at

es which carry

ling the Sick Child ng Leave of his Mother I Virgin ORDER BY NUMBER MAS COFFEY d Office, London, Canada

CESTION
RED BY K.D.C.
IS STOMACH
ION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

THE CLERGY

THE ISTLES AND GOSPELS

PULPIT USE ond Revised and

arged Edition y Large Print nd in Leather e, post paid, 75c

C RECORD OFFICE

THING LIKE K.D.C. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc., K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. Boston, U.S., and New Glassow, Can.

ATUES FOR SALE. the Sacred Heart, the Ble atheny, (colored) 12 Inches hally made, Suitable for bedrice one dollar each (Oash to ter.) Address, Thomas Cot scorp, London, Ontario

HTER OF NEW FRANCE.

RY CATHERING CROWLEY,

y interesting and remantic novel
Catholic in tene—following closely
and blographical records of the
s of Canadian history, with as
to gallant Sieur Cadillac and b
b Detroit. Beautifully illustrates
De Land. Price \$1.50.

Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XXV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903

The Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903.

EDUCATED IRISHMEN.

Some time ago we referred to Sir Antony McDonnell's astonishment at the sectarian bitterness which as it seemed to him, prevailed in Ireland. But so lar as we know the Irish Catho-stall things else we cannot depend upon lic has little to do with it. For years, them either for courteous treatment or he has been in the wilderness, the object of gibe and attack, not only from to bind class to class by the ties of the enemy, but from those whose charity mutual forbearance and good underson broad enough to cover an Irish standing. But so far as we know the Irish Cathoin 1880, the state of our lenow-country——nerve—in meddling with the King's scackling nuisances. A sermon abounding men in Ireland is worse than that of business and then censuring the Cana—in gestures and fine language may elicit any people in the world, let alone dian Parliament for the resolution anents their approval, while another devoid of Europe, they are patient beyond be—Home Rule!

Home Rule! Catholie; and though, as Gordon stated lief. Here and there they have been goaded into outbreaks, but at no period

Catholic electorate. However, men who are on the ground knows anything about it at all. assure us that sectarian bitterness more intense at present than it has been within living memory exists. We may not be able to state all the causes which are responsible for this, but the one cause is unquestionably that the others are as ignorant of it as he is one cause is unquestionably that the others are as ignorant of it as he is. Irish Catholic is, thanks to educational Nor is a dearth of practical topics a facilities, able to compete with and satisfactory explanation of empty to show in a great many instances, his pews, because the individuals who heels to competitors in the race for own these pews have a controlling inprestige in the various departments of fluence on the pulpit business. With an open field and no few of fluence on the pulpit business. Catholic ability is making its way.

through incompetence or bigotry, de-ers have had recourse to all barred from good positions, there was little to disturb the serenity of the audience. Utilitarian and patriotic Protestant minority. But he is no subjects have been tried. Public longer incompetent; and bigotry, though alive and malignant, is not so potent a factor as in times past.

Hence the outcries from various sections of the country—from those who the slums strong upon him have played have a profound reverence for the their part in the work of stimulating days when dogs were taught to run upon the scent of the Friar. The bigots who have been fed with Government spoons and coddled into positions of trust-the squireens and lick-spittles whose brains have been addled by the maggot of servility cannot stand up and take their medicine. their contemptible whining they would have us believe that is due to the grievous injustice meted out to them. But, says a correspondent, Irish Protestants will have to learn that the country was not made for them—that it is Ireland—in the waters of hostile criticism, and that they will have to shake down in equal terms among their fellow—wards doctrine of any kind, and as a discourse, made of my coming until the day before made of my coming u down in equal terms among their fellow-Irishmen or else remain in helpless isolation from the main current of

A singular illustration, says the London Daily Chronicle, of the manner in which Catholic education i bringing the religious into conflict in the worldly arena cropped up the other day at the General Synod of the Church of Ireland. The Great Southern an Western Railway, one of the industria strongholds of Protestantism, decided in response to a vehement popular agitation, on throwing open its clerkships to public competition. Speaking a the Synod on the education question the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe de clared that the effect of this measure would be to place this lucrative public service entirely in Catholic hands. Protestant candidates, he stated, as well-known fact, were not able to compete with those educated by the Christian Brothers.

ORANGE INTOLERANCE.

We beg to thank an esteemed correspondent for a communication anent the Orange dignitary's remarks referred to in a recent issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD, but we shall not publish it. We have said enough to convince any reader that the oration of the gentleman in question was an eloquent tribute to his narrow-mindedness. And in sorrow we write these unflattering words, because the gentleman and his followers have the unpleasant gift of reminding us that the enlightenment of which we hear so much is but a figknow that in some parts of Canada we in the name and with the authority of graduated from Yale in 1885. He are facing, not the beautiful vision of Christ. No speculative fancies, but are facing, not the beautiful vision of the solid truth. Not man-made rebrotherhood, but the reality of men the solid truth. Not man-made results and for years was superintendent who cannot approach a subject con-medies for evil but those devised by the Sunday school.

nected in any way with Catholics with wisdom of God. Not the accents of the ven a show of dispassionateness.

The Doukhobors are bad enough, but from on High. The preacher may have

EMPTY PEWS.

goaded into outbreaks, but at no period has the history of their dealings with non-Catholics been sulfied by cruelty; that the failure of the pulpit to keep and savagery. And not only that, but in close touch with living things, the when their day of power came they relifie of to day, has done much to empty frained from laying the hand of the pews and to cause the common persecutor upon the Protestant minority and gave them, with the nobility sould gave them, with the nobility of the catholics of dogmatic assertion is also an old story of non-Catholics receiving the enthusiastic support of the Catholic spens that neither speaker nor hearer.

EMPTY PEWS.

One often hears from non-Catholics that the failure of the pulpit to keep less tongued and ignorant parents, but they do acquire it much to their own satisfaction and the disgust of sensible who know that the preacher's message is not of himself but of God, and for the sanctification of their souls. These fastidious Catholics need more catechism and less vanity—the spirit of Christ and not that of the world.

NON-CATHOLIC MISSIONS. pens that neither speaker nor heare

This is a large indictment. The writer evidently bases his opinion of others on what he knows of himself. Because he is unacquainted with doctrines is not a convincing proof that One wonders, too, what discourses

Catholic ability is making its way. along practical lines may mean. So long as the Catholic was, either For it strikes us that preachmanner of expedients to draw an events have been pressed into service to give an edge and savour to theme for the pulpit. Literary reviews and even the individual with the odor of and holding the attention of the masses And yet the pews are empty! Despite sensational devices, special music, creeds brought down to suit their requirements, they are apathetic in regard to church-going. The reason i that the masses have lost faith in Protestantism as a religion. Preaching by men of talent and courage will result, indifference grows apace and the act of belief is replaced by the

reless-Who knows? But if they had the power, which, to uote De Maistre, stopped Theodosius t the door of the cathedral of Milan, Altsea in the road to Rome and Louis XIV. at the altar rail-the power which an touch the hardened heart and restore it to life—which dares all, overcomes all where there is a soul to comfort, to enlighten or to save—the supernatural ower which stands by the cradle to less it and at the bedside of the dying o speak to the Christian soul the fina word of hope and courage—there would e fewer drivellers anent empty pew

THE CATHOLIC PULPIT.

With us Catholics the case is differ We hear God's word and w everence it. We like the food of doc rine, and not the mush of sentiment There are some who affect a disregard or sermons either because they know great deal or because they have books which treat on religion. But such eople are ignorant of their duties as Catholics. Their disregard betokens a nall idea of the dignity and power of the preacher, and it often happens that they who talk of book or doctrine confine their reading to the daily news-

The sermon that comes warm from priestly heart nonrishes and intensifies faith. It is the message of Christ to the world. It may not have a setting of polished diction, but it can never fail to fall like a benediction upon Christian hearts. Our preachers speak

world, but words pulsating with power they can be taught to work, to abandon, more or less knowledge, but he is al-their pilgrim tricks and to becomes ways the ambassador of Christ. This ventually good Canadians. But we should our captious friends remember. despair of the Orangemen. They can Sometimes one hears criticisms from be suave enough when they have political and commercial ends to further, the manner and delivery of the preacher but experience has taught us that in 5 than at what he says. Hence sapient all things else we cannot depend upon cremarks from the young things who them either for courteous treatment or frequent public libraries. Not that remarks from the young things who interpreted in the request public libraries. Not that they know anything about the merits of sermon, but it is a species of oretence, not to say irreligion, that akes the sap and sincerity out of nen and women and converts them into

by it, but it is a little way they have.

All of my work since my last report as been in Texas. My first mission as given in Palastine Texas it had as been in Texas. My first mission cas given in Palestine, Texas, it being he third I have given there since I have been in the missionary field. It was there during Easter week, and had to contend with the excitement due to hard-fought municipal contest in the city. At this place an old man eighty-three years of age came back to the Edward after remaining away for sixty

three years of age came save for sixty years. He is the oldest "prodigal" I have had the happiness of receiving up to the present time. He laughed and oried alternately. He was the brother many developers and of a good priest, who, doubtless, said many prayers and Masses for his wanmany prayers and Masses for his wandering brother. The good priest passed
away in the long ago, but no doubt is
rejoicing to know of his brother's return to the fold. At this place I also ecceived another prodigal who had been way from the Church for thirty years. He had been a Mason for that length ne nad been a Mason for that length of time, but gave up all and came back to the old spiritual homestead, never to leave it any more. His wife is being instructed and will soon be received. nto the Church.

From Palestine, in the diocese From Palestine, in the diocese of Galveston, I went to Seguin, in the diocese of San Antonio. I had the use of the opera house at this place during the entire week. This was my second mission at this place. When my lectures were appropriate the place that the place is the place of the place in the place. tures were announced at Palestine, two
or three weeks before my arrival, several of the Protestant churches began
revivals on the day I began, no doubt
to keep their people from attending the

In Seguin no annonncements wer I am now in Dallas, having begun the first mission in our handsome cathe-dral, the erection of which is an endur-

ng monument to the earnest, persever-ng, and unceasing efforts of our faith No one will over know th ful Bishop. No one will over know the troubles, trials, vexations, and embartroubles, trials, vexations, and embarsments he has patiently endured and The cathedral is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. would do credit to any city in the ons of admiration from all who see it nd astonishment that it could be buil

I began my work last Sunday an e had large congregations from the inning. What the results will be eginning. What the results will be annot yet tell. Several have alread appeared for instruction. Many luke warm and unpractical Catholics, some remaining away as long as fifteen years have returned, they say, to leave n

These are my only missions since m ast report which was sent in not very ong ago. The weather is growing too warm to work in the South, which lead me to say that if any of my sacerdot brethren in any of the States where the eather is cooler think that the char would be of any advantage to their ecople, I should be pleased to accept any invitation that might be extended A letter addressed to me at Weather ord, Texas, will always reach me.

Prof. Honey a Catholic.

Prof. Frederick R. Honey, of New Haven, Conn., formely professor of mechanical drawing in the Yale scien-tific school, has been received as a member of St. Mary's Catholic church, in that city. The announcement that he had become a Catholic was a sur prise to his friends. His brother is Samuel R. Honey, prominent in New port society. Prof. Honey's wife die-six months ago. Much of his prepara-tory study for the Catholic Church was taken under the direction of the

beautiful and edifying expression. The discountry are not so frank. They do not religious body is distributed among this country are not so frank. They do not religious body is distributed among this and drugs. I want only to be with Jesus and the Holy Family. During the course of his life the eminent prelate delivered many a powerful tent indicated by the increasing number ing the course of his life the eminent prelate delivered many a powerful tent of capitalism and trustism supply a solution. And these are the "houses of confusion" which look forward to the defeat of capitalism and trustism supply a solution of Catholics to their divided and several that comprised in the few yords that we quote above.

At that solemn hour, when earth was ding from his vision, and the way are not slow in taking advantage of it. The man and the convergence of the catholic church and the c A CARDINAL'S DEATH-BED.

At that solemn hour, when earth was fading from his vision, and the way of eternity was opening out before him, he did not want distractions that could ing from his vision, and the way of and ultimate aims if they knew them, ing from his vision, and the way of and ultimate aims if they knew them, ing from his vision, and the way of and ultimate aims if they knew them, ing from his vision, and the way of and ultimate aims if they knew them, ing from his vision words of Mr. Gold of the way to divert his thoughts from the stein may be of some use:

"It is my conviction that, were the word of the did not want to have his philosophical doctrines applied to a partial of the philosophical

infering the pains sent by God, in the pains in the pains sent by God, in the pirit of Christian resignation, and as impensation for life's short-comings hich we may all meditate.—True Wit-

ur has come. She, too, will be a n, is even now giving up her girl-od and entering upon the life of min-ry. Small wonder that no trace of aghter lurks about her large, clear es in these last fleeting moments a serious thing to consecrate self at the very threshold of life the sent at the very threshold of life—that age when one is old enough to know the joy of living and young shough to know none of its ills or pitalls. No half-hearted consecration this; no quest for quiet after testing the joys the world offers and finding them unsatisfying. No; a full, rich gift, a whole-hearted offering, un-

them unsatisfying. No; a whole-hearted offering, ungift, a whole-hearted offering, untouched by worldliness.

With the girl is her mother, the
woman who is giving up her daughter
to the Church. The father and another
daughter are there also. For years
their lives have intertwined; the break
in the circle is here at last. The call
for the train is sounded. Those who are going to the mother house must start. The final words that wring the heart are whispered amid the din of

need not be removed from everylay scenes, and this thought is picture the mother's face as she turns from e vanishing train and meets the lance of that other daughter—the on giance of that other daughter—the one whose duty lies at home. Proud mother! Few there are who can give a daughter to the little world in the Church and nother to the great church in the

A REFORMED SOCIALIST.

Mr. David Goldstein, for the las Mr. David Goldstein, for eight years an advocate and propagandist of socialism, publishes a letter written by him to the Massachusetts State Committee of the Socialist party. evering his connection with it and giving his reasons for doing so. Mr. Goldstein has studied the philhy of socialism, not in the writing

osophy of socialism, not in the writings of its opponents, but in those of its most authoritative explorers, such as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Kautsky Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Kautsky and Bebel, of Germany; Gucdse and De Ville, of France; Hyndman and Bax, of England; Vanderveld, of Belgium; Ferri, of Italy, and many others on the Continent of Europe; by Simmons, Herron, Lee, Unterman and others in the United States, and therefore must be assumed to know where fore must be assumed to know whereone speaks. He says: "I am convince that it—the Socialist movement—is not bona fide political and econom effort; that it would gain politica power to the end of dissolving the power to the end of dissolving the social, religious, civic, economic and family relationship which now exists and which has cost man countless ages in upbuilding. Careful study of the underlying causes of discord and disrup-tion which are of constant recurrence, not only within the Socialistic parties of the United States, but also in every country in which socialism has taken up its propaganda, leads me to the con viction that the attitude of negation t Il that is fundamental in human —the denial of Gcl—the opposition to the State, the disruption of monogamic marriage—does not nor can it ever lead to a coherent political party with a constructive programme."

in for all of us. There is the idea economic justice, even to the degree ying in communion with the Holy which exists to day, would be unknown, ly; the idea of preserving the That is to say, I am convinced that ties clear to the end; the idea of esocialism as organized internationally ring the pains sent by God, in the estands for the entire breaking down of tof Christian resignation, and as the individual standards of moral rethe individual standards of moral the individual standards of moral re- "Mass-missing is largely a sponsibility; that the Socialist phil- Saturday night drunkenness, and sophy of 'economic determinism' sta for the substitution of religious prin-ciples by social standards of ethics set upon the basis of mere physical satis-

"PARTING OF THE WAYS."

(By a non-Caibolic writer in the Buffalo Express.)

With all its meetings and greetings, its partings and farewells, the grim old station seldom sees a group in which both grief and gladness are given to the Church for works of charity and peace. With them a girl, young, yet tranquil, the expression of her eyes perhaps a triffe more serious than usual because the hour has come. She, too, will be a nun, is even now giving up her girl hood and entering upon the life of minman and makes human society, as dis-tinguished from brute aggregation, im-

Mr. Goldstein continues :

Mr. Goldstein continues:

"The State—, no; did I say the
State? Socialism, according to the
authorities which I have cited, stands
for the dissolution of civil law—for the
dissolution of political action—in short,
for the abolition of the State. These for the abolition of the State. for the abolition of the State. These socialist authorities declare they have no respect for the present marriage system, they stand for the abolition of marriage? The children? Yes, there will be children under socialism—but they will not belong to the mothers. The community will be the father and mother of them all—the guardians of all children, 'legitimate and illegiti

mate."

Even if atheistic socialism were in full control of peoples it could not carry out its programme, though it might shed much blood to that end, for in the long run, human nature will asset itself and crush these, who would

heart are whispered amid the din of lenginery, the hissing steam and clang ing of the bells. The train pulls out, the deed is done, the daughter gone. A parent's sacrifice, part triumph and part tragedy.

The father, the mother and the other adaughter are left alone. These, too, may serve, for all may not have shelter of the cloister to train them and aid which promote and sustain civilization, them in doing good. All consecrated them in doing good. All consecrated life need not be removed from every-life need not be removed from the long run, human nature will as ever tiself and crush those who wou

THE REFORMATION SPIRIT. When the Reformation divided the

army of Christ into two opposing camps, who can estimate what a griev-ous set-back it was to the cause of the world's conversion? From the principles of the Reformation flowed not one ut many divisions, until at the end of three hundred years we find Protest antism divided, and sub-divided, and divided again, into who can say how many varying creeds—each one declar-ing that disunion is deplorable, yet bent on continuing the disunion, rather than give up one of the marks which

lifferentiate it from the others. Attempts to unite the different sect do not seem to meet with any success The Reformation spirit—the spirit division—is too strong. Citing an un-successful attempt to unite two churches in a neighboring town—an attempt which, in fact, results in their being farther apart from unity than the Boston Transcript says:

the result "All this seems to be the result inherited spite and spleen, the main nance of a kind of religious vendetta whereby members of the same denom nation, claiming to work for the same high ends, stand toward each other like nostile parties in a labor war. The profess to be engaged in the work onquering the world for Christ withbeing able to rule their

" Not until the Protestant churche rid themselves of such pettishness can they make progress in the work to which they claim to be consecrated. If they can not rise above mean and small prejudices and show the beauty o the Christian spirit and example, where can we expect to find it? It is in these divisions and subdivisions that the lamented growing weakness of many of these religious bodies is to be found. This may be true to some extent in the cities, but it is to a much larger extent true in the country towns. The cities are

Mr. Goldstien has doubtless indicated agrowing; the small towns are diminish-

1292

"Priests are beginning to service Father Phelan in the Western Watchman, "the wonderful results of the faculties' benumbed with narcotics; sphilosophical doctrines applied to a pledging the boys who make their first pains, for they are to the Christian the surest means of explating whatever international socialism,' namely, by sands, of young men in this city to-day against him; he preferred to enjoy the use of his intellect that it might direct his thoughts towards Our Lord and the most important step that each of us must sometime or other take.

This is a many-sided lesson, and one that might serve as a subject of meditation for all of us. There is the idea of dying in communion with the Holy sphiol view of the direct conduction of the continent of the preferred to enjoy the use of his intellect that it might direct the most important step that each of us must sometime or other take.

This is a many-sided lesson, and one that might serve as a subject of meditation for all of us. There is the idea of dying in communion with the Holy sphiol exists the degree of the degree his life. We are the their degree of the morning of the direct product of the degree his life. We are the direct product of the product of the degree his life. We are the continuous of the family and will be an active promoter of temperance all the family the continuous of the degree his life. We are the degree his life. ovement, begun some years ago, of pon priests the importance of giving heir young men an opportunity of easting their lot irrevocably on the ide of total abstinence.

saturday night drunkenness, and where it is not that, it is a sin of thoughtless-ness. We must win the children to total abstinence, and we must awake their parents to the terrible scandal

panished from them. At this moment there are few of our great churches in there are few of our great churches in England in which great pictures are to be seen. This is one of the strongest and most inexplicable facts." The fact is explicable enough. The Stations of the Cross and other pictures were the poor man's Bible, but they were a Catholic Bible. Therefore those who were determined to staw at the English. were determined to starve the English people into Protestantism decreed that this Bible should be destroyed. We this Bible should be destroyed. We say starve, because that is what the process amounted to in the spiritual order. The masses could not do without religion; so they took, much against their will, the few fragments of the Catholic loaf which were given to them. How little their heart house. to them. How little their heart-hunger was satisfied may be judged when we see the crowds of their descendants, who flock to gaze reverently upon who flock to gaze reverently upon Sargent's "Crucifixion" in the Boston Public Gallery.—Antigonish Casket.

breakfast" provided by the It may be a kind suggestion he husband—"Don't undertake oo much work and get sick. I hope the time will come when I can hire On the other hand, how nuch heartpain can be caused by a snap or a snarl at the breakfast hour. The words of fault-finding will ring in e day let the sunshine into the the ears the livelong day. begin the day let the sunshine into the soul and do not be selfish about it, but let a little out now and then in direct reflection upon those about you. Smile as you pass by. Speak and smile to children, and try to encourage him who toils by your side in less fortunate aircumstance the second contracts. ircumstances than you are surrounded

Her Religion Her Comfort. "Childless, crownless, without a cuntry, and with memories of a husband who proved faithless and brutal, all that poor ex Queen Natalie has to comfort her in her day of desolation," says the Catholic Union and Times, "is her Catholic religion which she embraced, and of which she is so devoted an at-

THE QUESTION BOX

by Father Conway, is a book of some six hundred pages, being the replies given to questions received during missions to non-Catholics. It has a good index—often a neglected part of many otherwise useful publications. All sorts of questions from the days of St. Peter—was he ever in Rome?— lown to the fads of the day, like Christian Science, have been asked in missions, and in this book find an answer. We predict for this work a arge circulation and much good. Just such a little book as Catholics might have and hand to their non-Catholic neighbors. It is bound in paper and can be had for 20c. post-paid from the CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Out. The sale has already in one mouth

PALMS

ANNA HANSON DORSEY,

AUTHOR OF "COAINA," "FLEMMINGS,"
"TANGLED PATHS," "MAY
BROOKE," ETC., ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER VII.

LACHESIS SPINS HER THREAD. The surprising revelation that had been made, on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and his friends to the of the Emperor and his friends to the villa on the Aventine, that the object of Nemesius' devotion was only his own child, a little blind girl, had at first elated the spirits of the beautiful Laodice to almost a sense of certainty, from the fact that her rival was not one to be feared; but as the days and weeks passed on, she realized the disagreeable conviction that she was no nearer the attainment of what she wished for than at the beginning. All her blandish-ments—the feminine arts which had never failed her before; the flattering words, the alluring attentions, which had proved so resistless to others; the tender language of her eyes, so easy interpretation; the winning smiles, and low-toned voice breathing love—were all lost upon Nemesius, who was grave-ly courteous, making no distinction in his manner between herself and other ladies he was accustomed to meet in the imperial circle. She had not even the excitement of jealousy to divert her from her despondent mood: for this as she sometimes indignantly called him, had no other love—ah! had he, how quickly, by ways she knew of, would she have such obstacle removed!—no, he had no love except his blind child, whom he wor-

shipped. Laodice resolved to win the affection of this child, as the surest avenue by which to reach his heart; it was her only hope. And yet she hated the only nope. And show obeying some subtle instinct, had repulsed and shrunk from her twice. But she would dissemble; she would go to the villa again and again, and finally secure her object by the help of sweet words and gifts; then, if these failed, an amulet set in jewels, which she had purchased from a noted sorceress, and would persuade her to wear, would answer her purpose better still. However, when she went to the villa, it must be under she went to the villa, it must be under another name, which she could easily assume, as she was a stranger (she im-agined) to the household slaves; and her visits must be timed when Nemeer visits must be timed when sius was absent, lest he should suspect her motive, and give her contempt stead of love. Thus she thought and schemed, and lost no time in the execuof her plan.

It was not many days before the eagerly expected opportunity presented itself. As a kinswoman of Valerian, and one of the ladies of the imperial court, Laodice had sumptuous apart ments in the palace, which afforded he the advantage, either by her own ob-servation or that of her confidential servants, of knowing all that was going on, especially of the movements of on, especially of the motions whenevers. One evening she learned that the Emperor, with several of his chosen friends—among them Nemesius—was going for a day's recreation to the Lago di Albano, and would leave at

sunrise the following morning.

Valerian felt the need of a change his sleep was disturbed, his nerves un-strung; he pined for sylvan shades the grand silence of the mountains, the refreshing, sun-flecked waters of the beautiful lake at their feet. He would go, leaving care behind him; but there should be no surcease of the shedding should be no surcease of the shedding of innocent blood in his absence, of the frightful tortures of rack and flame which sickened even his brutal heart. And he would forget, if he could, the intolerable dread that thrilled the marrow of his bones, when the wonderful ard miraculous events which had attended the recent martyrdom of certain Christians were reporte for how could he tell the day or the hour when the same mysterious, invis-ible, vengeful power might, in horror and darkness, suddenly quench his own life, as it had those of certain judges and executioners, who were but the ministers and instruments of his will?

That this man should have distinguished one like Nemesius not only by weather of the highest favor, but by uddenly quench his own those of certain judges

marks of the highest favor, but by really entertaining for him something as near akin to affection as it was possible for such a nature to be poss seems, at the first glimpse paradoxof, seems, at the first gimpse paradoxical, yet it was not so. False himself to the core, Valerian wanted the support of one that was true; corrupt, he needed in intimate nearness to his persent of the correction of the correcti son a nature of high integrity and pure loyalty—one as brave as a lion, yet obedient to the laws from a noble, unselfish sense of duty—not only of high courage as a soldier, but excelling in every quality that sheds lustre on th military character.

These qualities, so antithetical to his

own low, grovelling instincts, the Emperor had found in his handsome, grave commander of the Imperial grave commander of the Imperial Legion, whose reticence, and absence of the least sign of self-assertion on the score of his distinguished services, still further recommended him to his favor; for especially jealous was Valerian of his generals, and others who were cele-brated for their military successes. His insight into character, rendered nd others who were cele keener by the suspicious instincts of his nature, assured him that the man honored was genuine and true, an possessed a sense of honor like fine gold tried in the fire. And, strange to say, hidden away somewhere in his heart— or that which answered for one—there was a chord which the pathetic loveliness of the blind daughter of Nemesius ness of the billion that day she had been had touched on the day she had been so unexpectedly presented to him at her father's villa; touched as Nero's which sometimes was by the beautiful, which he sacrificed as lightly, to suit his mood, as he would have impaled a living butterfly whose gorgeous wings had de-

As planned, on the following morning the imperial party left Rome for the Lago di Albano; and Laodice, who had watched their departure from behind the drapings of a window, now waited with impatience the return of the confi-

dential messenger she had dispatched to follow them, and bring her word when the cortege was at a safe distance eyond the walls. She moved abo her splendid room, restless and furious at his delay; and it would be well for at his delay; and it would be well for him, when he did appear, if the fine, sharp stiletto lying there on her toilet table among her involved. among her jewels, did not make closer acquaintance with his flesh than would be agreeable. She wondered in he had fallen into a tufa pit—the Cam pagna was full of them; or worse, per-haps he had been arrested by some er-zealous guards, to whom it was no over-zeaious guards, to whom it was not an unusual thing to be in advance of their duty. This idea dismayed her a little, and when, turning from the win-dow out of which she had been watching, she saw the me-senger standing before her, her relief was so great that her anger was forgotten. Not that she had cared for the man's safety, faithful slave though he was; but she feared that if arrested, and threatened with the lash or the torture, some of her own secrets might be betrayed. He insecrets might be betrayed. He formed her that the imperial party h passed the last arches of the Claudian Aqueduct before he left the Campagna; that going and returning on foot had delayed him; he had not intended to go so far, but wanted to be on the safe

side. She tossed him a silver coin, gave him a nessage to her groom to have her new chariot in waiting without delay dismissed him, and began to array without delay, ther for her drive, dispensing with the ser-vices of her attendants, whose presence she knew would only exasperate annoy her at a moment when it was her

annoy her at a moment when it was her will to be undisturbed.

Her equipage, befitting a Sybarite, was ready before she was, and no wonder the passers-by stopped to gaze on its splendor. Low hung, and panelled in ivory set in fine, gilded carving, no can had seen its like; it was of the very one had seen its like; it was of the very latest style, brought from eastern parts. The spokes of its broad wheels ere carved and gilded; the gleam of gold was on every part-in the broider ies on its soft cushions of scarlet silk in the trappings and fringes and tassels beautiful that decorated Spanish horses; while the garniture of spanish horses; while the garnture of the scarlet reins were small disks of gold, each capped by a gem. An ad-justable screen of peacock feathers, like a large fan, could be so arranged in any direction as to shade the occupant from the sun. The thing seemed fit only to bowl over a smooth marble pavement, or along the broad, level alleys of a pleasure garden; but its exterior was deceptive, for it was conof the hardest, toughest woods, clamped and knitted together with iron bolts and braces.

The horses arch their graceful, silky necks, and champ their bits with impatience; they beat the earth with their dainty hoofs; their great eyes sparkle as they toss their heads, and the groom finds it almost impossible to restrain them, when Laodice, in all her queenly beauty, descends the broad marble stairs of the palace, and with superb, sinuous grace in every move ment, approaches, stops a moment to smooth the glossy flank of the near smooth the glossy flank of the near horse with her ivory-white hand, calls to the other caressingly by the pet name she had given him, while he arches his neck and neighs softly in response—then steps into the carriage, sinks indolently down upon the cushsinks indolently down upon the cushions, and gathers the reins in her hands, whose wrists have the strength of a man's. The horses' heads are skilfully turned, and they sweep away, followed by vivas; for the Romans were never slow in their appreciation of a spirited act, or a heartful spectacle. never slow in their appreciation of a spirited act, or a beautiful spectacle. Loadice had with her a small, finely-woven basket, containing some dainty presents for Claudia, and the witch's by which she hoped to work such spells as would crown her desires

with triumph.

It was a day full of the buoyancy of spring: everything was bursting into bloom and fragrance; leaves of white and rose-tinted fruitand floated on the sun-warmed winds the fountains tossed their spray so high that Iris cast the vari-colored meshes of her aerial net over it, until the air seemed filled with tattered rainbows; the dreamy brightness of the Roman sky bathed every object, and countless birds gave sweet voice to the exquisite

loveliness of the day.

Laodice, her face shaded by the screen of peacock feathers, leaned back on the ixurious cushions, in passive enjoyment of the exquisite brightness and fragrance which pervaded everything around and about her, while her horses, their first ardor spent, bore her more slowly towards the Aventine. Not that she observed in detail the perfect scenes through which she was passing. balmy influence rapt senses all the same, while her thoughts were busy with the object of her lonely

Arrived at the villa, Symphronius received her with grand politeness and

"I have come to see the daughter of

Nemesius, 'she said, preparing to step from her carriage. "I am sorry to say, illustrious lady, that my little mistress is away; her nurse took her to the sheep farm higher up, for a change, the doctor having ordered it. Will not the noble lady alight, and permit her slave to serve her with some refreshments after her drive?" said the steward, with pro-found reverence. He knew that at that moment Zilla and the child were at the cascade, but he had recognized in this

lady the person about whom his master had cautioned him.

By a haughty motion of dissent, Laodice declined the hospitality of the villa, over which she hoped to reign as mistress at no distant day. She ground her small white teeth under her closed lips, while an angry flush darkened her face, and kindled a scintillating spark in her eyes; and for an instant she could not command her voice to speak until reflecting that Fate had been ad verse, perhaps to prove her constancy, and that failure by no means meant d and that failure by no means meant de-feat, she handed Symphronius the par-cel of beautiful gifts she had brought, di-recting him to "give them to his little lady with the love an unknown friend,"

her neck with her own hands, while she

at the same time whispered the spell.

Then, turning her horses' heads by a slight movement of the reins, Laodice drove rapidly down the chestnut avenue, through the bronze gate, descending at less speed the mountainous, rocky road. Once she raised her eyes, and beheld through an opening in the trees a vista of incomparable splendor, for a few moments held he She saw all the splendor of pagan Rome outspread bene pagan Rome outspread beneath ner, allo beyond its mighty walls the superb aqueducts stretching away, throwing grand purple shadows on the sun-steeped Campagna, as it lay in the em-braces of the Alban mountains on the east, and of the sea on the west, whose line of coast was defined by a band of silvery mist.

Laodice, by an almost imperceptible turn of her strong, shapely wrist, halt-ed the spirited but gentle horses; her hands, scarcely holding the reins, lay idly on her lap; and while the tremu-lous shadows of leaves and sunlight covered her like a veil of rare, trans-parent tissue, flecked with broidery of gold, she sat motionless, gazing down upon the great, storied city, whose marble temples, columns, arches, and conuments recorded the fame of name and triumphs which would be unforgotten while the genius of history sur

She exulted in all this magnificence as it gleamed in the undimmed sun-shine, while the unfathomable blue overarching it brought out with daz-zling effect its almost indescribable grandeur — exulted not only in its splendors, which delighted her proud, esthetic nature, but because she saw in it a realistic symbol of invincible power—a superb altar, whose trophies were the most priceless treasures of the world; whose victims had ever the most heroic, the most virtuous, and the most exalted of mankind. the most exacted of maintain labels had defied Rome, and lost all in their efforts to withstand the power whose onward march was like destiny; but onward march was like had not their names and deeds of high renown, like cinnamon and rare spices thrown into the flames that consume them, only made the sacrifice august, and more worthy the acceptance of the

The grandeur of the scene naturally inspired a strain of thought like this, although it seemed incongruous to an intellect so apparently shallow as that of Laodice. But it is only the luxuryloving, passionate, sensuous side of her nature we have seen. Under that there was something deeper, which held the key-note to those more exalted sentients which now moved her to forgetfulness of the subject that had for ome time absorbed the intense emo ions of her heart. She had drawn in as mother's milk, pride of country and race, from the pages of Livy, Tac and other noted historians; for, like many women in those days, she was acquainted with the Greek and Latin literature of her own and of earlier times. She avoided philosophy, satisled to leave it to graver minds, and to the few of her own sex who had penetrated the the secret arcana, and taught in the temples of learning and science with distinguished success; reading as the "Antigone" cles, the choral songs and odes of Pin-dar, the "Alcestis" of Euripides, the dar, the "Alcestis graceful verses of Lucretius, the rounded periods of Cicero, and the the

of the Mantuan poet, enchanten her imagination, and satisfied her mind, exciting it to heroic resolves, and imbuing her undisciplined nature with all the romance of passion. Julius Cresar had been her ideal; and the re Julius gret of her life was that she did not exist when he, like a demigod, trod the earth—her regret until she met Neme-sius, who fulfilled her highest dreams.

"I, too, am of Rome, with a Roman were the words that escaped her red, full lips, as if her soul had involuntarily given sound to her thoughts.
"And if the gods refuse to be propitious to my suit, I shall go to Hades for my Endymion, the serpent help. Ah! my Endymion, the scripent Death that stung thy bride, wresting her from thy arms, I will yet bring thee to know did not give thy heart so mortal a wound as thou believest; I will yet awaken it by spells as soft as the breathing of Paphian flutes, and then—then thou shalt raise me up to thy own heights, until I am worthy to

hold the love I have won." And so dreaming, the superb city gleaming below, and the faultless view beyond; the sunlighted Italian sky; the soft, golden light that bathed it all, faded from the eyes of Laodice like a dissolving mirage, leaving as its only reality the intense passion that now reality the intense passion that now absorbed her inner life, until a thrush, poised on a leafy branch above her ourst into a roundelay of wild, sweet notes, recalling her to the actual present. A sudden smile brightened countenance, while a strange, tender light softened the expression of her bold, handsome eyes; for she fancied that it was a good omen, coming just at the moment it did. Had not the oracles in former times revealed the future through birds—and why not She gathered up the in a firm grasp, called to studded reins her horses in those caressing tones they knew and obeyed so well, and the next moment they were descending, with dainty but sure steps, the steep road

of the Aventine.

The last resolve of Laodice, before she fell asleep on her sumptuous couch that night, was that she would redouble her vigilance, again seek an interview with the blind child for the purpose of weaving her wiles around her, and per suade her to wear, as a talisman friendship, the magic amulet, which would work its spell to the height of

Laodice's first act in the morning after that of homage to the Dii Penates was to send for her confidential slave was to send for her condential slave, a Cypriot—whose life, for a certain crime known only to her, was in her hands—and command him to keep her informed of the movements of the commander of the Imperial Legion, empha cel of beautiful gifts she had brought, directing him to "give them to his little lady with the love an unknown friend," but reserved the witch's amulet until she should come agair, and suspend it about of obedience and gratitude; then he

passed from her presence as silently as That evening, the next day, and the

That evening, the next day, and the day after, she watched for even a glimpse of Nemesius, in the palace, in her drives on the Via Tiburtina and Via Appia, at the theatre, and in the eighborhood of the Forum and the Temples; but he did not appear neither did her Cypriot. As i incidently, in conversation with young Roman Adonis, who was highl lattered by her notice, she inquired "What has become of the commander of the Imperial Legion? Has he turned Christian, that he has so completely disappeared from the sight of his

"When Nemesius turns Christian i will be at the Greek calends," laughed the young gallant, meaning never (the saying had become a proverb). "I did hear a rumor that he had been seen on the Campagna, with a mounted escort going towards Terracina.—But tell me hast thou seen the last new comedy

t is divine!"
"I have not seen it," she replied quietly, and in an abstracted manner.
"All Rome is wild over it; Jove himself might laugh at the wit of it."

"By whom is it written?"

"I—I—really now, by Apollo! I was so carried away with delight of the thing, that I—I am ashamed to say! forgot to ask who wrote it. But see herein that group near the Hercules is my friend Tullius, who knows everything. I will leave thee a moment to ask him the name of the friend Tullius, who author, and hasten back with the information," he said, bowing I fumed head as he left the spot.

When he came back she was not there; nor could he, in all that sple did crowd which thronged the state apartments of the Emperor that even-

ng, find her again.

Laodice had taken the opportunity to retire to the seclusion of apartments, which were situated in a wing of the palace distant from that portion occupied by the imperial family and as she glided swiftly through the dimly-lighted corridor, she saw a figure, dark-robed and motionless, standing against the wall near her door. It was he Cypriot. She made him a sign to llow her, then, closing the door, stood confronting him. He perious mistress would bear no waste of words, so without any preface, save that of bowing his head low on his breast, he related in distinct but subdued tones the facts he had gleaned, as

"The commander of the Imperial Legion went three days age, with a noble escort, to meet the envoys of certain Asiatic kings, who have long been hostile to Rome, but now wish to become tributary to her for their own preservation from the invasions of neighboring princes more powerful than themselves. They have landed at Ostia, and with their illustrious escort will b in the city on the day after the morrow, when there is to be a grand pageant at the Temple of Mars, where the Em-peror, attended by the Senate and his most distinguished military command-

rs, will give them audience This was his news, but how he had ound out the particulars which he related was known only to himself; they were, however, satisfactory to Laodice, who dropped some coins in his hand, and dismissed him.

She did not care about the envoys or

the pageant: the only scintilla of in-terest awakened in her mind by the words of the Cypriot was that she heard where Nemesius was, and felt assured that his absence did not mean Nemesius was, and felt wilful avoidance of herself. She also rejoiced in the opportunity of being able to visit his blind daughter with out danger of meeting him. "I will see her, and cajole her with loving words and caresses; under the spell of the witch's amulet, I will fascinate and bewitch her, until she will be happy only near me. Then—then—" only near me. Then—then—"
What, she did not say; a low, rippling

laugh filled up the gap, and happy

fancies filled her heart, as unclasping the superb jewels from her neck and arms, she tossed them carelessly, in a glittering mass, upon a slab of lapis lazuli near her; then blew a note on a small gold whistle that hung like a toy to her girdle, which summoned her at tendants from the ante-room to disrobe her, for she was impatient to be alone with her thoughts; but when she had at last dismissed them for the night, her soft reveries were made bitter-sweet by doubts, which, like harpies, would intrude to rob her heart of its feast. TO BE CONTINUED.

A PORTENTOUS UPRISING.

The present agitation for a change of the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church is not likely to be successful in accomplishing its end, but it will conwith increasing earnestness in spite of temporary deteat. It is a logispite of temporary deteat. It is a logi-cal consequence of the Oxford Move-ment, begun seventy years ago with the purpose of tearing away every liga-ment of connection between the Church of England and Protestantism, and it will not cease until that end is attained even if the result shall bring about the disruption of the Episcopal Church as now organized. * * *
The agitation for a change in the

name proceeds from an impulse so revolutionary that the whole spirit of conutionary that the whole spirator con-servatism in the Episcopal Church, hereto/ore the most conservative of Churches, must eventually be aroused against it. It is not the "crazy scheme" the Newark rector calls it. It is an agitation which has been gathering force and increasing in intensity of conviction during the whole seventy conviction during the whole seventy years since its beginning in the Oxford Movement. It may be called illogical, but it is not "crazy." It is a very serious movement, for it may be said to lead inevitably to the Roman Catholic Church, to which Newman, the guiding spirit of its start, at last rendered complete submission. In other words, it is a portentous uprising against Protest-antism and in favor of Catholicism—an attempt to bring about a radical religious reaction which will not be staye by any action next year's Episcopal General Convention may take.—New York Sun.

MAKING INFIDELS.

Much has been said by the Catholic press against the policy of government exercised in our new possessions. Much, too, not always in a spirit of proper charity, has been uttered against our separated brethren for their work in the islands. For so doing Catholic the islands. For so doing Catholic editors have been charged wrongfully with improper motives. This is well illustrated in an article under the caption of Making Infidels, which appears

tion of Making Infidels, which appears in Brann's Iconoclast for the current month. Read it carefully.

"Why do a majority of Protestant clergy favor the imperial regime? For the simple reason that they foolishly and wickedly imagine that it means greater fields for Protestant missions. Prof. Schurman of Cornell, McKinley's height profit of the first Philipping commissions. chairman of the first Philippine commission, was imbued with the same idea In his lecture on the Philippine Islands Schurman admits that "90 per cent. of the civilized inhabitants—about 6,000 000—are Catholics." He adds that rearly all can read and write and that many are highly educated." Yet he urges Protestant churches to rush missionaries to the islands, and take advantage of demoralized conditions to convert—not the niggritoes and savage subjects of the Sultan of Sulu—but in telligent Catholics, whose ancestors were building colleges and universities pefore Yale and Harvard were founded Others of the same ilk look upon Porto Rico and Cuba as inviting fields for uch work, and many missionaries have been dispatched thither. "If these deluded, over-zealous people

desire to make Infidels and agnostics of the intelligent Catholics of Cuba and the Philippines, they may succeed be yond their fondest dreams. But if the hope to convert them to Protestantis But if they they are doomed to disappointment and ignominious failure.
"I know that it is next to impossible

Protestant to place himself in the attitude where he can view the matter from the standpoint of an intelligent Catholic. Being neither Catholic nor Protestant-just a plain every day sin ner-I am able to approach these ques tions without prejudice and write down the simple truth without the slightest desire to offend or please either party. "Protestant zealots who desire to

vert Catholics to Protestantism should be plainly told that it is almost, if not quite impossible, for an intelligent Catholic to become a good Protestant. The reason is plain:
"If he cannot believe in the root and

stock of the tree, how can he believe in its branches?

If he cannot believe that the oldest Church in the world is the true Church w can be accept the later invention

of Luther, Calvin, Wesley, or Dowie, as the Church of God? "When convinced that the authority vested in the oldest Church is not bind-ing, how can he submit to the decrees of conference, council and conclave of

warring Protestantism? "Once convinced that the rules of faith laid down by the councils of his Church are erroneous, and the Pope's interpretation of scripture false, how are you to make him accept the interpretation, or abide by the rules of faith and prac-tice laid down by Tom, Dick and Harry?

Impossible! "The upright, honest, educated Catholic must either remain true to his faith or become an agnostic. For him there is no refuge in Protestantism, no middle ground between Catholicism and infidelity. Therefore the inevitable effect of Protestant missions in the Philippines will be to make agnostics and Infidels of a people who now be-lieve in Gcd and His Christ. "My statement that no intelligent Catholic can become a good Protestant

may sound extravagant, but it is literrlly true. You can count on the fingers of one hand all the Catholics that have become good Protestants, during the last hundred years. As before stated, when an honest, upright Catholic abandons Catholicism he almost invariably becomes an agnostic. When a dispersion of the catholic abandons of the c honest devotee renounces his Catholic-ism he is apt to become a first-class Protestant scalaway." — Church Pro-

AMERICA'S FIRST PRESS.

SET UP IN THE HOME OF A MEXICAN ARCHBISHOP.

The house wherein the first printing press brought to the New World was et up and where books were printed at least as early as the year 1539, is still standing in the City of Mexico, and curiously enough, is at present occupied by an establishment which operates a printing press among its other lines of business. But the pres-ent proprietor claims to be out of the line of typographical succession with the original printing establishment and uses a press of much more modern

Thanks to the untiring and masterful efforts of the celebrated bibliographer and scholar, Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, who published the results of his re-searches in the year 1886, the history of the printing press in Mexico ha been rescued from almost certain obliv ion, and it is now known beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first press was set up in America not earlier than 1535 nor later than 1537. It was the Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza and his contemporary, the first Archbishop of Mexico, Eray Juan de Zumarraga, who were responsible for the establishment of the printing house in Mexico. A printer in Seville, of the name of Juan Cromberger, and said to have been very celebrated in his day, was given the order, and he either sent or brought the outfit about the date mentioned.

The press was set up in the Casa de las Campanas, a building yet standing at the corner of Calles Cerrada de Santa Teresa and Moneda. This was the residence of the Archbishop of This place enjoys additional hisorical interest on account of its be ing the site of the palace of the Emperor Azayacatl, father of the unfortunate Montezuma, who according to the tra-ditions of the Indians, was stabbed while prisoner of the Spanish conquerors on the roof of the temple of Tascatl Ipoca and hurled into the street at that very

corner on the memorable night of the

Noche Triste.

A work entitled "Escala Espiritual A work entitled "Escala Espiritual para llegar al Cielo" was among the earliest books printed in Mexico, the date of its publication having been set by some authorities as far back as the impossible year 1532. The fallacy of this is forcibly set forth by leazbaleeta, who argues that even had the viceroy brought the press with him on his first trip it could not have arrived prior to latter part of 1535.

It seems, also, that a book was published in the year 1539 at the Casa de las Campanas, bearing the imprint of Juan Cromberger. This noteworthy book, which is an example of the early attempts of the Church to preserve the Mexican language and to carry the Christian doctrine to the Indians with the greatest facility, was entitled "La Doctrina Christiana," and gave parallel reading in Spanish and Nahuatl.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

According to the etiquette of "the pper ten, "it is not respectable for upper ten, "it is not respectable for women to work. In obedience to that social edict the

daughters of fairly well-to do homes lounge about, after their school days over, reading novels, shopping, ing, and otherwise killing time, are over hoping for beaux to marry them. They see their father breaking down under the strain of supporting them in idleness, and never think to aid him. It is all right for him to toil, but oh, horror! they must not be asked to do a thing to earn a dollar. And not until they are forced out, by his collapse and death, will they earn their own bread. Then poor devil, their industry is of no us

to him in his grave.

The love that lets a father wear himself out prematurely, so that the daughters may escape the divine law of labor, is a selfish, brutal, pinchback affection.

Go to work, young woman. Learn to be of use in the world in a womanly way. Trample on the law of the snobs that a woman must not earn her own bread. Don't shed tears over your father's corpse, but keep him alive by relieving him of a portion of the anxiety for your welfare that is wreeking his nervous system. Let novels go un read and dreams of Prince Charming
give place to plans for an noble career You will not lose caste in the eyes of sensible persons if you obey the man-date of Heaven—" In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread! Catholic Columbian.

Wisdom and Incense

With reference to the use of incense and processional lights during the pa-tronal festival at St. Alban's, Holborn, London, England, a parishioner is alleged to have asked whether the reintroduction of these ceremonial luxures was quite "wise" under existing

circumstances.

Father Stanton is said to have replied: "There are only two classes of persons who are emphatically termed wise' in the New Testament-namely, the 'Wise Men' who offered incense, and the 'Wise Virgins' who carried processional lights." — Church News

THE CATHOLIC IN FICTION

Sacred Heart Review. In the Reader for July, John J. A'Becket has an article in which he explains the attitude of the Catholic in reality toward the Catholic in fiction. He mentions several writers of novels who sin notoriously in presenting dis-torted pictures of Catholics and of the Catholic Church, and says :

"The Catholic approves or condemns portrayal of the Church and its memers in literature, whether fictional or historical, simply as it accords with the truth: namely, whether the teaching of the Church and the modus agendi of those who profess its faith and live up

to it are correctly presented.
"It is where the dogmas of the Church are misrepresented or scoffed at; where the spirit of the Church is belied, and her practices and ceremonials are derided or falsely presented; where the character of her ministers are assailed, that the Catholic feels most resentment; and it is in these respects that he feels calumniated where the Christian believer who is not a

cere, conscientious disaffection towar the Church, or open antagonism, to it, so long as the opponent is honest and fights fair. Every enlightened, well-grounded Catholic has a vital conviction that he possesses truth in the su-preme question of religious belief, and that there can be no argument brought

Marie Corellis indulge in dalliance with things Catholic, no Catholic will lose his sleep o' nights on their ac-count. Writers of this kidney who bear down upon the Church are like tiny in sects that impinge u pon the globe of a dazzling electric light. They may slightly obscure its rays, but are apt to perish themselves. Such writers only perish themselves. Such writers only brush like wanton children against the fringes of Catholic verity, noting little and heeding less its deep inner spiritual significance.'

It is to be regretted that so many people who are very pious are very censorious and even unjust in their comments upon their neighbors. Piety ought to find expression in kindness to our neighbors as well as in devotion to God. We should remember that the Christ Whom we serve was kind. It will do much to promote happiness

in the home if all the members of the family were to be as kind and courteous to one another as they are to guests. The visitor receives bright smiles, pleasant words, constant attention, and the fruits of efforts to please. But the home folk are often cross, rude, selfish and fault-finding toward one another. Are not our own as worthy of our love and care as is the stranger temporarily within our gates?

The Barley's The Barley hollow at the er reach the place the stony, ill-k of the "edge, to an old pack stones, all holl in wet weather limpid pools; the through a

JULY 25

A MOTE

London

ly through a tain pansies an hbone ferns. Druid's Well, there the from From the step toric relic quaint house r amid its farm stunted rowan The place of granges that I ley Lees (wh chapel still in

nile from Da his seven sor now save the there are no l left in all Pea naster ; his w scendants. A high-spir spite of his poly-what can or eighty moorland in t was too haug too needy to Such grouse : turity were poachers from v in his bed

logs gave a

ould bid bi

came too nea

was still plu knew that h

counter, eve man servant

sed as a cov

with flails. Harriet wa Traditions a the won fact that she her memory says. Som was in the steal across great coach century mal-quer and g the family l had been H don when h see King C had lowered holland cov pollen, it w made her p where the l Because her bantlin

> -a beautif dom ; fairand gray-ex woman had ' When is most exc So Ralph Bluecoat se when she t figuring cl

The Bar

peerage.

sador to

wished to

suite. He

child had b

son remain the name lustre. H even he h the dream gossips h life of the lad wh There had bidden th thought v not live i kiah, wro cross th mother h had shr both equ peace, th veeping grieving last emb gone out he was stayed h

hopeless felt no her love day by d Even no postman Linen C writing, well ; y governm married long pe large fo

Harrie coach s and tel boy's a take th

night of the

25, 1903.

ala Espiritual n Mexico, the aving been set aving been set ar back as the The fallacy of by Icazbalceta, ad the viceroy him on his first

rrived prior to at the Casa de the imprint of nis noteworthy ple of the early to preserve the d to carry the he Indians with as entitled "La nd gave parallel Nahuatl.

R WOMEN. iquette of "the

respectable for

social edict the ell-to do homes heir school days ovels, shop se killing shopping. rry them. They ing down under ng them in idleto aid him. It is l, but oh, horror! I to do a thing to ot until they are lapse and death, yn bread. Then, stry is of no use father wear him-

y, so that the the divine law of rutal, pinchback

g woman. Learn orld in a womanly e law of the snobs not earn her own tears over your keep him alive by rtion of the anx-that is wrecking Let novels go un or an noble career. te in the eyes of on obey the mant the sweat of thy

d Incense

the use of incense hts during the pa-Alban's, a parishioner is ed whether the ree ceremonial luxur-e" under existing

is said to have re only two classes mphatically termed lestament—namely, ho offered incense, egins' who carried "— Church News

IN FICTION.

art Review. for July, John J. ticle in which he exof the Catholic in al writers of novels y in presenting dis-Catholics and of the nd says:

pproves or condemns thurch and its memwhether fictional or as it accords with the ether the teaching of he modus agendi of its faith and live up

presented. the dogmas of the presented or scoffed irit of the Church is actices and ceret ractices and ceremon-r falsely presented; ter of her ministers t the Catholic feels and it is in these re-is calumniated where liever who is not a

is offended at a sin-is disaffection toward pen antagonism, to it, ponent is honest and y enlightened, well-has a vital convicesses truth in the su esses truth in the sesses truth in the sesses

indulge in dalliance olic, no Catholic will nights on their ac-of this kidney who bear hurch are like tiny ine upon the globe of a light. They may ts rays, but are apt to s. Such writers only a children against the c verity, noting little its deep inner spirit-

cretted that so many very pious are very even unjust in their their neighbors. their neighbors ghbors as well as in We should remember Whom we serve was

h to promote happiness ill the members of the be as kind and court-nother as they are to isitor receives bright isitor receives words, constant attentits of efforts to please. olk are often cross, rude, -finding toward one anour own as worthy of are as is the stranger in our gates? A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

London Illustrated News.

The Barley's house lies in a green hellow at the end of Linen Clough. To reach the place from Milton you climb the stony, ill-kept road to the summit of the "edge," then cross a few fields to an old packhorse track of moss green stones, all hellow in the middle, where in wet weather the water lies in round London Illustrated News. weather the water lies in round, in wet weather the water lies in round, limplid pools; then you descend abruptly through a narrow ravine, its limestone walls barely covered with mountain pansies and bilberry, lichens and fishbone ferns. Half way down lies the Doubles Well a basin shead. Druid's Well, a basin-shaped reservoir, where the frogs spawn in early spring. From the steps that rise to this prehisrelic the first glimpse of the quaint house may be caught, nestling amid its farm buildings in a circle of

stunted rowan trees.

The place dates from the sixteenth rne place dates from the sixteenth carbon, It is one of the seven granges that Endymion Barley, of Barley Lees (whose ruins, with the old chapel still intact, though to-day it is used as a cowshed, stand a good half mile from Darrand Bridge), built for his seven sons. Not one is inhabited now save the hall in Linen Clough, and there are no Barleys of the true stock left in all Peakland save Hezekiah, the master; his wife Harriet and their de-

A high-spirited man was Hezekiah, in A high spirical man was a track as a spite of his poverty. He lived narrow-ly—what can be got nowadays from a poor eighty acres of marshy meadows and five hundred acres of the roughest moorland in the country? The gaffer was too haughty to let his shooting; was too naughty to let his shooting; too needy to pay a gamekeeper's wages. Such grouse and rabbits as grew to maturity were greedily snared by the poachers from Greenlow in the Water, which all the world of the High Peak knows as a Meeca of the ragtag and hebital. Hazeligh used to stir uneasi. bobtail. Hezekiah used to stir uneasily in his bed when the toothless sheepdogs gave a warning that the ruillans came too near the house, but Harriet would bid bim lie still; for although he was still plucky, as in his youth, she knew that he would fare ill in an encounter, even though Stephen, his old man servant, and the cow lad followed

with flails. Harriet was as proud as her husband. Traditions are more carefully cherished by the women folk, and, despite the fact that she never spoke of the past, her memory teemed with pleasant hear says. Sometimes, when her master was in the distant fields, she would steal across the neglected garden to a coach house whose doors were great coach house whose doors were locked over a majestic vehicle of last century make, all embellished with lac-quer and gilt ornament. Once before the family had sunk so low, a Barley had been High Sheriff of the county, and this coach had been built in Lon-don when he went up to the capital to see King George III. But when she had lowered the steps and stripped the holland covers from the cushions and sunk into a luxurious dust of lavender pollen, it was a more recent past that made her poor thin arms press some-thing invisible to her wasted bosom, where the black silk of her bodice lay

meter the black sinc where the black since in stiff, frayed folds.

Because she had played there with her bantling. She had not married until her thirtieth year, and only one child had been born. But such a child had been born. But such a child had been born. a beautiful, strong lad, fit for a king-—a beautiful, strong lad, lit for a kingdom; fair-skinned and yellow-haired
and gray-eyed, with a temper obstinate
as his father's. Dear God, that old
woman had suffered a long agony!

"When land is gone and money
spent," said Hezekiah, "then learning

is most excellent. So Ralph Barley had been sent to the Bluecoat school. She used to cry still when she thought of the first time she had seen him in clipped curls and dis-

The Barleys have connections in the peerage. At the time of Ralph's leaving college, one, despatched as ambas-sador to a court of Eastern Europe, wished to take the young man in his suite. Hezekiah's heart was set on his son remaining in Peakland to restore the name of Barley to its original lustre. How this was to be done not even he himself knew; but it had been the dream of his life ever since the gossips had clamored to his chamber with news of a man child. And Ralph chose to follow the primrose path; the life of the Clough was too wretched for a lad who wished to see the world. There had been words; the father had bidden the son think well; the son had thought well, and replied that he could thought well, and replied that he could not live in the old place. Then Hezekiah, wrought to fury, had sworn that while he lived Ralph should not again cross the threshold. The wife and mother had lost all her comeliness in those weeks of anger. Her smooth face had shrunken and her brown hair turned gray and then white. Loving both equally, she had striven to make peace, then had sat with folded hands, weeping inwardly. Not a day in all those years had passed without her grieving with the recollection of that last embrace when her one child had gone out from her life. She knew that he was right; she knew that if he stayed his life would be as harsh and hopeless as their own, therefore she felt no resentment. In sober truth, her love for both had only increased; day by day her prayers grew more fer-vid. He wrote to her regularly. Even now, when they had been parted for more than twenty years, the lame postman who hobbled twice a week into Linen Clough brought her every Mon-day a letter addressed in a bold hand-writing, whose contents told her of all his doings. The world had used him well; young as he was, he held a high government post in India. He had married a gentlewoman, penniless, but long pedigreed; soon after the wedding she had unexpectedly inherited a large fortune. The three children had been sent home to the wife's people.

times on her secret visits to the state coach she would spread them in her lap and tell them childish tales of her own

Harriet had their portraits, and

son's desire to send ample supply of money from his own store. In the lat-ter case the mother had not urged him to consent, for a woman so high-minded does not care to be beholden to her off-

spring. She smoothed the telling of the refusal, and wrote with painful lightness of other matters. Her lad loved her the more for every letter she sent; he trembled when he discovered that the Italian caligraphy which wo-men affected in Hezekiah's youth, was growing shaky and indistinct. sown letters, treasured in a sandalwood secretary, were so carefully placed that she could find each year's collection with closed eyes.

Now that the man and wife had com

pleted the allotted span of years, and each saw the other failing, they began to long more powerfully than ever for the presence of their son. But Hezekiah gave no outward sign of wavering and resolutely forbade his wife to tel Ralph of their weakness. And day by day Harriet was compelled to resign one after another the little household duties she had managed ever since her early wifehood. It came about that in her seventy-second year she fell ill of a sudden. One morning she did not creep down stairs, and Hezekiah, going to the chamber at breakfast time, found her lying back in an easy chair, her eyes closed and her face ashen hued. He had been a reserved man even in his passionate days, yet now so warm

was his pleading that when she had strength to recognize his agonized face she was struck with wonder.

"You are all I have, my Harry, my poor darling," he cried.
"Nay," she whispered, "not all.
There's Ralph and Ralph's wife and the

ttle ones."

He put his arm around her neck and

drew her head to his breast. "All! all! I have none save you. You'll not leave me, Harry; what should I do without you—alone? You've always been brave; you'll not go when I need

She smiled wistfully and kissed his wrinkled forehead. "I'll try, husband," she said: "but I'm very weak and old." Her pride helped her to keep infirm

ities at bay; in a short time she rose and resumed her share of the day's work. Then Hezekiah deprecated, but she would have her way. Such tasks as she undertook might numb the oignancy of her longing; she gave herself no moment for idle thought. Her letters to Ralph grew more tender than ever; she discoursed often of the laughter and play that she, even then a woman approaching middle age, had shared with her baby. But never once did she mention the thing that her heart craved for-the old mother's passion to gaze, before she died, into his

So the year went on, from spring to summer, from summer to autumn, and with each day she grew more fragile and transparent. She allowed no sight to escape; her husband was fain to believe that she was content. He watched her with jealous care to discover in her countenance any look of wistfulness, yet never in their life to-gether had he seen more placidity there. If she wept at all it was in the dead of night, when, worn, with outdoor toil, he lay fast asleep by her

But one afternoon in harvest time, having had occasion to leave the field where the servants were reaping and to return to the house for another siekle, he hurried to the parlor, where she usually sat amid quaint silk pictures and lac cabinets two centuries old, and found her favorite chair empty and her linen darning thrown care-lessly on a side table. Then he went to the bedchamber, but as she was not there he descended again to the parlor and tugged the hare's foot at the end

f the bellrope. housekeeper came briskly along the hall in pattens, which she doffed at the door. She was a short thickset the door. She was a short thickset dame, with a face brown and creased as a walnut shell. She had lived at Nether Flat in Mrs. Barley's maiden days, and long service had given her the position almost of a humble rela

"Where's the mistress, 'Lisbeth?' said Hezekiah: "I cannot find her.' said Hezekiah: "I cannot find her."
"She was here a while ago," replied
the housekeeper, "for I came to ask
her about the blackberry wine." Her
mouth closed tightly, and before Hezekiah could intercept her she had donned her pattens again and clattered off
to the kitchen garden. The old man
swore faintly and renewed his search—
this time in the overgrown alleys of this time in the overgrown alleys of the garden. He could find her nowhere, and with each moment his anx-

where, and with each moment his anxiety grew less endurable, so that at last he was compelled to go back to the house to consult 'Lisbeth again.

When the woman saw him approach, his face full of trouble she raised her apron to her eyes. She had known for many years where her mistress stole in Hezekiah's absence, and her instinct told her that the place was sacred. Her Hezekian's absence, and the told her that the place was sacred. Her memory held lively pictures of the day when Harriet played there with Ralph when the control of the day when the the mother as happily as the child-at riding to London with my lord the at riding to London with my ford the sheriff and talking quite treely to Farmer George. Little Ralph would tell the story of the traveled cat that wished for and gained a sight of roy-

alty. "Mammy," said the curious boy,
"was it the Queen's own chair, and did
she sit in it when the mouse was frightened under? I thought kings and

queens sat on thrones! queens sat on thrones?

Hezekiah Barley was not a man to be crossed; even 'Lisbeth after the lifetime of service, dared not venture too far. When he repeated his question concerning the whereabouts of the mistress who give no every a newer but fall

cerning the whereabouts of the mistress she gave no evasive answer but fell a-weeping in sober earnest. "Oh, master," she faltered, "I never thought to tell you, but the mistress is in the coach house. She always goes there when she's left alone of an after-noon."

Hezekiah stole through the stable yard, on whose west side a small win-dow of green bubled glass lighted the

Afterward he unfastened'a postern gate that led to a court which opened to the garden. Here were the great doors unlocked and slightly ajar. The sound of Harriet's voice, very loud and strenuous, reached him as he laid his hand on the woodwork; he stood stockstill and listened. His wife was praying, and her prayer was full of wild appeal.

'O, Jesus Christ, whose Holy Mother nursed Thee in her arms, have pity on an old, old woman. O Saviour of the

an old, old woman. O Saviour of the world, help me—let me no longer be as one who has not known motherhood one who has not known motherhood— let me keep house with my son's chil-dren about me. Soften, I beseech Thee the heart of him I love, and love as powerfully as my own issue—break down the walls of his firmness—let the wish to see our son become too great to be contented against."

Her husband's hands rose to his face; he groaned aloud. From the closed chariot came the sound of muffled sob-

"O, Thou Who wert the one Son of Thy Mother, help me in this my grief.
I am too old to bear my burden in patience, too feeble not to ery out. Shall the agony of my labor, the longer agony of these years and years of separation, stand for naught? Send me not down to the grave without seeing my lad again! Let me but lay his and in his father's."

hand in his father's."
After a long interval of silence Heze-kiah crept closer to the coach and saw Harriet kneeling with bowed head. On the faded cushions before her lay tiny garments of fine needlework-and christening cloak of yellowed silk em-broidered with blue heartseases, knitted socks no bigger than a man's thumb and a worn coral with battered silver bells. And on the opposite seat spread toys—wooden houses and bricks for palace building, and tin soldiers and tattered copybooks, between whose ruled lines ran ancient maxims writ

in a straggling hand.

This had been the lad's playhouse, and these were the things that he had loved. It was the old woman's play-house now—a playhouse of tears and verlasting sorrow.

Hezekiah leaned silently over her

shoulder and put his cheeks against her

own.
"Harry," he said, in a husky voice
"I'll send for the lad. I can't bide without him any longer."
The mother moaned again, this time ith perfect gladness.
"I'm tired husband," she whispered,

you must help me to the house. But Hezekiah took her in his armshey were strong even yet as oaken applings—and carried her to her own

blace in the parlor.
"I'll send him word this very day," he said as he kissed her. "Now rest quiet dear, so that you may be strong when he comes. I have only another hour of work, and then I'll be with you

He went away with Harriet's tender anghter following him, the hallowed laughter of the woman whose lover has found his true self. And when he reached the fields old Stephen pointed out to him a traveling carriage and a horseman descending the narrow road of the Clough. Hezekiah, without a word left the reapers and went to the gate and watched, with hungry eyes.

The rider leaped from the saddle and stood bareheaded before him, a stalwart

brown man with a pleading face.
"Father," he cried, "I have come back to you. I wish to stay, with you I wish my sons to grow up in the old homer It has called to me for years and years. We are all here—my wife and my boys—your boys; do not turn

them away. "I have been a proud fool, Ralph," he gasped, "but to-day I was going to bid you come. Your mother has cried out for you."

Ralph sprang again to the saddle; the grandsire groped his way to the carriage which was standing some yards away. And Harriet unconsciousfelt herself drawn to the threshold ly felt herself drawn to the threshold of the great hall. There in the rich glow of autumn sunset, she saw her nan-child coming to clasp her to his breast.

THE DANGERS OF CHILDHOOD

Summer is the most deadly season of he year for little ones. The little the year for little ones. The little life hangs by a mere thread; diarrhoea, infant cholera and other hot weather ailments come quickly, and sometimes, in a few hours, extinguish a bright little life. Every mother should be in a position to guard against, or cure these troubles, and there is no medicine known to medical science which will act so surely, so speedily and so safely as Baby's Own Tablets. A box of the Tablets should be kept in every home where there are little ones, and by giving an occasional Tablet hot weather ailments will be prevented, and your little one will be kept well and happy. little one will be kept well and happy. Don't wait until the trouble comes—that may be too late. Remember that these ailments can be prevented by keeping the stomach and bowels right. Mrs. A. Vanderveer, Port Colborne, Ont., says: "My baby was cross, restless and had diarrhoea. I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and they helped her almost at once. I think the Tablets a splendid medicine for children."

lets a splendid medicine for children."
The Tablets are guaranteed to cure all the minor ailments of little ones; all the minor aliments of interests, they contain no opiate or poisonous drug, and can be given safely to a new born babe. Sold by medicine dealers, or mailed at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., to the Dr. Wil Brockville, Ont.

Catholic Certitude.

No one who realizes and heartily accepts the unique position of the Catholic Church, founded on the Rock, Peter; no one who bears in mind the promise made by the Divine and veracious lips of God Incarnate, that the cious lips of God Incarnate, that the gates of hell should never prevail against it, can have any misgiving as to the sufficiency of her authority in all that concerns the composition, in-tegrity, inspiration, interpretation, tegrity, inspiration, interpretation, authenticity and trustworthiness, etc., of the Holy Bible, of which she has She had begged Hezekiah's leave to take the eldest in her care; the old man had turned a deaf ear to her entreaties. He had angrily ignored his load dimness had come to his eyes, large the Holy Bible, of which she has ever been the zealous and devoted customer of a pane that was not cloaked with cobwebs, but saw nothing, for an with cobwebs, but saw nothing, for an odd dimness had come to his eyes, large the Holy Bible, of which she has ever been the zealous and devoted customer of a pane that was not cloaked with cobwebs, but saw nothing, for an odd dimness had come to his eyes, large the Holy Bible, of which she has ever been the zealous and devoted customer of a pane that was not cloaked with cobwebs, but saw nothing, for an odd dimness had come to his eyes, large the large through the large through the control of the Holy Bible, of which she has ever been the zealous and devoted customer of a pane that was not cloaked with cobwebs, but saw nothing, for an odd and the infallible expositor.—

CHRIST'S ONE CHURCH.

Our Protestant neighbors seem think that different churches are like different families and that it does not matter to which one you belong, so long as you "have faith in Christ and accept Him for your personal Saviour."

To the argument that Christ established only one Church, they reply "Oh, well, there is really only one Church, and these are branches of it.

But, then, to the objection that it stands to reason that these churches that teach contradictory doctrines as divine truths cannot be branches of one divine Church, which Christ effectively prayed should be one, they have no rely to make. When they are asked if, as there is

only one Church of Christ, the Catholic Church also is a branch of it, some of them will say Yes, and some No, and others will again remain silent, not knowing what to say. There is only one Church established

by Christ; it is visible; it has only one creed; and no one is saved who does not belong to it, consciously or uncon-sciously. Faith in Christ as the Son of God and acceptance of Him as one's Saviour, will save nobody who rejects the light of faith, who is not baptized, and who has no sorrow for sin. -Catho lie Columbian.

Missionaries to Non-Catholics in

England. The missions to non-Catholies so suc-cessful in this country have now been definitely extended to England. One of the latest works of Cardinal Vaughan was the establishment of what are called in Westminister the Diocesan Mismaries of Our Lady of Compassion, to are commissioned to preach to n-Cathelies. Father Chase, the head the mission, speaks very glowingly his experiences so far, and states t it has already led to some converons and still more to the seeking of struction by the catechumens. Father ase is himself a convert, and theree specially qualified to direct the ortant work committed by the Cardinal to his charge.

COURAGEOUS CATHOLICS ARE RESPECTED CATHOLICS.

Do those Catholics who compro and minimize in the matter of religious faith and practice, and who cringe to those outside the Church—whom they count on that fact alone, their betters for the sake of society, get even the ness of pottage for which they so grievously imperil their birthright? Not often. Non-Catholics feel in a general way that Catholics are bound to a different and an austerer profes ion of faith and conduct than They know what we claim and, logically enough, they expect us to justify it. Let us not be deceived by the evidence of vague fear and dis-like of the Church which often goes with this knowledge. Still less should we attach importance to newspaper praise of the miscalled "liberal" Cath-

The ordinary Protestant may, at first equaintance and on general principles dislike a firm, outspoken, self-respect-ing Catholic; but he will not distrust him. But the Catholic who caters to Protestant prejudices — trimming his convictions and opinions with a view to making himself more tolerable to them—anxious to demonstrate on every possible occasion how little he is in

possible occasion how little he is in sympathy with the mind of the Church—wins ordinarily nothing but the contempt and distrust he deserves.

Courage is a singularly magnetic virtue. The Catholic who stands fearlessly by the Eletter and spirit of his faith on all occasions, and who adds to corre on all occasions, and who adds to courage those sweet flowers of true charity
—patience, magnanimity and courtesy
—is far surer of even a social success —is far surer of even a social success than is the mean spirited compromiser. Courage and fidelity in the super-natural order imply the same qualities in the natural order. Men realize

his.

The loyal Catholic who is always modestly but unmistakably letting his light shine, is doing more to disarm Protestant prejudices than he who takes pains to hide or soften those points of doctrine or discipline which ne imagines Protestants dislike most. All the Church needs is to be known nd she should be known in her beauty

and she should be known in her beauty by the brave, beautiful lives of her children.

Those whose favor be seeks can understand the steadfast Catholic, or the open and above board apostate. But they cannot so easily master him who claims the Church and contemns it in the same breath. They naturally assume that in one act or the other he is insincere; and as often as not, it is in the second act that they so regard

"What is he after?" is the common speculation on the trimming Catholic in political life. Is the suspicion less common and justifiable in social life?— Katherine E. Conway.

IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES. I know nothing that saddens me

I know nothing that saddens me more than to return to our own country after having been a little while in Belgium or Tyrol. There, the poor people seem so wonderfully to live in the presence of God. If you were to go through a Tyrolese village at 6 o'clock in the evening you would hear from every cottage a hum like that of a hive of bees, every one, father and mother, and children and servants, saying their prayers. It is much the same at noon, only then many of the people are out of doors, in the fields or in their gardens. The church bell rings at 12, and mowers put down their scythes and take off their caps and fold their hands in prayer for about a minute, and then go on with their work. One market day, at Innsbruck, I was dining, and there were a party of I was dining, and there were a party of farmers at another table having their The church rung the Angelus dinner. The church rung the Angelus. Then they all rose up, and standing reverently, the oldest man in the party began the prayers and the rest responded. And the women shopping were standing still in the market.—
Father Mahoney.

UNREMEMBERED HEROINES.

"The world has not ceased hearing of Florence Nightingale," says the Catholic Transcript. "Her name is embalmed in the memories of the Crimean war. Still she does not bear Crimean war. Still she does not bear her honors single and alone. From the obscurity of the cloister, a nun now writes her 'Memories of the Crimea.' Seldom indeed do we find the name of a religious to the title page of a volume religious on the title page of a volume of history, or the more pretentious works destined to perpetrate deeds of mercy. As a matter of fact a band of Irish nuns went to the battlefield when the Crimean war broke out. Two or three of the religious survive. the nuns wears the decoration of the Red Cross-a recognition which in tardy form came forty years after campaign drew to from the hands of royalty or republics.

THE OPEN CHURCH.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY TELLS HOW A PRESBYTERIAN LADY BECAME CATHOLIC.

In the Madison Avenue Methodist

In the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Baltimore, the other day, Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, of New York, read a paper on "The Open Church in Our American Cities."

At the conclusion of Dr. North's paper, Mr. James E. Ingram, president of the Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society, poke. Mr. Ingram said he was much impressed by Dr. North's paper, and in urging the "open church" he said:
"We ought to have our churches open at all times. A few summers are

We ought to have our churches open at all times. A few summers ago I was stopping at a seaside hotel, and there met a lady who was a Roman Catholic, and she was never tired of impressing upon me, her own resulting impressing upon me her own peculiar religious views. I asked her how it came about that she had been converted to the Catholic Church for she had been a Presbyterian. She said that years before her husband lay sick unto death. The physician had given up hope, and she desired to go to the Great Physician and pray for her hus-band's restoration. But she could not pray at home. So, leaving her hus-band's bedside, she started out for a church. But she found the churches closed. Presently she came to a Catholic church, which was open. She entered, and there prayed for her hus-band's recovery. He grew better, and ow both are devoted members of the Catholic Church. Doubtless they would have remained in their own Church if found a Presbyterian Church

A Real Piety.

open.

"Be pious, but let your piety be of the kind which sets duty before mere practices of devotion. Be firm against the world and human respect; be sim-ple and modest; habits of luxury and ovel-reading are the ruin of women Bad books lead to hell. If you come across any such work thrust them from you as you would a burning coal. I warn you against these things that you may not fall into sin; but if you ever may not fall into sin; but if you ever find your fervor waning, come to the Sacred Heart, make a good retreat, and God will give grace to rise again.—

Mother Barat.

"Certainly our will can not die, nor our mind either," writes St. Francis de Sales. "But it sometimes passes beyond the limits of its ordinary life in order to live entirely in the will of God. It is when it neither can nor details and the abandons itself ires to will, and thus abandons itself totally to the good pleasure of Divine Providence, so mingling with and steep ing itself in that good pleasure that it no longer appears, but is entirely hid-den with Christ in God, in Whem it lives, yet not it, but the will of God in

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or Diarches, and have to use great precautions to avoid disease. Change of water, cocking and green fruit is sure to bring on the attacks. To such uorsons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellong's Dysentery Cordial as oding the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a ew drops taken in water when the symptomer noticed no further trouble will be exp

> Disease takes no summer vacation. If you need flesh and

strength use Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter. Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Ontario. soc. and \$1.00; all druggists

The Royal City Painting and Decorating Co. of Guelph

82 UPPER WINDHAM ST. E. BRANN, E. W. COOPER, W. A. MAHONY Manager, Treas.

Expert Painters, Paperhangers, Grainers, Hardwood Finishers,

SIGN WRITING AND CHURCH DECORATINE A SPECIALTY.
Estimates Furnished and Sketches Submitted Telephone 360
DEALERS IN WALL PAPER.

Deart of Jesus of Razareth. MEDITATIONS

ON THE HIDDEN LIFE. By the author of "The Voice of the Sacred Heart." Price 75 cts. post paid.

Business vs.

Biliousness.

The man who is subject to biliousness cannot attend to business biliousness demands all his attention. Biliousness arises from the retention of waste and foreign matter in the system, natures drainage being clogged.

Abbeys

goes to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause - persuades the stomach and bowels, in a gentle but insistent manner, into healthy action, Abbey'sclears the bile from the system in nature's own way, bringing health, a clear head, a clean stomach and energy for work.

Soucational.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED.

We teach full commercial course, As well as full shorthand course, Full civil service course. Full telegraphy course.

Our graduates in every department are to-day filling the best positions. Write for catalogus. Address

Address: Belleville, Ont. PRINCIPAL

Ontario Business College BELLEVILLE.

Most Widely Attended in America. 27 Years under Prrsent Management.

Address Robinson & Johnson, F C.A. ASSUMPTION + COLLEGE

SANDWICH, ONT. THE STUDIES EMBRACE THE CLASSIC INVAL AND COMMERCIAL COURSE. Terming including all ordinary expenses, 9150 per sunum. For full particulars apply to Ray. D. CUSHING. C.S.Z.

A few months at the Susmess Olleges OWEN SOUND, ONT.,

will enable any person to acquire Shorthand and Typewriting and become a stenographer or book keeper and kindred subjects and become a thoroughly competent book keeper. Spring term now on, Students may enter at any time. Full particulars sent to any address free, Address C. A: FLEMING, Principal

BOARDING SCHOOL AND ACADEMY

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME Cor Bagot and Johnston Street

KINGSTON, ONT.

Pupils prepared for Commercial Diplomas and Departmental Examinations. Special Classes in Music, Drawing, Painting, Shorthand and Typewriting. For terms, Etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR

Fall Term Opens Sept. Ist. Susiness Pollege STRATFORD. ONT.,

The school that makes a specialty of each student. We deal orly in the best business and shorth-and education. Our students get positions. Write for handsome catalogue. W. J. ELLIO TT, Principal. ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

BERLIN, ONT. CANADA. (G.T.R.) Commercial Course with Business College Commercial Course — Preparation for Professional Studies.

High School or Academic Course — Preparation for Professional Studies.

College or Arts Course — Preparation for Degrees and Seminaries.

Board and Tuition per Annum, \$140.00.

For Catalogue Address-REV. JOHN FEHRENBACH, C.R., Pres, A MOST MARVELLOUS SALE 30,000 during the past month of the

Question Box

By Rev. Bertrand Conway. The Book answers over 1000 questions asked by Non-Catholics. It runs over 600 pages.

Price 20c., post paid. CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

LONDON, ONT.

C. M. B. A.—Branch No. 4, London.

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, on Albiot Block, Richmond Street. T. J. O'Moeara, Proeident; P. F. Boyle, Secretary.

A CASE

Happily religiou

Province of Ont

occasionally there

little flicker of the

Monday of last w

The Catholic Record.

ed Weekly at 484 and 486 Richn street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum.

KDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." HOMAS COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey. ers. Luke King, John Nigh and P. J have fully authorized to receive subscrip and transact all other business for Tra DIJC RECORD. ut for Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall, St

eat for Newfoundland, Mr. 1.3. Wankers
tes of Advertising—Ten cents per line each
tion, agate measurement.
proved and recommended by the Archpper of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and St.
face, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peter
ugh, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the
ty throughout the Dominion.
Trespondence intended for publication, as
as that having reference to business,
ald be directed to the proprietor, and mush London not later than Tuesday morning
hen subscribers change their residence in
portant that the old as well as the new
ress be sent us.

nt that the old as sent us.

r collectors have no authority to stor,
r collectors have no authority to stor,
r unless the amount due is paid,
intended for publication should be
time to reach London not later than
morning. Please do not send us

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. ditor of The Catholic Record

poer sir your estimable paper, THE CATHOLD your estimable paper, THE CATHOLD you and congratulate you upon the manner is 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 to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903.

DEATH OF POPE LEO XIII.

The tolling of the Church bells on Monday last announced to the people that the illustrious, learned, venerable and kindly Pontiff Leo XIII. is no The Holy Father had made the exchange of an earthly though spiritual, for a heavenly and Eternal Crown.

We gave full particulars in our lates issues of the seriousness of the begin ning of his last illness, which was general weakening of the system inseparable from old age. To this was added an attack of pneumonia, complicating the disease. This disease is regarded in nearly all cases as sure to end in death within a very short time and in the beginning it was confidently predicted that the end would be within a few hours. Nevertheless he continned to live on from July 3rd, when the first attack of his last illness came, till July 20th, when at last his spirit departed for the life which has no end either in duration or blessedness. The hour at which he died was 4.04 p. m

Physicians agree that the vitality o the Holy Father during this trying period was wonderful, and even when his breathing became difficult owing to an accumulation of fluids, and the physicians deemed it necessary to subject him to the painful operation of tapping the pleural cavity, the relief afforded was much greater than was expected.

From the beginning of his last illthe Holy Father realized that his work on earth was done, and he wa perfectly resigned to depart in peace like the aged Simeon who upon seeing our Lord Jesus Christ in the temple and having had a revelation from God to the effect that he should not die until he should see the Christ, exclaimed:

" Now thou dost dismiss Thy servant, O Lord, according to Thy word, in peace: Because my eyes have seen thy salvation which Thou hast prepared fore the face of all people, a light to the revelation of the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people of Israel."

Several times since his illness began the Holy Father was reported to have rallied greatly, and he was able even bo walk to his chair with the assistance of a cane. During his whole illness he retained perfect consciousness, hi mind remaining unimpaired, showing his peculiarly strong brain capacity and mental vigor.

His complete resignation to God's holy will was manifested in an exclamation which he made during the night o July 5th, when he said feebly :

"God's will be done. Who would have believed that I would be so soon thus, only ten days ago when I was pre siding over a public consistory?"

On July 6th Dr. Lapponi recon mended him not to speak, and to pa ao attention to what was going on ground him or outside. The Holy Pontiff answered:

"I know you say this because of your affection for me, but either my last end is approaching, in which case all the time which left to me so far as I can; or else shall recover, again postponing the end. If this is the will of the Almighty, nothing can change it."

Later, he asked that his arm-chair

ould be placed near the window verlooking the piazza of St. Peter hence noticing many persons in cariages, he said:

"The piazza looks as it does when

The Last Sacraments were admini ered to the Pope on Sunday afternoon ne 5th inst., when his condition be so critical that it was believed him, and he again received the loly Communion, have expressed ish to this effect. On these occasion all the Cardinals who were in the city, and the whole Pontifical Court as isted.

During his illness, many members of he diplomatic corps, including the rench Ambassador, called upon Cardinal Rampolla daily to ask the latest ews regarding his condition, and elegram was shown the Holy Father om the German Emperor expressing Iis Majesty's deepest regret for the Ioly Father's illness, and the hope hat he might speedily recover.

In 1897 the Holy Father felt that h as in declining health, and that deat vas not far off, and composed the folwing poem which is applicable at the esent moment:

The westering sun draws near his cloudy bec-Leo, and gradual darkness veils thy bead :

My weary race is run—I touch the goal : If it be worthy, Lord, thy pitying breast

May I behold thee. Queen of earth and sky, Whose love enchained the demons lurking

Pope Leo XIII. will undoubtedly be egarded by posterity, as he is by the iving generation, as one of the greatest the two hundred and sixty-three vereign Pontiffs who have occupied he Supreme Headship of the Church of thrist from St. Peter inclusively, and he s likely to receive permanently the

ame of "Leo the Good." The Holy Father was born at Carpinto on March 2, 1810. He was ordained priest on Dec, 31, 1837. He was afterwards Apostolic Delegate at Benevento and Papal Nuncio at Brussels. In 1846. ne became Archbishop of Perugia all of which offices he filled with much ability and success on March 2, 1903, he celebrated hi ninety-third birthday. During his ontificate he revived the Catholic dierarchy in Scotland, and in 1894 he addressed a strong appeal to the people of England for the reunion of Christenbrist. He entertained strong lso of the conversion of the Oriental Schismatics, but unhappily this was no flected though thousands of Copts Bulgarians, and Turkish Nestorians returned to the faith during his ponti fical reign.

The news of the Venerable Pontiff's eath created a profound impression ot only in Rome, but throughout the whole Christian world. The end came, as was expected, happily and peace fully, His Holiness's last articulate vords being a benediction.

Around him knelt the Cardinals and ther members of the Papal court, raying and not knowing whether the ope was not already dead, without any preliminary restlessness the Pontiff opened his eyes, which fell on Cardinal Oreglia, who was at his side, and

e said, solemnly: "To Your Eminence, who will so soon seize the reigns of supreme power, confide the church in these difficult

Then Monsignor Bisleti, the Master of the Chamber, asked for the Pope's enediction for the court, which the Pontiff granted, adding : " Be this my ast greeting."

Then the Pontiff gave his hand t iss to the Cardinals present, who wer reglia, Rampolla, Serafino, Vannutelli, Della, Volpe and Vives Y. Tuto. REQUIESCAT IN PACE!

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock here will be a Solemn Mass of Requien offered up in the Cathedral for the epose of the soul of the Venerable and beloved Leo XIII., and on Thursday at 8 o'clock in St. Mary's church, this

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

Now that the gentle and kindly Lec III. is no more on earth to guide the estiny of the Barque of Peter, it will be interesting to our readers to know will b ow his august successor

When a Pope dies, nine days are de ted to his obsequies. On the tenth y after his demise, the Cardinals who then in Rome assemble in the Sis ine Chapel, where a Mass in honor of the Holy Ghost is celebrated by the Cardinal Dean to obtain from God for them light and grace to select the man he next Pope whom Heaven desires to fill the place.

Then the Cardinals and their attennts go in procession to that part of the Vatican in which the conclave is to be eld. It adjoins and includes the Pauline and Sistine chapels, with three ourts and the surrounding apartments When the procession reaches the Paulne Chapel, the Cardinal Dean chants fore the altar the prayer, "Deus, qui corda fidelium;" next the Papa astitutions or regulations for conclaves are read, and all present swea observe those rules.

Next the Cardinals select by lot their

On the evening of the tenth day, ery one not entitled to be inside the nclave (cum, with; clavis, a key) or hut-in place of the election, is excluded, and the only door communicating with he outside world is shut with two ocks on the outside and two on the inde. Then the Cardinals and their atndants meet in the chapel and take he oath of fidelity and secrecy. Then ney retire for the night, every one t is own room.

At 6 o'clock the next morning th ardinals go to the chapel. At 7 the lass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated Next the Cardinals recite the penitenial Psalm and the Litany of the Saints aen they take the first vote for the ew Pope.

If there is no choice and an election equires a two-thirds majority of all the ardinals present, they retire to their ells, have breakfast, and are free until he afternoon. At 2 p. m. they mee or a second vote. If it, too, is not de cisive, they dine and wait until the next day, when the same routine

Gregory XV. ordered that the Cardi conclave should vote by secre ballot. Papers of uniform size, textur and color are distributed. Each elecor fills the two blanks in the sheet:

"I, Cardinal —, elect for Sover Cardinal ---

The part containing the name of the ardinal voter is turned over an ealed, leaving visible only the name of Cardinal for whom he votes. At the lower end of the sheet he

writes a text of Scripture, of his own hoice, which is also sealed up, and which can be used to verify his signawhen all the Cardinals have prepared

heir ballots, they go up, one by one of the altar, where there is a large halice and paten, made and conse rated to receive the votes. side the chalice, are three Cardinal who have been chosen as scrutineers t see that the votes are properly cast

When a Cardinal reaches the altar, ne kneels down and says: wil all Christ our to witness that I elect the

person who, before God, I think should be elected, and which I shall make good in the accessus."

Then, ascending the altar, he lays his ballot on the paten and from this

rops it into the chalice.

When all the Cardinals have voted, the three scrutineers or teliers go up to the altar. One of them holds the chalice. Another one takes the votes out, one by one, and places them in second chalice, held by the thir by the third

If the number of votes is not just th ame as the number of the Cardinal resent, the ballots are at once burne nexamined, and the balloting mus

egin again. The second chalice is now carried large table placed in full view of al he Cardinals. There, the ballots are aken out, one by one, and, as they are vithdrawn, the first scrutineer re of the Cardinal name Then the next scrutineer take ballot and reads the name. he third scrutineer does the samech name being thus thrice proclaime

As the votes are read, all the Car-

dinals keep tally.

If no Cardinal has received a tw thirds majority of the votes, the ballots are at once burned. The smoke issuing om a slender stove-pipe, thrus rough a window in the chapel, tell the people assembled in the Square of St. Peter's that no Pope has been

as some Cardinal has re-As soon seived the necessary two-thirds major ty, he is asked if he will accept the ceived the necessary two-thirds major-ity, he is asked if he will accept the election. If he refuses, the Cardinals go on voting until another one has the required number of suffrages. If he accepts, then all the other Cardinals d up, while he remains seated, and ill ehe canopies above the seats, ex-

cept the one above his, are lowered.

Then the sub-deacon asks the new the one above his, are lowered.
then the sub-deacon asks the newlyted Pontiff: "By what name do
wish to be called as Pope?" ected

Then the prothonotary apostolic raws up a document testifying to the lection, which is signed by him, by the prince-marshal, the master of cere-monies, the secretary and the assistant secretary. It is then placed in the archives of the Vatican.

Meanwhile the great door is un

locked, the barricades are removed, and announcement is made that the conclave is happily ended. elect is conducted be

Next the Pope-elect is conducted be hind the altar, divested of his habit as Cardinal, and is vested in the white robes of the Sovereign Pontiff. Then he comes out, ascends the altar, and seats himself in the sedia gestatoria, or portable Papal throne, that has been placed there. The Ring of the Fisher an is placed on his finger. Then the Cardinal advance one by nd by him are kissed on both chee so, likewise, do all the officers of the

Next the senior Cardinal Deac oes to an interior balcony in the Vati-an looking out on St. Peter's and takes proclamation to the people: announce to you tidings of great We have a Pope, the Most Emin-"I announce to you tidings ont and Most Reveren

has given himself for name ——, who Next the new Pope himself appears and imparts the Apostolic Benediction to the assembled population to the assembled multitude.

A few days later, the Sovereig

ntiff is solemnly crowned triple tiara, receiving again the house of the Cardinals and listening age of the e renewal of their pledge of him as the successor of St. Petthe visible head of the Church.

THE ACCESSION OATH AGAIN.

We learn from English papers that i he House of Lords there was a lively ebate on June 25th upon the question which was so strongly agitated two ears ago, namely, the desirability o bolishing or amending the Royal eclaration against the Catholic Relign, taken on the king's accession to

Lord Grey moved the second reading a bill to abolish the Royal Declaraion altogether. He contended that e law provides that "should the king at any time become a Roman Catholic, e shall cease to be king." He connded that "this is a sufficient safequard for the continued Protestantism the Royal Family, and there is erefore, no necessity for any special claration on the matter."

Lord Aberdeen followed supporting ord Grey's argument with much force. le said that the Roman Catholic subects of the king are as loyal through ut the Empire, as any other subjects The Archbishop of Canterbury mad

remarkable speech on the motion, and as listened to with great attentio oth by the Lords, and by the visitor ecupying the galleries, which wer vell-filled, as the debate was expected nd the subject was highly interesting. The Archbishop stated that:

At the present date when the fulles of conscience is afforded to all reeds, the King's Declaration cann allowed to remain as it stands his is a freedom-loving country, an disability ought to be imposed upo British subjects on account of their aith. At the same time, he con aded, it agreed universally ing must be a member of the Church England. This condition, therefore night to be kept intact, but so long it is carried out, there should be fence given to Roman Catholics b of a Declaration which nee nces doctrines Roman Catholics firmly believe. ibly in former times the strong guage of the present declaration necessary, but it had now become nachronism. "Some form of declaration is still need

sary, because the Coronation Oat bound the King to protect th faith of Protestants, rtv to p including Buddhism or Mohan

The Archbishop then showed how the king of England might evade the taking of the Coronation oath, if he so esired; namely,

"By postponing his Coronation s not deemed a necessary cere For this reason an additiona which is nony. For this reason an additional Declaration is necessary in order to assure his firm adhesion to Protestant ism. Nevertheless he believes that it is within the wit of men to devise a form of oath which will secure the Proestant character of the successi

while avoiding the use of words which are offensive to Roman Catholics. behalf of the whole bench o Bishops, I can say that they all desire able solution of this question and that the Government will intro-duce a bill dealing with the matter."

After such a declaration from the ighest authority in the Church of England, it appears highly indecorou on the part of any faction to make the retension that the stability of Proestantism requires that the Accessio Oath should be retained in its presen form ; and it is evidently unmitigated pigotry alone which has induced the Orange lodges of Canada to petition the British Government for the reten-

tion of that Oath as it stands. We notice also that the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland at its annual eeting held in Dublin on July 15th, manimously passed a resolution amid oud acclamations to the effect that unceasing and determined opposition will be given by the lodges to an odification of the King's Coronatio Dath." To this it is added that sim ilar hostility will be shown to the estab ishment of a Catholic University in reland.

A Canadian delegate who was pres nt, the "Most Worshipful Brother, Rev. William Walsh of Brampton, Grand Chaplain of British America tated in reference to this resolution

that there is nothing to be gained by npty protests without aggressivenes mpty protests are dangerous, he sai nd he therefore urged an active fol owing up of the resolution as passe

In the face of the discussion in the House of Lords, which is a forecast of in early and radical change in the oath, it must be inferred that Orangem whether in Ireland or Canada still ives in the atmosphere of a past age. The Lodges may as well make up their mind to the effect that the oath will be nodified right soon, and that they night as reasonably and with as much respect of success attempt to catch Niagara Falls in a barrel as to stay the vement for the abolition of the offens e Declaration.

Lord Burghelere, following the Arch ishop of Canterbury, said that a Bill of this kind should be brought in by the Government and not by a private mem nevertheless Lord Grey's Bill ought to pass if the Government fail to bring forward a bill to effect. He wa nderstood to threaten to vote for Lord Grey's Bill if the Government refuse bring forward a similar measure.

Lord Llandaff, a Catholic peer, ex ressed his strong objection to any orm of declaration which singled out Catholics for exceptional treatment.

A FEEBLE OPPOSITION.

Lord Robertson, one of the Scotch aw-Lords, was the only peer who emed somewhat opposed to any ange at present in the form o eclaration. He threw the blame for he fact that the harsh language of the oath has not been modified already pon the Catholic peers' demands, be use "they had plainly indicated that they would accept nothing as empromise, and that their whole ob ect was not the reform, but the aboliion of the declaration."

He continued:

"It is necessary to face the facts of the situation. The Roman Catholics are deliberately excluded from the succession to the throne as a matter of State policy, and it is necessary that the fact of this exclusion should be nade public whenever a new Sovereign Unless the Roman Catho lics will themselves agree to a modi-fied form of words, the present form

Lord Robertson stands on the brink the Orange position on this matter, and to justify his churlishness, he ctually misrepresents the stand taken by the Catholic peers when the quesion of modifying the oath was up two years ago. The Catholic peers did not efuse all compromise, but they refused compromise on the basis of leaving he oath almost as offensive and insulting as it was before. They did perectly right in refusing to accept orm of oath which still states that atholics "adore the Virgin Mary and ther Saints," which the proposed lteration did, the proposed words eing

"And I do believe that the invocaion or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any Saint and the Sacrifice of the Mass is they are now used in the Church of are contrary to the Protestan

Besides the aspersion that Catholics adore the Virgin Mary, it is an insult of the worst character to select Catholics as the special object of the oath. ere are Buddhists, Mahor Tetich-worshippers, Lamaists, Shinto sts, and Confucians within the British Empire, but Catholics are singled out from among them all as the object of special repudiation by the King. We regard and must regard this as a gross insult to fourteen millions of Catholics who are living within the British Em-

We are aware that the defenders of he King's oath say, as Lord Robertson nas said, that "the public policy of Great Britain is to exclude Catholics rom the throne." We say that this is itself an insult;

out we are aware that it is one which

nust be endured for the present, and ne which the Catholic people and ers have declared they are willing should continue. But the least that we can demand is that the insult should not be extended further by singling out Catholics for special denunciation. This was done even in the amendme of the oath proposed by the Governnent to be passed, on the advice of a pecial committee of the House of ords which was apppointed to investigate what could be done in the natter, but the reported amendment was not passed as the Catholic Lords declared that it made the matter worse as it was more offensive than the oath tself. And this is the foundation for Lord Robertson's sneering remarks. The Catholic Lords showed their man iness in the firm stand they took in the natter. The CATHOLIC RECORD stated at the time that the proposed amend nent was agreed to, that if there must e an insult in the Declaration, it is etter it should be a gross one that its bsurdity may be one that he who runs nay read it. If Protestantism needs to be propped up by a false oath taken by its supreme head, let that perjury remain as it is at present, an absurdity

which is palpable to all, rather than be covert sneering falsehood, such as was posed to be substituted for it.

The Duke of Devonshire on behalf of e Government spoke somewhat or Lord Robinson's lines. He said

" So far as the Government is conerned, our policy remains as it was. We are willing to modify the form of declaration, but we will not consent to its abolition. My own belief is that any attempt to get rid of the declar-ation altogether can only postpone reorm, and if the attempt is t will make reform impossible.'

Be it so. The more nauseous the se which the Protestant majority desires to force upon the King, the better, o long as the pills must be a bitter one

WHO SHOULD REDRESS THE GRIEVANCE

Lord Rosebery also summed up the ituation in much the same strain as he Duke of Devonshire. Lord Rosepery does not represent the Liberal Party but if he did so we would still nswer him as we have answered the ouke. But it is ominous that in the lved-in-the-wool Tory House of Lords. sixty-two members out of one hundred and seventy-one voted for the uncereonious abolition of the oath, notwithstanding that the Government used its whole influence to have Lord Grev's notion negatived, and in the face of he Duke of Devonshire's "bitter complaint" that Lord Grey had defied the Government by making such a motion in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, and "at a moment when the House had no time to read his oill. The support which Lord Grey received under such circumstances is a retty broad hint to the Government that it must act soon on the very lines which Lord Grey pointed out as the way to be followed, despite the growlings of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. and the Protestant Association or eague of England.

The Duke of Norfolk on behalf of the Catholics spoke fairly enough, but pernaps not with not as much spirit as the ccasion demanded. He admitted that he Protestant Succession is a fixed fact, and that the Sovereign must be a Protestant. He said that all he asked or was that "the form of declaration hould be made palatable to Catholics.'

But little more remains to be said by s on the matter further than that the iscussion holds up in a very ridiculous ight the pretence made a few days ago by a Montreal Anglican clergyman that rotestantism is a positive and not negative creed. It has been reeatedly said by the Lodges, the Press, and the Pulpit while discussing this ubject, that the Protestant succession, nd even Protestantism itself, would be endangered if the King's Declaration did not specify "the opposition of Proestantism to the Church of Rome.'

This is an admission that Protestantsm is not a complete entity of itself. would have no being if it had not the Catholic Church against which to proest. This is precisely what we mainained in a reply to the Rev. Osborne Troop's recent sermon on the positive haracter of Protestantism.

We deem it necessary also to remark that Lord Robertson's statement that Roman Catholics should agree to a nodified form of words before any ession of Governmental and Parlia entary incapacity to deal with a essing question of administration. Why should it be necessary for Cathoics to agree upon a course to be folwed? Catholics are not a majority of ither House of Parliament, and they can therefore do nothing in the matter inless Protestants agree to take a ourse which they have themselves ad-

nitted to be reasonable. There are other reasons why Parlianent, and especially the House of ords, should not wait for a suggestion

from Catholics on this matter :-1. The injury and insult are the work of Protestants, and from Protest-

ants the reparation should come. 2. We have been plainly told that it is a matter for Government action and not for private members. Why then should not the Government act

comptly and satisfactorily? The whole discussion has shown that the Protestants who are the great majority in both Houses are ashamed of he oath as it stands. It is a testiony to Protestant intolerance, and it chooves that Protestant majority to nove the cause of their shame.

But if Catholics are required to nake a suggestion on the matter our auggestion would be to abolish the oath nce for all.

A Jesuit Mission.

Two English officers on their way up to the Kebrabrossa Rapids on the Zamesi in a gunboat, stopped to rest at a lesuit mission on the way. One of

them writes:
"We both came to the conclusion that it would be hard to find a more cultured, self-sacrificing and capable body of men; as with all the discomforts of an African life and the monotony of teaching, they still keep up and enforce the rigid discipline of their Order. Antigonish Casket.

the Public Schoo received for the al school of London tender for paint firm of Pace & committee, of whi man, recommende be accepted, beca firm whose tende nota Public scho words, one memb Catholic, and th sidered on o versary of the would be were the comm opportunity to s The fever was committee. Per help it. But w the friends and religious liberty manly, and boldl have no rights respect? Hypo beings at best. be admired in t proclaim his en faced bigot, wh Catholic, will his liberality, the lodge root him under the save contempt We may ask t ious committee

> Catholic so I that Protestar jected and th ed. It is a should be fre citizens. have been af taking the me municipal ele home. It is being of the men positions

pal affairs.

business being

ate School

Public school

words, Protest

without quest

to note that minority. T committee w of Pace & Fi who voted f tender we English, Bla and Birtwist for the ado committee Fitzgerald, We hope thi They have e of themselve

SUNI We publ the Officers Day Allian of the Cat reference 1 dvertise last Sunda The exc Catholic F

purpose, a

special rel and was in obligation It was, th answered l informs th does not f mode of ke The Ca Sunday 1

years be

vented, a

olics shou

the Sunda Father matter so anything ject in hi various attached to the F To the Of

Gentlem the Lord's express it vertised y the 19th ir We reg of the Che observed of precursor fringemer Such ex labor on who enter val at the This ex religious others which especially the special of the che spirit Act, and Saventh Outario, On acc many of being me in the utilieving t pair this even at acceptance.

25, 1908,

ed for it.

He said:

l of the

rather than be

od, such as was

ire on behalf of

somewhat on

ernment is con-

ify the form of

not consent to belief is that

nly postpone re-

ot is insisted in possible."

e nauseous the

ant majority de-

King, the better,

t be a bitter one

EDRESS THE

ire. Lord Rose-

ent the Liberal

so we would still

ve answered the

inous that in the

House of Lords.

t of one hundred

I for the uncere.

he oath, notwith-

vernment used its

ave Lord Grev's

nd in the face of

nshire's "bitter

ord Grey had de-

by making such a

nce of the Lord

t a moment when

time to read his

which Lord Grey

circumstances is

o the Government

on the very lines

pointed out as the

despite the growl-

Lodge of Ireland,

t Association or

olk on behalf of the

ly enough, but per-

much spirit as the

He admitted that

ccession is a fixed

Sovereign must be

aid that all he asked

form of declaration

atable to Catholics."

emains to be said by

arther than that the

in a very ridiculous

made a few days ago

lican clergyman that

a positive and not

he Lodges, the Press,

while discussing this

Protestant succession,

ntism itself, would be

King's Declaration

the opposition of Pro-

ssion that Protestant-

plete entity of itself.

being if it had not the

against which to pro-

ecisely what we main-

to the Rev. Osborne

ermon on the positive

cessary also to remark

tson's statement that

should agree to a of words before any

ade is a palpable con-

ernmental and Parlia-

city to deal with a

on of administration.

e necessary for Catho-

on a course to be fol-

cs are not a majority of

Parliament, and they

nothing in the matter

nts agree to take a

by have themselves ad-

er reasons why Parlia-

pecially the House of

ot wait for a suggestion

ry and insult are the

ants, and from Protest-

been plainly told that

for Government action

private members. Why

ot the Government act

le discussion has shown

stants who are the great

h Houses are ashamed of

t stands. It is a testi-

stant intolerance, and it

Protestant majority to

tholics are required to

stion on the matter our

ald be to abolish the oath

use of their shame.

on this matter :-

tion should come.

atisfactorily?

sonable.

estantism.

Church of Rome.

It has been re-

CE ?

A CASE OF BIGOTRY.

Happily religious intolerance in Province of Ontario is dying, but occasionally there is to be noticed a little flicker of the unlovely thing. On Monday of last week, at a meeting of the Public School board, tenders were received for the alterations in the public school of London West. The lowest tender for painting was that of the firm of Pace & Fitzgerald, but the committee, of which Mr. Evans is chair. man, recommended that a higher tende be accepted, because one member of the firm whose tender was the lowest was nota Public school supporter. In other words, one member of the firm, being a Catholic, and the tenders being considered on or about the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, it would be most unbecoming were the committee to neglect this opportunity to strike a blow at Popery. The fever was on the members of the committee. Perhaps they could not help it. But why do they claim to be the friends and defenders of civil and religious liberty? Why not be more manly, and boldly declare that Catholics have no rights which they are bound to respect? Hypocrites are contemptible beings at best. There is something to be admired in the manly man who will proclaim his enmity, but for the twofaced bigot, who, in the presence of a Catholic, will make loud profession o his liberality, and yet, in the dark of the lodge room, will conspire to state him under the fifth rib, we have nothing save contempt.

We may ask the members of this precious committee if they ever heard of business being transacted at the Separate School Board in this way. Public school supporters, or, in other words, Protestants, are given contracts without question. We never knew Catholic so narrow-minded as to say that Protestant tenders should be rejected and those of Catholics accepted. It is a vicious principle, and should be frowned upon by all good citizens.

Now that our fellow-citizens have been afforded an opportunity of taking the measure of their school trustees we hope they will at the next municipal election leave the bigots at It is dangerous to the well being of the community to give such men positions of prominence in municipal affairs.

We are pleased to be able to note that the bigots were in the minority. The recommendation of the committee was rejected and the tender of Pace & Fitzgerald accepted. Those who voted for the acceptance of the tender were Messrs. Macpherson, English, Blackwell, Gammage, Zeigler, and Birtwistle. The members who voted for the adoption of the report of the committee were Messrs. McLean, Fitzgerald, Evans and McCormick. We hope this will be a lesson to them. They have every reason to be ashamed of themselves.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

We publish below a letter sent by the Officers and Executive of the Lord's Day Alliance to the St. Edward's Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters in part, the whole debate being between reference to an excursion to Ottawa the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Wyndivertised by that body to take place, ham, and the Irish members. last Sunday.

The excursion was arranged by the Catholic Foresters solely for a religious purpose, and the programme included special religious services in Ottawa and was in no sense a violation of the obligation of sanctifying the Sunday. It was, therefore, a most impertinent interference on the part of the Alliance to send such a letter, and they are well answered by the Rev. Father Davis, who informs them that the Catholic Church does not follow the modern Puritanical mode of keeping the Sunday holy.

The Catholic Church sanctified the Sunday more than fifteen hundred years before Puritanism was invented, and there is no need that Catholics should learn from Puritanism how the Sunday should be kept holy.

Father Davis' letter explains this matter so lucidly that we need not add anything to what he says on the subject in his reply to the five ministers of various sects whose signatures are attached to the remonstrance addressed to the Foresters.

To the Officers and Members of the Catholi Order of Foresters, Perth Ont.: Gentlemen—The Executive of the Branch of the Lord's Day Alliance in Perth beg leave to express their deep regret that you have advertised your excursion to Ostawa for Sunday, the 19th inst.

vertised your excursion to Ottawa for Sunday, the 19th inst.

We regard this as an unfortunate invesion of the Character of the Lord's Day as hitherto observed in this community and as a possible observed in this community and as a possible observed in the community and as a possible observed in the Lord's Day as a day of rest. Such excursions occessed pental additional abor on Railway employees and upon those who entertain the excursionists on their arrival at their destination.

This excursion though professedly under religious auspices, laiso an invitation to others who are not expected to participate in the special religious service of the day, to join you in a trip to Ottawa.

We therefore believe it to be a violation of the spirit if not of the steer of the Lord's Day Act, and we beg to draw your attention to the Seventh Sec. of the said Act in the statues of Ontario.

Ontario.

On account of your being neighbors and many of us being bound by friendship and being mutually desirous of continuing to live in the utmost harmony, and furthermore, believing that the proposed excursion would impair this harmony, we venture to hope that even at this late date you will reconsider your action and decide in deference to the feelings

a large section of the community as well as the law of the land, to take another day ther than Sunday for your excursion. We shall be glad of your co-operation in ving the Lord's day inviolate as a day of the day of the most preclous boons en now is one of the most preclous boons en

Yours respectfully.
Rev. A. H. Scott, Presbyterian, President
3. Oat, District L. D. A.
Rev. Wm. Timberlake, President Perth
Branch, Methodist; John Crockery, Secretary Ienry Taylor, Treasurer. Rev. D. Currie, Member of Executive. Fre Rev. Geo. G. Hook, Member of Executive Rev. W. J. Mickleston, (Canon) Anglican.

To the Officers and Executive of The Lord's Day Alliance. Perth, Ont.: Day Alinance, Perth. Ont.:

Gentlemen—Your letter of remonstrance of the 13th inst, to the members of Sc. Edward's Court, C. O. F., in the matter of their propose securision to Ottawa City on Sunday, the 19th nem, and to the general Catholic body of the town of Perth. As their duly appointed Chapain and paster, I beg leave to inform you the your offensive interference bears upon if eace, the irrational act of men who have tillowed their minds to become unbalanced for the time being by their morbid phantastes of maginary desecration of the Sunday or Lording.

imaginary desecration of the Sunday or Lords' ay.

A cursory study of the question, cannot fail to convince you, that you nave stepped outside your proper sphere, when you take upon your elves, to dictate to the Catholics of Perth, your crude theories as to the proper respect and observance of the Sunday. If they indignantly refuse to follow your over-officious intructions—as refuse they shall—it will be, because of your apparent and unveiled attempt apon their personal and religious liberty. The same cursory study of the question, cannot fail to convince you, it is solely and alone, by the tradition of the Catholic Church, that Christians of all denominations have any warant whatever, for the observance of the Sun-

teaching authority of the Great Catholic urch our ref rence to the Seventh Section of the Jour ref rence to the Seventh Section of the Jour ref rence to the Seatutes of Ontario, in y shows that the members of your Lord's ys' Alliance, would, if they could, in you can to Ontario, the obselte and tyrannical ws of the original Puritans. Said Act. very perly prohibits Sunday excursions for the clusive purpose of secular gain or amuse in the ty your unauthorized interpretation of would make of it an engine of intolerable i fanatical interference with personal, civil i religious liberty. With deep regret for your uncalled for and ulting letter of the 13th inst., and for your warranted and imperiment ambition, to imperiment the secular property or the people, your crude ories as to the proper observance of the may, Landay, La

inday, I am Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,
THOMAS DAVIS, Pres,
Chaplain St, Edwards's Court,
C, O. F. and Pastor of Perth. Perth, Ont., June 14th, 1993.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has at length ssed through the ordeal of the House Commons, and will now go to the ouse of Lords.

Its history differs from that of mo mportant bills which pass through the opular house in this respect, that ough it provides for the payment so large a sum as £12,000,000 from he Exchequer of the United Kingdoms, and for a contingent liability of at least £100,000,000, it passed through the House with an almost unanimous vote, and though a completely new relation is established between the Government nd the Irish tenantry, bringing them together as landlord and tenant, the regular opposition allowed the clauses to pass without discussion for the most

Mr. Wyndham piloted the measu brough with great tact and courtesy or which he has been justly praised, and whatever changes were made in the oill from the time of its introduction nto the House, were in the direction of oncessions to the Irish tenantry.

The Government will bring great ressure to bear upon the House of Lords to prevent them from making any changes in the Bill which would e offensive to the Nationalists,

When the Bill becomes law, it will ffect at once a most wonderful improvement in the condition of the Irish enantry, and besides improving their esent condition, it will lay the oundation of their future prosperit without putting upon them any new burdens, but rather removing intolerable burdens which they have hitherto had to bear.

SOME NOTABLE NON-CATHOLIC TRIBUTES.

Vigorous and active in mind almos the last, Death came to the Illusrious Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII. at .04 p. m. on Monday last, just as we were preparing to go to Press with this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The saintly and beloved Ruler of the Universal Church lay with his wellworn and cherished Rosary entwined around his almost transparent fingers, tranquilly and prayerfully awaiting the ummons of the Master Whom he had erved so well during his laborious life of ninety three years, while his faith-

rvices will also be held in the city churches next week, further announce nent of which will be made in the pul pit on Sunday. Of the long line of illusrious Pontiffs that reigned over the Church since the days of St. Peter, it safe to say Leo XIII. was the best

ved by all classes and creeds. Below we give a few notable tributes his worth from non-Catholic sources:

Larged-Hearted and Generous. Pope Leo, the head of the Roman hierarchy, whose life work is just fin-shed, has filled a large place in the history of his time, and won the esteem of Christians of every creed and nation by the gentleness and urbanity of his nanners. He was large-hearted and generous in his treatment of the great questions of his time. He was free from bitterness toward Christians of other names, and his death will be regretted and mourned by many outside of the great Church over which he presided with so much tact and wisdom, si sic omnes." May his successor be wise and noble.—Bishop Scarborough, P. E. Church, New Jersey.

Working for the Betterment of the World

Justice David Brewer of the United States Supreme Court in an address at a recent meeting of the agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee thus referred to the illness of Leo XIII.

"To-day the aged Pontiff, the head of the Catholic Church lies awaiting the summons of death. The great heart of the world, Protestant as well as Catholic gross out in symmethy to as Catholic, goes out in sympathy to the grand old man, now in his 94th year, as Catholic, goes out in sympathy to the grand old man, now in his 94th year, as he makes his fight for life and health. This expression is significant. It is not simply a feeling created by the illness of the Pope. It is a feeling of unity of interests which has been growing for nterests which has been growing ears, and it simply finds expression in years, and it simply finds expression in sympathy for the Pope, who as the head of the Catholic Church, a great and powerful organization, working for the betterment of the world, is a friend and more or less a leader of all good people. It is the grandeur of the spirit of neighborliness.

Saintly Life Commanded the Admiration of Thousands Outside His Own Communion.

He was one of the brightest ornament f his Church for centuries. His pol ed scholarship, his genial heart and his saintly life commanded the admira-tion of thousands outside his own comunion.—Thomas F. Davies, Protestant Spiscopal Bishop of Detroit.

Exemplified Every Christian Virtue. He exemplified in his daily life as an and prelate every Christian vir-I regard his life and character as tue. I regard his life and character as one of the finest products of our holy religion in any country. The whole Christian world will gather round his resting-place to offer its tribute of love and esteem.—W. E. Henkel, Vicar St. Andrew's church, New York.

One of the Most Farsighted and Profound Statesmen of the World. I consider the Pope to be one of th

est eminent theologians and ecclesiasics who ever sat in the Papal chair. Ie deserves to be called "the Great." He is also one of the most far-sighted nd profound statesman in the world His place would be hard to fill, even from the College of Cardinals.—David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor of Scotch Presyterian Church, New York.

Far Reaching Authority Long and Widely Exercised.

Pope Leo XIII. has exercised his farrope Leo AIII. has exercise and wisely during a most eventful period of his-tory. His expressed interest in ques-tions which vitally affect society entitle him to wide respect.—John M. Walden, im to wide respect.—John M. Walden,

Servant of the Servants of God. -Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long

The Most Distinguished Man in the World. Brooklyn Standard Union, July 13.

"Pope Leo XIII. is the most distin-uished man in the world to-day because guished man in the world to-day because of his unblemished life. He is esteemed throughout Christendom. As a man he entirely deserves the reverent homage of the Christian world."

Dr. Swentzel spoke of the Pope's remarkable will power in his illness and said that he exhibited a devout trust in God and in his life he had wielded a ower far above that of any other sov reign on earth with the greatest fidel-

"The general interest taken in Leo "The general interest taken in Leo XIII. is, I think," continued Dr. Swentzel, "a happy omen for the future, as showing how the people come together. The old furious cries, "No Popery' and Protestant heretics" will find no echo orday. The hitterness has been people. to-day. The bitterness has been passing away."—Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, Rector St. Lake's P. E. Church, Clinon Ave., New York.

The Father of Jewish Protection.

In the passing away of the great Pon-tiff, Leo XIII., dear memories come back to me of the charity with which the Roman Pontiffs and priesthood pro-ected our downtrodden race, the Jew-

cessor of Leo XIII., we have these "The Jews are living witnesses to

ful flock the world over were united in earnest prayer in his behalf.

Besides the Solemn High Masses in the Cathedral and St. Mary's Churches on Wednesday, Requiem Masses will be celebrated in the chapels of Mount St. Joseph, the Sacred Heart and the House of Providence. Other religious our faith, and Christianity cannot extend them. Being authorized to the prayer and them. Being authorized to the prayer and them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them by law, if "The poor preacher out west, who practice what is allowed them

hose countries where they reside. Let no one annoy them by striking them, or by throwing stones at them when en-gaged in their ceremonies. Let no one

esecrate their cemeteries.
"Let us, Jews that we are and wil be, honor the memory of Leo XIII...

Pontiff and father of Jewish protection.

—Dr. Samuel le Mendeses, New York,

Resorted the Golden Age of the Papacy.

" The Vatican is the cynosure of all yes, and why? Is it because a Pope wells within its sacred precincts? Yes, and more. Because a large-hearted public-spirited man, a leader of the army of the Lord's hosts, ritual commander-in-chief lies reat spiritual

at the point of death; there-fore, in imitation of Mary the spiritual children of a Holy Father are bringing heir alabaster box of sympathy and af-ection, while the world at large, the old world as it is often called, stands side the bedside of the venerable poniff and drops a silent tear in apprecia tion of this great ecclesiastic's many years of faithful, earnest ministry. It is enerally the rule to criticise a man un reifully while he lives, to expose all weakness and follies. If public servant, to caricature him and hold him up to a world-wide ridicule, and then when dead to gather up his good eeds into a wreath and place them on

his casket.

The rule has been reversed in the application to the Supreme Pontiff, about whom millions of persons have been deeply solicitous, and whose good acts solicitous, and whose good acts een recorded in all lands. Bacon id of Julius Cæsar : 'He so excelled that he could not only lead, but mold an rmy to his mind.' This power Leo pos-essed to such an extent that his judgsessed to such an extent that his judg-ment in many things was final. Shortly after his election to the Holy See he ap-pointed John Henry Newman a Car-dinal a master stroke of political shrewd-

" His love of justice, simple dignity, kindly sympathy, has endeared the Pontiff to the Catholic world, who delight to pay tribute to the stateman-hip, tet and splendid genius of their oved Pope, who has done much for the regress of civilization. From crowned ead to peasant, from President to laboring man, prayers and good wishes have been expressed for this remark-

Leo has known no nationality, but as been interested in all. Deprive of temporal power, he has possessed reater power, a dynamic that has con-rolled the hearts of men and shaped, in many instances, the policies of mon-archies and republics. He has re-stored the golden age of the Papacy in ts best sense. As philanthropist oet, educator and reformer, the name of Leo XIII. will be placed among the very greatest Popes in history.—Is G. R. Grainton, of 44th Street Mo odist Episcopal Church New York. in history .- Rev. et Meth Ever Dominated by the Kindliest

Good-Will.

To-day the world is one in its suprem distriction of the splendid heroism that being manifested in the modest little bom in the Vatican where Leo XIII. is

room in the Vatican where Leo XIII. is facing the King of Terrors.

Gladstone, Bismarck, Leo!— the three "Grand Old Men" of the last hundred years! Gladstone is gone, Bismarck is no more with us, and Leo s about to say farewell!

A wonderful life it is that is now

rawing to its close—a life that has ever been dominated by the spirit of kindliest good will. Faithful to his high eing, a Cathone in every fibre of his eing, and every inch a Pope, Leo XIII. has yet managed always to be gentle onsiderate and kind.

onsiderate and kind.

Without compromising his dignity as

Without compromising his dignity as Pope he had contrived to assert his humanity as a man; and in all of his battles for the faith he has preserved not only the serenity of his soul, but the sweetness of his heart.

A man of tremendous intellectuality, Servant of the Servants of God.

His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., by his burity of life and gracious humility, may well deserve Gregory the Great's all in the ease and naturalness with which he loves all men and makes all fine poetic gifts, of encyclopedic eru-

A wonderful man indeed—wonderful even in his face-to-face meeting with

what physical vitality the Venerable
Pontiff shows! What a brave fight he
is making with the old Destroyer. thardened by ninety and three years of temperance, the little body seems to say to old Death what the Old Guard said at Waterloo:

"I die, but I never surrender!"

And how clear is the mind in that little body there in the Vatican Clear as crystal it is. Death seems to be able to cast not so much as a blu upon its brightness. Like a star in the unclouded midnight heavens shine that wonderful intellect.

that wonderful intellect.

The Pontiff's grip on his surroundings is little less than miraculous. Hearing the physicians talking in undertones in the adjoining room he pleasantly inquires, "What are they plotting quires,

now?"

Recovering with amazing rapidity from the operation to which it had been deemed necessary to subject him, ne said to the surgeon:

"I thank you. Your hand is very steady, and that is why the operation was made in the same are a main." gave me no pain.' That "I thank you" reminds us

tected our downtrodden race, the Jew-Sche ancient proverb about the "ruling ish people. When our race was perser passion strong in death." Always a cuted in Russia and Germany it was the perfect gentleman, as considerate as "States of the Church" in which we the most refined woman of the rights took refuge. Alas! they are no more, and the feelings of others, how natural it was in His Holiness, immediately power we Jews have lost a city of after having received a gentle opiate, to say to the doctor in attendance. "Now doctor, it is your turn. You ressor of Leo XIII. we have these symust sleep to night." Bay Thomas P. the ancient proverb about the " ruling Gregory, (Protestant Minister).

POPE LEO'S WILL.

Rome, July 14 .- Although much ha een said about the Pope's will, nothing po itive is yet known except that, or receiving his nephews, His Holines

As Pope I do not possess anything as I live by the alms of the faithful. would be a great detriment to the Church if I should destine to my famil smallest part of what the people send me by denying themselves As to my personal property," the Portiff concluded, "I divided that amor you long ago.

The Pope yesterday morning, as though feeling that the end was really approaching, took much trouble in giv ing his last instructions. Speaking with evident effort to his private sec-retaries, Mgrs. Angeli and Marzolini. His Holiness repeated the instruction His Holiness repeated the instactions previously given, that all the presents received by him on the occasion of his jubilee in 1888, which are of the greatest value, shall be the property of the Holy See, and telling in which drawer would be found the most costly, which are to be personally delivered to his successor. With an evident feeling of sadness the Pontiff spoke of all sacred objects he had gathered. hind a screen in the Pope's library ar the presents given His Holiness on the occasion of this year's jubilee. Thes re destined for poor churches.

The Pontiff expressed the hope that if he were not alive on his name day, St. Joachim's Day (Aug. 16), the usua

fete would be given.
One wonders if Gioacchino Pecci choosing another career, would have been as frugal and abstemious as he is as Leo XIII. — whether he is so by nature or has deliberately forced himself to it. Once, when the claim of some distant peads relative to some distant needy relative was presse him, he said

opon him, he said:
"I have nothing."
"But," protested the other, "you
can dispose of millions, and I only ask few thousands

"You have been misinformed," re-plied the Pontifi. "I entered the Vati-an poor and thus shall I leave it. The millions to which you refer belong to the

This has been his constant policy al rough his long pontificate.

THE POPES MEN OF CULTURE.

We shall understand the Papacy as a ower in statesmanship the more eas y if we realize that for a very long time Popes have been chosen from the ranks of that element of the Italian ristocracy which has Papal political canings. This aristocracy is learned, eeply cultivated, subtle, fitted by t for statesmanship that must civic ways. Scholars, work through ecclesiastics, they are at the same time snough men of the world to avoid the nistakes that monks would fall into the men of the twen-Pius IX. came of this ealing with the men of the ieth century. Pius IX. came of this class. Leo's father was Count Luig ecci. The natural acuteness of th talian intellect is specialized for the ourposes of the Papacy in such Popes, o that they are able to thwart bludgeon-bearing opponents such as Bis-narck was, who after declaring that he would never go to Canossa, went almost there. To these qualities Leo XIII. added a benevolence and apurity to which the most thoroughoing of Protestants can bear willing

Emphatically the Papacy has been trengthened in his long reign; and the papacy is a fact that always has in it ne potentiality of great power. From the scientific standpoint" the Papacy ems an anachronism, but that is th tandpoint of very few of the myriads en who follow any branch of the Phristian faith. The spiritual strength the Church of Rome lies in the nhesitating readiness with which replies to the questions that rouble the soul of man. It answers 'yes' or "no;" not "perhaps" or possibly." Its voice is that of authpossibly. Its voice is that of auth-ority, and the Pope is the head of the Church of Rome. Macaulay's vision of the New Zealander who shall find London ruined and the Papacy flourishing was no mere rhetoric, but was founded on knowledge of how earnestly and at the same time skilfully the complaining millions " of men to no comfort.—Boston Transcript.

THE CARMELITE FATHERS.

The general chapter of the Carmelit Order was recently held in the Hospic at Niagara Falls. This Chapter wa most important ever held in thi ountry; and additional interest was ent to it by the fact that for the first ne in the history of the older orde of the Church the Superior General o

he whole order was present.

For centuries the Carmelites have ecupied a prominent position in the ducational and missionary history of ducational and missionary instory of the Church. In the thirteenth century they united the Christian world in the devotion of the scapular — a devotion that has spread over the whole Catholic world, and that has brought about a greater union with Christ through His Before that time, and late on, they were renowned as being amon the greatest educators of Europe. Men pers of the Carmelite Order occupied chairs in the universities of Oxford and Paris; and for centuries they were the pounders of Catholic doctrine and ilosophy in the celebrated university

of Salamanca.

The present successor of the renowned St. Simon Stock, Very Rev. Pius Mayer, has had a remarkably successful Mayer, But New York Rev. Father Mayer areer. The Very Rev. Father Mayer was born in Germany in 1848, and after studying in some of the best schools of the Fatherland, came to the United the Fatherland, came to the United States and completed his theological course in St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, where he was ordained priest June 30, 1871. For four years he labored as a secular priest in the Western part of the United States, and in 1875 joined the order of Mount Carmel. From the beginning his remarkable abilities marked him out as a leader in God's Holy Church, and in one year he was appointed to the important office

prior of the monastery of Niagara alls. For six years he labored there, raveling over the whole land as a misionary and becoming noted as one of he best pulpit orators in the country. n 1882 he became prior of St. Cecilia's church in Englewood, N. J., and in 1883 was transferred to Pittsburg. Three years later he was appointed commissary general, and then the Order increased so rapidly and the ouses became so numerous that a provwas established in April, nd Father Mayer was elected first rovincial of the Order of Mt. Carmel. Since that time the progress of the Carmelite Order was very rapid. A novice house was erected in Pennsylvania, the well-known magnificent hosice was built at Niagara Falls, and in 1900, under the leadership of Fathers Kehoe and Feehan, the Carmelites returned to their ancient occupation of teachers and established St. College in Woodlawn, Chicago, n 1901 the Prior General called Father Mayer to Rome and appointed him As-sistant General. His success there success there vas so great that in October last he vas elected to the highest position in he whole Order, Prior General of the order of Mount Carmel.

the General Chapter the Very Rev. D. Best was elected Prior of the Order at Niagara Falls.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. ITINERARY OF TRAINS.

Tuesday, July 21st. The Ontario Pilgrimage Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and Diocesan clergy, will take place (this year) on Tuesday, Tickets for the return July 21st. ourney will be good to leave St. Anne to the evening of Monday, July Thus, all those who desire to remain over will have an opportunity of being present at the shrine and of takng part in the grand procession on the st Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne,

Sunday, July 26th. After the arrival of the morning regular express trains, which leave Peronto at 8 a. m. on G. T. R. and 0.15 a. m. on C. P. R. special trains start from Whitby and Myrtle T. R. and C. P. R. a short distance Toronto, and will reach Ste. Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday

morning.

Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as far as Aultsville, and at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls, Prescott, Brockville and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville, included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8 have been secured for eturn tickets from Whitby and Myrtle, with proportionately low rates through-

out the eastern part of the Province.

Tickets will be good only on the special trains going, but valid on any egular train returning up to and in-luding Monday, July 27th. This eans that Excursionists can Quebec on the night trains on Monday, uly 27th, and Montreal on the mornng of July 28th, but if a stop-over at Quebec and Montreal is desired, it oust be so timed as to leave Montreal or a continuous journey home, not ater than the morning of Tuesday, uly 28th. Passengers from Halin and Lindsay will take regutrains and connect with special Port Hope. Passengers from Marit Port Hope. onect with special at Whitby Junc-on. Excursionists from Toronto, estern Ontario and other points will eave Toronto by regular morning express trains on Tuesday, procure regular return tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage ticket at either of these stations, and ther take special train, which will be awaitng them, and proceed to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. For the benefit of the ex-cursionists of Toronto and west thereof, it may be mentioned that ten persons ar return tickets from any station to Myrtle or Whitby for one fare and a chird. This will make return tickets.—Toronto to Ste. Anne's—considerbly less than \$10.

ably less than \$10.

The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will promptly send posters containing the fullest information to intending pil-

Dining Cars will be attached to the P. R. Special Pilgrimage Trains, in which excellent meals may be pro-cured both on the downward journey and whilst at St. Anne at the nominal est of 25 cents.

REAUTIFUL PICTURE OF POPE LEO XIII.



This magnificent painting of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, is the work of one of New York a most celebrated artists, J.A. Mohlte, who, in painting this picture, has had the advantage of the constant criticism and advice of the highest dignitaries of the Cabbolic Church in America, who have devoted unusual ime in going over the details of this painting with the artist, so that the finished work would be as near perfect as anything that has been brought out. It is, indeed, a portrait true to life. Size 22x7. The work has been gotten out at an expense of over \$5,000, the lithograph being finished in twelve separate printings on the highest grade of chronin paper, and has

esuit Mission. h officers on their way up prossa Rapids on the Zam-coat, stopped to rest at a n on the way. One of came to the conclusion that

and to find a more cultured,
g and capable body of
all the discomforts of an
and the monotony of teachl keep up and enforce the ine of their Order."—

Bacred Heart Review THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CATHO-OLIC CHURCH.

BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCLX.

How utterly without conscience Pro fessor Nippotd can be in his attacks on the Roman Catholics, or on particular Catholic bodies, appears remarkably in his declaration that the Empress-Queen Maria Theresa, having long resisted the abrogation of the Jesuit Order, saddenly turned from favor to deep dislike, and gave her consent to the abolition of the Society, on learning from Rome that her Jesuit confessors had been sending copies of certain confessions of

hers to their General Ricci.

It matters not in the least to Nippold that no such communication of Clement XIV. or of any one else to the Empress-Queen, apprising her of this atrocious sacrilege, and no such communication of the Empress of Clement, expressing her horror over this violation of the seal of confession, exists, and that no one pretends ever to have seen them.
"They say" is quite sufficient to suphey say" is quite sufficient to sup-t this fearful accusation in the mind of Professor Nippold, being brought against the Jesuits. His statement is made in the simple historical style, as if no one disputed the fact, precisely as he might have said that in 1846 Pope XVI. died and Pius IX. was

Gregory XVI. died and Plus IX. was chosen in his stead.

Of course Professer Nippold knows perfectly well that this story exists in perfectly well that this story consumer various incompatible, and some of them incredible, forms. He knows that the distinguished Protestant historian, Karl distinguished Protestant historian, Karl Adolf Menzel, treats the fable as void of evidence, and gives a wholly differ-ent account of the Empress' final consent, namely, her intimate connections with the Bourbon courts, which were unanimously for the abrogation, and into two of whose houses, France and Naples, two of her daughters were marked.

He knows that Count Mailath, a specialist in Austrian history, does not even mention the report. He gives Maria Theresa's actual answer to the who wished to know what she Pope, who wished to know what shought of the projected suppression. She assures His Holiness that whatever ground of offence the Jesuits ever ground of offence the Jesuits are given in other courts, they might have given in other courts, they had in her States been worthy of nothing but praise. She extols their blame-less life, their zeal, their activity in pious works. She is therefore, she de-clares resolved to release clares, resolved to uphold them, to the great advantage of her subject peoples. In this eulogistic strain the Empress Queen continues during the years of agitation before the suppression, at the time of the suppression, and after the suppression. She has evidently, from first to last, never learned any such herrid fact as that which is supposed to have changed her favor all at once into righteous and implacable wrath, as it most assuredly would have done. Count Mailath goes on to say that

the importunities of her Bourbon allies; her fears for the happiness of her two daughters, if she continued refractory; the urgency of her son, the Emperor Joseph, and of her Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at last wrung from her a re-luctant assent. She continued, however, afterwards as before, to declare that while she yielded, as an obedient daughter, to the judgment of the Head of the Church, in a matter of religion, her personal esteem for the Jesuits re-

mained unchanged. Nippold knows, of course, that Arneth, who has written ten volumes upon Maria Theresa, resting on archivistic researches, and has published innumerable letters from her and to her, doe not indicate any ground of probability for this story. Neither does Theiner, the biographer of Clement XIV., al-though we know that he was no lover of the Jesuits.

The Jesuit Bernard Duhr remarks that in all the Austrian correspondence with France and Rome from 1769 to 1774, in the secret archives of Vienna, there is not the slightest intimation of any sudden change of mind in the Empress concerning the Jesuits. Ignorance cannot be pleaded here, as it might be for such poor wretches as Lansing and Christian, or Townsend. Nippold is an accomplished historical scholar, having access to all the libraries of Europe. If he misleads his readit is not inadvertently, of set purpose. He doubtless ex-cuses himself to himself, like Luther, by saying that it is impos-sible to calumniate an active Papist, for that if he has not done the particular lar thing you impute to him, he has been doing, or plotting, something else precisely as bad. To be sure, an honest man does not reason in this way, but then neither Luther nor Nippold, in this range of subjects, is an honest

It is interesting to see some of the forms in which this story is found. The first form given by Duhr is that of The first form given by Dun' is that of the Abbe Henri Gregoire, Constitu-tional Bishop of Blois, a fanatical hater of the Jesuits. He says that at the first partition of Poland, in 1772, Maria Theresa consulted her confessor, Father Parhamer, as to the lawfulness of receiving a part. Parhamer, finding the matter too deep for him, consulted the Genaral at Rome. Wilseck, the Austrian envoy at Rome, having ascertained this, procured a copy of the confession and sent it back to his mistress, who hereupon wrote at once to the Pope that she now consented heartily to the dissolution.

This story Gregoire got out of an abusive attack upon the Jesuits. He overlooked three vital facts. First, Parhamer never was Maria Theresa's confessor. Second, Wilseck never was her ambassador to Rome. Third, the Empress did not reserve her scruples about the partition for the confessional but proclaimed them to all the world, so that her confessor, if a Jesuit, had no temptation to break the sacred seal He had only to write to Ricci what his august penitent was saying to every-

body.

Another form of the story is that the confessor sent to Ricci, not a particular, but a general confession of the Empres and that it was not the ambassador but Charles III. of Spain who ascertained

the fact and made it known to Maria

Gregoire himself rejects this version. However, it appears as late as 1869, in the Allegereine Zeitung, as if it were an accredited fact. The historian Ginzel, rejecting all explanations of the Empress-Queen's final consent, remarks with warranted scorn that it a strange exhibition of historical conscience to lay the imputation of such a crime upon a great order merely on the authority

of an anonymous on dit.]
A peculiarly queer form of the story, remarked Duir, is given by the scan-dal-mongering Edward Vehse. Says he: "The dissolution of the Jesuit Society in Austria occurred in 1772. Long, long did the Empress refuse to be persuaded to expel these dreaded people. Whenever Prince Kaunit people. Whenever Prince Kaunitz urged her at last to give her consent, ner steady reply was, 'The Jesuits are the bulwarks of all authority.' To all the representations of the Chancellor she had no answer but tears. At last Kaunitz put in her hands a general confession of her own, which she had once made to the Jesuit Hambacher, and which he had despatched to the Jesuit General Ricci. When Ricci was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, among his this confession was among his papers and was sent by Pope Ganganelli to Prince Kaunitz."

In this narration, remarks Duhr, as good as every word is false. The society in Austria was not suppressed in 1772, but Sertember, 1773. The re-monstrances of Kaunitz and the tears of the Empress are pure figments of the imagination. There was then no such Jesuit as Hambacher in Austria, as is shown by the register of the Society. Ricci was not imprisoned in St. Angelo

until twelve days after the dissolution had been published at Vienna. As it is highly important to show how this monstrous accusation demonstrates its falsity in every one of the various forms into which it has transmuted itself, I will finish with it next week.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

ON THE SACRED THOUGHTS HEART.

We are now well beyond the first quarter of the third century since the untaught Visitation Nun who was chosen in God's designs to do more effective service against Jansenism than the doughtiest of Jesuit theologians in the schools of their order could have been, first gave her message falteringly to the world. Her doctrine, which was soon discovered, by those who pos-sessed insight, to be little more than a picturesque restatement of traditions that had been vindicated at Nicaea and at Ephesus, had a difficult way to win in the beginning; and it was not until the learned impleties of the notorious Synod of Pistoia were rebuked by Pius VI. that Christendom actually awoke to its full significance. To-day to its full significance. To day the devotion may be said to fill all the churches. High and low alike are clients of the Sacred Heart.

Very Rev. William Byrne in his very instructive work, "Catholic Doctrine," has this to say of devotion to the Sacred

"The feast of the Sacred Heart of our Lord was established in 1765. This was the result of a widespread devotion to the Sacred Humanity of our Lord which had gradually grown up in the Church.

"This devotion is closely allied to
the worship of Jesus Christ in the

Holy Eucharist in which He is present. Holy Eucharist in which He is present. His divinity and His humanity have been united in one adorable person. The union of the divine and human nature in Christ is of such a character that they form but one Divine Person, and therefore but one object of adora tion. This union is known as the hypostatic union; by it the two natures so inseparably united that, by kind of intercommunication, the attri-butes of either are rightly ascribed to the Divine Person of Christ. Hence we say indifferently Son of Man or Son of God, always meaning thereby Christ, His humanity in the one case being the more vividly in our thought and His divinity in the other. We cannot, divinity in the other. We cannot, therefore, worship the divinity of Christ without at the same time worshipping His humanity, nor His humanity with-

cut worshipping His divinity.
"The heart is one of the chief organs "The heart is one of the chief organs of the body, and is essential to its life; it is popularly regarded as the seat of the affections and is taken as the symbol of love. The loving heart of Jesus is adored as the heart of the person of Christ, in which person His human nature and divine nature are hypostatically united. Therefore, we adore the Sagged Heart of Christ, because It is Sacred Heart of Christ, because It is the Heart of the Divine Lord made flesh. The Heart of Jesus is, therefore, truly an object of worship."

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

THE EMINENCE OF A FREE MIND WHICH HUMBLE PRAYER PRODUCES

BETTER THAN READING. I do not say from those things which worldly vanity covets with so much eagerness, but from those miseries, which by the general curse of our mortality, as punishments, weigh down and keep back the soul of thy servant from being able, when it wishes, to enter into liberty of spirit.

O my God, Who art unspeakable

sweetness, make me look upon as bitter all carnal comfort, which withdraws me the love of things eternal wickedly allures me to itself by setting before me a certain present delightful

O my God, let not flesh and blood prevail over me, let it not overcome me; let not the world and its transitory glory deceive me; let not the devil supplant me by his craft.

PAINS. LIKE THE POOR ARE ALWAYS "IT Us.—That portion of man's life which is a made up of pleasure is largely composed opain and to be free from pain is a piessure Simple remedies are always the best in treating bodily pain and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas Eelectric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when required.

Do not delay in contraction.

quired.

Do not delay in gettirg relief for the little folks. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at bend?

FIVE-MINUTES SERMON.

Eighth Sunday After Pentecost.

COMMON HONESTY.

"How much dost thou owe? (St Luke xvi. 1-9. We all love justice; to question our love of justice would be a gross insult to us. There is no human soul so morally dead as not to feel some senti ment of justice welling up within it and the public opinion of mankind ha never failed in the end to condemn manifest injustice. But all this is in the abstract! When we come to ex-amine the matter in its concrete and personal aspects we at once find good reason to doubt whether the love of justice is so sincere and universal as i eems, for we find that in a world which everlastingly prates about justice there is a vast deal of the most crying injust ice, and we begin to fear that the lofty sentiment so loudly proclaimed from pole to pole is relative rather than ab solute. We all want to have justic done to ourselves as we apprehend it but are we equally inclined to do just ice to others, according to the golder rule? I venture to assert that there is not a single person in the congregation who does not condemn the flagrant in justice set forth in this day's Gospel out how many of us are there who loo within, who apply the parable to our-selves, condemn the unjust transactions in our own lives, and resolve to repair them to the best of our ability? "How much dost thou owe?" is an

awkward question for some of us to meet; not that there are no honest debtors whose debts are their misfortunes, not their faults. Many such there undoubt-edly are. But are there not hosts of disonest debtors whose debts are the result of their extravagance or dissipa and who twist and turn and quibble in every possible way in order to escape their obligations. Yet these to escape their obligations. people too take up the cry of justice, and would feign pass for upright Christians and honorable men. might as well face the certain fact once for all. No one can be an honest man, much less a sincere Christian, who does not make every reasonable effort to pay his lawful debts.

The man or the woman who is in debt and who does not conscientiously endeavor to pay the last farthing is little less than a fraud and a hypocrite, and shall not enter the kingdom of heaven. Do you mean to say that the man who goes his hyteler, or his halor, or his owes his butcher, or his baker, or his rocer a bill, and who refuses payment when he has money to spend for drinks and cigars and excursions, and perhaps a trip to the seaside or the mountains, is an honest man? Would you consider that woman honest who constantly buys new dresses and bonnets while she is in debt for the old ones? What sense of justice has the person who borrows \$5, \$10 or \$50 from a neighbor in a pinch, and afterwards neglects to pay it back though requested to do so again and

again ? But what is one bound to do in order to pay one's debts? You are not bound to strave yourself or your family, but you are bound to live on the very verge of poverty until your lawful debts are paid. The most rigid retrenchment must be observed and all superfluities, even the least, should be cut off.

Justice in the abstract is a grand thing to talk about, but common hon-esty is the real thing to practise. How much dost thou owe? and when are you going to pay? are the practical ques-tions that every debtor should put to his own conscience. Remember that there is a supreme day of reckoning appointed for all debtors, and if your appear before that dreaded tribunal

with the burden of debt on your soul "You shall be cast into prison": and in the words of the Lord Jesus: "Amen, I say to you, thou shalt not go out from thence until thou repay the last farthing.

Cardinal Vaughan's Work for Total Abstinence.

Like Cardinal Manning, his immediate predecessor in the See of Westmin-ister, the late Cardinal Vaughan held strong and decisive views on the drink question, which he illustrated for years question, which he interfaced for years by his own practice of total abstinence. "The drink demon," he once wrote, "lies at the bottom of every effort to social regeneration, mocking the philanthropist and the religionist alike. When Bishop of Salford he was always to the front in temperance questions, not merely stock arguments, but original suggestions for the furtherance of the movement. In the very first year of his residence in Salford he established the Salford diocesan crusade for the suppression of drunkenness, which spread rapidly through the diocese. A writer in an English paper says that he remembers one of the general meetings of this organization when some four thousand pledged members assembled in the cathedral to listen to an address from Bishop Vaughan.

A Priest's Duty. "It is a part of a priest's duty to keep his flock from wasting their time and their money in saloons when their families are suffering and the rent to pay. They go on drinking, and there is misery at home, and then Sisters of charity have to go around begging for hospitals, in which these scoundrels have to be taken care of when drink has brought them there. I go into saloons, and when I find men idling there, who when I be at work. there, who should be at work, I rebuke . Mothers and guardians and relatives write to me that their young girls are going to saloons and drinking. It is dreadful. I drive them away when. ever I hear of them in saloons."—Very Rev. Dean McNulty.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits

Dr. McTargart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few weeks. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.

Truly marvellous are the results from taking his remedy for the ilquor habit. Is a safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure Address or consult Dr. McTargart, 75 Yonge street, Toropto.

It Nourishes Infants.

No other baby food is as nourishing

Nestlé's Food

LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

God in His infinite mercy and wisdom nas decreed from all eternity that with out the shedding of blood there shall be no redemption, no remission of sins. It is, therefore, from the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ alone that our salvation There is no redemption, washing away of iniquity, except in the Precious Blood of our most dear Re-deemer. We can never praise and too much the price of our redemption.

It is through His Blood that Jesus communicates to us every blessing; all the graces we receive are laid up for us in His Blood as in a storehouse.

The devotion to the most Precious Blood of Jesus therefore brings us in a closer union with Him. Through this devotion we come nearer to Him, and the virtues of faith, hope and charity are strengthened and renewed in our

This spiritual union is of great im portance to Christians, especially in our days, because the knowledge of Christ and His love is the centre of a onrist and His love is the centre of a virtuous life, and is at the same time the pledge of eternal happiness, as Christ Himself assures us. The spiritual misery of so many Christians is caused by the fact that the knowledge of Cheletand of His law is become of Christ and of His love is becoming ore and more lost to them.

We belong to Jesus; His divine Blood was the predetermined price of our redemption. He is the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end of the whole creation. He should be the aim and object of our life. But indeed how many are there who lose sight of Him, their God and Redeemer, their last end? They may as yet call them-selves Christians, but they have no selves Christians, but they have no more left of Christ than the mere name. And why does it happen that there is so much in our times? It comes from the fact that the world tries to expel Jesus from the family, from the schools, and from public life and public affairs. And without Jesus there is no blessing and no salvation. Devotion to the and no salvation. Devotion to the Precious Blood of Jesus strengthens our faith in Him, the Son of the living God, and the Redeemer of the world. Who can doubt this when he sees Him leeding on the Cross, and thus shedding His Precious Blood as the ransom of our sins? "Every doctrine in theoogy is a call to the Precious Blood. Every ceremony in the Church tells of it. Every sermon that is preached is an exhortation to the use of it. Every sacrament is a communication of it. Everything holy on earth is a fruit of the Blood of Jesus." (Faber.)

The Blood of Jesus is our only hope. It is the hope of our redemption and of

forgiveness of our sins. What can excite in us a greater conidence in the mercy of God than the meditation of our redemption? To its fountain God calls the sinners; there they are washed and cleansed from their defilement; there the sinner is lightened of his burden, and a new life for God and His Kingdom, is instilled into his soul.

It is also the Blood of Jesus that kindles in us the self-sacrificing love. Man becomes a new nature, "renewed in Jesus Christ." By the Blood of Jesus the soul becomes more and more radiant and fit for any work or suffering that he may have destined for His

oving follower. Every drop of Jesus' Blood is an inisputable testimony that God does not want to condemn the sinner, but to save him for all eternity. Every drop of Our Lord's Blood is a voice that calls to man; God does not want the death of the sinner, but that he may return and live. Have you really any reason to fear and be troubled about the sins of your past life? Behold the devotion to the Precious Blood of Jesus, and the meditation on it, will fill you with hope and confidence. St. Mechtildis in a and confidence. St. Mechtildis in a vision heard how our Lord Himself en vision neard now our Lord Himself en-couraged the most despairing sinners to the devout veneration of His most Precious Blood, so that they might have confidence in this ransom of their souls, and take their refuge to the price of their salvation. The devotion to the Precious Blood is also the inexhaustible fountain of all graces and blessings which we obtain from our Heavenly Father as often as we offer up to Him the most Precious Blood of His Onlybegotten Son. Thereby we also restrain the power of the divine justice, so that God does not always punish us as we deserve for our sins. This Blood was deserve for our sins. This Blood was the price and ransom paid to redeem us from the power of the devil and the slavery of hell. — P. A. Gietl, in the Messenger of the Spiritual Benevolent Fraternity.

There are people who laugh to show their fine teeth; and there are people who cry to show their good hearts.— Abbe Roux.

Known to Thousands—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia eradicate billousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well-known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A CLEAR HEAD,

The high pressure of a nervous life which
business men of the present day are constrained
to live makes draughts upon their vitality
highly detrimental to their health. It is only
by the most careful treatment that they are
able to keep themselves alert and active in
their various callings, many of them know the
value of Permelee's Vegetable Pills in regulating the stomach and consequently keeping
the head clear.

WHY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY SHOULD INSURE



Because the premium is now at its lowest, and protection is then secured, which at a later period might be unobtainable.

-To create capital for the future. Under the whole life policy the premiums are payable throughout the insured's lifetime, and it becomes due immediately at his death. It is issued with profits distributed every 5, 10, 15, or 20 years, or without profits. At age 20, the premium, with profits, is \$19.00 per thousand. It is a good plan at a low premium.

The money paid in premiums is saved, It would otherwise probably be spent.
A North American policy, backed by \$5,000,000.00 of assets, soon acquires a substantial marketable value

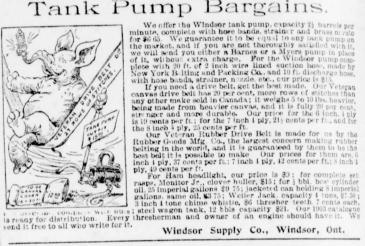
Liberal provisions. Absolute security.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY
HOME OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT

J. L. BLAIKIE, President, L. GOLDMAN, Managing Director. W. B TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

Tank Pump Bargains.



SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE

Since its Organization in 1869

The Mutual Life of Canada

For Thirty Years THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

has paid to its Policy-holders in eash: For Death Claims \$2,424,521.63

For Endowments and Annuities..... 764,462.31 For Dividends to Policy-holders 1,177,061.77 For Cash Surrender Values to Policy-holders 859,570.51

aking \$5,225,616.22, and it holds in Surplus and Reserve for the security of its making \$5,225,010.22, and it notes in Surplus and Reserve for the security of fix policy-holders on 4 and 3½ per cent. basis \$6,424,594.21, being a grand total paid to policy-holders and held for their security of \$11,650,210.43. This sum largely exceeds the total premiums paid to the Company — the result of thirty-three years' operations, and actual favorable results count in life insurance.

R. MELVIN,

GEO. WEGENAST, President.

WEAK AND FAINTIEG. The Sad Plight of Anaemic People.

THEY HAVE HEADACHES AND BACKACHES -ARE LANGUID AND ENABLE TO STAND EXERTION.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

You can always tell anaemic men and women. They are pale, weak and languid. They have headaches and backaches. They can't eat—or they backaches. They can't eat-can't digest what little they And it all comes from poor blood and unstrung nerves. Banish anaemia at once by enriching your blood and toning up your nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thousands of grateful Pink Pills. Thousands of grateful women have said that these pills have restored them after all other means tried had failed. Mrs. Josias McHroy, of Orangeville, Ont., was a great suf-ferer for several years and spent much money looking for a cure. To a reporter of the Sun Mrs. McHroy said: Several years ago my health gave out completely. I was so weak that I could not do my housework. If I went upstairs my heart would palpitate vic-lently, and sometimes I would faint away through weakness. My nerves were unstrung, and I suffered much from dizziness. I tried many remedies, but they did not help me. Then I was but they did not help me. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to do so. I am glad I did for the pills soon built me up and me a well woman. My health remained good until last spring, when I was My health remained again taken with weakness. I now knew by experience the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and at once got a supply. The result was as beneficial as before and I can conscientiously say the pills have done me un-told good. I am grateful for this and hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams Pink Pills have cured

Dr. Williams Pink Pills have cured more sickly, pale-faced girls and women than any other medicine ever discovered, for they supply new, rich red blood and so strengthen every part of the body. They are equally suitable for men, women and child-ren, and cure not only anaemia, but decline, consumption, indigestion, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, and the special ailments which all women dread. These pills can be had These pills can dread. These pills can be had through any druggist, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Look for the full name on every box, so that no worthless substitute may be palmed off on you.

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had! Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure. Try a bottle.

PRIESTS' NEW

W. H. RIDDELL,

Secretary.

FOR THE GREATER CONVENIENCE OF THE REV. CLERGY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SACRAMENTS AND VARIOUS BLESSINGS.

Compiled from authentic sources. Published with the approbation of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Size 18x2; j of an inch thick; 238 pages; large type; seal binding; printed on India paper; thumb index.

Price 75 cts. Post Paid
For sale at THE CATHOLIC RECORD Office,

Toronto and Montreal Line Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.

Ticket Office, 2 King-st. E., Toronto.

Saturday to Monday Excursion To Charlotte, Port of Rochester, 1000 Islands, Prescott and Return.

Morday 7 a.m. Steamer Toronto.

The demand still keeps up IT HAS REACHED ITS Eighth Thousand in

Extraordinary demand for

Father Elliott's Life of Christ Profusely illustrated, 800 pages in cloth for

One Dollar

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. Sole Agents for Canada.

The London Mutual Fire

INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. TORONTO, ONTARIO TABLISHED

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

Losses Paid Since Organization, \$ 3,250,000.00
Business in Force, 66,000,000.00
Assets, President, GEO, GILLES, Vice-Pres.
H. WADDINGTON, Sec. and Managing Director L. LEITCH, D. WRISMILLER, John KILLER, John KILLER,

CHATS WITH YOU

To fold one's hands at take their course is to t evil into worse. You wh you have nothing left to that very thought lose wh Cother up the fragments Gather up the fragment to you, and keep them wi care. In good time this yours will be your con-effort made will come to y the effort missed will turn If nothing but a branch is to cling to, cling to that you stand alone in defencause do not throw down join the rout. For stren tory and nature. From i of both you will learn the fort me alike may come fro cause, that it is not wi detail, and, above all, know how to wait and be

A Catholic Gentl "A Catholic Gentic Rev. Owen H. Hill, S. calaureate address to the Fordham College, "is a vate life and a publica-of right principles and rity. He takes a stron stirring affairs of his ti-traces of his great faith of history. He is poss-true virtue from love of ligion to love of count ligion to love of count

A Young Man s Every son, when he go carries with him the home to which he belon either exchange or dissi does well, his success it is not only an orname but a crown of honor to In the battles of life are multitudes doing th laborious days, shaking and keeping straight in

the narrow way, for the far-off whose hearts will

their well-doing or brok

There are few sights than when a youth who in another city, or in and bears on his face tokens of his well-doi some Sunday to the which his boyhood has sits side by side with th that love him. Where is there a dis keen or a disgrace so inflicts who comes no

he dares not, having in or in the distant city name and rolled the he the dust? Every youn himself and to his par grace the good name w ceived. If he respects himself he will be care name good.—Church P Insure Your Li The saying is quit a wise one can keep it. of a safe and profitable

one's savings is an in natter whether the investment be large are many failures and
The measures of you
ures must be gauged b your economy and sav set, and your persever Of course the weekly

ing of an employe is small, but the sequen can be read in the c everlasting axiom, 'little acorns grow." Much hinges upon a of the first small ac the first best investm can make is to buy

policy. There is no of such intrinsic wo bought for so little myouth it costs less t period. The young man wh \$10,000 or more life nizes that he has alre something which co

he has enlarged his o dorsement and receither a desirable but engagement than th good-sized endowme ance policy on whi have been faithfully dends have been le amount and p the maturity of th Columbian.

Bishop-Elect Colte

Bishop Colton be

from insurance he ha

as to the practise of or the needs of old hesitate to express preference for a s place of deposit. I delivered recently, Economy is a we little understood. cause so often conf-mony. But how w Economy is founded mony on meanness. (iture of our means; ing of our very nece in the momentary se best advantage In this sense it is c supposes a true appr is hard earned and

way; but it can no at our means of e the course of years strength, and so it and judiciously exp "Economy, to I should be habitual things. It is not, ing in some things others, but saving many are 'penny wish?' Economiz

things, they will ones; or, again, is in many small thin

gate by far more True economy re-will not vary, no

1903.

URE.

at its lown secured, it be unob

future.

y the premt the insur-

es due im-

у 5, 10, 15,

ts. At age ts, is \$19.00

d plan at a

ims is saved.

y be spent, backed by n acquires a

ate security.

IFE

KIE, President,

y 2½ barrels per and brass nergle y tank pump on sailafied with it, y tank pump in place deer pump com-how, made by discharge hose, too is \$15. e. Our Veteran et Stitches than of 10 bs. heavier, ally 20 per can, the 6 inch. i ply ts per fa. and for

le for us by the n making rubber y them to be the s for them are, 6 ts per ft.; 8 inch 4

for complete set bbl. best cylinder colding 8 imperial city 4 tons, \$7.50; eth. 7 cents each, Our 1903 catalogue and have it. We

nada

.521.63 ,462.31

.061.77

,570.51

ance.

e security of its grand total paid This sum largely of thirty-three

RIDDELL,

Secretary.

Post Paid LIC RECORD Office,

ario Nav. Co.

day Excursion

Rochester, 1000

at 4 p.m., returning camer Toronto.

and Return.

ill keeps up

CHED ITS

Effiott's

lustrated, a cloth for

ONT.

Christ

Dollar

CORD OFFICE,

Mutual Fire

TORONTO, ONTARIO

anization, \$ 3,250,000.00 66,000,000.00 628,690.16

GEO. GILLIES, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director

KILLER, Inspectors

MENT DEPOSIT

OF CANADA.

usand in

-st. E., Toronto.

ntreal Line.

Isor, Ont.

etary.

18.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

To fold one's hands and let things To fold one's nands and let things take their course is to transform one evil into worse. You who think that you have nothing left to lose will by that very thought lose what you have, father up the fragments that remain to you, and keep them with scrupulous care. In good time this little that is yours will be your consolation. The effort made will come to your relief, as the effort missed will turn against you. If nothing but a branch is left for you If nothing but a branch is fett for you to cling to, cling to that branch, and if you stand alone in defence of a losing cause do not throw down your arms to join the rout. For strength go to his tory and nature. From its long travail of both you will learn that failure and fort me alike may come from the slightest cause, that it is not wise to neglect detail, and, above all, that we must know how to wait and begin again.

A Catholic Gentleman. "A Catholic gentleman," said the Rev. Owen H. Hill, S. J., in his bac-calcurreate address to the graduates of Fordham College, "is a saint in pri-vate life and a public-spirited citizen of right principles and sound integrity. He takes a strong hand in the stirring affairs of his time and leaves traces of his great faith in the pages of history. He is possessed of every true virtue from love of God and religion to love of country and author-

A Young Man's Debt.

Every son, when he goes from home, carries with him the honor of the home to which he belongs, and he may either exchange or dissipate it. If he does well, his success is doubled, for

does well, his success is doubled, for it is not only an ornament to himself, but a crown of honor to his parents. In the battles of life in a city there are multitudes doing their best, living laborious days, shaking off the tempter and keeping straight in the middle of the narrow way, for the sake of those far-off whose hearts will be cheered by their well-doing or broken by their ill-

than when a youth who has been away in another city, or in a foreign land, and bears on his face and demeanor tokens of his well-doing, comes back some Sunday to the old church in which his boyhood has been spent and sits side by side with the proad hearts that love him.

Where is there a disappointment so keen or a disgrace so poignant as he inflicts who comes not back, because he dares not, having in the foreign land or in the distant city soiled his good name and rolled the honor of home in the dust? Every young man owes it to himself and to his parents not to dis-grace the good name which he has re-ceived. If he respects his parents and himself he will be careful to keep his

name good.—Church Progress. Insure Your Life Now.

The saying is quite common that "Any fool can make money, but only a wise one can keep it." The question of a safe and profitable investment for one's savings is an important one, no matter whether the amount held for investment be large or small. There are many failures and few successes.

The measures of your success or failures must be gauged by the quality of

your economy and savings at the out-set, and your perseverance to the end. Of course the weekly or monthly saving of an employe is discouragingly mall, but the sequence of the policy can be read in the commonplace but everlasting axiom, "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

little acorns grow."

Much hinges upon a wise investment of the first small accumulation, and the first best investment a young man can make is to buy a life insurance policy. There is no other possession of such intrinsic worth that can be bought for so little money, and in your youth it costs less than at any other period.

The young man who carries \$5,000, The young man who carries \$5,000, \$10,000 or more life insurance recog-nizes that he has already accomplished something which commands the es-teem of others, and, better still, that he has enlarged his own self-respect.

A young man can have no better indorsement and recommendation for either a desirable business or marriage engagement than the possession of a good sized endowment and life insurance policy on which the premiums have been faithfully paid and the dividends have been left to increase the amount insured and payable to himself at the maturity of the claim.—Catholic

Bishop-Elect Colton on Economy. If Bishop Colton belongs to the parish branch of the C. B. L. Aside from insurance he has decided opinions from insurance he has decided opinions as to the practise of saving in youth for the needs of old age, and does not hesitate to express an old-fashioned preference for a savings bank as a place of deposit. In a public address delivered recently, he said:

"Economy is a word little used and little understood. It is unpopular because so often confounded with parsimony. But how wide the difference. Economy is founded on wisdom; parsi-

Economy is founded on wisdom; parsimony on meanness. One is a just expenditure of our means; the other is curtail-

ing of our very necessities.

"Economy is a wise expenditure, and in the momentary sense, in which we are here treating it, economy is putting to the best advantage the fruits of our toil. In this sense it is called frugality. It supposes a true appreciation of the value of money, its uses and its abuses; that it is head. is hard earned and meant to go a great Way; but it can not be easily renewed, that our means of earning it decrease in the course of years and our decreasing strength, and so it is to be carefully

and judiciously expended.
"Economy, to be worth the name, should be habitual and extended to all things. It is not, therefore, to be saving in some things and extravagant in others, but saving all the time. How many are 'penny wise and pound foolish?' Economizing in some little things, they will be lavish in great ones; or, again, lavish and indulgent in many small things which will aggregate by the source of the source

how small the expenditure is to be, for like true virtue, it will not violate its rule in a small matter any more than in

a great one.

"The effects of economy are easily evident. A sufficiency for the present and a provision for the future are its notable consequences. 'Our wants, are many, but our needs are few,' is an oft-space, again, Remembering this. are many, but our needs are few, is an oft-spoken adage. Remembering this, the economical person restricts the ever-present inclination to indulge his desires in that which his appetite or his consider years, and keeps within the service, and added several voluntaries improvised by himself. Visitors now come from all parts of France to his consider years, and keeps within the control of the property of the prop desires in that which his appetite or his cupidity craves, and keeps within the bounds of reason, and legitimate

gratification.
"The economical man is like a soldier equipped and ready for battle. The spendthrift, on the other hand, is without arms and without hope, liable to be surprised and taken prisoner at the first sight of the enemy. Truly does 'a wilful waste make a woeful want:' prosperity follows thrift, want: prosperity follows thrift, capital waits on economy, and opportunity leads the way to greater success.

"Moderation for the child must be

Moderation for the child must be for older persons and restraint of every undue inclination must be the practice in the government of the children as much as for every other person in life.

"But if we economize and save as we should, we need something safer than bureau drawer in which to keep our treasure. The savings bank is the best and most natural for most people. It is in this sense that a bank is one of the greatest blessings in every well-regulated community. Lay by for the rainy day and treasure up in your youth that which will make for you an easy old age. It is a good counterpart of the church, the vestibule of heaven, where we lay up treasures for eternity in a savings bank, when we wisely lay by what we can spare from the present, what we may need in the future.

"It is hard to practice economy in one of our cities, because of the many things that tempt us from it. Amusements without number, conveniences of ments without number, conveniences of every kind at every step, not to say unnecessary and injurious things. But if we indulge in them we must pay the price, and this means the exhaustion of our surplus means. It is a spirit of self-denial that we need and a will to execute it, and then instead of filling the coffers of others, we will be filling

The next, or eighth article of the Creed, "I believe in the Holy Ghost," is credited to St. Mathew. By it we profess a belief in the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, Who is truly God, as is the Father and the Son. He is coequal from all eternity with the Father and the Son, as we leave from St. John, "the Father, the with the Father and the Son, as we learn from St. John, "the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one." He is called the Holy Ghost because He is the source of all holiness. To Him is especially attributed the work of sanctification. Through Him we receive from God all graces and gifts. graces and gifts.

supernatural qualities communicated to the soul by the aid of which it may attain to salvation. They are wisdom, understanding, counsel, fortitude, knowledge, piety and fear of the Lord. This is the way they have been design.

knowledge, piety and fear of the Lord. This is the way they have been designated by the prophet Isaias.

By the gift of wisdom we learn to realize God, to appreciate the things of God and the necessity of saving our souls. By the second we acquire a knowledge of these revealed truths essential to salvation in so far as a limited intellect can understand them. By that of counsel we are enabled to reach

and that which is evil. In doing so we obtain a more exalted idea of God and are more readily able to detect the deceptions of Satan. The gift of piety makes us find our greatest happiness in God, and not in the things of this world. By the last there is imparted to us a beneficial respect for God.

From these facts it is quite evident From these facts it is quite evident that we should not fail every day to invoke the Holy Ghost to strengthen us with these gifts. There are many days when we hesitate concerning our duties. On many occasions throughout the day we find ourselves in need of strength to overcome some obstacle to salvation or to discharge faithfully the duties of our particular state in life. duties of our particular state in life .-Church Progress.

THOSE "WICKED" FRIARS.

Mr. F. R. Guernsey, the special cor-espondent of the Boston Herald respondent of the Boston Herald, writes to that paper as follows about the Dominican priests in charge of the Church in Chapultepec, Mexico:

"We have broken bread together in all good humor and cheerful spirit.
They are all Spaniards from old Spain.

They are all Spaniards, from old Spain,

They are all Spaniards, from old Spain, earnest and sincere men.

"A good priest is about the best company; having much knowledge of this queer humanity of which we all are parts; having a vast charity, because knowing the intricacies of the human heart, and dominated by a faith that shines clear amid all the turmoil and confusion of these critical and innovation times. You may differ from the Dominicans, but you must come to admire and respect their high character and unwavering loyalty to their great

mire and respect their nightenaracter and unwavering loyalty to their great Church and their militant order.

"No better companions, no truer friends, than these Dominican Fathers, who, here in the ancient city, where once they were so powerful, minister unto poor and rich with Christian imones; or, again, lavish and indulgent in many small things which will aggregate by far more than great things. True economy rests in principal and will not vary, no matter how great or

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Boy Mozart

Musical Parisians are of opinion that they have a boy Mozart in their midst. At a wedding celebrated in the Church of St. Maur, in the absence of the organist, his place was taken by a little listen to the tiny organist.

Some one in telling boys how to succeed says that they must learn to wish. To wish until it hurts and hurts—that is the wish that comes true! Wish till the whole world and poverty and no friends and ill health cannot stop it. If the boy wishes this way he will work. A boy who would just like to succeed will probably not succeed; but the boy who wishes to succeed till he cannot eat or sleep or do anything but work for wishing will have success.

Be Prompt. "How I do appreciate a boy who is always prompt—always on time," said John Wanamaker, the great dry goods merchant. "One soon learns to depend upon the boy who is never late in taking his place, who is power late in deliverhis place-who is never late in deliver ing a letter or a package—never late in going to meet a railroad train—never late in keeping an engagement of any kind. Such a boy will soon be trusted in weightier matters, be promoted at an early date to higher positions, and honored by the shrewd men of finance who will desire to be associated with him in important pusiness transactions. him in important business transactions. Promptness is better than a big capital for a business man or woman, and is one of the most important elements of success in life.

You Make Your Fortune. It is in every girl's power to be what she desires—either an intelligent, charming girl or a foolish, ignorant one. Take as much care to make your heart beautiful as you do to make your outward appearance pleasing. Cultivate pure, elevating thought and be honest and upright in your dealings with others. Thus will your life bear many roses and few thorns, and happiness will abide with you. A girl's ness will abide with you. A girl's mother should be her only confidant. wise. Learn to make a friend of your mother, and thus you will do a two-fold good. You will make yourself the better and her the happier by your close communication with her.

A Chat With the Girl.

Try to acquire the habit of being contented with yourselves, girls. Don't worry or grumble, like I have heard some young ladies do, because you are just a little bit too small, or too tall, or perhaps because you are a brunette when you would much prefer being a blonde. It seems ridiculous that neonle would allow such trifles to These gitts specifically are seven in that people would allow such trifles to number, called the gitts of the Holy Ghost. Generally speaking they are girls make use of dyes, cosmetics, etc., to improve their appearance, which are to improve their appearance, which are most injurious, and should never be in the possession of any good Catholic girl. It is best to be content with what Nature gave you. By all means, improve on Nature if you can, but avoid cosmetics of any kind. Plenty of fresh air and outdoor, exercise will ac-

By the gift of wisdom we learn to realize God, to appreciate the things of God and the necessity of saving our souls. By the second we acquire a knowledge of these revealed truths essential to salvation in so far as a limited intellect can understand them. By that of counsel we are enabled to reach proper conclusions in those matters contributing most to our salvation.

Fortitude, the fourth gift of the Holy Ghost enables us to do that which is right, regardless of our weakness, thus surmounting the obstacles which stand in the way of our sanctification. The next, that of knowledge, enables us to distinguish between that which is good and that which is evil. In doing so we obtain a good that the things of the second we acquire a knowledge of these revealed truths a large of the second we acquire a knowledge of these revealed truths that just because it is the latest fashion, if you see it is not becoming to you. Or think that because your girl friend looks well in a long basque coat you will necessarily look equally as well. You don't stop to think that she is about twice your height and that what looks well on her will, in all probability, make you look ridiculous. Consider well before you buy your clothes. Try on a hat several times, looking at it from all points of view, and be sure that it is just the correct thing for ity, make you look ridiculous. Consider well before you buy your clothes. Try on a hat several times, looking at it from all points of view, and be sure that it is just the correct thing for your particular style of head. Then decide on it. You will always have pleasure in wearing such a hat because you know it is becoming to you you know it is becoming to you. Choose quiet colors for your suits and dresses, have them made by first-class dresses, have them made by distributed as tailors or dressmakers, and you will have something to wear that will defy all criticism. Use the following for beautifying the complexion: Open air, rest, exercise and cold water.

Little Victors.

A curious and pretty custom is observed every year in the city of Hamburg to celebrate a famous victory which was won by the little children more than four hundred years ago. In one of the numerous sieges Hamburg was reduced to the last extremity, when it was suggested that all the children be sent out unprotected into the camp of the besiegers as the mute children be sent out unprotected into the camp of the besiegers as the mute appeal for mercy of the helpless and the innocent. This was done. The rough soldiery of the investing army saw with amazement and then with pity a long procession of little ones, clad in white, come out of the city and march boldly into their camp.

The sight melted their hearts. They threw down their arms and, plucking

threw down their arms and, plucking branches of fruit from the neighboring branches of fruit from the neighboring cherry orchards, they gave them to the children to take back to the city as a token of peace. This was a great victory, which has ever since been commemorated at Hamburg by a procession of boys and girls dressed in white and carrying branches of the cherry tree in their hands.—Notes and Queries.

The Best Course of Treatment for "Lazyritis."

Lucy always felt tired when she watched her mother and the "hired girl" do the housework. Therefore, she watched them no more than she could help. Her favorite method of not seehelp.

turbed Lucy by crying in his crib in an adjoining room. This was annoying, and Lucy didn't like the annoyances.

and Lucy didn't like the annoyances, says George Owen Koch in the Philadelphia Public Lgdger.

Recently Lucy had not been feeling quite herself. She was not in any immediate danger of death—merely oppressed with a sense of lassitude and observe a receivers.

chronic weariness.

Thinking of the clever family doctor made the whole thing easy. The doctor was an amiable old chap, and Lucy thought she could bring him to look

thought she could bring him to look upon things as she wished.

The visit to him was quite satisfactory. He was properly sympathetic when Lucy described the symptoms of her malady, and he rose to the adroit suggestion of physical culture as the trout rises to the fly. It undoubtedly would be a good thing. She did not need and medicine in the shape of drugs, just some experise with proper apparajust some exercise with proper appara-tus and in correct costume. Certainly he would inform her father of the state of her health, and that she ought to have to effect a cure. He would write

her father a letter that evening.

The letter was handed to her father just as he finished his meal and he

opened it at once.

It read as follows:

"I have diagnosed the case as one of Lazyritis, a by no means rare ailment. A thorough course of physical culture is the only cure. For this reason I recommend that your daughter be furnished with appropriate apparatus and costume for indulging in the following convince:

exercises:
"Wrestling, bag punching, Swedish calisthenics, endurance motions and flexing actions."
"He's a dear old man," thought

Lucy, when she had perused the fore-going. "He recommends exactly what I want." Then she continued the

letter.
"Wrestling—This exercise can be had while making beds. Turning several heavy mattresses a day will prove very beneficial.

wery beneficial.

Bag Punching—This exercise also can be had while making beds. Thumping pillows to get them soft and smooth is excellent for the muscles of the arms

and shoulders.

"Swedish Calisthenics—These can be indulged in with the aid of a broom. The bending and swaying necessary in sweeping will reduce the size of the the coffers of others, we will be filing a treasury of our own, which, if we do not live to use we can pass to some who may depend upon us or leave to works of religion and charity."

OUR RELIGION.

The girl who keeps secrets from her mother proves herself to be lacking in the qualities that constitute a noble womanhood. This is a prevalent cause of many girls' sad mistakes. A good mother's advice about her daughter's up and down action by which the clothes are cleansed will strengthen the visuate affairs cannot be too highly soapy water and soiled clothes. The up and down action by which the clothes are cleansed will strengthen the

bath for the complexion.

"Flexing Actions—Scrubbing gives these actions to perfection. The reaching cut with a brush while the person exercising is on hands and knees makes all the muscles pliable.

"Costume—Ordinary house dress, without corsets; skirts clearing the floor and sleeves tucked up at the others.

elbows. "Time-All the time, except when

actually fatigued.

I hope to hear of decided improvement in your daughter's health shortly.

I am, my dear sir, yours very respectfully.

A. WISEMAN, M. D."

Whereat Lucy wept and said spiteful things about the "nasty, mean old physician." Did the prescription do her any good? Well her mother had been to two matinees in three weeks, and the girl has bought a book entitled "Housekeeping as a Science."

CHRIST THE CONSOLER.

What sweeter title for the gentle Saviour than that of Consoler; how it expresses all that the Sacred Heart expresses all that the Sacred Heart loved! Pardon, patience, kindness, sympathy, friendship, are all found in the Consoler. The heart sore with sin finds that sin is not pleasure but pain, which like a thorn, penetrates deeper and deeper, and forces out all happiness. It cries for consolation in its afflictions, and finds none until it reaches the cross, and Christ pours into it by His grace the consolation of pardon. When grace the consolation of pardon. When sorrow touches the heart how it bows under the burden which often seems too great to bear! Where will sorrow find its consolation if not in the Master's heart, which sorrow filled to overflowing with its bitterness, misery, poverty, neglect, Its bitterness, misery, poverty, neglect, sickness and death. All these cross the path of life, and a man is made to feel that life is a burden, and that misfortune is a curse. Ah, but to the worst afflicted comes the consolation of Christ telling us that life is but the field on which the battle for eternity is not a fought, and that haman misery is not a misfortune, but a means of reaching

To the poor, Christ comes as the To the poor, Christ comes as the poorest among the children of men, and consoles them with the vision of the manger and the poverty of Nazareth. To the afflicted He comes as the man of sorrows, and He implores them to tell Him if there be any sorrows like to His sorrows.

What would we do if we had not Christ as consoler? Sin comes into our Christ as consoler? Sin comes into our lives, and we remember the prodigal, and we kneel at the feet of Christ, and His sweet consolation of pardon heals our souls. Affliction casts its shadow over us, and the light seems to disappear, and the darkness only seems our lot. We look up and Christ is near us, pointing to His Cross to tell us that affliction was chosen by Him in order that He might know how to sympathize with and console all who weep and are sorely tried. Ah, consolation is the balm which heals the heart in all its sorrows! It brings back the sunshine, restores hope, it strengthens faith, and restores hope, it strengthens faith, and makes all suffering a stepping-stone to union with God, and this secures happiness.—Church Progress.

Satisfaction.

To find all satisfaction in God, you must be satisfied with Him only; for in heaven itself, if you do not bend your help. Her favorite method of not seeing that which fatigued her was to retire to the parlor, recline gracefully on the sofa and read a novel. Here she generally had peace, although her baby brother, neglected perforce by a mother busy with other duties, sometimes distance under trials for the sake of God Whom we love. What an example St. Joseph set us in this regard!





THINKS IT IS A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE



"Enclosed find \$14.20 to pay for the 5 drawer drophead Windsor Machine you sent on trial and sanother of the same kind. Prepay the freight

another of the same kind. Prepay the freight charges and include Home Grinder. The machine you sent me is very satisfactory and works well. I think it is a first class machine.

So writes Mr. John E. Connerv. Castleford Station, Ont., under date of April 20, 1903. Our price for the 5 draw er drophead Windsor Machine is \$150 seach, and prepaid freight enarges 60 cents each to points east of Toonto. This machine has more hardened and tempered parts than any of them, and is guaranteed for 20 years.

Very often we receive orders like the above from parties who have bought one machine from us, the second machine being wanted for some friend or acquaintance. However, anyone can test one of our machines for 20 days without any expense, as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on as we send them out for that length of time on the send of the send of

Windsor Supply Co., Windsor, Ont.

The Cowardly Infidels.

The persecutors of religion in France would have a hard road to travel if there were a great many French Catholies like the brave official of whom the Abbe Gayraud told in a speech recent-ly in the Chamber of Deputies. "Your daughters are at a Boarding school kept by Religious," said the prefect of a department to a subordinate functionary; "I give you a fortnight to take them away and put them in a lycee (State school) for girls." The fun-tionary pleaded mildly against the tyrannical order, but the prefect re-peated it with a threat of dismissal in peated it with a threat of dismissal in case of disobedience. Then the decisive answer came boldly and defiantly: "No," said the man; "I shall not do it, and if you discharge me I'll blow your brains out." The girls were not taken from the nuns' school and their father was not dismissed from his post. Moral—but the moral is obvious.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The Old Camper The Old Camper
has for forly-five years had one article in his
supply—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed
Mik. It gives to soldiers, sallors, bunters,
campers and miners a daily comfort, "like the
old home." Delicious in coffee, tea and chocolate.

late.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simplerough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wenderful influence in curing consumptive and all lung diseases.

Father Damen's · Lectures ·

1. The Private Interpretation of the

Bible.
2. The Catholic Church the Only True Church of God.

Confession.
The Real Presence.
Answers to Popular Objections
Against the Catholic Church.

Price 15c. or \$1.10 per doz., post paid. Special discount on lots of one hun-

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE London, Ont.

MEN WANTED

If you desire a really profitable line, send us your name with reference, and if we think you a suitable person we will find a place for you on our selling force. We always have openings for good men at good pay. STONE & WELLINGTON

'Canada's Greatest Nurseries," TORONTO

TESUS the all - Beautiful.

A Devotional Treatise on the Character and Actions of Our Lord. By the author of "The Voice of the Sacred Heart." Edited by Rev. J. G. Macleod, S. J. Second edition. Price \$1.50, post naid. paid.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE LONDON, ONT.

The Standard Brews of Canada are the ale. porter and lager made by





HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE -Barristers. Over Bank of Commerce.

DR. CLAUDE BROWN, DENTIST, HONOS Graduate Toronto University, Graduat Philadelphia Dental College, 189 Dundas Fe Phone 1381.

DR. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS ST. London. Specialty—Anaesthetics and K. Ray Work. Phone 510.

DR. WAUGH, 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON Ont. Specialty—Nervous Diseases.

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS 180 King Street The Leading Undertakers and Embaimers Open Night and Day Talephone—House 373: Factory W. J. SMITH & SON

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS 113 Dundas Street
Open Day and Night. Telephone 580

O'KEEFE'S

Liquid Extract of Malt Is made by a Canadian House, 3

from Canadian Barley Malt, for Canadians. It is the best Liquid Extract of Malt made, and all Leading Doctors in Canada will tell you so.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist, General Agent, TORONTO,

IT'S TOO BAD ...

that your Plumbing is not working right. Telephone us at once and have us put it in first-class order. F. G. HUNT

PLUMBER. 521 Richmond St.,

Life of Our Lord

WRITTEN FOR LITTLE ONES. BY MOTHER MARY SALOME,

of Bar Convent, York. With frontispiece. Price \$1.25 post free

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

LONDON, ONT.

78 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. IN BUSINESS AS A SAVINGS BANK AND LOAN CO., SINCE 1854 "THE HOME BANK OF CANADA."

Assets, - \$3,000,000.00. Interest Allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents Upwards. WITHDRAWABLE BY CHEQUES.

OFFICE HOURS:-9 a m. to 4 p.m. SATURDAY 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. OPEN 7 TO 9 EVERY SATURDAY MIGHT. IAMES MASON, Managing Director.

THE QUESTION - BOX ANSWERS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOT A SECT. REPLIES TO QUESTIONS RECEIVED OF

A great many persons who are no MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS. A great many persons who are not particularly interested in the subject of religion, and therefore give but little attention to it, have the impression that the Catholic Church is one of the Py Rov. Bertrand L. Conway of the Paulist Fathers. In his preface to this book Cardinal In his preface to this book Cardinal Gibbons states that it "answers in a brief and popular manner the most important questions actually received by the author during the past five years of missionary activity in all parts of the United States from Boston to Denver." These words of praise are weighty, coming as they do from one who has himself prepared a work of the same ontending sects which abound in our ountry, and look upon them all as, of equal merit, and as having erhaps, of equal merit, and as having out a like claim to attention. There

ould not be a greater mistake. Such conclusion certainly indicates a conclusion certainly indicates a mentable ignorance of the whole subcoming as they do from or the same himself prepared a work of the same nature, long since become one of the most popular books of the nineteenth Christianity is historical. Some one of the denominations must have been the original, and is, therefore, most likely to be the true organization representing the genuine body of Christ. The Catholic Church is not a sect. "Sect" means "cut off." The Catholic Church is not an extension of the Catholic Church is not a sect." most popular entury. Father Conway gathers under more than sixty titles a multi-tude of objections received by the Dio-cesan Missionaries on their apostolic cesan Missionaries on their apostone tours here and there in the United States. Not all of them affect immediately the special tenets of Catholicism. The rule of faith, the "notes" die Church is not cut off from anything. t is compact, logical, indestructible whole. It is a parent tree—from which e Protestant branches were cut off ism. The rule of latth, the control of the true Church, politico-ecclesias. rotestantism is thoroughly and hopetical matters, peculiar institutions of Catholicism like celibacy, abstinence sly sectarian. It was originally off from the parent tree, and the branches have been dying—losing the fasting and indulgences, come in for a large meed of explanation. The Mass, the Sacraments, the Blessed Virgin and true principles of life—ever since. It naturally tends to disintegration and Saints, the life to come, are other sources of ignorance or misunderstandering. It is remarkable to what an extent these average objections of the non-Catholic mind square with the original polemics of Protestantism in the sixteenth century, or when they are new, are nearly all drawn from erroneous views of the great lines of the Church. It needs no profound work like Moehler's Symbolism to grapple with this material—one would think after reading the book that the average American mind had been little sources of ignorance or misunderstand decay.

One of the most curious—we may wel say absurd and ridiculous—theories of modern times is that there are three average American mind had been little touched by the advanced Protestant theological literature of the last two

of these curious statistics.

what is needed to make clear the im

care of itself, to be its own tongue, i

own commentary. Its circulation should therefore be an unlimited one

Improvements will no doubt be suggested. Thus, the titles of all books

cited are indeed printed in a specia bibliography, but they might be again grouped with others in a logical order

grouped with others in a logical order, to furnish a course of regular and progressive reading in Catholic theology and history. The titles of chapters ought to be numbered both in the text and in the table of contents, and with this might be combined a progressive

this might be combined a progressive numbering of all the paragraphs. Where an index-subject includes sev-

ever-growing measure of success in the immense vineyard that has been allotted

immense vineyard that has been to them. Here grow brambles, it is true, and here are the ruins of a rick cultivation—but here also are fertile cultivation—but here it wild fruit

soil, abundant sap, racy if wild fruit

the traces of former success and com-fort, consoling and inspiriting evi-dences of former unity and communion.

Only the persistent and ingenious hus-bandry of charity may hope to reclaim

Shahan in Catholic University Bulletin

mediate vision of his opponent or dis-iple. Such a book is equipped to take

modern times is that there are entered in the control of equal branches of the true Church, all of equal authority and equally entitled to be called branches of the true Church. These are said to be the Roman, the control of the co Greek and the Anglican. But we may well ask, If they are all branches, where is the original trunk from which they were cut off? The idea that the true Church of Christ is made up of separate and distinct branches, having o communion, no visible connection with one another, is simply absurd centuries. If these objections really The true Church is Catholic, and the epresent the elements of religious oubt and hesitation in the American Catholic Church is One. The true Church is the Body of Christ, and the doubt and hesitation in the American mind as regards Catholicism, there is reason for believing the assertion of Mr. Henry Sidgwick in a late issue of the Atlantic Monthly, viz., that there Church is the Body of Christ, and the Body of Christ is One. The Apostle gives a true description of it when he says: "There is one body and one spirit as you are called in one hope of the christ as you are called in one hope of the christ as you are called in one hope of the christ are the christ as you are called in one hope of the christ as you are called in one hope o is no longer any insurmountable doc-trinal obstacle to the reunion of the Protestant churches with the Roman your calling, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all Who is above all and through all and in Church on the basis of her actual teaching. There are other instructive thoughts suggested by the examination

who is above an table us all."

There is such a thing as schism, and schism is denounced in Scripture as a grievous sin. The Catholic Church control to be acqueed of schism, for schism This little catechism may rightly hope to become a popular vade mecum. Its place is already marked in the average Catholic home library besides the Faith of Our Fathers and the Catholic Destrict of Fee di Brune vert to concern can not be accused of schism, for schism is the separating oneself from the true Body of Christ; and the Catholic Church, as we have said, has never separated from any other body. It exists to day in its unity and integrity

Doctrine of Faa di Bruno, not to speak of older works like Hay's Sincere Christian and Milner's End of Controversy. The style is quite suitable to the scope of the work—direct, clear, and simple. There is a sustained effort to make known frankly and sufficiently the elements of Catholic truth and discipline in a diction that avoids theological phraseology without losing fullness and precision. The writer does not try to say all that might be said, but only what is needed to make clear the imconciliation and reunion will, ome undefined future period and in

me incomprehensible way, take acc. This, of course, is unnatural, aphilosophical and utterly and absounphilosophical and utterly and abso-lutely impossible. To effect this (ex-cept by submission to the Church) it would be necessary for the original body to divest itself of its fundamental only to divest itself of its indiamental principles, especially that great and important principle without which unity is impossible—the supremacy of the See of Peter—and reduce itself to: evel with the other so-called branches pereby becoming in reality a sect. Greek "branch," though esse tially orthodox and having valid orders is yet in schism because it has separate rom the centre of unity. The Angl

where an index-stopect includes soveral references, it might be well to introduce the practice of indicating in heavier type the page or pages where an objection is most efficiently dealt with Figurity resonant helps regent is not only in schism, " branch but it is heretical and without valid orders. It is not even recognized by the Greek branch; how can it cherish with. Finally, we cannot help suggest ing that a companion volume of "Select Readings" be issued, drawn, when the faintest hope of ever being recognized by the Roman "branch" which is not a branch at all, but the real, old. possible, from eloquent non-Catholic original Catholiz body with its infalli-ble, indestructible, ever enduring and indisputable visible head and centre of writers, and by cross-references made to act as a companion or key to certain important lines of objection. We wish anity ?-Sacred Heart Review. Father Conway and his co-laborers ar

Speak Kindly Now.

In the course of our lives there must be many times when thoughtless words are spoken by us which wound the heart of others, and there are also many little occasions when the word of cheer in needed from us and we are silent.

There are lives of wearisome mone ony which a word of kindness can re lieve. There is suffering which word bandry of charity may hope to reclaim these lost provinces from the moral desolation that has fallen or is impending over them—but it is precisely in and often even in the midst of wealth ing over them—but it is precisely in Catholicism that the Almighty has planted the inexhaustible reservoir of planted the inexhaustible reservoir of charity, as wide as the world and humanity, and as inexhaustible as the dimension, and inexhaustible as the dimension, and inexhaustible as the dimension of the catholic behavior of the complete of the com

and appreciation may be unheard. agine yourself standing beside their last Writing of the late Cardinal Vaughan the San Francisco Leader says: "Olympia while they were yet living. Then get the forteen members of his family, six and tell them now." resting-place. Think of the things you could have said of them and to them

brothers were priests and four sisters were nuns. It would be difficult in all the world to find a parallel for this extension to accomplish. Mary has from God a universal and

ELIZABETH WALSH, LONDON, ONT.

thidren.

the early days of her residence in this Mrs. Walsh, by her many kindly deeds, hosts of true friends, whose esteem was more prized as year succeeded year. Ill as retaining the respect and love of the sof her younger days, Mrs. Walsh also red herself by her nobility of mind and to the younger generation and all who he privilege of her acquaintance. To not man to love her, and her gentienes and younger generation and all who her was to love her, and her gentienes ment of all with whom she came in con-Her edifying and happy death was the close of a well-spent life.

MASTER THOMAS IRWIN, LONDON.

MASTER THOMAS IRWIN, LONDON,
The bupils of St. Mary's school and his many
young richeds were shorked when they reac,
in the local papers of Friday, July 17th, the
announcement of the sudden death by drowing of one of their best loved companions.
Master Thomas Irwin,
From the time his death became known untistret the funera', hundreds visited his homto view the remains and extend their condoisnee to the bereaved family, as "Tommie
was a favorite with all his acquaintances.
The funeral took piace to St. Mary's Clurch
in Saturday, R. quiem Mass being celebrated
to Rev. P. J. McKeon. Six playmates of de
possed acted as pall-bearers. R. I. P.
MR. ARTHUR I. G. Brock. LONDON, ONT.
Mr. Arthur I. G. Brock. an esteemed en-

MR. ARTHUR I. G. BROCK. LONDON, ONT.

Mr. Arthur I. G. Brock, an esteemed employee of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, was accidently killed white in the discharge of his duty, on Saturday, July 18th. Although Manager of the control of the contro

Louis McDonald, Walton.

Mr. Louis McDonald of Walton, Huron Condided at his residence in that village on Satur day evening, July 18th, after a short illness.

Mr. McDonald was born in Scotlend in the year 1834, and came to Canada at the age of swenty with his brother Charles, where they should have been their brother William who lived it swenty with his brother Charles, where they is successful the same to Canada at the age of swenty with his brother Charles, where they is successful their brother William who lived it fillsonburg. Here he married Miss Devlin, a sister of Dr. Devlin of Stratford and A. Polymon, the Crown Attorney of Victoria County, which is brother the same to Canada at the sage of swenty with his brother Charles, where they is the same to Canada at the sage of swenty with his brother Charles, where they is the same to Canada at the sage of swenty with his brother Charles, where they is the same to Canada at the sage of swenty with his brother Charles, where they is the brother thanks for the enjoyable evening afforded them.

Successful Students.

Successful Students.

The following are the same to Canada at the sage of swenty with his brother Charles, where they increase the same to Canada at the sage of swenty with his brother charles.

Successful Students.

Successful Students.

Devlin, the Crown Attorney of County,
Mr. McDonald moved afterward to the Fownship of Grey, Haron County, and finally fixed his residence at Walton where he lived juring the last thirty years, during which time he did business as a lumberman, and at the same time cultivated several farms.

He was always a practical and consistent Catholic, and was universally respected by all who knew him.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 21st instead of the county for the cou

MRS. MARIA CRUISE, ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John, N. B., Monitor, July 18.

St. John, N. B., Monitor, July 18.

With deep regret we have to announce the death on Wednesday last, at her late residence, 105 Main street, of Maria Cruise, widow of George Quinn of Indiantown.

Mrs. Quinn passed away after a long illness surrounded by her family, consisting of one son, Mr. James of the Marine and Fisherics Dept., Ottawa, and four daughters. Sissel Bridget, of St. Dunstan's Convent. Fredericton. Missee Tina and Josephine of the teaching staff of St. Peter's schools, city, and Miss Catherine.

Misses This and Josephile, city, and Miss Catherine.

Mrs. Quinn was born at Bithurst, N. B., in 1852, and leaves one brother, Dr. Wim. Cruise, of Sydney, Cape Breton, and three sisters, sister Agnes and Mrs. Dalton of this city, and Miss Cruise of Bathurst. Her married life was all spent in St. John, and her devoted life as wife, mother and friend had endeared her to every one who came in contact with her. Her long liness was borne with the true Catholic spirit and her happy death was but a fitting close for such a beautiful life. The Inneral took place on Friday morning to St. Peter's church where Solem High Mass was sung by Rev. Wim. White, C. SS. R., with Rev. Joseph Borgmann, C. SS. R., with Rev. Joseph Borgmann, C. SS. R. deacon, and Rev. K. Scully, subdeacon. Appropriate music was rendered by the choir. Interment was made in the old Catholic cometery, where her husband was buried over two years ago.

The deepest sympathy of a widespread circle of friends goes out to her children and other relatives.

May she rest in peace!

The deepest sympathy of friends goes out to he relatives.

May she rest in peace!

A WORTHY COUPLE.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John McGuire of Seymour township, was celebrated in July 6th, and was made the occasion of a smily reunion. Although some members of he family live at a great distance, all wore resent except one son. John Francis, whose teath occurred a few years ago. The saged outple honored the fiftieth anniversary of heir marriage by receiving Holy Communion and assisting at Mass, which was celebrated at heir home by their son, Rev. M. J. McGuire of Brighton.

and assisting at Mass, which was celebrated at heir home by their son, Rev. M. J. McGuire of Brighton.

The children and a number of grand thildren present were their sons Richard P. McGuire with his wife and youngest son from Nebraska: Thomas McGuire, of Michigani Louis. Andrew, and Martin McGuire, with heir wives and children from Chicago; Rev. M. J. McGuire, of Brighton, Ont.; W. H. McGuire, of Brighton, Ont.; W. H. McGuire, of Brighton, Ont.; W. H. McGuire, of Brighton, of Westwood. Sister St. Gertrude, of Notre Dame Convent Kingston; L'zzla, of Brighton; Mary, from Essex, Ont.; and Katie who resides at home. After dinner, to which many friends were invited, an address expressing the kindly sifection and sincer respect in which the orientes hem by the eldest son R. P. McGuire, Phey also received many handsome presentes. Among the friends present were Mrs. McJure Sisters, Mrs. Ryan, of Toronto, and Mrs. Corkery, of Norwood; Rev Father Conway, of Norwood; Rev Father WcCloskey, of Campbellford; Rev. Father Of Gorman, S. J., of Montreal and the Mother Superior of Notre Dame Convent, Peterborough.

agenia of congratulation were also received Letters of congratulation were also received om many friends who were unable to attend, cluding Mrs McGuire's newphew. His Lord ip Bishop McKray, of London; her niece later St. Fergus, of Peterborough and he atters, Sister Philomena and Sister Antoinette, atters, Sister Philomena and Sister Antoinette,

onto, and Mrs. McGuire have lived in Sey-for many years and are well known and Mr. and Mrs. McGuire have lived in Sey-nour for many years and are well known and tably respected. They resided formerly in the township of Otonabee near Peterborough and are the descendants of some of the earliest ettlers in the Trent Valley district Mr. Mc-luire's father having come from Maguire's gridge, Fermangh, Ireland, to Peterborough county (then Northumberland District) in 1825

HONORS FOR THE SOO.

institution, together with the diplomas accompanying them.
This record is one very seldom equaled, and
the Soc has much reason to be proud of their
presents. This especially is the case as there
were many competitors for the prizes. Miss
O Connor is a young lady of rare talent and
has taken a deep interest in her studies, not
only at the conven but in the schools prepara
ory to convent work. She is perhaps the
youngest gold medalist in the Dominion. One
of the medals bolds was given by the Ex
cellency the Governor-General for proficiency
in English literature. This medal is about
twice the size of an American silver dollar,
and is inscribed with His Excellency's name
and the subject for which it was given. She
also has the diploma given with the medal

issued from Ottawa, and bearing the signature of Lord Minto.

In addition to this, she obtained the much coveted Thurston Gold Medal, the first priziquen in the graduating class for literary work This having been won in a class of nine kee-competitors, is much prized by Miss O Conner. Not content with these, Miss O Conner. Not content with these, Miss O Conner, which was the more valuable on account of it being type for the highest score in all subjects, if diploma accompanying this modal. Miss O Connor, having completed her studies is now taking a well carried rest at home. The above mention d monors are not all than have accrued to the f mily.

Miss O Connor, having completed her studies is now taking a well carried rest at home. Miss forence M. who has for the pass three years been taking a course as a trained aurasin one of the best American institution, haveling of the best American institution, haveling department of the passent of particles by the institution for the bignest proficiency in the completing course. She also is enjoying at home a well-carned holiday.—Daily Pioneer, sault ste Marie, June 27.

MARRIAGES.

TURNER RICHARDSON.

On the morning of June 29th last Mr. Frederick Turner and Miss Caroline Richard on of Loadon were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at Science 1 to the holy bonds of matrimony at Science 1 to the holy bonds of cresting ceremony was performed by Rev Fith r Dunn, who also celebrated the Nup is Mass. The bride was attended by he sister. Miss Louise Richardson, both of whom were based on the bride's brother, assisted the froom. The young couple's trip will include ristic months of the property of the sister which they will take up their residence for which they will take up their residence for the freest City, where they have house of riends, all of whom wish them every happiness through life.

KORTE NANGLE. TURNER RICHARDSON.

Those from 5r. Peter's also Sisters of St. Joseph, are:
Joseph, are:
James Condrick 855, Alice Moore 825, John James Condrick 855, Alice Moore 825, John Jameson 807, John Bower 1799, John Be emar, 764, Rose Seif 760, Lee Reilly 750, Hedwidge Girard 745, May Cox 744, Charles Binks 744 Frank Garceau 740, Frederick Donegan 733 Blanche Moore 769 Rose Quinn 685, Olive Harding 673, Sarah Sherlock 602, Arthur Lesty 657, Alfred Taschereau 679, Pearl Mahoney 619 Amy Turner 618, Victor Pudney 678, Charles Rutter 183, Willie Flynn 580, Campbell Gleeson 570, Louise Chaffer 568, Florence Harter 550.
These from the Sacred Heart Separate school claught by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, wer. Norman Wilson 778, Thomas Welsh 634 Timothy Melnnis 638, Mildred Friend 583.
Timothy Melnnis 638, Mildred Friend 563.
Of the schools in the diocese of London Of the schools in the diocese of London, aught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, the follow-ng pupils were successful:

ST. THOMAS. Veronicai Montgomery 695, Evelyn Boyle 657 llen Burk 646, John Dunn 609, Mary Blake 88, Angela Reath 576, Gladstone Grancy 560 WALKERVILLE—NOTRE DAME SCHOOL.

Mary Driscoll 786, Emelia Janisse 780, Berth Champagne 745, Irene Lepain 629, Edna For on 621, Elizybeth Forton 567. GRELLE RIVER— ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL.
Alma Clouder 585, Alphonse Ouellette 570. BELLE RIVER-SACRED HEART SCHOOL, Felix Reaume 633, Wilfrid Laliberte 599. GODERICH.

Gertrude Fox 658, Eugene Dean 646, Mollie

The following are the utility and idates:

Passed with honors; Cordella Burguard, Cedila Horan, Mary McKinnon, Irene O'Keefe, Camilla Prendergast, Edmund Lacasse, and Mamie Murray.

Passed: Evelyn Darwin, Aloysia McMann, Vincent Darwin, and Leo Fortune.

LONDON.

LONDON.

(Andon., July 23.—Grain, ner oental—Wheat. new (good) \$1.25 to \$1.30; oats. per cental 98a. to \$1; corn. \$1.10 to \$1.20; barley, \$2 to \$21.00; bea. \$1.40 \$1.50; rye. \$9 to \$1.00 zockwheat. \$1 10 to \$1.20.

Meab—Pork. per white, \$7.00 to \$7.50; pork, by the lb. 10 to \$1.20.

Meab—Pork. per jound, 10 to \$1.60.

\$7.00; veal. \$6 to \$7.50; mutton, by the carcass, \$5.90 to \$7; lamb, per pound, 10 to 11c.

Poulery—Spring chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c; heas, per pair 60to 670, live turkeys, per lb. 10c; spring ducks, per pair, 75c to \$1.00.

Live Stock—Live hogs, per 100 lbs., \$5.35 to \$5.00; piga, pair, \$5.00 to \$7.0; fat cattle, \$4.25 tr \$4.75; stage, per cwt. \$2.00 to \$2.12; sows, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Farm Produce. — Hay, \$8.00 to \$10.00; straw, per ton, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Dairy Produce — Aggs per dozen, 14 to 16c; butter, beat roil, 71 to 19c; butter beat rocks, 16 to 18c; butter, creamery, 19 to 24c; honey, strained, per lb. 10c; honey, in comb, 12c. to 12jc.

TORONTO.

noney, surained, per 10. 100; noney, in comb, i20. to 12jc.

Toronto, July 23, — Wheat — The market continues steady to firm, with very little doing Wheat, red and white at 75c, to 76c, east, and goose steady at 55c middle freights; No. 1 spring nominal at 72jc. ast, and goose steady at 55c middle freights; Manitobs wheat No. 1 hard, 85c and No. 1 northern at 88c at 6 georgian Bay points. Oats—Trad is quiet, with No. 1 quoted at 35c east, 32c middle, and 35dc Toronto; No. 3 white. 25jc middle freights. Buckwheat — Market dull at 3jc. middle, C. P. R. for No. 2, and 40c, east, Flour—90 per cent. patents 27 5 to \$2.30, middle freights in buyers' sacks, for exportstraight rollers, of special brands for domestic rade, quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.50 has rolled freights and seconds, \$3.90; strong 317; at outside points bran is quoted at \$15, and shorts at \$18 to \$18.50. Manitobs bran; sacks, 819, and shorts at \$18 to \$18.50. Manitobs bran; and



Sunshine **Furnace** extracts all the heat from the

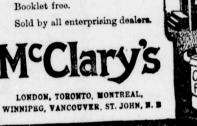
fuel and distributes it through the house-only the smoke goes up the chimney.

And it hasn't got that enormous appetite for coal, so common in the ordinary furnace.

Simple to operate, easily cleaned and will last longer than any other Canadian heater.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Sold by all enterprising dealers.





Live Stock Markets.

July 23,-The bulk of the exporters

MALE TEACHER AS PRINCIPAL FOR Catholic Separate school in the village Bonfield, Ont., with 2nd class certificate apable of teaching French and English pre-tred, Good salary for right man. School pens Aug. 18th, 1993. Apply to Philip Gag on, ir., Sec. Treas., Bonfield Ont. 1291.d VEACHER WANTED, MAN OR WOMAN

holding 3rd class certificate one who can bach French and English. Duties to com ence at end of vacation Apply stating ex erience and salary wanted to J B. Quesnell ecretary, School Section No. 17. Township iny, Penetanguishene. Ty, Penetanguishene. 1230 3

PEACHER WANTED FEMALE TEACH
er for the R. C. S. S. Sec., No. 7, Sydenham
ne holding a second class certificate. Dutier
o commence Aug. 12, 1903. Apply stating
alary and experience to Robt. Hood. Sec.
Pres., Woodford P. O. Ont. 1291-4.

EACHER WANTED FOR S S 1RUTHER TEACHER WANTED FOR STATEMENT of the lass certificate of qualification as a Public school teacher in Ontario. Duties to commence 17th August next. With good reference. State salary required and exprience. Apply at once to P. R. de Lamorandiere, Secsohool board, Killarney, P. O. Ont. 1291-3.

WANTED. A CATHOLIC TRACHER, holding a 2nd class certificate for balance of the year, for Separate School Section No. 4, Asphodel. Address Richard Walsh, Sectress., Westwood, P. O., Oat. 1292 tf TEACHER WANTED FOR ROMAN CATH

August 17th, 1903. Apply, stating salary and experience Applications received up to August 19th Order of the Coffee, J. E. Conselly, Parker P. O., Ont. 1992 2

WANTED TEACHER FOR SEPARATK
School at Rat Portage, Ont., with 2nd or
3rd class certificate. Must be qualified to teach
both French and English. State salary required and address applicantions to Joseph
Derry, Sec, Treas., Rat Portage, Ont.

TWO CATHOLIC TEACHERS WANTED.

To teach the lower and higher classes respectively at Garden River, Ont. Two sisters preferred. Salary \$300 each. House and furniture gratis. Duties to commence August 17. Address Rev. J. A. Drelet, S. J., Garden River, Ont.

PPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECKIVED A by the undersigned up to August II, 1903; for an experienced male teacher to teach in the Fourth Form—Senior—of the Roman Catholic Separate School, Renfrew. None holding lower than a second-class professional certificate need apply. Married man preferred With prospects of a permanent position if satisfactory. Duties to begin September 1st. P. J. O'Dea, Secretary R. C. S. gloard Drawer E., Renfrew, Ont. 1292;

TEACHER WANTED FOR STAFFORD
T Separate school holding a 3rd class certificate to teach French and Ecglish. To enterion duty August 17th. Salary 25b. Applicants to furnish testimonials, and address Armand Lair, Secretary, Pembroke, Ont.
1291-16

TO RENT. TINE STORE. DWELLING, STABLES of etc., to rent. Well located, business no object. M. A. Kennedy, Brechin, Ont. 1292-AGENTS WANTED-LIFE AND WORK of Pope Leo XIII.: officially endorsed and authorized; largest book, best book, cheapes book; eleganily illustrated; 50 per cent. commission given. freight paid, credit given, prospectus free; send loc. to pay postage. Address The World Publishing Co., Guelph. Ont

INFORMATION WANTED Thomas and John Mitchell, who came to nada and landed in Quebec in 1832, with circuncle, Michael Mitchell teacher, on board the ship the Thomas Thison. They leftebec for Upper Canada when they parted the their uncle. Any information will be dressed to the only member left, Annie tichell, widow of Aug. Carrier, 33 Bridgeest, St. Roch, Quebec, Canada.

- AGENTS -THE LIFE OF POPE LEO XIII. Authorized and Authentic.
A beautiful story of a saintly life. Endorsed starts and a careful story of a saintly life. Endorsed sook: Low price; Liberal terms; Full parioulars free. Canvassing outiful mailed for ISc. Erike now and make hundred dollars a week 1290.4 McDERMID & LOGAN, London, Ont. WANTED—AGENTS FOR "LIFE AND Work of Pope Leo XIII" \$10 to \$20 per day easily made. Largest, Newest, and Best Book. Official Endorsements. Lowest Retail price \$2.00. Highest Commission or Salary, OUTFIT FIKEE. Order to-day, Imperial Publishing Co., Catholic Book Dept., Chicago.

LOYOLA COLLEGE MONTREAL

An English Classical College Conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.

There is a Preparatory Department for junior boys and a Special English Course for such a may not wish to follow the ordinary certains. Classes will be resumed on Wednesday sentember 2nd, 1903. Prospectus may be of on application to REV. ARTHUR E. JONES, S.J.

Sacred Pictures.

Beautiful Artotypes for framing, superlon to Steel Engravings in execution

NO.
455 Sacred Heart of Jesus,
456 Sacred Heart of Mary,
240 The Last Supper,
1717 Christ and the Rich Ruler,
2077 Christ Blessing Little Children,
1390 Christ Before Pilate. Madonna di San Sisto, St. Joseph. The Good Shepherd. Madonna. Head of Christ. Madonna. The Holy Night. He is Risen.

Christ in Getnsemans.
The Holy Night.
He is Risen.
He is Risen.
An Innecent Victim.
Head of Christ at Twelve Years.
Mary Magdalen.
Immaculate Conception.
The Holy Night.
Christ in the Temple.
Christ on Calvary.
Immaculate Conception.
Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me.
Gliad Tidings of Great Joy.
Help, Lord, or I Perish.
Mater Dolorosa.
Madonna di San Sisto (detail square),
Christ Healing the Sick Child.
Christ-Realing the Sick Child.
Christ-Realing the Sick Child.
Christ-Preaching by the Sea.
The Ascension.
The Crucidiston.
St. Anthony of Padua.

Rebecca.
The Arrival of the Shetherds.
Madonna. adonna. adonna di San Sisto. other of God. ead of Christ (detail from Gethsemane)

Aater Dolorosa. Ecce Homo. John Comforting Mary. The Chorister Boys. The Angelus.
The Holy Night.
The Soul's Awakening
Madonna Della Sedia.
The Consoling Christ.
Jesus and the Woman

The Holy Night. St. Cecilia. The Holy Night.
St. Cecilia.
Rebecca,
Adoration.
St. Anthony and Infant Jesus.
Madonna di Foligna.
St. Paul.
Madonna and Child.
Christ and the Fishermen
Christ Entry into Jerusalem
Christ Preaching by the Sea
The Ascension

Madonna Madonna Head of Christ[(Gethsemane) Head of Christ(Gethseman)
Madonna di San Sisto
Arrival of the Shepherd
Madonna
Christ Healing the Sick Child
Christ Taking Leave of his Mother
The Blessed Virgin

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER. THOMAS COFFEY Cathelic Record Office, London, Canada

FOR THE CLERGY

THE EPISTLES AND GOSPELS

FOR PULPIT USE

Second Revised and Enlarged Edition Very Large Print Bound in Leather Price, post paid, 75c

CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE



Family Medicines,

Walton's Grand Opera Pharmaci

VOLUME XX

The Catholic

LONDON, SATURDAY, A A COLLEGE CO Does college education

question we find in let made merchant to his son it as follows: "You bet thing that trains a boy t think quick, pays. Colleg fools; it develops then make bright men; it The fellow, who hasn't l training may be just as s apt to paw the air when

This is a good answer who raise the objection in college is, so far as goes, time lost.

DOGMAS

It is amusing to he writer dilating on h from dogmas. He give pression that he conce some kind of a wild a which he has somehow aged to escape. But better to look up the m and when he knows wh about it may dawn upo cipation from dogma it usually connotes sla of his own. This short ening influence upon impress his dogmas u certainly believe in do upon something more heated imagination or the mere dicta of tho praises of what they term the progress of modern civilization. prefer to get our dog has been commissione to mankind.

During the weeks rived much pleasure

to hear the brave wor It may evoke a smil have passed through sions, but it is as ple a strain of exquisite music-the music of look out upon the wherein to write the will teach them a few charge heavy fees t we wish them succe will be ever stead Mater. One other keep in mind is this day, somewhere in t woman who drank quivered with prid diploma. Perhaps see him through he woman is his moth him during the y prived herself of necessaries to keep then the privilege her always proud our mothers! The love, and we pity note of sadness in always hearken to duty and because heart sees far and

which are not in b PRESBYTERIAN

The Theologica ton, N. J., has j tion of two mill money is, as the g extension of the earth and the pro God. This being how the dollar violence to cons the expounders of byterian tenets. gain assent to they should be true. Without would be like t man who inveig chasing adulters article. Are th May they say:

> you besides preached to you If they do sa of talking to be main of gratuit for instance, an

angel from Hear

Bible in one v in another, wh is right? 7 the Westmins the [Confessi