# Catholic Record.

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

#### VOLUME XXII.

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HEARTLESS FASHIONABLES.

The reverend gentleman who told the Newport fashionables that the eyes of an admiring America were upon them must have a very lively imagination. They have indeed a certain measure of attraction for the penui. less grandees of Europe, for modestes and parasites, but none for the worka-day individuals who do not believe that life's possibilities are exhausted by dinners, entertainments and social vulgarity. And how tired they must be of it all-of ministering to their little selves, of draping their poor little bodies, of inventing new extravagances

The Romans who fattened on luxury are more worthy of our admiration than the rich of to-day who, born into the knowledge of Christianity, yet suffer human beings to starve hard by their doors and to slip into the cesspools of shame and degradation. They care more for the trees that grow before their doors or their pug dogs than for moneyless individuals. Mercy and compassion are the distinctive marks of a Christian, but this, we suppose. is not applicable to those whose God is their belly.

#### THE RESULT OF FALSE MAX. IMS.

We think it was Washington Irving who said that if dead authors were to come back to life, they would be astonished to find how much of their literary wares have been stolen. The systems and opinions that have had their brief day are being constantly dragged out of Time's lumber room and with a coat of nineteenth century paint are introduced to us as something original. One would hardly expect that the old method of eating, drink ing and merry-making would attract much attention in this vaunted age, and yet we doubt if it were so much in evidence. The present is the only time - the future counts not. Just what will happen when our earthly candles sputter out need not trouble us. For the present let us strive to wear brave fibery-to make a gallant showing-to squeeze out of the world every pleasure that may take our fancy, And this is done every day in an insidious manner that lowers our ideals and drains our youth of all freshness and enthusiasm. Parents impress it upon the minds of their children by their extravagances and ceaseless chattering anent social prospects. What wonder is it that many of us should regard lightly the other world annes of this 11 we are taught th we should enlist our best energies. If a bank account that will win its way when seraphs might despair is the ultima thule of human endeavor, what need is there of going into spiritual book-keeping? We are more than convinced that much loose living and thinking and irreverence and irreligion must be ascribed to the wordly maxims and conduct of parents.

Church is not subjected, like a political crime, falling, especially among girls, more rapidly than in any European country," and declares that, apart directors, to making or unmaking by the people. existent in Ireland." The persons who are given to cen.

suring and criticism are the ones who would resent any interference in their own business. A disloyal and anti-Catholic spirit is cultivated by those who aspire to be looked upon as " liberal," that is, one who is pitied by members of the fold and despised by outsiders.

#### SAMPLE MINISTERIAL SER-MONS.

What comforting and strengthening pabulum is doled out by some of our ministerial brethren ! A few of them belong evidently to the impressionist school, and as a result their sermons are marvels of the vague and shadowy. They have much to say of going to the Lord and leaning upon Him, but how this is to be done is left to the in. telligence of their auditors.

Others, convinced presumably that the Bible is not up to date, discourse on the novels of the century or literary epochs. This method of procedure, obviating as it does the disagreeable necessity of referring to hell and damnation, which are very offensive to refined tastes, is calculated to ensure them a long tenure of office. We give them credit for believing that a minister should aim at delivering something higher and better than a humanitarian or literary disquisition, but the fear of dismissal has a very chastening effect

on the tongue. THE ANARCHIST.

We have all heard the howl of execration that came from affrighted Parisians when that miserable individual-a type of those who now and then put up barricades and clean streets with bullets-snapped a pistol at the Shah of Persia. But has it not been dinned into the ears of all who wanted to listen that material happiness, which is the natural heritage of every human being, can be obtained only by establishing a new order of things. That anarchist, believing perchance that the Shah was the particular obstacle to his happiness, endeavored to vanquish it in his own peculiar way. The anarchist does not want to be poor or to suffer. He cannot understand why he should be in rags and why others should be able to squander thousands of dollars in frivolities. He cannot see why he should be forced to delve in mine or to wear out body and soul in factory for a miserable pittance whilst others revel in luxury. You may tell him to be contented and resigned, but chaing under the sense of a cruel wrong words like these fall on un. yourself and let a managing director heeding ears. He growls and when possible he bites. With no sense of right or wrong, with no dread of God-for all that has been filched from him by the gentry who are continuing the work of Voltaire-he is kept in order only by the cringing whipt dog fear of the powers that be.

country," and declares that, extended from drunkenness and connected from is almost noncrimes, "female crime is almost non-

LORD RUSSELL'S WIT.

Clever Thumbnall Sketches of the Great Irish Jurist.

The recent death of Sir Charles Rus Lord Chief Justice of England, sell. was heard with unfeigned regret by thousands in America, who have learned to revere the man for his many sterling qualities, and by Catholics, for his unyielding and uncompromising Catholicity. The Russells are numerous in the

County Down, Ireland ; his branch of the family were of Newry, allied by generations of marriages to the Irish Catholic families of Uister and were al ways known for their decided bent to a religious vocation.

Sir Charles' uncle was the well-known Very Rev. Dr. Russell, president of Maynooth College, founder of the Dublin Review, and a particular friend of Cardinal Newman, who spoke ' the of him in his "Apologia" as dear friend to whom, under heaven, I am indebted for my conversion.' Father Matthew Russell, the distin guished Jesuit writer and poet, whose late volume of "A Soggarth's Sacred Verses" was recently noticed in this column, is a brother of Sir Charles, and his sister was Mother Mary Baptist Russell, superioress of the Sisters of Mercy at San Franciso, she having gone to the Pacific Slope in 1854.

Sir Charles, when a young lawyer, married Ellen, the oldest daughter of Dr. Mulholland, the famous Irish physician and poet, whose two other daugh-ters have done so much for Catholic letters-Clara Mulholland and Rosa Mul holland, now the wife of Sir Jonn Gil-bert, author of "History of Dublin," and other valuable works relating to Irish history, based on his researchs among hitherto unpublished MSS. SIR CHARLES RUSSELL

was born under the shadow of the Killowen mountains, and when knighted was known as Lord Russell of Killow In the little chapel at Killowen en. Lord Russell in days gone by erected a beautiful marble altar to commemorate the virtues of his devoted mother.

He started his career as a lawyer at Belfast, but soon removed to London. The early days of his married life were passed in comparative poverty, and in the absence of legal work, he occupied his time in writing for the press. But time and hard work soon brought him into prominence and he was elected to Parliament and was always a staunch supporter of Gladstone. He later served as attorney-general and eventually in July, 1894 succeeded Lord Coleridge as chief justice, the first Catholic to hold that responsible office since the days of the Reformation.

He had gained an enormous prac tice, some say as high as \$1 000,000 s previous to his going on the bench, and the story is told that he was so generons to friends in difficulty that he was constantly in debt, until inally one of his friends said to ilm "What you want to do is to syndicate This was actually done. A committee of friends paid off his debts, received his income, gave him a large allow-ance until he was not only free from debt but had a substantial amount safe y linvested.

the teams got three hundred and fifty runs and there were seventeen inn-ings. It seems that the game ended

very much sooner than had been ex pected and his lordship suggested that they go ahead and have more innings. He evidently thought it was quite a

usual thing. PLEASANT STORIES bim and are numerous about him and would fill a volume. In addressing a jury or cross examining a witness, he had a habit very similar to the late Senator Thurman of Ohio. A snuff-box and a red bandana always played a conspicuous part. The snuff box was an oblong piece of horn and flew open when pressed at the ends. He would tap it and fondle it and then flick bis red bandana, and the jury and witnesse would be under his power, while with just the faintest trace of the brogue he

spoke to them. He was a true Irishman and sincere Catholic and was for years the most active Catholic layman in London, giving lectures and addresses, presid ing at meetings with as much zeal as much if he had been an ecclesiastic in stead of an overworked lawyer. call of Mother Church for his ability and learning was ever left unheeded. A recent writer said of him :

"In his early days he had a good deal to put up with from older men and judges who thought to prunedown exuberance, and he might have been snuffed out as so many men have been but for the splendid combative ele ment with which he was endowed. It

he could help it he would not be sat or and was often very irritable when interrupted. His native wit made him formidable. One day, Sir Digby Sey mour, Queen's Counsel, kept up a flow of small talk when Russell was speak-

ing. "I wish you would be quiet, Say-mour," said Russell with his Irish accent

"My name is Seymour, if you please," replied the honorable gentle man with mock dignity.

Then 1 wish you would "see more and say less," was Russell's answer."

An American journalist who spent much time in London and who had of the phrase, Russell is many fold more "a man of the world,' than was his predecessors, Cockburn or Coleridge. He delights in good company and in the absence of nonsense and canting formalities. Within the scope of h profession-in matters concerning the dignities of his trade, so to speak-he has the arbitrary and despotic temper of a master craftsman. Good workmanship he reverences and he is intol-erant with those who do not. But where it is not question of performance and of its recognition, he is the most practical and thorough-going liberal I know. His contempt for hereditary distinctions is not skin deep; it runs through his veins. He insisted upon having his peerage limited to himself, for his own life, as a tangible protest

against an institution that he honestly hates. In a thousand other ways, he is a democrat of the simplest and truest kind; and in many of these ways I

posted in the matter of games, did the always be linked with that of Gorres keeping with their teaching they will

#### AGE NO BARRIER.

Father Aloysius, Sixty Years Old, Jumped into Passale River and Jumped into Passale E Saved a Sister of Charlty.

New York, Aug. 24. - Despite his sixty odd years, Father Aloysius of the Passiodist Order leaped into the Passa c river from a rowboat and saved a

Sister of Charity from drowning. Father Aloysius gave an outing at Idlewild Park to a Sunday school class attached to his church in West Ho-boken. During the afternoon he took the children out in groups for a row down the Passaic. The Sister went down the Passaic. with the youngest children to keep them from harm.

Something happened to cause her to stand up and she unbalanced the boat and fell overboard. When she arose she was out of reach of the boat and being swept down stream by the swift current. She could not swim and her heavy gown dragged her down. Sh showed no signs of panic and her eyes were turned upward and her hands

clasped in an attitude of prayer. The first act of Father Aloysius was to turn his boat toward the shore. He calmed the little ones who were weep ing hysterically, shelved the boat to prevent the current from carrying its precious load over Little Falls, then he dived far out from the bank toward the Sister. She had sunk the third time

before he began the work of rescue. The priest is an excellent swimmer and a few strokes brought him to the spot where she went down. He dived and She began to brought her up. struggle but he quieted her and quickly brought her to the bank. She fainted the moment she was dragged ashore

The incident was too much for the picknickers and a suggestion to go home met with universal assent.

#### ART IN RELIGION.

A Member of the Epworth League Moved by the Dresden Madonna.

From the Midland Review

Is Evangelical Protestantism on the point of acknowledging the beauty and the reasonableness of Catholic ation once said: "In the nicer sense worship? For centuries Mother Church has filled the house of God with the rarest art, most beautiful music, most reverent ceremonies, believing all these aids conducive to religion. Against these the Evangelical sects long have protested. Of late, how ever, there appears some change for the better. A recent issue of the Epworth Herald describes the case of a lady who had long desired to see Raphael's masterpiece. At last she found "the wonderful Child and His beautiful Mother' in the Dresden gallery and sat quietly before it again and again. Then, according to the Herald, she said :

"I want this so photographed on my soul that I shall see it always !" And immediately the Protestant journal asks: "Is not this the secret of ac-quaintance with Jesus?" And again And again it enthusiastically quotes the tourist as

saying : "After a little the other figures in the picture faded away, and I saw

nothing-nothing but the Divine Child

floating in light, looking down into

umpiring like a hero. The London for his success in reviving Catholic belost for all eternity, and their pun-sporting papers made very merry life in Germany. over the affair, particularly as one of they had never belonged to the Church. She does not say that every one who dies outside of her pale is lost, or, rather, is of necessity lost because he did not belong to the Church. Christ, who established the Church as the ordinary means of salvation, may have extraordinary ways of saving a man's

soul We know that Almighty God will not punish with eternal torments except for actual sin. Now it may hap pen that one outside of the Church is in good faith (the moment a reason able doubt enters his mind as to the truth of his creed he is obliged to en quire in order to remove, if possible, the doubt ; if he fails to investigate he cannot be considered any longer in good faith :) he has never committed a mortal sin, or, if he has, he has repented of it by making an act of per-fect contrition. The Church does not condemn such a person, but holds that he belongs to the soul of the Church, and that God will provide for his eternal salvation by some extraordinary means.

#### TRUE PROGRESS IN RELIGION

In these days when results, not only in the natural order but likewise, and irreverently, in the supernatural order, are estimated only by figures, it is gratifying to find some one now and then with enough intelligence even to use a spiritual gauge in reckoning with matters in the domain of the spir itual.

Such fine intelligence and spiritualmindedness marks the writing of an article in the Catholic World Magazine for August on "Recent Progress of Catholicity in Northern Europe," by Charles W. Dowd. The writer has not allowed his range of vision to get blocked, as he looks out over the realm of the religious world, by the mere material evidence of either success or or failure in the development of Cath olicity throughout the centuries. He quotes no figures in giving his testimony; he reckons with no concrete facts in summing up the conquests of the Church over the hearts of men. Such Christian bravery in giving testimony to Christ's Church breathes the very spirit of its most glori-ous standard : "My Kingdom is not of this world." It reminds one of that beautiful passage in the Genius of Christianity: "The enemies of the Church imagine that the efforts of human power against her must neces-

sarily effect her ruin, while these efforts, on the contrary, are the very means employed by God to exalt her before the world, and to exhibit her supernatural character and divine commission by signal and perpetual triumphs over the passions of men. With the same sense of spiritual appreciation of the influence of the

church, this writer ignores, or passes over with but a brief and slighting allusion, the evidences that the enemies of the church in Southern Europe have tried to bring against her divine mission during the past century and shows by an analysis of the h eart of things that the conversion and elevation of even a single soul through this supernatural power of religion

its testimony, a whole world of what material - minded men

are pleased to call solid facts. He

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#### " LIBERAL " CATHOLICS.

Writing to the young men's societies of Great Britain the Cardinal Arch bishop of Westminster gives some time ly advice to the individuals who have a mania for criticizing the Roman Curia and who neglect no opportunity of posing as amateur theologians These are days, he says, in which loyalty to the Church should be the keynote of every association of Catholic laymen. This lovalty is often put to the test by the intellectual pride and licence of thought and criticism which characterizes modern society in England. This disintegrating atmosphere penetrates wherever it is not deliberately excluded. In their presumption and ignorance, without careful intellectual training, and without any necessity, they seem to deem themselves a match against the most subtle argu. ments ; and in the presentation or halfpresentation of facts which they have never mastered or even heard of, they criticise the conduct of the Holy See as though they had a mission to rescue the government of the Church from failure. The Catholic Church being constituted of a human as well as a divine; element, contains human infirmities as we well know. But the diminished 39 per cent in twenty years, divinely appointed government of the and forms only 0.6 per cent. of the total

#### CRIME IN IRELAND AND ELSE-WHERE.

The current issue of the Journal of the Royal S:atistical Society contains a valuable and interesting article by Miss Rosa M. Barrett on "The Treat nent of Juvenile Offenders," not only in the United Kingdom, but in nearly all civilized lands. In reply to the dis-cussion on her paper, Miss Barrett has a strikingly interesting and suggest-ive passage. After stating that crim-inals from sixteen to twenty one years of age are actually increasing in England and Scotland, she says : somewhat at a loss to explain why Ire land (so erroneously thought to be a specially criminal country) is so extraordinarily free from serious crime. With a smaller population, Scotland has an enormously greater number of prisoners (almost twice as many in some years), while serious offenders are only 16.6 per 10,000 of the population in Ireland as compared with 254 per 10,000 in England. The convicted prisoners for all offences in Ireland are out 7 3 per 1,000 persons ; in Scotland they are 12 6 per 1,000 ! Convicts. both male and female, show an extraordinary decrease in Ireland, and one is forced to believe that instead of the Irish being a naturally lawless, cffensive people, as so many think, they are, tn truth, naturally law-abiding and well behaved beyond most peoples. Whether this is due te their deep re ligious instincts or so other causes, it is not for me to decide." Elsewhere, in the paper itself, Miss Barrett tells us that in Ireland "juvenile crime has

There was no celebrated case in England for years that he was not in some way connected with, but his greatest triumph was his masterly vindication of and his six days speech in favor of Parnell and followers against

the Times forgeries. Perhaps in all legal history no one case ever brought such prestige to one man as this case did to Sir Charles Russed. Not since the days of Burke's arraign-ment of Warren Hastings had public interest all over the world so ce tered in a single case, and the greatest legal ights of the kingdom were engaged or one side or the other ; but the first Catholic Lord Chief Justice since the Reformation and the first Irishman who ever reached that office in England, made a name that will remain in history

He visited this country in 1883 in company with his celebrated predeces-Coleridge, and again in 1896, when he addressed the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. Orator, jurist, and all around man of learning, he was geniality itself, and loved a good race-horse, a game of whist or foot ball, and even the American game of base ball. He was loved by the boys of the English kingdom, and it is told that a few years ago. while visiting the famous school Harrow, he actually joined the lads in

But he should be particularly re-membered by American boys from the fact that he on one occasion acted as umpire in a game of base ball.

It happened one day that a game of base-ball was proposed between some Southwark boys in London and a nine composed of lads belonging to a parochial school of which his lordship was director. Now, a game of base-ball is rare in England. Lord Russell was selected as unpire. The game was a light "The effect's of Stolberg's one who dies within the fold will be great success. His lordship, always

think that no man of unmixed Engli blood could ever quite follow him."-R. C. Gleaner in Catholic Columbian.

#### COUNT STOLBERG'S CONVER-SION.

A hundred years have passed since Count Frederick Leopold Stolberg became a convert to the Catholic Church, and we learn from a Munster corres condent that the family, the Bishop, the clergy, and members of the West phalian nobility have been observing the centenary worthily. The impor tance of a single conversion is indicated by the fact that no fewer than a hundred and twenty-two direct desa more uplifting force than cold Evan cendants of the Count were a present at gelicanism which has only bare walls, and within itself little of light and the fetes. But the influence of Stolberg's conversion had a far wider warmth. Reason itself declares that range than his family circle. He was God's house should be filed with all a scion of one of thr oldest and noblest high beauty. Beauty often draws to God when chill, sharp dogma fails. houses in Germany, was recognized at the Courts of Copenhagen, Berlin

and St Patersburg as a diplomatist of high ability, was looked up to by the A CLEAR DEFINITION OF A BEpeople with pride as a poet and a writer, was an intimate friend of such as Goethe and Klopstock, and above all, enjoyed universal esteem for the uprightness of his character.

His submission to the Catholic Church at a time when eminent Germans were asserting their Christianity was approaching an end, and that it was all over with Catholic progress, created a remarkable sensation. His great work, " History of the Religion means that led to salvation. of Jesus Christ," was epoch-making. It was for the beginning of the present century what Bossuet's "Exposition de la Doctrine Catholique "

the coming years, blessing childhood takes the conversion of such men as forever and blessing motherhood for ever-still with that wonder in His Huysmans, Verlaine, and others of their time and class, and follows the face that heaven had come down to course of the marvellous workings of earth "After this, let who will declare that After this, let who will declare that pictures of Christ do not bring our souls closer to Him. This is, indeed, one secret of Catholic acquaintance with Him, one cause of that sense of His nearness which every Catholic child, youth, man and woman in the age indescribably feels. A religion that photographs Christ on the soul by its lofty art, its noble music, surely is

grace, leading to full and fruitful conversion, in their worldly or corrupt or material minds. Herein he place the burden of his testimony, and not in the imposing figures of that in the imposing figures of that kind of geographical Christianity which, with its reckoning up of figures and drawing out of territories, takes small account of the perfecting of the individual souls who go to swell the columns of these These are the days of great figures. individual conversions, of the election of some great, rare soul here and there to the gift of faith, not wrought or won by our poor human endeavor, but plainly marked out by divine favor for such a grace. Through the power of the example of such a one are led the minds of men in God's own time to see the light clearer and yet more clear till they too receive it in fulness, though not of themselves, " because it is a gift of God.'

The writer emphasizes the spirtual point of view most strongly throughout his article, and indeed makes an affirmation, or more truly a profession, of faith in it in the opening paragraph : " The church never received any divine promise of perpetual possession of this or that land ; no single nation was ever, as it were, made over to it for all eternity. This is a strong and yet simple contradiction of the common axioms about inherited faith.

Love is a great thing, yes, a grea and thorough good. Nothing is sweeter than Love, nothing more courageous, nothing higher, nothing wider, nothing more pleasant, nothing fuller nor better in heaven and earth ; because Love is born light" The effect's of Stolberg's one who dies within the fold will be God, and can rest but in God above is born is born is born in the state of th God, and can rest but in God above all

LIEF HELD BY CATHOLICS. REV. J. J. NASH. D. D. Does the Catholic Church claim that she is the only saving Church ?

Yes. What does the expression "only saving Church " mean in the mouth of the Catholic Church ?

It means that she is the only Church which has received from Christ the

But is not this claim on the part of the Catholic Church intolerant ? No ; because it is a claim that any was for Church which pretends to have rethe seventh century, or what Mohler's ceived its mission from Christ must 'Symbolik "has been for the middle make, as Christ did not and could no of the nineteenth century. "How establish more than one Church, and many souls have been brought to a as His only reason for having establish establish more than one Church, and knowledge of Catholic truth by Stol- lished at all must have been to lead berg's 'History of the Religion of men to eternal salvation. She would Jesus Christ ' will," says Frederick be false to her mission if she acknow-

## AURELIA :

#### THE JEWS OF CAPENA GATE.

PART THIRD-THE VESTAL.

CHAPTER XIV-CONTINUED.

"The impressions of our childhood are so transient, that the life of the Atrium Regium pleased me at first. How could it be otherwise? However wealthy my mily, I had never been accustom such splendor as now surrounded me Then, could I remain insensible to the such splendor as now surrounded me. Then, could I remain insensible to the public homage, the enth usiastic acclama-tions which greet us wherever we go? The young girls who live here are all of illustrious birth, and their intercourse is of the most charming. I became inti-mate with the youngest, between whose age and mine there was less disparity, and I loved them with all the ardor of a heart which knows no other affections! heart which knows no other affections! "Friends of my childhood, you are n

"Friends of my childhood, you are no more! . . It is long since death parted us! . . What a void you have left here! What cruel memories torture my heart when I look back to the fatal day which robbed me of the dear beings whose existence completely blended with mine, gave me the most precion given I have ever tasted!" . . . precious joys I have ever tasted !

precious joys I nave ever tasted I . . . . The Grand Vestal's voice had become tremulous, and her tears flowed faster. She resumed, after a short pause: "It was a horrible day which saw the death of Varonilla and the two sisters Completed

death of Varonilla and the two sisters Ocellates! . . . From that time I looked upon life with fear, and the future appeared to me gloomy and desolate. It is ten years since that event happened, my dear Geellia, for it was in the begin-ning of Domitian's reign, and each of my days, during that period has been marked with so much anguish, that I know not how it is I have not succumbed! . . . "Until that time I had lived peaceful, if not hapoy. I felt, it is true, a vague

if not happy. I felt, it is true, a vague sadness, but I could not have explained It is said that migratory birds its caus when held captive, become restless when the season comes for them to seek more the season comes for them to seek more genial climes. In like manner I was agitated and troubled during the transi-tion from infancy to womanhood; and when, seized with the vague desire of a different fate, I saw the horizon of my life the gloomy walls of this narbounded by

row precinct. "However, I swear it by Vesta, my life "However, is wear it by vesta, my ine was so pure and my hears so candid, that I could not understand what I felt. My sonl remained in this sort of torpid state until I was twenty-five years old. The vestals are initiated from the first day, into the practices of Vesta's worship and its mysteries; but, outside of those mater-ial during they are never told anything ial duties, hey are never told anything of the closer and more fearful obligations of the soul. It is left to time to instruct them; to their hearts to comprehend; to circumstances to enlighten them sudden-

"This is what happened to me.

"One morning I awoke, frightened by moans and shricks, and the tumultuous noise made by our slaves, as they ran to and fro in the Atrium Regium. I listened

and heard a voice exclaim: "'They are dead ! . . Their bodies are already cold !' are already cold !' "'Who is dead ?' I cried, as the woman who generally attended me en-

tered my room, all in tears.

"Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates ? We have just discovered the fact." "Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates ? repeated with strong of the local states ? I repeated, with stupor. I had left them in all the bloom of health the evening be-fore; I could not understand what I heard 'It is impossible!' said I to the

'What! all three dead at the e? Who can have said this abwoman same time? sardity

'I had jumped out of bed, however, and was rushing towards the apartments of these three young vestals. I scarcely heard the answer made by my slave "They have been killed !"

"On! my dear Cecilia, what a terrible sight met my eyes as I opened the door of the room where our servads were crowding around three youthful forms stretched in all the rigidness of death With a single glance I recognized the pale features of my young companions, of those I loved as sisters ! I fell senseless. "I was told that I remained several days in a state of stupor, bereft of reason of the very sentiment of my existence When I recovered my seases, I was lying in my bed, and seated near me was a pontiff—Helvins Agrippa! Istarted with fright, and yet I remembered nothing. Agrippa said to me in a grave and sever

pale and could not restrain a cry of terror pale and could not restrain a cry of terror. ""You have broken your yows!" con-tinued the pontiff with implacable com-posure. 'You must diel such is the or-der of the emperor who, as High Pontiff, has pronounced your sentence!" "The centurion, drawing his broad, short sword, presented it to the unfortun-sta victime.

ate victims. "'They fell on their knees,' said to me

the young Vestal, Antonia, from whom I learned these details—being in an ad-joining room, she had crept to the door and had been a silent and terrified witness of the horrible scene—' they begged those two men to spare their lives, to le them, at least, justify themselves from

them, at least, justify themselves from this vague charge? "'No,' said the pontiff, 'the slaves of your corrupters have been subjected to the torture, and they have confessed the crimes of their masters. . . Even at this moment, the latter are suffering the punishment of flagellation, after which they will be banished from Rome. As for your the empere leaves you free to

they will be ballished from the first for you, the emperor leaves you free to select the manner of your death. But your sentence is irrevocable.' "But this is impossible! . . We are innocent! . We cannot be killed without a hearing!" "Those unhappy maidens, with wild despair, prostrated themselves at the feet of their tortures who looked on unmoved.

"' Here is the sword.' said the centur

ion. "'Or the poison,' added the pontiff, presenting them a phial. 'Choose !' "And as the victims still begged for

mercy : "' Do you prefer,' he exclaimed, 'the vault in the Campus Sceleratus, which the emperor, in his goodness, permits you to avoid?... Take care! if the light of avoid? . . Take care in the agent to-morrow's sun finds you alive, the whole Roman people will witness your execution! . . Listen! . . Do you execution ! . . Listen hear that noise outside ?'

hear that noise outside?" "The three Vestals listened, shudder-ing. A confused rumor like that of many voices reached their ears." "There is a cohort at the gate, resumed the pontiff, ' of which this centurion is the chief, and which awaits your decision. If you do not choose to die now this es-If you do not choose to die now, this es-cort will take you away, and to-morrow you will descend alive into the abyss where hunger will bring you a lingering death in atonement for your crimes." "This terrible threat was too much for our young companions. Their lips parted for a last supplication, but they uttered no sound. The anguish of despair is some

times so great as to silence even the prayer of the victim. "Then, all hope being lost, something

dreadful took place.

dreadful took place. "Varonilla seized the centurion's sword and dealt herself a blow, but her hand was not firm enough and she had neither the courage nor the strength to strike a second time . . she presented her bosom to the soldier who punged in t the black already regking with the it the blade already reeking with the blood of the fainting maiden. "The two sisters Ocellates clasped in

each other's arms, to meet a common death, were writhing in the most horrible convulsions. They had shared between them the pontiffs poison. Their dying them the pontiff s poison. Their dying agonies were so dreadful to behold, and death so slow coming, that through com-passion, or perhaps impatience, the cen-turion put them to death as he had done Varonilla.

Their murderous task accomplished the two men retired, and it was not until the next morning that the slaves of the Atrium Regium discovered the three atrium regimm checkered the three the bodies lying in their gore. They found also Antonio, senseless at the foot of the column from behind which she had wit-neessed this tragical scene. This poor child succumbed a few months later to child succumbed a few months later to the shock she had received; fearful visions disturbed her sleep, and she was frequently seized with paroxysms of de-lirium which finally ended in her death, "Thus perished those young maidens whose virginal chasilty was never tar-nished by an impure breath. If I did not share their fate, it was, as Helvius Agrip-ach ad told was only heasure the diving

pa had told me, only because the divine Aurelia had been placed in my care some time previous.

"She saved my life, but what a life, alas! how can I help trembling when the mere denunciation of a slave, the secret ormity of a source at any time

what an ardor of insane debauchery and and incredible frenzy these matrons are seized, who congregate under the pretext of honoring the conjugal chastity of Fanna!

The first time that I was called upon as Grand Vestal, to preside over these mysteries, I suspected nothing wrong. The preparations were made with due decorum, and the matrons even covere with thick veils the family pictures of the with thick verils the family pictures of the consul, Petiling Rafus-in whose house we had assembled—in order to carry out to the letter the precept of the rites which demands the absolute exclusion of

"I was not long, however, in discover-ing my error, and the moral corruption of these women. But I must stop here; I cannot even recite for you the verses of the poet I alluded to just now, although his description is far below the scandal ous truth

ous truth. "It was some years later, that return-ing from one of these ceremonies, I had occasion to save Metellus Celer. Cecilia, I cannot tell you how dear this young man has become to me ! You know him and you have been able to judge whether he is worthy of the affection which, alas ! fills my heart. Is this affection, then, a cime? Vonr reliving forbids complaint in crime? Your religion forbids complaint in suffering, and, would have one rejoice at sorrow, you said ; would it condemn my sentiments? Shall I not be free soon?

he spoke hopefully. he gave me to understand, for the first time, that he loved me; he said he would soon be able to tell me more!. This was three months ago . and that letter which months ago . . and that letter which was so soon to bring me happiness, has

"Cecilia! . . Great misfortunes are preparing . . the future is gloomy and threatening ! I see Metellus expiring under the blows of their bloody lash, . . and !! horror ! . I descend alive in that vault of the Campus Sceleratus, which has Great rible fate?

rible fate? . ." "I will !" said in a grave and solemn voice, the old man who had listened un-seen to Cornelia's last remarks, and who now advanced.

The Grand Vestal and Cecilia could no restrain a cry of surprise. They had recognized in this old man, the pontifi of the Christians ! "You here, my lord !" exclaimed Cor nelia, and she looked at Clemens with

mingled astonishment and anxiety "what motive can have led you to thi

place ?" "Madam," said the old man, "I have taken charge of an important mission near you, and I hold in my hands an answer to some of the questions I have overheard you propound to this youn woman. But, at the same time, have to speak to you on serious matters Can you grant me this interview?"

Can you grant me this interview ?" The Grand Vestal acquiesced with a gesture of respectful deference, and mo-tioned to the pontiff to take a seat. "My daughter," said Clemens turning to Cecilia, "you may retire. Your presence here is no longer necessary. It remains with me to continue the work commenced by you, and to reply to the questions asked of you as I came in." Cecilia kissed the Grand Vestal'a Vestal's Cecilia kissed the Grand Vestall hand, and having made a low obeisance to the venerable old man, left Cornelia and Clemens together

and Clemens together The Christian priest and the heathen virgin looked at each other in silence; Cornelia, with her heart beating with strange anxiety; Clemens, with sadness, as he thought of the sufferings of the young woman and the dangers that threatened her. threatened her.

CHAPTER XV.

CLEMENS FULFILS THE ENGAGEMENTS OF

the emperor. I wonder that this news should surprise you." "I knew, my lord, Domitian's depart-ure for Germany; but there was no one to inform me of Lucius Antoniue' pro-jects. It is only now, after what you nave told me, that I can understand the importance of that expedition. But the General will doubtless triumph! Domi-tian is universally hated !" "Lucius Antonius will be crushed, ma-dam. From positive information I

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dam. From positive information I have received, I can affirm this. Do not, therefore, entertain vain hopes?" "But, at least," said the Grand Vestal,

growing pale with secret fear, "much time must elapse before the schemes of our enemies can be carried out . . and in one year, at most, I shall, by ceasing to be a Vestel create form the interval to be a Vestal, escape from the denuncia-tions of Regulus, the resentment of the pontiffs . . the power of the emperor . . My lord, do you condemn the other

hopes which this letter gives me, and would you pronounce me guilty for enter-taining them?" Cornelia's eyes were fixed on the pon-

tiff with profound anxiety, for she detected on his venerable features an expres-sion of sadness which he made no attempt to concea You are thinking of Metellus Celer,

replied Clemens slowly, "and you ask whether I approve or condemn your pro-jects? Alas, the events which threaten you make it useless to examine this question. O my God!' he exclaimed, looking up to heaven and extending his hands over the Grand Vestal's head, "grant that this virgin wha knows al-ready your Holy Name, and who, un-awares, has honored you bher purity, may have the strength to bear the blow I must deal her.'

"What can you mean, my lord !" cried the Grand Vestal. Madam, the letter you have just now

read passed through the hands of the em-The emperor has read this letter ?"

exclaimed the unfortunate Vestal, with a cry of terror. sprung from her seat, and

she had before the pontiff, rigid as a statue, her face ashy pale, her burning eyes dis-tended by fear. Then this death-like tended by fear. Then this death-like rigidity of the muscles gradually gave way; tears moistened her eyes, and ut-tering a groan of anguish, she fell heavily upon the cushions. She had not fainted, but was in prey to a paroxysm of tears. The holy pontiff prayed fervently whilst

to recover sufficiently to listen to his words of consolation and perhaps of hope. A long silent, pause ensued. The Grand Vestal seemed to be interrogating her own heart, to discover whether there ex-isted not some grounds for doubt, some uncertainty connected with the fearful revelation which one word from the vener able pontiff had presented in such ter rible light. At last, she made an effort to

speak : 'My lord," she said slowly, vou word is sacred and your character holy; you would not frighten a wretched woman with vain dangers; but is it not possible that you are mistaken or that you

"Would to heaven that I were, ma-dam," replied Clemens with heartfelt emo-tion; "unfortunately, I am certain of

what I say." "You said, my lord," resumed the Grand Vestal, "that this letter had been in the emperor's hand; how came it, then, to pass into years?" "This, madam, is the only mystery

I have not succeeded in unravelling. I know who gave me the letter. It is the designator Gurges, whose name is not unknown to you. He told me that dur-ing the night a stranger had brought him this letter, and had stated to bim that it had been read by the emperor. Bat how had been read by the emperor. But how the stranger knew this, and how this im the stranger knew this, and how this im-portant document passed out of Domitian's hands, he could not say. However, I understand that you should look upon these facts as vague and uncertain—this is what you would say. But I went further, and I believe I can assert that Gurges was not deceived. Yes, the em-peror has read this letter—this is the most innormation for a start with a start in the start and it is a start with the start of the start is start and the start and it matters with peror has read this letter—this is the most important fact, and it matters little that we do not know why he has not kept

You are right, my lord,' Grand Vestal in a calm and dignified tone, "it matters little! Domitian's memory never fails him, and he does not

I must not hope for one! . . Pray to your God that He may inspire my enem-ies and the emperor to forget this letter---the proof of an innocent affection in which others may see a crime. . . I have no right to ask or hope more!" "My God, madam, is the God of Mir-acles. . He has promised to His servants who would invoke His name, to manifest His power by the greatest won-ders. . He is the God of truth and of life; I shall ask Him to reveal His power for you . . and He will do it!"

life; I shall ask Him to reveal His power for you . . and He will do it!" "Am I, then, one of you, my lord, that this Almighty God should deign to come to me even in the tomb . . and to take me out of it at your request ?" "Virgin of Vesta," exclaimed the ven-erable priest, " for thirty years you have worn the immaculate garment which the bridge of Christ also wear. . You

worn the immaculate garment which the brides of Christ also wear. . . You have not, indeed, made the sacrifice of the heart which pleases Him above all; but chastity has bloomed in you, and so beautiful is this flower, that our God looks upon it with loving eyes even when it dwelleth in souls that have not known Him!. Be comforted my daughter.

The Grand Vestal was deeply moved by these simple words. As she gazed silently at the venerable old man who silently at the venerable old man who had spoken them, the remembered the words of another pontiff whom she had seen near her in similar circumstances. What a difference between the pagan priest and the minister of Christl be-tween Helvins Agrippa and Clemens. Both had spoken of the same threaten-ing perils; but how different their lan-guage. What harshness! what pitiless rigor! what cold indifference in the form-er! What gentleness! what compassion! what devotion in the latter! The vagnest suspicions had sufficed

The vaguest suspicions had sufficed Helvius Agrippa to pronounce her guilty : the purity of her past life had had no weight with him. Even when knowing the weakness of her heart and her secret feelings, Clemens honored the virgin whose past was irreproachable; and stained for was irreproduction of a sking of the future some consolation for the sufficiency of a life of sadness. This indulgence was what the Grand Vestal felt most keenly in the pontiff's

reply. "I return you thanks, my lord," she said simply, but the grateful look she gave Clemens was more elequent than "Farewell, madam," said he, "my mis-

sion is accomplished. . . Should worse days come, you will see me again!" The venerable old man left the Grand

"O my God" murnured the pontiff, as he wended his way towards the Capena Gate, and he turned to cast a last look on the Atrium Regium, "there is in that asylum, a poor woman to whom I have promised Your help, and who knows not how near may be the hour of danger! Let not my promise be vain, O Lord!. but permit me to glorify Your name by saving this virgin who will wish to know You and to consecrate herself to You! Clemens extended his hand to bless in visibly the afflicted Vestal who, at that very moment, was beseeching the God of the Christians to protect her from the fury of her enemies

A few days after these events the news came that Lucius Antonius had been killed, and the insurrection was crushed. In less than a month, Domitian returned to Rome, with rage in his heart, and pre-paring to carry out his long delayed schemes of vengeance.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

#### THE STORM GATHERING

The reader will remember that Hirsutus, having been an invisible witness of the conversation in which Marcus Regu-lus had revealed to the emperor the exist-ence of the conspiracy headed by Lucius Antonina, had immediately dispatched a courier to the general, inviting him to march at once upon Rome, where a powerful party would support him.

let us not place our personal feelings above our patriotism. Our country has much to contend with in these powerful party would support him. The events of the following day induced Hirsutus to modify considerably his plans. When Domitian announced to the assembled courtiers, that he would troublesome times, and even if an occasional error is made, all will be remmarch immediately against Lucius Andied in the proper time a Ins that he would deter the execution his vengeance, in order to make it more complete, the hideous dwarf saw that all would be lost if. Lucius Antonius happenlus that he would defer the execution of ing to be vanquished, the documents and plans of the conspiracy should fall into Domitian's hands.

#### SEPTEM

" Orahwirra, w

menced to rock "Don't go, ot wailed the church was fille weeping. There mu friends," said fected by the s willing to go. needless pain the law." 'Let me go

red-haired min You have pendent upon nswered. " a mined not to e "Never mi

miner's wife. "No, no !" must be no mo me deeply to a

duty is plain all again befo day, and now Gathering about him, he holding his he twitching of when he thou not looking. gave a suspi ton thought se when the pri-

he was smilin he must have Father Da with excited few days. impossible pl

him and fully act as a subst "Sure we' selves, anyho unselfish pla thanked then

parations for Father O'R man who he alone the Cat men of all de interested in made a stro authorities ; could not. or the matter, tary of war i in church c strongly exp to deprive th advisers in ti of spirit that of religion. government, ow, and Father Dan departed for Six of his

been drafted party in ch reant. Ur were taken and placed clean and two dozen n types, some in appeara the dregs of noisome and stench of ch human und the poor wr the effects had indulg qualifying test.

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#### SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

SURPLICE ANDISWORD. BY JOHN A. FOOTE.

There was little in the appearance of

the Pennsylvania mining villages to indicate that the great civil war was raging. A visitor in the town of Mount Vernon would not notice the scarcity of men in the streets, and except for the anxious scanning of the daily papers, or the occasional sight of a wounded soldier home on furlough, one might forget that a state of war exist-

Work at the mines was plenty, ed. wages was high, and the village seemed to be experiencing a humdrum round of prosperity. Father "Dan "O'Rourke was glad

father ban Onderke was giad that the town had grown prosperous, for it enabled him to pay the indebted-ness of his little parish. It was hard work to raise funds for the church and

the modest residence he had bought

when the miners were not working well. But his energy and his sunny

disposition had accomplished much among the miners towards improving their temporal as well as their spiritual

condition. Himself a son of toil, he

inherited the strong frame and robust constitution of his ancestors, and, when

he was not occupied with his pastoral

duties, it was no uncommon sight to

see him spading up the soil in his little

garden or plying the hammer and saw

in making some needed repairs about

Though the smallness of his income

sometimes made such exercise neces-sary, it was valuable to him in another

way, for when the rough " hewers of

stone" saw the tall handsome young priest engaged in those menial tasks

they talked about it at the mines and

pride" and was "just like one of

Even Sandy McDade, the "bose

driver" at the mines, who was called behind his back "the blackest Scotch

Presbyterian in the country," said of

Father Dan: "He's a gude mon; a

canny mon ; though I dinna care for

Popish priests." The great war had raged for two

years, and conscription was reaching out its inexorable hand summoning

the men to the strife. Now Father Dan found a new field of duty-com-

forting bereaved families, breaking the news of disasters that had come

to them on the far-off southern battle-

fields and giving spiritual strength to

the weak ones ere they departed for

the theatre of the mighty conflict. In the midst of his apparently interminable

labors he received a sudden and pain-

ful surprise-the more forcible because

he had never dreamed of such a con-

tingency. This was a notification that he had been drafted for service as

a private in the Union army, ordering

him to report at Wilkesbarre the fol-

lowing week for medical examination.

The next Sunday, after he had cele-

brated Mass, he read the official notice

to his congregation, and when the mur-

mur of surprise had been subdued, he

by many people, as well as by myself, that the sacred calling of the clergy-

man would relieve him of the obliga.

tton to take arms against his fellow

which it is our duty to obey, has de

creed otherwise, I must prepare to sever the ties that have grown so dear

to me and enter upon this new duty. Whatever we may think of this decree,

But since the Government.

"My dear friends, it was supposed

continued :

man.

lared that "he hadn't an inch of

his premis

hemselves.

"Cornelia, the death of Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates, changes your posi-tion here. You are now the Grand Ves-

"My sobs interrupted him. Memory was returning and with it the dreadful sight of the blood stained remains of my e friends

Great gods!' I cried, 'It was then true! 1 They are no more l' Thus die the virgins who break their

"Thus due the virging who obset their yows," said Agrippa with awful solemnity. "Do not forget it, Cornelia." ""What do you mean?" I asked, look-ing up at the pontiff who in his turn gazed at me with astonisement.

"'It is strange!' he murmured. <sup>4</sup> What' he resumed, after a short pause, <sup>4</sup> can it be possible you are not aware that <sup>4</sup> Varonilla and the sisters Ocellates have been convicted of incest, and their corrupters banished? . . Cornelia! Cor-nelia! . . you have been accused of the same crime, and if you do not sleep now in the Campus Sceleratus, near those now in the Campus Sceleratus, near those unworthy Vestals, you may thank the clemency of the emperor . . whose neice is confided to your care. That child has saved your life.' "Having uttered these threatening and mysterious words, Helvius Agrippa left me to study their impenetrable sense.

What! my young companions had mbed nuder an accusation of incest! What! I had come near perishing r the same charge! Upon what ids had this absurbable succumb under tion been made? Who had tried us? Why had we not been arraigned and our de-

'Here is what was related to me :

enmity of a pontiff may at any time secure my condemnation. The most doubtful proof is deemed sufficient against a Vestal-we must not be even to Cornelia :

"Oh ! what a fearful light those events have shed into my soul! I had never reflected upon our duties and those pre-tended promises which our lips never rible they were, and I saw an inexorable fate pushing us towards the abyss in which the hands of the pontiffs will en-tomb me some day—for this horrible

presentiment has never left me ! Un less they should come to me also, in the dead of the night, and say to me; Cor

nelia, you may choose between the sword and the poison 1 'May the gods forgive me, my dear child 1 But what a religion is this which child 1 Bat what a religion is this which will have us remain pure, under fearful penalties, and in serving which we are compelled to witness the most frightful disorders 1 You have heard of the mys-teries of the Good Goddess, over which the Grand Vestal must preside in person? Ah ! when the pontiff of the Christian came with the young Caesar Vespasian, to claim you from the divine Aurelia, he exclaimed before me that the Vestals

to claim you from the divine Aurelia, he exclaimed before me that the Vestals fied, horrified, from those infamous mys-teries! He spoke truly. "I cannot lift the veil entirely from this hideous picture. Duty forbids me to say many things, and many others I must omit lest they should call the blush of chome to your dealts? of shame to your cheeks."

of shame to your cheeks." At this juncture in Cornelia's narrative, a vonerable old man, drawing aside the heavy curtain of the door, appeared on the threshold. The two young women had not heard him approach, and they continued their conversation. Some words which reached the stranger's ears made him start. He stopped and list

ened. "You know, my dear Cecilia," Cor-" ion know, my dear Centa, Cor-relia went on to say, "that the myster-ies of the Good Goddess are celebrated on the Kalends of May, in the night time, Matrons are alone admitted. On the eve of that day, the Grand Vestal, taking "Here is what was related to me i "Late in the evening, and but a few moments after I had bidden good-night to my young companions, a centurion, ac-companied by a pontiff, penetrated into the Arium Regium. They went straight-way to the room where Varonilla and the two Ocellates were still gaily engaged in conversation. In the arite the area of the second the two the room where varonila and the two Ocellates were still gaily engaged in conversation. to my young companions, a centurion, ac-companied by a pontiff, penetrated into-the Atrium Regium. They went straight-the two Ocellates were still gaily engaged in conversation. "You must die!' said the pontiff, en-taring abruptly, and addressing those three young virgins, who grew deathly" to, of of the consul, win Must vacate in-stantly the premises and not know it, as alleged by a poet (Juvenal, vi-Lines denonneed the frightful license of those three young virgins, who grew deathly" to, of of the consul, win Must vacate in-stantly the premises and not know it, as alleged by a poet (Juvenal, vi-Lines denonneed the frightful license of those three young virgins, who grew deathly

GURGES. The pontiff was the first to break this silence. He said as he handed a letter

Madam, this letter from Metellus Celer is not of a recent date. It is some-time since I promised to deliver it into your hands; but I had to reflect before fulfilling this mission. It may be attend-ed with serious consequences and I wished to be prepared to avert them."

wished to be prepared to avert them." Cornelia scarcely heard these words. She was absorbed in the perusal of that much wished-for letter in which she found, besides the revelation of public events which must have great influence on her future projects, the immense joy of knowing that she was loved. Knowing but too well what a terrible blow he would deal to her dreams of hap-piness, Clemens waited in silence for the moment when he would speak without causing too great a shock to the unfortu-nate Vestal.

nate Vestal Cornelia turned at last her eves beam.

ing with happiness, on the venerable pon-tiff, and remarked with a sweet smile : " My lord, it would be ridiculous in me to evoke in your presence the gods I serve, to thank you for all the good you

have done me by bringing me news that I had long and anxiously expected. But I shall willingly ask the God of the Chris-tians to repay my debt of gratitude." Clemens bowed without speaking, and

the Grand Vestal resumed

"So, my lord, Domitian will soon be overthrown by Lucius Antonius, and his grand nephews will be proclaimed emperors in his place! This event is of im-mense importance to you and me. To you l for it will be the triumph of your doctrine. To me, for my implacable per-secutors and the terrible fears which besiege me must disappear with the tyrant. I repeat it, my lord, you do not . . you cannot know all the good you have done me !"

moment had come for Clemens to fulfil the painful task he had assumed. "Madam," he said sadly, but with ex-quisite kindness of tone, "an old man

may have the right to manifest his regard for you . . and nothing—forgive me this secret devotion—nothing that con-terns you or that you may have to fear is

require written proofs! . . And," she added with bitterness, "when you be-came certain that this letter contained my death-warrant, you hastened to bring

it to me. . . Such is, indeed, the mis-sion of pontiffs!" The priest, astonished at this remark, gave the Vestal a reproachful look, in which she read so much sincere compassion, that blushes suffased her pale fea-

"Madam," said Clemens, "I go to thos "Madam," said Clemens, the hand of Go of my brethren whom the hand of God has chastised, to tell them it is time to

condide in His mercy, and to hope in His Almighty power. Why, then, should I have not come to you with the same words of comfort, if Providence threatens you with some great misfortune?" The Grand Vestal made no reply; he

eyes were fixed abstractedly upon the floor; she seemed indifferent to what she had heard. A transformation had sud-denly taken place in her, and Clemens had no longer before him a weak woman crushed by her sorrow, but a proud pat-rician accepting with heroic calmness an inevitable fate. Cornelia belonged to one of those grand Roman races whose firm ness may be shaken in a moment of sur-prise, but who soon recover their energy, and display the most admirable conrage. "Madam," resumed the pontiff, "has

that young woman, who was conversing with you when I came in, never told you that the ministers of Christ hasten near the afflicted only to bring them hope, and sometimes also, only to promise them salvation?" "Oh!" said the Grand Vestal, "hope!

. . salvation! There can be none for me if ever I fall into the hands of our

pontifis! . . " "And I, madam, say I will save you!" cried the priest with such solemn assur-ance that Cornelia started. "How this will be I cannot say yet; but have con-fidence, and remember my words. . .

Domittan's hands. Now, Hirsutus foresaw the defeat of Lucius Antonius, who had not had time to assemble the forces necessary to the success of his undertaking, and would be taken by surprise. How could he avert the misfortunes which would follow Do-nitian's neohable witchar? bow cheat his mitian's probable victory? how check his cruelty if he came back to Rome, having in his possession the names of those who had meditated his overthrow?

Here is what Hirsutus imagined to save so many persons who might, at a later day, and by new conspiracies, less com-promised than the one recently discovered, serve his secret resentment and avenge him upon the master whose ruin he had sworn. Between Rome and Germany, a general named Lucius Maximus was stationed, at the head of strong legions Like many others, he was in the plot, and his forces were to strengthen the army of Lucius Antonius when the latter

would move upon Rome. Hirsutus in-formed this Lucius Maximus of Domitian's early departure, and advised him to turn immediately against Antonius, in order to preclude all possibility of the emperors fighting in person against that general, and thereby to prevent Domitian from obtaining possession of documents, to which hung the fate of the senate and the life of so many illustrious citizens. trustworthy messenger selected by him communicated, moreover, with the prin cipal leaders of the conspiracy, and re ceived their private instructions.

TO BE CONTINUED.

LATTER.DAY CHURCHES.

"The disciples of Christ began as a listinct separate body about 1830 "-Christian Standard.

" That is a correct, historical statement from a high source?, nistorical statement from a high source? and suggests the inquiry as to how the "disciples of Christ" can now be the Church of Christ when they came into being eighteen hundred years after Christ established His Church."—American Baptist.

Very good ; the point is well taken. But now consider your own origin, and put the question to, yourself. -Church Progress.

proper authority. During my absence you will have no resident pastor, as the Bishop has no priest available to send in my place.

"Now I must say good bye to you, and in saying this let me ask you to remember your religion and your dut-ies toward your neighbor. No matter where I may be you may know that my prayers will always be with you. I weak in the sight of God, my friends, and I beseech you not to forget me and to pray that, if it His is will, I may be permitted to return to you. So now, once more, good bye, and may God bless you and protect you.

Hs they listened to the words of the priest, the men of the congregation ere filled with mingled indignation and grief. The women were openly sobbing, and when, with a smile of resignation, he made the sign of the over their heads, perhaps for the cros last time, there was a hoarse murmur of impotent protest.

As the priest turned to go, several men rushed up to the altar railing and commenced to talk excitedly in low tones.

"You mustn't go, Father," said one. "The drafting office has no right to compel you to go. It's a scheme to get money, that's all ! We all know that these officers may be bought off. can raise the money ! say the word and we'll have it in an hour." "Your impulsiveness has carried

you away, James," said the priest. What you suggest would be simply bribery, and I cannot countenance that either directly or indirectly.'

The rejection of this plan, which seemed so feasable to the men, left them silent and unresourceful, brooding in helpless rage. At last one burly, red-haired miner, who was noted for his explosive language, blurted out, "By crackey! The soldier that takes you with him he will have to crawl over me first !

That was what they all wanted to say, and now they had found a spokesman, their eyes glistened and their fists clenched as if in anticipation of the contest. There was a brief silence and then an old woman groaned out :

what he, of defiance sullenly a " Take Father stant, and cheeks wh " Docto this test? I can furi my good p None nence !" thick ne . Take of or I'll hay dination. than any quicker t for thems There disapprov even in l

> that bode it was on priest qu and sub wholly u surgeons charged it a prac bribing Dan, kr jests and pelled to parative Of co satisfact order fo arose. stature. largest

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

" Orahwirra, wirra, wirra !" and com menced to rock her body to and fro. "Don't go, Father! Don't go! wailed the other women, and the church was filled with the sound of their

weeping. "There must be no violence, friends," said Father Dan, deeply af fected by the scene. "I am perfectly willing to go. Please do not cause me needless pain by attempting to resist the law. 'Let me go in your place," said the

red-haired miner. "You have a wife and children de-

pendent upon you, Tim," the priest answered, "and anyhow I an determined not to evade the command." "Never mind me, Tim," said the

miner's wife. "I'll let you go." "No, no !" said Father Dan. "There must be no more such talk. It touches me deeply to see such devotion, but my duty is plain to me. I hope to see you all again before I leave next Wednesday, and now good bye again."

Gathering the folds of his cassock about him, he strode away to the vestry holding his head high, with a strange twitching of his firm set lips. And thought the altar boys were not looking, he wiped his eyes and gave a suspicious cough that the sex. ton thought sounded like a sob. Bat when the priest turned around again he was smiling, and the sexton felt that he must have been mistaken. Father Dan's house was thronged

with excited visitors during the next few days. All kinds of possible and impossible plans were suggested to him and fully a dozen men offered to act as a substitute for him.

"Sure we'll be drafted soon our-selves, anyhow," they would urge with unselfish plausibility, but Father Dan thanked them and continued his preparations for departure. Father O'Rourke was the first clergy-

man who had been drafted, and not alone the Catholic priests, but clergy-men of all denominations were deeply interested in the case. The Bishop made a strong protest to the local authorities; then finding that they could not, or would not, interfere in the matter, he appealed to the secre tary of war for a ruling. Everywhere in church circles the sentiment was strongly expressed that it was wrong to deprive the people of their spiritual advisers in times so fraught with trials of spirit that required the consolation of religion. But the machinery of a government, even in peaceful times, is slow, and when Wednesday came Father Dan said his final farewells and departed for Wilkesbarre.

Six of his parishioners who had also been drafted, accompanied him and the a recruiting serparty in charge of geant. Upon their arrival the men were taken to the recruiting station and placed in a small room not over clean and poorly ventilated. two dozen men were there. of different types, some of them fairly respectable in appearance-others looking like the dregs of humanity, The air was noisome and oppressive, with a blended stench of cheap rum, stale tobacco and human uncleanliness, and several of the poor wretches were suffering from the effects of debauches which they had indulged in, with the hope of disqualifying themselves in the physical test.

The men scrutinized the priest close ly when he entered, and some of them recognizing his clerical dress, lifted their hats to him. A pale, nervous-looking man, half delirious with drink, was indulging in horrible profanity that the guards coul to suppress. One of them nudged him and whispered "See the priest !" the fellow, after a glance at Father Dan, stopped suddenly in the middle of a fresh outburst, confusedly touched his hat and slunk back into the crowd.

small for him. The ludicrous appearance that he made, with his trousers much too short, and his sleeves several inches from his wrist, made him the butt of many secret sneers and jibes. But he had friends in the companytrue, warm hearted friends-and woe to the person who would insult Father

Dan in their hearing. Pat Moran, one of Father Dan's former parishioners, was one of these, and when the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg he insisted on giving his

long overcoat to the priest. "Take it," he said. "and put it around yo'r waist, under yo'r own overcoat, so that the spalpeens won't be laughin' at y'er short trousers whin we march down to the railroad station. "But you will need it yourself, said the priest, "the weather is chilly

these evenings." "Me need it," rejoined Pat, with a hearty tone of contempt at the insinua-tion. "Me that's wurked up to me knees in water with the drip from the roof uv the mines turnin' to ice on me whiskers, an' sorra the overcoat did I have. Take it, yer reverence, an' say no more, because if ye don't I'll have to serve out me enlistment in the guard house for fightin' the bosthoons

that'll laugh at yer legs. There were weeks of tresome drill-ing at Harrisburg, and Father Dan found a great deal of work to be done among the soldiers. Before long he he was the best known man in the regiment, and his good influence upon he men was noticed and spoken of by hts colonel.

"I fear that we shall not have you with us long," said this officer one day. "Your bishop and all of the day. ciergymen of your neighborhood have sent a strong protest to President Lincoln, and it is very probable that you will receive your discharge before

long." A few days after this conversation took place, he received the appointment of company clerk, but he had scarcely entered upon the duties of his new position when the regiment received the orders they had awaited so anxiously during weeks of dreary suspense. The division to which Father Dan's regiment was attached was ordered to reinforce General Rosecrans' army in Tennessee. The jour ney to the front was uneventful, and when they reached Knoxville and trooped out of the train to stretch their cramped limbs and get a breath of fresh air after their journey, they learned of the surrender by the Con-federates of Cumberland Gap, which had occurred only the day before.

Knoxville was in a stir of unusual military activity. Mounted orderlies galloped here and there with will haste, baggage and supply wagons lumbered through the streets and impeded traffic, and the jangling spurs of the cavalry men striking against the pavements, added their tone to the din that formed a part of the symphony of war. It was evident that some important movement was about to take In the afternoon a large cloud of dust appeared to the west of the city, moving southward, and upon inquiring the cause the recruits learned that the army had begun the advance on Chattanooga, the gateway to the beautiful plains of Alabama and Georgia.

In the evening a scout brought the news that the Confederates under General Bragg had evaculated the town and fallen back to Lafayette, on the south road from Chattanooga, fronting the east slope of Lookout

the battle increased they grew nervous with expectation. S:ill the expected order to advance did not come, and the colonel realized that a horrible blunder or accident had taken place. There had come a sudden rift in the

cloud of smoke, and to their horror they saw advancing toward them four regiments of Confederate infantry. Apparently their retreat was cut off, for Chentham's brigade was engaging the main body of their troops to their left. Someone had blundered, and

they had to pay the penalty. "Courage, men!" should the colonel. "Courage! I have sent for reinforcements!" Closer and closer came the mass of gray in ominous silence. Unmindful of the volleys that the little band poured into them they steadily advanced until they were but a few dozen rods distant. Then they paused for an instant, and the men on the knoll could hear distinctly the com-mand, "Fire !" With the word the air seemed to be filled with molten flame, while the slaughter was dread-The brave colonel, urging the tul. men to close up their ranks and stand firmly together, was shot through the head and fell lifeless. A second volley came, and nearly all of the officers who exposed themselves were picked off. It was not in human nature to

stand such carnage, and when the long crescent of men in gray began to advance at a double quick, with fixed bayonets, the pitiable remains of the regiment bereft of officers and wholly in confusion, broke and fled to the

Daring the action, Father Dan never lost his presence of mind. He had often wondered how he would fee under fire, but after the firing com menced he seemed to have entirely for gotten his own peril. When the captain of his company was shot down and the lieutenant wounded, it was Father Dan who stepped to the front and com-

manded the company. When the regiment faltered and began to retire in confusion, he managed to keep the men of his company together and to

conduct their retreat in good order. "Come ou, men !" he shouted. "Follow me ! There's a stone wall up here on our left, and we can hold it until we are relieved. Don't go to the

rear ; the enemy might be there. Already the first of the fleeing fugitives had learned that their retreat was stopped by a portion of Cheatham's brigade, and they stood, a surging mob, without leaders, fearfully con-scious of their terrible predicament. They had already determined to make the last stand where they were, when

Father Dan appeared. "Come on, men!" he thundered above the din of the musketry. "To the stone wall; there's a chance there ! Form your companies and close up ranks! Double quick march !

Those who heard his voice obeyed and formed in rank. The others fol-lowed through the contagious instinct or impulse that seems to possess disor ganized bodies of men. There was a faint cheer that grew in volume as the column approached their refuge, and Confederates reached the top when the of the knoll, with a disdainful disregard of danger from what they con-sidered a vanquished foe, they were thrown into confusion by a sharp vol-ley from the stone wall that inflicted

evere damage. The Confederates returned the fire. but found they could not hurt the men behind the stone bulwark. Again they charged, but the men under Father Dan fought like demons, and the Confederates were beaten back at each new attempt. At last they massed for the final effort, and with the impact of a cannon ball they hurled themselves over the wall at the courageous men in blue. Hand to hand they fought, and then seeing that resistance was useless the defenders began their second re treat. Again they stopped, for the sound of a bugle told them that were troops in their rear. A few minutes later their fear was turned to joy, for the troops in their rear were not their enemy, the column that had been sent to their relief, and had been intercepted by Cheatham's men. After a sharp strug gle they had pierced Cheatham's cen tre, and now they proceeded to occupy the position that the little force had defended so gallantly. But where was Father Dan ? One of the men had seen him fall in the last charge at the stone wall, where he re mained after the rest of the regimen had been pressed back, dealing dead ening blows with his clubbed musket There was little time to think of him and the enemy now occupied the ground where he had fallen. Present Present ly the attack was renewed, and the battle raged until nightfall. The next day the bloody action Chickamauga was continued. That night the broken Union army retreated to Chattanooga, and in the report that was sent to the northern papers the name of Daniel O'Rourke was included among the missing. Father Dan was the hero of the hour. The men grieved at his loss more than they did for any of the other good and true men that had fallen. Accustomed though they were to the trials of war, some of them could not keep back the tears when they learned that he had fallen Pat Moran repeated again and again the story of the envelope which the priest received at the moment of the hattle. battle. "When he got it," said Pat, "he read it and turned to me. 'Pat," sez he, 'do you know what I have here ?

" ' I will, ' says he, puttin' the paper in his packet. 'But, Pat,' says he, "I've been with the boys so far and I'm not goin' to turn back now. I could surrinder meself as a non-com batant, but .I'd rather be shot a thousand times than lavelye all in this tight Bat if it's God will that I place. through this battle I'll go back with no shame on myself or the regiment. "He saved our lives," said Sergeant Price, lighting his pipe from the glow-

ing embers of the camp fire. He did all of that an' more," said Pat, solemnly. "He saved our honor, too.

One day when the southern prisons belched forth a party of white faced, wasted men, the name of Daniel Rourke apperred in the list of those who were to be exchanged.

It was a great day in Mount Vernon when Father Dan returned, for they had long mourned him as dead. The town was gayly decorated, the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and there were speeches by the town authorities, in which Father Dan was referred to as "our distinguished and gallant townsman.

In simple words he told them how he was wounded and captured and of his year in the prison. Then he pro-duced his blood stained discharge, and a great ringing cheer went up-s cheer of thanksgiving and praise that

he never forgot. "And," to use the words of the orator of the day, in his concluding speech, " having covered himself with glory on the bloody field of Chicka mauga, he modestly laid aside the sword and donned the surplice-he withdrew from the battlefield of physical strife, and renewed, as a parish priest, his warfare against sin."-Rosary Magazine.

#### THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MARTYR IN JAPAN.

He Was St. Felipe las Casas, a Filipino Friar.

To the Editor of the Sun :

Sir-It may be news to most of the

readers of the Sun that the first martyr who shed his blood for Christ in Japan was one of the much-vilified Filipino friars, and also a native of North America. Those who have visited Mexico lately have doubtless seen the beautiful Church of St. Philip, built in bis honor, which was opened on Feb ruary 5, 1897, the third centenary of his martyrdom. All the priests of the United States, on February 5, say the Mass and the divine office of St. Philip of Jesus, as he is called. A short sketch of his life is given in the Roman Breviary and a more extended account in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for August.

On the baptismal font in the Cathedral of the City of Mexico is the follow ing inscription :

In this font was baptized the glorious Japanese martyr, St. Philip of Jesus, a native of this City of Mexico, and its patron.

Felipe las Casas was born in 1672 His early life was not edifying. Many were the tears and prayers of his mother for his conversion. Hoping that he would do better if he were removed from his evil companions, his ather sent him to Manils, where he had large commercial interests, but his life in the Philippines was no better than it had been in Mexico He

squandered his fortune, almost ruined his health, and found himseif in as

#### A CATHOLIC MARTYR.

Jean Gabriel Perboyre, a French Lazarist, arrived in China in 1885. A year after his arrival he wrote the following to his brother concerning the Chinese language : "I am at pre sent with two Chinese priests who teach me their language. Its con-struction is very different from the European tongues, and the study pleases me much more than in the be ginning; it is truly fine when you know how to speak it well; although full of aspirates, it is, nevertheless very sweet. All the words are mono syllables, and the five tones which vary the pronunciation of its different sounds make it musical."

Perboyre was arrested in September. 1839, and executed in the same month the following year. Daring that year he was subjected to the most inhuman torture. He first received forty blows upon the cheek, then was scourged over the entire body and afterwards suspended for four hours by his thumbs Next they compelled him to kneel upon pointed chains, and after a respite of few days strung him up by the wrists from 9 o'clock in the morning till sun Every night his legs were en down. cased in tight wooden socks so that he lost the use of one of his feet. The words Tchoun-Sie Kiao (propagator of an abominable sect) were engraved upon his face with an iron rod. Then to vary the torture he was for

long time taken out daily and several times raised on high only to be dropped to the ground, thus bruising his entire Sometimes he was forced to body. kneel upon iron chains, his hair fast ened high above him and his arms stretched out, while two big soldiers stood upon a heavy beam placed across the calves of his legs. At other times he was placed in a high chair, and immense stones fastened to his ankles or bound tightly in a very low chair, and wedges forced under the soles of his feet

Finally he was killed. Fastened to a cross, he was partially strangled, then revived, again rendered insensagain revived, and finally ible. strangled to death.

#### JOKE FROM A CLERICAL SOURCE.

From the Washington Post.

"An Irishman of the full blood can not resist an opportunity for repartee, no matter how solemn the occasion or what his surrouudings," said an English clergyman, a visitor in Washing. ton, the other day, when the conversation turned on the funny experiences of clergymen and the humor that creeps into matters connected with the Church.

"I was assisting an old friend of mine, the rector of a church of Ireland one Sunday, and before the service we were in the vestry room putting on our robes, with the old sexton, a shriveled-up Irishman of the perfect type, assisting. My friend, who was somewhat old, was a little testy that morn-ing and somehow the sleeve of his surplice got mixed up. Notwithstanding the assiduous efforts of the old sexton to direct his arm to the right hole the two would not connect. Finally, lcsing patience, my friend said sharply : 'Ash, the divil's in the thing.' "The old sexton brightened up and,

looking over at me with a twinkle in his eye, said as quick as lighting, 'Not yit, your Riverence.'

situation, and the vestment was properly adjusted.

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a grand medicine. It has cured me of dyspepsia. My blood was so poor that in the hottest weather I felt cold. This great medicine enriched my blood and made me feel warm." Mrs. James Malyea, 222 Pinnicle St., Belleville, Ont.



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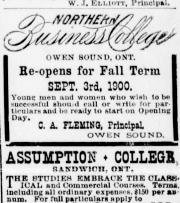
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EVERYBODY TALKS about the excellent work of the

Presently the surgeon entered, a fat, blear-eyed man, with red hair, course features and the manners of a prize Ho walked over to the table in the centre of the room and ran his finger over a list which the sergeant had given him.

O'Rourke, O'Rourke-Ah ! here it is-Daniel O'Rourke, come forward !" The priest obeyed, and stood in front The surgeon, seeing a table. what he, perhaps, construed as a loo of defiance in the priest's face, frowned sullenly and leaned back in his chair.

ke off your clothes," he growied Father " Dan " hesitated for an instant, and the color rushed into his cheeks while he answered :

"Doctor, can't you excuse me from this test? You know I'm a priest and I can furnish plenty of other proof of my good physical condition."

"None of your cursed imperti-nence !" shouted the surgeon, his thick neck swelling with anger. "Take off your clothes-all of themor I'll have you locked up for insubordination. Priests are not a bit better than any other men, in here, and the quicker they understand it the better for themselves.

There was an unusual murmur of disapproval from the recruits, and in Father Dan's eyes came a look that boded ill for the examiner. But it was only for an instant, for then the priest quietly removed his garmente and submitted to the programme of wholly unnecessary, tests which the surgeons required of him. It was charged against this man that he made it a practice to provoke recruits into bribing him for their release. Father Dan, knowing the cause of the coarse and taunts to which he was compelled to listen, bore them with comparative composure.

Of course his examination proved satisfactory, and he was given an order for a uniform. Here a difficulty arose. He was a man of unusual stature, and though he was given the

This movement the Federal force construed as a retreat, but the real bject of the manœavre was to form a junction with the reinforcements that were expected daily. Longstreet's corps was on its way from Virginia, with these combined forces the Confederates expected to fall upon the

Union army when it emerged from the mountain gorges. Acting under the delusion that

Bragg's army was in actual retreat, General Rosecrans ordered a portion

of Park's corps of Burnside's army to move down from Knoxville, while several regiments of infantry were sent to reinforce General Thomas' orps, which was then moving towards McLemores' Cove. To this latter di-vision Father Dan's regiment was as signed, and a hot and tiresome march under a blazing sun, with dust ankle deen, was their first taste of real cam-

paigning. But while the Confederates were pre paring to attack in force and outflank General Thomas' army, that general liscovered his mistake and retreated to the mountain pass, thus rescuing the Federal centre from its perilous and

much exposed position. Meanwhile the Confederates changed their plans, and on the 15th of Sept ember their combined armies forded the Chickamauga and moved towards Les's and Gordon's mills, where they supposed the Federal troops would be Crossing the river north of found. the mills they hoped to cut off the Federal retreat, but while they prepared for this movement their right wing, under General Walker, was at tacked by General Thomas' corps with a scathing artillery fire. The Confed erates held their ground with great gal lantry, and for a while the battle raged with uncertain success on either side. Father Dan's regiment was held in

reserve on a knoll behind the artillery, at the right of the battle lines. Shortly after the action commenced a messenger handed Father Dan a long yellow envelope. The priest read the mes

sage it contained and then placed it in his blouse A cloud of smoke obscured the battlefield, and after a little while the men on the knoll could see nothing of the scene of strife. ' The suspense largest suit obtainable, it was much too | was terrible, and as the horrible din of | I.

" 'No, yer reverence," says I, for I always gave him his title, you know. "'Well,' says he, with a strange bit of a smile, "it's a discharge from the sarvice, signed be the President.' "'Ye'll be glad to get back, says

desperate straits as was the prodigal of the gospel. Then, like another Augustine he gave up his wicked life, turned to God and resolved to serve Him with his whole heart and soul for the rest of his life; and he did. He became a Franciscan friar, entering their convent in the city of Manila

and by word and example he encour aged all he came in contact with to be true followers of Jesus Christ.

After an absence of several years, he left Cavite to visit Mexico to see his parents, but the sailing vessel had to stop at the Japanese port of Urando for repairs. The arrival of himself and some fellow friars was interpreted as an attempt of the missionaries to prepare Japan for future subjugation

It served the Emperor Tai by Spain. osama with a pretext for ordering the execution of the Franciscan friars at Izaca and Meaco. The tips of the ears of the missionaries were cut off and they were started on their journey, lasting a month, to the place of execu-tion. When they reached the hill where they were to die and saw the twenty six crosses prepared for them,

and the executioners with their spears and iron bands, and the crowds Japanese waiting for the execution, the martyrs astonished the pagans by a tremendous shout of joy. Phili could be heard above the rest, as h Philip stretched out his hand toward the cross on which he was to die, and cried :

Hail ! precious cross, on which the Redeemer of the world died fer me ! O plessed seafearing, O fortunate vessel, whose shipwreck has been for me the cause of such great gain !"

One of the iron bands with which Philip was fastened to the cross became aced, caught him about the neck disp and he was slowly strangling, murmur ing all the while as well as he could 'Jesus, Jesus." One of the execution ers put an end to his suffering by driving a spear through his body, thus giving him the martyr'o crown, ahead of his twenty five companions.

About a quarter of a century before the Mayflower sailed and about two the Maynower satisfi and about wor centuries before the colonies threw off the British yoke the New World gave the Ole a Christian martyr. J. F. SHEHAN.

Pocantico Hills, N. Y., July 23.

Pain-Killer is the best, safest and surest remody for cramps, colic and diarrhoes. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is un-equalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c, and 50c.

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pulmonary complaints. THE PUBLIC should bear in mind that DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so-called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious-relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial complaints.

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## LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD London, Ont.: Dear Sir : For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RE-CORD, and congratulate you upon the man-ner in which it is published. Its matter and form are both good ; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the taithful.

ing you, and wishing you success,

elieve me, to remain, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, ,+D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apost. Deleg.

#### London, Saturday, September 8, 1900.

MISSIONARIES MASSACRED. The Catholic paper, Germania, says that out of fifty Catholic missionaries in the single vicariate of South-west Pe Chi Li, China, ten have been murdered during the recent persecution by Boxers and the Chinese troops. From the other vicariates there are not com plete returns, but the Bishop of Antren, Vicar Apostolic of Southern Huan, and his three associates, who are all of the Franciscan order, are among the slain, besides many other priests. There are nine vicariates in China attended by Franciscans. The Franciscans were the first missionaries who brought the faith to China, having introduced Christianity about the year 1275 Since that time a very large number of Franciscans have suffered martyrdom in that empire.

#### SISTERS NURSING LEPERS.

The work of caring for that unfortunate class of people who are afflicted with the loathsome, dangerous and incurable disease known as the leprosy, is everywhere carried on by the good Sisters of Mercy and Charity.

Recent continental papers state that five French Sisters of Charity have just arrived at Antananarios, of Madagas. car, for the purpose of giving their lives to the care of the lepers of the Island. These accompanied General Gallieni to the Hova capital, and on their arrival were conducted to the central lepers' hospital recently established by Dr. Ormiers, head of the medical service there. There are in the institution six hundred lepers. and as soon as the Sisters arrived they egan their work. It is stated by th papers referred to above that the Sisters do not talk much, but devote all their time to the alleviation of the misery and suffering of their patients. Their arrival in Madagascar has given much satisfaction to the whole population of the island, and especially of the capital.

ies of the Catholic Church persistently the elevation of Roman Catholics to out falsely endeavor to make it appear that vice and degradation are peculiar to Catholic countries and cities.

A HEROIC PRIEST.

An instance of heroism in the dis

under perilous conditions are not at all rare in the annals of the Church at the present day, as well as in times

past. The details are as follows : past. Ine details are as follows: Among the police officers fatally wounded by the negro desperado, Charles, in New Orleans recently, was Corporal Lally. When the Corporal tell be expressed a de-sire to see a priest. A young man hastened to St. John's Church, a few blocks distant, and summoned Father Fitzgerald. The priest hastened to the side of the wounded man. At that time there were but few policemen on the scene and but few ctizzens, but the priest went into the house where the main At that thus the whole with but the policemen on the scene and but few citizens, but the priest went into the house where the honted man lay hidden with a loaded Win-chester and proceeded to administer to the dying officer the last sacraments of the Church. He had just started on the last sad enden suddenly the negro and the en-raged citizens began exchanging shots at each other. The brave priest had but one thought at that moment, and that was the life of the terribly wounded man. With no other officer and placed it behind the door of the room, where at least there would be some little protection from the further murderous fire of the desperado, who was just above

After doing this the priest then attempted leave the building. He left the rear

them. After doing this the priest then attempted to leave the building. He left the rear structure in which lay the dead and wounded, and tried to effect his escape through the narrow alley that led to the street. This alley was in the line of fire from three different directions, and he was in a veritable hail of builtets. He had only proceeded a few feet when he stambled over the dead body of Bromfield, the young man who only a few minutes be-fore had summoned him to the side of Cor-poral Lally. In a glance he saw that there was no need of his services there, and he continued his way to the street. Only a matter of 30 teet or more at the corner of Saratcga and Clio streets, be-neath the shed of r Hodgins' grocery, Ex-Officer Evans was seated, bleeding pro-fusely from a shot in the abdomen. The good Father asked for his welfare, and at a request from him for the last offices of the Church, and amidst a veritable bombard-ment, the priest performed the duties to ward the wounded man which tended to con-sole him in his last hours. The bravery and coolness of Father Fitz-gerald was much commented upon by all who witnessed it.

THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP - CATHOLICS IN THE JU. DICIARY.

Under the above heading the RE-CORD of the 18th of December, 1897, contained an article partly founded on a paragraph which appeared in the

Mail and Empire. We consider the is not the attitude to assume. They present an opportune moment in which to reproduce the paragraph referred to and also portions of our article on stances. the rights of citizenship. This is what the Mail said :

<sup>1</sup> When Sir Charles Russell became Lord Chief Justice of England, as Baron Russell of Killowen, it was pointed out that he was the first Roman Catholic to serve the country the first Roman Catholic to serve the country in that capacity. Another appointment, that of Sir Evelyn Wood to the Adjutant Generalship of the British army, has called forth similar comment, he being the first Romau Catholic to hold that postginee the days of the Reformation. Distinction of creed is fast disappearing, and it is well that it should."

positions of power and trust in the British Enpire." The protest was directed against the Right Honorable eeking support. The Globe harks back to the

reply : Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, Sept. 9, 1886.

An instance of heroism in the dis-charge of duty on the part of a priest of New Orleans, Father Fitzgerald, of St. John Church, has attracted much attention, and has been much com-mented on by those who witnessed it, and by the American press. Such instances of the discharge of their duty under perilous conditions are not at

Yours faithfully, RANDOLPH H. CHURCHILL. No wonder in this nineteenth cen tury that a man of the world and in its highest ranks should be "astonished" at the "senseless and intolerant" spirit he found emanating from such a source. Yet such is the spirit the Catholics of Ontario have to encounter

and are experiencing the effects of every day. And what Canada wants outspoken and fearless public are leaders like Lord Randolph Churchill to defy and put down the intolerants whices sole object is the perpetuation of religious hate. It has been truly said of such, "they live by this; it is their very existence, and without it they would have no vitalty." Why does the Globe decry the urg-

ing of appointments because of the suggested appointee's creed? It is merely putting up a figure of straw to knock it down. No one ever urged or suggested that a person should be ap-No one ever urged or pointed to the public services merely ecause he was a Catholic, and non know this better than the editor of the Globe. What we have fought against. and what we intend making a deter-mined resistance to, is the barriers raised and the ostracism of Catholics simply and solely because of their creed. No matter what services he may have performed, or what benefits have accrued to the party he has been supporting, his claims to recognition are passed over and he is often ostentatiously ignored by preference being given to the last recruit who had there tofore been opposing the party with might and main. If the Globe is so icitous for instances in which Catho-

lics have thus been treated we will give them, but numerous examples of this can be furnished at its own door in Centre Toronto, where an unholy alliance was entered into between some assumed leaders of the Liberal party and renegade Tories of the worst strip by which the latter are controlling the patronage to the exclusion of Catholics who have not only been Liberal in

IS DEAD.

tice.

tario.

entiment but active supporters Liberalism in times of adversity. I was this unholy alliance which strained a large number of Catholics from voting at the last election. This should, with all their power, have re sented, and this we advise their doing in the future under similar circum-

We followed this with a list of Pro testant Chief Justices and Judges giving dates of appointment to office since 1841 and said :

Look at this picture of the Catholic appointment in fifty-six years-two appointments to the Superior Court, and five County Court Judgeshipsthe tenure of office of three of these aggregating a little over three years, and four junior Judgeships. Then

acterized by a bigotry and intolerance

for which there is no accounting, as

the Catholics have been faithful in

their allegiance to any party with which

they have identified themselves unless

prosperity was guilty of treason to not so with the St. Vincent of Paul So-liberal principles, and wholy regard-ciety. Thus the most effectual means of ciety. Thus the most effectual means of ess of its liberal promises made when relieving the deserving poor is, gener-

posed to give their donations to this soraised during the late election that the Ontario Government had to meet, the accusation of the Opposition that Catholics were unduly favored in many de-partments of the Government ; but as

t knows the accusation was foundationless, it is a poor makeshift with which meet an argument. "Facts for Catholic Electors," issued by Ontario Opposition, told about the the truth and furnished that which the Globe is most anxious to be possessed

of, viz., the statistics concerning the charges made, that the Catholics were most unfairly discriminated against, and that such offices as they held in the departments in Ontario were minor We admit that since "The ones. Facts "were published - and partly by reason of their publication - our position has somewhat improved, but to such a slight extent that it is barely appreciable ; and if the Globe desires to be satisfied on the subject and put an end to all controversy on the mat ter. let it procure from its correspondury of the temple two mites : ents in the cities and county towns, "Amen I say to you, this poor widow hath cast in more than all they who have cast into the treasury. For they all did cast in of their abundance; but she, of her want, cast in all she had, even her whole living." full statistics as to Government officials both Federal and Provincial, and pub lish such for the informatton of the country. Where are the postmasters, or assistant postmasters, po st office in spectors, the collectors of customs, the be, therefore, even more acceptable to assistant collectors, surveyors, etc.; where the collectors and deputy col lectors of inland revenue ; the inspect

and the smallest gift will be rewarded ors of weights and measures and other important offices that have been beby God, Who has said : "He that hath towed on Catholics in Oatario? mercy on the poor lendeth to the So that the Globe editor need not Lord, and He will repay him." (Prov. profess to remain in Egyptian dark ness as to such matters we will bestow xix, 17.)

some attention on them shortly. The amount of good done by the St. Some members of the Federal Gov Vincent of Paul Society in our city ernment have been coquetting with members of an Association whose obliwith small means, has been very great and we hope that those who read this gation is not only a reproach to our article will take the resolution to add ommon Christianity but would prove to the society's efficiency by making subversive to all government, as it is even a small offering every proscribing of the whole Catholic body, so far as their means will allow. who form nearly one half of the entire population of the Dominion. This is " ARE CATHOLICS OSTRAthe antithesis of Liberalism and of CIZED !

what we imagined were the principles of the Liberal party. If these are the The Globe of Thursday, the 30th allies the party is seeking it is their concern. But they need not expect ult., has an article under the heading. the Catholics will ever range them. "Are Catholics Ostracized ?" being a selves under that standard. Canada reply to an editorial which appeared never had but one man capable of accomplishing such a feat. THAT MAN in the Irish Canadian of the same date.

The special incident which gave im-The support which gave to some the mediate occasion to the discussion was opportunity of displaying their inthe rejection of Miss O'Rourke, who gratitude may be wanting when next was a candidate for a position on the oliciting the suffrages of the electors, teaching staff of the Toronto Collegiate as they may rest assured there will be Institute, under the following circuma strong repudiation of the base doctrine of eternal submission to injusstances.

There were two vacancies on the In our next issue we will deal with teaching staff of the Jarvis street Colthis subject from the standpoint of the legiate Institute, and the appointments Protestant minority in Quebec in were made at a meeting of the Collegi-1896, which is exactly the attitude ate Board of Trustees, the public being taken by the Catholic minority in Onadmitted to be present at the discussion of the matter.

The Rev. Father Ryan, of St. THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Michael's Cathedral parish, and Mr. Vincent L. McBrady, two Catholics, are

members of the School Board, and took part in the discussion of the merits of association which, though working the applicants, who were thirty-seven in number. According to the Rev. culable amount of good in the way of Father Ryan there were about fifty exercising the works of mercy, spirit application papers examined. These

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whether or not any one or more of the major-ity of the Board who rejected this recom-mendation were influenced by religious con-siderations. If she was the person best fitted for the position, and was rejected for her re-ligion, an injustice was undoubtedly done, not only to her, but to the children. With the idea of ostracism for creed we have ab-solutely no sympathy. We think it would be unwise to establish the principle that Catholics or persons of any other religion have a right to be appointed as a matter of representation. The duty of the teachers is not to "represent anybody, but to teach. But we think it extremely important that Catholics should have no reasonable ground for suspecting ostracism. We want them to be in full sympathy with our educational system and to have full accuse for their conally speaking, for the charitably dis-

for suspecting ostracism. We want them to be in full sympathy with our educations system, and to have full scope for their an bition."

We fully agree with the Globe in its and charitably disposed people. We enunciation of the principle that it is not the correct basis to make appointexhort our readers, therefore, to put their contributions into the poor box ments in general, either as school of the society of St. Vincent, in the teachers or judges, on the principle of churches of their parishes Sunday. representation merely. But we do maintain that it would be still worse to The smallest sums will be acceptable, make such appointments on the prinand God. "Who loves the cheerful ciple of misrepresentation, that is, of giver." will reward those who give acostracism, which seems to be the princording to their ability, even if the ciple which has usually been put into amount be small. Oar Lord said of the poor widow who cast into the treaspractical operation.

In the present instance, Miss O'Rourke's qualifications have evident. ly been passed over precisely because she is a Catholic, and we know that in many instances the very same injustice The small offering of the poor will has been perpetrated in school sections throughout the province.

God than the abundant offerings of In the case in point it cannot be said those who are able to give much more, in justification of the Board of Trustees that Catholics support their own Separate schools in preference to the Public schools, for by the school laws the Collegiate Institutes are supported by Catholics and Protestants alike, as there is no provision in the law for the establishment of Catholic Separate Collegiate Institutions. Therefore Catholics should have the same fair play shown to them in the existing Institute Sunday. which Protestant applicants for positions in these Institutes obtain.

> Now, Miss O'Rourke's qualifications were admittedly the highest among all the thirty seven whose names were before the board, and in all fair. ness she should have had the appointment. It is, therefore, clearly a case of ostracism.

The Globe says, however, that if Miss O'Rourke had been appointed there is little doubt "certain people would have raised the cry that the appointment was brought about by the mysterious influence of the hierarchy. That cry was kept up for years, with absolutely no basis of reason, against the Ontario Government. That Government was charged in one election pamphlet, " Facts for the Irish Electors," with excluding Irish Catholics from the offices under its control ; but it was more frequently accused of filling offices with Catholics because of their creed, and regardless of their ability."

We know that members of the P. P. A. and their friends brought such charges as the last mentioned against the Government ; but we know also that it was unjust ; but the charge that the Government passed over Catholics who were fit for the positions for

#### SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

which this complaint cannot be made, for these have from time to time selected Catholic teachers, and have kept them on for years when they have given satisfaction. This shows that in some sections there is not that spirit of ostracism which is, however, to be found in the majority of localities.

#### THE HOLY YEAR PILGRIMAGE.

Over 600,000 pilgrims visited Rome during the first six months of the present year, making an average of nearly 3,300 daily. The Christian World admits that 560,000 made the pilgrimage of the Holy Year, of whom one half were in organized companies, and the rest in small companies or as individuals. It admits also that the attractive power of the Vatican is " still considerable," though the num ber making the visit now falls short of the number so far back as the year 1350, when it is said that during Len there were in the Eternal City a million visitors.

That there should have been so large a number of visitors to Rome 550 years ago seems scarcely conceivable however, such an event would not min imize the fact of so large a pilgrimage taking place in the present utilitarian age.

If the visits of the first be equalled in the last half of the year, we shall have a total of 1,200,000 pilgrims fo the year. When it is considered that this would be equal to a deputation o 48 or 50 persons from every municipal ity of 10,000 inhabitants throughout the world, it will be seen that the at tractiveness of the centre of Catholi unity to Catholics is not by any mean small, and that love for the Pope an respect for his authority is as deepl seated in the hearts and convictions of Catholics in this very utilitarian ag as ever it was, in spite of all the en forts which have been made by end mies of the Catholic Church to show that the influence of the Holy Father is dim inishing.

#### A PROPOSED INNOVATION I. CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Some of the religious papers i England and Scotland are discussin the question whether it is not desirab that lady curates should be introduce into the Anglican and Episcop Churches of the two countries respect ively.

The practice, it is said by one pape would be more economical, as lad curates would work on smaller sala ies, and would, as a rule, "give th parishes three times the good sens and six times the sympathy of even th best of young men.'

It is not likely that the conservativ Church of England will allow this i novation, for if women may be curat there is nothing which can stop the from being also rectors and bishop and what next? Will this be the signal for a schism in the Church We can scarcely say yes, having view the great diversity already e isting in those very inharmonto Churches which cover under the wings every variety of doctrine. The loaves and the fishes of state suppo may possibly keep them together ev if they be sorely tried by the introdu tion of this new plan proposed for t ordination of clergy of both sexe But the possibilities of the futu arising out of a clerical body of t sexes are too curiously complex to imaginatively dwelt upon here, ev apart from the consideration of Paul's prohibition of such a state things in the Church of God. And, by the way, the existence three distinct so-called " sist Churches" in the three kingdo under one monarch is quite a contr to the one Church which even in time of the Apostles had extended self, not only throughout the Rom Empire, Greece, Egypt, Asia Min etc., but even far beyond its boun to India, Parthia, Sarmatia, Ethiop etc.

clety for distribution. The donors may rest assured that in this way their gifts will be applied to the best advantage.

To carry on their grand work of charity the society needs money, and its only means of obtaining money are from the personal contributions of members, and the domations of good

Aud vet there are fanatics who make it their business on earth to vilify these devoted ladies. Such are the A. P. A. and P. P. A. and similar associations

" DIRTY AND IMMORAL."

It is no extraordinary thing to hear ournalist is to put an end to British civilization spoken of as if tinction not now recognized in Eng-land but which not only exists, but there were nothing in the rest of the world to be compared to it, and that continues to be fostered against Cath. olics in Ontario by the bigots attached the British people generally are so to both political parties. virtuous and at the same time so com-Sir Robert Peel, a statesman of

f the

fortably situated in their homes, that they may look down with contempt upon all others, and especially upon politicians that ever led a party, be-the Catholic nations of Europe. I fore retiring from office in 1835. RENEWED HIS DECLARATION THAT will, therefore, be interesting to note THERE OUGHT TO BE COMPLETE EQUAL the picture given of a street in London ITY IN CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS BE by a writer in the Westminster Gazette TWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, who signs himself " Vistor." SO THAT NO ONE SHOULD BE AT LIBERTY

" Viator is making reference to an article in the Gazette which states that a certain American priest is guilty of exaggeration in calling London "the dirtiest and most immoral of cities." He savs :

He says: "I am acquainted with most of the European cities, and with many beyond European cities, and with many beyond European Last Saturday week I arrived late at King's Cross, and walked from there to great Portland street. I met, I suppose, about one thousand persons. Certainly five hundred were under the influence of drink, and at least two hundred women appeared to me to belong to the unfortunate class. In a side street against some railings, I saw sev-eral women, lying in the road dead drunk. The men were shouting, and the girls were screaming, making a scene which has no parallel either in civilized or uncivilized communities."

- to the bigots and intolerants compos-It is not pleasant to recall such pictures, but it is made necessary to do so from time to time, because enem.

This is what the RECORD stated : The population of England is about

1841 have had seven Chief Justiceships, and thirty four Puisné Judgeships be-30,000,000 ; of this about one-thirtieth is Catholic, and out of a Bench of thirty Judges of the High Court in stowed upon them, besides the three England (including the Lord Chancel-Judgships of the Vice Admiralty lor) the Catholics hold three places, in the persons of Lord Russell of Killow-The minority in Quebec are treated en, the Lord Chief Justice of England, with open handed liberality, while the treatment of the minority in Ontario is the reverse of all that, being char-

appointed in 1894; the Hon. Sir James C. Mathews, of the Queen's Bench, appointed in 1881; and the Hon Sir John C. Day, also of the Queen's Bench, appointed in 1882. The Catholics have also been accordd a fair representation on the English

PARTAKERS IN THE OFFICES OF ITS AD-

RECEIVED PRACTICAL AND WIDE APPLI

County Court Bench by both the Conthe conduct of the candidate has left servative and Liberal Governments them no other alternative. And some What we have been fighting for of those through the influence of the since our existence as an independent Catholic vote have been raised to honor and position have almost kicked the a dis-

ladder upon which they climbed to position from under their feet, having proved themselves to be actuated by most illiberal scrupulosity the where Catholics or their interests ar concerned. Is it through the conduct proved pre eminence, as well as one of such leaders that the Catholics ar

most sagacious and liberal to be retained as allies? We shall have no hesitation in fearlessly de nouncing either the individual or the party exhibiting an unwillingness to treat the Catholics of this Province fairly. Give us anything like the measure of justice meted out to the Protestants of Quebec, and there will SO SAY A DIFFERENT RULE EXISTED IN be no grumbling, no dissatisfaction THE TWO COUNTRIES IN PUBLIC EM PLOYMENT HE WAS OF OPINION THAT who will most assuredly, unless such as now exists amongst our people, THE FAVOR OF THE CROWN SHOULD BE remedy is applied, revolt against rules, was the result of his meditations BESTOWED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO those guilty of perpetuating the in-RELIGIOUS DISTINCTIONS THAT AS THE justice from which we have in the past

CATHOLICS WERE FAIR SHARERS IN DE FRAVING THE BURDENS IMPOSED BY THE The Catholics revolted at the treat. GOVERNMENT THEY SHOULD BE FAIR ment of John Sandfield McDonald, | sired to bring about. whose insufferable vanity led him to

Ontario competent to be the member of CATION BY LORD MULGRAVE DURING a government, and whose egregious creed, or to be dictated to by religious struggle ended where the men were, fanatics, the Government of Lord Salis-and it was demonstrated even to his ing the Scottish Protestant Alliance of himself was above his actual merits.

look at the other picture of Catholic ual and corporal, namely, the Society Quebec, where the Protestants since of St. Vincent of Paul.

SOCIETY.

Some of our readers may not be

aware that we have in our midst an

without ostentation, is doing an incal-

The first establishment of this society is due to the zeal, charity and piety of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, literary and historical scholars of the first half of the present century, there remained only thirty seven ap-Antoine Frederic Ozanam, who, though born in Milan in 1813, was of French

parentage; and France was the scene of his career. He is confidently said to have been more earnest, sincere and learned than Chateaubriand, and less addicted to the devious ways of the politician than Montalambert, both of whom were his contemporaries.

Ozanam, with eleven young associates like himself students of the Sorbonne, and thoroughly devoted to the Catholic religion, established the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, all of these being of the conviction that the widespread irreligion which had pervaded the country since the days of tirely on her own merits. and her testi-Voltaire and the reign of Terror, and montals, and her educational record as the spiritual devastation which had a student of general school work, and thereby been brought upon the country, were to be counteracted and remedied only by the tervent service of God, and by practical charity ; and the noble Society of St. Vincent de Paul, with its wonderfully effective on the means of effecting the peaceful revolution for good which he, as an instrument in the hands of God, de-

MINISTRATION THIS ADVICE OF PEEL suppose he was the only Catholic in Paul Society take pains to visit the The members of the St. Vincent of sick and poor of the parishes in which cised on account of her religion, points HIS ADMINISTRATION IN IRELAND. As showing the determination not to be influenced by considerations of men?" He found out when the their charities are distributed with merits of each particular case, and thus six out of the thirty seven applying their charities are distributed with care to the most deserving. Most bury in 1886 administered a stinging satisfaction in 1871 that amongst them people are totally unacquainted with and effective rebuke-a crushing soub there were those who were as far su- the merits of the cases of those who ing the Scottish Protestant Alliance of himself was above his actual merits. Glasgow who sent a letter to Lord Ran-dolph Churchill protesting "against Mackenzis Government, which in its given without discrimination; but it is "It is, of course, impossible for us to say There are a few school sections of

two statements are not necessarily conwhich they applied was not upjust, as tradictory, as there were two vacancies

it was borne out by the facts. The to be filled : and as Miss O'Rourke aptruth is that Catholics get only a plied for the second position, we may molety of what they would be entitled presume that, laving aside those who to if they received appointments in would be content only with the first. the ratio of their numbers, and in regard to the salaries they receive, they plicants who would be content with the are still more shabbily treated, as second position. only inferior positions are given to

The School Management Committee them, with few exceptions. recommended Miss O'Rourke for the While, therefore, we say that it is place, resting their recommendation on not the correct principle that religions her qualifications solely ; whereas should be represented in Government other applicants relied much on the appointments, and especially in those influence of clerical and other friends appointments which require educawhose influence, it was supposed, might tional qualifications, we say that the have weight in gaining the support persistent passing over of Catholics of members of the Board. Father can come only from their being ostra-Ryan stated that many non-Catholic cized on account of their religion. applicants presented strong recom

Miss O'Rourke was certainly ostramendations from Catholic clergymen cized ; and the Globe glosses over the and Catholic educational institutions, fact by saving : but that "Miss O'Rourke stood en-

"It is difficult for a Board of Trustees or any other body to steer a straight course between the Scylla of being charged with sortacizing Catholics, and the Charybdis of being charged with favoring them unduly."

the Toronto School Board is; repro-

as a most efficient teacher, proved her We maintain that the Board of Trustees, which makes it a constant practo be, in his opinion, pre-eminently tice to exclude Catholics, steers into the most worthy of all the applicants. Scylla, and where the designed exclu-He suggested also, very gently, and sion is so clear as in Miss O'Rourke's even "too gently" in the opinion of the Irish Canadian, "that her religion | case, it is evident that the helmsman is should not be an obstacle to her apat fault. He made no effort, certainpointment, and he gracefully appealed ly, to get to Charybdis. We know that the exclusiveness of

to the justice, honesty, chivalry and liberality of the board to appoint her."

duced in many school sections throughout the province, for we even see it very often in print in advertisemen's for teachers "only a Protestant used apply ;" and this in cases where Cath olics contribute a considerable share, through their school taxes and the government grant, toward the support of the schools. It is, therefore, true that the ostracism exists, being pracperior to him as his own conception of apply to them for assistance, and what date selected by the Committee on ticed both by the school boards and

#### A QUESTION ?

Bishop Latene, who was formerl minister of the Protestant Episco Church of the United States, but it to join the Reformed Episco Church, is on a pastoral visit to Dominion. This Church was star as a protest against the Anglican Episcopal Churches on account of th tolerating the Ritualistic practice some of their clergy. Bishop Lat was one of those who opposed Ritual and joined the Reformed Church. was elected presiding Bishop of Church at the triennial meeting the Council held in Baltimore June, and his visit to Canada is o ial, as he exercises jurisdiction of

Nevertheless, she was rejected. The Globe, in order to show that Miss O'Rourke was not really ostraout that it was necessary that thirty.

should be set aside. Yet it admits " that Miss O'Rourke's name and qualifications did come prominently before the board, because she was the candi-

which this complaint cannot be made, the whole Reformed Church in Amerfor these have from time to time ica selected Catholic teachers, and have kept them on for years when they have given satisfaction. This shows that in some sections there is not that spirit of ostracism which is, however, to be

#### found in the majority of localities. THE HOLY YEAR PILGRIMAGE.

Over 600,000 pilgrims visited Rome during the first six months of the present year, making an average of nearly 3,300 daily. The Christian World admits that 560,000 made the pilgrimage of the Holy Year, of whom one half were in organized companies, and the rest in small companies or as individuals. It admits also that the attractive power of the Vatican is " still considerable," though the num ber making the visit now falls short of the number so far back as the year 1350, when it is said that during Lent there were in the Eternal City a million visitors.

That there should have been so large a number of visitors to Rome 550 years ago seems scarcely conceivable ; however, such an event would not min imize the fact of so large a pilgrimage taking place in the present utilitarian age.

If the visits of the first be equalled in the last half of the year, we shall have a total of 1,200,000 pilgrims for the year. When it is considered that this would be equal to a deputation of 48 or 50 persons from every municipal ity of 10,000 inhabitants throughout the world, it will be seen that the attractiveness of the centre of Catholic unity to Catholics is not by any means small, and that love for the Pope and respect for his authority is as deeply seated in the hearts and convictions of Catholics in this very utilitarian age as ever it was, in spite of all the ef forts which have been made by enemies of the Catholic Church to show that the influence of the Holy Father is diminishing.

#### A PROPOSED INNOVATION IN CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Some of the religious papers in England and Scotland are discussing the question whether it is not desirable that lady curates should be introduced | into the Anglican and Episcopal Churches of the two countries respectively.

The practice, it is said by one paper, would be more economical, as lady curates would work on smaller salaries, and would, as a rule, "give the parishes three times the good sense, and six times the sympathy of even the best of young men."

It is not likely that the conservative Church of England will allow this in novation, for if women may be curates there is nothing which can stop them from being also rectors and bishops, and what next? Will this be the

Here the question presents itself to our mind, how can the Reformed clergy of Canada accept Bishop Latene's authority in face of the fact that the Anglican clergy take oath that " no foreign prince, prelate, or potentate hath or ought to have any; jurisdiction, spiritual, or temporal, within this realm?" This was not one of the Ritualistic practices of Anglicanism against

which they protested, and Bishop Latene himself is equally bound by this oath with the clergy over whom he is now exercising jurisdiction. The fact is that they have rejected the authority of the Pope, whose jurisdiction is by divine right univeral, to accept the jurisdiction of one who has it solely from self assumption, or human appointment.

#### THE BIGOTS CASTIGATED.

A Protestant lady who writes "The Woman's Kingdom" for the Toronto Mail and Enpire under the title of "Kit " pays her respects in the following manner to the runaway missionaries who have stated that the priests are responsible for the trouble in China:

China: There is something deplorably narrow—to say the least of it—in the way certain re-turned Chinese missionaries are nagging at the Roman Catholic men and women who, like the Methodists, and Episcopalians, and Baptists, and all the other religious rela-tions, have made a footing in the land of the yellow men. The Roman Catholics have—if we are to judge from the press reports—given the best account of them-selves for bravery, for standing at their posts, for not deserting—as so many of their relig-ious "brethren" did—their posts in the mo-ment of danger. Witness Father de Hets' gallant defence, his support and labor in be-half of his poor converts. No running away thore ! The gallant Jesuit—all honor to him and his Church — held the tort with a little garison, a bit of a cannon, and some few guns, and kept the Boxers at bay for weeks —nay, months—while the other missionaries lad. And now we hear that the Catholics were the-cause of all the truble ! Poor old Mother Church ! How distracted she must feel with her children fighting among themselves. Did Christ come to—not Chicago alone—but old Earth, what would He think of it ? He, the great One who up-set the tables of the money changers and turned them out of the Temple. There is There is something deplorably narrowset the tables of the money changers and turned them out of the Temple. There is something pitiful and almost indecent in these quibblings over His teachings, His name

#### CLOSED CHURCHES.

Our esteemed Protestant contemporary, Zion's Herald, says in its issue of

August 15: From the columns of the Pilot, the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New Eng-land, usually candid and fair, we make an important excerpt for the inside of our cover. The Pilot states that Protestantism is no longer able to deal succesfully with the pro-blem of Christianizing our rural sections, and intimates that the Roman Catholic Church is equal to coping with the difficult-ies. We would be glad if the Pilot would discuss further this important subject and point out frankly and specifically wherein Protestantism fails, and how and why Romanism would succeed. August 15:

The expressions to which our e. c. refers were suggested by the complaint of a correspondent in the Boston Congregationalist, who went with a party of church going Protestants on a re cent Sunday to a New Hampshire town, only to find that no morning service was holding in any of the local Protest-ant churches. The Pilot said that this state of affairs could be duplicated in a

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### UNCHANGING DOGMA.

An apt illustration is sometimes more effective for the apprehension of a truth than a world of argument. Writ-Fortnightly Raview, ing in the Fortnightly Raview, Mr. Wilfred Ward, dealing with the difficulty there sometimes is in disentangling the essential truth of a Catholic dogma from its environment of expression, says : "I teach my tiny child his first lesson in history by picture-books. He takes each detail of the Thus picture as literally accurate. there is incidental error mixed with the truth he learns. The parent is not the author of the child's error, which he is doing his best to diminish. A child is shown a picture represent-ing the landing of Julius Caesar in Britain. The essential truth which the parent wishes to teach is that the Roman legions in the long ago landed on these shores and conquered the native tribes. That truth is conveyed by means of a picture which, as the child grows older, he will see is incorrect and fanciful in many details the medium through which the historical fact that Julius Caesar became the master of Britain was brought home to the child was suited to its intelligence, and his acceptance of the truth is not affected by his subsequent discovery that there is no authority for the expressions upon the faces of the archers or the position taken up by the charlots. In the same way, Mr. Ward urges, the author In the of the Book of Joshua would use the common language of the time, as we still speak of the going down of the sun, without being theologically God's revelation was limited to faith and morals, but that revelation had to be conveyed in terms conditioned to the knowledge of the time To have said that the earth stood still would have been to use language which would have failed to convey the writer's meaning. 'The essen-tial idea was, therefore, communicated in terms which fuller knowledge obliges us to regard as metaphorical. But it must be noted that that figurative language expressed the writer's meaning just as well, and still ex-presses it to us just as well as if the most severely literal and scientifically accurate terms had been employed In fact, as it was no part of the divine economy to anticipate by revelation the scientific discoveries of later ages, it is not easy to see how the inspired writer could have described the lengthening of the day of Joshua's victory in other language than that which he in fact employed. The Roman Congregation which condemned Galileo certainly under the impression that the Copernican theory was con trary to the teaching of the Church. But that fact has really no more significance than the first rebellious won der of a child who, learning that the Roman ships were probably not a bit like those in his picture book, should doubt for a moment whether Caesar ever landed at all. He quickly learns to distinguish between the truth, which his parent intended to teach him, and a mode of presentment he has out Theologians also readjust grown. their ideas and learn to distinguish be tween eternal truths and the passing

forms of their expression.

This mingling of accidental and really irrelevant errors with theological truth would seem to have been in evitable in the absence of a revelation correcting all false conceptions of the physical world. As M. Wilfred Ward finely says : " Once it is admitted that not a revelation in secular knowledge but only a revelation in faith and morals was given by God-yet that it had to be translated into practical maxims and practical information for the benefit of the world-had to be made living and operative, in every age to be expressed in harmony with he mode of understanding the world belonging to that age, it becomes clear that the best statements of religious truth must have been accompanied by much which was inaccurate. Such ccompaniments found their way into foes. current expositions insensibly and automatically. And although a perfect intelligence could have done what Dr. Mivart wishes, and could have kept entirely separate the truth from its secretions human beings could do no such thing except by the aid of repeated fresh revelations. Human reason can effect this separation only step by step. Mr. Ward says in another place, no philosophy was revealed, and no science was revealed, and yet the Christian message had necessarily to be expressed in terms which included both. Take the passage in the Creed : "He ascended into Heaven and sitt-eth at the right hand of God the Father." The underlying and vital truth is that Christ left the earth and passed to his Father, but to man and races at different stages of culture and knowledge, the same words will conjure up widely divergent mental pic tures. Men who believed that the earth was the centre of the universe. and that heaven was situated just be yond the blue sky, necessarily approached these words of the Creed from another standpoint than that which would be natural to those familiar with modern science. The doctrine is the same, though it is men tally realized in different ways. The same principle applies to the dogma of the Resurrection. No modern Catholic uses the words "I believe in the resur-

assumed that "the material particles belonging to one man's body are his own definite body for life.'

Here science comes in, and by telling us that in whatever the identity of th body consists it does not consist in the identity of its physical component atoms, necessarily gives a different coloring to speculations about the re-surrection. Mr. Ward gives an interesting account of some of the theorie which were current among the school. men. " We find the axioms philosophy which combined physics with metaphysics quoted as determin ing that the various limbs will rise. that the 'nails' will rise, that the hair 'will rise, that certain 'humors of the body must rise as being part of its perfection and integrity that humors,' as part of the corruptible element (tending to death), will not rise ; that those tending to life, but to the life of others only ( 8.9 milk') will, again, not rise. question as to the identity the risen body with the b The question of body as it has been in life is dis-cussed, and it is explained that the very same dust and ashes will rise again, and that probably each portion will go to form the same part of the body as in life so far as the essential and organic parts are concerned though perhaps not in the case of the accidental parts, as the nails and the hair. In the same way the modern theological writer would be hardly likely to inquire with St. Gregory or St. Thomas whether the "everlasting fire" is situated in the centre of the earth or on some hitherto undiscovered part of its surface. Hell, as a dogma, stands where it did, but mental pictures of it have been affected by our changed conceptions of the physical universe. But as Mr. Ward pertinently observes, if the wicked go to hell it probably does not matter very much whether hell be in the centre of the earth or not. We have touched only one aspect of this remarkable paper. and recommend our readers to turn to the pages of The Fortnightly for Mr Ward's account of the processes which issue in dogmatic development, which he holds, is the result of at tempts to make more determinate the expression of purely theological mys tery, usually to save it from the mis representation of the heratics .- London Tablet.

#### BRAVE AMONG THE BRAVEST.

The London Times. Edinburg Scotsman and other anti Irish papers of Great Britain have been printing gross calumnies about the Irish Bri gade, which has done such gallant service in the Boer Army. These libels have called forth a spirited de fence from Michael Davitt, which is in part as follows :

The men of the Irish Brigade are not saints, but how no they compare with "the flower of the British army?" They do not fight for pay. They have volunteered to fight for a Government which they knew to be unjustly attacked. Not a single British soldier fights for England without pay.

they knew to be unjustly accessed to be unjustly accessed to be unjustly accessed to be unjustly accessed to be a solution of the flag. They have seen British sol-diers seek protection under it several times. No charges of committing outrages upon women have been made against Colonel Blake's Irishmen, or against any section of the Boer army. Such charges have been made by Boer generals. Boer chaplains, and Boer press-men against some British sol-diers.

diers, The Irish Brigade has never attacked or injared a wounded Englishman on the battle-field. The British Lancers at Elandshazte, kill several wounded Boers at Elandslaagte, where Judge Koch and Dr. Coster were stripped of their clothes and robbed of their money and watches after being wounded.

#### BLESSED ALICE O'SULLIVAN. History of an Irish Nun Recently Beatified

We take from an Irish exchange the following account of Sister Alice O'Sullivan, who was martyred at Tien-Tsin, China, some thirty years ago, and who has recently been beatified : Alice O'Sullivan was born at the West Gate Irishtown, parish of St. Mary's, on Dec. 1, 1836, to which place her parents had removed from Newry. she seemed likely to leave the world immediately after entering into it, she was baptized a few hours after her birth. Her biographer, Sister Dutrouilh, who knew her intimately, writes : "Her mother died quite young when she was a baby. Her father was a fervent Catholic. He entrusted the childhood of his little Alice to a very plous and devoted servant, but she had not the vigilance or the tact of a mother. From over affection she let the child do as she liked. Sh had several brothers who loved her tenderly, and made her share in all their sports and pleasures. She When learned to read very early. she grew older her father placed her in a good convent for her education (the Presentation Convent, Irishtown) Their she acquired a solid love piety, and the good nuns who brought her up recognized in their pupil a candor and simplicity which charmed Her pious disposition seemed them. to indicate that God did not wish her to remain in the world. She consulted her brother, a Lazarist, and as the result, he advised her to join the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. She entered the order at the age of twenty, and her first years were in France, going thence to Drogheda, 63 she was invited to go to China and though the sacrifice cost her ter she obeyed the call ribly, While in Shanghai, she rendered the community the greatest service softening the prejudices of the Protest ant European authorities for whom they worked the hospital, so much so that those who had been hostile to the nuns became their most zealous pro-However, Sister O'Sullivan's tectors. character and habits were so opposed to all she met with in China that she could not avoid a strong feeling of antipathy toward the Chinese, and hav ing explained to the Father General her desire to return to European civil ization he authorized her to return to France, and she started from Tien-Tsin on her way home. At the convent there the community had their hands full of hospital and other. work and they asked her to stay with them, but Sister O'Sullivan's heart seemed to

revolt at the thought of staying in the country, and repulsed it with indignation. But while praying by herself subsequently in the new church of Notre Dame des Victories she had a vision of the Blessed Virgin, who she said told her to "remain with these poor people." She left the church a changed woman, and placed herself at the disposal of the community, resolved to follow the mandate of the Blessed Virgin, and give her life to the poor benighted A miracle people of the place. grace had been worked in her soul. and she set to work with renewed ar dor with the Tien Tsin nuns. She had a presentment of the coming end, but she ignored the fact, and whilst her virtue edified all round her and heaven was preparing her crown, she was always humbling herself at the fact that her companions served the Chinese with pleasure while she had e to

of some Sisters of Charity who will have suffered death for the name of Jesus Christ? That would be indeed, beloved Sisters, the last flower of the rown of glory which you have woven by your works round the head of your immaculate Mother.' Having detailed the works of the Sisters at Tien-Tsin — the opening of the hospital they established ; the development of the work of the Holy Childhood ; an epidemic of ty phus that broke out ; the building their chapel, etc., we are informed of the infidels' calumnies against the Sisters of Charity ; the violation of the cemetery, the attitude of the French consul, the increase of persecution, and the preparation for death, which both missionaries and sisters felt to be inevitable. Then we come to the day of the massacre, and learn how the French consul in uniform died with his Chancellor before the doors of the consulate ; how the assassins arrived at the mission ; how the missionaries taking refuge in the church were done to death, and the sacred building was set on fire. The murderers next proceeded to the hospital and orphanage of the Sisters of Charity near the Church of Our Lady of Victories. The holy women were preparing them -selves for a speedy death. Their mortal agony had been long and cruel. Voluntary exiles of charity, they had thought themselves lost in a town full of demons. Saddened even unto oeath, having seen to their native drphans, the poor Sisters went from time to time to shed tears in secret be fore the tabernacle of their Divine Spouse, and renew to Him the offering of their lives for His love. But before their sick, their orphans, and their little children, they remained firm and strong, like their Divine Mother on Calvary. The Sisters were all assassinated and cut in pieces. Last but not least on the list of the mar-tyrs named was Sister Alice O'Sullivan, the only Irish member of the community. She was leaving the chapel by the northwest door and was eized close by the kitchen. The barbarians, seeing a saucepan of boiling water, threw it over her, and she rushed to the northwest facade of the chapel, where she was finally knocked down and killed. A fire was made and the bodies wrre roasted.

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Sister Dutrouilh says : "Every one in the community and in touch with it spoke in the highest terms of the Sister from Ireland. The Protestant chap. lain, the Rev. Charles Butcher, wrote to the Times after the massacre: 'The murder of the Sisters of Charity is an outrage, not on a nation or a church, but on humanity itself. As chaplain to the British community at Shanghai, I have had many opportunities of seeing the noble and devoted work of these ladies taking care of the sick at the hospital. One Sister was an Irish lady, whose memory is cherished with affection and gratitude by many of the community here.

Jas. Mercer, master of the British ship Walton, Harwick, a Scotch Presbyterian, the only British subject in the doomed hospital previous to the massacre, returning to Europe just after the outrage at Tien-Tsin, wrote a touching letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, in order to discover the parents of "a beloved child (he names our heroine), who suffered maryrdom for her Savior's sake. He says, "She was at my bedside day and night cheering my drooping spirits broken down with sickness and pain. Often she told me how delighted she was, although far away from old Ire-

signal for a schism in the Church? We can scarcely say yes, having in view the great diversity already existing in those very inharmonious Churches which cover under their wings every variety of doctrine. The loaves and the fishes of state support may possibly keep them together even if they be sorely tried by the introduction of this new plan proposed for the ordination of clergy of both sexes. But the possibilities of the future arising out of a clerical body of two sexes are too curiously complex to be imaginatively dwelt upon here, even apart from the consideration of St. Paul's prohibition of such a state of things in the Church of God.

And, by the way, the existence of three distinct so-called "sister Churches" in the three kingdoms under one monarch is quite a contrast to the one Church which even in the time of the Apostles had extended it self, not only throughout the Roman Empire, Greece, Egypt, Asia Minor, etc., but even far beyond its bounds, to India, Parthia, Sarmatia, Ethiopia,

A QUESTION ?

Bishop Latene, who was formerly a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, but left it to join the Reformed Episcopal Church, is on a pastoral visit to the Dominion. This Church was started as a protest against the Anglican and Episcopal Churches on account of their tolerating the Ritualistic practices of some of their clergy. Bishop Latene was one of those who opposed Ritualism and joined the Reformed Church. He was elected presiding Bishop of the Church at the triennial meeting of the Council held in Baltimore last

It was mindful of the solemn confes sion of Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, in his Fast Day Proclamation of 1899

undred other New England towns

The decline of the Christian religion, par-ticularly in our rural communities, is a marked feature of the times, and steps should be taken to record wit

marked reading of the times, and steps should be taken to remedy it. There are towns where no church bell sends forth its solemn call from January to January; there are villages where children grow to manhood unchristened; there are communities where the dead are laid away withouthe benison of the name of Christ, and where marriages are solemnized only by justices of the peace.

It was mindful of the sorrowful admission made at a conference of Congregationlist ministers iu Boston a few years ago in which they deplored the moral following on the spiritual decadence in the same towns, and the schoolhouses closed for lack of children to attend them. It was mindful of the Atlantic Monthly's "New England Hill Town." It remembered private Protestant testimony, and personal observation of a far too frequent disregard of the marriage bond. With all these things in mind, it said that the evidently prevalently spirituel and moral dry rot in these sections " calls for a check which Protestantism can not supply." Could the Catholic Church supply it? At least, by her stern "Thou shalt not," in the name of the God of Nature Who is also the God of Grace, she would, as she does wherever her spiritual sway extends, preserve the family. At least, by her maintenance of a certain definite obligatory morning worship she would insure her children's recognition of

their Creator's absolute right to their homage on the day of His own choosing. Protestantism has, we fear, allowed the spirit of free choice that rules in certain human relations to enter into the relations of man with his Maker. The Protestant passes from private judgment in matters of faith to private judgment in the regulation of conduct. The careless or wicked Catholic may disobey the "Thou shalt" or "Thou shalt not "of his Church, but he cannot silence that voice which proclaims itself fearlesly also the voice of God. -Boston Pilot.

June, and his visit to Canada is offic-ial, as he exercises jurisdiction over through charity.

rection of the body" quite in the resur-sense in which they were used in the middle ages for the reason that the thought of the middle ages was colored by the Physics of Aristotic. The dogma of the Resurection remains un changed, but our views as to the manner of its fulfilment obviously cannot be quite the same as those of men who

The work of the Irish Brigade will form one of the brightest pages in the history of the war in South Africa, despite its traducers. No braver body of men has faced the minions of England, as that country knows to her cost, while the character of its members matches that of the Boers, than whom, perhaps, the world has seen no more humane and honorable fighters. The bravery, humanity and morality of the Boer patriots and their Irish allies have been in sharp contrast to that of their Many of the latter's deeds were worthy of the most brutal savages. -Boston Pilot.

#### NATIONALITY IN THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.

There is an evident contradiction in the terms Nationalism and Catholicism. Those who prate about nationality in religion and affect to see some radical difference between Irish, German and American Catholics, are patrons of progress, who look on St. Pacian as an "old fogy," because he said : "Christian is my name, but Catholic my sur-name." The affectation of learning which sees a different Catholicity in the members of the one Church, in the sheep of the one sheepfold, is really disgusting. The efforts of certain well-meaning, but foolish converts to Americanize the Catholic Church would be pardonable if they did not attempt to patch the seamless garment of Catholic truth with the rags of Gallicanism. It is really puerile on the part of these men to try to reduce the sum of dogma to the They forget that truthminimum and this is one great distinction between Catholics and heretics-truth is not ours, but God's. Truth is not ours to bate and pare down. Truth is God's; ii has God's majesty inherent within it, and it will convert the sculs of men even when it seems rudest and most repelling, and it will do so for this one reason : because it is God's truth, and because we, through the grace of God, have boldness and faith

to do constant overcome her antipathy. It is difficult to convey an adequate idea of the terrible condition of bar

barism in which Paganism and vice

among the masses of the population, and the abominable influences of a corrupt and unscrupulous ruling class, had reduced this fair portion of the Chinese empire at that period. Yet out of the dense darkness came one of the brightest pages in Christian annals. It has ever proved so in the his tory of the Church, and in this glorious page the name of our Clonmel heroine has won imperishable honor We have before us as we write a valu able book of four hundred and thirteen pages, 'The First Martyrs of the Holy Childhood, by a Priest of the Mission ; translated from the French by Lady Herbert (London ; Art and Bock Company. A. D. 1900). [Ittellshow on June 21, 1870, two priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul, called the 'Lazarists,' and ten of the Sis ters of Charity of the same order, were massacred at Tien-Tsin and the volume was intended to prepare the way for the judicial process of their beatifica-tion, completed by L30 XIII. on Sunday with all solemnity. The preface sets out : 'Martyrdom is an ineffable grace, and God grants it, ordinarily, only to chosen souls. The short his tory of these twelve victims will bring us the conviction that He had prepared them for a long time to shed their blood for His love and His glory. How they must have rejoiced the heart of their Holy Founder and Blessed Father !' When the first Sisters of Chari'y who had ever gone to China arrived at Ning Poon December, 1830 while the rebels (Tae pings) menaced that town, the Superior General, d dressing his beloved daughters remi. 1 ed them that it should be their work to merit by sufferings of all kinds the glorious destiny reserved for the Church in the vast empire that has groaned for so many centuries under the yoke of Satan ; and having re-minded them of the two priests of the to put our trust in it.—American Herald. A clear conscience is sometimes sold for Father Faber. Herald. A clear conscience is never bought with it.— Herald. A clear conscience is never bought with it.— Herald. A clear conscience is never bought with it.— Herald. A clear conscience is never bought with it.— Herald. Baroness d'Anethan, wife of the Bel-gian minister of Tokio, Japan, has some day, Providence will give us a embraced the Catholic religion. The baroness is a sister of Rider Haggard, from those distant shores the remains the novelist.

land, to have the pleasure of conversing in her native tongue with a Scotchman. I will not dwell longer on the characteristics of this ministering angel, who is now with her Redeemer Yes, and in her place amongst the blest, beside the Great White Throne, while she wears her glorious crown, she will pray not only for the Chinese, but for her birthplace in poor, suffering, faithful Ireland.

#### ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY'S WILL

The following despatch appeared in the daily papers of last week :

St. Paul. Minn. Aug. 3,—The will of the late Archbishop John Hennessy, for Dubu-que, Ia., has been filed for probate. The setate amounts to about \$1,000,000. Two fifth is divided among nine relatives and the remainder between other relatives and sisterhoods of the Church.

This news item is not as complete as t might be, and, in consequence, the ordinary reader would be apt to infer from it that Archbishop Hennessy had accumulatad a vast sum of money through his episcopal position. Such was not the case, however, for the good Archbishop received \$1,000,000 as a egacy from a rich brother who died in the West a few years ago. Had it not been for this, Archbishop Hennessy would have had nothing to leave, but he good name which he bore among his fellow-citizens. - Boston Pilot.

#### DON'T SPIT: ON CHURCH FLOOR

The reckless spitter, says the British Medical Journal, is too much with us. We are pleased to note as a sign of grace that the Archbishop of Sienna. at the instance of Prof. Simenetta, has directed that in all the churches in his diocese notices to the following effect shall be put up in a conspicuous place: "Out of respect for the house of God, and in order to prevent the propaga tion of contagious diseases, do not spit on the floor. ' Affixed to the notice is the official seal of the See.

#### A CONVERT.

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### FIVE . MINUTES' SERMON. Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

LABOR SANCTIFIED.

not so in another. With Charles the rendering of this homage by monarchs ceased. The same instinct which is "Behold the birds of the air]: for they neither sow, nor do they reap, nor gather into barns, and your Heavenly Father feedeth them." (Matt. 6, 26) fast retrenching the practice of kneel is retrenching ing before sovereigns, also the application of this other ancient ceremony. I believe that Cardinals of God, and what reliance we should place in His saving Providence, our and Bishops no longer use it, except at Divine Saviour, in the gospel of this their institution. Even for simple day, places the birds of the air as our priests, and for laymen, it seems to be priests, and nor saymen, it seems to be more and more becoming optional, rather than obligatory. Women ap pear te be exempted from it altogether. When the eminent Quakeress, Mary teachers. Of these senseless creatures we can learn the true wisdom of life, viz , that the Heavenly Father neglects, none who confide in Him and who at the same time do their part. Consider Howitt, who in her old age had becom the millions of these little creatures, a Catholic, was presented to the Pope, and stooped to kiss the cross on his sandal, his Holiness restrained her and how joyfully and happily they wing their flight through the air ! not one is forgotten by the Almighty, for all

these things are matters of convention.

An act of homage is regarded as hu-miliating in one country which is not

so in another, and in one age which is

red Heart Review

PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

BY A PROTESTANT MINISTER

CI.

Let me observe here parenthetically,

as my attention has been called to it,

that some of my Protestant readers, in

view of my large citations from Jans-

sen. on whom, as will be seen, my ac-

count of matters in Germany chiefly

iently corrected and controlled him by

his illustrious Protestant predecessor

Leopold Ranke. I have, assuredly. I had read almost every word of Ranke, and had scanned his principal docu

ments, concerning Germany, France, Spain, Italy and to some extent Eng-

land, before I had ever looked at Jans

ment of the latter unless agreeable in substance to the former. Moreover, as

Janssen is loudly accused by the Ger-

ities, I have made it a point never to quote anything from him which did

by itself. My whole account of Ger-

man matters rests in its framework on the Protestant, Ranke, and in most of

Some friends, again, wonder where I

have found so many facts concerning

Germany that appear neither in Ranke nor Janssen. They are mistaken. Many of my citations are from the notes, which are more easily over-looked. There is scarcely a detailed

not either from Janssen's text or from

his quoted authorities. Although I have read both Schiller and Gardiner,

I make little or no use of them, becaus

they begin very nearly where I leave

I have dealt with two points of papa

ing

More

ments.

There is a third, the foot-ki

This is so alien to our habits and feel

ings, that I have known intelligen

priests, with evident sincerity, to deny that there is any such thing. How

ever, there is, as will be seen by con sulting books of reference, which also

certain persons, this ceremony is of

obligation, as, for instance, for newly

created Cardinals. As is known, the

Pope's right sandal has fixed upon it a

golden cross, which is kissed in the act

O? the fact, therefore, there is no

doubt. The blunder lies in supposing

that the ceremony was invented on ac

count of the Pope. On the contrary

it had always been in use in the East. There it is still practised, as a sign of

profound reverence for either religious

or civil superiors. For instance, the

Seh, the head of the semi Christian sect

of the Brahmo-Somaj, not infrequently

over, even such a staunch Protestant

This usage passed from Persia into the Empire, probably about the time of

Diocletian, perhaps somewhat earlier

At first the Emperer alone seems to

have received this peculiar homage,

gave him this sign of homage.

of the late Keshub Chunder

certain occasions on which, for

nent concerning Germany that is

its details on the Catholic, Janssen.

ot appear to me capable of standing

man Protestants of garbling his author

sen.

give

of homage.

lowers.

Nor have I ever given a state

rests. may ask whether I have suffic

lifted her up. In short, the Holy See, while retain-His divine providence has prepared on the wide field of nature a table ing ancient usages very much longer where each one finds the sustenance than any other power, recognizes their mutability, and accommodates itself to suitable to its nature. Our Lord savs Are not two sparrows sold for the variations of the ages. These dif-ferent ceremonies were not invented by farthing, and not one of them shall fall on the ground without your Father. it, or for it, but were simply received by it, and as they have faded away in the rest of the world, will probably in (Matt. 10 29 ) Since our Divine Savi-our watches with such solicitude over the most insignificant creatures, how dare you insult Him by doubting His time fade away at Rome also. They have no doctrinal value, and after they merciful providence, and in immoder-ate solicitude say : "What shall I eat have ceased to be generally intellig. ible, they will naturally cease to be or what shall I put on ?" Will he who feeds the birds of the air and arrays commonly expedient. the lilies of the field, forget the child

Another Roman use, to which no on objects, is yet seldom understood. I mean the Pope's dressing in white. I that has been created to see, to praise and to possess Him forever? Thus the birds of the air teach us what God used to imagine that it meant that his rank entitled him to wear at all times does for us. and what we should do for the color of the altar. It is no such thing. He dresses, not in white linen ourselve Behold the birds of the air, how in or silk, but in white wool. As Dean Stanley points out, it is the solitary essant and active they are in their labor! how often they go from one place to another to seek the scattered survival, with variations in form, of seed, to procure nourishment for them the ancient Roman toga. The Pope is, in the whole world, the one remain selves and for their young ! Remem ing Civis Romanus. Even those who ber the food does not fly into their are indifferent to his religious attrimouths, they must get it with labor. butes, may well hope that it will be long before he will lay aside this au-In a similar manner, my dear Chris-tians, must you labor and save, that gust historical character, and the outyou may procure the daily bread for ward index of it, the garment of white yourselves and those belonging to you wool, relived by the senatorial purple. It is droll, but at the Reformation for thus we read in the Hoiv Scripture "In the sweat of thy face shalt tho some of the more rigorous sects, reverteat bread (Gen. 3, 19) And you know the beautiful saying of St. Paul: ing to primitive use, threw themselves out of line with Catholic custom gener-"He who will not work, neither let him est." Therefore, labor willingly, ally, but into line with the Pope, For instance, originally, as we know, diligently and cheerfully for the grea the celebrating priest stood behind the Holy Table, facing the people. Most er honor and glory of God, and for love of God. of the Protestants re-introduced this commands it. Labor should obtain not use, but the Pope had never abandoned only the daily bread, but a glorious When saying Mass in St. Peter's means for attaining life everlasting. I understand that His Holiness face

Learn, moreover, from the birds of the nave, although I believe that this the air to be active for yourselves and use is disguised by screens in front of the high altar. The Convenanting those depending on you. Behold the the high altar. birds with their young, how lovingly Presbyterians will not tolerate instru they sacrifice themselves to procure ments in church. Here again the Pop food for the brood ! How many hun is with them, not in doctrine, but in dred times during the day do they not practice. As we know, the Sistine fly from the nest to the earth, pro Chapel allows only voices, no instruing seeds and insects to bring to their young. I have explained the three incrimin selves of the delicacy in order to satis

as Mr. Joseph Cook, when visiting him, did not reciaim against the pracated uses, and am very willing to end tice, but only warned the Hindoo re former against allowing his acceptance up with these latter interesting preof it to be taken as implying a claim of divinity. To do Mr. Cook justice, I do servations of primitive custom, with which no one finds fault. I will men-tion last of all that, as Greek was the not believe that he would ever delanguage of the Roman Church until nounce in the Pope what he allows in the Hindoo theist. He can not well be made answerable for all the follies of about 200, the gospel and epistle are, in the Pope's pres sence, read first in Greek and then in Latin. his more ignorant and hot headed fol-

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

IMITATION OF CHRIST. Avoiding Rash Judgment.

hereafter ; you will labor, not only for the necessities of this life, but also for an eternal reward which will be given to you in Heaven. Amen. THOUGHTS ON THE SACRED

HEART. Where could one better lodge him. To show us the mercy and goodness elf than in the Heart of Jesus, which

is more magnificent, more holy than he palace of any earthly monarch ! When one has fallen into any sin the pest remedy is to have instant recourse to the Heart of Jesus in the most Holy Sacrament. - St. Alphonsus Liguori When Jesus prayed in the Garden of Gethsameni the pain of His Heart assumed such intensity as it had neve felt during the whole course of His life because he had reached the highest degree of His suffering charity -- Bl. Baptist Varani.

Unite yourself in all that you do in the Heart of Jesus, at the beginning to serve as your disposition ; at the end as your satisfaction. - Biessed Margaret Mary.

#### WHY THERE ARE SO FEW EARLY MARRIAGES:

Marriage is daily becoming so much matter of business that early ones are uncommon. One of the very worst signs of the times is the reluctance with which young men enter into the holy state of matrimony; and the causes of that reluctance may be traced to the extravagant spirit of the age, as well as to the artificial mode of life so popular with the youth of both sexes. cannot too often remind our read ers that matrimony is one of the sacraents of the Church for which there should be good and serious preparation.

The want

many marriages unhappy. If persons enter into the matrimonial union with good intentions and proper preparation, they enter into a state blessed by God and His Church, and a happy and long life is their portion here and a glorious eternity hereafter. It is very foolish for people, on the impulse of the moment, to rush into matrimony-to "marry in haste and repent at leisure." There should be careful consideration and mature relaction. Mixed marriages cannot be too much deprecated. The Catholic party places bimself in the constant and immediate association with one of Your welfare demands it, God quite a different religion, and his re igion must suffer. It is likewise very difficult to bring up the children as they should be brought up. It also furnishes many a pretext of a dispute and quarrel. Besides these, there are other reasons also why mixed mariages should be avoided.

As a rule, early marriages are more happy than late ones. Many in after life regret time foolishly spent and the money they squandered before they settled down in life. During this time Gladly do they deprive them of foolishness they acquire habits of drunkenness and dissipation which leave a lasting impression upon them. Behold my dearly beloved Christians The quicker a young man settles down how these irrational creatures act, and, and makes a home for himself the betvet, there are parents possessed of rea ter for him. He will then have a com son who neglect the care of their chilpetency for his old age, which is great dren and of those who are entrusted to ly to be desired. Those years thrown them. There are parents who are too away cannot be again recovered. They are lost forever, and all the relazy to work or, perhaps, squander everything in a saloon whilst their grets of after years can never bring them back. With proper preparation, early marriages should be encouraged. poor children are suffering with hun-ger at home. There are parents who, in carelessness and indifference, in dress and fashion, in delicacies and - American Herald. frivolities, equander their all, and re duce their children to a state of beg------

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Cobbett's "Reformation."

## SEPTEMBER 8, 1 00.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Everyday Love. A group of little girls were telling of the love each felt for her mother, and as the testimony went on the strength of the statements grew. each child feeling obliged to surpass her mates. Finally one said positively " love my mother so much I would die for her." The impressiveness of this declaration subdued the circle. The climax had been reached. A whole some turn was given to the situation by the quiet observation of a lady sit ting near-"It seems strange to me that a little girl who loves her mother enough to die for her, doesn't love her mough to wash the dishes for her. We who are older and know better require such homely reminders t bring us back from our theories to ou conditions. The love that is to "th level of every day's most common

needs " is the only genuine kind. Sir Walter and the Dunce.

Slowboy very often astonishes hi world. Goldsmith was the dullest of dull boys, and Walter Scott was th dunce of the school. A pretty story told of the Wizard after he became th famous Sir Walter. One day he visite the old schoolhouse, the scene of hi early stupidities. The school master wished to exhibit the show-pupil for the benefic of the visitor. Sir Walte declared that of all things he could no abide a professional bright boy. 'L' me see the dunce," said he. Whe the paper-capped, bashful, mortifie little fellow appeared, the great authors spoke to him kindly and encouraging ly. He shook hands with the dunce a he left the school and said : "Here five shillings for you for keeping m place warm.

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The American visitor in Amsterda or Rotterdam must often have notice the extent to which dogs are used beasts of burden. At all times of the day and in all parts of the country of may see barrows and milk wago being hauled about by large mastiff Sometimes, too, one may see a dog an a woman hitched together hauling th same cart, while the self-satisfied ma owner of the entire property may seen wielding a whip impartially ov his harnessed wife and dog. As rule, however, girls and young wome are the drivers of these carts, thou, often enough these gentle creatur cruelly ill treat their poor canines, w do the hauling.

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Habit is largely the result of cultiv tion. A girl was never careless in h dress or slovenly in her appearan because she was born so, but rather h cause she has cultivated the disorde part of her nature. With a girl t counts for much more than with a be declares an exchange. A cravat aw may be taken as the index of genius an unbrushed coat as the tradema and hall stamp of lofty intellect, bu solied shirt waist or a drabbled sk tells one story, and that is of carele ness, indolence and lazy neglect. A what is told in the personal dress o

girl is told also in her surroundings And the principal reason why speak of these things is that order co nothing. Much as it adds to life, th need not be one cent of expenditur on the contrary, it will prove to money-saving. The girl whose ro is inviting has less inclination to less it for the theatre or the dance. girl whose wardrobe is properly a neatly kept will find that at the end the year she has saved many a do

afterwards it as extende princes and illustrious functionaries. When the Church was received by the Empire, it was naturally given to Bishops, and to the Bishop of Rome among them. It was not given to him by way of distinction. Indeed, the Catholic Dictionary informs us that it was not until late in the Middle Ages that the practice of kissing the feet of Bishops generally, and of monarchs, gradually became obsolete. Like so many customs and ceremonies once widely spread, it now survived, through Roman conservatism of habit, in the case of the Pope alone. In the East it has never declined out of general use. Whether it is still applied to Bishops there, I do not know, but it seems probable, just as the designations Beatitude and Holiness, which in the West have for ages been confined to the Pope, are still in the East universal episcopal titles, and Pope, as we know,

is in Russia the name of every parish priest. I may remark that while, in the Middle Ages, the ceremony of the En

peror's holding the bridle of the Pope's palfrey was sometimes a matter of long and ticklish negotiation, I do not find that he scrupled to kiss the pontifical foot. For a long while, indeed, the homage was mutual. The Emperor kissed the Pope's foot as his spiritual superior, and the Pops the Emperor's foot as his temporal superior. It was long after Charlemagne before the papal states were definitely detached from the Empire, and a good while after him before the Pope ceased to call the Emperor Lord, as of course no one supposes that St. Peter, as a provincial subject, would have refused to render any accustomed titles or cere honor to the Roman Prin monies of ceps. The Redeemer alone, in His divine majesty, while recognizing the temporal authority of Cæsar, never bowed the knee either to Pilate or Hercd.

Even after the Pope had ceased to be the Emperor's subject, and had therefore discontinued the ceremony of kissing his foot, the Emperor seems to have convert about four years ago and en-had no scruple about rendering this tered S:. Francis Seminary to study had no scruple about rendering this homage to the Pontiff. As late as 1530 or thereabouts the mighty Charles V., at his imperial coronation in Italy, did not scruple to kiss the Pope's foot. All you have given away.-Massinger.

Turn thine eyes back upon thyself, and see thou judge not the doings of others.

In judging others a man labors in vain, otten errs, and easily sins ; but in judging and looking into himself he always labors with fruit. We frequently judge of a thing according as we have it at heart : for we

easily lose true judgment through privite affection. If God were always the only object of our desire, we should not so easily be disturbed at resistance to our opin-

ions But there is often something lying hid within, or occurring from without, which draws us along with it.

Many secretly seek themselves in what they do, and are not sensible of

They seem also to continue in good peace, when things are done according to their will and judgment ; but if it fallout contrary to their desires, they ar soon moved and become sad.

Difference of thoughts and opinions is too frequently the source of dissensions amongst friends and neighbors, amongst religious and devout persons An old custom is with difficulty relinquished ; and no man is led willingy further than he himself seeth or

If thou reliest more upon thine own reason or industry than upon the vir-tue that subjects to Jesus Christ, thou wiit seldom and hardly be an enlight-ened man ; for God wishes us to be perfectly subject to Himself, and to trans cend all rea on by inflamed love.

A CONVERTED JEW.

liketh.

Paul Schaffel, a young convert from Judaism, who is studying for the prt<sup>(A)</sup> hood at St. Francis Seminary, Mu<sup>(E)</sup> raukee, will go to Rome early in the fall to complete his studies in the

American College. Mr. Schaffel was an orthodex Jew who came to this country from Russia. While attending school in Milwaukee he became a



have their children learn to work, on learn a trade, and who bring them up to become beggars and vagrants, children who will end in the penitentary.

fy their little ones.

Oh. what a judgment will not such parents, so derelict in their duties, an buy have to undergo ! Parents who do not wish to know nor to heed the words of the great apostle of the gentiles : 14 16

any man have not care of those of his house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." (I. Tim. 5, 8) Truly, if possible, the birds of the air and the brutes of the earth would justly accuse them.

Oace more raise your eyes to your instructors among the feathery tribe. Although they are always active, yet they have no cares, are not solicitous,

but cheerfully enjoy God's gifts and gladly sing His praises. Follow their example, my dearly beloved Christians labor diligently, work earnestly, but joyfully and cheerfully. "God loves," according to the words of the apostle, a "cheerful giver:" so also He loves a cheerful laboror. If your daily labor is hard and difficult, if the perspiration rolls from your brow, oh, murmur not, complain not, curse not,

become not impatient, but remember what you said in your morning prayer All things for the greater honor and glory of Ged. You perform all your labors, for God's greater honor and glory, and for the love of God. While at work, say occasionally a short prayer, some short ejaculation, sing a

hymn of praise to God or His Blessed Mother, and be assurred you will not oaly be happy here on earth, but also

gin with.

to that.



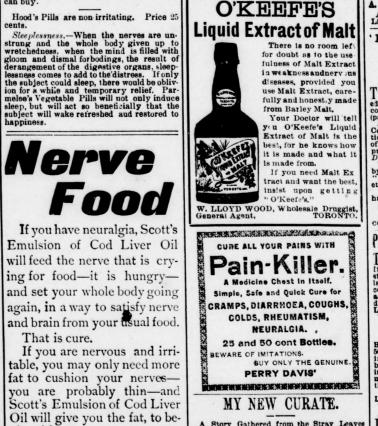
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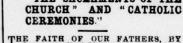
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out more by hanging by the bind to one hook, wrinkled and twist than by all the real usage they h had.

in dresses that would have been w

A Bright Girl.

A young woman who conduct kindergarten in Chicago showed day recently that she is ready to m ny emergency. Every morning the starts out es

in a big 'bus and calls at the house her patrons, collecting the little of entrusted to her care and driving th to the scene of their studies. In afternoon they are taken home ag

in the same way. On the morning in question, thro some unexplained accident, the got in front of a grip car, or a car ran into the 'bus. Fortuna none of the children were hurt, one of the wheels was knocked off bus and the twenty little child tumbled and scrambled out into street. The 'bus was useless, and schoolroom was half a mile away-far for the little ones to walk in cold weather. Then the tea showed how kindergarten train makes one ready to meet every em ency. She marshaled her chan and led them into the closed car mediately behind the grip, w happened, fortunately, to be enti empty. The party almost filled seats on both sides of the car.

Presently the conductor entered tent on collecting fares. When came in the kindergarten tea handed him five cents. The condu took the money and looked quest ingly at the seats crowded with s

"Who's going to pay fer de kie he asked.

"My dear sir," said the kinderga teacher, "these children are all u tive years old, and I am their gu tan. They ride free."

And they did.-Chicago Tribun

How a Boy Succeeded,] Boys sometimes think they ca afford to be manly and faithful t little things. A story is told of

#### THE CATHOLIG RECORD

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

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of the right stamp, and what came of his faithfulness.

A few years ago a large drug firm in New York city advertised for a boy. Next day the store was filled with ap-plicants, among them a queer looking little fellow, accompanied by a woman, who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at this waif, the advertiser said : "Can't take him ; places all full. Besides, he is too small.

"I know he is small," said the woman ; "but he is willing and faith-

ful There was a twinkling in the boy's eyes which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to remark that he "did not see what they wanted with such a boy ; he wasn't bigger than a pint of cider." But, after consideration, the boy was set to work.

A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of the others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered his youthful protege busy scissoring labels. "What are you doing?" said he.

"I did not tell you to work nights." "I know you did not tell me so, but thought I might as well be doing something.

In the morning the cashier got or-ders to "double that boy's wages, for he is willing."

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed along the s reets ; and very naturally all hands in the store rushed to witness the spec tacle. A thief saw his opportunity and eutered at the rear door to seize some thing, but in a twinkling found himself firmly clutched by the diminutive clerk aforesaid, and after a struggle was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other stores were recovered. When asked why he stayed behind to watch when all others quit their work, he replied : "You told me never to leave the store when others were ab sent, and I thought I'd stay.

Orders were immediately given once more. "Double that boy's wages ; he is willing and faithful."

To day that boy is a member of the firm.

#### A Cow's Intelligence,

Col. I. D. McDonald of Columbia City tells the following story of animal intelligence : He had bought a lot of stock, including a cow and calf. The cow had been recommended as one of the kindest animals. Its motherly affection for its offspring had more than once attracted attention. It never deserted its calf, and anybody that tried to separate them was met with such piteous appeals from the elder that no body but a hardened butcher could carry out a design against the young-er. The cow and calt drove along very indifferently with the other cattle un til a deep stream was reached. There was no bridge, and the current was very swift. When the cattle plunged in they were swept off their feet into deep water, and a good many of them disappeared for a moment.

When the cow came up her first thought was for her calf. She held her head up out of the water and looked about in all directions. She did not at first see her calf, because it had been swept several rods down stream and struggling in the water. Th mother at length observed this with dismay. Instead of making for the opposite shore, as all the other animals had done, she plunged into the stream in dresses that would have been worn and swam down below her calf. The out more by hanging by the binding current drove the young animal up against the protecting bulk of the the mother. Then the mother started for the shore, the calf swimming along side of her in comparatively calm water. Some progress was made in this way; but about the middle of the stream the current, striking the calf in the forequarter, swept it behind the ow, and it floundered down stream. The mother once more went to the res cue. She had to swim clear around to the other side of her calf, and this done she had to steady herself in the stream, treading water to hold her po-sition until the calf was once more safely against her side, and the latter then swam then safely to shore.-Indianapolis News.

and practice ; but by means of a gener. ous co-operation every man can form for himself a fine character. Therefore we may say that formation of character is an essential part of Christian education, and for him who aspires to per-fection an object which requires all his care. That we may successfully undertake it let us try to comprehend all that relates to the interesting question : I. What we must properly understand by character ; II. What is the origin of character and how we must form it.

1. What must we understand by character? A person's character is his manner of conduct, or rather it is a propensity, an habitual disposition, which impels him to conduct himself after a certain manner. Each one has his character, as each one his face. Character is a man's moral physiog-nomy; it is no less distinct among men than the features of the face. And just as a face may be beautiful or repulsive, so a character is susceptible of deform ity or beauty ; it is the difference of good or bad character. A fine charac-ter manifests itself by a manner of conduct which is not only irreproach-able, but also full of that sweetness and moderation which wins the affection of every one. It results from a collection of several virtues which sustain one another and make their influence more or less felt as circumstances call them forth. These virtues are integrity, honesty, courage, moder ation, and a great love for mankind.

Integrity, which renders a man in-capable of doing anything contrary to the his honor or conscience, must be foundation of a fine character. Then honesty renders him incapable of deceiving any one. This honesty of which we speak is never either indiscreet, offensive, or rude ; it is regulat. ed by a delicate sentiment of fitness and enhanced by the forms of good breeding,

To honesty we must add courage and noble independence which controls all vain timidity, which tramples under foot all that savors of the baseness of human respect. It is a noble sentiment which raises man above all weak ness and makes him incapable of blushing for anything save a fault against honor or virtue.

In action this noble courage become energy. It deliberates with prudence before every undertaking, but once the enterprise has been prudently con-ceived and wisely planned it pursues its execution with an indomitable strength and a perseverance which cannot fail to achieve success. To this kind of energy a perfect character joins an imperturbable calm. In vain is it resisted, outraged, attacked by bitter words ; so far from being carried away by anger, it does not even appear moved, and its moderation is a contrast to the violence of its enemies. To passion it opposes only reason, and need an unalterable patience at Hence that evenness of temper, that amiable gentleness towards everybody, that affability which wins all hearts

Finally, that which completes a fine character is love for his fellow-men Nothing is nobler than a heart ani mated by this love, this universal benevolence; it loves all the world, even its enemies; it is compassionate of the afflictions of men and despises no one ; even the most revolting excite in it more grief than indigna tion or contempt. Hence its respect and kindness to all, rich and poor, without exception ; hence that benevo lence, that generosity which is carried to abnegation, to forgetfulness and sacrifice itself : hence that considera tion, that complacency which refuse nothing, which lends itself to all the desires of others, ever yielding, stopp-

mor upon which they depend or the interest which is at stake The faults we have just indicated must be avoided with the greatest care. The least of them mar the beauty of fine character and weaken its charms. II. Origin and formation of charac ter. How does a good character origin. ate? Is it given us by nature ? the work of grace, or must we acquire it by our own efforts?

Now, we may say that nature and grace powerfully concur in its formation, but in reality it is we ourselves who must form it by our personal co operation. To thoroughly understand the necessity of this co operation on our part, observe that we distinguish natural character and acquired char acter.

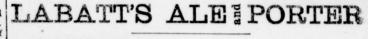
We understand by natural character each one's natural propensity, which we call his good or bad nature. Every man is born with a germ of virtue and vice-a germ which develops into good or evil according as we cultivate it or neglect its cultivation. Our character, then, as nature gives it to us, is properly neither good or bad ; at the same time we say a nature is good when it is, like good ground, easily cultivated, and a nature is bad when it resists cul-tivation. Never, however, is this moral soil so bad that it may not be softened and improved by earnest labor joined to the assistance of divine grace.

We call an acquired character that which each one forms to himself by cooperating or failing to co-operate with grace. To acquire a truly good char-acter we must be convinced that labor is as indispensable for this end as the cultivation of the earth is for the obtaining of the harvest. To possess a bad character, on the contrary, it is sufficient to neglect one's self, to yield to one's propensities; faults not corrected will grow like weeds in neglected ground

This indispensable labor is called forming the character-a work which we must examine in a practical manner. How must the formation of a character be effected ?

Above all it is necessary to will and efficaciously resolve to apply one's self to the labor it envolves. And why should we not have this resolution when we consider this grave fact, that with-out this work of formation a good char acter is not possible, and without a good character there is no success nor happiness in life? A man of evil char-acter, disagreeable humor, although he may have the most brilliant talents the finest qualities, will excite con tempt, antipathy, and opposition. Fol low him through life and its affairs, you will see that he irritates every body, that he alienates the most favor ably disposed minds, and consequently fails in all his enterprises, spoils all he undertakes. A conciliating and moderate man, on the contrary, a man of good character, is pleasing to God and to his fellow men, useful to himself and to others; he wins the confidence of all, he calms passions, he dexterously manages minds and conducts the most delicate affairs with success. What is more precious than such a character? Ought we not labor to acquire it by a good formation ?

Now, formation of character consists in correcting one's faults, of anger, of hardness and ill temper, of pride, of sensitiveness and indolence. Four means concur in this correction : the reproofs of our parents and our superi ors-reproofs which must be taken in boog part and with docility, even got another supply of the pills. At though they be accompanied with saluthe end of the month I was strong enough to do my household work, and tary chastisement-daily examination of conscience, especially particular examen, with which we combat our entirely recovered my health. I am predominate fault, generosity in over-coming ourselves, taking for our motto, Vince teipsum ( (Conquer thyself ;)



Used Medicinally: Have the recommendation of nearly all Reports of 4 chemists furnished on application. Used Dietetically: Stimulate the appetite, improve digestion,

promote sizep. NECESSARY with cheese-VALUABLE with soup and meat

-ENJOYABLE with oysters. As Beverages : Pure and wholesome.

Ask for "LABATT'S" when ordering.





From a policy holder's standpoint sorry that I did not learn of Dr. Wilknow of a company is ALL-IMPORTANT. In this respect

out more by hanging by the binding to one hook, wrinkled and twisted, than by all the real usage they have had.

#### A Bright Girl.

A young woman who conducts a kindergarten in Chicago showed one day recently that she is ready to meet any emergency.

Every morning the starts out early in a big 'bus and calls at the houses of her patrons, collecting the little ones entrusted to her care and driving them to the scene of their studies. In the afternoon they are taken home again in the same way

On the morning in question, through some unexplained accident, the bus got in front of a grip car, or a grip car ran into the 'bus. Fortunately none of the children were hurt, but one of the wheels was knocked off the bus and the twenty little children tumbled and scrambled out into the street. The 'bus was useless, and the schoolroom was half a mile away-too far for the little ones to walk in the cold weather. Then the teacher showed how kindergarten training makes one ready to meet every emerg-She marshaled her charges ency and led them into the closed car immediately behind the grip, which happened, fortunately, to be entirely empty. The party almost filled the seats on both sides of the car.

Presently the conductor entered in-tent on collecting fares. When he the kindergarten teacher handed him five cents. The conductor took the money and looked question The conductor ingly at the seats crowded with small children.

"Who's going to pay fer de kids ?" he asked.

"My dear sir," said the kindergarten teacher, "these children are all under five years old, and I am their guard-They ride free. lan.

And they did.-Chicago Tribune.

How a Boy Succeeded,]

#### CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

As it is better to be than to have-as manhood is more precious than money —this article by the Rev. Father Schouppe, telling as it does how to form a noble character, is worth more than would be a paper giving "tips for the acquisition of wealth :

On The Formation of Character. The field which each one must cultivate is his own heart, his morals, his conduct towards God and towards men. By this holy culture, by this persever-ing labor, we correct the most shocking faults, we acquire those beautiful virtues, replete with charms that win for their possessor the respect and love of all. What is there more precious, more desirable than a fine character? It is one of man's best qualities ; it outranks science and hardly yields to virtue, with which moreover, it is closely united. The Holy Spirit signalizes it in these words : "A man amlable in society shall be more friendly than a brother "(Prov. xvili, 24). This man, brother" (Prov. xviii, 24). Inis many so amiable, so attractive, is one whose for his fellow men but love of himsen, fine character wins all hearts. He is of his own interest or any passion which, without his knowledge perhaps, which, without his knowledge perhaps, ciety, happy himself and making others happy.

ng only at t Sales says-that is, when God and con-science interfere ; hence that friendly condescension which bends and accom modates itself to all, weeping with those who weep, rejoicing with those who rejoice.

Such is the beautiful collection of virtues which constitute a fine charac ter and give it so many charms. But we understand that in this collection of virtues, there must be some which pre dominate, which determine the character and give it an individual tone Thus there are calm and moderate characters, gentle and conciliating characters, compassionate and generous characters, constant and energetic characters. When a character is dis tinguished by firmness and by that noble independence which knows no fear when there is question of a duty to be performed, it is a character par ex-cellence, and those who are endowed with it are called men of character.

Need we say that the noble character we have just been tracing is the coun terpart of an evil character? The lat ter results from a collection of vicious qualities, or at least from some vice predominating and corrupting the vir tues which may exist with it. Sometimes it is anger which one allows to govern him, or pride and ambition, or indolence and sloth, which degenerate into impurity; or, again, avarice, cupidity, and interest. Hence we distin guish choleric and violent characters, vain and ambitious characters, effeminate and sensual characters, avaricious and interested characters, false and deceitful characters, and we may say there are as many evil characters a there are predominating vices. The foundation of every svil character is selfishness. Study one, see the prin-ciple through which he acts; it is not exercises an imperious influence over him. Not that his conduct is always Boys sometimes think they cannot afford to be manly and faithful to the like science, the concurrence of labor like science, the concurrence of labor like science, the concurrence of labor like science afford to be manly and faithful to the like science afford to be manly afford to be manly and faithful to the like science afford to be manly afford to be manly and faithful to the concurrence of labor ments are fleeting, like the good hu-

piety, by which we obtain assistance from on high, without which our ef forts would remain sterile.

By employing these means, what-ever your faults, you will triumph over them sufficiently to form to your self a truly good character, in which you will po sess a sure pledge of the happiest and most honorable life.

#### A WOMAN'S FACE

Plainly Indicates the Condition of Her Health.

BEAUTY DISAPPEARS WHEN THE EYES ARE DULL, THE SKIN SALLOW, AND WRINKLES BEGIN TO APPEAR - HOW ONE WOMAN REGAINED HEALTH AND COMELINESS.

Ont. Almost every woman at the head of home meets daily with innumerable little worries in her household affairs They may be too small to notice an hour afterwards, but it is nevertheless these constant little worries that make o many women look prematurely old. Their effect may be noticed in sick or nervous headaches, fickle appetite, a feeling of constant weariness, pains in the back and loins, or in a sallow complexion, and the coming of wrinkles, which every womau who desires come liness dreads. To those thus afflicted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure ; a restoration of color to the cheeks, brightness to the eye, a healthy appetite, and a sense of

edom from weariness. Among the thousands of Canadian romen who have found new health nd new strength through the use of Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. cancis Poirier, of Valleyfield, Que ment from several doctors, and had ment from several doctors, and had used a number of advertised medi-cines, but with no good results. Mrs. Poirier says :-- " Only women who suffer as I did can understand the misery I endured for years. As time

Pink Pills sooner, for I that they would have saved me several years of sickness and misery, and I feel that I cannot too strongly urge other sick women to use them.

make my heart palpitate violently. My stomach seemed disordered, and I

almost loathed the food I forced my-self to eat. I was very pale, and fre

quently my limbs would swell so much

that I feared that my trouble was de-

veloping into dropsy. I had almost constant pains in the back and loins.

It was while I was in this sad condi-

tion that I read in La Presse of the

cure of a woman whose symptoms were

much like mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I told my husband

and be urged me to try them, and at

once got me three boxes. Before I

had used them all I felt better, and I

before another month had passed I had

The condition indicated in Mrs Poirier's case shows that the blood and nerves needed attention, and for this purpose Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are woman's best friend. They are particularly adapted to cure the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Through the use of these pills the blood is enriched, the nerves made strong, and the rich glow of health brought back to pale and sallow cheeks. There would be less suffaring if women would give these pills a fair trial. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2 50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville,

#### EASE AND DISEASE

A Short Lesson on the Meaning of Familiar Word. A short Lesson on the Meaning of a Familiar Word. Disease is the opposite of ease. Webster defines disease as "lack of ease, uneasiness, trouble, vexation, disquiet." It is a condi-tion due to some derangement of the physi-cal organism. A vast majority of the "dis-ease "from which people suffer is due to im-pure blood. Disease of this kind is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. Hood's Sarsapar-illa cures scrofula, salt rheum, pimples and all eruptions. It tones the stomach and cre-ates algood appetite, and it gives vigor and vitality to the whole body. It reverses the condition of things, giving health, comfort and "ease " in place of "disease."

A Sure Cure for Headache. — Bilious headache, to which women are more subjects than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utierly prostrated. The stom ach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing and all there is a constant and ach retuises four, and that the the stomach for distressing effort to free the stomach for bile which has become unduly secreted their Parmelee's Negetable Pills are a speedy , terative, and in neutralizing the effects of 1 Mrs. Polrier was a sufferer for upwards infruding bile relieves the pressure on the of seven years; she had taken treat nerves which causes the headache. Try

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bothle of Hol-loway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is un-known.



Leads all Canadian Life Companies. Its ratio of profits earned p r \$1,000 of insurance in 1899 heads the list.

# \$100 Prize In Gold For a Name.

The Oxford Mfg. Co. will give a prize of one hundred dollars for a name for a high-class Laundry Soap they are about to place on the market. The conditions for competing for the prize are as follows :

Each competitor must enclose ten cents, together with the name they elect, and mail them to the Oxford Mfg. Co., Toronto. By return mail they will receive a box of delicatelyperfumed, pure bland toilet soap for the complexion, or to those who prefer it we will forward a box of the best shaving soap in the world, "The Barber's Favourite."

The prize-name competition will close October 20th. Address

Department R.,

#### THE CATHOLIG RECORD

#### THE SELF DEVOTION OF CATH LIC PRIESTS.

I wonder that the self-devotion of our priests does not strike Protestants in this point of view. What do they gain by professing a creed in which, if my assailant is to be believed, they really do not believe? What is their reward for committing themselves to a life-restraint and toil, and after all to a premature and miserable death? The Irish fever cut off between Liver, ocl and Leeds thirty priests and more, young men in the flower of their days, old men who seemed entitled to some quiet time after their long toil There was a Bishop cut off in the north ; but what had a man of his ecclesiastical rank to do with the drudgery and dan ger of sick calls, except that Christian ger of sick calls, except that Christian faith and charity constrained him? Priests volunteered for the dangerous service. It was the same on the first coming of the cholers, that mysterious, awe inspiring infliction. If priests did not heartily believe in the Creed of the Church, then I will say that the remark of the Apostle had its fullest il-lustration : "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." What could support a set of hypocrites in the presence of a deadly disorder, one of them following another in long order up the forlorn hope, and one after an other perishing? And such, I may say, is its substance, is every missionsay, is its substance, is every mission priest's life. He is ever ready to sac-rifice himself for his people. Night or day, sick or well himself, in all weathers, off he is, on the news of a The fact of a parishioner dying without the Sacraments through is fault is terrible to him. Why ter rible, if he has not a deep absolute faith, which he acts upon with a free service? Protestants admire this when they see it, but they do not seem to see as clearly that it excludes the very notion of hypocracy.

Sometimes, when they reflect upon it, it leads them on remark on the wonderful discipline of the Catholic priest-qood ; they say that no Church has so well-ordered a clergy, and that in that respect it surposses their own ; they wish they could have such exact dis-cipline among themselves. But is it excellence which can be purchased? an excellence which can be purchased? Is it a phenomenon which depends on nothing else than itself, or is it an egect which has a cause? You cannot egect which has a cause? You cannot buy devotion at a price. "It hath never been heard of in the land of Bhonaan, neither hath it been in The-man. The children of Agar, the wer chants of Meran, none of these have ever known its way." What, then, is that wonderful charm which makes a thousand men act all in one way and infuses a prompt obedience to rule, as if they were under some stern military compulsion ? How difficult to find an answer unless you will allow the obvious one that they believe intensely what they profess ! - Cardinal New

#### A NUN SEES THE WORLD

After Forty-five Years in a Convent. After forty five years spent as a cloistered nun in the Ursuline convent at Bedford Park, near New York, Cecilia Lawrence, known in the Sisterhood as Mother Cecilia, passed beyond the convent walls and for the first time

in her life rode on a railroad train. Permission to leave the convent for a brief period was obtained by a special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan on account of Mother Cecilia failing health, and last week she went to Babylon L I, where she will be nursed by the Sisters of the convent of

St. Joseph. Mother Cecilia is a daughter of The following changes in the teaching Staff

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON. Con Sunday, lith uit., Rev. W. P. O'Boyle, D. D., O. M. L. celebrated Mass at S. Mary's Church, and on the 19th preached a very in structive sermon. Father O. Boyle is a son of W F. O'Boyle, Eq., of Lindsay. If was or-dained on Easter Saturday. 180, at the chapel of the Gregorian University, Rome, and took the degree of DD. on 1st July last, having providualy obtained a diploma from the Acad-emy of Thomas Aquinas, Rome. Previous to poing to the Eternal City about four years aco. Father O'Bryle made a course at the University of O Otawa, obtaining the degrees of B. A bach. Philosophy, and Licenthet of Blobo ophy in rapid succession. Father of Blobo ophy in rapid succession. Father of Blobo ophy in rapid succession. Father of Blobo ophy in stationed at the University, whither he has gone to perform the duties assigned the.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> he has gone to perform the duiles assigned him. On Sunday, 25th ult., Rev. Jos. Kennedy, C. S. P. celebrated his first Mass at Lindsuy, and in the evening assisted at Vespers and Bene-diction. He was ordaned at St. Michael's College, Toronto, on the previous Friday. Father Kennedy is a son of John Kennedy, Esq., Lindsay. He made his Philosophy and Classics at St. Michael's. Toronto, and having joined the order of St. Basil also made his theo-nedy will be stationed at Sandwich College for the present.

hedy will be statistical our congratulations to We beg to extend our congratulations to Rev. Messrs. O Boyle and Kennedy, and we wish them many happy years in the holy priesthood. ST. MARY'S HALL.

FROM LINDSAY.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Laurent, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Lindsay, has recently purchased the old Kemp mansion adjoining the convent, and had it fitted up to be used as a hail for the various Catholic societies, and also a recrea-tion hadi, library and reading-room for the men of the parish. The situation is central and convenient, and with the alterations and add-tions, is very well adapted for the purpose. On the first floor is situated the hall of the E. B. A. billard, reading and card rooms and lib-rary. Considerable room has been obtained by the removal of the inside stairs, as this en-abled the whole of the second floor to dy the C. M. S. A. a diversion the second floor to dy the c. M. S. A. a diversion the second floor to dy the c. M. S. A. a diversion the second floor to dy the c. M. S. A. a diversion the cuiside the remore of the lot a bowling ally has been the det.

brated in St. Mary's cathedral last Friday, 31st ult. Very successful picnic was held in Bren-na's Grove in aid of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bedford, under the charge of the Mar-ist Fathers. There was a large attendance. The Marist Fathers have been most successful in their large mission and have large and de-voit congregations at the many stations throughout the mission. In fact for the short time that they have had charge they have done wonders, as evidenced by the new church and cogregation at Odessa Bren yisiting his brother Rev. Father J. S. Onin, Chesterville, and is now visiting his brother Rev. Father J. J. Quinn, Cleveland. The futter recently visited his brother at Ches-tville. the react of the lot a bowing any has been erected. We congratulate the parish of Lindsay in the possession of this beautiful hail, and feel that it will be the means of doing a great deal of good, particularly among the young men, who will find in it all things necessary for their mental and physical recreation. L. K. Aug. 30, 1900.

## THE FORESTERS' PICNIC.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD :

brother Rev. Father J. J. Quinn, Cleveland. The latter recently visited his brother at Ches-terville. The Rev. Father John Meagher of Brockville has been visiting Troy, Binghampton and other points in New York State. He attended the Silver Jubilee of his aunt. Rev, Sister M. Julia of the Sisters of Saint Joseph at the Convent, Binghampton. The Rev. Father Sloane, O. M. I., Buffalo, N. Y., who has been visiting his relatives and friends in Perth, spent a couple of days in Kingston on his return to Buffalo. His Grace the Archbishop has secured the services of Revs, Father O'Reilly and Murphy from the diocese of Springfleid, Mass. For the present they are attached to the Cathedral. Miss Rose Braniff, formerly of Brockville, has been visiting friends in Kingston and is well known to the musical people of both cities. Miss Braniff is a sister of Sister Mary Agnes of the House of Providence, and now resides in Chicago. She is a most accomplished musician, in fact a true artist. She sang a solo at High Mass in the Cathedral, in her own beautiful and artistic style. She does full just-ice to the training she received from some of the greatest artists of the dwy. Judge and Mrs. Hyde of Chicago have been visiting the latter's Sister Norris of the Hotel Dieu in this city. Ottawa, Aug. 27, 1900. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD : Dars Sitz – Relative to the Foresters' picatc, the pastor and people of that parish to ofter a few words of explansion. The trouble which secured was excitainly deplorable, but at the same time was explansion. The trouble which cause is the trouble of that parish to ofter a few words of explansion. The trouble which same time was explansion. The trouble which the pastor of three of that provide, but at the same time was but the provide of the provide of the cause is the offer and the provide of the other which was sincered by delorable, but at the same time was sincered by the other which was sincered by the other more fervent and law abiding Catholics in Cac-leton than the Catholic Foresters of Fallow after it was over, some twenty or so called at whole parish responsible for the zero of the whole was and most painful charge in the ar-ticle of "Aslower is inful charge in the ar-ticle of "Soggarth" is that the people of Fal-opting in the the parish is a forgotten that the poople of Fallower and most painful charge in the ar-ticle of "Soggarth" is that the people of Fal-opting in the parish responsible for the aster of the there. The next and most painful charge in the ar-ticle of "Soggarth" is that the people of Fal-opting in the the parish is that the people of Fal-opting in the parish comparish is the provention. The next and most painful charge in the ar-ticle of "Aslower is prover the first and the parish the pool of Fal-ower facts speak more planny than words. The maximiter the parish is the the parish is that the pool of Fal-ower facts park more planny than words. The maximiter they are not wanting, not proof positive that they are not wanting, not the maximiter of a prease is an under of the the not is return from Europe, on the 28nd inst., not proof p

Waish. Rev. Sister M. Berchmans and Rev. Sister M. Elizabeth have been visiting Mrs. Tobias Stafford of Henfrew, who is lying dangerously ill. Sister Elizabeth is a sister of Mrs. Stafford and of the late Rev. Father Stafford of Lind say.

I am Respectfully Yours, AN EYE WITNESS.

#### THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT.

iii. Sister Elizabeth is a sister of Mrs. Stafford and of the late Rev. Father Stafford of Lind-say. Rev. Father Twomey of Tweed has accepted a special mission from the Dominion Govern-ment on emigration from Ireland. The Arch-bishop requested him to do so and he intends salling from Montreal on the steamer Tunisian on Friday, 7th September. He is now visiting the experimental fatms along the C. P. R. Calgary and the Paclific coast, in order to become familiar with the conditions of life, the resources of Manitoba, the North West territories and British Columbia. While at Caledonia Springs a deputation from Father Twomey's old parishioners at Morrisburg presented the reverend geniteman with a purse of \$300, in token of their old time friendship and regard. On Monday evening, 20th ult. a deputation from the good people of Tweed, waits don Rev. Father Twomey for the purpose of giving a tangible and substantial proof of their grati-tude towards him. He was very grateful to the minems debt against their church. After his mission to Ireland shall be accom-plished the will visit London, Paris, Berlin and other European centres. He expects to return about the 1st of May next. The RecoRow with his numerous friends throughout the archdio-cese, wish the reverend genilemon a happy and prosperous voyage and a safe return. During the absence of Rev. Father Twomey the Rev. Father Mes, Dean of Regiopolis Col-lege, will attend to the duties of the Tweed parish. THE ORPHANS' BENEFIT. A splendid programme-particulars of which we will give in our next issue-is in process of arrangement for the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, September 19th, for the benefit of the orphans of Mount Hope Institute, under the care of the devoted and self sacrificing Sis-ters of St. Joseph. A preliminary joint meet-ing of the Children of Mary, the St. Ann's So-ciety, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, and the Consolers of Mary was held at St. Peter's school house on last Sunday afternoon for the perfecting of details; and if the zeal and enthu-siasm manifested by the ladies on this occasion meet with proportionate response from a kind-ly disposed public, we have no hesitation in predicting that the first "Orphan's Beneft" held in our Forest City will be an unqualified success. And such it assuredly should be-for God alone knows of the countless aged and in-firm as well as helpless little ones, who other-wise would have been a kinduite. In order to meet the constantly increasing demande made upon them in tais direction, and the cold charity of the world, to woom these gentle Siters have been as ministering angels in their tender care and solicitude. In order to meet the constantly increasing demande made upon them in this direction, and to fur-

informed him that he could do nothing for the Transvall, and advised the Boers to make peace. The interview lasted only 5 minutes. The Boer General Oliver, who rotused to be included in the surrender made by Gen. Prin-siloo has been captured. In the Orange River Colony there is now only General De Wet's force left, which is believed to number not more than 300 men, or at the most, 1000. General Buller is reported to be moving northward toward Lydenburg, and he is now sold to be il miles forward on the Lydenburg rad, having crossed the Croscolle River. General Lord Roberts is said to have issued the formal proclamstion annexing the Trans-vasi to the British Empire. 'While

#### IN CHINA.

'Eternity!' the great bell rang. "Leave life and love and youth.' it sang; And the red rose scattered its petals wide. And the pink rose dreamed in the sun and sighed. And the white rose pined on its stem and died. O Life, Love, Youth, ye are sweet, ye are strong-

IN CHINA. The situation in China has taken a new turn which may greatly complicate affairs there, and, after all the alines have done to bring the Chinese to respect the lives and property of civilized foreigners, may end in giving them practically the victory owing to the raising up of the old jealousies which the European owers hold against each other. Bo long as the allies worked together har-moniously, no other result could have been ex-pected than that China should succumb to their united forces. The absence of any truly pairfolic feeling among these Orientals, to gether which the vastly superior armaments of the Europeans and Japanese, made the large armies of the Chinese inferior to the small force which the he allies could bring into the Bru now that Dekin has hear taken and is strong-But barren lives will bloom in a long Eternity ! Two priests lived near-both earnest, godly

men-One, by his master gifts of voice and pen. Had hearts of many thousands touched and eld. But now that Pekin has been taken and is ield by the allies, a cause of dissension has trisen which, unless it be pacifically removed nay snatch the fruits of victory out of their ands, and leave the Celestials masters of the ield. Had hearts of many thousands touche thrilled, His church on Sabbath days was filled.

No talent had the other simple soul, Just out night after night, he softly stole Unto the poor, the suffering, the sad.— None were too lowly, none too bad. They died - the first with tender, gentle grace An angel crowned, and led him to his place-Upon the other's brow, the deep plerced hand Set lovingly a golden band. Kathleen Kavanagh, in Boston Pilo

hands, and leave the Celestial's masters of the field. China has offered to negotiate for peace through Li-Hung Chang who, it is claimed, has credentials from the Empress authorizing him to act as plenipotentiary; and now Russia pro-poses to admit his representative authorizy, and to enter into negotiations with him. This will practically be an annesty for the Chifese Empress. if the plan be acted upon, and as a matter of course, she will become mistress of the situation to continue the anti foreign course on which she has entered : for it is now abso-lutely established as a fact that she was privy to and authorized the massacres of foreigners. In furtherance of these proposed negotia-tions, Russia desires the withdrawai of the allies from Pekin, which would give up to China, during the negotiations, the vantage ground which the allies have gained after so much trouble, and as the sacrifice of so many lives. MISS TERESA FRIEL, OTTAWA. This young lady who was unexpectedly called away on the 25th uit, after a brief illness of ten days is sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends. Although not of a robust physique she had undertaken the studies and work of a trained nurse, and was near the close of her studentship. She was the only surviving daughter of Mr. Henry J. Friel, who died some thirty years ago while he was mayor of the city. Her afflicted mother has the heartfelt sympathy of all. R. I. P. MISS HATTLE NOT AY CHURLON

much trouble, and as the sacrifice of so many lives. Strange to say, the United States Govern-ment appears to be disposed to act upon the proposal of Russia, and thus strong pressure is brought to bear upon the other allies by two of the important powers, to put an end to the enormities which have been perpetrated by the Chinese. It is expected, also that France will join with Russia and the United States in these proposals.

former homes, Ottawa and Quebec. R. I. P. MRS. CHARLES ROBINSON, ST. AUGUSTINE. Dear SIF-I is my painful task, at this time, to briefly sum up a few of the merits of a good Catholic woman, whose tenure of life here be-by terminated on the 25th ultimo, surrounded to many complexity of the merits of a good family, in the 65th year of her age. Mrs Charles Robinson, to whom the foregoing sentence refers, had been a patient sufferer from pulmonary complaint during the last eix-ten years of her life and which resulted fatal iy on the date above written. It is true that many of the characteristics of the deceased are common in life among our Catholic people, yet her exemplary piety, her earnest and prac-tical compliance with the tenets of her Church are, indeed well worthy of imitation by those who are acquainted with there and need no enlargement from me. The de-ceased family consist of six sons and three daughters. Some of the sons are absent hom their native land, Canada, and fill various positions in the United States. I think you will unhesitatingly concur in the statement, Mr. Editor, that an important part of a Ohris-tian parent's duty is to train and educate the youthrul members of the family in the true re-nigion of the parent and all that that implies. This the departed most zealously and persever-ingly did, while the surroundings were not at all favorable to the accomplishment of the acci-tuit in mifests what an earnest. Christian woman, aided by Divine Providence, can ac-complish in this direction. The attendance at the funeral which accom-panied the remains to St. Augustine church and cemetery, iownship of Wawanosh, showed, to some extent at least, the respect entertained for the deceased and her relatives. " May here soul rest in peace" is the ardent expression of emotion in the heart of your correspondent. AMICUS. have important interests in the East to protect, and also Japan, are un-willing to see the Russians acquire this ex-tensive territory without gaining for them-selves gome equivalent. They are, therefore, opposed to the evacuation of Pekin on this, as well as on the grounds already mentioned, un-less simultaneously with their evacuation of Pekin, Manchuria be also evacuated by Russia, which power, is so far from manifesting any desire to evacuate Chinese territery that it is said she has at this moment 375 000 troops now on the way to be poured into Manchuria and other points in China. It is readily understood why the United States may agree to Russia's proposition, as it has comparatively small commercial interests in the far E set; and on the other hand, it is one of the grounds of opposition to President McKinley's re-election that the has committed the country to an expansionist policy. Hence he is anxious to withdraw from the Chinese embrogilo as soon as he can do so, even by yielding a point, in order that the least possible capital may be made out of the expansionist policy of the Republican party during the Pre-sidential campaign. Germany, Austria, and Ibaly are said to be determinedly opposed to the Russian proposals, and here it may be feared that there is now an apple of discord between the allies, which may result disatrously to Christians and foreign ers in China alike. The Daily Malf of London puts this matter into a nutshell saying: "Unit St. Petersburg definitely declares

The Daily Mail of London puts this matter into a nutscheil saying: "Until St. Petersburg definitely declares that no Russian soldier will remain in Man-churia, Russia cannot expect that the powers will accept her protestations that she has no desire for territorial aggrandisement." German papers say, ominously, that "the retirement of the allies from Pekin would have a sad effect in encouraging the Chinese." The effect of the guns of the allies upon the fortifications of Pekin, when the city was at taoked, was very great. The battlements of the city were everywhere proceeted by huge guns in pairs, and these were all destroyed by the shells of the allies, and were surrounded by dead Chinese, while the losses of the allies were comparatively small. FRANK O'DONNELL, ST. CATHARINES.

FRANK O'DONNELL, ST. CATHARINES, The funeral of the late Frank O'Donnell took place from the residence of his tather, Thos, O'Donnell, Church street, on Sunday afternoon, the last sad rice being performed with the im-pressive ceremony of a military burial. At the house a large concourse of friends gathered and the streets for some little dis-tance were blocked. A large representation of the 19th regiment, of which the deceased was a member, fell in at the armory and marched to the residence, headed by the regimental band, When the casket containing the decased ap-peared, borne by six of his commedee, the mil

by dead Chinese, while the losses of the alies were comparatively small. The destruction done by the Chinese in the legation quarter, before the occupation of the city by the allied troops, was fearful. Lega-tion street has been utterly destroyed, and nearly every foreigner's house has been either burned, lown up, or destroyed by shells. The French Legation, which was the finest part of the city, has only a few battered walls left, and the other legations are almost in a similar con-dition. The native quarters also suffered

for themselves, which hope we trust will b

ETERNITY.

BY FATHER CALMER, S. J.

IN CAP AND GOWN.

OBITUARY.

MISS TERESA FRIEL, OTTAWA.

MISS HATTIE NOLAN, CHICAGO.

Eternity !

#### SUCCESSFUL PUPILS. Congregation De Notre Dame, Kingston.

In the class of 1899-1960 all the candidates who presented themselves at the July examinwho presented themselves at the July examin-ations were successful; Entrance examination-Misses M. Connors, N. Dwyer, K. Oidin, K. Sowards, Commercial diplomas-Misses L. Darragh, H. Staley, C. Corrigan, M. F. Gallagher. Part I. Junior leaving-Misses A. Burnette, C. Corrigan, A. Draper, K. Hunt. Part I. junior leaving-Misses M. Landon, C. Crowley.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

The silent monks prayed in their oaken stalls ; In the tangled grass by the abbey walls Bioomed the roses red, with their dropping leaves, And roses pink, as the dreams youth weaves Aud roses white, as when love deceives— How they bioomed and swayed in the garden there, le the bell tolled out in the warm, stil air,

#### MARKET REPORTS

LONDON, London, Sept. 6. –Grain, per cental – Whess new, 31.00 to 81.05; wheat, old, \$1.10 : onte, new, 78 to 750c.; oats, old, \$0 to 95c.; peae, \$1.00 to \$1.15; beans, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.40; barley, 85c to \$1.00; corn. 75 to 80c.; rye, \$1.00; buckwheat, \$1.00 to \$1.20. Farm Produce – Hay, new, \$7.00 to \$8.00; straw, per load, \$3.00 to \$4.00; straw, per ton, \$6.00.

atraw, per ioad, 55.00 to \$1.00; straw, per ton, \$6.00.
 Dairy Produce-Eggs, fresh laid, per dozen, 12j to 13c; eggs, basket lots, 11 to 11jc; butter, best rolls, 25 to 24c; butter, best crocks, 21 to 22c; butter, store lots, 18 to 19c; butter, creamery, 24 to 25jc; cheese, pound, wholesale, 10 to 11c; cheese, pound, retail, 12 to 13c; honey, per pound, 10 to 14c; hard, per pound, wholesale, 30 to 9jc; lard, per pound, retail, 10 to 10; Poultry-Ducks, dressed per pair, 60 to 90c; rowls, per pair (dressed) 40 to 60c; spring chickens, (une dressed) 40 to 50c.
 TORONTO.
 Toronto, Sept. 6. - Wheat easier; but un-

Toressent so to 00°; spring chickens, (undressed) so to 50°; TORONTO.
Toronto, Sept. 6. – Wheat easier; but unchanged; a sale of red was reported at 67° west, spring wheat at 66°, but easi; goose is nominel, at 63°; Manitoba wheat steady, at 50°; for No. hard, grinding in transit, it is guoted at 80°; alloat Fort William, Sie, Toronto and west, 83°; Goderich, and 81%; Midland, Flour-Easier feeling in themarket; a lot of 90 per cent. patents sold in buyers covering at 2:30° west, and some was offering affoat Montreal at equal to 2:30° in barrels west; choice brands at 16° to 23°; bigher; Manitoba Montreal at equal to 2:30° in barrels west; choice brands at 16° to 23°; bigher; Manitoba flour steady; at \$14° to cars of strong bakers and \$10° for nare set. Barley steady; at 35°; for cars of strong bakers and No. 3 American at 16°; to rom steady; choine brane, set. Barley steady; at 35°; for easier feeling, at 2:10° for set. Toronto. Oats Market steady; 2: choid to rold white west; and No. 3 American at 18°; to remeal steady; at 3:10° for cars of aborts and \$12° for bran west; Barley steady; at 3:10° for cars of bars, and \$3.20° for No. 2; west. Corn steady; choice brane, at \$10° for west; and white sold at 25°; west; Oatmeal steady; at \$1.00° for ears of bars, and \$3.20° for barrels here; small quantities 20°; more. Peas are firmer, 58°; and short for new; ree, 50°; and short, at \$10° for set. 30°; and short set. 30°; and short, at \$10° for No. 2; ontario No. 1 spring wheat, 56°; and short sets 31°; and short, at \$10° is irrong bakers', \$12°; or barsei haritoba and short, at \$10°; is and short set. \$10°; and short set. \$10°; and short set. \$10°; and short set. \$10°; and short, \$10°; and short, \$10°; and short set. \$10°; and short, \$10°; and short, \$10°; and short set. \$10°; and short, \$10°; and short, \$10°; and short,

Miss HATTIE NOLAN, CHICAGO. Just entered on womanhood, and when she was the joy of the household, Miss Hattie Nolan was instantly killed and horribly mangled while crossing a railway track dear her home est spirits to attend a meeting of friends who were arranging an entertainment in aid of the ehurch funds. Her afflicted parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nolan, have the sympathy of friends in their own locality as well as of many in their former homes, Ottawa and Quebec. R. I. P. MRS. CHALES ROBINSON, ST. AUCUSTINE. Dear Sir-It is my painful task, at this time. Static Strong and Static Static Static Strong Static Strong and Static St

Latest Live Stock Markets.

MARRIAGE.

HENRY MCMILLAN-In the Cathedral, at Alexandria, on Tuesday. Sept 4th, 1900, by Rev. D. D. McMillan, Frederick Henry, of London, Ont. to Theresa Josephine, daughter of Senator D. D.McMillan, M.D., of Alexandria.

TEACHERS WANTED.

CATHOLIC TEACHERS, WITH NORMAL training, wanted for Northwest schools. Apply Northwest Teachers' Bureau, Box 45, Regina.

TEACHER WANTED FOR FERGUS Separate School, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties light. Average attend-ance, fourteen. Salary \$200.00 per annum. Apply to W. Fitzpatrick. Box 35, Fergus, Ont. 1142-2.

WANTED A LADY TEACHER FOR ABOUT ten or twelve children, at Tremblayville in the unorganized district of Michipicoten, Lake Superior. Applicants stould be able to

Latest Live Store markets. EAST BUFFALO. East Buffalo, N. Y., Šept. 6. – Cattle-Markets full steady. Caives - Mcderate demand; lower; choice to extra, §7.00 to §7.25. Sheep and lambs dull; lambs, choice to extra, §0. to §6.25; good to choice. \$5.50 to §6; sheep, choice to extra, §4.00 to §4.25; common to fair, \$3.00 to \$1.25. Hogs-Demand active : heavy, \$5.55; mixed. \$5.60 to §5.65; Yorkers, §5.60 to \$5.70; pize \$5.60 to §5.65; roughs, §4.90 to \$5; stags, §3.75 to §4.25. much the worse for the facts."

man who writes extensively in vario magazines, is away behind the ag that is, the age not represented by th fire eating German Emperor and kind. He has in him the making o thorough paced freebooter, and h -and more blood. He advises Powers to destroy Pekin-to harry a to kill and then to divide what is ! among themselves. His cure for s China is to murder her. It is a v simple and effective way, but reconcile it with the principles that supposed to dominate European Sta may tax the resources of the trucul and redoubtable Boulger. We do believe he carries much weight, but is interesting as a type-promin now-who, drunk with the passio the game of grab and murder, utters timents repugnant to every belie in Christianity. U. S. PUBLIC SCHOOL SYST. We remember reading some ago a glowing eulogy of the p school of the United States. It fashioning a superior sort of citiz It was the source of national greatm And when every subject of Uncle would know how to read and writ American eagle would announce t admiring world the beginning o millenium. Up to date, however United States has its own shar troubles. It is the dumping-gr of fads innumerable, the paradi social and religious fakirs and of not a few who do anything prove that the Public school educ is all that its panegyrist would ha In banishing religion from schools it has banished, as imp witnesses admit, religion from th tire life of the great majority American people. "If the school were," said Richard White, " what it was set up to l fruits would by this time be mani After fifty years of common s ing, our large towns swarm with and vicious lads and young men have no visible means of sur Crime and vice have increased passu, almost with the develop of the Pablic school system. Fil spect and parental love have



The Catholic Record Lindon, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1900.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland assembled at Maynooth, June

20th, passed the following resolution : 20th, passed the following resolution : "In view of the general elections which are believed to be imminent, we deem it our duty to express our earnest hope that Cath-olic electors will not support any candidate who will not expressly pledge himself to use his best exertions for the establishment of a University to which the Catholics of Ireland can repair without sacrifice of their relig-ious convictions. We hope that the mem-bers who go to Westminister will present a united front to their opponents and demand be on an equality with their Protestant fel-low countrymen. At any rate we shall have the fair play so dear to the heart of the Anglo-Saxon put again to the test.

#### THE WAR.

Mr. Michael Davitt has sprung a surprise on the British public by show ing that Mr. Chamberlain and his allies knew, despite their protestation to the contrary, the strength of the Free State and the Transvaal.

Writing in the New York Journal he gives some startling information gleaned, according to him, from docu ments found upon English officers wh had surrendered to General Botha. H states that the War office had, some months before the war, been in posses sion of detailed information concern ing the various forts-their armamen -that Lord Lanedowne declare the Boers had obtained in the Unite Kingdom "the supply of ammunitio sufficient for a protracted campaign and other data that go to show that England was not taken by surprise i October, 1899.

He contends that Lord Lansdowne " Military Notes " prove the existen of a conspiracy against the Sou African Republics. We do not thin Mr. Davitt will get the lovers of justi and civilization to swallow this med cine. The facts may be against then but it will be another case of "

A GRAB AND MURDER TYP

Mr. Demetrius Boulger, a gent

he been vouchsafed a part in t days of Drake and Hawkins, he won have been an unmitigated terr Just now he is crying out for bl

Ottawa, Aug. 27, 1900.

The British press and the United States in these proposals. The British press strongly 'object to the adoption of this plan, whereby the fruits of the victories already gained by the allies will be lost; but it is feared that so strong will be the pressure exerted by the three powers men-tioned that the British Government may be obliged to yield in this matter. Russia has already overrun Manchuria, and at the latest moment the news has arrived that the Chinese have evacuated their last stronghold. Muckden in that province. Naturally the other European powers which have important interests in the East to protect, and also Japan, are un-willing to see the Russians acquire this ex-tensive territory without gaining for them

Bryan Lawrence, who lived in N York, and at his death left \$100 000 to the Ursuline convent and a like sum to his daughter. She assumed the white veil when she was a girl graduate, seventeen years old. On taking the final vows Miss Law

rence devoted her whole fortune to the convent of which she has now been an inmate nearly half a century.

It was with the utmost reluctance that the venerable nun was persuaded to leave her lifelong retreat.

Accompanied by two of the Sisters, she left the convent and went by train from Bedford Park to the Grand Cen tral Station. Thence an electric car her through the bustling streets tool and another across the great bridge to the Flatbush avenue station, where another train was taken to Babylon.

She was like a being suddenly trans lated from another world. All was strange beyond realization. She was stunned by the rush and roar of the trains, by the speed of the electric cars, by the noise and bustle of the great city, by the immensity of the crowds, and towering mass of the buildings.

Throughout the long journey she sat outwardly impassive and almost silent, only opening her lips to murmur "Wonderful! Wonderful." She was like one in a dream.

Grave fears were entertained lest the shock of the journey and excitement of her new experience would a serious effect in her enfe ibl d condition, but after she had rested for a while at Babylon she dwelt with eager pleasure on her new experience. he trains, she said, frightened her at first, but she soon became reassured positively enjoyed the rapid motion. The electric cars she thought

even more wonderful. What impressed her more than any thing else was the mighty tide of humanity flowing along the streets throughout which she passed. In the oon she was able to make a visit to Oak Island. There she had her first view of the ocean and said that it was the most glorious of all the sights she

of the University will come into cooperations on on the reopening of the institution on the 5th inst. Rev. Father Fatton will go to Buffalo, N. Y.; Father McKenna to Ireland; Father Fynn to Lowell, Mass. and Father Henault to the Temiscamingue. Among the new appoint-ments are: Professor Harrigan, of Antigonish, N. S.; Aurelar Belanger, B. A. Ottawa; Father O Boyle of Rome, Iraly, and Brothers Normandin and Plourde of the Scholasticate. Rev Father Cornell, O. M. L. of St, Joseph's church, has been allowed a year's leave of absence on account of ill health. Rev. Father W. B. Whelan of Vancouver, B. C., will re-place him.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

W. B. Whend of last week several ladies were On Sunday of last week several ladies were admitted to the Third Order of St. Francis and several others made profession in St. Fran-cis of Assisi church, Hintonburg.

#### SUCCESSFUL PUPILS

#### St Joseph's Convent, Lindsay.

The following list of results will give some dea of the successful work done in St. loseph's Convent, Lindsay, At the entrance examination seven wrote and seven passed, two with honors. In the Commercial Class two pupils were sent up for the Commercial Departmental ex-mination, and the two won their diplomas. In the High School also all were successful, passer born by the commercial were successful, and the two horn their diplomas. PASSED ENTRANCE

Total, 1,100; (With Honors), Kla Brådy, 811; Stella Jordan, 800; Passed-Lizzie Scully, 723; Annie Cusac, 717; Mary Tangney, 693; Katie Penrose, 689; Lillie Burke, 645.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS. Commercial Dipioma-May Power, Katie C

Rankin. Passed Part I. of Junior Leaving-Minnie Cain, Agnes Crowley, Delphina Pagoti, May Powers, Rose Zucfeldt, Maggie Sullivan Hannah Lehane, Mollie O'Bojle, Passed Junior Leaving, Part II. – May Taylor

EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.

show; First Year-Piano; Pass, Ethel Gorman, Ella Sullivan, II Class honors-Ethel Brown, Mary Welsh, Molna O'Connor, Jennie Mechan, Szcond Year-Piano; II. Class honors-Clara Tonouson

Second Year-Plane; H. Class hours - Class Thompson. Vocal Music; First Class hours - Agnes O'Brien, Clara Thompson. First Year's Theory; Pass-Mary Brady. Second Class hours - Nellie Kingsley, Gertie Gorman, Mary Welsh, Arnes O'Brien, Ethel Gorman, Jennie Meehan. First Class hours - Ethel Sweet.

-Ethel Sweet. The doing of things from duty is but a stage on the road to the kingdom of truth and love. - George MacDonald.

upon them

made upon them in this direction, and to rur-ther accommodate their precious charges, the Mother house of the community has recently been transferred from "Mount Hope" to their newly acquired property, "Mount St. Joseph," thereby entailing an enormous expense. Apart from the enjoyment of an exceptional-ly interesting musical programme, those who participate in the coming event will have the additional advantage of being able to purchase sundry articles—fancy and useful— at a very moderate sum; while from a second table will be dispensed tempting and refresh-ing delicacies, such as ice cream, soda water, etc; and at still another, a daity and appetiz-ing supper will be served.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR. In the Transvaal, the main army of the Boers is being gradually driven to the refuxe of the mountains in the northeast corner of the quon, and South African Republic or the Transvaal-On August 29th Lord Roberts had his head-carters at Belfast. The sent a despatch to the war office, stating that Waterval-hoven had been captured by Lord Dundorald who had driven the enemy through the town. Watervalonder was also taken, which is shout 25 miles further east than Belfast. At Nooltgedacht, which is still further east, from them in half-starved condition, but they have reached the quarters of Generals prench and Pole Caren. They report that Prench and Pole Caren. They report that Prench and Pole Caren. They report that prench and Pole Caren. They see the they print on Aug. 29. Nelspruit is about 120 miles print on Aug. 29. Nelspruit is down 120 miles print. It is expected that the defeat of Botha will

rrench Legation, which was the inest part of the city, has only a few battered walls left, and the other legations are aimost in a similar con-dition. The native quarters also suffered grantly, both from depredation by Boxers and from the shells of the allies. The report of a combined declaration of war by Russia. Germany and Japan, against China, turns out to have no foundation in fact, as we suspected would be the case. It is asserted now that once more a force consisting of Rus-sians, Germans and Japanese has gone into the interior in pursuit of the Empress, who has a guard of only 1,300 troops to protect her. It is believed that she has established her court at Siang(, the arcient capital. There are reports to the effect that Li Hung Chang is now actually engaged in negotiating with the powers, and also that Prince Tuan, the Boxer leader was killed in a bottle at Te-heku where the Japanese gained a great vic-tory over the Boxers were signally defeated by 1075 Americans, British, and Japanese, under the British General Dorward. The Boxers lost 300 killed and 64 prisoners who had been sounded. The Americans had 5 wounded, the Japanese 6, the British none. The Work Sun in its Washington cor-respondence of Saturday asserts that the posi-tion of the United State has been misunder-atord. According to the correspondent, the American Boyen the washingt to cor-stond. According to the correspondent, the American Boyen is used to a the atter the British to begin to begin the store theore ther flave power withdraw. The latest intelligence is to the effect that Prince Ching will yo to Pekin to begin exoti-ations if his liberty is guaranteed by the power.

# STURDY COMPANY.

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

peared, borne by six of his comrades, the mili-tary contingent faced, then the cortege moved off with the band playing a solemn dirge and the firing party with arms reversed. The cortege proceeded to St. Catharine's R. C. church, into which the remains were taken

the nring party with arms reversed. The cortege proceeded to St. Catharine's R. C. church, into which the remains were taken and where the obsequies were conducted by Rev. Dean Harris. The service at the church being over the funeral procession was re-formed and proceeded to wards Victoria Lawn cemetry, the regi-mental band leading, followed by the firing party, the hearse and the pall-bearers and the balance of the regiment, a long line of car-riages in the rear making an imposing sight. The military marched at a slow pace as far as the hospital, when the band and firing party boarded street cars, the main part of the corps remaining. Outside the cemetery the band and firing party resumed their positions and marched to the graveside, where the young soldier was lied to reat with military honors. The voice of the Reverend Dean had screely viele away, when the firing party under Sergt. H Jackson, of "C" company, who had taken note of the bulle was heard. Three volleys were fired and after an appropriate hymn played by the bund, the large crowd which had assembled broke away and the mortal re-mains of the soldier who had answered the last call were left alone in the silence by mark the last call were left alone in the silence soldier was beard. Three were fired and after an appropriate hymn played by the bund, the large crowd which had assembled broke away and the mortal re-mains of the soldier who had answered the last call were left alone in the silence soldier who and the giment, who were also inmediate friends of the first med military thonas. O. Walton and W. Hodgith H. Hadming, f. Adams, O. Walton and W. Hodgith military tho attendance of friends was bereas humilitary the attendance of friends

(4) Hodgins. Basile the military the attendance of friends ras large, showing in what esteem the de-eased was held.—St. Catharines Daily Stand-

reased was near-st. Catharines Daily Stand-ard, Aug. 27. The deceased was the youngest son of Bro. O Donneil, Branch 20, C. M. B. A. and nephew of Bro, Lawrence, paymaster of the Welland Canal. Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul at 8 a, m, by Rev. Dean Harris. A large congregation was present. R. I. P.

#### FATHER TWOMEY IN THE NORTH WEST.

**NORTH WEST.** Rev. Father Twomey, of Tweed, Ont., has been visiting the Regina district this week. The reverend gentleman enjoys the name of being the most popular priest in the diocese of kingston. It appears that the city of Belfast, reland, is extending its limits and conse-quently has appropriated the land of two hun-ared and fity families. These families are coming to the continent of North Annerica. The Canadian Government has induced Father Twomey to come to the North Vest and look over the country and then leave for Ireland to try to induce these families to settle in the Canadian North-West. These families are re-ported to be very wealthy and are just the kind of settlers we want in this country. The Reverend Father is highly piensed with this country and thinks it has wonderful possibili-ties. While here he, in company with Insp. Fit Horrigan, of the N. W. M. P., visited the Barracks, and among others, called on the Lieuteuant Governor. It is to be hoped that, father Twomey induces these' wealthy rish family to settle in the very fertile Regina dis-trict, where it is certain on retilers will show there it is certain on retilers will show the were kindness.-' The West, "Regina, All bereons are not discreet enough to know

All persons are not discreet enough to know how to take things by the right handle.-Cer-vantes.

Lake Superior. Applicants should be able to teach music, furnish references, and mention salary waited including board and lodging. More details by correspondence. Address. JOSEPH TERMEAX, contractor Michipicoten Harbor. Ont 1140-3.

Catholic Prayer Books, Bosaries, Iars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments Reducational works. Mail orders receive prompt astantion. D & SADLIEB A CO. Montreal. GOFFINE'S INSTRUCTIONS ON

#### THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS

POR THE SUNDAYS AND HOLYDAYS 1 with the Lives of many Saints of God, Explanations of Christian Faith and Duty and of Church Geremonies: a Method of Hearing Mass. Morning and Evening Prayers, and a Description of the Holy Land. With a preface by His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons. The largest and cheapest book of its kind. 703 pages. Price (cloth binding) \$1.00. Postage 12 cents extra.

12 cents extra. For sale at the CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont.

# FATHER DAMEN, S. J.

One of the Most Instructive and Useful Pamphiets Extant Userni Pramphiets Extant Is the Lectures of Father Damen. They comprise five of the most celebrated ones de-livered by that renowned Jesnit Father, namely: "The Private Interpretation of the Bible," "The Catholic Church the Only Trus Church of God," "Confession," "The Real Presence, "and "Popular Objections Against the Catholic Church." The book will be send to any address on receipt of 15 ots. In stamps. Orders may be sent to

THOMAS COFFEY, Osthells Record Office, Longon Ont.

THE NEW TESTAMENT-25c.

For Sale at the Catholic Record Office. For Sale at the Catholic Record Office. WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED A LARGE supply of The New Testament, neatly bound with cloth limp cover-price 25 cents occh. Translated from the Latin Vulgate, dil-igently compared with the original Greek and first published by the English College ab Rheims, A. D., 1589. With annotations, refer-ences, and an historical and chronological in-dex. Bearing the imprimatur of Cardinal Vaughan.

Aughan. Printed on good paper, with clear type. Thos. Coffey, London, Ont,

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