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A CULPABLE FOLLY

We learn from some of ar esteemed contemporaries that the Bible societies are doing a flourishing business. Bibles are being shipped everywhere, and the unregenerate heathen will con- copal Bishop of Fond du Lae wrote a home heathen. A characteristic of things he said :

allude to their career there.

stitutes the Bible: that Protestants deprived of the support of authority are a prey to doubt and indifference, vain theories and hypothetical systems, superstitions and absurdies; that according to one of its exponents Protestantism is but ecclesiastical anarchy—without doctrine and without consistence; that some preachers are, in order

Holy Spirit will again be with us; and our hearts being full, our treasuries bishop's recommendation for prayer. A goar hearts being full, our treasuries will be full also."

In reading this extract our heart being full, our treasuries will be full also."

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In reading this extract our heart being full, our treasuries will be full also."

In reading this extract our heart goes out in pity to the poor Bishop. We might refer to his remarks "on our testantism is but ecclesiastical anarchy—without doctrine and without consistence; that some preachers are, in order to down. Her priests arose and wrote an admirable civilization.

Nevertheless, while the forms, the outer dress, as it were, of civilization.

Nevertheless, while the forms, the outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh goes to the relief outer dress, as it were, of every caureh ence; that some preachers are, in order tonishment that he had ever imagined his to fill the pews, obliged to supplement sect to be a portion of the Catholie deville character, it is surely a brave will be full" is a dream. The stream

that the missionary boards should open as it is feeble in authority and the pretheir eyes to the fact that men and judices of the caste-system debar it from

tution but a tribute as well to the the Federation of Canadian Catholic

on him as a more or less obscure priest of Worcester he was a Knight untried, and, in view of the difficulties confronting him when he began his career, doomed apparently to defeat. What these difficulties were is an old story which need not be rehearsed. Suffice with need not be rehearsed. Suffice with the situation demanded a protection, and together they formed a religious power that worked for must return to these methods which saw the conversion of the Roman Empire and of the northern any alarm. That is where our friends make triumphs which saw the conversion of the Roman Empire and of the northern and with a suddential protection, and together they formed a religious power that worked for downed in every direction without any triumphs which saw the conversion of the Roman Empire and of the northern and with a suddential protection, and together they formed a religious power that worked for downed in every direction without any triumphs which saw the conversion of the Roman Empire and of the northern and the soil. Without interfers and weaknesses of the must return to these methods which was the conversion of the Roman Interportation of the first special protection, and together they formed a religious power that worked for downed in every direction without any triumphs which saw the conversion of the Roman Interportation of the must return to these methods which was the conversion of the Roman Interportation of the feature to these methods which was the conversion of the Roman Interportation of the sixth century, treats the relations of the sixth century, treats the relati it to say that the situation demanded a Protestants are not in any kind of busiman of tact and of scholarly acquired noss for sentiment. They will not letter ments, not to be cajoled by exert themselves for individual or cause flattering or daunted by danger unless they get a quid pro quo. dogma. with the best of educational authorities. And we think Bishop Conaty and we are here speaking of the pursuits has given evidence of all this. He has of the normal-minded man. And we fested, etc. maintained the policy and traditions of say that the fear of losing trade has Very charitable indeed and apolohis predecessor. Criticism of one been the cause of many honied words, getic! We might also infer that the shape and another has fallen in boundimmed his enthusiasm nor stayed his fully calming effect on the bigot, colored to be of any benefit to the ful. More might we say of the distinguished dignitary, but his record is something for ourselves. And we take in Japan and elsewhere he might have more eloquent than our poor phrases. He has succeeded nobly and manly, be:

something of interest to narrate. It would have more concentration of would probably have agitated the

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the Rectorship of the University he ganize, read, speak, act, as circumhave portioned fout his time with care in order to give apart of it to the development of the talents he has utilized for the service of God and man. He imagine that they themselves may result imagine that they themselves may result in a gold-headed cane. "Drop the cane," firmly constituted ministerial organization, the layman is more keenly alive tion, the layman is more must have guarded every hour from to his responsibility, and lay-action is "Never," exclaimed the man: "that to his responsibility, and lay-action is cane cost me \$12!"—Atlanta Constitutrivial waste and for guerdon, content more common and more earnest. Lay tion.

science that he had left no power fresh the Church. Laymen have in this age An Instructive Discourse by Dr. in him unused. We are not all Dr. a special vocation. The true Catholic Conatys, but we can all remember that will, of course, be always in sympathy opportunity is more likely to visit men with and under the guidance of their of toil and silence.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

Some time ago the Protestant Epis-

Their failure as missionaries is clergy, so contrary to God's express battling within one Church, Macauley Egyptian, the Assyrian and the Persian vouched for by competent Protestant authorities. They had a fair field in authorities. They had a fair field in the Sandwich Islands, but we think their most ardent supporters will not this branch of the Church is a wonder. Hude to their career there.

It is a marvel of merey. If we begin about it decorously he appends his name to fear lest our candlestick be removed, and title to a pleasantly worded epistle. and repent and do our first works the divines are not so sure as to what constitutes the Bible: that Protestants de- our hearts being full, our treasuries

man who undertakes the conversion of cannot rise higher than its source. It rea nation by reading the Bible alone. mains as it started-worldly and compro-The Rev. Algernon Crapsey says mising. It is as uncertainin doctrine

-a man who could hold his own We except politics. This in some teous measure upon him, nor it has not tellectual Catholics has had a wonder- of sending to foreign fields is too highly endeavor. His official utterances have Deprived in some sections of heathen. Now if he had only asked been invariably suggestive and thought those who have fought for and procause he deserved to succeed: and every energy, more ambition and love for the placidity of the meeting with a confriend of education and every admirer interests of the Church, and conse- troversial ripple, but he would be able of strenuous thought and action must quently better citizens and ministers to to tell us what plans Baptists, Methodneeds wish him years of labour in the position he has adorned for the last few bishop Ireland, are not annointed in Therein also is a lesson for all of ly save their own souls and pay their portance as baptism and future punishus. When Bishop Conaty came into pew rent. They must think, work, or ment — were going to lay for the came as it were into his own. He was stances demand, ever anxious to serve good deal of—well, say charity, to talk ready for the call and he was made the Church and to do good to their pleasantly of harmony between essenready by labour. It must have been so. fellow-men. There is on the part of the tially contradictory tenets. For a man busied and perplexed with Catholic laymen, too much dependence parochial affairs as he had been, must on priests. If priests work, laymen One of those "healers" who was in parochial affairs as he had been, must on priests. One of those "healers" who was in have portioned tout his time with care imagine that they themselves may rest. Georgia some time ago was approached

The Catholic Record. at the time with the verdict of con- action is to-day particularly needed in THE CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION. spiritual chiefs.

SIONS.

fire-crackers. This, however, is preferand reflecting somewhat severely on copal Eishop of Nova Scotia recomure of their progress, and one calculated to improve the imaginative faculty.

It is incomprehensible that our separated brethren persist in attempting to propagate Christianity by distributing Bibles. It has been, and, must in the very nature of things, be a flat failure. And so signal has been the failure that Froude, who liked not the Church, declared that to send hawkers over the world loaded with copies of disaster. On Church the control of the average Anglican prelate ments of the average Anglican prelate is the ability to produce a well-sounding as a member of the common human family, is held by all men to be civilizing. One common the list sure of a favorable reception the list sure of a favorable reception that it is sure of a favorable reception the list sure of a favorable reception the masterful Roman people. The work effectively or bountifully in or through such a Church? No wonder the latter that Froude, who liked not the Church, declared that to send hawkers over the world loaded with copies of disaster. One Church the common human family, is held by all men to be civilizing. The word, if not the idea, comes to us from the masterful Roman people.

The word, if not the idea, comes to us from the masterful Roman people. The word, if not the ideally prints as scholarly and convincing. It work effectively or bountifully in or through such a Church? No wonder the latter that hidden and seed that hidden and seed that hidden and seed that hidden and seed that the common human family, is held by all men to be civilizing.

The word, if not the idea, comes to us from the masterful Roman people. The word, if not the ideally prints as scholarly and convincing. It work and put to be alluded to in the daily prints as scholarly and convincing. It work as the bridge and progress attained in the progress attained in the progress attained in the progress attained in the progress and and progress attained in the progress attained in the reception that the progress attained in the progress attained in the progress a Church, declared that to send hawkers over the world loaded with copies of the Bible is the most culpable folly of which it is possible for man to be guilty.

Their follows are missionaries is a missionaries in that like Achan's wedge of gold hidden in his tent caused Israel's disaster. Our Church has lost sight of the sacred meaning of marriage as a witness of Christ's union with His Church. The second marriages of our leafly the masses. In fact the Protestant by the masses of authority. All kinds of opinion run with His Church. The second marriages of our life that have come down to us in one way or another. But they erred in noble company, for before them the and, must be extremely displeasHim. Not to realize this is only
it. But once in a middle to state that

We have no fault to find with the Bishop's recommendation for prayer. A admirable civilization.

tains less than 2 per cent. of the population of the United States. It is engaged in the task of striving to give its their Bible with attractions of a vau-deville character, it is surely a brave will be full "is a dream. The stream all organized forms of Christianity it

confirmation to the end that they mere-

mas J. Shahan of the Catholic

spiritual chiefs.

A BISHOP ON FOREIGN MIS
fessor of Church history at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., is on a visit to the Pacific coast. A little over a week ago he delivered a lecture in Metropolitan Hall, San Francisco, We have received a newspaper con- in the course of which he very strongly and the unregenerate nearest win con-tinue to use them in the making of remarkable letter extolling the Church taining a letter from a Protestant Epis-catholic Church was the mother of our modern civilization. We reprint the reports is the exultant strain that pervades them. So many Bibles distributed—so many pagans converted—a very easy method of ascertaining the meas—to our Church. Have we kept the

he is head of a sect in which anyone ment, many a proud inscription. Even can do what he likes provided he goes the Greek, whose civilization is so inand through them to us, was unable to protect and propagate directly the spirit and the institution of his own

labors and talents of Dr. Conaty.

Few, we imagine, thought he would be a shining success in guiding the destinies of this great educational institution. His intimate friends may have hoped for much from him, but to the world at large to those who looked upon him as a more or less obscure priest of Worcester he was a Knight untried.

That is where our friends make of Worcester he was a Knight untried.

The missionary will claim an unqualified success for his work. After commentiation but counts its martyrs; not one genuine grain of civilization but counts its martyrs; not one step upward in the history of mankind success for his work. After commenting on the ridiculously insignificant responsition but counts its martyrs; not one step upward in the history of mankind success for his work. After commenting on the ridiculously insignificant responsition but counts its martyrs; not one step upward in the history of mankind success for his work. After commenting on the ridiculously insignificant responsition but counts its martyrs; not one step upward in the history of mankind of traditions and good customs.

Let any lawyer read the letters of Gregory the Great and he will opposition of those whose individual seems to be attentions of the abor through the successful, but altogether wrong. We must return to these methods which of the min in the city, were gathered all the best traditions of law and procedure—of the labor of the field and in the protests and opposition of those whose individual seems in the heavy law is traditions of law and procedure—best read the letters of Gregory the Great and he will opposition of those whose individual seems in the city, were gathered all the best traditions of law and procedure—best read the labor of the fald and the protests and opposition of those whose individual seems in the city, were gathered all the best traditions of law and procedure—best read the labor of the fald and the protests and opposition of those whose individual seems in the city, were gathered all the best t

to the struggles for the soil, whether from within or without the State. The plebeian and the patrician of Rome create immortal principles of private law by reason of this very conflict; the Roman state itself goes on the rocks because it neglected the lessons learned in its infancy. The contests of warlike shepherds precipitated clouds of barbarian Goths and Hans and Vandals on the Roman Empire and dislocated the fabric that the genius and fortune and experience of a thousand years had built up. For another thousand years of feudal life the land is the only source and sign of wealth. The Middle Ages, teconomically, are that period of western history when a few reaped the products of the earth and the many bore

clared them worthy and holy.

Around his house and in front of his fere we find her concerned about the

No tage e underground prisons; no more stamping with hot irons the face that has been cleansed in the baptism of Christ. No more compelling of girls to go on the obscene vaudeville stage of antiquity; no more maining or abusing of the slave. She opens vast refuges in every city for the poor and homeless driven off their estates by the growing the ensuing week. One-quarter of the lation of the United States. It is engaged in the task of striving to give its dectrine, discipline and worship to the people of this country. In common with all organized forms of Christianity it has a great duty—which it does not fulfil—to the colored people of the South, to say nothing of the multitudes who throng our great cities, and lize in the lonely, paganized rural districts. With these great works lying almost untouched, we are not, in my judgment, fustified in undertaking the conversion of the latest and not be stand not not in my judgment, to support the service of the golden horn. But in all these great works lying almost untouched, we are not, in my judgment, fustified in undertaking the conversion of the people of the South, to say nothing of the multitudes who through the common struggle we learn to admire and love the natural forces, gifts, opportunities and institutions which have been the means of creating and forgot nothing until one grim day the cross went down before the cro

spirit—the spirit of St. Paul, of St. Columbanus, and St. Xavier. A part of the Bishop's letter will appeal strongly to those who want religion without dogma. When he was in Tokyo last year he attended a conference of all the Protestant missionary bodies, and he was much strack with the earnestness, zeal and good common sense manifested, etc.

In the history of mankind there is no more crucial time than what we call the Middle Ages. Then the ancient civilization of Europe twas overrun by the barbarism of the was overrun by the b

the burdens of sowing, but at the reap- a peasant to stand up before the owner The Catholic Church is too much the mother Church of the poor and lowly and humble, too much the spouse of the carpenter's Son, that great friend of all who laberand and pedret the owner of a great war-like castle on yonder peak and bid him elive with one wife, bid him stop the exactions and plunderings by which he spent in carpenter's Son, that great friend of all who labor and are heavy burdened, not to hear forever in the heart the tender yet puisant cry: "I have pity on the multitude." The life in the soul is really in the labor that makes it bear fruit. Until man appeared the world was indeed a bright cardon, but grown. fruit. Until man appeared the world was indeed a bright garden, but growing wild and untrimmed, all its powers sleeping as though under a coult within sleeping as though under a spell within its bosom. This labor the Catholic and the satanic tenacity of some great Church has always sanctified and held Frank or some fierce Lombard lord. It up as a necessary and a blessed thing.
She, first and alone, uplifted on her banner the symbols of labor, and declared them worthy and believed. All the difference of the content of the All her hundred years he was the last court of early documents bore the praise of labor. All her earliest legislation enlabor. All her earliest legislation enforces a labor as a duty for all. The duty of labor brings with it a corresponding right to the fruit and reward of labor, and here she comes at once into contact with the existing conditions of society.

men; he was the only international force with powers to execute its decrees, His cathedral was always in the heart of the city, and in its great doorway he sat regularly to judge justly and without price. His priests were usually the lawyers and notation of the contact with the existing conditions of the contact with powers to execute its decrees, His cathedral was always in the heart of the city, and in its great doorway he sat regularly to judge justly and without price. His priests were usually the

> Penecost, for example, or at Michaelmas, he gathered in annual synod his and villas and castles and stood at his tade and it was in its own way true that men, that every wrong would be dressed and every sorrow smoothed over so far as it lay in the public power to do olic episcopate won its incredible authority over the people. Such historical phenomena have always an adeprotection of the people at a time when

All this time the old conditions of the Roman provinces of Europe were being deeply modified. Industry had been extheir eyes to the fact that men and women are ceasing to give to missionary from conscientious motives. They do not believe that the cause of Christ or the prosperity of His Kingdom will ever be furthered by present missionary methods.

FEDERATION.

BISHOP CONATY.

The elevation of the rector of the Washington University is not only a mark of the affection of Leo XIII. for the institution but a tribute as well to labors and talents of Dr. Conaty.**

We thought that by this time we find the mark of the affection of Canadian Catholic button but a tribute as well to labors and talents of Dr. Conaty.

The levation of the rector of the Washington University is not only a mark of the affection of Leo XIII. for the institution but a tribute as well to labors and talents of Dr. Conaty.**

The levation of the rector of the washington the rector of the washington the rector of the washing but a tribute as well to labors and talents of Dr. Conaty.

The levation of the rector of the Washington the power and virtue of rector of the dark of the other washington the rector of the washington to only of the counteles, we are not, in my judgment, instified in undertaking the conversion to only of the counteles, we are not, in my judgment, instified in undertaking the conversion to only of the counteles, we are not, in my judgment, is the lock of the class of the holiest of natural parts of the wish the blood of the boliest of the holiest of natural parts of the wish of th

gether and worked all day in silence side They built the ditches, they by side. They built the cheenes, they bridged the streams, they laid the necessary roads, they increased the area of arable land in every decade, and thereby drove out the noxious wild pity or needs of rude and fierce content of the catholic Church.

Iturn now to another order of considerations. What have been the relations of the Catholic Church to the soil throughout the Middle Ages? Everywhere man is a child of the soil, mysteriously he issues from it. He lives on it and by it. He goes down one day to his appointed place in the mighty boson of mother earth. No matter how complicated society may become, it is impossible that conditions should ever arise in which mankind can be otherwise than dependent upon the earth that God gave him for a sufficient and suitable adjourning place. Institutions, laws, customs and manners that sin against the God-given relations of man and the soil bear in them always the response of death. Half, may, nearly all, the great events of history are directly traceable to the struggles for the soil, whether from within or without the State. The plebeian and the patrician of Rome ereate immortal principles of private

By Christine Faber.

CHAPTER XXXI. Miss Ashton's prediction about Mr. Herrick was fulfilled, though not with quite the promptness she had anticipated, for it was not till the second morning after the incident of the blow that he presented himself on her plat-form, being there confronted himself. who had just arrived and who was await-

who had just arrived and who was awaiting the attention of Miss Ashton.

"Ah, Sarah!" said Herrick with great urbanity, "how do you do?"

"I am very well, Mr. Herrick," replied Sarah with a solemnity of tone and face befitting the announcement of a great calculus, and then the Princip. a great calamity; and then the Princi-pal having saluted Herrick turned to Sarah produced a note:

It's from Miss Burram, mem Herrick pricked up his ears, and drew his chair forward:
"Miss Burram didn't say as I was to

wait for an answer, mem, but maybe I'd

That speech was an artifice of Sarah's to protract her stay in order to learn something that might gratify her curio its.; but Miss Ashton was reading the

note.

"No answer is required," she said, and then she turned to Herrick. Sarah got up from her chair very slowly, adjusting her shawl still more slowly, and even taking time to feel in her pocket for her handkerchief; in that way she overheard Herrick's open-

ing remark, and perhaps that gentleman was not averse to her open eavesdrop-ping, for without pretending to see her he began immediately and with his voice raised a little and his tones very emphatic:
"I have come in reforence to the out-

rage which has been put upon my daughter by Miss Burram's Charge." Miss Ashton turned and looked at Sarah,

repeating:
"There is no answer." And Sarah replying, "Yes, mem, I understand,"
was fain to take her way out. An outrage, Miss Ashton, that cer-

tainly calls for some signal punish-That outrage, Mr. Herrick," re-

peated the Principal in tones just as emphatic, "has been reported to Miss Burram, and here is her answer," placing the open note before him. " MISS ASHTON. "Principal of Public School No. 1.

"I have received your communication about my Charge; in order to sub ject her no longer to contamination from the offspring of those with whom dishonesty is paramount, and hypocrisy the chief end of life, I withdraw her from the Public school of Rentonville at once and forever. "BEDILLA BURRAM."

Herrick's complexion became a trifle

more sallow.
"This, I think, is actionable," he And with your permission, Miss Ashton, I shall make a copy of this extraordinary epistle; the original, of course, you will put on file."

The Principal bowed.
Of course Sarah, reported to hor miss.

Of course Sarah reported to her misall that she had heard, and to Sarah's surprise Miss Burram laughed; she laughed at the strange coincidence which brought Herrick and her note to Miss Ashton at the same time, and she hoped with all her heart that Miss Ashton would let Herrick read the note.

Rachel had been informed at breakfast of the change there was to be hencein her life; she was not altogether pleased with the idea of having a teacher in the house, and she regretted, now even his sneering opp that she had begun to have friends ity in that particular. unat sne nad begun to nave triends among her classmates, being obliged to give them up. She knew, too, that she should miss the school life, but there was no appeal from Miss Burram's flinty decision, and she went into the library after breakfast to try to forget in read-ing, both regret and forgheding. ing, both regret and foreboding.

The Herricks gave it out that Rachel Minturn had to leave the school for what she had done; otherwise Mr. Herrick would have had her dismissed, and salve to her much injured Alida once more held her pride, high, and asserted herself with re doubled haughty assumption.

The address in the city to which Hardman went the next day was a bureau for teachers; when he returned to Rentonville he was accompanied by a small, spare man with an English complexion and very English looking whisk

"Mr. Percival Gasket," his letter of introduction from the bareau named him, a gentleman who had taken degrees in Oxford, and who had taught for two terms in a Young Ladies' Seminary, in New England, which position had been resigned only because Mr. Gasket objected to being a resident tutor. When interrogated by Miss Burram, Mr. Gasket professed himself abundantly competent and instantly ready to enter upon his duties as in structor of Miss Burram's Charge; the course for the present to comprise the elementary studies with a preparatory course for the higher mathematics. Miss Burram decided to accept and install him at once; the library was to b the schoolroom, and thither, when she led Mr. Gasket, she found Rachel.

'Your teacher, Mr. Gasket," said Miss Burram to her astonished Charge, who had not expected so speedy and sudden an induction to her new life, and while she stood looking with some embarrassment at the little man, she was thinking in a confused way of the naut ical nomenclature his name suggested; a nomenclature she had learned so well from Hardmam; but that very fact found favor with her. To her over-imaginative mind it seemed to this stranger with Tom, and by the time Miss Burram had said:

"And this is your pupil, my Charge, Miss Mintyrn," Rachel found herself smiling a little.

At 12 o'clock," continued the lady. "you will accompany Miss Minturn to

At lunch, Sarah's eyes opened very wide when she saw the stranger, and when she heard Miss Burram address him, she took up the name as Casket, and Casket she continued to call him. She speedily discovered the object of his punctual daily visit, and very soon thereafter through her indefatigable gossip it was pretty well known through-out Rentonville that Miss Burram's Charge had a private tutor. All the more did Herrick and his daughter give it out that Miss Burram was obliged to remove her Charge from the Public rapheol

With the advent of Mr. Gasket Miss Burram's own attitude toward her Charge seemed to change. She spoke onarge seemed to change. She spoke to her more frequently at meals, particularly during dinner, asking various questions about the instruction of the lay, though Rachel well knew that Miss Burram had been in the adjoining room all the time that she and Mr. Gasket were in the library. She also began to have Rachel accompany her for a drive every afternoon immediately after the tutor's departure, and as Hardman drove them, the girl enjoyed the outing all the more; even though she could not speak to him and he in turn did not em to look at her, it was something of consolation to be so near him.

The route of the drive was always the

ame; a route that went out of the fassame; a route that went out of the las-hionable course in order to pass Her-rick's store, and Hardman smiled to himself when he found never an order to change the route; and Herrick won-dered when he noted the punctual regularity with which Miss Burram's elegant equipage passed his store. It never failed except when the weather was exexcept when the weather was exceedingly stormy, or, as Herrick grimly soliloquized, when it was the first of th

Other residents in Rentonville were beginning to remark the frequency and the regularity of Miss Burram's drives with her Charge, among them Miss Gedding and Miss Fairfax. It almost seemed, as young Gedding slyly hinted, as if the two young ladies made it a matter of duty to be within seeing dismatter of duty to be within seein a distance every afternoon when the Burram equipage passed; both Rose ond Harriet declared, however, that it was according to mutual inclination they prelonged their walk to the fashionable driveway instead of going directly home when they came from the high school in the city.

Both young women had been enthusiastic in their praise of Miss Burram's Charge for what she had done to Alida Herrick, and both had been equally skeptical as to the reasons that Herrick assigned for her sudden taking from

"I think for once," said Rose, "that Miss Burram's strong common sense has come to the rescue—she has discovered, even if she will not admit the fact, th sterling qualities of her Charge, and she is going to safeguard the same by

Burram was so angry at having herself spoken of in such a manner before her Charge, that she is not going to risk a repetition."
But Rose and Harriet smiled their

utter incredulity of his view of the case; to their minds Miss Burram had proved herself envirely too independent, and too defiant to care for any one's

CHAPTER XXXII.

Herrick's political power and his financial success seemed to keep equal pace. His enterprise on the island succeeded beyond his most secret hopes, and his astuteness in politics convinced even his sneering opponents of his abil-

Gradually, by means known alone to himself and his trusted henchmen, he nument and his trusted hencemen, he won to his following many even of the Reform Party, and the political situa-tion of New Utterton was fast becoming that of a ring rule with Herrick as the head and brains of the ring. Propositions for sewers, new streets, and improved driveways, adopted with startling rapidity by the whole Board of Supervisors, were all made by Herrick, and the bonds for the same flooding th Township were all negotiated through So great was his reputation Herrick. becoming for investing money to advan tage, that even old, miserly, hard-souled Rhett came to him one day with a pro posal to take from a bank every cent of is money, \$20,000, and give it to Herrick to invest for him in New Utterton Sewer Improvement Bonds, which paid 3 per cent. more than the bank, and Herrick, after a pretense of not being at eager for the money, accepted the

Yet Herrick was not happy; with all his success he had failed to attract to him the desirable people of Renton-ville; he had failed even to compel their recognition; he was still smarting under the refusal of the Onotomah Club to make him a member, and he felt sore over the fact that such families as the Geddings and Fairfaxes had withdrawn their patronage from him, not that he cared for the financial loss involved his success in other lines of business had placed him above all dependence upon his store—he only retained the store as a blind, that the public might still consider it as the chief means his revenue-but it was the fact of the withdrawal of their custom. He that every member of those families, female as well as male, was a staunch adherent of the Reform Party; he had irritating evidence in the weekly meet-ings which the Reform Party still continned to hold and at which the ladies were most approving and prominent

Herrick took what small comfort he might in the thought that some of his opents, notably Miss Burram, would be financially hurt by approaching assessments for the widening of certain treets, and other improvements on the had let line of their property. But al! that was too small a revenge—he craved Miss Burram's magnificent place in order to make of it that which would and must Then Miss Burram went through the folding-doors into the adjoining apartment, leaving the door slightly open, drive the exclusive and aristocratic is broke."

Whatever Miss Burram thought of Sarah's action she did not say, she only Miss Burram's property would make

and both teacher and pupil felt she her sell, and thus far all the derogatory rumors he had caused to be put in cir-culation about her seemed to have little effect. So far as he could hear there was no more disposition on her part t sell her place now, than there had been when Renton's agents approached her But when the matter and amount of the But when the matter and amount of the various assessments was finally decided upon, he determined once more to beard Miss Burram. That lady received him in the room which opened from the library where her Charge had just gun the lessons of the day with Mr. Gasket. Herrick heard the sound of gun the

> was closed. "I have come, Miss Burram," he be gan at once, without waiting to be asked to seat himself, or offering to do "to learn if you have any de o, "to learn if you have any ell your property; if you have, I think call your property; if you have, who will I can guarantee a purchaser who will give a price sufficient to leave a handsome profit on your original invest-

the voices even after the folding-door

Miss Burram had remained standing almost against the door she had just closed as if for the purpose of ascertain ing what might be overheard from the next room, but at Herrick's question she took a step forward, and looked at him with a glare in her eyes that re minded him somewhat uncomfortably of

the insane Katharine Pearson.
"No! Mr. Herrick, I do not wish to sell my property; no sum than any pur chaser could offer would buy it."

Herrick seemed uneasy; he retreated step, and worked the fingers of one hand nervously, then, as if he had quite recovered himself, he advanced

again and said slowly:
"Miss Burram, I have come to you as a friend; your property here will be heavily assessed in a short time; before the fact of such assessment becomes known you had better accept the offer of a purchaser which I am prepared to

Assessments!" repeated Miss Burram, in a tone of slight surprise, and with a calmness that put Herrick somewhat off his guard, "be good enough, Mr. Herrick, to tell me for what purpose my property is to be assessed."

Again the storekeeper fidgeted;
working his fingers and brushing the scant hair from his forehead, before he answered:

"Remember, Miss Burram, it is in all riendliness I come to you now, to save you from great pecuniary loss if you will take my advice—"
"The purpose of the assessments," she interrupted in softer tones than she

had yet used, and which again threw her visitor off his guard, "I am waiting to hear those, Mr. Herrick." And Herrick launched at once into what at the beginning of the visit he had almost made up his mind not to tell.

"The road in front of your ground here is to be widened; that tate the taking of several feet of you land; of course, the town will pay you for it, but you will be so heavily assessed having her taught at home."

for the improvement on that same land
"Or," put in her brother, "Miss that you will lose far more than you will

"Ah!" said Miss Burram quietly. "But that is not all," went on Mr. Herrick, suddenly hopeful that he was winning her, "it has also been decided to cut a street through your land where it adjoins the Onotomah Club property That of course will take several feet and as in the other instance I have just mentioned, while you will sated, your assessment will be so high that you will be a heavy financial loser

"Ah!" said Miss Burram again, as quietly as before, then in very tones she asked:

tones she asked:
"Is my property the only one to be assessed in this manner?"
"Oh, dear, no; there are several others; the Onotomah Club will lose as much ground as you will for the cutting

ch of that street. "And these measures have all been taken by the newy elected Board of Her voice was still soft and more indicative of surprise than any

other feeling. Herrick bowed, feeling somewhat that the ground which he thought he had ed was slipping from him.

A Board I believe, Mr. Herrick, of A Board I

which you, Mr. Herrick, are the head He smiled a great, bland smile that ned to take in even his expansive

You are pleased to do me too much onor, Miss Burram; I am only a mem-er of the Board of Supervisors, and having in my capacity of such member information which it might be beneficial to you to know, I came to impart it.'

Thank you, Mr. Herrick;" her voice was no longer soft, and Herrick's big, bland smile, that had remained after he had ceased speaking, instantly

departed. "The news you have so kindlu." with an emphasis on the word that made him silently grate his teeth, "come to impart, has been of no benefit to me other than to make me know more surly your character. I shall fight in the courts the taking of any of my pro-

As you choose, Miss Burram, -Herrick had recovered his blandness and he was smiling again,-" but I would advise you to pause before you go to court; sometimes a court-room i means of bringing to light much that Good morning !' went out so quickly that he

stumbled over Sarah, who had been her knees with her ear to the key-hole and the noise of his stumble, it was almost a complete fall, with the half-suppressed scream of Sarah and the ex-clamation of Herrick, brought Miss Burram into the hall. But the storekeeper was striding to the door without looking behind him and Sarah was lean ing against the balustrade of the stair rubbing her shoulder. "Oh, mem," she said, when Herrick

had let himself out, "I was g through the hall a-mindin of my "I was goin business when Mr. Herrick came out that sudden that he pitched into me, mem; indeed, mem, I think me shoulder

back to the room she had left, shutting the door behind her. Herrick's last words were ringing in her ears.

"Sometimes a court-room is the means of bringing to light much that one might desire to remain hidden."
"But he knows nothing," she said to herself, "and nothing can bring that to ght; nothing."
Sarah had gone to the kitchen in a

very uneasy and wondering frame of mind. Her wonder arose from what she had overheard through the keyhole, her uneasiness because she knew that Herrick had detected her eavesdropping in that mean and wicked manabout what her mistress thought; her mistress had not actually caught her in mistress had not actually caught her in the act of listening, she was hopeful her somewhat inconsistent explanation, had been accepted. She was bursting with the desire to tell Hardman and Mrs. McElvain what she had accident-ally (?) overheard, but she was afraid either of them, and especially Hard-man, might divine how she had over-heard, and so she simply kept up the pretense of having been hurt by her collision with Herrick, in which Mrs. ollision with Herrick, in which Mrs. McElvain advised the strongest kind of mustard plaster for Sarah's shoulder fore Sarah should retire.

Before the hour of retiring, however, Sarah found it absolutely necessary to

visit the Geddings' cook.
"And what do you think, Maria?" she burst out the moment she entered the Geddings kitchen, and assured her-self that Maria was alone, "I heard that Miss Burram's property is to have a street cut through it right next to the Notmah Club, and the street is to take part of the Club's property too—spoil-in' such beautiful places, and Miss Burcam and the Club will have to pay money beside just because their land is taken. Now isn't that a burnin' shame, even if Miss Burram has ways that's past finding out?"

Where did you hear all that?" asked Maria, stopping short with the chair she was bringing to the fire for Sarah waved the chair back. "I couldn't think of sittin', Maria, it's almost 9 o'clock, and as you knows, always goes to Miss Rachel's room about that hour; but I'll tell you just how I know what I'm tellin' you; old Herrick himself told it to Miss Burram, and I just chanced to be in the way of overhearin' it, and I heard him tell her she'd better sell her property."
"And will she sell?" asked Maria

with a kind of breathless eagerness. "Sell?" repeated Sarah, "never while she draws a living breath. I heard her tell the same old Herrick no

money could buy her place."
"Well, well," said Maria with many solemn shakes of the head, "isn't it all very queer now, Sarah?"

"It's that queer, Maria, that I can't

understand about Miss Burram at all. Here she is a-takin' that Charge of here out ridin' every afternoon, and havin' her in the parlor every Sunday evening, besides payin' Mr. Casket to come to teach her, and all the time actin' as if there was no relationship between them; at least, she never gives out no relationship. And sometimes, Maria, when I wake in the night, I just think I can see Miss Burram's jewels, that she has in the safe deposit vault in the city —I told you how I seen them once; such jewels—flamin' and beautiful like ser pents' eyes—all pearls and diamonds, and she a-wearin' imitation ones."

Maria gave several more shakes of he head to testify how deeply she sympathized with the speaker. And then Sarah, looking at the clock, declared she must go; she hardly waited to say good night, in her haste to get away but fate delayed her, for not a half-dozen rods from the Geddings' house

she ran against Herrick.
"Ah, Sarah!" he said he said, "this is not the first time we have met to-day.

Sarah was too breathless and too ur comfortably surprised to reply; her uncomfortable surprise not being lessened by a peculiarly cunning expression in Herrick's eyes, which as they happened to be near a street lamp she saw quite Herrick continued, but he lowered his voice to a significan

"Perhaps Miss Burram did not sus pect that you were listening at the key ole, Sarah; and I am not going to tell her, neither by word of mouth, nor by a little note which I might have written if I had not met you; but tell me, Sarah, what you heard through that

Sarah was crying : 'Oh, Mr. Herrick, you wouldn't hurt a poor woman—'' He interrupted her with a slight show of impatience:

"Haven't I told you I shall not say anything about you, but you must tell me all that you heard through that Sarah tremblingly and tearfully told

"Umph!" he said, adding, "You have not been in my store since the election, Sarah."

she answered, with her apron to her eyes. Because they are all against me in your house?'

without removing her apron.
"Well, Sarah don't you stay away from my store on that account; you drop in vhenever you can, aud let me know any item of news you can pick up about Miss Burram, through keyholes or in any other way, and I'll do nothing to harm you. You're a good woman, Sarah; now that teacher that Miss Bur-

ram has for her Charge—''
'' Mr. Casket,'' put in Sarah.
'' Mr. Casket,'' repeated 1 repeated Herrick, smiling at the grim association called up by Sarah's pronunciation of the name. "This Mr. Casket, on what terms is he at the house—I mean does Miss Burram talk to him much, and where did she get him?"

"He came from the city-Jeem brought him, and he comes every mornin' at 9 o'clock and stays till 2, except Saturdays and Sundays; and he has lunch with Miss Burram and Miss has lunch with Miss Burram and Miss has lunch with Miss Burram just talks to Rachel, and Miss Burram just talks to him a little at table, and he and Miss Minturn in some manner. He said to me after a little:

"I thought you would be interested, Mrs. Hubrey, so I brought the letter and read it to you. Of course, it is just little between them, just so she can and read it to you.

you are a good woman, and don't you have any fear of my hurting you, but I think you had better not tell anybody what you heard through that keyhole. Good night!" And he strode the same big, bland smile on his face that he had during his interview with

Miss Burram.
"Oh, Lord!" gasped Sarah as she saw him stride away, "and I've told Maria all about it." Thoughts of returning to Maria to

caution her to secreey flitted through her mind, but the lateness of the hour, and the fear that she might be wanted at home, prevented, so she hurried on, determined to run over the next even-

ing with her warning to Maria. The next evening, however, proved too late, for hardly had Sarah left the Geddings' kitchen when Maria was on her way to tell Miss Gedding the news that Sarah had brought. Miss Gedding lost little time in telling her brother, and before noon of the next day Herrick himself got rumors of day Herrick himself got wrathful mutterings against such high-handed proceedings by the newly elect-ed Board of Supervisors. He smiled, hardly knowing whether to think the news had come in the first instance news from Miss Burram herself, or from her gossiping servant. In either case it did not trouble him much, for very did not trouble him buch, for very shortly the news of all the intended as snortly the news of all the intended as-sessments would be published; and very shortly, such news was promulgat-ed, and loud and exceedingly wrathful murmurs were heard on all sides. But Herrick smiled the more; thus far his power was too great to be hurt by any immediate action of the taxpayers of the township.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

One morning in Mr. Herrick's constantly increasing mail there was a bulky letter with a London postmark The penmanship of the envelope was very small and utterly unfamiliar tore it open, and turning to the last of eight closely-written pages of note paper, he found the signature, "Kitty Hubrey.

For a moment he was puzzled, having absolutely forgotten that he had ever known anybody of the name, then the identity of the writer flashed upon him. He uttered an exclamation of disgust; to his mind, Mrs. Hubrey's letter could have no other motive than a feminine desire for Rentonville news. Though why she should have deferred gratifying her desire till more than three years had elapsed, Herrick not stop to question; he turned back to the beginning of the letter reading in an indifferent, almost contemptuous manner:

"Dear Mr. Herrick,-I suppose I am the last person in the world you would expect a letter from, and you certainly are the last person I ever expected to write to; but I think I have something to write about that will interest you, as it interests me.

"Here, in London, where we have been living for the last year, we, or rather I, for Mr. Hubrey never goes in-

to society, have made the acquaintance of a middle-aged—perhaps I ought to say elderly, because he really has hair that has very much of a white turn in it, and his face is pretty well wrinkled Englishman, by the name of Gasket.' Herrick's eyes were distended, "Gasket" was only a letter removed from the name which Sarah gave of the tutor

of Miss Burram's Charge. "And Mr. Gasket," went on the let-ter, "when he learned in the course of our conversation that I was from America, sa'd he once had a very interesting acquaintance with a young American, and then he stopped short and sighed, and I ventured in my sympathy to ask if this interesting acquaintance was a lady. You see, Mr. Herrick, I was justified in asking such a question be-cause Mr. Gasket is an unmarried man, but he kind of bridled up and replied that it was a gentleman, a young seacaptain, by the name of Minturn. You may be sure then that I bridled up, and cried, 'Minturn! Why there was the strangest kind of a mystery named Minturn in the shape of a little girl, the charge of an eccentric old maid named Burram, in the very place I came from, Rentonville.' And I launched forth and told him everything came I had ever heard about Miss Burram. You know, Mr. Herrick, I owe that same Miss Burram a grudge for the way she treated Mr. Hubrey and me when we called upon her in relation to some public business; well, I told Mr. Gasket how nobody knew where her Charge came from and how she treated her Charge, and everything any of the Rentonville folk said about her. what do you think occurred then, Mr. Herrick? Why, Mr. Gasket got right Herrick ? from the sofa where we were both sitting, and walked up and down the room without saving a word, and when he got through pacing the room like a lunatic, he said he'd have to go. And go he did, as calmly as though there had not been a pretty big stir to his feel-

ings. "Now, that is not all, Mr. Herrick, though I thought it was a good deal a coincidence, for a few days after, Mr. Gasket came to me with a letter he said was from a cousin of his; he read a portion of it fer me. I couldn't sit still while he was reading; I just had to fidget and fidget, for what do you think? this cousin of his, Mr. Gasket also, is the tutor of Rachel Minturn, Miss Burram's Charge. And the way Mr. Gasket—I mean the cousin—de-scribed Miss Burram and Miss Minturn, and the library where they have the lessons, and the way Miss Burram remains the next room all the time they're having the lessons, just as if she was afraid they'd have any contraband conversation, as Mr. Gasket, I should have told you, Mr. Percival Gasket, says, nearly made me scream. And I repeated a good deal of what I had said before, and Mr. Gasket, Tudor Gasket, listened in a very troubled way, and I made up my mind, Mr. Herrick, that he was connected with Miss Burram, or Miss Minturn in some manner. He

and read it to you. Of course, it is just a coincidence that I should have known seme one of the name of Minturn, and

that my impecunious cousin should be

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employed to give lessons to some one of that name.'
"I said to myself, Mr. Herrick, 'A very curious coincidence indeed,' but made no such remark to him; it might have frightened him from giving me any confidence, and I really have great hope of winning his entire confidence in time. He seems to have a preference for our house; I suppose because I have a sympathetic way that always did win

onely bachelors.
"I'll write to you again just as soon as I get any more news.

Herrick flung the letter aside ; "There is nothing in that," he said to himself, "there are probably hundreds of Minturn's in the world beside Miss Burram's Charge, still, the emotion shown by that Englishman, as Mrs. Hubrey writes, would seem to indicate something; but no; women always exaggerate these things; the Mr. Gasket she writes of might be pacing the room to get some relief from her garrulo tongue without offending her," a Herrick began to tear the letter order to fling the fragments into the waste basket, when a second thought stopped him; instead of doing ony more destruction to the letter, he took a large morocco case from his breast pocket and opening it, placed Mrs. Hubrey's letter with sundry other papers.

In due time the publication of the forthcoming assessments was made; two columns in the Rentonville Times, and a column of editorial matter lauding the advantages which must accrue from such magnificent improvements; but nobody was deceived by the fulsome approval, for everybody who did not ow, divined that the paper was bought by Herrick's party. Lists of the pro-fected improvements were posted on the nces, and in some instances were tacked even to the lampposts; nobody could say that ample notice was not given, and nobody could say that Ren-tonville would lack anything in the way of improvements after the pushould have been executed. But of the residents did say, and say with no uncertain wrath in their tones, that most of the impaovements were simply to put money into the pockets of the Supervisors and their friends, to whom

they intended to award the contracts. The members of the Onotomah Club when they found that a part of beautiful grounds was to be taken for an utterly unnecessary street, and that they were to be assessed therefor, were furious in their anger.

Mr. Fairfax proposed an indignation meeting of all the residents who had a similar grievance, and speedily the town similar grievance, and speedily the town was placarded with announcements that such a meeting was to be held, and in stirring language, calling upon every taxpayer to protest by his presat that meeting against the proposed outrages by the present Board of Supervisors. The names of Fairfax and Notner, and several other members of the Onotomah Club, were appended.

An announcement of the meeting was posted just outside of Mr. Herrick's or; he smiled when he read it, but i set him to thinking, and that same even-ing found him in Notner's parlor, giving his card to the solemn-looking Noter read with an amused arching of

his eyebrows "Bilber Herrick," and just below the name in pencil, "On very secret and important business; too ecret and important to commit to writing."
"I shall see this person," Notner said to the surprise of the man in waiting, who seemed irresolute and even

loath to take such an unusual message.
"It's an extreme case, Matt," the gentleman went on, laughing at Matt's perplexity, "and I have a woman's curiosity to know what this man's busi-

ness can be with me."
But there was no trace of even smile when he confronted his visitor; he was solemn to severity. Herrick rose with perfect self-possession, and began

very coolly:
"My business is in reference to the proposed assessment on the property of the Onotomah Ciub; there is one way by which all disturbance of the property can be avoided, and of course the assess-ment averted. That way is neither by indignation meetings, nor by any appe to the courts. I have chosen to disclose this plan to you rather other member of the Club, for reasons my own. The plan is the sale of Miss Burram's property. The purchaser who desires it is willing to have the new street cut entirely through her part of the land without taking any from the

Notner seemed to be impatient. "If this is your secret and important business with me it is so far from being either, that it is scarcely intelligible to

me."
"One moment, Mr. Notner," and
Herrick bowed, "my business has not
been fully stated yet. So far I have made but a preliminary explanation, and even that is not yet completed. Bear with me to the end."

Notner threw himself back in his chair and appeared to close his eyes, but Herrick knew that he was only study-

ing him the closer.
"It will be to Miss Burram's advantage to sell, both moneyed and otherwise; her reputatation here is suffering; stantly incurring new dislike; and for the sake of her Charge—I am speaking now as a man and a father—she ought to change her residence. I have here in my pocket" (he put his hand on the pecket of his coat, which contained the morocco case ("a private communica-tion from a friend in London,"—Notner gave a slight start,-"a private communication referring to Miss Burram, and which threatens disclosures about her to the residents of Renton-ville that will be very much to her discredit. Before receiving this commun ication I called in all friendliness upon Miss Burram to urge upon her the advantage of selling her property.
treated my proposition with scot such scorn as precluded for me any further visit to her house, or any fur-ther direct communication with her.

One, or all of you," he said sternly, "show this person to the door." Herrick neither lost his self-possess ion nor his smile. ion nor his since.

"I assure you, my good men, there is no necessity for your presence here.

I have not sought to harm your mas-

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No, but you have sought to harm

Notner jumped to his feet, pulling boy bell that chanced to be near his sai hand so violently that all three of the middle-aged; solemn-looking retainers rushed into the room together.

a lady's reputation. Show him to the door immediately."

door immediately."
Whereupon two of the attendants
grabbed Horrick by the arms, and
urged him forward, and when he would
have spoken, one of them said with solemn sternness:
"Not another word, sir," and Herrick found himself in the hall with the parlor door shut behind him, nor did either of the attendants leave him till

they had put him out on the steps, and

thrust the door in his face.

Herrick shook himself and smiled again; while he had not anticipated such summary treatment, neither had he expected a very friendly reception, and as his object had been solely to stir up Mr. Notner with regard to Miss Burram, he felt, having observed Notner's scarce perceptible start, that he had succeeded. And whether Notner did or nid not tell the other members of the Club, he was almost certain that something would be told to Miss Burram which would have more weight than if it had come to her directly from

TO BE CONTINUED.

A PRIEST'S STORY.

Some few years ago, as we were cross ing the Atlantic, several passengers re-lated a thrilling experience in their lives to entertain and amuse a sick man one Mr. Gibson, who, poor fellow ras subject to melancholia.

The story-tellers were a parish priest,

an Irish officer, an English solicitor and a journalist—all, like myself, Catholics.
This is the priest's story: "When I was in charge of St. Os-

burg's Mission at Sherborne, I met with many pathetic incidents, but I think few, if any, were more touching than the 'Story of the Child Exile, Pietro Sarmiento It was the Feast of Our Lady that I first saw Pietro (or Little Peter, as h

was familiarly called). My flock prided itself on its devotion to our dear and Blessed Lady, and her feasts were peculiarly joyous and bright, May being observed as a universal festival. One May a religious congregation near kind-ly lent a miraculous black Madonna which we crowned with white roses and placed in St. Mary's Chapel. All the congregation duly came to make their visits to it, and some of them even wanted to keep it altogether, and were greatly disappointed when they found

that it could not be.
"One evening as I went into the church I noticed a brown-faced lad placing a beautiful tea-rose before the hrine. Something in the expression shrine. Something in the expression of his dark eyes touched me strangely—they had the wistful expression of a dog's—and I spoke to him. He told me that his father had been a Neapolitan fisherman; that he used to go sailing with him on the sunlit bay and that one night he and his mother waited for him. night he and his mother waited for him vain -he never came home; his boat had gone down. 'He never bought me maccaroni again. Then mother died, and Uncle Paolo, the shepherd, took me —and I saw Rome. When Christmas came I went with the Piffrari. We played on our pipes and the forestier gave us silver. Uncle Paolo drew a bad number in the lottery, and Aum Giulia talked him into letting me go to England with the Padrone, and

Father, I am here.' " 'Art happy or unhappy?'
" 'Neither, Father. I am like the English sky most often—neither gre-nor blue. But I would be happy

Madonna would give me something.
"' Give you what, little son?' " Let La Stella come to chure again.'

"My interest was roused. I. Stella was a young actress who ha risen like a rocket. Her beauty, he genius, her moods were talked of; bu no one spoke of her faith. 'Do yo know her?' I asked.

"He nodded. 'Know her? Yes

as one knows the sun when it warn vou, ripe grape when one is athirst. M Father, listen. When La Stella w little Stella she used to play under ca vas here in your England—here, the and everywhere; and she was like singing bird, was Stella. Her paren were both of this company. were both of this company, a one night the barn in whi they acted "The Merchant of Venice caught fire, and Stella's mother w badly burnt; so was her father wh he tried to save her. Both died; a Stella, she stood all alone under and she thought to herse "Both gone. God has forgotten why should I go to church?" So s why should I go to enurer? So swent no more on the feasts—no; even when she was called "T Famous Juliet." She was very go to me when she was the little stroll If she came across me she gave cakes and smiles, and once she sha cakes and smiles, and once she sha a florin with me. I am still the sa I go up and down the streets with Fi Tina, Bina and Beppo, the white m and they dance to Baptisto's mu But she is what they call a "sta I saw her name on the big posters. comes here to be Guiletta in a we And look you. Father, she wrote And, look you, Father, she wrote the Padrone and told him to bring n the Padrone and told him to bring a me to the theatre. She said that wanted to see her little friend. I awake at nights wondering what I give her. Then all at once a v said to me: "Thou art poor, but Lady is very rich. Thou can ask anything from the Treasury of Jc Ask her to give La Stella the wis come to Mass once more." The

and I have asked the black Madon hear me. Think you she will, I glanced from the carven fa the Mother of Pity, dark with smoke of ages, to the brown face

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"I assure you, my good men, there is no necessity for your presence here. I have not sought to harm your mas-

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Art happy or unhappy ?' ". Neither, Father. I am like the English sky most often—neither grey nor blue. But I would be happy if Madonna would give me something.
"' Give you what, little son?"

"' Let La Stella come to church

Stella was a young actress who had risen like a rocket. Her beauty, her loose, "He nodded. 'Know her? Yes;

"He nodded. 'Know her? Yes; as one knows the sun when it warms you, ripe grape when one is athirst. My Father, listen. When La Stella was little Stella she used to play under canvas here in your England—here, there and everywhere; and she was like a singing bird, was Stella. Her parents were both of this company, and one night the barn in which they acted "The Merchant of Venice" eaught fire, and Stella's mother was caught fire, and Stella's mother was badly burnt; so was her father when he tried to save her. Both died; and Stella, she stood all alone under Stella, she stood all alone under the stars, and she thought to herself: "Both gone. God has forgotten me. Why should 1 go to church?" So she went no more on the feasts—no; not even when she was called "The Famous Juliet." She was very good to me when she was the little stroller. If she came agares me she gave me If she came across me she gave me cakes and smiles, and once she shared cakes and smiles, and once she shared a florin with me. I am still the same. I go up and down the streets with Fina, Tina, Bina and Beppo, the white mice, and they dance to Baptisto's music. But she is what they call a "star." I saw her name on the big posters. She comes here to be Guiletta in a week. me to the theatre. She said that she wanted to see her little friend. I lie awake at nights wondering what I can give her. Then all at once a voice said to me: "Thou art poor, but Our Lady is very rich. Thou can ask for anything from the Treasury of Jesus. Ask her to give La Stella the wish to come to Mass once more." Then I saved up the soldi and bought this rose, and I have asked the black Madonna to And, look you, Father, she wrote to the Padrone and told him to bring me—

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way, called the Bridge of Lazarus, had fallen with a great crash, and that a Sacrifice what is dearest to you for the gang of workmen were busy clearing whom you love best, sacrifice yourse away the debris and falling stones, for and let the price of this personal sacrifice. a lady's reputation. Show him to the door immediately."

Whereupon two of the attendants it was feared that an Italian boy (who some children had seen him resting under the archway with his cage of white mice beside him only an hour or

so before it fell.
"Could the lad have been Pietro? the Arch of Lazarus (so eathed because it stood where a Lazaru house had stood in mediaeval times) had fallen, and a number of brave fellows, workmen and volunteers, were working with a will. I took a spade and set to both for us and the dead, because they some fellows are next to find him.

first. A stone had fallen on his tem-ple. Death (said the doctor) must have been instantaneous. His cage was near him. He had most probably fallen asleep; and in that sleep gone home to his father—to his mother—to the saints. He had told me how he had loved to go piping and singing into Rome at Christ mas; that he had liked the wide Campagna better than the English street. Once he had been in Rome at Eastertide, and had seen the white-robed Pontiff bless the city and the world. Even so, in His strange mysterious way, God had taken him to the Eternal City above, in which were all the saints and martyrs the faithful little heart had loved. I knelt down beside him and said a prayer with tear-dimmed eyes.

And as I prayed the answer of Mary to

his petition came.

"A carriage with a woman in it drove up, and when she heard of the tragedy she got out and came hastily up to me. She was in her first youth and had most peculiar eyes-dark with a look in them which said: 'Lo, I that which I have seen I cannot forget. I knew her from her photos. It was Estelle Deine—La Stella. She knelt down beside me and joined in my

'Father,' she whispered, 'it is my dear little friend Pietro. I was going to take him back to Italy with me. Oh,

life is cruel!"
" 'But Christ knows. He is behind the veil which looks so dark to us; and He has taken him—who can say—from what? He came to Benediction only a week ago and he said that when he heard the words—

that it could not be.

"One evening as I went into the church I noticed a brown-faced lad placing a beautiful tea-rose before the shrine. Something in the expression of his dark eves touched me strangely.

macearoni again. Then mother died, and Uncle Paolo, the shepherd, took me—and I saw Rome. When Christmas came I went with the Pifrari. We played on our pipes and the forestieri gave us silver. Uncle Paolo drew a bad number in the lottery, and Aunt Giulia talked him into letting me go to England with the Padrone, and, the lottery of the beards of a travelling to England with the Padrone, and, the lottery and the lottery of the boards of a travelling to the lottery of the lady of Lyons." In a barn; the lady of Lyons in a barn in the lady of Lyons in a barn; the lady of Lyons in the lady of Lyons in a barn; the lady of Lyons in the lady theatre at a fa'r -anything I could befor the sake of bread and cheese. But I felt that I could do something better; and once when I was acting at Sherand once when I was acting at Sher-borne Fair, Pietro saw me sitting on the steps of a van weeping and he said: "Don't cry, carissima. When I'am only what the little English "Give you what, little son!"
"Let La Stella come to church
gain."
"My interest was roused. La
Warvs' for you." And once when a stella was a young actress who had risen like a rocket. Her beauty, her genius, her moods were talked of; but no one spoke of her faith. 'Do you know her?' I asked.

Marys' for you.' And once when a loose, drunken fellow came out of a booth and wanted to kiss me, saying that "strolling wenches must not be over nice—they were not lilies," he over nice—they were not lilies," he came forward, clenched his small brown fists and cried out; "Shame on you! She is like a lily; and Madonna knows it!" I intended him to share in my prosperity, and now—'

that he will see you, be your angel guardian; will you let him see you at God's altar and using the Rosary which he meant as his last gift to you? "Deeply moved La Stella answered;

'Yea.' I had almost written that is all, but that would have been a mistake; it is not quite all. When peotle talk of La Stella's dramatic genius, they also talk of her love for Holy Church. I may add that the Brown Rosary goes with her everywhere. Father's tale the reverend

was ended we were silent for a space, and I think that all of us were thinking of the child exile's love and devotion to the beautiful Star of the Sea.

RELIEVING THE HOLY SOULS. Voluntary and Involuntary Suffering an Efficacious Means.

"Let us relieve the souls in Pur-

Notner jumped to his feet, pulling he bell that chanced to be near his said: 'Mary has a deep tenderness for said of solution that all three of the hiddle-aged; solemn-looking retainers ushed into the room together.

'And she did. She gave life forever the sacrifice of a habitual fault, 'And she did. She gave life forever thus. Six days after Pietro presented his tea-rose the sacristan told wanty. "Choose," said Father Felix, "the best victim, and choose it more way, called the Bridge of Lazarus, had especially in the depths of your heart.

especially in the depths of your heart. whom you love best, sacrifice yourself, and let the price of this personal sacrifice be the ransom for those who suffer.

With the eyes of faith we shall see these holy souls raised to heaven on the wings of our sacrifices, austerities and sufferings. They go triumphantly, thanking us for our generosity and when they enter into glory they will repay us "Could the lad have been Pietro? with superabundance for all that we With a heavy load at my heart I put on my hat and hastened to the scene. Yes, the Arch of Lazarus (so called because of crucified Jesus, make us understand its steed where a Lagran hand set of the scene.

will. I took a spade and set to both for us and the dead, because they work, and it was my lot to find him. To find him, did I say? Oh! Well.

I think that God had found him are inevitable in this world. Alas! we first. A stone had fallen on his temwhere, in every station and under every condition. Our life on earth is a daily combat, a long and painful martyrdom. Ought we to complain of it? Of since all our sufferings can become means of salvation for us and for others, since we can make use of them to re-lieve the most cruel of all pains, that which is undergone by the Holy Souls in Purgatory. Yes, with this cross in Purgatory. Yes, with this cross that Providence places on our shoulders, with this thorn that tears our heart, with a tear, a sigh, with an act of resignation we can alleviate the great sufferings beyond the grave and dry the tears of our loved relatives.

Let us then take courage, O Christian soul; let us bear a little cold; for by that means we shall refresh the vicwho burn in the midst of fire kindled by the anger of God. Let us bear a little heat, for we shall by that means change the heat of that fire into a refreshing dew. Let us bear any disnfort, for by that means we shall save ouls from the depths of the abyss. Let us accept fatigue and lassitude, for by that means we shall raise them to thrones of glory in heaven. To us a momontary suffering; to them an eternity of happiness!—Abbe Berlioux.

MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION.

An eye-witness gives in the current ssue of the Catholic World Magazine vivid description of the opening of holy woman's coffin twenty-six years fter death. It was that of the Venerable Mother Chappuis, of the Visitation, a French religious, the process of whose canonization was recently begun at

The writer says : "The coffln is placed upon a large able, the crowd retires while only some specially privileged ones remain. The leaden coilin is found intact except one place where the solder had given way. oaken coffin is reached. Dampno as affected several places. M. Felix connet, whose hand trembled a little with emotion, loosens the screws of the lid, then he raises it, and all press

round and lean over, anxious to see.

This was a moment of piercing and painful emotion. A dense white mould covered all. Under it could clearly be distinguished the form of the Servant of God; the veil covering the head, the sleeves concealing the hands; and below the feet, the poor feet covered with a white moss, suggesting the idea of the feet of the skeleton. Without doubt all had disappeared in the tomb; some bones might remain. . . . God had not wished, then, to preserve, as we had hoped, the body of His faithful servant! And before the particular and delicate exwas essential: the Apostolical Commissioners, the physicians, and the pious ladies charged with the last toilet, Mmela Com esse Goluchowska and Mme. Berard, with two Visitandines and two Oblate Sisters, one of the latter being a great-nice of the Venerable Mother.

"So we retired"

"So we sesential: the Apostolical Compeace, but the way of the holy cross and of daily mortification.

"Go where thou wilt, seek what thou wit, and thou shalt not find a higher way above, or a safer way below, than the way of the holy cross. amination which the physicians were to make, Bishop Pelacot requested all to retire, except those whose presence

a great-niece of the venerable Mother.

"So we retired, with disappointed hearts to be sure; but we kept very near to the door of the assembly room, hoping against hope; for had she not assured us herself that her body would be found assured by the standard of the standard found preserved?...Yes, but she died of an internal disease; the body was so of an internal disease; the body was so swollen that decomposition had compensed before the burial, as we had then I told her, I said: 'It may be that he will see you, be your angel of preservation is not necessary to the before the burial as we had the possible circumstances? And then the possible circumstances? grace of preservation is not necessary to demonstrate sanctity; multitudes of saints whose bones we venerate are evident proofs of it. But it would have

dent proofs of it. But it would have been so beautiful! so consoling! We had hoped for it so much!...
"Soon a rumor is circulated, in the twinkling of an eye: 'Our good Mother is preserved!' Yes, God has kept her body from the corruption of the tomb. Allelnia! And we tion of the tomb. Alleluia! And we press forward to see the confirmation of this happy news! for some details, but the door remains inexorably closed "We however, learn all in the end. When they had cut and removed the clothes, which were in shreds, and washed off the mould from the body, it was discovered to be wholly intact, and admirably preserved. Even the poor feet which caves of some property was a supplementation. admirably preserved. Even the poor feet, which caused so much emotion, were far from being the feet of a skeleton, but were covered with flesh, their nails entire. Under the pious hands which had washed away the moss-like mould they appeared wonderfully preserved, as the physicians declared in detail in their proces-verbal."

Lady is very rich. Thou can ask for anything from the Treasury of Jesus. Ask her to give La Stella the wish to come to Mass once more." Then I saved up the soldi and bought this rose, and I have asked the black Madonna to hear me. Think you she will, my Father?"

"I glanced from the carven face of the Mother of Pity, dark with the smoke of ages, to the brown face of the Why Catarrhila fatal.

"ONE CENT CATHOLICS." Some Pertinent Observations Concern

A well-known priest in New York has A well-known priest in New Tork has his opinion of what he calls "one-cent Catholics." He does not hesitate to express himself on the subject with force and frequency. "People come to force and frequency. "People come to congratulate me on the beautiful and inspiring music they hear every Sunday," he remarked in a recent sermon, r they speak of the fine paintings, or the 'atmosphere,' or the preaching.

"A very material point of view? Certainly. But since we have descended to materialities, how much do you suppose they contribute to show their appreciation of the music, to buy the paintings, to keep up the 'atmosphere,' to support the preacher? One cent. They are one-cent Catholics, and you may be quite sure that their hearts wil never do any more for God than their hands do for the unbuilding of His visible Church.' The following statement of facts fol-

lows out the same line of thought. It is not from the priest just quoted, but it is so like him that it might have been. It is from a little paper published by a parish in Pittsburg:
"You cannot get your shoes shined

for one cent. "You cannot ride a block on a street

ear for one cent.

"You cannot send a letter to your friend for one cent.
"You cannot buy your dog his dinner for one cent.

One cent will not purchase the orest cigar made.
"The smallest coin you can give a

eet beggar is one cent.
How long could you sit in a free rt hall if you offered one cent?

with severe accident, would you ot feel mean and contemptible?
"Provided that you attend church regularly, dropping one faithful cent every Sunday, it would take you two

s to contribute \$1. years to contribute \$1.

"A cheap seat in a theatre for one evening would cost you one year's

nto church as though they own it, oc-upy a seat they pay no rent for, flop on heir knees and ask the Lord to bless em with good health, and to giv hem anything from a row of flats to a teamship line, and when the plate es around piously drop in one cent.

When you are ill to death you exnight or day, storm or shine. You want him to baptize and marry your shildren, offer Mass for your dead, to bely you in every need. You can be the ships of the s help you in every need. You come to church and slip a miserable one-cent paid. eoin into the plate.
"Do not be mean, nor teach your chil-

n the cross is the perfection of sanc-

There is no health of the soul, no hope of eternal life but in the cross.

Take up therefore thy cross and follow Jesus, and thou shalt go into life

everlasting.

He is gone before thee, carrying His He is gone before thee, carrying His cross; and He died for thee upon the cross, that thou mayst also bear thy cross and love to die on the cross.

Because, if thou diest with Him, thou shalt also live with Him; and if thou art His companion in suffering, thou shalt also negrate of His glovy.

shalt also partake of His glory.

Behold the cross is all, and in dying to thyself all consists; and there is no

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the well-known writer and lecturer on social subjec-tions, told a little story in a character istic way in a recent issue of the Out

One of the things I remember with a delight I found that the Cardinal was to preside. I had always admired him at a distance, but during the fifteen minutes' talk we had before the lecture minutes talk we had before the feeture he won my heart entirely. He asked me to forgive him if he had to go away before I finished my speech, for he had had a very exhausting service the day and I am an old man, on before, 'and I am an old man, on the sunny side of sixty,' he added as if in

apoloxy. "On the shady side, you mean, amended a Presbyterian clergyman,

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who was one of the committee. The who was one of the committee.

Cardinal shook his head smiling,

The sunny side-No doctor! The sunny earer heaven.

"The meeting was of a kind to in-spire even the dullest speaker. When I finished my plea for the children, there sat the Cardinal yet behind me, though it was an hour past his bed-time. He came forward and gave me s blessing then and there. never so much touched and Even my mother, staunch old Lutheran per of it, though, in the nature of things, the idea of her son consorting in that way with principalities and owers in the enemy's camp must have

Let us be careful to regulate all our thoughts and actions in accordance with holy modesty, remembering that we are as truly in the presence of Goo as though we were already dead and stood before Him in eternity.

The Teething Period Dangerous to Little Ones and Very Trying to Mothers.

What mother does not look forward with dread to the time when baby shall be teething? At that time baby is restless, feverish and irritable, and fre quently there is some disorder of the bowels and stomach. The poor little sufferer is fighting one of his first bat-tles in this old world of pain, and if not aided in his fight may be overcome. Every wise mother helps the little sufnothers who have been most succ mothers who have been most successful in this respect have found that Baby's Own Tablets give just such assistance as the little one needs. Mrs. W. J. Wright, Brockville, says:—"I have the little own the says in the little own that we have the little own the little own that we have the little own the little own that we have the little own the little own that we have the little own the little own that we have the little used Baby's Own Tablets quite fre ly, and am much pleased with them. I find them especially satisfactory during baby's first year. I have used them in teething, in vomiting, in colic, in in-digestion, and in the disorders of the digestion, and in the disorder accom-stomach and bowels usually accompained by restlessness and fever. The action of the Tablets has always been all that could be desired.'

Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet pleasant little lozenge that all childre will take readily. They can be crushe or dissolved in water and administered with safety to even the youngest infant. Guaranteed to contain no opia or any of the poisonous stuffs that make the so-called soothing medicines dan gerous to little ones. If you do not find Baby's Own Tablets at your drug-gist's, send 25 cents to the Dr. Wil-liams, Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.,

coin into the plate.

"Do not be mean, nor teach your children to be mean. If you give them one cent to offer in church when they are young, they will grow up with the notion that one cent is the standard sum; to contribute to the support of the Church."

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

The Kieg's Highway of the Holy Cross.

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grass-fed horse! The first strong and full of ginger, the second flabby, weak and tired out before he begins. The feeding makes the difference.

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erer scarcely worth living! Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in he case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer, at she was completely cured of it and al

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900 Elitor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Loades, Oat:

Disr Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congravulate you upon the manner in which it is published. Its master and form are both good: and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend

be faithful, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.
Yours faithfully in Arch, of Larissa
†D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa

London, Saturday, Dec 7, 1901 ANARCHISTIC MEETING PRO-HIBITED.

A London (Eng.) despatch states that an Anarchistic meeting, the purpose of which was to laud the Anarchists of Chicago who made a murderous attack upon the police with bombs, and were executed for the crime, was stopped by the intervention of the police. The celebration was to have been held on Nov. 29, the anniversary of the execution of the Anarchists. We trust this is an indication that the Government will not allow Anarchistic demonstrations to take place hereafter in Eng-

LEO XIII.

There is no credit to be given to the oft-repeated reports to the effect that Pope Leo XIII. is constantly dying. He is of course of such an age that it is naturally to be supposed that he is growing feeble, and this fact gives an opportunity to the sensational newspaper reporters to tell something which will be readily credited, by the invention of stories concerning the Holy Father's approaching death. He gives interviews regularly, and talks earnestly and most intelligently of the affairs of France, Germany and other nations. Stories also to the effect that Cardinal Rampolla is at present practically the Pope, are not to be believed. The Pope himself still governs the Church de facto as well as de jure, and stories to the contrary are merely invented for the purpose of injuring Cardinal Rampol a, if he can be injured by them, which is most improbable.

FRENCH POPULATION.

taken up seriously the question of the Faith is now going on at Washington. natural atmosphere around the Church smallness of the annual increase of the It is announced that the Committee appopulation of the country. At the beginning of the last century the popula- should be made will attempt to meet tion of France was 26,000,000, and it is. the views of those who wish for a revisnow 38,000,000, whereas during the same | ion by making a modified statement of period Germany has increased from doctrine which will not change vitally 15,000,000 to 56,000,000, and England any of the doctrines now taught in the from 12,000,000 to 41,000,000. Sena- Westminster Confession. It is hard to tor Bernard proposed the appointment see how the views of the advocates of of a special Parliamentary Committee revision will be met unless vital to seek means of increasing the birth changes be made especially in regard rate and diminishing the mortality. to the doctrines of reprobation and prethe desires of patriotism.

THE SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Some commotion has been caused in Protestant church circles by a resolution of the W. C. T. U. of Ontario passed at a meeting held at Stratford during the month of November in which it was resolved that "the members of the W. C. T. U. will decline to use fermented wine while receiving the sacrament, and will advocate the use of individual communion cups." A writer in the Globe from Brandon, Manitoba, objects strongly to this resolution, as

"Now, sir: I would like to ask the authority have they the right to refuse to sit at the communion table of our cess that was anticipated by the prime Lord because the wine is fermented. I hold that the wine used by our Savior thing that Christ never authorized are ce and to be pitied for their ignorar in trying to alter Christ's

There is no doubt that the Manitoba writer is correct. The wine used by Christ in instituting the sacrament of the Eucharist was undoubtedly the fermented wine in common use, and this is signified by the Greek word oinos used by the Evangelists and by St. Paul in their account of the institution of the sacrament. This is the wine spoken of in St. Luke, i, 15: vii, 33: Rom. xiv, impracticable." 21: Eph. v. 18: 1 Tim. iii, 8: v, 23: Titus ii. 3. etc.

Yet when it is considered that there is no change admitted to take place in the sacramental bread and wine, by virtue of the words of Christ, which are held by Protestants generally to have no effect further than to institute a memorial of Christ, it does not seem to be of much importance what kind of wine is used by Protestants in the sacrament, and in this sense the W. C. T. U. have just as much right to change the usage instituted by Christ as they have to adopt the principle of private interpretation of the Scripture in other matters. Every one is thus given the freedom to understand the words of Scripture in the sense it best pleases him to adopt. We have known a kind of syrup made of boiled raisins or grapes to be used in certain churches as a substitute for the wine commanded by Christ; and in some places even water has been used by very strict teetotalers, in the exercise of their religious liberty.

A BARBAROUS ACTION.

A despatch from Cracow to the London (Eng.) Daily Mail states that there has been a wholesale flogging of Polish children by Prussian schoolmasters owing to the refusal of the children at Wezsenia to learn the Catechism in German. It would seem that this barbarous action must have been taken owing to orders received from the Government, as it is difficult to account for its suddenness on any other hypothesis, and the officials have caused many persons who upheld the children's course to be arrested and sentenced to imprisonment, and to be put in chains for from one month to two years for insulting Government officials. The of the schoolmasters and almost caused = a seri-

riot, as parents and relatives of the children assembled in large crowds in front of the schools, violently denouncing the authorities. The Polish newspapers are indignant at these outrages. Nothing can more conduce to hatred of the Government than such an attempt to suppress the language of the people by force. If the Poles were let alone, they would probaccord, as soon as it would be clear to them that a knowledge of German is may become prosperous; but they are the more determined not to be Germanized, in proportion to the strength of Review, speaking on this very subject, the determination of the Government said to Germanize them.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

The work of revision of the West-The French Chamber of Deputies has minster or Paesbyterian Confession of pointed to consider what changes The proposal was signed by 133 Sena-terition, as these are exceedingly objectors, and was accepted by M. Waldeck- tionable to those who desire a change. Rousseau in the name of the Govern- In regard to the damnation of non-elect ment. Among the causes assigned for infants it is almost certain that the the abnormally small increase is the new revision will allow all persons system of baby farming, under which either to hold or reject this doctrine, the percentage of mortality is exceed- and we may take it as probable that ingly high. The reports for the most something of the same kind will be done recent years show a decided improve- in regard to the other doctrines men- took place at Insterburg, East Prussia, ment over the earlier periods, but this tioned. But it is very questionable and in which Lieut. Blaskowitz was improvement is not sufficient to satisfy whether this course will be favored by shot and killed, has created a great sena majority of Presbyterians throughout the country. If we understand their wishes they do not desire the difficulty to be got over by an evasion which leaves the revealed truth in doubt. God revealed the truth that it tion. should be taught without quibbles, and not that it should be concealed under a meaningless agglomeration of words, which every one may interpret as he

pleases. THE ATTEMPTED BOYCOTT.

vessels boyestted in the ports of the movers in this matter, nor indeed persons undertaking to substitute some- versal refusal of the workingmen to lade the Colonel of the regiment was severewhere there exists a strong anti-British for allowing the duel to take place. feeling. The hope was entertained that

the French ports of Havre, Marseilles, displayed a fierce anti-British feeling, would give strong support to the proposed boycott, but the dockers' associations at these ports have all given answer to the effect that the purpose aimed at is "noble, but quixotic and

Mons. Feuillade, Treasurer of the Boulogne Chamber of Commerce, writes: "It would only paralyze the life of the French ports if such a measure were even temporarily put into action, be sides working more injustice to Continental manufacturers and agriculturists than harm to British commerce. Moreover, many vessels bearing flags of other nations are really British. Thus the whole idea belongs to the domain of visionaries and is so regarded

at our ports." The Paris Temps, speaking of the

failure of the plan, says: "It seems after all that reports of British commercial degeneration are somewhat premature, since the indusleaders at the Continental ports almost unanimously acknowledge their prosperity stands or falls with the English merchant marine.

Notwithstanding all this, delegates of the Amsterdam dockers have sailed for America with the hope of inducing American dockers to fall in with their views, and it is said they tell with much exultation of successes they have met with on the continent of Europe. It is difficult to see, however, where these successes have been achieved.

THE DECLINE OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

The Congregationalists and Episcopalians of the United States, and the Anglicans of England, are alarmed at the fact that recruits for the ministry are falling off to such an extent as to make it very doubtful whether a generation hence there will be clergymen enough to supply the wants of these denominations.

The fact is generally considered to be the more inexplicable as it is seriously asserted that it is not necessary now that a clergy should believe the dostrines laid down in the standards of his those who take this view of the matter, very reason that the great falling off has occurred.

It is not to be expected that young men of houesty, ability and energy will solemnly devote their lives to the propagation of a form of religion which in one breath teaches a system of doctrine as being divinely revealed, and with another leaves every one free to believe or not as he sees fit. On the other ably wish to learn German of their own hand, such young men must be shocked when they find their Church claiming obedience to its decrees, as having necessary for them in order that they divine authority, and yet not enforcing

A recent issue of the London Saturday

"The Church appears always too much afraid of the modern temper either to guide or resist it, afraid to claim the submission of the will, or the sacrifice of her children's selves. A Church which ceases to be feared, ceases Were there a more superfailure to find for the religious life.'

there is no serious hope of a future life scatter also into the States. of happiness and reward, or a fear of punishment for sin. Such a hope or be sent to South Africa to help the such a fear cannot exist where there is Boers. no solid basis of faith, or where the sois a matter of doubt.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

The recent duel between Lieut. Hilderbrand and Lieut. Blaskowitz, which sation in Germany which may go far toward the suppression of duelling by the laws, the more particularly as it is the general feeling that this duel was carried out with no shadow of justifica-

Lieut. Blaskowitz, while in a state of intoxication, had grossly insulted Lieut. The attempt of a number of Amster- to the officer whom he had insulted. dam dockers to have British trading The matter being brought, however, civilized world in punishment of the decided that the only reparation which blotting out of the two Book Republies could be made was by a duel, which was

Boulogne, La Rochelle, Dunkirk and form of an interpellation by Herr Has-Bordeaux, all of which have recently serman, who asked what the Government is doing to prevent duels in the future. General Von Goseler, the Minister

of War, in reply said that the Council of Honor ought to have arranged a compromise, when Lieut. Blaskowitz offered to apologize. It was stated likewise that the Emperor had investigated the matter carefully, and had arrived at the conclusion that the Government's directions for the course to be pursued in such cases had not been followed in this case. The Emperor orders also that the Government's directions shall be followed implicitly in future cases.

In former years, the Emperor has appeared to be favorable to the settlement of officers' quarrels by the duel; and from General Von Goseler's answer it appears that he is still favorable to the duel under certain circumstances; but his views are, certainly, very much modified from those which he has formerly entertained. No doubt he has been strongly influenced by the unchangeable attitude of the Catholic Church in condemnation of duels, as there is no other influence so mighty at work in this direction. But the fatal effect of the recent duel has gone far toward showing the right of the Catholic Church's attitude, and has had much influence on the Reichstag, and their influence may extend to the Emperor, his Cabinet, and the army officers so as to put an end to duelling in the long run.

General Von Goseler was quite apologetic in his reply to Herr Basserman, saying:

"An officer, like any citizen, is subject to the penal provisions of the law. In 1897 there were four duels in the army, in 1898 three, in 1899 eight, in 1900 four, and in 1901 five. This shows in 1899 eight, in that a good tone predominates among the officers. In civilian circles a duel is not regarded with the same serious ness with which it is viewed in the We must publicly recognize the army. We must publicly recognize the fact that officers, as a rule, meet insults with dignity and composure."

Considering that within the past few Church. It does not seem to occur to years there have been quite a number of instances wherein officers have shown that it is, in a great measure, for this an aggressively domineering disposition, we cannot agree with all that General Von Goseler has said; but we may hope, that inasmuch as all this is equivalent to a promise that there will be an improvement in this respect, there may be a great diminution in future, both in the number of duels, and of instances of military bullying of ness, thereby accruing to him, gave them civilians.

THE YUKON CONSPIRACY.

A wild story has been going the round of the papers for the last two weeks to the effect that the secret ser-2,000 Boer sympathizers from Puget Sound, to seize the banks and mines of thus raised to the Transvaal to aid the Boers in their resistance to the British forces. It was not expected, so the story runs, to hold the British Yukon Mr. Gilmore on the right shoulders: against all comers, but the difficulty of natural atmosphere around the Church of England, we should not hear of a getting British troops through Amerimen for the ministry or can territory via Skaguay was relied on to cause a delay of some weeks dur-Without religious fervor, applicants ing which the plotters could lay their for the ministry must become few; and plans, put the money into a secure there will be no religious fervor where place in American territory, and then

called "higher criticism" has destroyed plausible side, and wild though it apthe belief in the divine authority of pears at first sight to have been, was of religion. A Church Ministry is a not altegether beyond the possibility of thing meaningless where the future life | being attempted and of even being tem-

the night He instituted the supper was fermented wine. Therefore, I say that was to destroy British trade by a unior unlade British vessels in all ports by the Emperor William least covertly encouraged by the Amer-

in the Reichstag on November 27 in the territory into the United States. What adds to their confidence is the fact that there is a debatable territory over which it would be almost necessity for British troops to pass to enter the gold territory. The conspirators appear to have thought that they could so manage matters as to prevent the United States Government from permitting the troops from passing over this territory soon enough to prevent whatever purpose the conspirators have in view.

We have no reason to suppose that the Americans in the Yukon have, in general, any desire to sympathize practically with these malcontents, but it in the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with general, any desire to sympathize praccannot be concealed that some would be found who would readily give their sympathy and support to any movement which might lead to the annexation of the territory to the United States; and the conspirators have certainly aimed at getting such sympathy.

An order was established under the name of the Order of the Midnight Sun which issued an appeal to the citizens of Skaguay showing the disadvantages of their being under an "alien Government," whereby is meant the Government of Canada.

This document concludes by offering Skaguay a price which ought in their estimation to induce them to aid the conspiracy.

"Help us and Skaguay will be the Key City in deed as well as in name. She will be the supply point for the whole Yukon Basin. Smelters will be built: business and all kinds of industries will come; Government buildings will be erected. We will have a dry dock, machine ships, a naval station, a population of 10,000 to 15,000, and a rade with the interior of 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 a year and the respect of the world.

It would appear that there is no longer any fear that the plans of the conspirators can be brought to such an issue as to obtain for them even a temporary success.

According to another account which is given by an American miner named R. L. Pinney, the whole scheme was laid by two gamblers who devised the revolution to fill their pockets. They took advantage of such discontent as they had observed in the territory to induce the malcontents to give them money. The membership fee of the Order of the Midnight Sun was \$15, and one pack-horse driver named Chambers being made to believe that the railroad would be destroyed by the revolutionists, and his fortune would be secure through the increase of busi-\$3,000. The gamblers, it is said, never intended to start a revolution.

THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.

The following letter, which was sent some months ago to the Outlook, is by a vice detectives have discovered a plot liberal-minded Presbyterian minister of in the Yukon to get into that region this city, and its purpose, as will be seen from its sentiments, is to set right the views of those mistaken people who the Yukon region, and send the money attribute to the Irish themselves the poverty and want of commerical prosperity of that oppressed country. The blame for all this is placed by the Rev. London Junction, Ont., Canada.

getting British troops through American territory via Skaguay was relied on to cause a delay of some weeks during which the plotters could lay their plans, put the money into a secure place in American territory, and then scatter also into the States.

The money and gold, it is said, would be sent to South Africa to help the Boers.

The scheme was not without its plausible side, and wild though it appears at first sight to have been, was not altegether beyond the possibility of being attempted and of even being temporarily successful. We must bear in mind that there have been schemes in the past which were quite as wildly improbable of success as the one here outlined, but which were, nevertheless, attempted.

There have been already accounts of conspiracies in the Yukon, especially in the year 1898 and 1899. It is positively said that in 1899 there was aplot to kill all the Canadian officials in twa not entirely imaginary, was frusted by the vigilance of the Mounted Police, and the Canadian Government actually sent troops to the Territory to suppress any outbreak which might occur. It does not appear, however, that there was much danger to be expected.

In we been a reader and admirer of your part of state, read it with pleasure and profit and the homes of not a few who is a twelf each of said, and have introduced in not the homes of not a few who is a twelf words freedmand that the momes of not a few was in reference to the spirit of singer free mome part of said, and profit in the sarge in the first part of the momes of not a few was in reference to the spirit of firm to stary free mome and profit in the momes of not a few was in reference to the spirit of singer free momes of the subject of the surface of the momes of not a few made in reference to the spirit of singer free momes of the surface of the momes of not a few more of the surface. The most undesirable and, indeed, in the measure of most undesirable and, indeed, dangerous of involved in the most undesirable and intelligent commandity ou used the fo I have been a reader and admirer of your paper for some years, and have introduced it into the homes of not a few who. I

actually sent troops to the Territory to suppress any outbreak which might occur, littlederbrand, so that when sober he remembered nothing of the occurrence. He expressed his sorrow for the offence when he was informed of it, and was honorably willing to make any apology to the officer whom he had insulted. The matter being brought, however, before the Court of Honor, this Court decided that the only reparation which could be made was by a duel, which was accordingly fought, with the result that Libut. Blaskowitz was shot and killed. A court-martial subsequently held over Lieut. Hilderbrand condemned him to two years' imprisonment; and the Colonel of the regiment was severely encouraged by the Emparor William for allowing the duel to take place.

The matter was also brought forward a move toward bringing the Yakon and their problems after last year's observa-

tion and research among the people in question. I challenge any mu to refute the scatement that the Irish peasantry have shown themselves to be the most liberty-loving, intelligent approach as springs of any that the sef whom we read in history. This will be referred to indirectly in what followed by the presence of this mass of understanding that the "rich commercial peasibilities" of Ireland have been mighted by the presence of this mass of unsighted by the presence of this mass of un-As to your statement that the "rich commercial possibilities" of Ireland have been slighted by the presence of this mass of unsaheded peasanty. I cannot write too strong. It has following brief statement of facts and references will show that it is, to say the least, absolutely out of keeping with fact. Ireland, at one time promised to become the leader in one united kingdom's commercial industries; indeed, in many respects, she was easily first, but the greed and injustice of the ruling Englishmen combined to destroy almost enumely the splendid prospects. As early as the first half of the seventeenth century we find that acts of Parliament were passed to destry the trade of Ireland 30 that England might be the gainer. Even English writers unbinsingly set shis forth. Sir William Temple, writing in 1673, as to how Ireland should be ruled stated that

"Regard must be had to those points wherein the trade of Ireland comes to interfere with that of England, in which case the Irish trade anght to be declined, to give way to that of England. In which case the Irish trade anght to be declined, to give way to that of England. What would Dr. Lyman Abbott thick of this over against his splendid article on "Law and Government" that appeared two weeks ago! Anderson and Freude write along the same lines. The first great blow struck was in connection wish the cattle and provision trade in the time of Charles II. By 18 Car. II cap. 2, and 5. Car. II cap. 2, the importation of all cattle, sheep and swine was prohibited. But the resourcefulsees of the Irish soon found a market outside. This encouraged Irish shipping which grew abace. The very generous and fair-minded (b English ruler amended the Navigation Act which gave equal privileges and ordain d that no European articles should be imported into the colonies except from English and in ships built in English and manned by English sailors; and secondly that no articles should be brought from the colonies to Europe without being first unladen in English ports. This is found in 15 Car. II cap 7, passed in 1663.

The woollen industry which has done much

ports. This is found in 10 car. II cap I: passes in 1663.

The woollen industry which has done much for England was built up at the expense of the more successful manufacture of such fabrics in Ireland. When the English manufactures as we that they were going to be left behind by the people of the sister Isle, they puttioned the King (William III), who replied that he would de all in his power to discourage the woollen manufacture of Ireland. Mr. Fronte writes of the subsequent Acts of 1669 in no uncertain way and shows that they destroyed the woollen trade of Ireland that was just grow-manufacturish edication trade was built in he English editor trade was built. in I reland. A duty of \$5 percent, was imposed on I rish cotton fabrics going into English by Acts 15, Car. II. c. 5; 3 and 4 Anne, c. 4 and 4 and 5 William and Mary. This was not all. Further restrictions were put on, and to crown this high handed English tyranny English cotton was sent loto Ircland on 19 per cent duty. What trade could stand this? The beer and malt industry suffered in a similar way. I rish articles were excluded from England waile English articles were sent into Ireland at a nominal duty. This does not tilt the cup of such iniquitous legislation, for by 9 Anne, c. 12, the Irish were prohibited from innocting hops from any country but Great Britain.

Britain.

Now, sirs, how does this array of facts comfort with your statement that the mass of "un schooled" Irish have prevented commerce is schooled. Irish have prevented commerce and the spen of the school of

Now, sirs, how does this array of facts comfort with your statement that the mass of "unschooled" Irish have prevented commerce in the land? When a nation's trade has been destroyed and the rivals given time to establish theirs it is no easy matter to revive it.

If Irish commerce was destroyed by English legislation instead of by the "unschooled" peasantry; the "rich agricultural possibilities" were seriously interfered with by English law and despotic procedure. Dr. Lyman Abbott it, his splendid articles on twentieth century problems put it well when he termed that form of official government called "bureacracy" a bastard for which no philosopher can find a defense. In terms almost as plain he seathed plutocracy or the rule of the rich. Now, sirs, you will be prepared for what is to follow when I state that de facto I reland has been languishing under a piturcratic bureaucracy, the most unjust, cruel and relentless combination outside of Russia—or hell. In the first place the good soil of Ireland is being tilled in a manner that would do credit to any people, despite the disabilities the peasants are under. Travelless often go through the semi-barren districts and, noticing the poverty of the people in such parts, conclude they are thriftiess. But if any short-comings can be shown in connection with agriculture the reason is not far to seek. The land-tenure system of ireland has been and is the worst in the English-speaking world to-day. The landlord was given almost unlimited power, which he used, as a rule, in the most relentless manner. In England and the short term lease has prevailed but in Ireland there is a system called "ten antight" under which a holder may remain on his farm as long as he pays the rent, but the landlord had power, until a few years ago heilandlord nau powers to raise the ren't as often and as he pleased. Near Bailymna, in trim, there are many small farmers up unreclaimed land with hovels upo ago for \$35 per 30 acres per year, their diligence and at their own expe their diligence and at their own expet is, they built better houses and recla land: their reward from year to yea increase in the rent, until a tew years were actually paying \$212 per 30 year, and this on their own improved the result of their own hard work, been the rule in Ireland, to which in which the poor peasant was goaded by the inhuman demons and their impious agents. To-day the situation is not much better. True, there are land laws that some misguided people consider the, best in the world, and land commissions to fix fair rents: but the chief land commission to which the land-lords appeal when judgments do not please them, is made up of landlords flunkeys who receive enormous salaries for taking the poor peasants in mey to put into the pockets of the landlords. Since the direct power of the landlords, where the change is the landlords of the landlords. Since the direct power of the landlords. The gricultural districts, where there was formerly so much troubs, where there was formerly so much troubs, where there was formerly are showing the innate ability of these humble and industrious peasants.

innate ability of these humble and industrious peasants.

The misgovernment of Ireland to day by that plutocracy bureaucracy is a dark blot on the escutcheon of humanity. The official corruption and injustice are equalled only in Russia. I shall show this in the concrete in my coming book. The only exception worth mentioning is that of the Gongested District's Board, the officials of which are doing muca book of the poor peasanty. Note the admissions made in Westminster on jury packing in Ireland and the over taxation of the country, amounting to \$10,000,000 per year; also on the useless public works erected under the Board of Works.

Gentlemen, many wrongs are crying for re-

Gentlemen, many wrongs are crying for redress. With thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Banediction. The air is heavy with incense. On the

great altar countless lights lose themselves in the fragrant haze, and are massed together in one golden glory. The rays of the monstrance shine Divine Guest had robed Himself in the grandeur unseen before of human eyes. From the organ a soft sweet melody flows, as of angelic choirs, until that, too, melts into the solemn silence over all. The people are hushed and bowed, awaiting Slowly, as the Sacred Host is raised on high, every formis involuntary prostrate. In that moment a gentle hand is laid upon our heads; the tender blue eyes the Nazarene look down upon us; His voice speaks lovingly through the ages, "Suffer little children to come ages, "Suffer little children to community ages, "And He blesses us as the children of old, while the angels cluster amound, as once the Apostles saint and the sinner, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, who knee tremblingly side by side -we all are His children. In that moment ever is lifted near to heaven, every In that moment every soul is bared to the glance that saved Peter, and in that moment His peace He gives to us, His place He leaves to us. Not as the world giveth does He give.

PROSPECTS OF CATHOLICISM.

Rev. Dr. William Barry's Fxcellent Article on the Topic in the National

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In the London National Review for October may be found an article from the pen of Rev. Dr. Barry which should be given wide circulation. Attention is particularly called to the following:

far, then, as the historical Christian faith is concerned, the reformers have ended, not mended it. Their or-linances have been resolved into dinances have preaching, preaching into doubt, doubt worship of Nature. into a worship of Nature. Prof. Haeckel, in his unceremonious manner, Haeckel, in his unceremonous manner, terms this middle stage "pseudo-Christianity," and I fear the addition, harsh as it sounds, can scarcely be refuted. Viewing the strict Protestant theology first to last, we perceive it as a dissolving process, in which the three Church, Bible and Redeemer — were great objects of primitive belief—successively explained away. The Catholic Church has gained at

its expense. Four centuries—a long chapter in the world's history—prove that Rome, however charged ruption, keeps the heart of religion still beating. The Gospel that she restill beating. ceived she preaches yet. Her faithful are orthodox Christians, while the rebels, as she foretold them, who separated from her in that name, have shorn it of divinity, and-strange paradox !- are indignant with her be she insists that the Bible is truly God's Word and Jesus of Nazareth His Son. Her faith has not changed, and its permanence is the measure of their defec-tion. If Luther or Calvin could have foreseen the state of things when they broke away, would it not have left them amazement. And, observe the more it is urged that Roman officials the more it is urged that Roman omerats are, or have been, a scandal to their high calling; that genius is not to be found in Catholic apologists, or insight and ability among bishops and elergy; so much the more conclusive in our ar gument in favor of a secret divine inence which would not suffer its pur pose to be undone by such weak and

needy instruments.

For it is not by the inertia of dead custom, but amid warfare without ceas ing that Catholic dogma has been pre served against Jansenists, philosophers, revolutionaries, and the terrific onslaught of atheistic science. No man will pretend that the Church has folded her arms and turned aside from battle Doomed to health, but rated not to lie," she has brought down into this new century her creed and practice, the same in all essentials, and even in lanthat we may study in the pages Tertullian or Cyprian; in brief, it is ntiquity which cannot be laid away in a tomb, but is living an immortal life as much at home in Chicago, or San Fran eisco, as it was in Alexandria or in the

Rome of the Cæsars.

The Church, let it never be forgotten, fills the whole Christian time, is its central fact, and yet shows no sign of decrepitude. It is the one cosmopolitan power on earth; and if Christ came to power on earth; and it Christ came to establish a visible kingdom, this must be its head and front. Dogma within, discipline without; a divine ritual bind-ing them together; certainly nothing so wonderful, no policy so mysterious,

can be adduced in comparison from any age or civilization. And for the last hundred years this unparalleled system has stood upon free and public suffrage; has stood upon free and party association it is the largest voluntary association ever beheld, yet more intimately con-nected in head and members than wher the Pope disposed of Europe as its sovereign lord. To exhaust these considerations is not easy, nor can it be requisite.

pass on to the goal to which they point

Seeing that we live in times of a wide spread falling away from the ideas and laws by which men professed to govern their conduct until yesterday, it is na tural for a religious spirit to inquire i the battle is lost and Christianit doomed. He musters in thought wha remains of its fighting squadrons. I banners of Luther and Calvin float Th the breeze, but over a deserted camp Confusion reigns in the once service lines of Protestantism, which, instead of defending the Bible, are tearing i text to pieces, denying its authorit and scattering its leaves among th Korans, Upanishads, and Avestas mere Eastern speculations. A Unita ian blight has fallen on the very b lief in Christ; He is no longer the su refuge from doubt and trouble, Himself the storm-centre of contraversy and a sign to be contradicted Nor does it appear that the captains the host are more confident than t rank and file. Much talk has sudder sprung up about "the Church"—m isters, it is said, may be perplexed, t "the Church" holds an unchangi

creed. If so, why does she not product and calm the minds of her minister And what is this "Church?" Is sinfallible or indefectible that should advant the should be sho should advance her high pretensi here private judgment was the co How will she establish her claim? the Bible? Then we have got in magic ring and seem to be prisoner sophism. Until the net is broken etive warfare against unbelief of not be resumed.

That Presbyterians and non-Confe

ists should exalt the Church as endo with some dogmatic power binding individuals, is but one instance of change anticipated scores of years fore it happened by intelligent obsers. From the religion of a Book, ever sacred—from a literary p service, and a sort of Sunday diagra the devout have been rudely awak by the great wind of criticism w has smitten the four corners of house together. "Bible Christian independent of a Divine witness ou its covers, has come to an end, and But the reli t the Reformation. man hears on all sides of a "Chu which was once the emptiest word vocabulary, now he is told of its pr atives, its commission, its assuragainst deadly error. It is a tea Church; or, as the enemy exclai is Sacerdotalism come to life Above all is it so in the English munion, where efforts the most v and persevering fail to arrest the of these Catholic traditions, an

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For it is not by the inertia of dead custom, but amid warfare without ceas ing that Catholic dogma has been preserved against Jansenists, philosophers, revolutionaries, and the terrific onslaught of atheistic science. No man will pretend that the Church has folded her arms and turned aside from battle. "Doomed to health, but rated not to die," she has brought down into this new century her creed and practice, the same in all essentials, and even in language, that we may study in the pages of Tertullian or Cyprian; in brief, it is antiquity which cannot be laid away in a tomb, but is living an immortal life as much at home in Chicago, or San Francisco, as it was in Alexandria or in the

Rome of the Cæsars.

The Church, let it never be forgotten, fills the whole Christian time, is its central fact, and yet shows no sign of decrepitude. It is the one cosmopolitan power on earth; and if Christ came to establish a visible kingdom, this must be its head and front. Dogma within, discipline without; a divine ritual binding them together; certainly nothing so wonderful, no policy so mysterious, at something very different and are can be adduced in comparison from any age or civilization. And for the last hundred years this unparalleled system has stood upon free and public suffrage; it is the largest voluntary association ever beheld, yet more intimately connected in head and members than when the Pope disposed of Europe as its sov-

ereign lord. To exhaust these considerations is not easy, nor can it be requisite. I pass on to the goal to which they point. Seeing that we live in times of a wide-spread falling away from the ideas and aws by which men professed to govern their conduct until yesterday, it is natural for a religious spirit to inquire if the battle is lost and Christianity doomed. He musters in thought what remains of its fighting squadrons. The banners of Luther and Calvin float on the breeze, but over a deserted camp. Confusion reigns in the once serried lines of Protestantism, which, instead of defending the Bible, are tearing its text to pieces, denying its authority, and scattering its leaves among the and scattering its leaves among the Korans, Upanishads, and Avestas of mere Eastern speculations. A Unitar-ian blight has fallen on the very be-lief in Christ; He is no longer the sure refuge from doubt and trouble, but Himself the storm-centre of controversy and a sign to be contradicted. Nor does it appear that the captains of the host are more confident than the rank and file. Much talk has suddenly sprung up about "the Church"—ministers, it is said, may be perplexed, but "the Church" holds an unchanging crock! Here why does she not produce

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If so, why does she not produce it and calm the minds of her ministers?
And what is this "Church?" Is she infallible or indefectible that she should advance her high pretensions where private judgment was the cry? How will she establish her claim? the Bible? Then we have got into a magic ring and seem to be prisoners of a sophism. Until the net is broken, etive warfare against unbelief can-

not be resumed. That Presbyterians and non-Conformists should exalt the Church as endowed with some dogmatic power binding on individuals, is but one instance of a change anticipated scores of years before it happened by intelligent observers. From the religion of a Boos, however sacred — from a literary pulpit service, and a sort of Sunday diagram the devout have been rudely awakened by the great wind of criticism which has smitten the four corners of the house together. "Bible Christianity," independent of a Divine witness outside its covers, has come to an end, and with it the Polymerten. But the religious it the Reformation. But the religious man hears on all sides of a "Church" which was once the emptiest word in its vocabulary, now he is told of its prerogatives, its commission, its assurance against deadly error. It is a teaching Church; or, as the enemy exclaims, it is Sacerdotalism come to life again.
Above all is it so in the English Comand persevering fail to arrest the march of these Catholic traditions, and Low meditations; perhaps when we look The Great.

Church and Broad Church are swept down from the sculptured solitudes of a LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART. along in a movement that has never great foreign cathedral like Chartres upon a land tern with revolutions, or as who have eyes to see," wrote Anthony we contemplate the golden mosaics of who have eyes to see," wrote Anthony Froude when these things were yet beginning, "there is no more instructive symptom of the age than the tendency f Presbyterian, Independent, and even nitarian clergy to assume a sacerdotal dress and appearance. Their fathers insisted that between laymen and min-isters there was no difference but in name. The modern ministers form themselves into a caste.

So we come round to Milton's sar-casm, "New presbyter is but old priest writ large." The Church of England, especially, as De Maistre foretold in 1819, is playing her part in this extraordinary change of scene and costume. Liturgy, sacrifice, priesthood, that conception of the Christian worship and the inward life which Protestant writers cast out as mediaeval, as charactersitic of the Dark Ages, now finds itself hon ored with a pedigree from "the Fathers," who are taken to be authorities beyond appeal. The two ends of history, no longer dissevered, make an un broken chain. It is more and more recognized that Christianity is a fact—a world of facts-outside our fancies are not to be evolved from any man's inner consciousness, but real as the Roman Empire was real, with its government, laws, creeds, institutions; the work of a creative spirit, distinct and ascertainable amid heretical aberrations. All its parts hang together; hence, when Oxford Tractarians began teach the Apostolic succession, they were warned that the logic of facts would carry them on to full-blown Popery. It has done so. One idea has brought up another; from the decent colebration of the Eucharist they have gone forward to Masses of Requier Reservation, to the cultus of the Ma donna, to demands for Roman orders, and to official correspondence with Leo XIII., who, in the eyes of not a few, is Patriarch of the West with special claims over the Church of Canterbury. What revolution in thought, what a change sentiment, has the nineteenth century witnessed in sturdy whose grandfathers called the Pope anti-Christ! Rome has yielded nothing: England, as represented by myriads of its clergy and a powerful laity behind them, has granted that in the quarrel of the Reformation dogma was saved by the Holy See, ruined by Cranmer and his associates. On every point it appears, Rome was in the right, expect when she maintained that she could not err. Well, she has not erred, if we may believe the verdict of English High Churchmen. Whatever she has added, in their view, to the simple faith, at least she has kept it from dissolution.

and here again religious minds will con-fess that Rome holds up an ideal which comes to us from the New Testament and is directly opposed to the prevailing Atheisa. This has been admirably shown in a volume of "Letters," pub lished two years ago by one, himself not a Catholic, who was profoundly aware of the truth so often overlooked, that all the complex agencies, hierar chical, monastic, or devotional, which strangers believe are parts of an amonly means to a supernatural end. I am astonished, by the way, that page so full of thought, so genuine in their sympathy, and so penetrating as criti-cism have not attracted the attention which they deserve. Viewing Roman Church in a variety of asp Viewing the and letting its opponents speak their unvarnished mind, the writer throws out these pregnant suggestions, which I take to be the drift of his reasoning: First, that " at a certain psychological point, perhaps, a man can only choose between the Catholic Church and entire rejection of supernatural Christianity. Such a moment, one would say, has ar rived for the Latin races in general, and is approaching faster than most of us think for the intellectual and devout in these islands, and even in America. But, second, the volume reminds us that mere historical or philosophical objections to Rome miss the center of attack, for the "Catholic Church also reasons, but it relies for victory upon prayer that is to say, upon desire or will to win souls, a desire or will multitudinous, yet disciplined to act collectively, and skillfally directed to its end. This is skillfully directed to its end. This is the faith which moves hearts, if not mountains." And, third, says that one of the correspondents from whom we are quoting, "It seemed to me that the Church centered at Rome alone—far of course, from perfectly, but yet in some measure—realizes the idea of a Church extending itself to all countries, pages, languages, and generations. Church extending itself to all countries, races, languages and generations. Visible unity seemed to me of the essence of the Christian Church in idea, and its chief utility, so far as realized, in practice.

In reply to these arguments, or en In reply to these arguments, or en-forcing them from a slightly different point of view, it is said by the man to whom they are addressed: "I find in the Church of Rome much that satisfies my reason, a strong deciding authority, a continuous and unbroken history, a far wider community with fellow human heiners than any other Church beings than any other Church can offer.

* * Like you, I think that the
Catholic Church best fulfills the great ends of religion, namely, association and common worship on the widest scale, continuity, assertion of the mysteries, maintenance of the direction of the heart toward the centre." Bertram Bevor, who subscribes to these apologetics, is not unacquainted with present abuses or past scandals in the long history of Catholic ages, but he goes on to say: "Yet, like St. Peter, Rome has always shown the power to return to the true order of ideas. Like him, too, the Church of Rome has ever been saved the Church of Rome has ever been saved by her profound belief in the divine nature of Christ. She believes in that, and she believes in herself, her commis-sion, and her destiny. Alone among churches, she claims the world as her kingdom. All this is very impressive." Surely it is so, and none the less that it strikes upon us unbidden, at times or in situations where the controversies of

St. Mark's, or listen to the fervent singing of a Catholic folk, gathered in their thousands under the soaring spire of Cologne, we know for certain in such hours that the heart of Caucholicism is divine worship, addressed to the Su-

me in facie Christi Jesu. That it is something very ancient, sublime, affecting and powerful to change us for the better; that it needs no proof but experience, which is within reach of all, the illiterate, the young, the outcast; and that an astonishing harmony runs through the diversities of operation, as if one inexhaustible ano-dyne had been discovered for human ills; thus, at all events, is worth con sidering, that in every spiritual crisis the Catholic Church knows what to do, has her fit principles and methods at hand, by which to treat the malady with decision and without embarrassment Her confidence in her own resources is unbounded, whether she confronts Bismarck whe relies on his culture and his edicts, or has to tame and civilize Australian blacks into such pieties as are possible for them. She, and she alone, has sounded human nature to the top of its compass; she knows all its stops, and, if we may believe our own record, she would play on them to some divine intent. For millions of us can say, and, indeed, are bound to say, that from the lips of this mighty Mother we have learned religion pure and unde

When, therefore, it is asked: "What are the prospects of Catholicism?" we shall not ascertain them simply by consulting parochial figures, or by casting our lead into the residuum which is made up of lost souls, or by taking a microscopic view of prelates diplomatizing in the Curia, unless we will measure the Atlantic by its froth or its weeds. A more philosophical method is suggested by De Tocqueville as I find him quoted in the "Letters" Onyx: "Men in our time are naturally little disposed to believe, but as soon as they feel a sentiment of religion, drawn by a hidden instinct toward the ancient Church." And conditions of modern life tend to raise that instinct, in many hearts, to an imperious desire. Not only do they long after a religion which is something else than their own fancy, but they want the peace, the support which will bear them up under the daily growing bur-den of business and competition. To the few, in our time, the prizes; to the many such a strain of anxious care as in a campaign where no armistice ever suspends the fighting, no, not for an hour. Pass from the street or the workshop into a Catholic church, and But more than the faith is the life, you will feel the force of that argument. It will not lose its attraction while monopolies flourish.

present comfort, and future hope, recommend the Catholic devotions, would almost appear to be one thing with affirming that unless ideals are utterly to die, humanity must one day pass on into a great Roman period. If ne have left us only to give up the cularist in their philosophy, chat Catholicism alone can satisfy our lighest aspirations. Countless numbers are indifferent, not because they erence for those who believe in God is they never knew it. What I find it impossible to suppose is that a society with was once Christian will demandable the best of the proof of the proofs adduced that they are present to be "athelian and the proof of the proofs adduced that they are present to be public, and to acknowled the proof of the proofs adduced that they of a price of the proofs adduced that they of the pro have rejected the faith, but because they never knew it. What I find it imsuch a miracle of fitness for its own ends, many of which might seem to be admirable ones, that it is difficult to imagine it a contrivance of mere man.

* ** If there were but angels to work with the miracle of the it, the system would soon vindicate
the dignity and holiness of its origin."
Yes, and since its ministers are not

angels, yet its forms bear upon them angers, yet its forms near upon them such tokens of the supernatural, will the philosopher conclude that the dignity and holiness were invented by those too inferior demigods? Perhaps the saddest of all sights in this melanghals, would is the mishandling, worse. choly world is the mishandling, worse than neglect, of our Catholic treasures, our ceremonies, music, architecture, our philosophies and our devotions, by those who would watch over them as the gate of Heaven. Reformation is always called for, now as in more scandalous times, and in no slight degree. But whether it comes soon or late, a growing number will say with Geral Beechcroft, in the volume I commend to all sprious readers. "I feel that my Beechcroft, in the volume I commend to all serious readers, "I feel that my true country is the Catholic Church centered at Rome, and that all other forms of thought and religion, however good in themselves, however good they were then for me, and however good

The Charen Militant.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR DECEMBER 1901.

American Messenger of the Sacred Heart. It is quickly going out of fashion with some good Christians, to speak of the Church Militant. The terms "Chris-tian soldier," "armor of Christ," "spiritual combat," are heard chiefly vivals that are considered some what fanatical, or in hymns that pass for the superstitions of a mediaeval age. are not used seriously, in their literal meaning and they do not seem to sense of the grave responsibility they

should come home to Catholics at least. recollection of churchmen in past ages donning military armor and leaving the sanctuary for the camp, whether to engage in a civil strife with ecclesiastical peace-loving to a fault. We know by gage in a civil strife with ecclesiastical interest at stake, or to join in warfare professedly religious like the Crusades. The Church was militant, before her ministers or her children had to meet in mortal combat the attack of pagan or barbarian on their altar and their homes, before her pontiffs and her princes had to summon Christendom to repel the invasion of the Moor or Mohammedan; and militant she will continue to be, as if this were one of the marks by which she is distinguished as true to her

Founder. What is true of the Church, is true in this characteristic of each of her children. It is a common error of our day, to think and speak of the Catholic Church as a vast organization, whose rulers seek only to increase their power, spiritual and temporal, to keep their subjects in a state of hopeless servility, and gradually to exercise an oppressive domination over the nations of the earth, over the consciences, the intellects, the laws and the progress of men. Witness the novels most in vogue at present, with Rome, the Rome of Catholicity, as their chief theme, their authors vying with one another to represent phase of this distorted view. According to them, and they reflect the belief of the millions, it is the governing body of the Church alone which is militant, the Pope, the Roman Congregations, the Bishops and some of the clergy who provoke and perpetuate hostilities by their ambition for power, and by their antagonism to the freedom of the human spirit. In the conflict between religion and irreligion, between truth and error they pretend that with the few restless exceptions they choose for heroes, the say that history, art, religion, rank and file of Catholics have little no active interest. In their minds the militant Church is the ruling element, in whose quarrels the faithful are in no way concerned.

The warfare in which the Church and all her members are engaged does not consist in a conflict of arms, nor merely in a great social or political strife. This is the error of men who persist in viewing her as a natural creation or outgrowth resulting from the read.

and she believes in hersel, he can be sin, and her destiny. Alone among churches, she claims the world as her kingdom. All this is very impressive."

Surely it is so, and none the less that it strikes upon us unbidden, at times or in situations where the controversies of the day, their polities and personalities, seem the most remote from our meditations; perhaps where we look.

The Great.

Were then for me, and nowever good they are for others, were but restingplaced by they are for others, were but restingplaced in this struggle? "If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hath hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before you." There is the fact. If the world hate you, know it hat hated Me before

timid souls plead that it is not Christhe age of bigotry has passed away; that people about us are no longer pre-judiced, but only ignore t; or, since deem them distant and opposed to us because we do no ppreciate their difficulties; as if is a cannot bigotry were all on our side, not on theirs! Religious controversy is to be theirs! Religious controversy is to be their sides of the early cathedral worth as the cannot be a cathedral to be a cathedral, memorial volume, speaks as follows:

"Among the reserved scholarly cathedral to be a cathedral, memorial volume, speaks as follows:

"Among the reserved scholarly cathedral to be a cathedral, memorial volume, speaks as follows:

"Among the reserved scholarly cathedral to be a cathed those who are too easily presumed to be in good faith! It is embarrassing literal meaning and they do not seem to impress upon those who use them any quite natural to make light of some principle or practice of the faith, beprinciple of the grave responsibility the property of the three poly.

'Soldiers of Christ' is a phrase that enough to study the reason of it, or courageous enough to uphold it before non-believers.! Nay some good souls deprecate the mention of Christian warfare as a mark of a fault-finding and must suffer persecution, and must, therefore, have the spirit of soldiers to en-

> heart the text that counsels us to present the other check, instead of retaliating when one is struck, and we po Him who was meek and humble of Heart as the model for all His followers. I we but knew as well His words of de fiance and execretion for the Pharisees that were hounding Him to death

Too often our meekness is inspired more by fear or by indolence than by the strength and energy that supports all true patience. We need not be ag-gressive, fault-finding, brooding over our grievances, quick to suspect bigotry or persecution where none is intended, but we do need self restraint, courage, obedience, self-sacrifice, loyalty, vigil-ance ready for every emergency, endurance indomitable to every as n a word, the spirit of true soldiers, the spirit we received in the sacrament of Confirmation, the chivalrous spirit of the knighthood of Christ.

SOME EARLY DAY MILWAUKEE CONVERTS.

of the most interesting chapters of Milwaukee's early Catholic history is that which relates to the early day converts. Not only were the converts to the Church of pioneer days numerous, but they were men and women of intel-lectual gifts and high social standing some of them coming of the leading families of the city. In their sphere they became "apostles to the gentiles" without, and by voice and pen brought many others into the fold.

The following list gives the names of some of the most notable of our early converts to the Catholic Church :

Dr. Jesse Hewitt, the first practicing physician in Milwaukee, entered the Church in 1842, the result of a thorough ascientious investigation of claims of the Church on his allegiance as compared with those of the Protestant Episcopal Church with which he had been previously associated. The conversion of his wife followed some years later. "I think," says Mr. Arnold, "an intimate connection of the family, I may rightly assume it as an evidence the logical character of both converts combat is not always with visible, but chiefly and most frequently with invisible enemies. "For our wrestling is not against flesh and blood; but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the world of this darkness, against the snight of this darkness, against the snight of wickedness in high

the soldier-like, Christian spirit we are praying for here.

Once war is on between two nations, it is treachery to lose time discussing the origin of the conflict or deploring its outbreak. Until peace is declared, patriotism requires action, whole-hearted and unquestioning, on the part of every citizen, and any other course is hostile to the nation's life and honor. If this be the duty of even ordinary of every citizen, and any other course is hostile to the nation's life and bonor. If this be the duty of even ordinary citizens, how binding it is on the soldiers specially chosen to defend the common weal?

We are the soldiers of Christ, engaged in open, active and incessant warfare with His enemies. In vain we can hope to escape it. In vain we delude ourselves that Christ came to establish peace and make all things move in harmony. To no purpose we appeal to the prophecy that styled Him

establish peace and make all things move in harmony. To no purpose we appeal to the prophecy that styled Him "Prince of Peace," to the angelic Christmas wish, "Peace on earth to men of good will," to His own resurrection greeting "Peace to you."

It is not His fault if the kingdom of the promised Prince of Peace must suffer violence and only the violent can take it away. It is the fault of His enemies that He has declared so plainly that He came to send not peace, but a

5 How common it is to hear weak and step as he loves to relate by the saintly Archbishop Henni and Fath tian to be always on the defensive! How pleasant it sounds to be assured that eredit of having by word and example credit of having by word and example and the untiring spread of wholesome literature, led many to earnestly investigate the teachings of the Catholic Church. Of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Patrick that, too, is a hard sayi g, not properly informed about our belief; that we deem them distant and opposed to us which he prepared for the St. John's

librarian served the young men's library for many years with marked ability and absolute fidelity. Mr. Arnold was the impersonation of modesty, dignity and refinement. In bibliography there were but few more competent librar-ians. In or about '70, Mr. Arnold left Milwaukee to accept a position in the publishing house of the Catholic World in New York. At present, (having retired from business some years ago,) he is living at Onecota, New York state,

Dr. Garner, whom many can recall, a highly esteemed physician and social favorite, with strong leanings towards infidelity, at the advice of Father Lalumiere took up a course of religious reading, the result of which finally brought him into the Church.

Mrs. Schley, who is still with us though not in the best health, with several others entered the 1851. Mr. Frederic Bartlett, the attorney who looked after the large in-terests of Caleb Cushing in Wisconsin and Sadducees and all the vile crew was one of several converts prepared and received into the Church Reardon in the early sixties. His only daughter, whom many can recall as the elegant and accomplished Miss Helen Bartlett, is now the wife of Mr. Bridgman, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

from the Protestant Episcopal seminary at Nashotah asking admission into the Church. They were Messrs. Robinson, Graves and McCurry. Mr. Arnold, with whom they were somewhat ac-buainted, introduced them to Bishop Henni who placed them in St. Francis seminary. Father Robinson was afterwards connected with the archdioces of Boston, Father Graves with one of the Wisconsin diocese, and Father Mc-Curry with the archdiocese of Mary-

Father Fairbanks, Father Willard and Father Allen, all converts and wellknown and honored as earnest, apostolic Father Fairbanks workers. with us, and for many years has been the highly esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's church.

Mrs. Hathaway, widow of Joshua Hathaway, became a Catholic about 1370.

It may be safely stated that each and all came into the Church through the apostolate of the press. In those early days the few traveling priests had but but little time for controversy. Their efforts were mainly directed towards the reclaiming of fallen away Catholics and the conversion of Indians. It can be truthfully said that all non-Catholics whose names are here written came into the Church through their intellectual conviction that there and there lone was to be found eternal salvation. for the Kindly Light, that was generous ly given, following its lead with unfaltering steps to the end.

THE PASSION PLAY CRITICISED.

What do we not expect? When we see it



JOHN E. GARRET,

BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN.

CLXV.

It is a strange fact, but unhappily ne beyond dispute, that, by some singular perversion of feeling, the common reading of the Bible in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, especially in the vernacular, seems to have almost uniersally encouraged the abandonment ric Christianity, and the setting up of a fantastic and pernicious scheme of ascetic Dualism, teaching a good and evil God, and making the world the creation of the evil, or at the very best, the unintelligent and blundering Deity. It was not the Bible that did this, but the Bible was made to serve this, but the Blote was all this end. Even the Waldeneses were for a while a while tainted with these opinions, although they gradually wrought themselves clear of them, and placed themselves on the Catholic side placed themselves on the Catholic side. in the controversy with the Albigenses.

in the controversy with the Angustan Now certainly, in this portentous condition of things it is not strange if the Catholic bishops judged that a privilege which was found to be every-where turning into poison ought to be for the time present suspended. This is an ample explanation of their restrictive legislation. It implies neither misgivings as to their own creed nor a fear of enlightenment. No one can fear of enlightenment. No one can so interpret it unless (as most Protestants do) he entirely misrepresents the ants do) he entirely misrepresents the nature of Albigensianism, in its various nature of Albigensianism, in Put but substantially identical, forms. such a theological nobody as William who does not even know what the Rule, who does not even know what the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception means, over against such scholars as Neander, Sabatier and Creighton, and you can easily carry your point. Otherwise, whatever you may think of the wisdom of these restrictions, you can not deny the soundness of their air.

Albigensianism does not appear to have made its way into the British Isles, or into Scandinavia. Ac-cordingly, the Tolosan legislation seems to have been promulgated in these countries. At least, I have never seen any mention of it. I need hardly Church appears not to have expected the Irish, English, Scottish and Scan-dinavian bishops to concern themselves and Tarragona were not general coun-

Even in France, Italy and Spain, the restrictions on Bible reading, after the victory over this deadly heresy had been achieved, seem to have tacitly lapsed. While still in force, there appears to have been a practi-cal dispensation from them for Catholics of whose faith there was no doubt. Plainly Dante had never found them applied to him. In Castile, at the very time when the Inquisition was set up, the Spanish Church was making ready to set forth a translation of the Scriptures. The breaking out of Protestantism frightened her out of her purpose, and it was not accomplished until after three centuries. Yet while the Inquisition was in full vigor I notice Spanish ladies freely reading the Bible in Latiu. The Inquisition only required the surrender of Bibles printed in the romance languages.

Either the Tolosan legislation had Either the Tolosan legislation had never been published in Germany, or had become absolete there also, for we know that fifteen or twenty German editions of the Scriptures had been printed between 1450 and 1517. I am sorry to say that a leading Archbishop tried to disparage the use of the vernative of the company of the for any religious purposes whatever. However, he accomplished nothing, for we see from Janseen how commonly the German was used for devo-tional ends before the Reformation.

There was, subsequently, similar legislation in England, but this was wholly domestic, directed against Wyc-

The state of the Church introduced by the Council of Trent may, I suppose, be regarded as antiquating the earlier discipline regulating lay reading of the Bible. Pius IV. simply puts the matter under the care of Bishops and confessors. That the common reading of Protestant versions should be discouraged is certainly not strange, nor that the Pope should oppose the operations among Catholies of societies which do not disguise the fact that they circulate the Bible as a means of spreading Pro-testantism. How should we like it if the English Socinian version of the New Testament which I have seen were circulated in all our orthodox parishes by agents who plainly made their mission a means of spreading Unitarian-

rightly or wrongly to be corrupt. Suppose we found a Covenanter Presbyterian, of more zeal and means than terian, of more zeal and means than scholarship, to have bought up several are, in fact, very forgetful of the resolution of the Douay version, cord of God's precept, "Thou shalt hundred copies of the Douay version, and to be kindling his fires with them. and to be kindling his fires with them. It would be a most unintelligent act, for the Douay, though not very happy in style, is declared by that great Biblical scholar, the late Bishop of Durham, to be a singularly faithful translation. Yet it would be most unjust in Catholics to accuse this supposed Covenanter of enmity to the Bible. On the contrary, his action would be a very ignorant but a very sincere manifestation of his zeal for the sincere manifestation of his zeal for the purity of the Scriptures. Then surely the incrimated priests are entitled to the benefit of the same principle; or rather, they would be if he had not dissincere manifestation of his zeal for the

covered a manuscript containing the following reading of the Golden Rule: "Whatsoever ye would that the Papists should not do unto you, that do ye unto

them." I do not deny that the devil invented this reading, but it is unceasingly applied in the name of Christ.

So also those Protestant papers constantly lie which constantly tell us stantly lie which constantly tell us that until about forty years ago it was a penal offence in Italy and Spain to read the Bible. It was a penal offence to make common use of Protestant versions, but that is a very different thing. Such a use (distinct, of course, from critical use by scholars) was simply an indirect profession of Protestantism. No doubt that was penal forty years ago in Italy and Spain, just as fifty or sixty years ago in Sweden the profession of Catholicism was a penal offence, rigorously punished by disfranchiserigorously punished by disfranchise-ment, confiscation and banishment. confiscation and banishment. But the reading of approved translations, under pastoral or episcopal assent, was not a penal offence. On the contrary, it en-

pastoral or episcopal assent, was not a penal offence. On the contrary, it enjoyed emphatic papal commendation.

True, the statement as I give it is not so well qualified as the other to rouse a good last fire against the children of the scarlet woman. Still, I doubt whether it is requisite for entire sanctification to slander the Papists at every unblic meeting. Would not one every public meeting. In three be sufficient? Would not one writer gives frank notice that he could not bring his conscience up to any higher pitch.
I am afraid it is true that the Bible

is not very much read in Catholic countries, nor by Catholics in Protestant countries. The severe measures of mediaeval discipline saved Christianity, but at a heavy expense. However, the Popes and Bishops seem to be moving, if slowly, yet steadily, towards that happier order of things which prevailed before the Albigensian heresy appeared. Leo. XIII. grants a Plenary Indulg-Leo. XIII. grants a Flenary Induity
ence for every month's daily
reading for the Bible, Cardinal
Vaughan eloquently admonishes the
faithful to put themselves into constant
communion, through the Bible, with
the apostles, the prophets and the
patriarchs. Cardinal Gibbons follows or keeps equal pace with his brother of Westminster. At a great Catholic meeting in England I notice that a monremark to Catholics that no decree of discipline is of force in a diocese until published by the bishop. This, says the Jesuit Hunter, is understood to be the fixed will of the Holy See. The Church appears not to have averaged no dissuasions from it. Yet these Popes and Bishops and priests who are so warm very particularly about a matter with which their people had so little to do.

Moreover, the councils of Toulouse

Catholics as there are in the world. They have no more discovered that free reading of the Scriptures unmakes Catholics than it was discovered by that mighty translator of the Bible, St. or by that wonderful expound-

er of the Bible, St. Augustine. CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

FIVE-MINUTES SERMON.

Second Sunday in Advent.

"Now, the God of ipatience and of comfort grant you to be of one mind, one towards an other, according to Jesus Christ; that with continued and with one mouth you may glorify God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,"—Episite of the day, Rom. xv, 5, 6,

The unity of mind which St. Paul would have us individually cultivate and practise as the effect of God's patience, is, without doubt, charity towards one another. For charity induces us to love even our enemies, to show our love for all men by wishing and doing them good to forter feelings. and doing them good, to foster feelings of truly Christian friendship for our neighbor, and by them effecting a last-ing bond of charitable union between relations, friends and strangers, to glorify God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, as the early Christians glorified Him, with one mind and with

one mouth. But, alas! how often is the harmony But, alas! how often is the harmony inculcated by St. Paul disturbed! How often is the agreement of friend with friend destroyed by petty quarrels and childish disputes! How often rels and childish disputes! How often in fine, is the precept of charity vio-lated on account of extreme sensitive-ness in taking offence at trifes! If a person, perhaps unconsciously, does us an injury, we are at once earaged, in-stead of imitating our Lord's patience under harsh treatment. Or it something is said in dispraise of us, or at least not altogether in accordance with our wishes, we forthwith take umbrage, cherish feelings of anger and hatred for the delinquent, yow our resolution never to forgive, and thus live in a state of constant and sinful enmity. Some one says or does something by was of innocent pleasure, and we im mediately feel ourselves ill-treated. We are careful to observe the conduct by agents who plainly made their mission a means of spreading Unitariansism?

Protestants ought to revise their statements about the destruction of Bibles by priests. I certainly think the middle huming of our comman version of the property of the control of the protection of the p the public burning of our common version a barbarous and brutal act. It has only been occasional: the Church has fortunes of those about us, and instead pever authorized it; and we now of compassionating them in their miser scarcely ever hear of it, Yet it is scarcely ever hear of it, let it is plainly dishonest to confuse the destruction of the Scriptures with the destruction of versions supposed, rightly or wrongly to be corrupt. Supposed, regardless of the confuse the destruction of versions supposed, rightly or wrongly to be corrupt. Supposed, regardless of the confuse the confus

> love thy neighbor as thyself." of friends to speak to us; and yet, with the most utter unconcern for the feel-

selves are cross and impatient, we our selves pass by others in the street or in social gatherings without offering them a sigh of recognition.

Brethren, do to others what you would wish others to do to you. Be charitable after the example of our Lord Jesus Christ. Remove from yo minds all thoughts of hatred and illwill. Uproot from your hearts feelings of revenge. Judge not your neighbor, that you yourselves may not be ju Be quiet about his failings and comings. Do not be so unkind as to refuse him the enjoyment of your friendrefuse him the enjoyment of your friend-ship. Promote charity, peace, and benevolonce as far as it lies in your power. And in this way you will prac-tise one of the most profitable lessons of Advent, and be suitably prepared for the feast of Christmas. "To glorify God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, with one mind and with one mouth."

THE SEASON OF MERCY.

All of us have felt the first touch of the coming winter, and most of us are made provision to meet its rigors. We have busied ourselves about our comnave busied ourselves about our comforts and its stormiest blasts will find us prepared. This is matter for congratulation, conditions for which we should be thankful to the Giver of all

good gifts. hands, however, must not idle. Our work is not completed nor our obligation canceled. The season of mercy will soon be on us, and we must prepare for its works. Self is not the circle of existence. "Deal thy bread to the hungry; and bring the needy and the harborless into thy house. When thou shalt see one naked cover and this is the reward: him Then shall light break forth as the Then shall light break forth as the morning . . . and the glory of the Lord shall gather thee up." Remember, then, the poor, those less fortunate, who are able to taste only those pleasures which the generous hand of charity may extend.

The most exalting and elevating virtue which is at our command is to give in charity to those who are in need. an charity to those who are in need. All that we possess is ours through God's permission and bounty. It is His command that we should be ready to distribute it among the poor. He has given wealth that the wealthy may nas given wearin that the weating may relieve the poor. He has given health that we may visit those who are sick. And when we comply with the injunction that has been placed upon us, we should also have a care to be governed by the proper spirit and the right intention. Without these all giving is in vain and to no spiritual reward. With them we will lay up treasures for ourselves in heaven. is what we may expect, this the air end of life. And we may antici and end of life. And we may anticipate the reward for it all as it has been and end of life. promised that "you shall receive a hundred fold and possess life ever-lasting."—Church Progress.

A STRANGE BUT INSTRUCTIVE STORY.

St. Antonius relates that a sick person besought God with many tears to free him from his excruciating sufferings. An angel appeared to him and said,
"The Lord sends me to you to give you
your choice, a year of suffering on earth
or a single day in Purgatory." The
sick man did not hesitate. "One day in Purgatory," said he, " and I shall at least see the end of my sufferings." He expired soon after and his soul was preipitated into the abyss of expiation. Then the compassionate angel came to comfort him. On seeing him, the un-fortunate man uttered a terrible cry that was like a shriek from hell and cried out: "Deceitful angel, you have deceived me; you assured me that I should be but a single day in Purgatory, and already I have passed twenty years in the most frightful torments." Unfortunate soul," replied the angel, 'you are mistaken; our torment has made you exaggerate the length of time and caused you to imagine an age what is but the effect of oment. Be not deceived; your death took place but a few minutes and your corpse is not vet cold.

tain, then, leave for me to return to earth to suffer for a year all that God " His request was granted and the sick man endeavored to induce those who came to see him to accept willing y all the pains of this world rather than expose themselves to the torments of the next. He often repeated: "Patience in suffering is the golden key of heaven." Let us, then, profit by the sufferings Providence is pleased to send us, both for ourselves and for the souls in Purgotory.

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nor the slightest discomfort.

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with wonderful rapidity and never fails effects cure.

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"Come on now; don't lag! Tain no use ter sit moonin' over them pape when the forge has got ter be blowed. The speaker was a sturdy, stron armed blacksmith, with rather a stol face. He held in his tongs a part shaped horseshoe, which he was abo to place in the forge, and his remar were addressed to a lad of about seve were addressed to a lad of about sever teen, who sat upon a bench at the f end of the smithy. He was large as well developed for his age, and ever line of face and figure denoted a strong character. He was reading from a ba number of a technical journal, and so orbed had he become that he did n hear the words spoken to him.

With an annoyed expression, the m with an annoyed expression, the it spoke more sharply, and took a fates toward the lad, who, become aware of what was needed, arose from this bench, laid the paper carefully up his bench, laid the paper carefully up a little shelf above his head, and, we a half-breathed sigh of regret, we over to the forge and took hold of handle of the bellows. It was cleated by seen that he performed the weakening the and that his the median is the second of the second to be seen that he performed as a mechanically, and that his thoughts dwelt upon the article he had he reading in the paper. Presently forgot to pump, and was again re

"Wake up, Ned! What sort of a are you, anyhow? 'Tain't a mite o' fer me ter ever try tor larn yer not about shoin' a horse, 'cause yer de take no heed o' what's done right un yer nose," said the man, sharply.

The lad came back to his surro ings with a start, and, turning a pa fine gray eyes upon the man said in Father, didn't Squire Bascor

that his new horse had never been perly fitted with shoes, and ask ye you couldn't think up some way o proving on the old plan?" "GOOD-ENOUGH" OLD ME STOOD IN HIS PATH.

"Yes, he ast me, but there ain better way'n the way I've allers it. Every smith does it that 'Tain't the shoes; it's the feet. horse is tender, he's tender, and t all there is about it. May make difference who makes the shoes an 'em on, but that's about all as c done, I reckon. I'm counted as g

smith as any in the country, and I mean ter take a back seat for nob The lad stood, silent, a momen then asked, rather timidly:—
"Father, will you let me sho
squire's horse, and do it in my

way?"
"Now, what sort of a fool d
take me for? Do you think I'm
ter let yer try some of yer crack-br
experiments on the finest horse
place? Not much! A fine mess I
into with the squire. I don't w
more o' your help than blowin' ca
till yer git more sense an' kin n till ver git more sense, an' kin p tention ter yer work. Take—"

Just then, a clang and clamor of

caused the man to drop his tongs, toward the door, and, without a word, tear down the village st though possessed; for the sour been heavy strokes upon a hug triangle, the village fire alarm John Slocum was a fireman as v

It was fully three bours ere peared at the forget and, mea Ned had seen and embraced his

tunity.
Scarcely had the clanging eng
appeared down the dusty road, f appeared down the dusty road, it by nearly every man, boy, and the place, and each adding his the hubbub, when Squire Ba rode up to the smithy, and, di ang led a fine bay horse throu doorway.

doorway.

"How are you, Ned," he sai lad, adding: "Where's your I'm in desperate need of him, a "Father had to go with the Squire Bascome, but I guess! back soon.' NED SAW A CHANCE FOR A DEM

TION AND TRIED HIS NEW D "If he's back in two hours well. That barn of hay on the well. That barn of hay on the yonder is burning like mad, an have a lively time to keep othe from burning, too, or I'm mutaken. But I've got to go Greenfield's, and this horse shod before he can take me isn't another horse in the barn and I can't ride this one such the property of the second property. tance with these confounder.
Why on earth doesn't someon

way to shoe a horse in such a the shoes will be a comfort in burden to the beast?"—and the Ned had been softly stro handsome animal's neck, and squire ceased speaking, the b as him with a new expression bright face, and a look of came into his fine eyes as

eagerly:
"Squire Bascome, will you shoe Victor? I know I can if you will let me try a plan my mind, I am sure it will good one. Please, sir, of thought of it such a lot, and Squire Bascome looked at

face before him, and som which he was never able made him say:-

Yes. Go on. I'll trus he turned upon his he and he the shop.

the shop.

Five years later, Ned Sloperfeetly the hole in whip placed, for the square edges had been smoothly rounded to which he had clung so public a 'prentice lad, bore fruit. It was nothing but a ding of India rubber, placed by between the iron horses! ly between the iron horsest tender foot of the horse former was nailed on. Eve a piece of sole leather, he f was a saving to a hardy for for the leather softened the pavement, and saved the f small stones. Thas did he old nursery riddle:— LIMP

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"Come on now; don't lag! 'Tain't no use ter sit moonin' over them papers when the forge has got ter be blowed." when the forge has got ter be blowed."
The speaker was a sturdy, strongarmed blacksmith, with rather a stolid face. He held in his tongs a partly shaped horseshoe, which he was about speaker in the forge, and his remarks.

At the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union in Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy read a paper on "The Young Man and Temperance," from which these impressive extracts are taken; shaped horseshoe, which is a to place in the forge, and his remarks were addressed to a lad of about sevenwere addressed to a lad of about seventeen, who sat upon a bench at the far end of the smithy. He was large and well developed for his age, and every line of face and figure denoted a strong line of face and figure denoted a strong line of the smithy line of the smith line of th

his bench, laid the paper carefully upon a little shelf above his nead, and, with a half-breathed sigh of regret, went over to the forge and took hold of the handle of the bellows. It was clearly to be seen that he performed the work mechanically, and that his thoughts still lead to upon the article he had been weeth upon the article he had been reading in the paper. Presently he forgot to pump, and was again repri-

maded.
"Wake up, Ned! What sort of a lag are you, anyhow? 'Tain't a mite o' use fer me ter ever try tor larn yer nothin' about shoin' a horse, 'cause yer don't take no heed o' what's done right under

smith as any in the country, and I don't mean ter take a back seat for nobody."

The lad stood, silent, a moment, and then asked, rather timidly:

"Father, will you let me shoe the squire's horse, and do it in my own war?"

way?"

"Now, what sort of a fool do you take me for? Do you think I'm goin' ter let yer try some of yer crack-brained experiments on the finest horse in the place? Not much! A fine mess I'd get into with the squire. I don't want no more o' your help than blowin' can give till yer git more sense, an' kin pay attention ter yer work. Take—"

Just then, a clang and clamor outside caused the man to drop his tongs, spring

caused the man to drop his tongs, spring toward the door, and, without another ord, tear down the village street as though possessed; for the sound had been heavy strokes upon a huge from triangle, the village fire alarm, and John Slocum was a fireman as well as

"How are you, Ned," he said to the lad, adding: "Where's your father? I'm in desperate need of him, at once."
"Father had to go with the engine, Squire Bascome, but I guess he'll be greater part of the time.

The Danger.
"Out of multitudes of temptations well developed for his age, and every line of face and figure denoted a strong character. He was reading from a back number of a technical journal, and so absorbed had he become that he did not hear the words spoken to him.

With an annoyed expression, the man spoke more sharply, and took a few steps toward the lad, who, becoming aware of what was needed, arose from his bench, laid the paper carefully upon a little shelf above his head, and, with ceiving the closest study and attention from the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in this country and from thou-sands of laymen in all walks of life.

'But though intemperance is manifest though intemperance is mannes. at every age, it is upon the young man that its results are most to be dreaded. When a boy finishes his High School course and leaves home to enter college, probably in a distant city, the home influence and restraint to which he has been accustomed all his life are he has been accustomed all his life are removed—he is, in 2 measure, his own master. Then, with money at his disposal and more or less spare time, he seeks amusement and makes acquaint-ances among the other students. Pro-bably a visit to a friend's room is sug-

but rapidly becoming worse as the appetite increases and his friends become numerous; and a drinking man's "friends" always increase or decrease

in proportion to the amount of money he spends. He is not late at nights and consequently late at his business in the morning and unable to give it the is seen in company and in places that he should not be and his business suffers, as no one will consult a physician who is known to be a drinking man, because no man who uses intoxicants to cause no man who uses intoxicants to excess is reliable and every man who uses them at all is liable to use them to excess, and the possible results of a been heavy strokes upon a huge iron riangle, the village fire alarm, and John Slocum was a fireman as well as Jacksmith.

It was fully three hours ere he appeared at the forget and, meanwhile, will be solven on the day that their peared at the forget and, meanwhile, Ned had seen and embraced his opporded had seen and embraced his oppor-unity.

Scarcely had the clanging engine dis-peared down the dusty road, followed y nearly every man, how, and dog in

back soon."

NED SAW A CHANCE FOR A DEMONSTRATION AND TRIED HIS NEW DEVICE.

"If he's back in two hours he'll do well. That barn of hay on the hill upyonder is burning like mad, and they'll have a lively time to keep other things from burning, too, or I'm much mistaken. But I've got to go ever to Greenfield's, and this horse must be shod before he can take me. There isn't another horse in the barn, to-day, and I can't ride this one such a distance with these confounded shoes. Why on earth doesn't someone find a way to shoe a horse in such a way that the shoes will be a comfort instead of a burden to the beast?"—and the squire looked annoyed.

Ned had been softly stroking the VALUE OF PERSONALITY.-" If you looked annoyed.

Ned had been softly stroking the handsome animal's neck, and, as the squire ceased speaking, the boy looked as him with a new expression upon his bright face, and a look of resolution came into his fine eyes as he asked, eagerly:

"Squire Bascome, will you let me drink, was disbarred for swindling a client, and was finally arrested for drunkenness, tried and sentenced to jail in the court and by the same judge bequently pleaded for offenders. I hope that if she witnessed his triumph the did not witness his terrible downfall. It is distanced to part of the court and by the same judge bequently pleaded for offenders. I hope that if she witnessed his triumph the did not witness his terrible downfall. It is distanced to jail in the court and by the same judge bequently pleaded for offenders. I hope that man's mother is dead. I hope that bright face, and a look of resolution came into his fine eyes as he asked, eagerly:

"Squire Bascome, will you let me shoe Victor? I know I can do it; and if you will let me try a plan I have in my mind, I am sure it will turn out a good one. Please, sir, do! I ve thought of it such a lot, and I know I can do it."

Squire Bascome looked at the eager face before him, and some impulse which he was never able to explain made himsay:—

"Yes. Go on. I'll trust you,"—
and he turned upon his heel and left the shop.

"Yes. Go on. I'll trust you,"—
and he turned upon his heel and left the padfad been smoothly rounded. The idea plad been smoothly rounded. The idea to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, while a 'prentice lad, bore magnificent to which he had clung so persistently, w

leather, of all the four elements put to gether.—
Earth and wa'er, fire and air,—and every customer takes two pair f'
—Success.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

At the convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union in Philadelphia, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy read

look at the matter from a practical standpoint. One of the first questions asked by an employer when a young man seeks a position is: "Are yor strictly temperate?" "Strictly temperate?" "Strictly temperate?" "Strictly temperate?" "No, only a little," or "A glass now and then," it was satisfactory. But now many of the great railroads of the country, the number of whose employees it was, such as we should expect from a practical standpoint. One of the first questions asked by an employer when a young man seeks a position is: "Are yor strictly temperate." "Strictly temperate?" "Strictly temperate?" "A glass now and then," it was satisfactory. But now many of the great railroads of the country, the number of whose employees it was, such as we should expect from a practical plantation.

ing with a start, and, turning a pair of fine gray eyes upon the man said:

"Father, didn't Squire Bascome say that his new horse had never been properly fitted with shoes, and ask you if you couldn't think up some way of improving on the old plan?"

"HE "GOOD-ENGGH" old METHOD STOOD IN HIS PATH.

"Yes, he ast me, but there ain't no better way'n the way I've allers done it. Every smith does it that way. "Tain't the shoes; it's the feet. If a horse is tender, he's tender, and that's all there is about it. May make some difference who makes the shoes an puts all there is about it. May make some difference who makes the shoes an incomplete of the country, and I don't would not be confined to take when you entered, you had not beginning? He is bright, intelligent, and ther's all there is about it. May make some difference who makes the shoes an puts all the road to success, has made a go done, I recken. I'm counted as good a smith as any in the country, and I don't would not be accurately and the single his praises. Flushed with the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command to the success that he feels is surely command t the success that he feels is surely coming to him, and sure that he is complete master of himself, he starts io drink—in a very moderate way at feet stomach and ruining your digestion. It is the same with drinking—one drink, or two at the outside, is enough, and if you take any more, you are not only injuring your constitution and health, but are allowing yourself to be persuaded to take what you do not want. This is one of the prime causes of described as a limit of the prime causes of described as a limit of the prime causes of described as a limit of the prime causes of described as a limit of the prime causes.

ates because they take such an impor-tant part in the formation of his chartant part in the formation of his character and because we are often judged by our friends, and the company we keep. But if you are in company of men who drink, and are invited to join them, a polite refusal and statement that you never indulge in intoxicants will not give offense and will often win the secret approval of many of the others who wish that they had the strength of will wish that they had the strength of will to enable them to give up drinking. Any man that takes offense because you refuse to drink on the grounds that you are a total abstainer, is either ignorant or wicked, and in either case he is not Searcely had the clanging engine disappeared down the dusty road, followed appeared down the dusty road, followed the place, and each adding his item to the hubbub, when Squire Bascombe rode up to the smithy, and, dismounting led a fine bay horse through the floorway.

"How are you, Ned," he said to the "How are you, Ned," he said to the lad, adding: "Where's your father' I'm in desperate need of him, at once."

"Father had to go with the engine, by and the clanging engine disappeared down the dusty road, followed that the elast reliable and attentive to business. And if he is a merchant to refuse to drink on the grounds that you are a total abstainer, is either ignorant or wicked, and in either case he is not a person that any self-respecting young a little joy, a enjoy yourself just as well as they do but that you are all right and ready for work in the morning; and then when you see a good opening speak a word or two about the sin and folly of a young man allowing any habit to overcome his reason and his manhood, and you will surely make converts somer or later. And it is a great time to rescue even one soul from the danger of becoming lost through drink.

A QUAKER IN CATHOLIC EUROPE.

Sacred Heart Review.

Looking at things from a purely natural standpoint, it is little wonder that the French people do not take to Protestantism. A writer in the American Friend—a Quaker paper says:
"The spirit of oppression and of

gloom that hangs over most reformed congregations in Catholic Europe is particularly noticeable in France. Not much cheer has been added since Calmuch cheer has been added since Carvin dampened enthusiasm with his predestination ideas. The young people, men especially, in France, are noticeable in Protestant ranks, and it is strange more becoming cheerfulness is

What shoemaker makes shoes without look at the matter from a practical ly admirable," he comments, "for the standpoint. One of the first questions democracy which obtains in their places

drink? And if the answer was, "No, only a little," or "A glass now and them," it was satisfactory. But now many of the great railroads of the cound try, the number of whose employees would almost constitute an army, insist upon strict total abstinence throughout their entire force from the clerks in the office to the section hands on the line. Must there not be weightly reasons for his? Do the "soulless corporations" of bit is sooilsh for them to spend their money that way? Or has costly to specify the strict of the section hands on the line of lives have been jeopardized and thousands of dollars wasted through his neglect? It is the same in other lines of industry, and if the drinking man is not reliable and that scores of lives have been jeopardized and thousands of dollars wasted through his neglect? It is the same in other lines of industry, and if the drinking man does secure a position it is only to see others, who although of no greater ability than he, are advanced over him because they are total abstainers and do not spend their time in saloons. Some of the railroads referred to, realizing that a young man must have some place of anusement and recreation, provider reading and smoking-rooms for their men, where they can read the drilly papers and magazines, smoke, play games and enjoy themselves, but intoxiciants are strictly prolibited. In some instances a gymnasium and shower-bath are also provided. All this proves that the employers take an interest in their men and not only wish to have them sober, but are willing to do their share to seize them to avoid the saloon.

Sociability—One of the chief cause of temployers take an interest in their men and not only wish to have them sober, but are willing to do their share to seize from a first of the mistances a gymnasium and shower-bath are also provided. All this proves that the employers take an interest in their men and not only wish to have them sober, but are willing to do their share to seize the men and to only wish to have them sober, but are will

his description of the sermon on the his description of the sermon on the Inmaculate Conception:

"The sermon in the English Established Church, when not lacking, is often lamentably unnutritious and unevangelical. This is a common reproach, and the causes for the existing feebleness of the clergy as preachers are well known. There is reason in the opinion of some who maintain: 'Better are well known one that mars the good no sermon than one that mars the good effect of the preceeding service,'"

"There is wonderful talk about D. Williams' Pink Pills, why don't you try them?"

These words were addressed to Mr. Andrew Gardiner, of Smith's Falls, by a friend when he was in the depths of despondency regarding his physical condition. For three years he had suffered so much that life had become a burden to him and oftentimes he says, he almost wished that he might die.

There is wonderful talk about D.

MEETING OUR CROSS-BEARERS Every Lonely Wa, das Its Simon of Stiff and swollen and he was tormented with a constant stinging, creepy sensa-

When kind and sympathetic friends when the physician, the nurse, or a pious director; when our near relat-ives and subordinates offer their servces to us in the time of sickness; when they endeavor by spiritual or corporal they endeavor by spiritual or coloporal acts of merey to comfort us; when, to speak figuratively, they ward off the severest blows, soften the sharpest pressure of the cross, seek to help and ease us wherever they can, we should see in them our Simon of Cyrene, sent upon our way of the cross by God's upon our way of the cross by God's love, and we should manifest to them

heartfelt and sincere gratitude.

It is hardly possible that there is any

cise moment when I was utterly discontented and disconsolate, and this perception of how the dear God's impresentation of how the dear God's impression o perception of how the dear God's immediate consolation entered into my poor heart filled me with holy awe. He Himself endured every pain and woe. He sank under the burden of the cross. He certainly knows when it will become too heavy for us, and when we will require a helping hand. He will send one then—He will not permit us to be overcome by dread—He will assist us to climb Calvary, to reach the final goal!

It is not impossible that we discover in our Simon one who does good, who confers favors on us through purcly human motives—what a grand opportunity will then be ours of imitating make weak and despondent people

ly human motives—what a grand opportunity will then be ours of imitating the example of our divine Master in our conduct towards him! Does it not frequently happen so in life? Was not the heathen of Cyrene forced to the good deed, and did not Jesus rewarded him for it with His love? Did He not give him a place in His heart. He not give him a place in His heart and become a benefactor to him? While Simon thought he conferred a favor, he himself received the greatest

With the grace of God, we, too, could With the grace of God, we, too, counts sometimes prove our gratitude in a like manner. We, too, could repay those who afford us corporal relief with an infinitely greater interest by offering them spiritual coin in return.

The Two Scourges. ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE. An Antidote Discovered.

one and thirty he can make no excuse. But it is not alone to the young man whe enters college that I say 'Don't drink,' for while the life and the habits of the business or professional men are more exposed to public attention, and his faults are therefore more glaring than those of the man in a very humble station, there is no one who is without influence on those about him, and whose example whether good or bad has not its effect upon others, and if, as the great Archbishon Ireland recently said, we will be asked when we present our selves at the gate of heaven, 'How many we have brought with us, we must have a thought as to whether our Business Affairs.—Then, again,

Business Affairs.—Then, again,

A recent remarkable discovery in meditine which has been found to annihilate the appetite for alcoholic drinks and all drugs, and all drugs, and thus do all he can to insure himself for eternity.' Some travelers who go to France remark on the slim congregations of the Catholic churches. This Quaker writer saw no such paucity the station, there is no one who is without influence on those about him, and whose example whether good or bad has not its effect upon others, and if, as the great Archbishon Ireland recently said, we will be asked when we present our selves at the gate of heaven, 'How many we have brought with us, we must have a thought as to whether our actions are a scandal to another.

Business Affairs.—Then, again, A recent remarkable discovery in medi

Is there, perhaps, among these Simons who do good to us, a heart weak in faith and estranged from God? O let us generously share with it the treasures which we have accumulated in the long years of suffering! Let us show what we have learned of courage and love on our bed of sickness. Let us recount, with gratitude te God, all

nanded to the bride, who donned it before the ceremony proceeded. The
bride's dress was cut low in the neck
and the officiating priest refused to perform the ceremony until she procured a shawl.

LIFE A BURDEN.

The Condition of Mr. Gardiner, Smith's Falls.

HE SPENT MISERABLE DAYS AND SLEEP LESS NIGHTS — HANDS, FEET AND LIMBS STIFF AND SWOLLEN.

From the Record, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Then he spent miserable days and sleepless nights, now he is enjoying life.
Then his feet, hands and limbs were tion in his body which gave him no rest tion in his body which gave him no rest day or night; now he is as supple as ever he was, with the stiffness, the swelling and the creepy sensation all gone. He attributes it all to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Gardiner is a man of about sixty five years, an old and highly respected resident of Smith's Falls. Having heard a good deal of talk about the im-

heard a good deal of talk about the improvement effected in his health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Record sent reporter to ascertain the exact truth and Mr. Gardiner told him substantially what is related above. He said that he tried a number of doctors—as good doctors as there were in the coun-

ville Ont.

Got Lame Back?

Got Lame Back?

No need of that now That sort of pain case he knocked out in short order, for Polson's Nervilins, which is five times stronger than any other, pagetrates at one through the sues, reaches the cource of suffering, drives to out and thus gives relief almost instantly, made, but strength that gives Polson's Nerviline this nower, you will think it magle however if you try it, pain gives so quickly. Soft by dealers everywhere, in large 25 cent boutles Sivere colds are casily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consump ive Syrue, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and heating properties. It is acknowledged by those windered the coughs, colds, inflammation of the lunes and all affections of the throat and crest its agreeableness to the tasts make it a favourite with ladies and children.

You cannot be happy while you have corned then do not delay in getting a boule of Hallway's Corn Cure. I removes all kinds of overwithout pain Failure with its unknown.

Guert Things From Little Causiss Grow.



An Object Lesson

to the average housewife is the ease with which washing can be done when Surprise Soap is used.

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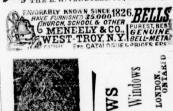
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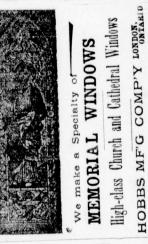
By Policy holders, PAYS ! For Policy-holders. BARRADA GEO, WEGENAST, W. H RIDDELL. Manager. Secretary

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VOLUME XXIII

The Catholic R

London, Saturday. Dec 1

announced by Mayor-Elect Mulvihill of Bridgeport, (adopted by officials in the

I'll serve all the people.

No politicians about me.
Public expenses must be re
No junkets.
No secret sessions. No
meetings behind closed doors
Linow the value of mone

I know the value of mone had to work for it. The money shall be used as if it

TREATMENT OF OT

We have heard that it is a

to learn early in life the being hard in our dealings

have been madly perverted. olic, however, must have

in his heart for sympathy love. Even though it be a seeming it is better far to g dig oneself a grave in the selfishness. To the gen

" trust in all things high '

and though he trip and fall

blind his soul with clay.

THE LOS VON ROM

The Los Von Rome agita tria appears to be peterin man gold endeavors to k

and the agitation, despite it has for object the break Empire and the revival of supported by Protestar The reports of its succ

exchanges are but echoes foreign sheets which begu

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ernment [of Mecklenbur

kingdom of Saxony ha

agitation under their Germania asks: Can t stand by in silence while ernments officially count

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the neighboring empire to us by a close alliance

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Episcopate in the P

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citizen:

TO PUBLIC OFFICIA We suggest that the follow

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SECURITY OF COLUMNS

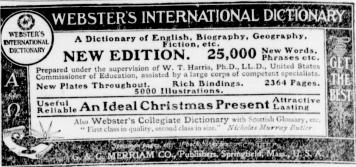
THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

T

man of the Boom and Pier Co. of Ottawa; and little Miss Massy Courtman, niece of the groom and pupil of the Pembroke Convent, was maid of honor, and carried a beautiful basket of white roses. The ceremony over, she bridal party drove to the heme of Mr. John Buder, brother-in-law of the bride, where a sumptuous dinner was served. Rev Fai her Sinnett honored us with his prosence. Only immediate friends and relatives were conjumed to the recent deash of the bride's mother. The young couple left on Thursday myrning by the "Soo" ur, in for Sudbury, "ere Mr. Lyens has a position. The bride bein age to one of the most esteemed families in zuce, around received a number of costly prescuir. That every blessing may be theirs in their wedded life to happily begun is the fervent wish of their host of friends.

Hot Rolls,

hot muffins, hot cakes, made with Royal Baking Powder may be freely eaten without fear of indigestion.



TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, MALE OR FEMALE, I nothing let or 2nd class certificate. Duties to commence Jan. 2nd. 1962. Applications to be addressed to Jacob Garschiene. Sec-Treas. R. C. S. S. No. 4, Hesson Township, Mornington, Ont. 1203-5

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED HOLD-

WANTED TWO NORMAL TRAINED female Catholic teachers capable of teaching French and Eaglish for primary and third forms of North Bay Separate School. Duties to commence Jan. 3rd, 1992. Apply stating salary and experience with testimonials on or before Dec. 15th to D. J. Scollard, P. P., North Bay, Oat. 1207-2

TEACHER WANTED FOR R. C. S. S. NO 6, Bidduuph, for 1902 Stating salary, certificate and experience, address ichael Breen, secretary, Lucan, P. O. Out. 1207 2

S. cf the City of Windsor. Ont.

WANTED TEACHER FOR JUNIOR
class-room of the R. C. Separate School.
Section No. 9 Rochester for 1992. State qualifications and salary expected to M. Byrene Sec.
Tres. S. S. No. 7 Byrendale, Ont. 1207-2

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A ling a second or third class criticate for the Roman Catholic Separate school section No. 5, township of Sunnidale, for the year, 1992, "strike to commence the 2nd of January next. Add. by 11" ing salary with tastimon-ials, Michael Coyle, Secretary, New Lowell, P. O., Ont. 1297-3 P. O. Ont.

PEMALE TEACHER WANTED, FOR I School Sec. No. 1 Satter. One holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Preference given to one speaking both English and French. Duffes commence Jan. 2, 1902. Salary \$225. Apply A. Faubert, Sec. Treas., Massey Station. Ont. 12(6-2)

TEACHER WANTED FOR UNION S. S. No. Broughem to: the year 1992. Holding 2nd class certificate. Address Jno. J. Carter. Mc St. Patrick P.O. 1205 3.

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDINGS 5.

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDINGS 5.

To third class certificate for the R. C.
Separa + School No. 3, Biddulph Duties to
begin January 3rd, 1992. Apply, stating salary,
qualifications and experience, to William
Toohey, Sec., Lucan Ont. 1205 3.

A FEMALE TEACHER HOLDING A 2nd class certificate wanted for the R. C. Separate school. Douglas, Ont., for the year 1992. One able to teach music preferred. Apply at once stating salary, experience, teatmonials, etc., to John McEachen, Sec., Douglas, Ont., Co. Renfrew.

TWELVE TEACHERS WANTED FOR Windsor Roman Catholic Separate schools. Must be duly qualified. Applications stating experience and salary will be received till Dec. 15th by Thom Kinsella. Secretary of R. C. S. S. of the City of Windsor, Ont.

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Handy Andy Samuel Lover

THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE Catholic ... Home Annual For 1902___ PRICE, 25 Cents.

This eyer popular Annual, now in its nine-teenth year, has a richly illuminated cover on which is given a representation of The Last Supper (in picture form), beside which is an angel bearing a palm branch ascending into Heaven.

Heaven.

It has many beautiful stories by the foremest Carholic writers, as well as historical and descriptive sketches, anecdotes, poems etc., and he usual calendars and astronomical calculations. It also contains fifty two full page and text illustrations.

CONTENTS.

"The Casting of Coming Events," by Rev Francis J. Finn, S. J.
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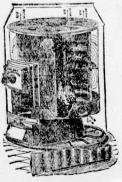
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