, subdued, unlike herself, but her mother put it down to sorrow at old Luke's approach-ing death, and she thanked God for giving her child a tender, loving heart. How tender, how unselfish, heart. How tender, how unselfish even she did not yet know. She did

not see the tears that wet the pillow. did not hear the choking sobs that shook the childish form, as she and Andy sat at their supper below in the kitchen, when the little one had gone to bed. At 8 o'clock in the morning, the

postman, another friend of Andy Conpostman, another friend of Analy con-nell's Mary, passed up the avenue towards the great house. At the dark-est part of the road, where the under-growth is rank and wild, and covered in by the drooping branches of over-hanging trees, a little woe-begone figure awaited him. A big pair of scissors hung, points down, half open, from one hand, a brown paper parcel, soft, pressing inwards where the twine passed round, was in the other. Summer though it was, a woollen tam o'shanter was dragged down to the nape of the neck behind; in front, almost resting on the delicately-pencilled eyebrows.

"Put it in the bag please, Patsey 'tis a parcel for her ladyship," and pushing the packet into the postman's hands, she darted off and was lost to sight in the sheltering green of the

shrubbery.

For a few moments she continued running, then reaching a favorite, moss grown haunt, she threw herself face downwards on the ground. "Goldy-locks!" she sobbed; "she'll never call me that again! Oh, my hair, my hair, my hair!'

my hair!"
The postbag in the great house is opened during a late breakfast.
"Letters, letters all round, and a parcel for Lady Emily," cried a gay

young voice, "a soft, bulgy parcel, with no stamps, and two big raindrops blotno stamps, and two lig fainteeps more ting the address. Why there's nothing on it but 'Lady Emily;' even the 'i' is left out. May I open it, Lady Emily; you have such a heap of letters, and I have none?"

The elder lady glancing up from her pile of correspondence nodded a care-less acquiescence, and the first speaker moved lightly to the side table where her host was helping himself to a Scotch man's share of porridge.

man's share of porridge.

"I am doing secretary," she said.
"Will you cut the string for me," and she held up the parcel. A moment later a stiffed exclamation, a touch on his arm made him turn again towards her. A scrap of paper was in her hand; her lips were parted; a soft light glowed in her eyes and on the table before her lay masses upon masses of golden hair.
"Oh, Jack," she murmured, "do

you see what it is? I'm so glad, so glad it was you and I who opened it. Fancy if they'd seen and laughed!"

She put the note into his hand, at the same time slipping the paper covering under the table, out of sight, but her

SURPRISE Apure hard Seap MAKES CHILD'S PLAY

lips brushed the soft contents as she

I them away.
"My lady, madam," so ran the note "My lady, madain, sharacters, and there were raindrops on the paper in spite of the outer wrappings, "This is my hair, please, as I do want money, a gold pound to buy a cof-fin for Lukie to die in peace, from Andy Connell'

They were of one accord in all things, these two, and no explanation was needed between them. Fortune fav-ored them, for Lady Emily's letters drove the parcel from her mind, and after breakfast the girl was able, un-noticed, to take it from its place of conegalment and carry it out to where the master was waiting for her on They walked together to th odge and silently the girl laid the par in Mrs. Connell's hands. Each lerstood the other without any eds. "May I have a piece to keep," understood words. lady begged, "to keep for my

And Mrs. Connell raising a lock laid it in the white outstretched hand, on which the master's engagement ring

shone bright. 'We have brought Mary what she asked," continued the girl, who had read in the mother's face that ere this all the story had been told. "Please asked." may we-?

"Mary." Shame faced, still tear - stained but with the glimmer of golden stubble on her head, the child came, answering to

her mother's call. The coveted piece of money was held out to her; there was an instant's sil-

Then the girl threw herself on her nees beside the child and clasped her

"Oh, Goldylocks!" she cried; "oh, Goldylocks!"—Alice Deane, in the English Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

WE ARE TO BE DISPOSED, AND WHAT WE ARE TO SAY, WHEN DESIRE ANYTHING.

Son, say thus on every occasion; Lord, if it be pleasing to Thee, let this done in this manner. Lord, if it be to Thy honour, let this

done in Thy name. Lord, if thou seest that this is expedient and, approvest it as profitable for me, then grant that I may use it to Thy

But if thou knowest that it will be hurtful to me and not expedient for the salvation of my soul, take away from me such a desire. For every desire is not from the

Holy Ghost, though it may seem to a man right and good. And it is sometimes hard to judge

truly whether it be a good or bad spirit which urgeth thee on to desire this or that, or whether thou art not moved to it by thy own spirit.

Many in the end have been deceived, at first seemed to led by a good spirit.

Whatsoever therefore presents itself, by thy mind as worthy to be desired, see that it be, always with the fear of G d and humility of heart that

Make it a practice to look into the things which surround you, and which you use daily; find out how they are made; induce men to talk to you about the things that they know best; form a habit of studying everything which comes in your way. He who forms habit not only gains the power which knowledge always brings, but also makes himself a very desirable compan--Hamilton Wright Mabie,



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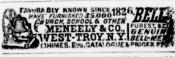
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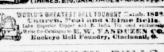
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e 1219

000.000 00 000.00 502.800 53 57,535.08 ice-Pres. Director. A printer's error in my last week's budget used St. Bonaventure's College to appear as Benedictine's; and in another place your po gives a different meaning entirely to the in intended. Possibly the calligraphy is at

typo gives a different meaning study of the cone intended. Possibly the catigraphy is at fault.

During the past two weeks the sole topic of conversation on the street, and the burden of the journalistic leader, is the great question of Reciprocity with the United States. The matter is necessarily of cerious import, and never before was it so discussed as since the return of Premitr Bond from Washington. Canadians, soo, seemed to be deeply interested in the matter, as its deemed by many in the Dominion that R ciprocity for Newfoundland means discrimination against the Sister Colony. Such is really not the case: we have closer relations commercially with the Americah Republic.

Ten years upo Premier Bond had negotiated a Treaty with the their Secretary of the United States, James G Blain, but the accountance of the Canadian Government, their represented by Sir charies Tupper and the late Sir John Thompson.

came to an abrupt change and the late represented by Sir Charles Tupper and the late Sir John Thompson.

It is currently believed that similar influences are now operating against the successful outcome of the present be gotistions. If the actions of the Canadian Government thwart the scheme now, the Secretary of Affairs, Mr. Chamberlain, will find himself face to face with a serious difficulty, viz. the refusal of our Government to renew the famous modus vivendi in the French Question. The Baker men of the colony now realize fully the gravity of the situation and will emphatically protest against further shoffling.

Newfoundiand is practically dependent upon her fisheries for the wherewithal to exist. All other industries are purely subsidiary, but of course very helpful. Failure to secure and markets for fish product necessarily spells disaster; and at the present moment our condition is not by any meant of the remaining the merchants are unable to field an outlet for the past year's supply, and the result to many smaller merchants and fishermen is ruin. Fish is now almost unsaleable and the holders are in serious sairs to find the wherewith to pay the wages of the crews and other expenses incidental to the fishery.

Our great competitions in the Mediteranean.

sates of the wherewin to pay the wages of the crews and other expenses incidental to the fishery.

Our great competitions in the Mediteranean and European markets generally are the Nowegians and the French. The later are especially harmful, as the bounty paid by the Government on all fish caught on the Newfoundland banks enable them to undersil us everywhere. Newfoundland is now face to face with an economic problem whose solution depends in a great measure on the nature of the Treaty which the Government are now negotiating through the British Embassy at Washington.

Little of interest has transpired in ecclesiastical circles for the past week. The clergymen of the various parishes are now busy collecting the annual dues or tithes. This is an arduous, and not unfrequently a disagreeable task in the city of St. John's, owing to the peculiarities of the locality. The clergymen who undertake this very necessary task find it very unleasant in the poorer sections when employment is scare and the wage earner in poor circumstances, owing perhaps to a recent visit of the rent collecting agent, or the regular call of the perpetual tax gathers. Few actually shirk the obligation of the priests' dues; but untoward circumstances sometimes make the psyment inopportune. The Cathelies of the metropolis are noted for generous response to Church calls; and it is doubiful if any people respond more generously to collections than the St. John's citizen. Orphanges, Christian Brothers, Church Repairs, Peter Pence are responded to with heartiness, and 'tis only when chill penury lays heavy upon the wage care, that a niggard contribution is in evidence.

ion of the coroner's jury at Port. Hope that sat on the case of the death of the little boy who do the case of the death of the little boy who do the case of the death of the little boy who do the case of the c

their parents, and place them in proper homes or in institutions adapted for the purpose. The whole tenor of Mr. Munro's letter implies that the Christian Science possesses the power of curing sickness to an extraordinary degree. Their principal claim to public notice is the great number of people who are cured by them. Mr. Munro tells us of the very low rate of mortality in one of their Boston churches, and then proudly saks, "Can a system producing such results be a danger to the public?" And "these results' are brought about by what? By a small band of men and women who claim to have special power and influence with God, especially, in regard to the 'thousand tills that flesh in heir to'." No other form of Ceristianity tells us to discard doctors and medicine, nor do they claim the almost supernatural powers like these people do.

How presumptious, indeed, it is for them to claim that after all these long, wearisome centuries God has ellowed His power over sickness to lay dormant, as it were and then to give such favors to Mrs. Eddy and her followers! No. No. Such claims will not be admitted in this century of progress and entightenment. And yet this old Massachusetts woman will have her followers, as Dowie, Piggott, Hannah Moore, et hec genus omne have had, and have, and even if still more abourd forms of religion, however absurd, as long as they obey the laws of the land, she is bound to protect the innocent and the helpless and if this Christian Scientist craze grows it will certainly be necessary to step in, not only for the sake of the sillicted one, but also for the sake of the sillicted one, but also for the sake of the sillicted one to also the become a danger to the country. What these Christian Scientists want is a little common sense. God has given us remedies from the bowels of the earth, from the rots of the field, from the air we breathe, and He expects us to use them from use fifth in the surface or an immediate answer to our prayers. His ways are not our wars We all feel that we are in some w

UNITED SOCIETIES PEDRO LEAGUE.

LEAGUE.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 20, 1902.
A meeting of the representative members of the different Catholic Societies of the city was held at the residence of J. J. Nightinzale for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a card League to be composed of teams from any of the Catholic societies who may desire to become affiliated with if. After the subject had been fully discussed it was unanimously decided to organize a Pedro League, and a committee was appointed to make arrangement for the same. On a second meeting being held the following societies entered teams, in the League; I U B. U. No. 1; Sk. Clements Catholic Club; St. Mary's L. and A. A. St. Anthony's Commandery Knights of St. John; St. Dasch's Court. 370 Catholic Foresters; St. H. len's Court. 181 Catholic Foresters; St. John; St. Door, St. Dasch's Court. 370 Catholic Foresters; St. H. len's Court. 181 Catholic Foresters. The election of efficers was then proceeded with, the following being elected: President, J. J. Nightlingale; Vice Presidents, J. Whalen J. Gibbons and J. F. Strickland; Secretary Tressurer, J. S. Harnett; Executive Committee G. P. McCann. Chairmen, C. Redgers P. O'Neill, P. J. Gannon, E. H. Richard, and J. Fullen. The reports of the committee of pages was read and adopted. The President, on behalf of St. League an invitation to open the season in their rall, corner Queen and McCul streets. The invitation was unanimously accepted, and all members promised to be on hand.

the St. John's citizen. O'phagace, Ohreitian Brothers, Caurch in beartiness, act 'its only when chill penury lays heavy upon the weight of the beartiness, act 'its only when chill penury lays heavy upon the weight of the conditions of the conditi

"In conclusion, we thank you once more for your many acts of kindness towards us, and we ask Your Excellency's blessing "Jas. Bennett," "County President."

"Such a Iw as they introduced, as will as about for the most urity at and unconstitutional, as will as about for the world from the manner of the construction of the world of a patient from headaches, so the above ty of a patient from headaches, the construction of the world of a patient from headaches, and the construction of the world of a patient from headaches, and the construction of the world of the most construction of the world of the world of the most construction of the world in the construction of the world in t

advanced nations of the world. I must confess that before coming here I had no very clear idea of this continent. I knew it was a vast country with large river, abundant takes and beautiful scenery, but now, after having visited the most important points in the Dominion, I have really become alive to its vast proportions and great resources. However, I must say that the mere extent of territory, its beauty and richness, would not have impressed my mind so strongly had there not been a corresponding equivalent in the moral and civic virtues of the people. A glance at your numerous institutions of charity, at your college sand schools, at your magnificent churches and at the constitution by which you are governed, will suffice to let a foreigner understand in an instant the superiority of your moral and religious character. Indeed, I must sy that in the physical features of your country and in the character of its people there is something which elevates the mind and makes us feet that a great future is reserved to a country blessed by God in so many and different ways.

"Gentlemen, endeavor to preserve and even

something which envasions the many and different ways.

"Gentlemen, endeavor to preserve and even to increase these breshings by means of your religious and civic virtues. Let your own powerful aspecia lon always be a surce of stringth to the Church and the community, and thus the giornus spirit of your ancestors will be perpetuated in you for the greater glory of God and the welfare of this isnat.

"I thank you sincerely for your sentiments of attachment and devoledness to our Hely Father. Pope Leo XIII. and for your appreciation of my humble labous."

Mgr. Falconic conferred the P-pal blessing on those present. M-np pressed forward for the privilege and pleasure of saying farewell. Amongst those present on the platform were His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. Rev. Father Schaefer, O. F. M. secretary to Mgr. Falcoric; Father Murphy, St. Joseph's; and Father Sloae, Baywater; Mr. J. C. Farrell, President Provincial Board Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the following efficer of the county Board; James Bennett, President; John Butler, Vice President; W. G. Teaffe Secretary; P. O. Meara, Treasurer: D'Arcy Scott, President St. Partick's Literery and Scientific Society; Dr. Troy Dr. Freeland, Chevaller Hency, M. H. O'Connor, Jas, Bargia, Aid. Cleary, Samuel Cross and Allen Tobin, M-syra, Harvey, O'Connor, Buckley and Moneghan, prominent Irien Catholics of Armprior, were also present.

The address itself is a beautiful piece of

prominent Irish Catholics of Araprior, were also present.
The address itself is a beautiful piece of work arranged in the form of a booklet, illustrated and fluminated. The frontispiece bears the panal coat of arms A bo der of maple leaves and shamrocks brighten the margin of the pages, emblematic of Canada and Irishand and the affection held for both countries by the members of the AO. H. One design despites St. Patrick with outstretch d hand bearing the three-leaf shamrock explaining by it the mystery of the Trikity to the kings of Tars.

ATHER BASLICA.

ATTHE BASILICA.

At the Basilica is thight Mgr. Falconio presided at the least public religious service prior to his leaving for Washington. The edifice was througed with parishioners from all over the city and beautiful altar decorations with candles and electric lights made the scene inspiring Shortly before 7:30 the Guard Champlain accompanied by its band went to the Archbishop's palace and headed a long procession of altar boys and clerry accompanying Mgr. Falconio and Archbishop Duhamel to the church. As the procession entered the Pontifical March was played artistically by Prof. ssor Tremblay. Mgr. Routhier actd as mastr of ceremenies, and Fathers Myrand and Signin assisted His Excellency the Papal D-legate, while Canons Campeau. Plantin and other ciery attended the Archbishop. In the sanctuary were priests from all the parishes of their and representarives of the Oblate's of Mary Immaculate. the Dominicaus Capuchins and Company of Mary. While the clerry knelt b-fore the high altar, which was ablazed with light, the choir sang very effectively a Magdiflect arranged by Frof Tremblay, which was followed by a tenor solo, "Esc. Panis, by Mr. Moise Dupone and a "Salve Restlas" by Mr. Moliehol. The Papal D-legate then gave Benediction of the Biessed Sacramen. After wards Archbishop Duhamel addressed to the wards Archbishop Duhamel addressed to the superious of respectful hominge to His Excellency who gave the Papal Benediction to the immense kneeling congregations to the immense kneeling congregation for the promotion which had pleased the Hully Father to make. While Catholics in Canada and Salve Restlas and the service of the supprisonment to such an important past at Washington, Not only would his influence said Faher Wheelan, be fet by the 12,000,000 Catholics in the union, but the American perpendicular to the Restland would sincerely regret the departure of Mgr. Falconio had went be

given.

O tawa Ciuzen Nov 18

With the assurance that friendship's ties bind him to Ostawa. Mgr. Falcento left this morning for foronto en rent to Washington. D. C. his new sext of office. The princes of the Church were passencers on the regular C. P. R. trainteaving the Union stationat 11.39 o'clock for Toronto to be present a' the bar quet in honor of His Excellency. Many if the scular prices's and members of the religious orders along with teachers and pupils from the Obtawa. University and other Catholic scars of learning assembled at the depot to bid a final farewell to Mgr. Falconic and give him assurance of the warm place he retained in the Catholic heart of Ottawa. His Excellency had a word for each, and just before the train pulled all kneit and received his blessing. It was an impressive scane, and the impression was helpthened by the strange surpundings. A solemnity was lend to the rone of everyday worldly bustle, and the strenuous settion life was relieved by the religious rite. Rain beat down in cold guets on the damp olatform, the priests, members of the minor orders and students, then to receive the blessing of the Holy Father from the hand of his direct representative and deputy 14 A merry 'buch was lent to the farewell by the University students, who gave the college yellswith lusty voice, as the train moved out of the station with the departing prelate smiling his acknowledgments from the rear platfring.

his acknowledgments from the rear platfun. Frank E. Latchford and Hon. Charles
Fitzpatrick went to Toronto on the same train.
Hon R. W. Scott was also at the station to
hid farewell to the Papal Delegate,
Among the priests present were Mgr. Routhier. Rev. Canoos McCarthy St. Bridgats; Plantin. palace, Fathers Harkin, St.
Bridgets; Murrhv. St. Joseph's; Myrand.
palace; Kerwin, University; Whelan, St. Patrick's: Very Rev Father Emery, Rector of the
University; Fathers Valiquette, Hull; Antoinotte, University; Duvis, Superior of the
Scholastique; Nilles, Najotte, Boyer, and
Kowin, and Brother A. A. Kunz, university,
Rev. Father Schnefer, secretary, accompanied Mgr. Falconio and Archbishop Duhamel,
to Toronto.

At Toronto.

on Tuesday. November 9, the Catholic Union of Toronto held a barquet in McConkey hall which was at first intended as a complimentary dinner in honor of Monsignor Falconio, the Pope's delegate to Canada; but owing to the promotion of His Excellency to the position of delegate to the United States, the programme was changed so as to make the occasion a farewell demonstration in his honor, as he was on the point of leaving Canada to assume the duties of this new appointment.

DLIC RECORD.

| The Canadia Pacific train, by which His Excellency was expected was due at 7:30 ociock p. m. and the dinner was timed at 8 ociock, but the train did not arrive till 9:30, and it was therefore nearly blocked when His Excellency arrived. Everying was in readiners, however and the eng delay. The hall was beatifully decorated with flowers, white and cheate yellow chrysanteniums predominating, as these are the Pope's coder said to be the fluest and Isrgest into world, being a variety produced by cuitivation in Canada, and called the "Timothy Eaton." Gholia's bade played exquisite musical selections during the dinner. His Honor Judge McMahon occupied the chair, and on his right was Mgr. Falconio, the guest of the evenius. Seats were occupied at the guest of the evenius seats of the evenius of t

From the Diocese of Hamilton: Very Rev D an B. J O'Connell Rev. Fathers K. O Reilly, J. E. Crinion, John M. Mahaney, G. Cleary, A. Walter.

JUDGE MACMAHON.

The first toase of the evening was "The Holy Pontiff." In introducing this, Judge MacMahon said that it was unnecessary to say that that the Sovereign Pontiff received the undivided ailegiance of the Catholics of this province and country, in which they were supported by the 25-100-000 Catholics throughout the world. He referred to the universal respect in which His Ho iness Pope Leo XIII was held by the whole world, the close knowledge he had of affairs, especially of the labor problem, in which his advice, when asked, had obviated many difficulties.

Alt r this, the toast of "The King" was druck with the usual honors. The toast of "Our Guest was prefaced by the chairman with a few pithy remarks. The large attendance of hierarchy and clergy showed how highly Monsignor Falconio was esteemed by the Catholics of Outario. The trust repose in him by the Vatican was shown by his appointment to represent the Vatican at Washington.

MGR FALCONIO S SPEECH.

The guest of the evening was received with prolonged applause, for which expression of their kindness to the Holy Father and himself, he thanked them warmly. He had no doubt that their fath was appointment to represent stronger. The Holy Father, without any merition has the was sorry to loave Canada In his residence of three pears by other country in the world. Applause, he would always pray for the great executer fertile land, for her spirit, of the people, Here were to be seen poorling in charity and fraternity as one family. The faith and character of the people of Canada he day ouch always abide with them. (Applause) he would always pray for the Canada he had, each of the people, Here were to be seen people of different nationalities and creeds dwith grown and Bishop merchant part of the people of

in this country. (Appiause) He lived at a pace called London, which was a much bet ter place in which to test than Toronto or Ot tawa, or Washington. (Laughter) They had no Parliament houses or men holding high offlital positions. They were a generous people, too, and had given two Archbishops to Toronto, and they found plenty to do when they get here (Lunghter). More than that, they had given from the Diocece of London an excellent premier for Ontario; and he could say, should they require any more Archbishops or Premiers, they would find an unlimited supply of the best material in London (Laughter and applause). He thanked His Excellency for the many kindnesses a he had received at his hands, and wished him every success in the new and important position to which the Holy Pontiff had call d him.

PREMIER ROSS

The chairman, in introducing Premier Ross who respond d to the toast of "Canada," told of the Premier's deep-laid scheme to annex some thousands of people to Canada by giving them several millions of acres of our vacaniand. If His Excellency should tell him that his plan of annexation had been forestalled, and that the annexation he had prophesic d was already taking place, only Canada was annex ing the Unit ed Staves. (Applause)

Premier Ross said that his chief introduction hereafter was that he came from the Diocesof London. He was giad to be there as a humble chilzen to pay his respect to Monasimor Falconio. He had seen him just after his arrival, but he did not seem to be as much a home as at the present time. Then he seem to be a much a home as at the present time. Then he seem to be a much a home as at the present time. Then he seem to be a much a home as a the present time. Then he seem to be a much a home as a the present time. Then he seem to be a much a home and the high encomium he had paid to Canada would be appreciated by the people of Canada who had a prophesic or religion, all were and come to Canada with a message of peace and good will, and the province, and the high encomium he had pa

at his side, and in the present Premier of Canada, (Applause)
In concluding, Premier Ross urged them all to live that they might pass down to posterity the blessings of freedom and toleration and education which they now enjoyed.

to live that they might pass down to post rity the blessings of freedom and toleration and education which they now enjoyed.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Howland, in the course of his reply to the toast of 'The City of Toronto,' referred to the fact that Monsignor Falconto, coming from the oldest capital in the world the centre of art and learning, had completed his education in Canada, and was now being called to occupy open of still wider usefulness in Washington, Canada was a teacher, and had sent across cold seas and through forgy skies the 1-sson to British hearins bear unitely and loyally through the world. His Holiness Pepe Leo XIII had excreted his immense to fuence as a great Oristian potentate might be expected to exercise his immense to fuence as a great Oristian potentate might be expected to exercise he Canada was a country of two races, and no one, be he a member of whichever race, could fail to have respect for that great race which was first on Canadian soil and reverence for those clergy who were proposed so deviriation in this leaf. All Canadians, even though not members of the great central tree of Christendom which had sent its strong boughs through the centuries, which had preserved the Scriptures which Protestants prize, from fire and sword and barbarian hordes in the dark ages. (Applause) It was a point that had been discussed in Canada with them in the toast to the Hollowed in this British City of Toreno, and joined with them in the toast to the Hollowed in this British City of Toreno, and some the British flar, by the toast to his Gracious Majesty. He could not refuse to world which had a terdency to divide those who were trying to work harmeniously together for the same end, But if the intention were merely to indicate the superiority of the spiriture of the same end, But if the intention were merely to indicate the superiority of the spiriture of the same end, But if the intention were merely to indicate the superiority of the spirity of the spiriture of the same end, But if the intention openi

Archbishop O'Conror after a humorous opening defended the term "Toronto, the Good." He had known Toronto since the early fifths, and he could testify to an increase in toleration and good-fellowship between the different creeds. Each propagated its doctrines in a way that showed it thoroughly believed them and yet that it had respect for the faith of others. Reference had been made to the views of an Archbishop on the other side of the line on the question of the annexation of Canada by the United States, and on this he desired to give expression to what he believed were the views of Canadanas.

The Archbishop continued:

"Let me say, your Excellency that if you meet Archbishop continued:

"Let me say, your Excellency that if you meet Archbishop continued:

"Let me say, while we are anxious to draw closer the bonds of faith, charity and affection that unite us so far as I know none of us have any decire to be united to them by any stronger political bonds than exist at present." That this expression met with the apprebation of the audience was evidenced by the tremendous outburst of applicuses which followed.

The last toast was that to the chairman, proposed by Fremier Ross, and briefly responded to by Judge MacMahon, and the proceedings ended with the singing of "God Save the King."

ended with the singing to King."

The total number of guests in attendance was three hundred. They were individually introduced to his Excellency at a reception which was held after the banquet.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

LON

THE REFERENDUM.

THE REFERENDUM.

A meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was heid on thursday afternoon, the 13th tost, to consider the Manitopa Liquer Act and the referendum. This was one of the most largely attended meetings of this important body held for a long time, and the gentlemen present comprised the most influential and the mest representative members, and therefore the prodouncement contained in the resolution adopted should receive the closest consideration of all re-sonable minded men, and should appeal with special force to those ergaged in business in the province.

Mr A. M. Nanton said in beginning that as one of the members of the board of trade that asked that this meeting be called, he felt a few words of explanation were necessary. He and others felt thus if the proposed L quor Act were put into force it would do a great deal of damaze. There was an impression abroad that the Liquor Act was a prointition act. This was not so: the present Act would but transfor dimking from licensed places and to homes. He personally believed in temperance but did not believe a man could be legislated into sobriety, nor did he believe that a man need be a prohibitionist to be a temperance one.

Mr. Nantou then moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Stobart:—

to be a temperance one.

Mr. Nantou then moved the following reso lution, seconded by Mr. Stobart:

Whereas a measure entitled the Liquor Act is about to be submitted to the people by way of ref rendum on the second prox., and

"Whereas such Act if enforced, will detrimentally affect the commercial inters s of the people of the province and create a feeling of unrest at a most important period in our history when a large increase is expected to be added to our population; and

"Whereas such Act is not a prohibitory Act but permits the free importation from the other provinces and territories of liquor in any quantity, merely transferring the drinking from licensed hotels to the homes and un-licensed resorts and will not materially de-crease the consumption of liquor in the prov-ince:

ince:

"Resolved, That while expressing no opinion on the general question of the prohibition of the manufacture or of the importation of liquor into the province, yet, insomuch as we be sever the Liquor Act will fall in its purpose and result in righty instead of good to the people, therefore it should not become law." MANIFESTO FROM THE BUSINESS MEN OF KENT.

We, the undersigned, actively engaged in business in the County of Kent after careful consideration of the Liquor Act concerning which a vote by way of Referendum is to be taken upon the 4th of Dec. next, are of the opinion that, because this Act is not a general prohibitory measure, but is applicable solely

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to this province, bra'des allowing the manufacture in Ontario, and permits the free importation from other Provinces of Equor in any quantities, merily transferring the drink from licensed notes to private houses and understanding the mental principles so closely identified reserval. It is a measure that will be detrimental to the meril principles so closely identified with the prosperity of Ontario and will be judicially effect the best interests of the Province.

Speaking for Kent alone, we are making great commercial progress from which the farmers and all classes of the community will be benefited. Factories are springing up in every section. Capital is pouring in upon us, and our population is being rapidly enhanced from the Lakica States and elsewhere, and wimst be chary about doing appling to disturb trade without any corresponding benefit. Many of those who are coming among us and investing largely of their means in Beet sugar and other factories are from the United States whe States, only to be repealed after a short time. States, only to be repealed after a short time. States, only to be repealed after a short time. Agond License Law, at this period in the history of the trade, properly regarded and enforced, but we are very well assured that the passage of this Act for the shurder along which in a clumsy and a bitrary meaner strength to the County it would be a very great injury to the County it kentling the province alone which in a clumsy and a bitrary meaner streems to correct the public into abstaining from drink.

Great pregress has been made in the cause of Temperance in this County in the past twenty five years, as every one will realize who will recall the past, and the god work is closely but surely geing forward. It is wise to let well alone.

Signed by several hundred of the principal business men and Bankers of Chatham. Chatham. Ont., 18th October, 1902.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, A MALE AND FEMALE Uteacher for Separate School, Belleville, for the year 1993. The male teacher, holding first or eccond class professional certificate to teach an advanced class of boys. The female teacher, loidings with class certificate, to teach a class of small children. Applications will be received up till Dec, 10th, 192. Apply, ssaing salary, with refreeces, to J. F. Dolan, M. 19. Relleville, Ont.

That their Wanted Fork, R. C. S. S. Stables, for the year beginning Jan. 5, 1905, maile or female. Knowing and speaking both french and English, with legal certificate, State salary. Address, Gordes Langle, State salary. Address, Gordes Langle, State and Region Creas, Ruscom Station P. O. 1257 tf. A CATHOLIG TEACHER, MALE OR Fr.

CATHOLIC TEACHER, MALE OR FE. tale, long quantica to trach and rench and English for R. C. S. S. No ary North Essex Co., for the year 196 dicants will please state salary and ence. Address Jos. D. Duquette ress. Tibury. Oct.

FEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S., Siepnen, for the year commencing Jassepnen, for the year commencing Jassepnen, for the year commencing Jassepnen, for the year commencing Jassepne Markette, and the received up till be received up till be. Ist, 1802. A stating salary with references and experito Jas. Glavin, Sec.-Treas., Mount Carm. O., Ont.

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED IF
C possible with second class certificate,
knowing, some Gerban, for Section No. 42, 1989,
Wilmot, for the year beginning in January
3rd, 1903, Apply to Rev. H. Aeyman St.
Agains, Co. Waterloo, Ont

TEACHER WANTED S. S. NO. 1 McKillop
Tor 1903, a Roman Catholic, male or female
Holding a second class critificate Applicants
please give age, experience in leaching and
salary expected. Address Francis Murphy,
Seaforth, Ont. 12612 Seaforth, Ont. 1257-2

TEACHER WANTED, FEMALE, HOLDIng second class professional certificate,
for the R. C. S. S. Section No. 5, Raielgh,
Duties to commence Jan. 1, 1903. Applications
stating qualifications and selary, received
until Dec 6 John T. O Neill, Sec. treas,
Device P. O. Ont.

Devis P O Onf. 1256.4

WANTED, CATHOLIC TEACHER FOR S S No. 8, Huntley for 19.3. One housing 2nd class certificate. Duties to rommence to Luwrence J. Curtin, Sec. Treas., Powell, P. O., Carleton Co., Ont. 1256.3

WANTED A TEACHEM VORMER of the year beginning Jan 5th 1963. Female, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Applications will be received up till Dec 18t. 1992. Apply, station salary, with references and experience, to Thomas Queenan, Sec., Conroy, P. O., Ont. 1256 3

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED FOR union Separate school. The year commencing Jan. 4 1963. Please answer as soon as possible, susting salary, experience and qualifications. John Dalton, St. Columban, the

Out 1256-3

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. No.

6, Bliadulpa, for the coming year. State salary, qualification and experience to Michael Breen, recreary Lucan P. O. 1857 2

WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL, No.

7. Elines, a female teacher, holding 2nd class certificate, Apply, stetting salary, in M. D. niel White Kinkora, P. O. 1257 2

WANTED, FEMALE TEACHER, HOLD-ing 2nd or 3rd class certificate for the R C.S S section No.7, Sydenham Duttes to commence Jan. 5, 1933. Apply, stating salary, and experience to Robt. I. Hocd, Sec. Treas. Woodford, Opt. 1283 Treas, Woodford, Opt. 1282

A FEMALE TEACHER FOR THE PRIMARY department of the Catholic Separate school. Almonte, one nolding a second class professional certificate preferred. Applications received until the 3rd December, 1992. Applicants state salary expected. Duties to commence on Jan. 2, 1993 J. Fay, Sec. Treas. 1256 3

FOR R. C. S. S. NO. 3 BIDDULPH. I holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Dutes to commence Jan. 5, 1903 Apply, stating salary and experience, to William Tooley, Secreto commence Jan, 5, 1 ary and experience, to tery. Lucan. Ont.

TEMALE TEACHER, HOLDING A SECOND Class professional certificate, wanted for the new Separate school to Sec. No. 1. E the cone and a brilf miles from the new Separate school to Sec. No. 1. E the cone and a brilf miles from the city limits of Stratford. Duties to bigin Jan. 5 1968, Sec. adaptications on or before Dec. 15th, stating salary and giving references, to Rev. J. V. Tobin, Stratford, Ont.

Tobin, Stratord, Oct.

WANTED—A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHer, holding 2nd class certificate, capable
of teaching English and French in a school of
large attendance. Apply at once and state
salary wanted to L. V. Bachand, Sec. S. S.
S. No. I. Hay, St. Joseph, Ont. 1238-4f

FOR SCHOOL SECTION. NO 9, FLOS. FOR
or 3rd class certificate. The work is very light,
the average attendance being only twelve.
Apply, staining salary, to James O'Nell, Secretary Treasurer, Vigo. Ont. 1288-4

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