LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902

London, Saturday, March 8, 1902.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

The Emperor of Germany advocates the union of all the German sects into one Church. Just where the bond of union would come in is difficult to see. There used to be a notion that the Bible could serve the purpose, but that was before the days of the Higher Critics. Though the scheme shows a tendency to unity, it is not more feasible than that of Dr. Arnold, who proposed that all sects should be united with the Church of England on the principle of retaining all their distinctive errors and absurdities. This is one kind of unity, but not that which favors

THE EMPEROR'S VERDICT.

It must be distressing to the followers of Mrs. Eddy to learn that Emperor William has ordered that Spiritualists, Faith Healers, and Christian Scientists be rigidly excluded from the court. One suit. would imagine that the educated German, after having been closeted with more applicable to Presbyteria s Kant and Fichte, could stand anything. than to any other sectaries, not that He can understand that the Ego is the Ego: and the Ego is not until it has boast of a long line of distinguished affirmed itself, but the Emperor does not care to subject any intellect of his equipped colleges. In fact the care court to the shock of Christian Science | they have bestowed on education has

TIME AND ETERNITY.

so that we may see. How blind we out by their great divines. When, are—groping after this and that—the however, they begin to do some indebells of the fool-the applause of the pendent thinking, and the revision of crowd, a little dross as if it were the the Confession may accelerate the end of existence. To a great many of mental operation, they will turn their us the awful truths of human destiny, attention to Rome and see if it can give world akin.

Patriotism as understood by the anthat have purged men and women like their faltering feet a surer ground than ourselves of weakness and made them the dictum of fallible men. heroes in God's service, are not realized as they should be. We believe them, but we should take the telescope of faith and see them. And the moment that we do so, and understand that upon this fleeting moment called life depends an eternity we have made a good start in our spiritual education.

THE FAITH IN GERMANY.

ours, but God's, and that to us belongs | homes and conventicles are the proper the right to defend and protect it. It places for pious deliverances, we may is prompt to resent any calumny that be induced to meet our fellow-citizens may dishonor it, and, however the on platform-in short, in any place the Kingdom. Among the resolutions was a message of confidence in and encouragement to Austrian Catholics:

Empire assembled at Ulm appeal to their German brethren in Austria. Reject with scorn the attempt to tear you away from the faith of your fathers. Hold fast to the One, Holy, Roman Catholic Church, which has carried the gospel to all nations. In the struggle forced upon you let your banner be the Cross: your war cry, Faithful to Rome."

THE CORONATION OATH.

We are glad to notice that public protests against the Coronation Oath are being made throughout the Dominion. Catholics and Protestants agree that it is a folly and a crime. It is insulting to the king as well as to Catholics. We believe the sovereign loathes the offensive Declaration, but to oblige him to utter it is to put a gentleman in a very ungentlemanly position. We nope we may have occasion to refer to Edward VII. as being "kind as a king upon his coronation day," but we doubt Meantime, Rev. Dr. Fallon, to whom belongs the credit of having brought the question before the Canadian public, ought to feel gratified.

INFANT DAMNATION.

Commenting on Dr. Roberts, the Secretary of the Presbyterian creed Revision committee, who denied that American Presbyterians ever taught the doctrine of infant damnation, the Springfield Republican says that it is curiously in line with Wendell Phillip's observation. "The opponents of any

terians in this country have never taught infant damnation, but it is not necessary to quarrel with wise theelogians who can execute such a masterly

But be that as it may, the revisors have, in trying to get rid of the gloom and darkness of Calvinism, shown a spirit which is all the more commendable when one remembers that Presbyterians are proverbially hard-headed and disinclined to change. We are not, however, gifted, as some of our brethren, with the far-seeing eye which sees the fabric of Presbyterianism toppling to ruin because of the creed revision. But it is the thin end of the wedge. Once let one stone of their creed foundation be rejected, and thinking men the speaking of the same thing and the may begin to question the soundness of the others. And this is to be desired. For the average man Catholicity is so hemmed in by the influences of environment, by traditional prejudice and oftimes by hatred that investigation in matters beyond the boundaries of his particular creed is either distasteful to him or regarded as a time-wasting pur-

And we believe that our words are they are unintellectual, for they can preachers and scholars and splendidly been one of their greatest supports. But they are averse to a consideration of Catholic claims, and nearly all their Now is the time to get our eyes cured work has been done on the lines traced

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

If there is one thing more than another that pleases us it is to see our young men taking part in movements which concern the welfare of the community. ¡Various circumstances have contrived to keep us very quiet, but these are fast disappearing. And if we can convince our ministerial friends German devotion to the Church is that a public gathering is not necessarvirile. It recognizes that faith is not lily a prayer meeting, and that their to stand by it. Some time ago there are under discussion. We do not say was a Catholic Congress at Ulm for the we are going to do very much; but our purpose of protesting against the school- presence will indicate that we are teachers who sought to deprive the aware of our responsibilities, both as clergy of the right to inspect and super- citizens and Catholics-as citizens, to vise Catholic schools. The Congress contribute our quota to the comwas a magnificent success, being at- mon good; and as Catholics to see as

Catholics - not the careless nor the "Catholic citizens of the German ones who juggle with the truths of the ultimate unity in which a man could their religion for the commendation find and feel himself; hence their aims which they rarely if ever receive from those without the fold. They think they do, but the smile is from the teeth out- moral, and, therefore less enduring word. Most of us have some kind of and less beneficent than ours. It was not possible for them to identify themregard for "strong haters," but none for the man who aspires to be liberal and Catholic at the same time. The young man, however, who is proud of his faith and shows this pride by obeying its teachings is always respected. He stands for something. His views will be accorded a hearing, and he will be ever an example and rebuke to his craven brethren and mayhap a messenger of good tidings to

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Last week Pope Leo XIII. began the a worldly point of view, filled with success. Shortly after his accession to the Papal throne he began the battle pression of Africa, the Caroline Islands dispute, and, finally, his efforts toward the establish-

The Catholic Record. such good authority that the Presby- good. During the past century there lodged. And among those men there is none who occupies a higher position, none whose name will be more deeply impressed on the hearts of those coming after than will be the name of Pope Leo XIII.—New World.

A HIGHER PATRICTISM

E (quent Appeal for Humanity, Justice nd Right by a Distinguished Pre-

DING, BISHOP OF PEORIA.

There is a higher love than love of conntry—the love of truth, the love of justice, the love of righteousness, and he alone is a patriot who is willing to suffer obloquy and the loss of money and to find a remedy for what and friends than betray the cause of haps or evils may befall them. truth, justice and righteousness, for only by being faithful to this can be

rightly serve his country.

Moral causes govern the standing and falling of States as of individuals and conquering armies move forward in vain; in vain the fleeting fabric of trade is spread if a moral taint within slowly molder all. The national life is slowly moider all. The national life is at fault if it be not in harmony with the eternal principles on which all right human life rests. The greatest and the noblest men when they meet rise into regions where all merely national disctions are forgotten and transcended. In studying the works of a philosopher, poet or a man of science, we give even and lived in, so eager are we to learn the truth and beauty he reveals-truth and beauty which are of no country, which are wide and all-embracing as the universe. In the presense of heroic virtue, also, the national limitations disappear, that the Godlike man who belongs to all countries and ages may stand forth in his proper light.

A man supremely endowed narrows his mind when he is less than universal-ly human. What he says and does should make laws for all—those diviner laws which have their sanction in the common sense which makes the whole

cients is but a partial virtue. When it is most intense, it is most narrow and intolerant. In Jerusalem, in Athens, n Rome, the city was the fatherland. "Silva's brook that flowed fast by the oracle of God," of Acropolis with its marvelous setting in the midst of the Attic plain, of the world-mother looking from her Seven Hills on the Tiber's tawny wave that made the exiles waste away with repinings for home and their passionate devotion devotion to their country was rarely separable from a hatred of the foreign nature. Whoever was not a citizen was an enemy and a slave. The captive foe was treated with pitiless cruelty and the slave had no rights. We are separated from these ancient patriots less by the long lapse of time which has intervened than by the difference of spirit in which we look political atmosphere may lower, ready where schemes for the common good upon and love our country. For us humanity more sacred than nationality. To lead a man's life one must live for someone or for something other than himself. As we can see ourselves only in what is in others, so we can find and love ourselves only in what is other

than ourselves.

To escape from the stained condition

Now for the ancients, the State wa and sympathies were partial and narrow. Their patriotism was more in tense, but it was less rational, less selves with the race, to recognize that all men are made of one blood, and that whenever one suffers injustice wrong is done to all. But for us nationality ceased to be the limit of individual sympathy, and the oppression of peoples, h) wever remote, often affects us as though we ourselves had been injured, while noble words and heroic deeds wherever spoken or done, fill us with enthusiasm and gratitude. Many causes, of which the Christian religion is the deepest and most far-

reaching, have led to the wider views and more generous appreciativeness of modern men. In looking to the Heavenly Father they are drawn together and held by ties, consecrated by Faith and approved by reason. Science and approved by reason. Science which deals with laws that are univertwenty-fifth year of his pontificate. The years of his reign have certainly been years filled with honor, and even from star and the grain of sand at our feet, star and the grain of sand at our feet, on the race as on individuals, promotes this Catholicity of feeling and of inter-est. Our machinery, too, in bringing the ends of the world together, faciliwith Bismarck that became famous all the ends of the world together, facili-over the world under the name of the tates the intercourse of the peoples of Kultur-Kampf. In that struggle the Pope won, and ultimately Bismarck fell. Later on Leo gave forth his great The commercial interdependence of fell. Later on Leo gave forth his great decision on the Knights of Labor, and followed up that decision with his epochmaking letter on the condition of Labor. Then came his wise for larger sympathy and love. No Labor. Then came his wise for larger sympathy and love. No policy towards the French democracy, the efforts in behalf of the supthe slave trade in which it originates. The questions of education, of labor, of the rights of women rouse attention and discussion in every civilized country. A new discovery and invention is at once "begin by denouncing it as folly; then they charge that it is contrary to the Bible; and finally they claim that they have never opposed it at all." It will surprise some people to learn on will surprise some people to learn on some people to lea

selves a position in the temple of fame, from which they will never be distendency of the modern age more than any other country. Here the national feeling is larger and more hospitable than anywhere else; here men of all tongues and races more easily find themselves at home than anywhere else. No other country is so attractive, no other affords in such fullness opportunity for self-activity in every sphere of endeavor, no other insures such complete civil and religious liberty. where else is there so much freedom from abuses, which because they are invetrate seem to be sacred; nowhere else is there so much good-will, so much general intelligence, such san-guine faith in the ability of an enlightened and religious people, who govern themselves, to overcome all obstacles, and to find a remedy for whatever mis-

possibly, men feel that there is a higher love than the love of country, that the citizen can serve his country rightly only when he holds himself in vital communion with the eternal principles on which human life rests and by which it is nourished. The American's loyalty to his country is, first of all, loyalty to truth, to justice, to humanity. He feels that its institutions can be enduring only when they are founded on religion and morality He is less inspired by the fortune of the Republic, its material advantages and possibilities than by its spiritual significance and destiny. He is indeed, filled with a sense of gladness when he beholds its stretch from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf when he sees the northern salute the southern palm as a w-citizen, when he looks on its fellow-citizen, when prairies teeming with harvests sufficient to feed the world, on its moun-tains and plains filled with silver and gold, with iron and copper, with coal and oil. But he is less impressed with this geographical and material greatness and splendor than by the intellectual and moral conditions which America presents. Nature is fruitful in vain where man is contemptible.

occupant who is a beggar in mind and spirit. To no purpose is the country great if the men are small. Life is more than life's circumstances, man

The American patriot then more than others seeks ground for his love of country chiefly in the world of man's higher being. For him freedom, knowledge, truth, justice, good-will, humanity are the essential needs, and it is a little thing that America offers facilities for satisfying the physical and material wants if here the soul is starved. Democracy itself is, not an end, but a means. The end is a nobler, wiser, stronger, more beneficent kind of man and woman. How shall such men and women be formed except by opportunity opportunity for all of worship, of education, of culture, of work that strengthens and purifies, while it creates material comfort and independence. If a nobler race is to spring forth in this New World, all the influences that are active and potent in the national life must conspire to form public opinion, by which, in the end, we are all ruleda public opinion which shall be favorable to pure religion, to the best educa-

tion and to sound morality.

The better kind, however, otherwise

PATH OF THE PASSION. The Crimson Thread in the Purple Field of Lent.

Lenten season there passes a crimson thread that indicates the path of the Passion and leads to the Holy Sepulchre, rasson and reads to the Holy Septicifie, at once the scene of utter humiliation unto seeming failure and of glorious victory ending in the triumphant resurrection. Every Friday of the ht weeks from Septuagesima Palm Sunday is set aside for he commemoration of some of the marks the Passion. The series of feasts esignated in the Roman Missal s occurring on these Fridays onsecrated to the sufferings of our Lord differ somewhat from that of our ocal directories. This difference arises m the fact that the Fathers of the second Baltimore Council petitioned the Holy See for a change in order of Lenten season proper, instead of begin-

This custom was in harmony with the opular devotion already in existence among the faithful, the custom of preaching or the Passion or making the Way of the Cross on Fridays during the deriod between Ash Wednesday and Holy Saturday having been introduced y the early missionaries, who took coasion to utilize the elements of religious sentiment fostered by old national and popular traditions.—H. J. H.,

At the present moment America, if simple truth may be uttered without THE SITE OF THE LATIN CROSS.

BY W. J. CARROLL.

(The Catholic Cathedral of St. John's Newfoundland, is built in the form of Latin Cross.)

'Not chaos-like together crushed and bruised, But as the world narmoniously confused, Where order in variety we see. But, where all things differ, all agree."

This is how it must have appeared to the great Dr. Fleming just a decade over a half century ago, as he stood on Signal Hill, on a bright summer day, amidst granite boulders innumerable, strewn about the hill-side, some of which were probably deposited in the remote glacial period, others more recently quarried by the military authorities for the purpose of clearing a roadities for the purpose of clearing a road-way to the upper barracks, for the building of the batteries on the hill overlooking the Bay, and on the other points commanding the narrows and harbor of St. John's. He was taking a birds-eye view of the town, and mentally locating a site for a church he intended building. The town presented a very different appearance sixty years. a very different appearance sixty years ago from what it does to-day. The residential portion consisted of very small houses, lining the water's edge, on each side of the "Lower Path" or Water street, with very few buildings scattered here and there along the "Middle Path" or Middle street. Fish flakes were numerous and extended from "Maggotty Cove" to Riverhead, in many cases going back from the water as far as the Middle street. The time was not long since the younger people picked partridge berries where Cochrane and Prescott streets are now, and when marsh berries were plentiful on the sites of the Colonial Railding and when marsh berries were plentiful on the sites of the Colonial Building and Government House. There was a road running from Fort Townshend to Fort William, from an early date, it having few houses were built along here, except an odd one on Gen-

William, from an early date, it having been made by the military sometime in been made by the military sometime in the early part of this century, but very the fervent Catholic." eral Skerret's, Bryan's Cockburn's, Stripling's, Winter's, and Williams's planations, which embraced nearly all the land between Military Road, its full length, and Duckworth Street.

Annual Property of the Carbedral, part the control of the destitute," and the "mine of wealth that existed in the warm hearts and pious disposit in the warm hearts and pious disposit on the warm hearts and pious disposit on the warm hearts and pious disposit of the property of the Away up where the Cathedral now stands was, "over the barrens," "out in the woods," and was nearly as far from town in that day as the "Three-Pond Barrens" are in ours. At that time all the land on the "Barrens" belonged to the Ordennes Department. longed to the Ordnance Department, and the site of the Cathedral was used for a wood-yard for the barracks. It was away out of town; 'twas almost inaccessible in winter time; it was in the possible in winter time; it was in the possession of the military authorities, who were not disposed to relinquish their claim, and, in fact, there were a thousand and one objections raised by the wise-acres of that day; still, as his eye fondly rested on the site, with the prevision of a seer, with the zeal of an Apostle, and with that indomitable energy which was his chief characteristic, he decided to raise here a temple to the Living God that would be a to the Living God that wou tic, he decided to raise here a temple to the Living God that would be a monument to the permanency of Catholicism in Newfoundland (though Catholic Emancipation was only five years ago granted in Britain, and it was still when we remember "that in less than the complete the com a disputed question, if it existed at all in Newfoundland), and to plant firmly the Sign of Salvation, where it would be a source of consolation "to the people of these lands" for generations when speaking of the hauling of the stone, he tells how women and children, The better kind, however, otherwise they may disagree, must unite and support one another in ceaseless efforts to create such a public opinion. They must not merely lead loyal, brave, chaste and helpful lives, but they must so live that the atmosphere in which they move shall receive from them a magnetic quality—the power to stimulate all who breathe it to nobler thoughts and loves; to a deeper and more tender solicitude for the rights are they may disagree, must unite and support one another in ceaseless efforts to create such a public opinion. They mediately set to work to procure the mediately thoughts and loves; to a deeper and more tender solicitude for the rights and needs of all men, of women and children, of the sick and forsaken, of the criminal and captive.

In 1834 he conceived the idea of builty from the foundations. Some of the older folk after four years of soul-trying worry and for he foundations. Some of the older folk after four years of soul-trying worry and form out his own houselold;" calumniated out his own houselold;" calumniated at home and abroad; his most generous and benevolent motives misconstrued; and the basest calumnies that malice and envy could suggest were made the subject of "secret allidavits," and were St. George's Pond. In referring to the All through the purple field of the sent to Rome, to London, to Ireland, incident, the Bishop himself says and to anywhere and everywhere that "I observed a few of our ha and to anywhere and everywhere that it was calculcated they would do him class, the pilots, at work disengaging

The time had arrived when the build- drawal to renew their efforts. ing of a larger and more suitable church had become an absolute necessity. The "Old Chapel" was neither wind-tight nor water-tight; it was leased at an exhorbitant yearly rental, and the lease was nearly run out, and with all, it was not half large enough for the congregabecome the fact that the rathers of the second Baltimore Council petitioned to the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in order to the Holy See for a change in order of the Holy See for a change in

> building of stone in a country where there never was raised a single temple, save of the most perishable material—a building of such an extent, and such a ment to the zeal, indomitable energy plan, exhibiting the beauties of such and foresight of the saintly Prelate architectural design as necessary to involve a considerable outlay of money, and in a fishing colony. I may be per-

mitted to say, thus far, that it is of very little consequence to me in what sort of dwelling I offer up my unworthy prayers during my brief sojourn in this life; it matters not to me whether I bend my knee in a temple or a hovel, but when I consider that if, in the Old Law, God Himself deemed it requisite to instruct His people to erect a temple to His worship of the most gorgeous magnificence and the most costly materials, how much more should it not be deemed of consequence in the Christian Dispensation that the Blood of the Lamb be offered in a Church suitable to so august a mystery. How can I think then, as a Minister of the Most High God, without pain and mortification upon being every day obliged to offer up the Holy of Holies—to offer up the Body and Blood of Christ Jesus—within a build-ing that is unworthy of being used as

an asylum for the beasts of the field.
"The Catholic Church of the capital has hitherto been the meanest house devoted to public worship in St. John's, It is a rude, ill-shaped wooded building, falling to ruin, nearly out of lease, and held at an enormous yearly rent, add, to which, that it is so far from being adequate to the accommodation of our rapidly increasing congregation, that in the midst of winter, on every Sunday, you may behold several hundred of the poor people assisting at the Holy Sacrifice, exposed to the piercing winds, to the pelting of the bitter snow-drift, and kneeling imbedded in snow; and this building being incapable, frem want of space, of any increase or addition, I thought it my duty to God, to the

the fervent Cathone."
With scarcely a penny in his pocket, having to face obstacles apparently unsurmountable, with nothing but his "trust in Him who delights in proving the fact of the destitute." in the warm hearts and pious disposi-tions of his faithful people," he set to work to materialize in imperishable each other in their earnestness and zeal in seconding his efforts. The ac-counts given by some of the partici-pants of the hauling of the granite as facinating as a fairy tale. He, him-self, lovingly dwells on the fact that when the announcement was made of yet unborn. With a man of his temperament to decide was to act. He im-

most injury. But in spite of all these obstacles—obstacles that would have in the side of the hill, immediately over deterred and broken the heart and the lake, and terrified at the danger, will of a less determined man—the boon that he craved and fought for was should be crushed, I induced them to that he craved and tonghe to was granted, and work on the Church was begun.

desist. They pretended to comply, but watched the opportunity of my withnot gone far when I heard a wild shout. I turned, and saw about a hundred men hauling with ropes, the identical rock, which they had dislodged, in spite of my prohibition, and dragged it with great swiftness across the lake, other wise its great weight would have doubt less sunk through the ice, and buried it, and, perhaps, many persons also, in the bosom of the lake. This stone was estimated to contain upwards of seven

tons."
Such fervid enthusiasm accomplished in Bishop Howley's admirable History, Dr. Fleming says:

"I am engaged in the construction of a cathedral on a scale of unusual elegance, strength and beauty. But, as it has been said by some, that it is an undertaking upon my part somewhat approaching presumption to think of the erection of an ecclesiastical building such as I have undertaken, and a building of stone in a country where

D. CO. S CE

DRY. a Dawa School," Songs of beautiful It is in-y of Mer 860; died Large 25.

OPE.
Holiness,
e of New
Mohlte,
d the add advice
Catholic
voted unls of this
hing thabave been
lience exss in this
bsolutely ificent a

cents.

agents BIBLES sitle, , red \$1,50 back car-ning ings, \$2,50 IOLIO RE

AN ORIGINAL GIRL.

By Christine Faber CHAPTER LXIII.

Herrick's public finances were in a bad way; none knew that better than he did himself, and he cursed Miss Burram as the cause of his ill fortune, and he gloated over the tales that were told of her madness, regretting alone that he could not be present to shriek his satisfaction at her. For her Charge, he had as great a hatred, and an equally strong desire for revenge. His information came no more direct-

ly from Sarah; that person considering herself, since Miss Burram's illness, entirely emancipated from any obliga-tion to him; and the scene that oc-curred on his last visit made her confident she had nothing to fear from any communication he might make in the

future to her mistress.

Desperate as his situation was getting to be, and desperate as were the preparations he was making to meet it, he had a couple of cards left yet to play before he should throw up his entire hand; but the play would not be for revenge alone. The first was the cutting of the road between Miss Burram's grounds and the grounds of the Onotomah Club—the work so long un-accountably deferred—it should be commenced on the first day of the following week. At the Supervisors' meeting, which would take place two meeting, which would take place two
days before, the contract could be
awarded; bids had been long in, and
Herrick had already intimated whose
should be the successful one.
Herrick's party believed in him still,
and his friends were firm in denouncing
the rumors which had arisen of Heralek's experience practices they were

rick's suspicious practises—they were the merest rumors as yet, and they were discountenanced by some of the scrupulously conscientious among even Herrick's enemies. The man himself held such an undaunted, smiling front, and he carried things at the Supervisors' meetings with so high and firm a hand, that his Associates were, as usual, overwhelmed. Then his organ, the overwhelmed. Then his organ, the Rentonville Times, was so swift and seathing in its attack upon the flying whispers about its Chief, and it had smart, misleading editorials and onslaughts upon the methods of the Reform Party, that a good part of Renton-ville political society was very much muddled, and those who had not very clear ideas of their own were more attracted by Herrick's Platform than by

that of the other side. send in a letter to Miss Burram's Charge, the statement she would not hear from his lips on the day of his visit : but he would not post the letter yet; not till it was time for him to shake the dust of Rentonville from his feet; then, simultaneously with her re-ception of the letter, its contents should appear in the Rentonville Times last issue of that paper, for flight would disappear the support, and he laughed to himself as he thought how complete-ly he had deluded his followers; even were thinking of giving him a

ose of nominating a Supervisor held on the coming Monday might, the night of the day on which work was to be commenced on the new road, and the night on which Herrick

His preparations were carefully made sending of his daughters on relation three hundred miles the packing of a hand valis requently carried. He had osed his account with the city in a stout leathern belt worn

in the grounds of the Onoto- . Club, gang of workmen headed by a sharp-visaged foreman, and by the contractor in a light at that end, and it proceeded without attracting much atten-tion till we'll on in the afternoon, when most of the fence that divided the grounds was demolished, and spades and s were ruthlessly tearing up the ound on which Miss Burram's the work at once, and to as-the spot. Sarah Sinnot withrself into the very middle of

ciation in the same breath.

Hardman, equally angry, but with decorum, sought in his own information. Even old Rhett with his bow legs and his ferwhere he could, but seldom

At length Russell sauntered up; he was nodding and smiling in a kind of indiscriminate fashion, for he was known ed into the contractor's ear: You are sure of this, Mr. Russell?"

spend the work here till that is in your possession.

"I'll see Herrick this instant," and he took up the reins to start his horse, when he was confronted by Rhett's wizened face; it seemed to have pepped the other side of the wagon. a kind of uncanny eagerness:

is it about Mr. Herrick, he has my money—what is

If he has your money you had better

, ludicrous though it was in s bow legs and the little speed

added to the wonder by the rapidity with which he drove off the grounds. sell smiled and sauntered back, pass-

russell smiled and sauntered back, pass-ing by the ranks of workmen and never pausing till he was out on the main road. In Herrick's store where the con-tractor stopped first, he was told that Herrick had gone to the city; he had word to that effect in the morning, but he had not told the time of his turn. At Herrick's house he was met e same answer, the girl who opened the door honestly believing what e said, and not dreaming that her letter to Rachel, and a communication embodying the contents of that letter

The contractor was perplexed and uneasy. Did he follow Rus and suspend work, only to find that the information he had received was false, how justly might not Herrick be incensed against him; but if on the other and he should continue the work, and find that the information was true, would his pocket suffer! He could see way out of the difficulty other than to leave a note for Herrick, informing him of what he had heard, and demand ing that there should be placed in his hands a certified cheque for the payment of his money before the evening of the next day. Should no answer to that be received, on the very next morning he would dismiss his workmen, and enter suit against Herrick for awarding a contract under fraudulent pretense. That work too much absorbed in his own uneasiness to notice the ill-shaped figure which seemed to be keeping ward of

Herrick's house. Had Herrick himself looked from his window he might have seen the same figure walking under the very wall of his room; it was like an animal scent-

ing his prey.

The night came or rather the darkness; for being the early spring the daylight disappeared before most Rentonville folk sat down to their dinner the orthodox hour being six, and Herrick noting the calls of his stomach, he

had not eaten since his breakfast, thought he might venture to summon 'Why, Bilber," she said, amazed into courage to speak to him, "I had no idea you were in the house; I thought you

ent to the city. "Perhaps I did go," he said grimly. "and perhaps I've come back, and perhaps I didn't go at all; and whatever I did, it's no business of yours; the only business you have now is to get me something to eat, and to get it without letting the girl know I am in. Bring it

Mrs. Herrick vanished, saying to her-

"It's queer that he doesn't want the girl to know that he is in. I never knew him to act like that before—but he's queerer than ever he was latelytaking a streak to send the children away,"—they were children to her still, though Alida and Mabel Herrick were eighteen years old—"they that never were from home before in their lives," and she wiped away a few tears as thought of the little affection in their farewell to her—to their father, their adieus were loud and effusive—"oh, and there's the letter the contractor teft for him; I'll take it up with his

Herrick, seeing the note upon the tray did not ask any question, but read it at once, smiling with a kind of bitter satisfaction at his own forethought in having provided for himself an undisturbed day. An interview with the contractor might have been awkward, and he looked up from the note to say

hope of being told something:
I am going out as soon as I have finished here, but you needn't say anythat he was fleeing with; to could say he was going away two. She would not dare two. She would not dare all you're to say is that I am out, and

sband gave to Mrs. Herrick a sec supply of courage, and she ventured:
"Bilber, what is the matter?"

"The matter is none of your business, Bessie: and now go: but be sure that

She did not dare to wait a mor longer, and as the door closed upon her, conclude his preparations for depart-

If he had even then looked from his window he would have seen the form that had skulked about the house all come into public notice, Russell had the afternoon; it was skulking yet, omewhat in the shadow, but enough in the light from the not very distant electric street lamp, to show its misshapen figure, and to reveal its features, had any one been concerned enough to draw

Still Herrick did not go, though e with his bow legs and his fer-eyes, peering into faces and to the putting of his hat on his head, and the taking from the table the morocco case which contained his letter to Rachel, ready to be dropped into the post-office as he passed it, and the com-munication for the Times. That would ybody and there were few, gentle be his last visit—the office of the paper was not far from the depot, and he would drop in himself with the comnctor who was still in his munication; they were all his friends there he paused, made some emark about the weather, then y he stooped forward and whish to the contractor's ear:

I are sure of this, Mr. Russell?"

munication; they were all his friends there, and nothing as yet had gotten out—to-merrow, perhaps, or may be not till the next day, would everything be known — things could hardly help being known by that time, but so far ; quite safe—there really are as that I am now speaking to verify it, ask from Herrick a was no need for such haste, and he took for the amount of your off his hat and put the case back upon the table, and sat down in his easy chair, and stretched his legs out, and felt what a good and comfortable place Why should he leave —leave it anyhow so soon? Why not pass one more night amid its com-fort? But the morning would come the morning in which he must face the voice was asking with the morning in which he must dee the yeagerness:
about Mr. Herrick,
about Mr. Herrick, that has been routed from its lair, he consulted his watch, giving a kind of gasp when he found it was 9 o'clock. from him," said Russell.

How the time had flown— it seemed but turned about and began to run, but five minutes ago that the hour had been 6. What was holding him—why did he, knowing that by midnight he owing to his age, exciting more wonder intended to be aboard an outgoing than amusement, while the contractor steamer, still linger? Why did he want my money.

wish his wife would come to him again Had he not banished her, and stopped her questions? Did he care for her all-the brow-beaten slave that after he had made her—did he really want to tell her of his plight—and how strange it was that his thoughts should her, rather than to his daugh-What was the matter with him ters? why did his knees shake, and his hands tremble—was it some influence the skulking being without—the that never abated one jot of his vigil-

Half-past 9 the hands of Herrick's watch pointed to, but he must wait a little longer he said to himself to be sure that the domestic would not be within sight when he went out. The domestic was in the kitchen singing; heard her the moment he opened the door, and creeping like a cat the stair he was confronted in the hal

by his wife.
I" couldn't help it," she tearfully whispered, "my heart misgives me there's something wrong —oh, Bilber

wont you tell me?'

For answer he pushed her from himdrove her to the opposite wall where she fell, and opening the door he peered out; seeing no one, he closed it softly behind him, glided down the steps and almost ran till he got to the corner: but the bow-legged figure was following behind following behind when he stole up to the mail box placed without the postoffice and dropped his letter, follo behind when he halted for a moment be neath the windows of the hall where the Reform Party was holding its nomin

ation meeting.

The shouts of satisfaction and conthe latter was Russell. He sped on, thinking how little difference it made to him now; on to the office of the Times; there, as he was about to enter, some one called him from behind, and turnshortly about, he beheld Rhett.

I'd like to have my money to-night Mr. Herrick; maybe you have it there in that bag, so it won't be much trouble for you to give it to me now. Herrick forced himself to be both

calm and bland.
"Why, Sam, what is the matter to
make such a demand upon me now? Even if I had your money with me I couldn't give it to you to-night—it must be given to you in the usual way -from the bank. Come to my store to-morrow morning and I shall get it

No, no, Mr. Herrick; I'd go to your store to-morrow morning, and J wouldn't find you, and I'd go to your house the way the contractor did, and other people did to-day, and I wouldn't find you, though you were in all the

I want my money now. "Why, Sam, this is absurd; am I running away that you make a demand like this upon me? If I were I wouldn't going into the office of my own paper. I am going in with articles that are to be published in to-morrow mornissue—those are what the bag

But Rhett had still before him Russell's advice—Russell who was never known to make a mis-statement; he had also the evidence of the contractor's unsuccessful search for Herrick directafter Russell had made some communication, the overhearing of a part of which had aroused Rhett's fears for money. He had farther, the proof ned by his own long watch that gained by his own long watch, that Herrick though at home had been de nied to every one who called at his nouse to see him; these things stirred him to unwonted determination and a money till Russell turned to him:

nd of fierce strength.
"It's no use, Mr. Herrick," he said, "you've got something in the wind; I know you have; and I want my money

"Why didn't you take your money Monday morning appeared on the grounds of the OnotoThis very unusual behavior of her when I wanted to make arrangements when I wanted to make arrangements when Herrick reached his own door,

"Russell! Curse him!" thought been his foil and thwarter; but he said with the same forced calmness as be-

"I can't give you your money tomore time either. I've got very important business to attend to as I've al-

ready told you; come to my house in the morning. Good night!"

While he was speaking Rhett had come up very close, his bowed legs nore bowed than ever, and his hands outstretched a little from his sides with the fingers bent, just as if he were imitating an animal preparing for a

But Herrick did not notice him; he was anxious and impatient, and even a little fearful, for there suddenly broke upon his ears. from a not very remote distance, the tramp of feet accompanied by loud, eager, excited voices. He knew that the sounds meant the dismissal of the Reform meeting, and he trembled lest some of them, including hated, and now dreaded, Russell, should come that way. Then he chided himself for his fears-nothing could be possibly known as yet. Were anything positively known he would not be outside of prison walls, and all that Russell Rhett were only suspicions; so he braced himself anew and took a step forward, determined to pay no more at

tention to the old man. tention to the old man.

Rhett, however, like the wild fierce animal his attitude had suggested, sprang upon Herrick's back, winding his abnormally long arms around Herrick's the clay like. rick's neck, and fastening his claw-like hands into his own shoulders, he began screaming at the top of his cracked

In vain Herrick tried to throw off his burden; not alone was he unable to do that, but he was in imminent danger of suffocation, the hold upon his throat was so firm and tight; and all of his efforts and all of his strength had to be exerted—to keep himself from being choked to death. At length, both fell, but even then Rhett did not relax his hold, and they both rolled over and over till both went into the gutter. Rhett first, lying on his back, Herrick on top of him, black in the face and still struggling for breath, for a long strong arms yet held him as in a vien.
Some of the members of the Reform

Club, among whom were Russell and young Gedding, coming in that direction, heard the screams of Rhett, and quickening their steps, were soon in full sight of the fallen contestants. "Great Cæsar!" exclaimedGedding,

"if it isn't Herrick!" "And I'll be durned," safe another voice, "if it isn't old Rhett—he's underneath—Herrick's got him down!" and every one of the party went to the rescue; but surprise it was not the old man who was in need of assistance, or who had been hurt by his encounter; indeed, he seemed to have lost none of his strength, and he shouted the moment was up: Mr. Herrick's got my money,

gentlemen, and I want it. gentlemen, and I want it."
Herrick could not speak; his face was still discolored, and his neck, from which both collar and tie had been torn, was red and swollen. The bosom of his shirt was rumpled, his coat had a large rent in the back, and both that and his trousers were shamefulfy dirty. Some the nomination had been made, and in the cheers that succeeded for the successful nominee. Herrick larged former neatness.

Russell assisted in leading him to the steps of a house, where he sat down and tried to recover his breath. Rhett fol-

"He has my money, gentlemen," he said, "my money, and he's going away with it—he's going away because he wasn't home to anybody that called at time. He's got my money in that bag

The bag!" Herrick had recovered his breath and with it his recollection of the bag he had dropped in the beginning of the scuffle-the bag that contain communication to the Times, and

-he gave a gasp of distress.

"My bag, gentlemen: if some of you would look for it—there is no money in it, only, as I assured Rhett, some art cles I had for the Times."

But the bag was not found.

"I must get it, gentlemen," Herrick, having now quite recovered himself and assisting in the search, but

could not be found. "I think, Mr. Herrick," said Russell, "you had better go home—you do not seem well." Herrick's face was as ghastly as that of a corpse, and his knees were "If, as you say, there was nothing more important in your than some articles for the paper, yo can afford not to let it distress much. Perhaps some passer-by picked it up. An advertisement probably restore it to you. Come, Mr. Gedding and I shall see you to your own door," and Russell took him by the

Herrick dared not refuse, nor resist indeed, he felt strangely weak, strange ly in need of his bed—even of his wife He went along passively and in silence nor did his companions speak.

Rhett followed, clamoring for his

"Have a little patience, Mr. Rhett, I think I can assure you, your money will be safe." On which the old man had followed Herrick before; he was

not going to trust him from his sight.

It wanted but a half-hour of midnight when I wanted to make arrangements to give it to you the next day? It was but his wife was still up. Her husband's pour distrust of me at that time that made you ask for it; how is it you have left it in my hands ever since?"

"Things hadn't come to such a pitch then, and I hadn't heard Mr. Russell himself speak; but I heard him drop something to-day to the contractor, and when I asked him about it, he told me if you had any money of mine I'd better get it from you."

"Russell! Curse him!" thought it wanted but a nail-nour of midnight when Herrick reached his own door, but his wife was still up. Her husband's ever, and he felt that it would be an injustice to Mary to bind her to him when he had no home to offer her, and no chance of one for years to come. He was the more confirmed in this opinion when it began to be rumored that John had ever borne, the neglect and slights of long years, nothing seemed quite so crushing as this, and combined as it was with her own conviction that for some reason he was going away where ter get it from you."

"Russell! Curse him!" thought it was a blow—the first time he had ever struck her—had was the more confirmed in this opinion when it began to be rumored that John had a well-established smithy and a neat cottage near by. His mother was with her own conviction that for some reason he was going away where been so violent that she thought it was a blow—the first time he had no home to offer her, and no chance of one for years to come. We was the more confirmed in this opinion when it began to be rumored that John had a well-established smithy and a neat cottage near by. His mother was with her own conviction that for some reason he was going away where was the more one first and no home to offer her, and no chance of one for years to come. We was the more confirmed in this opinion when it began to be rumored that John had a vell-established, and it was errain that he was the more confirmed in this opinion when it began to be rumored that John had a neat cottage near by. His mo some reason he was going away where perhaps she would never see again, it had an unwontedly cruel force. Somehow it never occurred to her to think if he were going away, what provision, if any, he had made for what provision, if any, he had made for the was going away, however, upon this rose-bud morning, what provision, if any, he had made for the was going away, however, upon this rose-bud morning, the would soon seek another house-keeper. That would, beyond doubt, be an advantageous match for Mary. her—she thought of nothing but the sorrow and desolation of the present.

Then her mind went back to her girlpass out from the church before he hood in the northern part of England, to which place Herrick came from Scotland seeking work. She remembered how her father, who had no sons of his own, fancied him and helped him. their marriage was happy enough till Herrick, educated himself by every means in his power, began, even before they came to America, to look down up-on his wife; to show her the hard, calculating, determined, ambitious side of his Scotch nature. And she was so weak-she had always been weak, God help her! far more ready to lean upon another than to trust to her own strength, and Bilber was so clever, and he had grown so learned that even while she suffered, she admired and loved When 11 o'clock struck she was still engaged in thinking of the past; something of the old, old feelings had returned to her, intensified it might be by the utter desolation of the and as she recollected that her husband perhaps had gone forever, she wailed aloud, "Oh, Bilber, Bilber!"

Just then there was a loud, sharp ring at the door : startled and dismayed by she hardly knew what, she went to answer it, knowing that the girl had gone to bed long before. When she opened the door there stood before her fully revealed by the light of the hall lamp, what seemed to be her husband— but could it be, that ghastly-faced man without a collar or neck-tie, and with such rumpled, tattered, dirty clothes, and supported by two men-Herrick had so weak that both of his com-

spoke, "your husband has met with a little accident; it seems to have given him a shock, so we brought him He will recover when little rest—put him to bed as soon as possible. Good night!"

Both gentlemen moved away. Herrick went in, turning in a kind of mechanical manner and closing the door be-hind him, and then he went on to his room, his wife following. Would he re-pulse her if she asked him what had She dared not do so : but when he entered his room he left the door open as if to invite her to enter; she stood on the threshold not knowing what to do, but with her heart in her mouth. He sat down totteringly in the big easy-chair just under the light which he himself had made before going

Then the undecided woman bethought herself of a stimulant for him-she went to the kitchen and prepared it. When she brought it he took it without a word, but when he set down the glass he looked in a kind of half thankful way

'I am going to lie on the lounge here,' he said, "I am very tired; so you can go; good-night!"

He threw himself down and his wife with a more anxious heart than ever,

He wanted to think—to think how he ould get away in time for the ship that was to steam out of port at 6 o'clock the next morning, or rather that morning, for it was now midnight. The train for the city left at half-past ten minutes would suffice to reach the depot but he must change his clothesand then his bag-how could be go There were so many im without that? portant papers in it, that he cursed his tupidity for having entrusted anything of importance to a bag; yet would have been safe enough had he not met Rhett. How he cursed the old man and how he cursed himself for having

had anything to do with him.

He dragged himself up from the lounge and began to make a hasty toilet, being still so weak that he tot-tered somewhat in his movements about the room, but he was gaining strength every movement; the strength that fear and desperation give. Nor was he so particular this time about the neatness of his attire—he seized anything that came to hand and when he had finished he stole once more, like the thief that he was, out into the night.

A ROSE-RED MORNING.

A rose-red morning, which had ban-ished the mist from the hills and from the river shore, and flushed all the meadowlands and pink-tipped the snow-white daisies and glorified the grasses and gilded the tree trunks-it was a morning upon which many things, of course, were happening in the wide world; and one or two, at least, were happening in that secluded Canadian village. For one thing, Mary McIntyre was being married, in the little church, to John Welsh, the village blacksmith, and Lewis O'Connor was setting out for far regions in that vague realm of unlimited space, and, to simple people, incredible distances, the United

There were some in the village who connected those two events, but in reality Lewis had made up his mind to reaching decision of securing Mary Mc-Intyre for his life partner. And yet there was a certain connection between the events. Not so very long before, it had occurred to Lewis O'Connor that Mary McIntyre was very congenial to him. They met at all the village gatherings, they sang together in the choir: Mary had enrolled Lewis in the knowledged to himself, a better Catholic. But his worldly affairs had been unsettled. He had no prospects whatever, and he felt that it would be an inverse as she had looked upon her wedding morning, Added to the natural effect

'Tis best as it is, decidely best," he thought. "Mary will have a fine peaceful home. John's a good fellow." And he nodded in a friendly way to Welsh and smiled cordially at Mary as the pair came out from the church door and passed down the street, Mary very finery, which blushed as prettily as her cheeks in the red of the morning.

Then Lewis O'Connor, resolute, de termined, stepped into the smoking car of his train, lit a pipe, and was whirled away on the first stage of his journey to the illimitable West, leaving that rose-hued land of his childhood and youth, with all its equally reseate visons behind him.

He arrived in a country where every-

thing was entirely real and practical, and his first glimpse of that rude mining camp was through a grey mist which to obscure the landscape and produce as uncomfortable an impression as possible upon all observers. So that, from that time forth and for long after, Lewis O'Connor used to feel that happiness and domesticity, and the light of friend-ly faces and all poetry and softness were connected with an obscure Christian village by a river side and a rose - red ure moments precisely how the village street appeared and he would see again the rustic wedding party setting forth in the red glow from the church porch.

regarding at the top of his cracked beautiful and the top of his cracked beautiful an

" Mrs. Herrick," it was Russell who sort. It was a rude life, the surround. ings were coarse, the men a motley crew, indeed. Yet Lewis O'Connor toiled on till months had passed into he has had a years and one year had followed another and he was in a fair way to at least a moderate success. He had never for-gotten, but he seldom thought now of the village by the river side nor of the simple existence he had led there, with but few of the complications or perplexities which beset the wayfarer in the great thoroughfares of life.

One day it came, all back to him He was sitting at the dinner-hou smoking his inevitable pipe, and por dering. A man suddenly approached, and in the course of conversation asked O'Connor if he knew anything of the newcomers. Lewis had a week or two before of the new band of fortune seekers, so new band of fortune seekers, so a week or two before of the arrival of whom were accompanied by their womankind. But he was retiring in his habits, and mixed very little, except in the way of work, with his fellow-labor The man remarked that one of se new-comers, a chap of the name of Welsh, had met with hard luck. His wife was down with fever.
"Welsh?" repeated O'Connor.

'Yes, from somewhere up the way." the man declared, and he mentioned the name of the village. It all rose before O'Connor as in a vision. The street, broad just where the wedding party passed, narrow where the train ste ut. He had imagined Mary and her husband to be part of that morning scene, and to have remain stationary all this time in its light and

"I must go to him!" he said rising mechanically, and he turned back to ask of the man who had brought the news the precise direction as to the way. The man gave it, adding:

"You'd better keep away from there, though; it ain't an ordinary sickness.

It's catching."

Lewis O'Connor paid no heed to the warning, but hastened on with rapid steps. His thoughts were in great con-fusion, and he kept fingering, as he walked, a little symbol upon his watch Mary had given him long ago, when his aspirations had turned in her direc-tions. He had never regretted giving Mary up. He had always supporthat by marrying John Welsh she secured a comfortable, if not a brillian future, and had remained a part of that tranquil morning picture. Now he was filled with a great pity for that poor girl, for Mary, who had strayed so far from quiet and homeliness, and migh never see again that rose-red flush her native hills or on the white dwe ings of her village. He wondered, too, how John Welsh had contrived to how John Welsh had contrived to get rid of the smithy and that comfort able dwelling, and had come himself and brought Mary to this.

His wonder died away when he met John Welsh. There were those signs upon the man's face which explained why things had gone ill with him, and why he had left peace and comparative prosperity for chance and rude Welsh was overjoyed to see the familiar face.

"We came here," he said, "because doing well. Mary thought things might

There was a hint of shame about the man's manner. Lewis O'Connor asked no questions. The story was there, face. Welsh never stopped to think that there might be danger for his in and have a look at Mary. shock was a terrible one to O'Con the years that had gone by and that in its ravage. He had expected to se had furrowed the face and whitened the hair, and now fever had completed wreck. O'Connor saw at a glance, too erable experience in cases of fever

"Have you seen a doctor?"

"God help me, no," said Welsh. "I'm-I'm short of money, and, be sides, there was no one to stay with Every soul about was afraid of

"Do you want me to go for a doctor?" Lewis inquired.

"If you don't mind," said Welsh, shamefacedly; "I'd rather you'd stay with her. I'm as helpless as a babe in arms where sickness is concerned, and I'm told you're as knowledgeable as a doctor almost.' In truth Welsh had an everwhelming

fear of meeting death alone at the bed-side of his fever-stricken wife. It seemed to me that if she were to die mad.
"I'll stay," said O'Connor, briefly.

"Can you find your way to the doctor?"
"I'll find it, and have him back in no time," said Welsh.

Then he hesitated. "That is, if he'll

come, when I can't pay him."
"Tell him that will be all right," said O'Connor, turning away hastily and entering the rude dwelling again, where Mary lay tossing and muttering He applied a lotion to her head and set brewing a draught, which mingled congenially with the smoke from the town below, conspiring with it down, and as minutes drew their slow length along he began to recite aloud, and, as by some singular chain of ideas, the Rosary of the Sacred Heart.

A strange thing happened. conscious woman upon the bed, ceasing her restless tossing, began to answer each ejaculation in that strangely clear, distinct voice in which the delirmorning. He would sit and recall in leisure moments precisely how the village silence for a time, the prayers being said, till, all at once Mary's voice was

heard again.
"'Tis all red and rosy and a good sign, too; a rose-red morning promises a happy life." The words were said dreamily, soft-

derness in the voice which was rending to the quiet watcher ta connection with ance and stupidly unmeaning g the once handsome John Welsh. "A rose-red morning!" she cr next; "beautiful as the bles God! And is that Lewis O' outside the church there smiling and he just going away to a scountry? He's a good fellow."

All at once, the voice rose ag shrick of terror, and there wasted figure.
"My God! the morning's gone clouds are black, black. The 1 God is upon us. Who says my ren are dead? John, that was h ren are dead? John, that was n
er's own boy, and Mary, that w
light of my eyes. Oh, my G
God! the sorrow of it will kill us
A long silence of exhausti

MARCH 8, 1902. ly. Then there was a sharp note terrogation: ... Who said that? Who dare that it was better I should mar other one? As if there could be

other than the one that I'm sta

before God's altar with! M
John! My own John!"

There was an infinite pathos

the bloated co

lowed, then a pleading wail. "Oh, John, have you been tavern again? Sure it's the co olow of all to see you going like Once more the voice was raise time in an intense whisper.

"It's the bailiffs come for t stick of our furniture. Oh! H

Jesus, be merciful to us! Wh

Each time that the pitiful voice Each time that the pitiful voic upon the silence it depicted so scene of heartrending misery, a too plainly of the gradual bla happiness, the ruin of the home.

Lewis O'Connor, ghastly partend helplessly. Could such a be connected with that village and that morning scene? Could such a connected with that village and that morning scene? and that morning scene? Co hidden behind that rose bush? A resolution formed itself in las he heard Mary's last agoni

peal. "Oh, if there was anybody

John!"
"If Mary McIntyre gets we said to himself, "with the help the help of the Sacred Heart, I vote myself to the saving of . far as one man may save anot if Mary McIntyre dies, I w try to save John Welsh."

One might have supposed M overheard or understood this re of Lewis O'Connor, for all at o calm and murmured so grew caim and placidly:
"Why, it's a rose-red morning O'Connor sm and there's Lewis O'Connor sm us. I am sorry he is going av would have been a good fr

There was a sudden breathles after that, and then a long, dec sigh. At this Lewis O'Conn and hastily drew near the and hastily drew hear the case and hastily drew hear the brandy in brandy uselessly from the pale lips; a the doctor came, driving very for John beside him, there was no

his services.

Thenceforth in the mining of throughout that rugged reg story was told of the devotio man to another and of the efforts by which Levis O'Conn ed the salvation of that once l drunkard, John Welsh. An having reformed and having do well in his new life, married as that, in course of time, it was or O'Connor who recalled the villa and the wedding party and M Intyre in the glow of a rose-

THE HOLY SEASON OF

God in His mercy and god sinner, forgive his offenses and him to holiness and justice. are particular times when Go His graces more liberally than and such a time is the Holy S

Some people, especially such

lukewarm in their religious of the mere mention of Lent fe chill come over them. To them cold and dreary time, dull beca off pleasures and amusement reality dull only to such wh grasp the real meaning of Ler en is Lent? Why should Lent is a time of penance, a one of us, who knows himself, cede at once, that he has si never sufficiently atoned for hence the necessity of pena Mother the Holy Church, con to fast during Lentin order to concupiscence of the flesh, to our sensuality and to atom over-indulgence in eating and To what extent we must ob and abstinence, is laid down to year in the Lenten regueach diocese, and if you wan true Catholie you must regu yourself according to these re otherwise dispensed.

The laws of fast and abstin

late that they are a mere sha late that they are a mere shi primitive rigorous fast, as o the first Christians. And, say, notwithstanding this k the part of Holy Chur still find the laws too hare pense themselves. How mut tianity is left in such peop my readers to decide. W laxity? It comes from a w respect for authority, as ma have a wrong idea of the I sion of Holy Church. upon the Church as a human to whom obedience and alle be denied at any time, just travel from one country The Church is instituted of God and hence can den ence; and he, who refuses ence, must be to you as a publican. If there is a spa ence left in you for Our dea Himself fasted forty days nights, if you have any your Church, and fear the of God upon such who will Church, you will keep your

been mitigated to such an

Now, when I speak of fasting I do not merely mean the abstinence from meat errogation: ... Who said that? Who dares say that it was better I should marry the other one? As if there could be any other than the one that I'm standing before God's altar with! My own John! My own John!"

during this holy season. There are people, who are considered very poor eaters, and the little they take is barely

sufficient to sustain their lives. Now

bodily fasting, but how about spiritual

possess a contrite heart; he must

more intimate acquaintance with God-

intelligent interest in spiritual things ;

peace. Peace is what we all want-peace with God, peace with our own

DEATH COMES TO [ALL—But it need not come premasurely if proper precantions are taken, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure;" and to have prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is

NERVOUS troubles are cured by Hood's Sar-saparilla, which enriches and purifies the blood. It is the best medicine for nervous PEOPLE.

pound of cure," and to have a hand and allow a disease to work its winkedness. Dr. Thomas' Eslectric Oil only allays pains when applied eternally, only allays pains when applied eternally.

his neighbor."

There was an infinite pathos of tenderness in the voice which was heartrending to the quiet watcher taken in the bloated countenance and stupidly unmeaning gaze of the once handsome John Welsh.

e once handsome John Weish.
"A rose-red morning!" she cried out
xt: "beautiful as the blessing of next; "beautiful as the street of Connor God! And is that Lewis O'Connor at us. outside the church there smiling at us, and he just going away to a strange country? He's a good fellow."

All at once, the voice rose again inshrick of terror, and there was a sudden, convulsive movement of the

wasted figure.
"My God! the morning's gone. The clouds are black, black. The hand of God is upon us. Who says my child-ren are dead? John, that was his father's own boy, and Mary, that was the light of my eyes. Oh, my God! my God! the sorrow of it will kill us both." A long silence of exhaustion fol-

ed, then a pleading wail. "Oh, John, have you been at the tavern again? Sure it's the cruellest blow of all to see you going like that!"
Once more the voice was raised, this time in an intense whisper.

"It's the bailiffs come for the last stick of our furniture. Oh! Heart of Jesus, be merciful to us! What'll we

John."

There was a sudden breathless silence after that, and then a long, deep-drawn sigh. At this Lewis O'Connor arose and hastily drew near the bed. He snatched from his inner pocket a flask of brandy. But the brandy trickled uselessly from the pale lips; and when when the same that the brandy trickled uselessly from the pale lips; and when the same transfer of discord: forgive, and it shall be given to be poor and destitute are the wings of branched from his inner pocket a flask and the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of branched from the poor and destitute are the wings of uselessly from the pale lips; and when the doctor came, driving very fast, with John beside him, there was no need of Acquaint thyself with God and be at peace, said Elephaz in the book of Job,

throughout that rugged region the story was told of the devotion of one man to another and of the mighty efforts by which Levis O'Connor effect ed the salvation of that once hardened drunkard, John Welsh. And John, having reformed and having done fairly well in his new life, married again. So that, in course of time, it was only Lewis O'Connor who recalled the village street and the wedding party and Mary Mc-Intyre in the glow of a rose-red morn-

THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT.

God in His mercy and goodness is sinner, forgive his offenses and restore im to holiness and justice. But there are particular times when God grants His graces more liberally than at others and such a time is the Holy Season of

Some people, especially such who are lukewarm in their religious duties, at the mere mention of Lent feel a cold cold and dreary time, dull because it cuts

those interests of paramount importance, and to make the interests and afoff pleasures and amusements, but in reality dull only to such who fail to grasp the real meaning of Lent. What grasp the real meaning of Lent. en is Lent? Why should we fast? Lent is a time of penance, and every one of us, who knows himself, will concede at once, that he has sinned and Let us cultivate a more intimate acone of us, who knows himself, will conconscience and peace with all maintains conscience and peace with all maintains consci to fast during Lentin order to curb the concupiscence of the flesh, to overcome to firely to converse with Him as an Almighty and all-sufficient Friend Who is our sensuality and to atone over-indulgence in eating and drinking.
To what extent we must observe fast
and abstinence, is laid down from year to year in the Lenten regulations of each diocese, and if you want to be a true Catholic you must regulate your-yourself according to these rules, unless otherwise dispensed.

BE SURE YOU GET THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD — Owing to the great popularity of "The D. & L." Mentalo Plaster, unscruptions makers are outling up one like it. For rheu matism, neuralgis, etc., nothing is better. Ma e-only by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. The laws of fast and abstinence have been mitigated to such an extent of late that they are a mere shadow of the primitive rigorous fast, as observed by the first Christians. And, strange to say, notwithstanding this kindness on the part of Holy Church, many the part of Holy Church, many still find the laws too hard and dispense themselves. How much of Christianity is left in many tianity is left in such people, I leave readers to decide. Whence this It comes from a want of true respect for authority, as many seem to have a wrong idea of the Divine Mission of Holy Church. They look upon the Church as a human institution, whom obedience and allegiance may be denied at any time, just as people travel from one country to another. The Church is instituted by the Son of God and hence can demand obedience; and he, who refuses this obedience, must be to you as a heathen and publican. publican. If there is a spark of rever-ence left in you for Our dear Lord, Who Himself fasted forty days and forty nights, if you have any respect for your Church, and fear the punishment of God upon such who will not hear the Church, you will keep your fast as strict | WELL.

CANS

By Father Edward, O.F.M., Woodford, Essex,

or a reduction in quantity at your meals, but I mean the spirit of mortifi-cation and penance, that must fill us England.
Every religious Order in the Church of God has its own particular work and spirit. The Third Order of St. Fran-cis possesses not merely the letter of an admirable Rule, but, over and above this, a something very real and distincthese people could scarcely do much of tive. It has a truly marvellous spirit in itself by which the Vicar of Christ, who has special light and grace in judgfasting? What's that? Spiritual fast-ing is a fearless, earnest attack upon ing what is for our good, says he expects nothing less than the salvation of our predominating passion. It is a determined will to break our rebellious nodern society. Addressing the Su-periors of the First Order two years heart, our will so easily leaning toward sin, just as the body succumbs to long and continued fasting. St. Jerome says on this point: "What does it profit our ago, His Holiness made use of these words:—"I am convinced that it is by ords:—"I am convinced that it is by e Third Order and by the diffusion of body to fast, if our soul is swollen with pride and other sins? Fasting means the Franciscan spirit that we shall save world. Work hard to spread the to abstain from sin: he who fasts must Third Order. Hold the monthly meetgovern his temper, become meek, and ings regularly. Instruct the Tertiaries avoid forbidden pleasures, have the eternal Judge and His just judgment always before his eyes; have contempt for earthly benefits, be liberal toward the poor, and be at peace with his neighbor." How this great Saint hit the nail on the head! Pride is at the bottom of all sins. The market is Pride is at full of proud people, and there is no

ion of the Franciscan spirit."
The Rule of the Third Order is most difficulty in detecting them. There is a young man, who will miss Holy Mass, because—well because his suit does not fit him as he thinks it should.

And if the young lady in the next frauding our neighbors, taking up arms only for the defence of religion and of only for the defence of religion and or one's country, being moderate in food and in clothing, shunning luxury, abstaining from the dangerous seductions staining from the dangerous seductions of the same office same offices to perform." block is disappointed in getting her gown in time, or her Easter bonnet— how could she think of going to Mass in

Bach time that the pitiful voice broke seene of heartrending misery, and told too plainly of the gradual blasting. The contemptible pride, keeps so fanppiness, the ruin of the home.

Lewis O'Connor, ghastly pale, listened helplessly, Could such a tragedy be connected with that village stress, and mortifying the personed that the village stress of happiness, the ruin of the home.

A resolution formed itself in his mind as he heard Mary's last agonizing appeal.

"Hary MeIntyre gets well," he said to himself, with the help of Godg, said to himself, with the help

ling in luxury, they are extravagant of their own goods and greedy after their neighbor's."

reign as absolute Master and King.

THE BITTER-SWEET OF REVENGE The spirit of the Third Order is identical with that of the Holy Gospel; it may be summed up in one word, a simple word but full of meaning— "Self-denial." If this be not the spirit animating all Tertiaries, they m: y in-deed have the Rule and the habit, but they are failures in their vocation, for as the Apostle teaches: "God Who also hath made us fit ministers of the and the exhortation is pertinent and important. We think it may very well be addressed to the majority of Chris-

New Testament not in the letter, but in the spirit. For the letter killeth, but the spirit quickeneth (2 Cor., iii., tians. How few, comparatively, are really acquainted with God. Too many, we fear, are living on terms of cere-mony, as it were, with Almighty God. They treat with Him at arm's length. ity in the lives of Catholics and infidels, They respect Him, perhaps, they say prayers to Him, they join in public worship, but it is with a sort of constraint, because they feel that they must; not the lives of Cattories and induced they find the lives of Cattories and induced they but self-denial for the love of Jesus, our Who pleased not Himself," is the hidden thing which makes the difference. Without it there can be no reprint ligion. The commonsense of mankind from love.

Far be it from us to discourage servvalues this virtue and puts a price upice from a sense of obligation and from a general desire to do one's duty. Our on actions according to the self-denial which they involve. object is rather to insist upon the idea that there is something better than a not said that a "thing is only worth what it costs?" This may not always be verified in worldly matters, but it is formal service of constraint-that is a service of love which proceeds from a All Christian sanctity from martyrdom downwards flows out of this spirit. the God-man, Jesus Christ our Saviour.

That acquaintance implies first, an active To recall but one Divine word out of many, the Master said to all: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny second, meditation and reflection on the great interests of eternity, and third, a himself and take up his cross daily and follow Me." (St. Luke, ix, 23.) Yes, constant and firm resolution to make this is the special note of the Gospelthe doctrine of the Cross, and the spirit which must be found in the souls of all children of St. Francis if they would be Devotion to the world does not bring his followers in something more than "Happy they who have it, happier they who greatly prize it, happiest they who are all on fire with for it is a fire which Jesus Himself has kindled in their hearts! The light of eternity, the sensible touch of God, the prophecies of a happy death, the securities of an easy judgment are upon them. But most unfortunate of men, most unfortunate at least of all men who are not yet victims ever ready to aid and encourage us and to give us the peace which surpasseth all understanding.—Catholic Columof the eternal prison, they who have it

The world hates this word self-denial; it is not according to its taste. does not surprise us, since the Divine Master warned us of i's when He said, in His last discourse, "If the world hate you, know that it hath hated Me before you. If you had been of the world, the world would love its own; but I have chosen you out of the world with prevent long troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and be convinced. therefore the world hateth There are, alas, but too many Chris PYNY-BALSAM cures all coughs. It soothes, it heals, it cures quickly and certainly. Pyny-B a m sells more widely every year. Manuacut hy the proprietors of Perry Davis' it Killer. tians who refuse to enter the Third Order, because they are trying to do the impossible, to serve two masters.

tion of our lives? So far as it is n REEP your blood pure and your stomach and digestive organs in a healthy condition by taking Hod's Sarsaparilla and you will be ward or backward just in proportion as with a sense of the wrong done them?

THE SPIRIT OF THE FRANCIS- we mortify ourselves. But, if this

im mortification more rampant.

Father Faber wrote as far back as it would be by some Religious Order or Orders 1854, that if England ever be converted, which should exhibit to the English people the poverty of the Gospel in its sternest perfection. "Other things sternest perfection. "Other things can do much." he adds, "intellect learning, eloquence, the beauties of Catholic charity, the sweet influence of a purified literature, the studiousness of simple and Apostolic preaching

But the great work, if the great work is in the counsels of God, is a triumph in this land reserved only for evangelical poverty (Faber's 'Growth in Holiness,' chap. xl.)
Is it not evident that Father Faber simply demands the Franciscan spirit-

the spirit of the Third Order? The three virtues, which he declares can alone convert England — simplicity, great number of Italian Tertiaries, he adds: "I wish their number reached imillion! Two millions, better still. I wish all the faithful would become Tertiaries, but above all I desire the diffu " If the Church," writes " has to witness always against The Rule of the Third Order is most simple and most evangelical. "It consists," as Leo XIII. says, "only in obedience to God and the Church, avoiding factions and quarrels, not despend to the solution of the world, each solution to the witness, at least to defend itself against them. But how shall it defend itself against the worlding of the worldi the worship of bodily comforts,

Aubrey De Vere was philosopher and moralist, as well as poet. He says of the vindictive spirit: "It is the barwhich the Christian element may also be strong in many hearts, but into which the conventional ingredient of

civilization has not yet entered."

And like Boyle O'Reilly, he marvels at its co-existence with a sensitive heart and the strongest spirit of selfsacrifice, charging the incongruity, as he did, to a false, or "mal-formed"

ily friend, pacing his father's library and declaring: "It is a great thing to be able to look back on a long life, and record, as I can, that never once did any man injure me but sooner or later I had my revenge.

A Christian soul turns shuddering from this sight to the remembrance of Boyle O'Reilly not merely preaching forgiveness, but setting the example of it by relieving the necessities of the man who had betrayed him and all but brought him to the scaffold.

Who said "revenge is sweet"? Did

he speak from experience? Well, there is no accounting for tastes. Perverted appetites may rejoice in a dose of bitter aloes. Savages revel in grease and blood. Gluttons want "chained cheeses" and "high" game for a palate that can only be piqued by some-plate t horribly like carrion

Alas! there are little souls who watch and wait for the gratification of petty spites, who like to think how deep they can stick a needle, who revel in their victim's bush of shame or fears of anguish. Short-sighted transgress-ors! Paradoxically, we must say how free from wrong-doing he must be, who ould stop to avenge wrongs done him! For revenge generates counter-revenge, and each opponent has his partisans, and so the miserable strife goes on, till some great soul cries out with the poet,

The little hearts that know not how to forgive; Arise, my God, and strike, for we hold Thee just, Strik- dead the whole weak race of venomous worms,
That sting each other here in the dust;
We are not worthy to live.

Tennysen puts this passionate prayer in the month of a man who had taken his revenge. It could not have been very sweet—not sweeter, we fancy, than that of the poor half-drunken wretch in Boston, the other day, who shot a man dead for ealling him a vile name or giving him the lie, and then turned and shot himself as the multitude closed around him.

the impossible, to serve two masters.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few w.eks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give head to a cough, there is always danger in dray, get a boule of Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup, and cure yourself, it is a madicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung roubles. It is compounded from several by be, each one of which stands at the head of a lists exerting a wonderful influence in culing consumption and all lung ciseases.

A naging cough drives sleep and comfort away. You can conquer it with Allen's Lung Balsam, which relieves hard breaking, pain in the chest and irritation of the throat. Give three the proposed for the tribulation of the throat. Give the chest and irritation of the throat. Give the children.

Nervous troubles are cured by Hood's Sart. perish in it.

Jesus, our model, "pleased not Himself!" Now, how far is this a descrip
But must we leave a wrong to our

But must we leave a wrong to our

But must we leave a wrong to our ot, fortune or reputation unrighted for

In great things surely we have a right spirit be important elsewhere it is no less a necessity in this country, because nowhere, perhaps, is the spirit of im-mortification more rampant.

to recover our means and vindicate our name, striving the while to act without passion or hatred, but with a quiet heart and an eye single to justice. But let us keep within bounds, and pray to be able to succor our enemy in his need and pray for him at all times.

But in things that are less before the aw though as grievous to a sensitive spirit? Oh, that we would have patifalsehood? A life in opposition to it. What is the best answer to insult, how-ever aggravated and incessant? Sil-

ence, and yet again silence.

At least, seek not your justification in haste; nor spare to give your enemy the benefit of every excuse. If you are of riper years, stronger in mind and body, ember the Apostle's counsel as to bearing one another's burdens. Give him a chance to enter into himself and he may voluntarily undo the wrong which he had but aggravated were he moved against with eager haste. if magnanimity be lost on him and just-ice demands the statement of your case, be temperate, The evident desire for revenge is not only had morals but bad

be great enough not to notice it at all. What a petty nature that must be " revenged" for wounded vanity, or a small neglect, or the telling of a home truth well deserved? These are the revenges, "too deep for the transient wrong," as Tennyson has it, of which another poet sings :

another poet sings:

And when thou hast dealt the blow—
When the blade from thy hand has flown,
Instead of the neart of the for
Thou may'st find it shethed in thine own.

Generosity and forbearance are fine
flowers of Christian civilization. Vindictiveness, as Aubrey De Vere puts it,
is more heathen harbarism.—The Filot. is mere heathen barbarism .- The Filot

Youknow by experience that the aches and pains of rheumatism are not permanently, but only temporarity, relieved by external remedier.

Then why not use an internal remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla, which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism, depends and cures the disease?

This medicine has done more for the rheumatic than any other medicine in the world.

Testren by Tame—In his justly-celebrated

PUBLIC OPINION is strong in favor of Pain-Kultr. For over sixty years the foremost household remedy for cuts bruises, sprains, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Ki ler, Perry Davis, 25c and 50c

there is but one Pain-Ki ler, Perry Davis', 25c and 50c.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or Diarrhoea, and have to the great presentions to avoid the diarrhoea, but the control of the control of

rence Co., Ltd.

It is a Liver Phil.,—Many of the alments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Fill. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Getting Toin

is all right, if you are too fat;

healthy; a little more, or less, is no great harm. Too fat, consult a doctor; too thin, persistently DR. WAUGH. 537 TALBOT ST., LONDON thin, no matter what cause, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver

There are many causes of getting too thin; they all come under these two heads: overwork and under-digestion.

Stop over-work, if you can; but, whether you can or not, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, to balance yourself with your work. You can't live on it-true-but, by it, you can. There's a limit, however; you'll pay for it.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the readiest cure for "can't eat," unless it comes of your doing no work--you can't long be well and strong, without some sort of activity.

The genuine has
this picture on it,
take no other.
If you have not
tried it, send for
free sample, its agreeable taste will
surprise you.
SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists. Chemists,

Toronto. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

Your Nose

That is what you should breathe through

not your mouth.
But there may be times when your caarrh is so had you can't breathe through it. Breathing through the mouth is always and for the lungs, and it is especialty se

Hood's Sarsaparilla This great medicine radically and per-namently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

You May Need Pain-Killer For Cuts Burns

Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's only one PAIN-KILLER

PERRY DAVIS'.
Two sizes, 25c. and 50c. Educational.

BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE LIMITED.

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

Full telegraphy course. Our graduates in every department are to-day filling the best positions.

Write for calalogue. Address

J. FRITH JEFFERS, M. A.
Address: Belleville, Ont. PRIMORAL

ASSUMPTION + COLLEGE SANDWICH, ONT.

THE STUDIES EMBRACE THE CLASS: I CAL and Commercial Courses. Torms including all ordinary expenses, 350 per am nam. For full particulars apply to REV. D. CUSHING, C.S.B.

YOUNG MAN! YOUNG WOMEN! Prepare to make a success of your future ndertakings by taking a course at



OWEN SOUND,

In either Shorthand or Business subjects,
A course at this institution will raise you above the many who are endeavoring to make a living by common means.
You cannot afford to go elsewhere, for our methods and quipment are unexcelled. Winter term now eps. Students admitted at any time. Catalogue free.

C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

ATTEND THE BEST-IT PAYS

Gusiness Pollege STRATFORD, ONT.

A school well known from one end of Canada to the other for its superior work. Students admitted at any time. Graduates readily secure employment. Write for catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

z machines, 387 students in day sessions, 15, imbers in the evening classes, 31 positions led from January 24 to February 2 indicate a conditions now prevailing in the

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Toronte, a strong, reliable school, which you may enter at any time No vacations. Write for circu-lars. Thorough courses given by mail. Asis for sample lesson. Address: W. H. SHAW. Principal Yonge & Gerrard Sts.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS ST., London. Specialty—Anaesthetics. Phone

W. J. SMITH & SON UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

113 Dundas Street
Open Day and Night. Telephone 586 JOHN FERGUSON & SONS

180 King Street
The Leading Utdertakers and Embalmers
Open Night and Day
Telephone—House 373: Factory 543

of God Liver City For Lung Troubles, Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, &c., &c.

Few systems can assimilate pure Oil, but s combined in "The D. & L.", it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add oild pounds of flesh; Will bring you back 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

CARLING

When Ale is thoroughly matured it is not only paiatable, but wholesema-Carling's Ale is always fully aged before it is put on the market. Both in wood and in both a lis mellowed by the touch of time before it reaches the public.

People who wish to use the best le should see to it that they receive Its easy enough to get it, as nearly every dealer in Canada sells Carling's Ales and Porter.

CARLING LONDON.

MARCH 8, 1

The Catholic Record.

Published Weekly at 481 and 486 Richm street. London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2 00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES. THOMAS COFFEY.

Publisher and Propr. tor. Thomas Coffey. Messrs. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Neven and Joseph S. King are fully authorized to re-ceive subscriptions and transact all other busi-ness for Thic CATHOLIC RECORD Agent for Newtoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall, St. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each

Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each insertion, agate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Archardoved of Toronto, Kitgaton, Ottawa and St. Boniface, the Bishous of Hamilton, Peter borough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must result in the proprietor, and must result in the proprietor, and must result in the proprietor in the proprietor

is important that the out address be sent us.
Agentor collectors have no authority to stop
Agentor collectors have no authority to stop
your paper unless the amount due is paid.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada. March 7th. 1900.

Te the Editor of The Catholic Record,
London, Ont:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper. The Catholic Record,
and congratulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good: and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success.

aithful.
ng you, and wishing you success.
elieve me, to remain.
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.
† D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Lariesa.
Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday March 8, 1902

THE COMING FRENCH ELEC-

There is intense anxiety in France in regard to the result of the forthcoming elections for the Chamber of Deputies, and the Journal de Debats of Paris asserts that the third Republic is passing through a most critical period in its history.

There is a party which is constantly growing in power, and controlling a large number of newspapers, which is deeply infected with the principles of Radical Socialism, and from it arises one of the worst dangers to the country. Its growth is the direct result of the infidel principles which have been inculcated and propagated by the Re publican Governments which have controlled the country during the last thirty years. This party is watching its opportunity to take the ship of State in hand and control its destinies, and it hopes that the coming elections may give it a great increase of strength whereby it will be able to carry out its programme, which is anti-proprietorial and anti-religious.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau does not go with this party, nevertheless his bill against the religious orders is a concession to it, and is merely an indication of what may be expected if the Radical Socialists win, or be even greatly strengthened by the return of a considerable increase of the number of their deputies at the election.

This party is at war with the Church, and it does not conceal its intention to carry on this warfare with determination should it prove successful at the ballot boxes.

The operation of the Association law has already wrought much mischief, but its further application has been suspended till May in order that the feeling of the electorate in regard to it may be ascertained, and according to this result, it may either be applied with vigor or become a dead letter.

Unfortunately the Catholic Party in the country are sadly disunited in their political aims. Pope Leo XIII. years to the pressua, on Canadian ago advised the Catholies of France to political questions. accept the Republic heartily, but not all have followed this advice. It was reporter be summoned to appear before specially distasteful to the families of the committee with his notes on the the nobility, and these are still dream- interview, that the charge might be there is certainly a hope that with the jects. strong Catholic faith which dominates

The present Government has already since the passing of the Associations Law. This is ominous of defeat, yet it is not a certain omen thereof as the French Chamber is very differently constituted from our own or the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain.

Our House of Commons is made up alwhen the question regards a change of lin. Government, or the maintenance of the spirit of compromise.

Under the circumstances, it may be emed necessary by the Catholic party generally to give a modified support to the Progressive Republicans, who support the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry.

ists to gain the upper hand. It now appears probable that this will be the course generally taken, notwithstanding that the Catholic Party are greatly incensed at the Government's anti-Catholic course which was taken for the purpose of drawing these Socialists to the side of the Government. Should this be the case, it is still possible that the Government itself will be led to change its recent policy, and may endeavor to appease the Catholic party by adopting a more moderate course. From present appearances, it is highly probable that this will be the course pursued, in order to avert an imminent evil. The elections will be in a few

A DISCUSSION ON IMMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

A bitter attack was made in the House of Commons on Feb. 27 by Lieut.-Col. Samuel Hughes, M. P. for Victoria North, and Mr. Wilson M. P. for Lennox, on Mr. C. R. Devlin, the Government Immigration Agent to Ireland, charging him with holding views in regard to Irish emigration which are inconsistent with the proper discharge of his duties as an Immigration Agent, and demanding that he should be dismissed.

The charge was founded upon Mr. Devlin's words said to have been used in an interview held some weeks ago with a representative of the Montreal Daily Witness. The words attributed to Mr. Devlin are:

"I do not urge immigration from Ireland, and I never will. I agree that Ireland should be the home of the Irishman, and I shall be glad when the day omes that no Irishman will have to eave Ireland. But we have to notice the fact that there is a large emigration from Ireland, and my aim is to secure for Canada the largest possible proportion.'

Messrs. Taylor, Wilson and Hughes assailed Mr. Devlin, asserting that he could not earn his salary white entertaining such views and acting upon "He is paid," they assert, "to them. induce immigrants to come to this country from Ireland, instead of doing which, he is practically devoting his attention to urging the Irish people to stay at home." They add that "it is Mr. Devlin's duty to point out the advantages of Canada, and not to mix himself in Irish political strife."

The matter was brought up next day, February 28th, before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, and a large crowd of interested auditors were present, to listen to the discussion, as it was generally understood that the matter would be then ventilated. The same gentlemen who had brought the matter up in the House of Commons, urged their views before the Committee, and for some time a lively discussion took place.

Mr. Pedley, the Superintendent of Immigration, produced a letter received from Mr. Devlin in reference to the subject under consideration. In it Mr.

"Regarding the interviews alleged to have been given by me, I do not admit ter times, might deem it preferable to They took place in their accuracy. They took place in the Windsor Hotel weeks ago on my arrival, when I was with my friends, and I merely answered as a matter of

Mr. Taylor moved that the Witness ing of the restoration of one of the substantiated, and Dr. Sproule, M. P. former monarchies, either Orleanist or for South Simcoe, followed in similar Napoleonic, while others are thoroughly strain maintaining that Mr. Devlin Republican. This division of political could not fulfil his duty to Canada if he sentiment will be necessarily a draw- had attached himself to the Irish Land back to success at the elections : yet League with its known political ob-

From the names of those who made the country outside of Paris, Marseilles, this determined attack on Mr. Devlin and some other large cities, a it may easily be seen that it was an fairly homogeneous Catholic Party may assault emanating from the Orange be elected which will arrest the on- lodges, which are always on the alert ward trend of communistic sentiment to to misrepresent the position of Cathowhich M. Waldeck-Rousseau has pan- lies in general, but especially of any dered without entirely approving of it. Irish Catholic, and of course Mr. Devlin could not escape their virulence as lost half its majority in the chamber he is stained with that original sin of being an Irish Catholic. The fact, however, makes him especially qualified to turn the tide of Irish emigration toward Canada; but his Orange assailants do not really want Irish immigration, unless it should be from Ulster. and especially from Belfast, and this is most exclusively of two great parties evidently their reason for this outpourwhich absorb all minor differences ing of their venom against Mr. Dev-

There was not a particle of evidence Government's policy even to the most brought forward to show that Mr. Devminute details. This is not the case in lin is a member of the Irish Land France, the Chamber of Deputies League; yet Mr. Sproule had the hardibeing composed of many groups or hood of basing his attack on the hypoparties, whereby the stability of a thesis that he is a member of it. If Government is constantly threatened, this be a fact, however-a matter of and its majority fluctuates according to which we are not aware-it does not afts success in keeping together these feet injuriously Mr. Devlin's efficiency various groups which support it in a as a Canadian immigration agent, and nothing but spleen could have led Mr. | fused to fulfil their duties. Such have appeared among the hills.

Sproule to include this in the charge against Mr. Devlin.

In truth if Mr. Devlin were a memb of the League it would rather increase his efficiency, as the fact would tend to required by the Trustees. We have no rather than allow the Radical Social- give the intending emigrants confidence in his representations of the suitableness of Canada as a place of settlement for them. With Mr. Devlin's private views in

Committee on Immigration has nothing to do, as it does not in the least affect injuriously the interests of Canada. On the contrary, having in view the sentiments of the Canadian people regard to Home Rule, we should say that Mr. Devlin showed

himself quite in accord with those sentiments, as manifested on at least two occasions by almost unanimous expressions of opinion by votes taken in the Canadian House of Commons. It is Mr. Devlin's assailants who are at variance with the sentiments of the people of Canada in regard to this question.

It is surely not the duty of a Cana-

dian immigration agent to render the people of any country to which they go, discontented with their own land. We remember that before now a Canadian immigration agent was summarily ejected from Germany because he was suspected, rightly or wrongly, of the sums to be collected, and any making the people of Alsace and Lorraine discontented with their homes. If it was in bad taste and deserving of summary punishment to do this shall be payable by the municipality, in a foreign land, it would be in still worse taste to do so in the heart of the British Empire day of December in each year, be paid to which we owe allegiance. We say over to the Trustees, without any deto which we owe allegiance. We say therefore that Messrs. Taylor, Hughes, Wilson and Sproule are altogether astray in their notions on how a Canadian immigration agent should comport himself. He does his duty well if he endeavors to turn to Canada the the tide of emigration which he finds in actual operation. This is exactly what Mr. Devlin has done, and the Canadian Committee on Immigration did just what they ought to have done in squelching the Orange effort to force Mr. Devlin to act against his conscience and duty as a Canadian official, under threat of dismissal. It was a bitter pill to Messrs. Hughes, Taylor and Sproule that their resolution was not allowed even to be recorded in the proceedings of the Committee. But they needed the medicine, and much credit is due to Mr. Wade of Renfrew for having moved a resolution, which was carried, that neither the interview nor Mr. Devlin's

letter should be put on the records. Mr. Hughes of King's, P. E. I., very reasonably pointed out that Mr. Devlin found that an aggressive policy would be unpopular in Ireland. That country has been already depopulated to an extent which is a disgrace to the British Government, and it would add to that disgrace if Canadian immigration agents were to be sent to the country to induce further depopulation. Mr. Devlin should be praised rather than blamed for having duly appreciated his duty. It was just the thing he should do to show the advantages of Canada to intending emigrants, but not to induce those to leave the country who, hoping perhaps, for betremain where they are. That is all is all that the officials of another ernment ought to allow them to do.

THE SANDWICH EAST SEPAR-ATE SCHOOL.

We notice by recent papers that the Town Council of Walkerville at a recent meeting resolved not to strike a tax rate on the Catholic Separate School supporters in Walkerville belonging to the Separate School of Sandwich East.

About seventy Catholic children are said to be in attendance at the school; but the number in attendance from Walkerville is not stated, and no reason is given for the refusal of Walkerville Council to levy and collect the taxes.

It would seem that the members of Walkerville Council are of the opinion that they are at liberty to treat the Catholic School as something which has no right to exist, or which exists only on the sufferance of the members of the Council. If this be the predominant idea of the Council members, they are very much The Catholic Separate Schools of the Province are as much a part of the Provincial School System as are the Public Schools, and the powers and duties of the Catholic Boards of Trustees are in almost every respect similar to those of the Pablic School Boards. Hence, when public officials refuse to fulfil their duties toward Catholic Schools, they may be compelled to do so in the manner provided

by law. It has from time to time occurred that there have been disputes between Publie School Boards and Municipal Corporations, because the latter have re-

happened several times even in the city of Toronto, and on such occasions the School Board has always been able to compel the Council to take the action doubt that the Catholic Board of Sandwich East, by taking the proper steps may also oblige the Walkerville Council to do what is required of them.

The Public School Trustees have only regard to Home Rule for Ireland, the to give notice to the Council that they need a certain sum for the school purposes of the year, and to ask that the same be provided. It then becomes imperative on the Council to collect the amount required by means of the machinery provided by law for municipal bodies to collect money. The Catholic Trustee Board have to take a similar course, and the Council must comply with their request. The law on the point is as follows: "It shall be the duty of every munic-

ipal Council, if so requested by the

Trustees of a Separate school at or be

fore the meeting of the Council in the month of August in any year to cause, through their collectors and other municipal officers, to be levied in each year upon the taxable property liable to pay taxes legally imposed thereon in respect of Separate schools by competent lawful authority in that behalf and at request, and the Counat their expenses attending the assessment, col-lection, or payment of school rates by the municipal Council or any of its office ers, for the trustees entitled thereto, and the said rates, as and when collected, shall within a reasonable time thereafter, and not later than the 14th duction whatever.' (Separate Schools

Act. C. 294; Sec. 58.) It is usually sufficient to point out to the Municipal Councillors their duty, whereupon they fulfil it; but when Councils or the Councillors are disposed to be mulish in order to annoy the Separate School Boards, the latter have the recourse provided by the 69th section of the same Act, which is as follows:

"In the event of a disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic parate schools and Inspectors of Public schools, or other municipal authorities, or in the event" (here other disagreements are enumerated) " the equitable arbitrament of the Minister of Education, subject, nevertheless, to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, whose award shall be final in all cases.

The Sandwich East School Board may see from these extracts the course to be pursued to bring the Walkerville Council to compliance with their reasonable request that their school taxes may be collected by the Council in the same way whereby the Public school taxes are collectible. It is probable, however, that the Council-will not need to be coerced into fulfilling its duty. when the law on the subject is made known to the members.

The provision in the law that the expense of collection of the Separate school tax shall be borne by the Council is for the purpose of equalizing the positions of Public and Separate schools, as the Council pays the expense of collecting the Public school taxes.

A ROBBER GOVERNMENT.

has just perpetrated another spoliation | the Ontario Legislature for second remain where they are. That is all has just perpetrated another spoliation the Ontario Legislature for second han's career is of a kind to give him that Canadians have a right to expect to be added to the list of its robberies reading his bill to give voluntary the fullest title to this honor and to their immigration agents to do, and it of God's sacred property. The famous Schools the privilege of Government picture of the Madonna by Sassoferrato was some time ago stolen from the the condition that certificated teachers Church of St. Sabina in Rome. A de- should be employed and authorized tective recovered the picture by repre- books used. senting himself as an art collector, and Government regulations all ancient become the property of the State." no easy matter to imagine how the picture thieves can be said to have been "allowed to remove" the picture. It is a case of bare-faced robbery by the Government.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE AND HER CAPTORS.

At last the missionary ladies, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. Tsilka, whose capture by brigands on the mountains of the frontier between Turkey and Bulgaria has occupied so much public attention, have been released. The amount of their ransom was paid some weeks ago, and it depended on the honor of the brigands to keep their word. The fears which were entertained in regard to this matter have now been dissipated. The prisoners were liberated on the morning of February child to be shut out from the benefit of 23rd, being brought within one and a half hours' walk from Strumitza, where they were left under shelter of a tree at 3.30 in the morning. The direction of and they were directed to make their report themselves to the village elder brigands then turned back and dis-

Macedonian Committee which is seek- which inspection can bring to them, ing to liberate the Province from Turkish rule has been responsible for the the Minister of Education that there capture and detention of the ladies, are 86,049 children of school age not the object being two-fold, viz., 1st to accounted for in the Public school sys. provide funds for the Committee to tem. He inferred that these are for enable them to carry on their work of the most part being educated in private liberation, and, secondly, to call the seminaries. He had no wish to impair attention of the world to the state of the Public school system; but he did anarchy existing in the Turkish Em- not believe that his bill would tend in pire. Surely, however, if the Commit- this direction. tee expected sympathy from the civilized world, it was a strange way to obtain it to capture a respectable American lady and expose her to to secure State aid for the schools months of hardship in the hands of therein referred to. The bill provides brigands, and to require an unprece- that the cost of inspection be paid by dentedly large sum of money for her liberation.

as yet that the Macedonian Committee are really responsible for this outrage, and the charge against them may be school of the description mentioned in unjust. Should it prove to be correct, the bill, and though State aid is not however, it will certainly produce much asked for there is nothing to guarantee disgust instead of sympathy with the that it may not be asked for in the cause of the Macedonian Christians. future. He added that if there were But independently of their conduct, we fifty such schools, they would be a cannot shut our eyes to the fact that cloud endangering the Public school these Christians have been subject to system. the most inconceivable persecutions from their Turkish oppressors, and we and barbarous conduct, if they have Government. been really guilty thereof, does not destroy in us our sympathy for them. tions and influences, are not to be in the Legislature. misrule.

comparative: that is to say, they were was shelved. would be the case.

Dragged about from place to place for months by a rough band of murder- side with the Public or Board schools. ers and marauders, it can scarcely be supposed that the prisoners were comfortable. Now that they have been released they state that they were con tails of their wanderings. When they were released they did not know even and yet so cautious were the brigands that they were obliged to swear, be- Order:fore being released, that they would not give any information calculated to establish the identity of their captors. the location of the places where they were concealed, or anything else which captors.

A DISCUSSION ON VOLUNTARY

On the 26th ult. Mr. W. J. Hill, M. The rapacious Government of Italy P. P. for West York, introduced into inspection at their own expense, under

The Minister of Education denounced the Government is now in possession of the bill as inimical to the Public School it, having made the claim that by the system. Its adoption, he said, would works of art which have been "allowed be a going back to sectionalism and to be removed from a public collection | sectarianism and a policy of segregation. He declared that there is no re-The picture is valued at \$50,000. It is quest for such a bill except from a few estimable citizens who are taking up a cause from which other men are receding day by day.

"The movement," continued Mr. Harcourt, "is gaining no ground, and there is only one school with twenty or thirty scholars, on behalf of which this demand is made, whereas the school population reaches half a million. The logical "conclusion of this bill will be State aid for schools of this description, and toward this end the bill is the thin end of the wedge."

Col. Matheson, the member for South Lanark, declared that "he had more faith in the Public School system than the statements of the Hon. Minister of Education implied. What must the inspection because he is sent to a school to get a little religious instruction, or, perhaps, to learn the classics in youth? In Germany, voluntary schools are under the village was pointed out to them, inspection, and even a governess in a private family is entitled to that way to it as well as they could, and to privilege." The Colonel maintained that the State's responsibility for eduwho would provide for them. The cation extends to the whole population, and as there are hundreds of private or voluntary schools in the province, they ment of mystery from life.

It is now positively asserted that the should have the right to all the benefit

Mr. Hill showed from the reports of

Mr. Whitney could not understand why the Minister of Education interpreted the bill as being an attempt those who ask for it, which makes it clear that its promoters propose not It does not appear to be quite certain to ask for State aid for their schools.

The Minister of Education in reply said that at present there is only one

The bill was then declared by agree ment "lost on a division," as Mr. Hill must confess that even their uncouth did not press it against the wish of the

The school on behalf of which this measure was asked is one of the Church These Christians, as they are called, of England parochial schools. It may belonging to a branch of the Greek be observed that though the request of schismatics, and being completely the promoters of the bill was not accedsegregated from really Christian na- ed to, it was most respectfully treated judged so severely as Western Chris- mainly because so inconsiderable an tians who have had better opportun- interest was said to be at stake, ties to know how true Christians should whereas it would affect at the conduct themselves. Therefore, de- most twenty or thirty pupils, spite the barbarities now attributed to who could readily be provided em, we may still entertain the hope for by other means than those proposed of their speedy delivery from Turkish by the bill. It may be presumed that if the Church of England as a whole, Miss Stone and Madame Tsilka have or any other Protestant denomination, reached Salonica since their liberation were seriously desirous of establishing and they report that they were well a Separate school system for itself, the treated by the brigands during the demand would not be seriously resisted whole time of their imprisonment. We in the Legislature; but in the absence may interpret this as meaning that of any such general demand, we are not the kind treatment they received was surprised that the measure proposed

somewhat better treated by their rough In England as well as Germany, volcaptors than it was generally expected untary schools are not only under Government inspection; but they receive a good share of State aid, side by

We have much pleasure in copying the following paragraph from our esteemed contemporary, The Rosary Magstantly in the dark regarding many de- azine, as it has reference to a native of this city. Rev. Father Dinahan's old friends in London will be delighted to in what part of the country they were ; note the brilliant success of their former townsman in the great Dominican

"Father P. A. Dinahan, O. P., has re cently been made a Preacher General The investure took place at St. Vincent Ferrer's, the Dominican Church in New York City, with the Very Reverend L. F. Kearney, O. P., Provincial officiatmight even remotely compromise their ing. The conferring of this degree is a signal honor to the recipient and is o s conferred only upon those who have distinguished themselves in the way of preaching and the choice of the candidate as sanctioned by the Master Gen eral and the Fathers of the Order in in Chapter assembled. Father Dinathe emoluments which come with it We trust that in the dispensations the Master of life and death, there may be many years accorded to him in which to enjoy his distinction and to continue his fruitful labors.

THE PLAGUE OF SKEPTICISM.

Skepticism has become fashionable, be a retrograde, movement as it would be a going back to sectionalism and sectarianism and a policy of segregaevery walk of life in this city who doubt ord of God, and pin their faith to Tyndall, Huxley and other priests of infidelity. Skepticism is not a system, it is a sickness, it is a plague. Catholic faith is not only the grandest of all systems, but the specific for all intel-lectual plagues and moral diseases of Catholics seldom become the heart. theoretical skeptics; but non-Catholics If a Catholic gives up his religion it is because he is buried in some vice Lust is generally the fore-runner of the Catholic layman's indifference, of the Catholic priest's apostasy. The flesh is faith's most formidable enemy. proof were needed we might point to the history of Martin Luther and to the sad stories of unfortunate priests. It is to declaim against the slavery of Cath olics' intellect, and they never tire of saying that our submission to the authority of the Church and matters of faith impedes exercise of mind, and so completely destroys liberty of examinsystem be worth if it cannot stand such a test as this?" He asked: "Is a with religion, that we are incapable of embracing an elevated and independent philosophy. They judge us without knowing us, and condemn us without a hearing. They might easily learn that the authority exercised by the Catholic Church over the intellects of her children does not curtail the just reasonable liberty expressed in words of the sacred Scripture: delivered up the world to the disputes

The rejection of the mysteries of Christianity will not eliminate the ele-

of men."-American Herald.

LEAGUE OF THE General Intentio ADORATION

The priest who office, unveils the portion by portion Behold the wood of sistant clergy sir hung the Saviour choir and people Come let us ado this three times, t on a cushic the clergy remove ship the Cross, times before kissi Adoration the choi repeation after eve

Faithful Cross abo One and only no None in foliage, n None in fruit th Sweetest wood an Sweetest weight The laity follow nn act of wors

the Cross rests up bject of our wor the sanctuary deepest reverence alled the Adorati has been part of t the Church since, century, the En century, the Encovered the true the Passion was at ated in this way ca only, and vast went thither to t Later, por relic were sent to other parts of the same ceremony mi now it is universal no relic of the homage paid to th tended for Christ Cross, has wrough From the very tianity the Cross | veneration special world. "O precio Andrew in his man members of My goodly, how long 1

warmly

how constantly ha

How wonderful a

O Cross, how lo

thy bright beams

ness of the whol

gloried in nothing

himself to know n the Cross. Altho they formed after

sider it prudent te

lews, and even see

which we

hrist, and in H

tempt of pagans cherished it in the and appealed to Constantine had um, they had reguised to the anchor, by the ma sel, or the appare ment of the branc Greek letters gam the name of Christ paint or carve it ! signed every act, as St. Jerome rem our Lord in H to Tertullian, the onger they were secretly, the more nitted, so much so soon became t Christian piety el o much adorns an Chrysostom obser the most precious What all one tin ound everywhere peasant, men and virgin, slave and nake this sign fre head as if stamping column. It shines the ordination of offered at the mys ible everywhere, orum, in unfreque roadside, in the m

sessed, in war, in even among our troops of jugglerseffable grace. It was natural lived in daily expe should, on witnes the Church over the chief Christian triumph. "It beh and so enter into I hem glory among en. Gradually, the mystery more they came to as a memorial of against the sedu hey added to the

on our islands, or

clothes, and over the marris

panquets, on vase

pered animals, on

clothes

lim Who had co Death. Not that known among Ch used and venerate the contrary, alt have as yet found ey presume tha the Catacombs, an sustained by the cature of the cru the palace of the si about the time 197-215. The crue ated publicly sinc century, and its

with that of the C Instinctively Ch ors to reproduce on the Cross, wh words of St. Aug teacher, His altar as king. "If I b as king. "If I be earth, I shall dray is our comple

e not

end in

stand

inter-

chools

vides

id by

kes it

e not

r. Hill

of the

h this

Church

nest of

acced-

reated

efused

stake.

pupils,

nation,

olishing

elf, the

resisted

absence

ny, vol-

under

schools.

copying

ry Mag-

ative of

in's old

ghted to

heir for-

minican

General.

r Dina-give him

with it ions of

in which continue

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART. General Intention for March 1902.

ADORATION OF THE CROSS.

The priest who celebrates the divine office, unveils the symbol of salvation portion by portion, intoning the verse: Behold the wood of the Cross! The as-Behold the wood of the Cross! The assistant clergy sing aloud: On which hung the Saviour of the world; and choir and people kneel, responding, Come let us adore. After repeating this three times, the priest places the Cross on a cushion before the altar; the clergy remove their shoes to worship the Cross each kneeling three ship the Cross, each kneeling three times before kissing it. During the Adoration the choir sings Pange lingua, repeation after every stanza:

Faithful Cross above all others, One and only noble Tree, None in foliage, none in blossom, None in fruit thy peer may be: Sweetest wood and sweetest iron, Sweetest woight is hung on Thee.

The laity follow the clergy in this solemn act of worship, and all day long the Cross rests upon the altar, the sole object of our worship, crowds flocking to the sanctuary rail to kiss it with deepest reverence. This ceremony is called the Adoration of the Cross and it has been part of the public worship of the Church since, early in the fourth century, the Empress covered the true Cross. This relic of the Passion was at first solemnly venerated in this way each year in Jerusalem only, and vast numbers of pilgrims went thither to take part in the ser-vice. Later, portions of the sacred relic were sent to various churches in other parts of the world, so that the same ceremony might be repeated, and now it is universal, even where there is no relic of the true cross, since the homage paid to the Cross is really intended for Christ, Who, by dying on the Cross, has wrought our salvation.

From the very beginning of Christianity the Cross has been an object of special veneration. The Apostles es-

teemed it above everything in the world. "O precious Cross!" cried St. Andrew in his martyrdom, "which the members of My Lord have made so goodly, how long have I desired thee! how warmly have I loved thee! how constantly have I sought thee!... How wonderful art thou, O Cross!
O Cross, how lovable art! O Cross,
thy bright beams enlighten the darkness of the whole world." St. Paul gloried in nothing save in the Cross of Christ, and in Him crucified, deemed himself to know nothing but Christ on the Cross. Although the faithful whom they formed after Christ, did not consider it prudent to worship publicly a symbol which would exasperate the Jews, and even seem to justify the contempt of pagans for their faith, they cherished it in their private devotions and appealed to it as the distinctive emblem of a Christian. Long before Constantine had it graven on the labum, they had represented it in forms sguised to the uninitiated, by an anchor, by the mast and yard of a vessel, or the apparently chance arrange-ment of the branches of a tree, by the Greek letters gamma or chi, the first in the name of Christ. Before they could paint or carve it for public veneration. signed themselves with every act, at every step, as St. Jerome remarks and, in imitation of our Lord in His Passion, according to Tertullian, they stretched out their arms in the form of a Cross. The longer they were forced to venerate it secretly, the more rapidly they multiplied its images when prudence per-mitted, so much so that the worship of it soon became the dominant note of Christian piety elsewhere. "Nothing so much adorns an imperial crown." St. Chrysostom observed, "as the Cross, the most precious thing in the world. What all one time feared is now in images sought by all and it is also found everywhere, with prince and peasant, men and women, spouse and virgin, slave and freeman. They all and on the hill, at sea, on our ships and on our islands, on our tables, on our things unto Me. sessed, in war, in peace, day and night, even among our bands of dancers and drawn all things unto T

neffable grace. lived in daily expectation of martyrdom should, on witnessing the triumph of and so enter into His glory," meant for them glory among men as well as in heavas a memorial of Christ's Passion against the seductions of the world, they added to the emblem the figure of Him Who had consecrated it by His Death. Not that crucifixes were unknown among Christians before they used and venerated them publicly; on sustained by the discovery of a caricature of the crucifix on the walls of 197-215. The crucifix has been venerated publicly since early in the sixth century, and its worship is identified with that of the Cross.

mounted upon the cross. Under this image we venerate Him in our homes, wayside shrines and woodland or-atories, in our cemeteries. Every-where, in distant missions and in Cathobuildings, Christ is represented in painting or sculpture dying on the Cross for our salvation; and everywhere, save in places in Italy and France, in which a diabolical hatred for Christianity seems to possess its Christianity seems to possess its enemies, the Crucifix is in honor even among those who are not of our faith. The chivalry it inspired into the hearts of the Crusaders and their services to Christendom make all generous hearts beyind it with a factor of the crusaders. cherish it with affection; art and the masterpieces of the greatest artists, Perugino, Durer, Raphael, Angelo, recommend it to all in whom aesthetic tastes beget respect for true religious sentiment. The eloquence of masters like Chrysostom, Augustine, Leo the Great, Bossuet and Bourdaloue, fills even carnal minds with awe for this sign; ritualism and the craving of the human heart for vivid memorials of its belief and highest aspirations have re-stored the image of the Crucified to honor where once it was held in execra-

Catharine of Ricci, St. Collette and many others. When we recall the intense devotion to this sacred image of St. Francis and his first followers among the Franciscans, we do not wonder that rays darting from the wounds of the Figure thereon, should impress on him the stigmata or marks of the wounds our Lord received in His passion. St. Vincent Ferrer called it his bible; St. Thomas Aquinas, the book from which he derived all his wisdom; St. Thomas of Villanova, the inspiration of his elo-quence; St. Canute cast his kingly

quence; St. Canute east his kingly crown at the feet of Christ crucified, fain that he and his people might to-gether be the subjects of Him Who is the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. A proper spirit of veneration for the Crucifix would enable us to find in it a clue to the mysteries of our faith. From it Christ proclaims as from His pulpit the power, the wisdom, the justice, the mercy of God the Pather; the weakness, the folly, the walice and the indifference of men. The true nature of sin, the false standards of this world, the only true allevation of its miseries, the solid hope for the future, all appear in their true light as we gaze upon the

figure of Christ crucified. He is raised aloft on this altar of pro-pitiation, the one Mediator between heaven and earth, a victim whose sacri-fice is of infinite value, more than suffic-ient to atone for our sins, a Priest whose dignity enhances his offering and imparts merit even to our imperfect services. He reigns from the tree, as services. He reigns from the tree, as was prophesied of Him, from the tree of life, the life of hope, which He imparts to everyone who gazes on Him reverently, the life of love, by which He draws all things to Himself. His reign is one of power—power to inspire the wicked with fear, to animate the just with a hely course.

holy courage. "Dearly beloved brethren." said the eloquent Pope Leo I, "when we gaze upon Christ lifted up upon the Cross, the eyes of our mind see more than that which appeared before the wicked, unto whom it was said through Moses: 'And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy life., (Deut. xxviii, 66.). They saw in the crucified Lord ob.). They saw in the crucined Lord nothing but the work of their own wickedness, and 'feared greatly,' (Matt. xxvii, 54), not with that faith which giveth earnest of life by justifi-cation, but with that whereby the evil conscience is tortured. But our under make this sign frequently on the forehead as if stamping it on the head of the column. It shines from our altars, at the ordination of our priests, at the consecration of the body of Christ where the property of the Cross shining over heaven and earth, and discern by inward glance what the Lord meant standing is enlightened by the spirit of consecration of the body of Christ offered at the mystic supper. It is visible everywhere, in the home and in the forum, in unfrequented places, by the readside, in the mountains, in the valley lifted up from the earth, will draw all

clothes, and on our armor, over the marriage couch, at our banquets, on vases of gold and silver and pearl, on our walls, on our distempered animals, on the bodies of the obment of this world, and the judgment seat, and the judgment of this world, and the might of Thou ha even among our bands of dancers and drawn all things unto Thee! 'Thou troops of jugglers—so universally have didst spread out Thine Hands all the ll come to seek this great gift and its lefable grace."

It was natural that men who had lath felt and owned Thy Majesty! Lord! Thou hast drawn all things unto Thee! All the elements gave one the Church over paganism, have used wild cry of horror at the iniquity of the chief Christian symbol as a sign of the Jews; the lights of the firmament triumph. "It behooved Christ to suffer | were darkened, day turned into night, earth quaked with strange tremblings, and all God's work refused to serve the en. Gradually, the more they penetrated into the mystery of the Cross and the more they came to feel the need of it

Temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom, the Holy of Helies denied itself as a sanctuary for the ministration of unworthy priests, that the shadow might be changed for the substance, prophecy for realization and

the Law for the Gospel. used and venerated them publicly; on the contrary, although archæologists have as yet found no trace of them, they presume that they were used in the Catacombs, and the presumption is yet found no trace of them, they presume that they were used in the Catacombs, and the presumption is of all peoples in full and open worship. There is now a higher order of Levites. a more honorable rank of elders, a priesthood with an holier anointing. the palace of the Cæsars dated by De Rossi about the time of Severus, A. D.

Thy Cross is a well of blessing for all, weakness is turned into strength, shame into glory, and death into life. Instinctively Christian piety endeavors to reproduce the image of Christian the Cross, which is, to quote the words of St. Augustine, His pulpit as keacher, His altar as victim, His throne as king. "If I be lifted up from the earth, I shall draw all men after me." He is our complete model only when the control of the changing ordinance of divers carnal ordinance of divers carnal strained ordinance of divers carnal ordinance of divers carnal serifices is gone; the one oblation of Thy Body and Blood filleth them all. For thou art the Very Pascal Lamb, which takes a way the sins of the world, and art in Thyself all offerings finished. And even as thou art the One Sacrifice. Which taketh the place of all sacrifices, is gone; the one oblation of giving an extra, hardly missed money-offering. Penance implies a tangible pain, a real deprivation. Not for priests and art in Thyself all offerings finished. And even as thou art the One Sacrifice. Which taketh the place of all sacrifices, is gone; the one oblation of giving an extra, hardly missed money-offering. Penance implies a tangible pain, a real deprivation. Not for priests and nuns alone, but for all Christians, and art in Thyself all offerings finished. And even as thou art the One Sacrifice.

so may Thy Kingdom be one Kingdom established over all peoples." It is this power, this kingdom which some of the rulers of this world are vainly striving to destroy by banishing the Crucifix from strongholds which have been consecrated to it by the piety of ages, from the school, the asyum, the hospital and even from the cemetery. Fancy the impiety which but a few months ago prompted the civil hospital committee of Toulon, in France, to remove the Crucifixes from the right recomb charges. the sick rooms because they collected dust which might retain germs of disease! A pagan spirit is endeavoring to encroach on the domain of the Crucifix. If it cannot be buried out of sight, other models and solutions must be recommended for the misery and dis-content of the poor and of those who bear the burden of labor. Poverty is a disgrace, labor an injustice, suffering a wrong and an indignity : the Cross is a superstition, a delusion, a folly; it is in the way; it has served its time; men can mend, just as they mar, their own fortunes in this life.

In contrast with this impious spirit is the spirit of reverence with which the Church summons us to worship the sign of our Redemption. What can equal the tenderness, the elevation, the exu-When we reflect upon the fascination with which the Crucifix attracts all religious souls, we are not surprised at the marvellous stories of the bending and speaking crucifixes narrated in the lives of St. John Gualbert, St. Camillus Bridget of Sweden, St.

Bridget of Sweden, St.

Bridget of Sweden, St.

Bridget of Sweden, St.

Thy name is honorable on earth! To the eyes of men thou art exceeding lovely! Holy thou art exceeding lovely! Thy ransom made the one worthy balance which the crucific properties of the world was the control ransom made the one worthy balance whereon the price of the world was weighed." Confidently she asks "that by the ransom which Thou didst pay upon that tree at life we may finally unto life eternal." Triumphantly she

> The Royal Banners forward go; The Cross shines forth in mystic glow, Where Life for sinners death endured. And life by death for man procured. O Tree of Beauty! Tree of Light! O Tree with Royal Purple dight!

O Cross, our one reliance, hall! This holy Fassiontide, avail To give fresh merit to the Saint And pardon to the penitent.

KEEPING LENT IN THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Elect on whose triumphal breast These holy limbs should find their rest.

object recommended by Pope Leo XIII. to the world-wide Apostle-ship of Prayer, for the month of Febru-ary, in the midst of which Lent begins, is appositely, "The Benefits of Penance." It will encourage the weakest the better to meet the grim necessity of penance, by looking on to its results— a gain in Christian self-mastery, peace o fconscience, and treasure for Heaven by works of self-denial done in the grace of God.

Christ commanded penance; the Church systematized the performance of the command—knowing human facility in otherwise evading the disagreeable—into Lent and the lesser penitential seasons. And Lent brings the distinctive mandate of fasting with exhortations are supported by the seasons of the seasons tions to increased prayer and almsgiv-

The much mitigated Lenten fast of the much mitigated Lenten last of the present day is surely not beyond the strength of the healthy adult in the leisurely classes, or in the ranks of comparatively light labor. But these privileged people are a comparatively small portion of the Church Militant in America. The greater number of men toilers and all the women toilers are included among "those whose duties are of a very laborious and exhausting character," who have a right to avail themselves of all the dispensations which the Holy See has granted in their especial interest.

But even these must fast—for fasting the machinist, nay, in many instances the overworked professional man, the ordinary teacher, equally with the mill operative or the salesgirl all day on her feet in a vitiated atmosphere and at nerve-wearing tasks, clearly cannot diminish the quantity of their food; but they may fast from some delicacy; or take their less relished abstinence food with a good grace; or forego the theatre, more friendly with a good grace; or forego the theatre, more friendly with a good grace; or forego the theatre, more friendly with a good grace; or forego the content of the machinist, nay, in many instances the world is self-created; if so, he believed in a more stupendous miracle than any Catholic is called upon to accept.

"The conversation then became informal, and groups gathered here and there world is self-created; if so, he believed in a more stupendous miracle than any Catholic is called upon to accept.

"The conversation then became informal, and groups gathered here and there one young man, a Catholic, but they may fast from some delicacy; or take their less relished abstinence food with a good grace; or forego the that we all should do what is right and was closely pressing him to the inevitable point of necessity of a standard of the church, that his soul therests of the Church, that his soul description of your souls and the interests of the Church, that his soul miracle than any Catholic is called upon to accept.

"The conversation then became informal, and groups gathered here and there one of Catholics, for the care of the proper maintenance, for the good innocent children for their Christian ducation, for Catholic schools and their proper maintenance, for the good innocent children for their Christian ducation, for Catholic schools and their proper maintenance, for the good innocent children for their Christian ducation, for Catholic schools and their proper maintenance, for the care of the poor and the orphan.

"Sir knights, are not these works to war at their disposal. The suffrage, the schools, literature, includes more forms of self-deprivation than diminished food. The day-laborer, with a good grace; or forego the theatre, mere friendly visiting, novels, etc., and thus, in a very real manner,

And if they give the money saved by this abstinence to works of charity, they will be still more in conformity with the mind of the Church in Lent That piety may be suspected which abstains from expensive pleasures Lent, but hoards the money with a view to greater self-indulgence or some costly vanity at another time.

Again, even though our means are small, we can practice penance in coniunction with charity—and to the great enlargement of our minds and hearts besides-by giving a little of our leisure to visiting the very poor in their miserable abodes, or the sick poor in hospitals, relieving their necessities by some personal effort, or giving them the alms of kind words and sympathy in

Or, we can combine penance with the highest act of worship by sacrificing an hour of our sleep that we may attend daily Mass in Lent. "Fasting is daily Mass in Lent. "Fasting is good," says Holy Writ, "with prayer and alms deeds."

If we leve the offices of the Church and can make time for all the extra devotions of Lent, we can hardly claim to be "doing penanee" by going to them. But if, honest with ourselves before God, we have to admit that these devotions fatigue us, and if, further, we resign what is easier and pleasanter to go to them, we need not fear for our sin-

cerity.

It is shameful to see well-to-do Catholies at the theatre in Lent, while poor, weary working-girls crowd the churches and a cause for thanksgiving for all. weary working-girls crowd the churches at the special devotions. It is cowardly of these same favored children of for-tune to evade the wholesome penance of

MEETING THE LIBERALS.

The Catholic Standard and Time tells of an excellent work this winter begun in Philadelphia by a number of Catholic ladies of that city. Every Friday evening some capable priest or layman is invited to meet the leaders of the various "liberal" societies of Philadelphia, who also come on invitation, at the residence of one priest or layman, delivers a short address on some vital religious topic, after which he is subjected to a "quiz" on the subject discussed. So far the meetings have been addressed by Father Wm. Pardow, S.J., Father Raphael O'Connell, S. J., and Father Ransen, S. J. The

S. J., and Father Ransen, S. J. The meetings themselves were originated by Mrs. Mary H. Elwell, of that city.
Mrs. Elwell herself is a woman with a history. She is an artist and a very intellectual woman. Until quite recently she was one of the foremost leaders of the local radical movement, and could be heard upon the platform in every "free thought" society in the city. After attending some of the lectures delivered by Father Siegfried at the Catholic Historical Society last year she began to investigate into the truths of Holy Mother Church, with the truths of Holy Mother Church, with the results that on November 1 (All Saints' Day) she was received into the Catholic Church. Every Sunday afternoon she defivers a stereopticon lecture to the Italian children connected with the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, of which Father Caruso, O. S. A., is rector. Subjoined is a very condensed rector. Subjoined is a very condensed account of a recent meeting attended by the Standard and Times.

"Mrs. Elwell asked her hearers to approach the subject of the Catholic

Church with a constructive rather than a destructive frame of mind and not to consider it always from an unfavorable attitude; to look for its good points rather than for what they consider its bad points. They must also recognize the difficulty that a clergyman or any other person may have in speaking to twenty persons of widely divergent views with any hope of making himself understood, especially when there may not be a single point of agreement existing as a basis to begin on. She spoke of such a one being in the position of a photographer taking a group picture. No shifting of the camera will bring the group into focus. He must take hold of each person and pose him until all are brought into focus: him until all are brought into focus; but we liberals object to being brought into focus. Our minds are as sensitized plates which have received horrible impressions regarding the Cathoic Church from sermons and books. and our convictions are such that we are largely out of focus. Men often think they are opposed to the essence of a statement when they are only op-posed to the wording of it.

"An ethical culturist said that the ethics of the Catholic Church and her altruism are highly commendable, but the same facts prove the truth of agnosticism. This speaker forgot that it would be hard to find an agnostic charitable institution, and when found would be a mere selfish monument or a poor

imitation of a Christian establishment.

"An evolutionist said that man at first was not a reasonable being, and when he became so he looked around for the cause of existence and hit upon a Creator as the solution. Then the speaker laid down the proposition that the further away we get from a cause the better we understand it. That is not exactly what he said, but he claimed that we are learning more about creation than Adam did or whoever takes Adam's place in the evolutionist's theory, perhaps a jelly-fish. He was met and overthrown.

"The agnostic of Lutheran parent-age said that he could not believe in miracles. He was asked if he had not there was nothing dea

was closely pressing him to the inevitable point of necessity of a standard of right and wrong. The oncensus of opinion would not do, because by it agnosticism is condemned, for mankind generally believes in a Supreme Being.

"Sir knights, are not these works to which you can give your heart and put opinion would not do, because by it agnosticism is condemned, for mankind generally believes in a Supreme Being.

The necessity of law in nature in men defenders of the innevent. As a suprementable works to which you can give your heart and put objects the protectors of the helpless and the

als and in society was pointed out.
"One of the most intelligent of the the Catholics told him he was inconsistent, as he was acting under the philosophy of the Catholic Church and logically contrary to that of free thinkers. "How is that?" he asked.

"Well, you like the man who is starting an agnostic Sunday-School. You do not deny God. You merely say you do not know. Therefore you are incompetent to teach. Again, you say all men should be free to think for themselves, yet you wish to impress your views on others. Let them alone and they will be free thinkers so far as you are concerned, but as soon as you fluence their thoughts they are not free. The Catholic Church, on the contrary, claims to be the authoritative teacher of mankind in faith and morals, hence consistent in endeavoring to impress her views on others. But you. who claim that you don't know and can't know and that all men are free to think for themselves, have, according to your wn statement, neither the knowledge nor the right to instruct others.

"'Well, I guess I had better let up, hadn't I?' remarked the agnostic." This closed the evening. It can be seen at a glance that a great and necessary work is being done. It show that Catholics are not afraid to grapple the most dangerous foes of the age. The Telegraph submits that some such movement is vitally needed here in Cincinnati. This city is the very hotbed of liberalism and esotericism, and, no doubt, their representatives would be willing to discuss vital topics. Of Catholic priests and laymen certainly we have many capable. Here is some-thing for our Catholic women to do.—

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. Address by Bishop Byrne.

Syracuse Sun, Feb. 7. At the Institution of a Council of the

At the Institution of a Council of the Knights of Columbus at Nashville, Tenn., recently, Bishop Byrne, delivered an address, a part of which we reproduce below:

"These are the two ideals which your founder had in his mind: To form an association of gentlemen and of Catholics. And what a supreme ideal is that of a Catholic gentlemen one is that of a Catholic gentleman—one who respects himself, who is faithful to his fellowmen, who is loyal to his Church and God. If the State had only such citizens there would be no anarchy taught in our land and no assassin to lift hand against the repre-sentative of the might and majesty of a

free people.
"This ideal of a Catholic gentleman'possessed the mind of your founder, it haunted his memory, it filled his imagination. He became the knight of this dominant, this imperious ideal. It filled him with enthusiasm; it made him eloquent of speech and strong of will; he became its panegyrist and evangelist. He preached to others what he felt so deeply himself; he filled them with his own thoughts; he won them to his cause; he formed them into them to his cause; he formed them into a body as earnest, as zealous as himself, and with them he launched this society into being, and it was borne onward and upward till it stands to-day the greatest body of Catholic laymen in the world. Its very advance, its growth, its popularity, its hold upon the best Catholics of the land are evidence of its need and of the craving it supplies. In a few years it has gathered into its In a few years it has gathered into its fold a membership of close upon 100,000, and these the flower of the Catholic

gentlemen of this republic.
"But its very success is its danger. There is an arrogance in strength and numbers, and a temptation to be imperious and self-sufficient. Just as humility is from above, so is pride from below; and as the former is our safeguard, so is the latter our rock of ship-wreck. The only true expression of humility is obedience, and this will be your anchor of hope. The underlying principle of your society is obedience, prompt and unconditional, to the voice of the Church, and in this lies your future security. This should be, as I am confident it is and will be, your most sensitive point—it is your point of honor, and the more deeply you fix it in the minds of your members the more stable, the more enduring, the more glorious will be your history and the greater your efficiency for good. There have been organizations in the Church in the past, the glory of whose achieve-ments is written on every page of history. They yielded to the tempta-tions of power and the seductions of wealth; they lost the spirit of their founders and rose in their pride against the Church; they were smitten with the blight of death, and those of them that survive are either a mockery of what they once were, or the malignant enemies of the mother who bore and nursed them. What has happened once may happen again, and the only guar-antee against this is an humble temper and an obedient will. And no virtues better become a knight, for all brave

men are humble.
"And next to obedience to the Church as a guiding principle of your society should be an unshaken fidelity and an unswerving adherence to the principles of your founder and to his memory. You should know his life and his work. He should be an abiding presence among you. His protrait presence among you. His portrait should hang on your walls and look down upon your proceedings, and you should turn to those features for guid-

Those features will tell you that there was nothing dearer to his heart

generally believes in a Supreme Being.

The necessity of law in nature, in morals and in society was pointed out.

defenders of the innocent. And who so helpless and innocent as little children, one of the most intelligent of the agnostics was stating that he liked to impress his views on others and have them see things as he does when one of the them to know and love them to know and love them. the zeal for the Church, and last of all one bearing the proud name of Catholic knight, if he has not the zeal for Christian education of little children whether they be his own or not. They are at least Christ's, and he is a knight of Christ, who said: 'Suffer little chilceive that any knight would fail to send his children to Catholic schools; and if he should, he is unworthy of the he bears. No, this should be a test of his Catholicity, and anyone failing in this test should not be honored by so glorious a title as Catholic knight is not a common! Christian warrior; he is or should be the very flower of the militia

of Christ.

So, sir knights, how many glorious works lie before you! It is all well enough to have dress parades and speeches and invitations and banquets, but in heaven's name let not your work stop here. Frederick Ozanam, after his conversion, was taunted by his friends with the rebuke that after all, though he was a Catholic, he was doing nothing to forward the interests of his evidence of her spirit of charity. Stung by the sneer, he and a few other young men, into whom he had infused his spirit, set to work; and the result is that world-wide organization known as the conference of St. Vincent de Paul, which has brought sunshine to so many homes and dried so many eyes.

To be full of goodness, full of chee fulness, full of sympathy, full of helpful hope, causes a man to carry blessings of which he himself is as unconscious as a lamp is of its own shining.

TWO VICTIMS OF FORTUNE, TELL.

Lela Bragg, a young gir! of respectable family in Cleveland, O., a niece of General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, was induced a short time ago to have her the control of the fortune told by a gypsy. The girl said something to offend the fortune teller,

who retorted with a curse:
"Within ten days," she said, "you
will be murdered. Your doom is
sealed."

The foolish girl went home and began to brood on the prediction, of whose fulfilment she evidently had no doubt. On the third day, February 14, with her mind probably unbalanced by the

her mind probably unbalanced by the haunting terror, she ended her life with a dose of carbolic acid.

About the same time, Belle Hanna, a young girl of Philadelphia, became violently insane, as the result of her visit to a fortune-teller. The latter prophesied bad luck to her client, telling her specifically that she would be poisoned. Miss Hanna is now in Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., among the violent cases. violent cases.

Here are two recent and well-attested instances of the mischief done by clairvoyants and the like dangerous humbugs, who thrive on the supersti-tion of weak minds. But what of the hundreds of cases of minds impaired, lives blighted and homes broken up, as a result of superstitious practices, which never come to the light of print? It has often been noted that the de-

cline of positive religious faith in any time of positive religious faith in any time or place is usually accompanied by an increase of superstitions. The truth is, that, rebel as they may against the doctrine of personal immortality and its corollaries of future rewards and punishments, men cannot stiffe in their hearts the conviction expressed of old, even by the Pagan—" Not all of me shall die."

When men cast off the dogmas and discipline of religion, whose aim and end is to secure the happy immortality of the believer, they do not cast off the desire to pry into the future, to hold intercourse with those who have passed the gates of death.

And so, outside the Catholic Church, we find the slim attendance at the meeting-house balanced by the crowds at the Spiritist seance.—Boston Pilot.

TRIAL OF THE ZEITGEIST.

The spirit of the age is attracting the attention of all thoughtful people. Beyond question the hour is one of terrible unfaith. Not even ancient Arianism, disastrous and unproductive as it was, appears to have resulted in such menacing condition as obtain at present. In a recent lecture at Philadelphia Father Owen Hill, S. J. declared; "Outside of the Catholic Church faith in the Divinity of Christ is worn to a shadow. In many quarters it is fast growing a mere matter of taste, having long since ceased to be reekoned a moral obligation. The so-called erudition of our time is against called erudition of our time is against its adoption, and pulpits in what men call churches become on Sunday platforms for the advocacy of infidelity. And Jesus is jealous of His divinity. Rob Him of this prerogative, and the apple of His eye is hurt. Unsettle this stone in the edifice of religion, and the whole structure falls, to bury offenders in ruin and desolation. offenders in ruin and desolation

"What fate is in store for the open and avowed enemies of Christ; for the demons of war, who go wrong not from frailty, but from malice? Monsters of this sort darken the fair face of God's

lovely universe.
"There is abroad in our land an army of unserapulous and unprincipled abettors of evil, whose fondest dream is the destruction of God's Kingdom on earth. They are employing, with a pernicious activity, every engine of war at their disposal. The suffrage, the

'Even here, at our very doors, the Child Jesus is set for the fall and resurrection of many. The decay of faith is as open a menace to religion as the growth of anarchy is a declaration of war against government. Men are dashing their lives out against the rock of unbelief, and the Child in Whom they refuse to acknowledge God is set He was for the Scribes and Pharisees of old Jerusalem.

God sometimes withdraws from the soul all His sweetness and con without depriving it of grace. and consolations

HELLMUTH & IVEY, IVEY & DROMGOLE Barristers. Over Bank of Commerce, London, Ont.



COWAN'S OCOA AND HOCOLATE. THE BEST. TRY IT NEXT TIME

CISM. ionable. ght and nen and ound in ho doubt faith to riests of system, all intel-

eases of become Catholics religion ome vice. er of the emy. If point to of Cath-er tire of to the natters of l, and so examinncapable ndepend-s without

vithout a earn that Catholic her chil-just and disputes

teries of the eleBY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN.

CLXXIX.

The Gnostic heresies were at once recognized by the Christian sense as an attempt to capture Christianity for the attempt to capture Christianity for the service of a renovated paganism. Therefore there was no occasion to raise questions about speculative possibilities of individual innocence. The movement in all its aspects was rejected as of evil, and its leaders as "the first-born of Satan." Yet St. Augustine recognizes the candor and noble nature of the Manichaean Faustus (or perhaps of the Manichaean Faustus (or perhaps of an earlier Manichaean) and doubtless he expected that this honesty of nature not be forgotten in the final ac-

The next series of heresies (although contemporaneous in part with the form-er) were those which, like Arianism, storianism and Eutychianism, fully acknowledged the historical character
of the Gospel and the substantial reality of redemption.

t might be presumed that Catholic

judgment towards these errors would be milder than towards Gnosticism. So in many respects it was, especially towards Nestorianism and Eutychianism. The Nestorianism and Eutychianism. The latter, in particular, was recognized as the fruit of an excessively frightened orthodoxy. To this day the Armenian, Jacobite and Coptic churches seem to be regarded by Rome as schismatic rather through fear of the opposite error than through the lack of a Catholic intent. Certainly, were there an Arian church in the East, the Roman Inquisition would never permit Catholic confessors to absolve its members in essors to absolve its members in character is Catholic without requiring them to enter into abstruse disputes over theology or jurisdiction. I own that I myself have been astonished at this largeness of allowance for inevitable obstacles to full outward unity. The original decree, I may remark, will be found in the American Ecclesiastical Review, of about three years back.

In the view of this decree, Dr. Foster's quotation from Boniface VIII is

ter's quotation from Boniface VIII. is either spurious or can not be inter-preted as Foster explains it.

Arianism was incomparably more dangerous than either of these secondary errors. There is no reason to sup-pose that Arius himself had any purpose of rehabilitating paganism. Neither had John Locke, himself a pious Chris-tian man, any thought of giving a tremendous impulse to continental atheism Yet his system wrought to this end none the less. Even so, says the Uni-tarian George Bancroft, the defeat of Substantially the same judgment was expressed in conversation by the great Unitarian James Martineau. Had Arianism prevailed, it would have thrown God Himself into the background, and established a creature as the object of divine worship and of re-ligious trust, as Creator of the world and the Source of grace, as entitled to all the names and nonors of the God-head, except, indeed, that of self-existyould have turned Christ into

a Christian Jupiter. Even the sneering unbeliever Gibbon Even the sneering unperfect Gribbon can not remain insensible to the vital significance of this issue. He forgets to sneer when he follows the fortunes of Athanasius. The old shallowness may be viewed as now conclusively overcome, which treated Athanasius as a secretarious champion of empty formulas. contentious champion of empty formulas.
It is recognized that the whole future of Christianity was bound up with his victory. Had he been defeated, heaven and earth would once more have sprung wart, and mankind would once we wandered upon the earth as thing hopelessly incogruous with the nature of God. Denial of the triumph of the great Alexandrian is practically at an end, and evasion of it, which ems to be in fashion just now, will in due time follow denial.

We can not dispute that under the Empire, especially in view of the mighty and eternal issues at stake, the classic-temperance of discussion was very largely lost, (although certainly an Origen and an Augustine have not for-gotten it), and that it did not .eappear before the serede philosophizings of the before the serede philosophizings of the Schoolmen, having had too many lapses since. Yet certainly vehemence speech, even to intemperance, was a venial fault, when paganism was endeavoring to reenthrone Jupiter under the most sacred Name. Nevertheless St. Athanasius was perpetually seekir for the evidences of a pious intent, where the intellectual apprehensions were more or less confused. Even "Consubstantial" was not a word on which he insisted too strenuously where he perceived that a brother Bishop

and when it shall distinctly appear where Catholic intent is to be found, and where defection from sound belief is final.

Yet in that very century, after the first intensity of the Arian controversy had abated and it began to appear that Nicaea was finally victorious, we find a remarkable instance of a willingness to overlook simply hereditary heresy where great personal excellence made it plain that there was no heresy of the heart. Bishop Ulfilas was an Arian born and bred, and left at his death a distinctly Arian creed. Yet his piety was so eminent, and his services to Gospel so inestimable, in having brought over the Gothie nation to Christianity, Arian indeed, but in the end becoming Catholie, that at his death 381, at Constantinople, the second imenical council conceived itself to be doing no dishonor to orthodox re-ligion in giving him a magnificent

Even so, twenty years earlier, a semi-Arian priest of Antioch (seventy-four years have borne away his name from my memory, with many other names) became one of the few martyrs of Julian's reign. As the Duc de Broglie says, his faith had been un peu egaree, a little bewildered," but the Catholic Church, in canonizing him, has given her judgment that a temporary aberration of belief, amid the din of novel controversies, and in a mind probably not speculative, has not overcome the co trary evidence of a heart willing to die

We see from both these examples how unreasonable it is for Foster to imagine the Catholic Church helplessly the slave of formulas which, from their very nature, express only a general presump-tion, not a universal fact, a presump confessors to absolve its members in extremis without requiring a formal abjuration, as it permits them now (where scandal will not ensue) to absolve Armenians or Copts. By the way, what will Professor Foster say to the bearing of this recent decree on his contention that Rome, except so far as impeded by the rigor of Protestart reasoning, is steadily drawing the limits of the visible Church more and more implacably tight? Here are Catholic priests permitted by the central tribunal of the faith to absolve members of churches whose general character is Catholic without requiring even than there is a tribunal of the faith to absolve members of churches whose general character is Catholic without requiring even than they. As Pope Innocent III. says of a man who had been like to die before he fully understood the nature of baptism: "He had not the sacrament of the faith, but he had the faith of the sacrament; and therefore, even had he died before full illumination, he would have been fit for the kingdom of

> Let us next consider the less vital Andover, Mass.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

That the Words of God are to be heard with humility, and that many Weigh them not.

My son, hear my words, words most sweet, exceeding all the learning of the philosophers and of the wise men of this

My words are spirit and life, and not to be estimated by the sense of man.

They are not intended to indulge and gratify a vain and humorous faney, but

are to be heard in silence, and received with all humility and great affection. And I said: Blessed is the man, whom thou, O Lord, shalt instruct, and whom thou shalt teach out of thy law that thou nayst give him rest from the evil days (Ps. xciii. 12, 13), and that he may not

be desolate upon the earth. It is I who have taught the prophets from the beginning, and even till now I cease not to speak to all; but many are

deaf to My voice, and are hard. The greater number listen more willingly to the world than to God, and readily follow the desires of the flesh than the good will of God.

WHAT THE MONKS HAVE DONE.

By patient labor in the transcription of books, the monks preserved the treasures of ancient Latin and Greek literature. Religion and literature were al-ways cultivated together. The liways cultivated together. braries of Christian Rome, Alexandria and Constantinople were famous throughout the world. But of these three, that of Rome alone exists, and is at the present day the most famous for old manuscript, and the richest in ecclesiastical lore. The suite of rooms in which it is contained is nearly half a mile long. The library of Constantinople was destroyed in a popular sedi-; that of Alexandria, containing 700,000 manuscript tomes, was burnt by order of the Caliph Omar in the year

The Catholic clergy were the chief librarians of the Middle Ages. In every onastery two monks were appointed to take care of the books. St. Bennet, Bishop, abbot of the famous monastery of Wearmouth, traversed Europe no less tablish a library in his cherished monas tery. All the monasteries employed One of the greatest litterati of the shrunk from it on account of its early Sabellian use, and not from disloyalty to the great decision of 23. Indeed, the meet of distinguishing between real and merely material heresy was never greater than during that long conflict when, from diocese, the same form of words, promounced by prelates having the same scarcements, associated in the same provinces, or in the same scale the same saccitated in the same scale that their default of the same scale that the same scale the same scale that will never be forgotten: Schwartz, who invented supposed to the same scale that will never be forgotten: Schwartz, who invented clocks-these were monits.

It is provised much and correction of the works of the dark of the month scale the same scale that will never be forgotten: Schwartz, who invented supposed the same scale that will never be forgotten: Schwartz, who invented bert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II.
His revision and correction of the
works of Pliny are notable. Without
the monks, the Middle Ages
would have been a yawning

foundation of mathematical studies .-Weekly Boquet.

> FIVE-MINUTES SERMON. Fourth Sunday of Lent. ECONOMY.

Gather up the fragmen's that remain, lest hey be lost" (St. John vi. 21)

Here is a lesson, my brethren, in conomy which it would be well for us all to consider this morning, for many of us will, I fear, have to answer to God for the wilful waste not only of spiritual goods but also of temporal blessings. There is, I know, a false economy,

better called stinginess, and which comes from a miserable spirit, and this is certainly very displeasing to God. There are some, and thank God they are few, who are foolish enough to starve themselves and live in meanness and wretchedness while their money is stored away in bank. But the not uncommon fault which we have to meet, and which with all the energy of our and which with all the energy of our soul we deplore, is the wasteful, negligent, unthrifty spirit found among many of our people. People, indeed, not lazy nor idle, but people who make hay while the sun shines, and then are unwise enough not to gather it in and lead to give for a poorly deep. lay it aside for a needy day.
"Sufficient for the day is the evil

thereof," says the man who in the spring and winter months makes \$3.00 or \$4.00 a day, lives like a prince, eats the best and drinks the worst—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."
"I know winter will come and with it no work for me, no bread for my chil-dren, and the cold shoulder from former friends; but no matter, 'Suffi-cient for the day is the evil thereof.' I have money now, and to-day I will

eat, drink, and be merry."

Brethren, it is to such as these that our Blessed Lord would say this morning: "Take care, be saving, gather up the fragments. Be more economical when the sun shines: lay aside \$1 now and then of the fragments: those fragments in the saloons on Saturday even-ings; save those fragments you waste in gambling; save those fragments you squander in useless and needless amusenents; gather them all up lest they be lost, and in the day of need you be found penniless."

And for those upon whom God has bestowed an abundance of temporal favors the lesson is as grave and important. For among such there is a often disedifying to the worthy poor, and deplorable in its results to their own spiritual good. People of means heresies of Novatianism and Donatism.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

may smile or turn up their noses at the suggestion of being prudent and economical about the fragments they are warned to gather up lest they be lost. Oh! how many such fragments are lost to the poor; that needless extrava-gance in dress, that wilful and useless expense, those fragments of every whim and every selfish desire gratified, which might not be lost if properly gathered up and given to God's own

> Brethren, the lesson is the same for us all, whether we are rich or poor; all the blessings we receive come from Ged, they are His and we are only His stewards, and the practical lesson He would have us learn from His Gospel to-day is this: In the days of our prosperity, whether that be great or small, we should avoid all wilful, criminal waste, we should learn to gather up the fragments that remain after ordinary and necessary wants are supplied; gather them up carefully lest they be lost. Then, if we have lived honestly, and demands on our generosity are made, we shall be able to meet them out of the fragments we have gathered up; and if poverty through hard times overtake us, we shall have the consolato know in our distress that we have not wasted or squandered the blessings God gave us in the day of our prosper-Remember the lesson-gather up the fragments that remain, lest they be

DISPENSATIONS. From the Dolphin.

ganda, through Cardinal Gibbons, recently addressed a letter to the Arch-bishops of the United States, requesting that the Ordinaries insist in all cases upon definite and adequate information regarding the circumstances which demand dispensation from canonical impediments to marriage, before

granting such dispensation. are likewise to require documentary evidence (or its equivalent) regarding the actual reception of bap-tism by the non-Catholic party in the case of all applicants for dispensation from the impediment of diverse religious profession (mixtae religionis). A marriage of a Catholic with a non Catholic who erroneously assumes that he or she is baptized remains invalid it the dispensation is granted under the false assumption that there exists merely a prohibitory impediment arising from different religious profession between two baptized persons one of whom is not a Catholic, when in reality the impediment is annulling, that is to say, one of disparity of faith between a baptized

SENTENCED TO DO HIS DUTY.

On Friday of last week Justice Sabath On Friday of last week Justice Sabath sentenced a man to work for the support of his family. For nearly three years the prisoner had failed to provide for the support of his wife and eight children. However, he had managed to support himself in the line of obtaining intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he was under the influence of liquor nearly all the time. Under the liquor nearly all the time. Under the circumstances the Justice considered it would be useless to send him to the bridewell, and instead sentenced him to provide a weekly payment for his family.

If he fails to do this then he will be sent to the workhouse for six months. The action of Justice Sabath was a wise one, and it may produce beneficial results, provided the case is followed up police, and the man is in reality by the forced to work for his wife and family There are some men so utterly devoid of the sense of responsibility, either toward themselves or those dependent on them, that ordinary methods of punishment avail very little. A term in the bridewell for such people is more liable to increase their sense of irresponsibility, because they are then in such a position that they are unable to help those dependent on them, and therefore the very object aimed at in imprisoning them is defeated. But by forcing them to go out and look for work, and by forcing them to give a definite sum every week to their family some good may be accomplished. And the good would accrue not only to the individual and to his family, but also to the entire community. The all-day and half-night loafing in saloons, while the wife and children are starving in cold rooms, would be stopped. And certainly a sentence that materially aids in stopping the saloon loafing evil is in every way a wise and beneficent one.

—New World.

A TRYING SEASON.

Little Ones are Subject to Colds and the Result is Dangerous Unless Prompt Remedial Steps are Taken

The little ones are apt to take cold. no matter how carefully a mother may try to prevent it. While colds may affect children indifferent ways, the main symptoms usually are that the child grows cross, the skin hot, the appetite fickle and the child quite feverish. Unless something is done at once to relieve a simple cold, the result is often very serious—so serious that many a child's life has been lost. There is no remedy that can equal Baby's Own Tablets in cases of this kind. These Tablets promptly break up colds and carry off the poisonous matter that has been retained in the system. By doing that they reduce the fever; the pulse becomes normal; the appetite is restored, and the child is again well and

Mrs. O. E. Earle, Brockville, Ont. says:—'I always use Baby's Own Tab-lets for both my children, aged three nd five years, when they are at all nwell. When my little girl was a unwell. few months old, she had a bad attack of whooping cough, and I found the tablets very beneficial. Since that time I always keep them in the house ready for use. When the children are ready for use. When the children are troubled with billiousness, any derange ment of the stomach, are peevish or fretful, or when they have a cold, I always use the tablets, and am always pleased with the results ."

These tablets are a certain cure to such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, simple fever and colds. They prevent croup and allay the irritation paning the cutting of teeth. They are sold under an absolute guarantee to sold under an absolute guarantee to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. May be had from druggists or will be sent postpaid at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

THE LIQUOR HABIT.

Rev. J. A. McCallen's Lecture.

Rev. J. A. McCallen's Lecture.

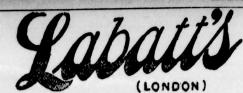
On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative andience in Windsor Hall Montreal. In Property 1 and 1 and

How Some of Our Readers Can Make

Having read of the success of some of your readers selling Dish-washers. I have tried the work with wouderful success. I have not made less than \$9 00 any day for the last six months. The Mound City Dish-washer gives good satisfaction and every family wants one. A lady can wash and dry the dishes without removing her gloves and can do the work in two minutes. I got my sample machine from the Mound City bish-Washer Co., of St. Louis, Mo. I used it to take orders and sold 12 Dish-washers the first day. The Mound City Dish-Washers Co. will start you. Write them for particulars. Ladies can do as well as men.

JOHN F. M. Money.

LIFE GUARDS



Awarded Gold Medal at Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF BEVERAGES

THE BEST AUTHORITY



The Canadian agents of VIN DES CARMES are so well convinced of the superiority of this product that they go straight to the source of authority in medical matters. Before introducing it on the market they have first presented it to the professional men and clearly stated the exact analysis of its constitutive elements. There is, therefore, no impositions to be afraid of. Doctors and druggists know exactly what they prescribe or sell, which gives the consumer the most absolute guarantee.

Vin des Carmes is sold in London by

J. G. SCHUFF, ANDERSON & NELLES, W. T. STRONG & CO., Druggists.

For Torpid Liver, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Headache, TAKE

BRISTOL'S Pills

A most reliable Household Medicine, can be taken at any season, by Adults or Children.

All druggists sell "BRISTOL'S."

On a Referendum Vote HOW WOULD YOU DECIDE



Would it pay to insure with a company that is progressive and whose worth is attested to by the large amount of business done, that has over half a million dollars net surplus to pay dividends out of, that has over four and one-half million dollars of gilt-edged assets for the policy-holders' protection?

If you think so the North American Life is at your disposal. See an agent or write to the Head Office for information, and you will find some plan exactly meeting your requirements. The guaranteed plans are specially attractive.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE, 112 to 118 King St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

WM. McCABE,

Benziger's Magazine THE POPULAR CATHOLIC FAMILY MONTHLY.

Highly recommended by fifty Archbishops and Bishops. Subscription only \$1.50 a year

Novels and Stories by the best writers-Special articles of great interest -- Current events - "Catholics in the Public Eye" - Question Box -Woman's Department-" For the Young Folks"-Many other interesting features-Numerous fine illustrations.

"A Catholic Home Periodical that is Easily the Peer of any of our Popular Monthlies."

BENZIGER BROTHERS, NEW YORK, 36 Barciay St. 211 Magison St. 211 Magison St.

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE

nakes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble no waste. In small and large bottles, from all QUARANTEED PURB.





es and a sample bottle to any address. Poor get this medicine FREE KOENIG MED. CO.



O'KEEFE'S Liquid Extract of Malt good, especially if you

Leading Doctors a over Canada pronounc O'Keefe's the best Liqui Extract of Mait mad If you are run down and bottles, it will surely de

Oc. per dezen allowe for the empty bottle

then returned. Refuse all substitut said to be just as good.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Wholesale Druggist General Agent, TORONTO

"Mum-mum-mum
"Oh, speak up stand you!" said little sharply. "I It sounded exact

MARCH 8, 1

J. L. HARBOU

OUR BOYS

Next to standing manly bearing, I speak up when he can never make a mumbles or "mout

he is talking to otl

a boy to possess. the president of a one day not long a

hell for his office

in a moment, and

Brown and Smith's

to me?"
"Mum-mum-mum
"What did he so

"Mum-mum."
"Did Mr. Brow

saying "mum-mum time he opened hi had finally held up more intelligibly, from the room, his let that boy go. thing he says so understand what like to send such a our customers. can speak up like that, and, at the

feetly modest a Somehow, I feel ra boy who hangs his everything." I think that a go that feeling, althou cessively shy and says, and at the feetly honest boy very poor impressi vance so rapidly a one squarely in the like a man when

success in life, an cultivated. There up so that they distance every the mouths, who are of able than a boy er-loud, brassy defiant ring in it, ant, and it is sure impression. A vo is always irritati tone of voice has tone boy when he a position. The v distinct, and, at t ential, is the voice impression. Don't meech," don't an insolent tone w

You may think to sequence how a b his work properly am sure that you a are other things account besides de on in the world. nearly thirty year thorough in his v ago have been adv of foreman of the he works, but for boorish in his man one's speech, as bearing, are all times, apart from up, and acquit y

Fire " Want some dat Harlow, addressin his usual jolly, f "Guess I do," an proffered fruit. "Grimshaw has

Jim, pausing in t date to his mouth. "he's stepped out ' Thank nk you, said Jim were yours."
"I call that do Ned angrily; just harm in taking a fe

shaw's date that

"Of course he

" Have your own ining his usual I see consideral shaw isn't over He ca paper and he br this morning to fi the firm, and we thing. I believe is no need of bein Ned's conscience

very active monit his not-teo-scrup lessening his resp "Jim, why don cils and paper," one day, "Ned's and Lizzie some cause you're awfu But I couldn' less I bought the all my money.' Pooh, you've things; you could "But they don

if I just take then Would you like to "Course not. 'Oh! I've noth but I know my ow Ned'll get h

he keeps on," sai hear he's selling s at a low price. I ing the low-priced with a virtuous the transaction to that Ned Harlow

Ned came to J

J. L. HARBOUR IN SUCCESS. Next to standing erect, and having a manly bearing, I like to have a boy speak up when he is spoken to. He speak up when he is spoken to. He can never make a good impression if he mumbles or "mouths" his words when he is talking to others. Clear and distinct enunciation is a valuable trait for a boy to possess. I was in the office of the president of a great corporation, day not long ago, when he rang his bell for his office boy. The boy came in a moment, and the gentleman said:
"Did you take that package over to

Brown and Smith's for me?"
"Mum-mum."
"Did Mr. Brown send any message

to me?"
"Mum-mum-mum." What did he say?"

Oh, speak up so that I can under stand you!" said the gentleman, a little sharply. "I do not know what mum-mum-mum ' means.

It sounded exactly as if the boy were saying "mum-mum-mum-mum" every time he opened his mouth. When he had finally held up his head, and spoken more intelligibly, and had then gone from the room, his employer said

"I really think that I shall have to let that boy go. He mumbles everything he says so that I can hardly understand what he means. I do not like to send such a boy with messages to our customers. I like a boy who can speak up like a man. He can do that, and, at the same time, be a perfeetly modest and respectful boy. Somehow, I feel rather suspicious of a boy who hangs his head and mumbles

I think that a good many people have that feeling, although a boy may be ex-cessively shy and mumble all that he says, and at the same time be a perfectly honest boy. But he makes a very poor impression, and will not advance so rapidly as the boy who looks one squarely in the face and speaks up like a man when he has anything to

success in life, and it should be well cultivated. There are boys who speak up so that they can be heard a long distance every time they open their mouths, who are even more objectionable than a boy who mumbles. An over-loud, brassy voice, with a kind of defiant ring in it, is extremely unpleasant, and it is sure to make a very bad impression. A voice with a whine in it is always irritating, and an insolent tone of voice has told against more than one boy when he has been in search of position. The voice that is clear and pression. Don't mumble, don't neech," don't whine, and don't use Don't mumble, don't their trash.

an insolent tone when you speak.
You may think that it is of no consequence how a boy speaks, if he does his work properly and faithfully, but I am sure that you are mistaken. There are other things to be taken into disagreeable criticism, an uncharitable account besides doing one's work as it ought to be done, if a boy hopes to get on in the world. I know a young man nearly thirty years of age who is very thorough in his work, and would long ago have been advanced to the position of foreman of the establishment in which he works, but for the fact that he is boorish in his manners. The manner of one's speech, as well as one's general bearing, are all considered at certain times, apart from his work. So speak up, and acquit yourselves like men, Bulletin.

First Steps,

Want some dates, Jim?" asked Ned

"Have your own way," said Ned, re-gaining his usual easy self-possession, I see considerable difference. Grimisn't over and above particular himself. He carries home ink and paper and he brought a small bottle this morning to fill with mucilage. Of course our supplies are furnished by the firm, and we have stacks of every-thing. I believe in honesty, but there

is no need of being small and mean."

Ned's conscience had never been a very active monitor and the example of his not-too-scrupulous employer was lessening his respect for integrity.

"Jim, why don't you bring us pencils and paper," asked little Dick Taft one day, "Ned's always bringing Ollie and Lizzie something. Ollie says its 'cause you're awful stingy."

"But I couldn't bring you things un-less I bought them, and mother needs

"Pooh, you've got a store full of things; you could just take them." "But they don't belong to me; and if I just take them, it will be stealing. Would you like to have brother Jim a

"What shall I do? I never can go home and tell the folks. It's dreadful to be found out! I believe I'll run away!" and Ned sobbed outright.
"Look here, Ned!" cried Jim indignantly, "the being found out is all

you care for ; you don't seem to think about the thing itself." "Oh don't be cross, Jim!" said poor, weak Ned; "of course it was wrong, but I went into it sort of gradual like,

and it didn't seem so mean, and now I'd like to bury myself somewhere." "Yes, you see what its brought you to. You've lost your place, and you've lost your reputation as an honest boy. But if you'll promise to turn over a new leaf, perhaps Mr. Grimshaw will take

leaf, perhaps Mr. Grimshaw wyou back. I'll go and ask him. Jim was a favorite with Mr. Grimshaw, and that gentleman did not listen unmoved to his earnest plea for Ned. "Well, perhaps the little rascal has learned a lesson," he said. "I am inclined to blame myself, for I've allowed him rather a free range, and perhaps I haven't been as careful as I ought to

inculcate honesty in small details In conference with Ned resulted in his reinstallment in the office, where truth and honesty are now magnified; for Mr. Grimshaw has developed a new sense of accountability, and Ned has learned carefully to shun the first easy steps toward evil.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

Good luck is the willing handmaid of upright, energetic character, and conscientious observance of duty.—James Russell Lowell.

Be Accurate

A pebble in a tiny stream will turn the course of a river; so the seemingly unimportant habit of inaccuracy has kept many a man from success by changing the current of his life.

T. P. O Connor Joins Tectotalers.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., has appeared in the ranks of temperance advocates, giving this as his solemn, matured opinion : "I believe that in half a century from now no man will rise to the heights

The Estimate of a Man. If a man be gracious and courteous to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world and that his heart is no island, cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins to them. If he be compassionate towards the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm. If he easily so that it cannot be shot. If he be

Stumb'ing Blocks.

whether pleasant or unpleasant, fortunate or unfortunate, to your advantage. in the way of your genuine success. You cannot allow your life to be darkened by the clouds east over your pathway by those who wish to injure you. Misfortunes and difficulties make strong those who have the courage to surmount them and use them as stepping stones instead of stumbling blocks.—Mission

The Good Catholic Ditizen

"The Catholic Church would have the Catholic citizen foremost in every-

preceding year. Since last January we have had Pupin's revolutionary discovery as to long telephone circuits, Edison's new and more efficient storage Edison's new and more efficient storage battery, successful experiments in main-line traction at high speeds, and Mar-coni's demonstration of his ability to send wireless signals over distances of thousands of miles. There has been large progress also on the theoretical side. The theory of ions, or electrons, as recently developed, suggests an explanation of a host of chemical, optical, thermal and other phenomena, and even promises an explanation of inertia and gravitation. Atoms are split into a thousand parts. The idea grows that there is after all but one element, and that only a mode of motion of the ether. Never before was the interest in physical problems so intense, and never be-fore were there so many trained think-

ers engaged in solving them.

To Insure Long Life. Sir Walter Scott and Bulwer Lytton said that for literary men three hours' work a day was all that was good for anything. A high authority has stated that a child's capacity for learning is Course not. Is Ned a thief, at an end after three hours. And both these statements Dr. Everett Hale be-"Oh! I've nothing to say about Ned, but I know my own business."

Ned'll get himself into trouble, if hear he's selling stationery to the boys at a low price. It's a shame!"

A boy who had not been above buying the low-priced stationery was seized with a virtuous impulse, and reported with a virtuous impulse, and reported with a virtuous impulse, and reported the transaction to Mr. Grimshaw, and so Jim was soon startled by the news so Jim was soon startled by the news that Ned Harlow had lost his situation.

Ned came to Jim in great distress.

Ilieves to be quite true. Dr. Hale, who at the age of seventy-two is strong and hearty, puts sleep as the prime necessity of Health. He sleeps ten hours of the twenty-four. About food, the less thought of it, Dr. Hale believes, the better. He advises everybody to take time enough for their meals and to murboken, thereby enabling the machine to do its work; without this regularity, your notions as a merchant may be capital, but never will be profitable.

Promotion of General Happiness Is secured by Nerviline—the great nerve-pain of the disease and light—is, he thinks, a good one, "You should never sit down to the table to eat when you come in from the day wheel upon a steam engine, this last the great nergeliarity, without this regularity, your notions as a merchant may be capital, but never will be profitable.

Promotion of General Happiness Is secured by Nerviline—the great nerve-pain of the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles, the earth and save their generation by ma Oh! I've nothing to say about Ned, lieves to be quite true. Dr. Hale, who

work dead tired. Lie down for ten minutes first or take a cup of tea. But before you eat wait till the machine is a little rested or refreshed." Dr. Hale further insists on the open

air and enough of it every day, rain or snnshine. A man ought to be able to walk six miles a day without feeling tired. But it is rather a matter of time in the air than of physical exercise. in the air than or pays. For body or mind Dr. Hale does not believe in getting tired for the sake of resting. The work of a tired brain is useless, and it is a mistake to overstrain a tired body if it can be helped.

Be Alive. If you expect to accomplish anything in the world, you must be alive—very much alive—alive all over. Some people seem half dormant. They impress you as partial possibilities people who have discovered only a small part of the continent within themselves. Most of it remains unde-

veloped territory.

A man who does things is one who is alive to the very tips of his fingers. He is alert, always on the watch for opportunities. He does not give idleness time to dissipate him. He fights against that common malady known as a "tired-

feeling," and conquers it.

Many a man is wondering why he does not succeed, while his desk, at which he sits, tells the story of his life, and shows the limitations of his capability. The scattered papers, the unfiled letters, the disorderly drawers, the dust in the pigeonholes, the layers of news-

papers, of letters, of manuscripts, of pamphlets, of empty envelopes, of slips of paper, are all telltales.

If I were to hire a clerk, I would ask no better recommendation than would be afforded by the condition of his desk, or table, or room, or work-bench, or counter, or books. We are all surrounded by telltales which are constantly proclaiming the stories of our lives, cover them up as we will. Our manner, our gait, our conversation, the glance of the eye, the carriage of the body, every garment we wear, our collars, neckties and cuffs, are all telling our

life-stories to the world. We wonder why we do not get on faster, but these tiny biographers often tell the secret of our poverty, our limiof any profession, in the field, in the forum or at the desk, who is not a teetations, our inferior positio

Deman ! For Young Men. "Why is there such a demand for

"Because they have greater elasticity and energy than the older ones. The young man goes at his work with more vim and enthusiasm. Virgil, you remember, speaks of the boat racers who won because they seemed to win. Their enthusiasm, the splashing of their pardons and remits offences, it shows that his mind is planted above injuries, In battle the charge made with tremendous speed is what scatters the enemy. It is now almost impossible for a man distinct, and, at the same time, deferential, is the voice that makes the best that he weighs men's minds and not above forty to obtain a high business

position with a new firm.

"The young fellow who has good Strive vigorously to form the habit of using everything that comes to you, of hard work and long hours, who has pleasant, sympathetic and courteous address, and who is absolutely square in all of his relations with his fellowmen, is almost sure to succeed in any pursuit. He must be discreet—must know what things should not be talked

> 'In the Government there are hundreds of bright young men who do everything they are asked to do, but no more. These, unfortunately, do not rise above mediocrity. But those who have creative ability and initiative, who can suggest to their chiefs what should be done in this and that emergency, who think out lines of work and reforms in old systems—these are the ones who succeed. They are willing to work twelve and fifteen hours a day when occasion demands, and no matter how hard they are kept grinding, for the

immense property, the other is still alive, has realized as much, and yet both these landed in New York without a cent, and swept the very shop wherein both afterwards made their fortunes. Like the builder whom we have just mentioned, they possessed an indomitable spirit of industry, perseverance and frugality, and the first dollar became in consequence the foundation of a mil-

The world at large would call these individuals fortunate, and ascribe their property to good luck; but the world would be very wrong to do so. If there was any luck at all in the matter it was the luck of possessing clear heads and active hands, by which means multi-tudes of others have carved out their own fortunes, as well as those instances we have above cited. But the word business means habit. Parodoxical as it may seem at first sight, business is nothing in the world except habit—the soul of which is regularity. Like the

APOSTOLATE OF THE LAITY. Brooklyn Priest Declares That Catho

The Rev. Father P. F. O'Hare, pastor of St. Anthony's Church, in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y., made an interesting address Monday night when ne appeared at St. Anthony's Parish Hall, in that city, and spoke of "The Apostolate of the Laity." He declared that the laity, to influence their surroundings, to remove prejudices and spread the light of truth in this generation, must carry Catholicism into the world, into social life and into the gov-ernment. He said that he had no patience with those who invariably pro-claimed that politics and religion must both to wind. not be mixed.

He said that the only people who have convictions, principles and judgments on all matters pertaining to life are Catholics, and they can become the salt of the earth and save their generation by maintaining these immutable principles. Father O'Hare declared, further, that the Church is being diseriminated against, and gave reasons why, in his opinion, Catholics do not receive justice and their due.

"In the economy of nature as well as in the economy of grace, all creatures have certain duties to perform, the faithful performance of which is a cooperation with the divine plan and a ntribution toward the bringing about the accomplishment of an infinite and benificent purpose. The poets of all nations make the birds sing praises to God, employ the winds as divine messengers and summon the trees in the forest as well as heavenly flashes and angry lightning all to unite in one chorus testifying of God, their Creator, magnifying His glory and each contributing its share toward the harmony of

universe.
The first indispensable element for a lay apostolate in America is to inspire in others admiration for the teachings and sublime morality of the Church by a shining example of Christian conduct. The scapular and the Rosary upon a lukewarm, indifferent and careless Catholic are the livery of a saint worn by a fallen angel, which only provokes contempt or amusement.

A cunning and corrupt politician void of honor and integrity, who is seen coming from Mass, is a monstrosity whom honest men will avoid. The man who belongs to Catholic societies attendant annually at St. Patrick's dinner, and yet a hard and cruel landand skillful at driving hard and sharp bargains, is soon detected as was Father Jacob of old and the reproach flung in his face: "Thy voice the voice of Jacob, but thy hands are the hands of Esau.

realize that in order to help remove the prejudices, misunderstandings and anities existing against and about our oly Faith, in order that they discharge their duty in the apostleship of the laity, they must order their lives in rmity with the divine teachings nd sublime morality of the religion which they profess and whose interest they are to advance. The lay apostle who defends his faith but whose life is not commendable, can no more expect to be successful than the bankrupt merchant in lecturing on successful methods in business, the beggar in dis coursing on finance, or Judas Iscariot in preaching on fidelity.

"But we must assume that those who e to become instrumental in aiding the Church and in helping to spread the divine influences which flow from Her divine teachings are and will be men and women of piety, devotion and character. Bu But this alone, however,

"Want some dates, Jin?" asked Ned Harlow, addressing a fellow cleck in his usual jolly, free and easy fones. "Guess I do," answered Jim, with animation, holding out his hand for the reis any mant to whom the nation's free is any mant to whom the nation's mblem should mean more than the and strength of arms or glorious than strength and the beauty and strength and the beauty and strength and the beauty and strength in "Not he," sai! Ned, seconfully; "Thank you, I don't want the date," said Jim; "I thought they were yours."

"Thank you, I don't want the date of carrying." "Thank you, I don't want the date of the dates," said Jim; "I thought they were yours."

"Thank you, I don't want the date of carrying the same of the stepped out for a smoke."

"Thank you, I don't want the date of off the stepped out for a smoke."

"Thank you, I don't want the date of carrying the same of the state of the st "The laity must not divide their reday, and thus laid up \$182 the first year. From this moment his fortune was made. Like the hound upon the right seent the game sooner or later won was sure to become his own.

Another extensive firm, one of which has since died, and left behind him an have some and the ground together, let no man put as under.' Our Catholic lay people, alas! but too often play a double role. In the Church and before the taber-repulled the ground the gro nacle the genuflection shows Catholic training, and in bending to every new-fangled idea the attitude of the nou-

Cathelic is too much manifested. "Our laity, to influence their sur-roundings, to remove prejudices and to spread the light of truth in this generation, must carry Catholicism into the world, into social life, into government. I have no patience with those who pro-claim that we must not mix politics with religion.

"Those who follow this maxim either Those who follow this maxim either have no religion to impart or the little they have will soon be absorbed by their politics and entirely disappear. This is an age of perpetual changes. Nothing is fixed, nothing stable. Convictions and judgments there are none. Everything is depending upon online. Everything is depending upon opinion, and these opinions again depend upon caprice, whim, passion and a hundred other things which are void of the ele ments of stability.
"The only people who have convic-



BODY OF ST. AGNES FOUND.

Some excavations carried out in the catacombs at the expense of Cardinal Koop, Bishop of Breslau, and especially under the high altar and choir of the Church at St. Agnes Without the Walls, from which His Eminence takes his title, have resulted ir. the discovery of the body of St. Agnes, one of the most interesting figures among the primitive Christians of Rome. According to tradition she was a young girl who suffered martyrdom rather than sacrifice to the gods or accept a hus band in one of the persecutions of the fourth century—probably that of Diofourth century—probably that of Dio-cletian. About the year 1600 the casket containing her body was found on a marble slab in a subterranean vault under the church, and was re-enclosed by Pope Paul V. in a silver case. This case, with its contents, after being missing for nearly four cen-turies, has again been brought to light. Numerous readers familiar with the Numerous readers familiar with the writings of the late Cardinal Wiseman will remember that Agnes is one of the leading personages in his story, en-titled "Fabiola," which illustrates the life of the early Roman Christians.-London Tablet.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES. How the Ravages of this Scourge may be Stayed,

STATISTICS PROVE THAT MORE DEATHS OCCUR FROM CONSUMPTION THAN FROM ALL OTHER CONTAGIOUS DIS-EASES COMBINED - HOW BEST TO COMBAT THE DISEASE.

The ravages of consumption through. out Canada is something appalling. In the province of Ontario, where statistics of deaths from all diseases are carefully kept, it is shown that 2,286 of the deaths occurring during the year 1901 were due to consumption, or about deaths occurring from all other contagious diseases combined. These figure are startling and show the urgent necessity for taking every available mean for combatting a disease that yearly claims so many victims. The time to cure consumption is not after the lungs re hopelessly involved and the doctors have given up hope. Taken in its early stages, consumption is curable Consumption is a wasting disease of the lungs and at the earliest symptom of lung trouble steps should be take arrest the waste and thus stop the disease. Consumption preys upon weak-ness. Strength is the best measure of safety. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic and strength builder known to mecical science. The record of this medicine speaks for itself and

change which brought about my recovery, for with the improved appetite came gradual but surely increasing strength. I continued the use of the pills, and daily felt the weakness that had threatened to end my life disap-pear, until finally I was again enjoying good health, and now, as those who know me can see, I show no trace of the illness I passed through. I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I hope my statement will induce similar sufferers to try them."

These pills are also a certain cure for the after effects of la grippe and pneu-monia, which frequently develops into consumption. Through their blood-re also cure anaemia, heart troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, stomach troubles, neuralgia, rheumatism, stomach troubles, kidney and liver ailments and the functional weaknesses that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. There are many imitations of this medicine and the healthtons of this medicine and the health-seeker should protect himself by seeing that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on every box. Soldby all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by address-ing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,

USE THE GENUINE . . . MURRAY & "THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

For the Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

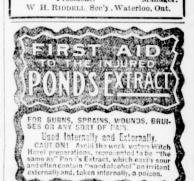
All the set toront to me the set to the set to

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life. This Company issues every safe and de sirable form of policy. We have policies at reasonable rates, that guarantee An Income to Yourself for life.

An Income to Your Wife (if you have An Income to Your Children (if you have any) for twenty years after your and your wife's death.

They also guarantee Liberal Cash and Loan Values and Automatically Extended In-surance for full face of the policy. ROBERT MELVIN, GEO. WEGENAST, Manager



REID'S HARDWARE

For Grand Rapids Carpet Sweepers, Superior Carpet Sweepers, Sinceperette, the latest rs. Mangles,

118 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS.

COLDS. CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A \$1.00 Bottle for a Deep-scated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

PURE GOLD

JELLY POWDER Joyfully, Quick,

Flavored with

PURE GOLD EXTRACTS

always true to name

AT YOUR GROCERS Established 1859.

The LONDON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.

Head Office, LONDON, ONT. Authorized Capital. \$ 500,000
Subscribed Capital. \$ 500,000
Subscribed Capital. \$ 500,000
Hon, Jan. Broreo ever \$ 100,000
Hon, Jan. Broreo ever \$ 100,000
Hon, Jan. Broreo ever \$ 100,000
L. LEITCH, JAS. GRANT, D. WEISMILLER, Suph. Tress. Tress. Tress. Tress. Losses promptly settled.

CITY AGENT

OHURCH BELLS, PEALS AND CHIMES, OF LAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPER AND EAST INDIA TIN ONLY.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, THE E.W. VANDUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O

A. W. BURWELL - 476 Bichmond Street





comwhose large it has urplus s over ars of y-hold-

agent

r infor-

e plan

ments.

pecially St. W ONT. N. W.

Y.

erest 🙀 ox erestthe

SEE S

Valuable ok on Ner-us Diseas-iple bottle ss. Poor ine FREE ED. CO. gists at \$1 six for \$5. S Malt ot be too

tors all

st Liquid at made. down and ry a few surely do v bottles as good.

Druggist ORONTO

The well-known English writer, Mr. W. H. Manock, has written a remarkable book entitled "Doctrine and Doctrinal Disruption" (London, Adam and Charles Black), which was written for the purpose of proving to the members of the Anglican Church and atheism there is no half-way house. The arguments employed by Mr. Mallock are applicable to all the sects into which Protestantism is divided. In a series of articles which appeared some time ago in the Freeman's Journal it was shown that the Catholic Church alone is capable of speaking with authority the Bible Within recent years what is called the "higher criticism' has done much to shake the faith o

ments meant, was, let me say once more, if not of no importance, of an importance that was only secondary; and a body of Christians might still claim some corporate unity who applied to the interpretation of the Bible several different methods. But times have changed. Changes, as Canon Gore said, have been brought about in our whole theological position, not less than 'those involved in the adoption of the heliocentric theory,' and the practical result of these changes, as forced on us in these latter days, is that the question which was once secondary has now become the primary one—the question of questions on which all else

The various branches of the Protestant Church have attempted to find an answer to this question of questions, but have failed. Mr. Mallock points out that the intuitional theory and the theory of the consent of the Church during all periods of its existence, and the theory of practices of the Church during the early period of her existence will not stand the test of close investi

What, then, from a Protestant point of view, is the reason for believing in the cardinal doctrines of Christianity? "Such doctrines," writes Mr. Mal-lock, "are definite, historical or philosophical propositions, and they quire a philosophic foundation no less definite than themselves. The founda-tion none of the three thories of authorpossible within the limits of the Anglican or any Protestant Church is any longer competent to supply. They can supply no foundation which will sustain even the faith of those who have believed the doctrines once, and are praying to remain believers in them. What foundation for such doctrines will these theories offer to the modern Gentile world, which is anxious, indeed, to reach the truth but has no

repossession in favor of doctrinal Christianity as the expression of it?"

The author of "Doctrine and Doctrinal Disruption" asserts that if the Protestant sects would accept the theory of authority as set forth by the Catholic Church the way would be Catholic Church the way would be opened up for getting rid of difficulties in connection with Christian doctrines which must always exist when Protestant teachings are accepted. But Pro-testantism itself, as its very name implies, is a revolt against authority. Some of its sects like the Board Church party in England, try to cut the Gordian knot by ridding Christianity of doctrines altogether. How, after an elision of this kind, the residue could be designated Christianity passes un-derstanding. Mr. Mallock is right

"However, such doctrines as those of Christ's miraculous birth, of His external pre-existence, of His co-equality with the Father, of His being the Logos by whom the world was made, may be set aside by the teachers with whom we are now concerned (the conservative Broad Churchmen) and silently denied by them as idle and obsolete speculations; yet so long as these persons maintain that in any objective sense and in any way whatsoever Christ differed in His nature generically from the nature of common men; that He still lives in a sense in which other dead men do not live; that He hears our voices when we pray to Him as other dead men would not hear them; and that He cares for us and helps us in ways which to other dead men would be impossible—so long as these persons maintain, build upon and insinuate any such proposi-tions as these, their profession that they have liberated Christianity from the yoke of doctrine is false."

One remarkable passage in the book from which we have been quoting is one in which the author, a non-Catholic, re-presents the Catholic Church giving this invitation to those outsiders of her

'This personality, the organic Catholic Church, comes the human soul as one man might come to another, saying: Study me, examine me, test me. Test me by considering what I can do for you. Test me by comparing with this what all other churches fail to do. and then see if you can trust me. Do I appeal to your heart with less power than they? And do I not appeal with incomparably more power to your intel-

If men would respond to this appeal If men would respond to this appear with an open mind the anti-Catholic prejudices which blind so many Protestants would disappear as the mist does before the rising sun.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The flower of illusions does not bloom on a heart's ruins.—Abbe Casgrain.

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

People who boast of being able to take drink or let it alone should try letting

it alone during Lent.
"In hour of the Sacred Thirst of Our

"In hour of the Sacred Thirst of Our Lord" surely we can all abstain from drink during the Lenten season.

The custom of abstaining from intoxicants during Lent may lead to the abandonment of intoxicants altogether. The experiment is worth trying.

should The temperance societies should make more than their usual efforts to obtain new members during Lent. When people are being more than ever exorted to keep away from self-indulg-nce of all kinds, their minds turn naturally to abstinence from drink.

CHARITY SERMON.

many Protestants in the Bible as God's word.

In the days when the great body of Protestants had no shadow of doubt as to inspiration of the book which Protestantism appealed to as the sanction of the doctrines it put forward — in those days, we say, Protestantism could appeal to that sanction and was not obliged to face the difficulties which now confront it.

Mr. Mallock, referring to these difficulties, says of them:

"So long as the Bible was supposed to be inspired in every sentence, so long as no doubt was raised as to its claim to being inspired at all, the question of an outside authority which should, secondly, show us which the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us what the inspired elements were, and should, thirdly, show us what the inspired elements were done in the spired elements were and should, thirdly, show us what the inspired elements were done in the spired elements were and should, thirdly, show us what the inspired elements were done in the spired elements were and should, therefore it is the spired elements were and should, therefore it is the spired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us what the inspired elements were and should, therefore it is the spired elements were and should, therefore it is the spired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us what the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us what the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us what the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us which the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us which the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us what the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us which the inspired elements were contained in it, which should, secondly, show us which the inspired elements were contained in it.

The spiral the fact that inspired the fleid, fough

Rev. Father Aylward went on to say that Rev. Father Aylward went on to say tasa among many organizations he would mention some. First, was the St Vincent de Paul society, which had been productive of so much good and had been so ably supported. An other organization was the Ladies' Benevolent society of St. Mary's cathedral, on whose behalf he was speaking How great were the spiritual advantages—which were here eloquently enumerated—to be gained by the members. They did here on earth what was done before the Great White Throne.

earth what was done of the control o Then the advantages in a temporal way were many. The man who looked after the poor would invariably provide for the wan's of his own family. God has commanded that all shall give of their portion, so that the poor may be helped. Almsgiving was an obligation. The rev., preacher ended by referring to several instances from the holy Bible of the rewards that came to those who aided the poor and needy. If a model were sought, it would be looked for in vain among the rich, but could easily be tonned amongst the poor.

Rev. Father Aylward's lecture was a powerful appeal on behalf of the poor and resulted in a generous collection for the charitable fund of the Ladies' society.

in a generous collection for the charitabe fund of the Ladies' society. After the sermon E. J. Payne sang Ave Maria.—Hamilton Spectator. HONOR ROLL.

ST. NICHOLAS SCHOOL, LONDON.

During the months of January and February the pupils of St. Nicholas Separate school, London, under charge of the Sisters of St. Josepa. have progressed very much in their studies. We have much pleasure in giving the honor roll for the two months named, as follows:

ollows:

SENIORIII.
Christian doctrine—1, Pauline Dudley; 2, James McCue,
Reading—1, James McCue; 2, Helen McNiff.
Spelling—1, Helen McNiff; 2, Rose Self.
Writing—1, Mary Toohey; 2, Joseph Dumont. Drawing-1, Ethel McPherson; 2. Annie

nont. Grammar—I, R se Self; 2, Helen McNiff. Geography—I Rose Self; 2 Joseph Dumont. History—I, Rose Self; 2 Joseph Dumont. Literature—I, Ethel McPherson; 2 Harry

Bicklin.
Composition—I. Rose Seif; 2, Jos. Dumont.
JUNIOR III.
Christian doctrine—I. Richard McNiff; 2,
May Flanagan
Reading—I. May Flanagan; 2, Pauline Dud-

Spelling-1, May Flanagan; 2, Alma Dibb. Writing-1, Winnie Sherlock; 2, M Flanagan, Drawing-1. Richard McNiff; 2, Patrick Flan gan.
Arithmetic-1, Sarah Doyle; 2, C. Cushing.
Grammar-1, Richard McNiff; 2, Patrick ce. ography-1. Chester Cushing; 2, Patrick

Burke.
Literature—I, Pauline Dudley, 2, Roscoe Cushing.
Composition—I, Pauline Dudley; 2, May Flansgan.
Natness, Senior III—I. Erhel McPherson;
Neatness, Junior III—I. Macon. N satness, Senior III-1, Free McPaerson;
2 Mary Toohey; 3, Joseph Dumont,
Neatness, Junior III-1, May Flanagan; 2,
Winnie Sherlock; 3, Lily Dickey.
General proficiency Senior III-1, Ethel McPherson; 2, Rose Self; 3, J Dugont,
General proficiency, Junior III-1, May
Flanagan; 2, Pauline Dudley; 3, Patrick Flan-

CLASS II. Catechism-Louis Bricklin. Arithmetic-1, Kathleen Dudley; 2, James

ielf
Reading—Ethel Walters.
Spelling—Pevrl Gushing.
Language—Gertrude Brennan.
Drawing—James Self.
Order and nestness—Rose Dickey.
Writing—Bessie Adams.

Catechism-Willie Brennan. Arithmetic-1, Gertie McPherson; 2, Jas.

Arithmetic—I, Gertie McPherson; 2, Jas. Moffart
Reading—Margaret Feeney.
Spelling—Marion Cowan.
Language—Gertrude Skellett.
Neatness—Lizzie McCue
Writing—Jennie Cushing.
PART I.
Arithmetic—Kathleen Cushing.
Reading—1, Jento Tierney; 2, Charlotte
Howison.

Reading — Kathler in Cushing.

Spelling — Kathler in Cushing.

Writing — Wilhelmina Skellett
Good Conduct — Mary Burns.

Neatness — Andrew Vogt.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

On Sunday evening a very large congrega-tion attended St. Peter's Cathedral, After Benediction of the Biessed Sacrament a Te Deum was sung in honor; of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of His Holmess, Leo XIII. His Lordship the Bishop occupied a seat in the sanctuary, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Father Egan.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT.

Judging by the arrangements already made by the Committee, we have no hesitation in Pating that the Concert to be given in the New Grand Opera House this year on St. Patrick's evening will rank amongst the very pest ever given on a like occasion. It would, therefore, be advisable on the part of those who intend attending, to secure their tickets and have their seats reserved at as early a date as possible. Tickets may be had at the Catholic Record Office.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Mount St Louis Feb 25, 1972.

At the last meeting of St Patrick's Court
No. 983 C. O. F. the following resolution was
unanimously adopted that

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His
infloite wisdom to remove by death the
mother of our respected Bros. Wm. and James
Dunn,

Dunn,
Kesolved that we the members of St.
Patrick's Court No. 983 do extend to Brothers
Dunn our sincere sympathy in their sad
affliction
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be
inserted in the minutes of this meeting and
sent to Bros Dunn and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.
P. J. HUSSEY, Rec. Sec.

How sweet it is to suffer in doing God's will. -St. Teresa. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—Emerson.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

My correspondence has evidently aroused some interes: in mattersperialing in Catholicity in this ultimat but of the Continent. It is ardently none dinat the interest may assume the shape of tangible appreciation by an increased subscription through the property of the continuous of

Connolly.

Arithmetic-1. Harry Bricklin; 2, Joseph Du-It is night wenty years since we have had a regular mission in the colony. The last mission was conducted by Red-imptorist. Fathers from United States and will be long remembered by the people, as it was the occasion of an outbreak of religious dissensions which culuminated in the dreadful shooting affray in Haybor Grace on St. Stephen's Day, 1885. May we never again experience such an occurence.

OBITUARY.

LAWRENCE DOWDALL, PERTH. The sad news of the death of Mr. Lawrence of the death of the fifth line, Drummond, where he reside not the fifth line, Drummond, where he reside nice his marriage with the avention of the death of the de blessed with six children, all of whom survive. Richard, on the homestead; Martin. also in Drummond; Patrick, in Almonte; James. in Persh; Mrs. D. Walsh, Drummond; and Sister M. Augustine, of the House of Providence, Kingston, who had recently visited her father. He was in fairly good health until about three months ago, and since then has been confined the was in fairly good health until about three months ago, and since then has been confined to the health ago, and since then has been confined bed. He was widely known throughout the cownship, having filled the office of Justice of Peace, also collector of taxes for a number of year, besides being a prosterous farmer. He is dead a good old ago, eightly years. His functal took place at 11 o'clock, Monday, 2th inst., from his late residence to the Catholic church Porth thence to the Catholic cemetery, where he remains were placed in the vault. The attendance at his funeral marked the popularity and esteem in which he was held, it being exceedingly large. His pall-bearers were his four one, his son-in-law and his brother, Mr. John Dowdall.—Perth Courier, Feb. 28.

John Dekaney, Petersborough.

JOHN DELANEY, PETERBOROUGH. In the death of John Delaney, which occurred at the family residence, corner of Brock and Downie streets, last Sunday, Peterborough loses one of itsoidest and most highly respected

loses one of itsoidest and most highly respected citizens.

Notwithstanding his advanced age the deceased was in good health until Wednesday of last week; when he was striken with paralysis which a few days later carried him away.

The late Mr. Delaney was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Canada when a young man, settling in Peterborough. He has resided here ever since. After being engaged in business for many years in which he was very successful, he retired about twenty-five years ago.

resuced nere ever since. After being engaged in business for many years in which he was very successful, he retired about twenty divey years ago.

The late Mr. Delaney was married to Miss Ellen O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, and a nice of Rev Father Butler. A widow and a family of seven survive him. They are Mrs. (Ir.) Ward, Montreal; Mrs. R. W. Muncasier. Challeston, S. C.; Mrs. w. J. Morrow, and Miss Alice, of town; Jehn, of Denver; Dr. W. J., of Nangatuck, Conn.; and T. J., of Denver. Col. He had no other relatives in America, excepting a married sister in the States. The deceased was a man who, though he meter office, or soldering of the married sister in the States. The deceased was a man who, though he meter office, or soldering of any kind office, or soldering of the married sister in the States. The deceased was a man with the more office, or soldering of the married sister in the striking feature of the life was the exceptionally large circle of staunch Protestant friends he always won to his side. He was gettial and kind, and more charitably disposed than most people were aware of, for many persons can testify as to his generosity of spirit and kindness of heart.

The funeral of the late John Delaney took place Wednesday from the family residence, corner of Brock and Downie streets, to St. Peter's Cathedral, and thence to the Roman Catholic cemetery. The burial service was conducted by Rev. Dr. O'Brien The pall bearers were Messrs, John Moloney, H.LeBrun, B. Morrow, Thos. Kelly, J. Dolan and D. O'Connell. A great many of the prominent business and professional men turned out to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased.

The late Mr. Delaney was in every respect a good citizen and won universal esteem. He

cassed.

The late Mr. Delaney was in every respect a good citizen and won universal esteem. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church, devoted to its services and active in his years of activity, in promoting its material welfare. Mr. Delaney always retained a warm place in his heart for his native land and was, consequently, an ardent Home Ruler.—Peterborough Examiner, Feb. 27.

True religion is to do good and be good, and seek diligently after truth.

The devil has a right grip on the man whos god is money.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT. THE LONDON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1901.

The Annual Meetings of Shareholders and Members was heid at the Head Office on Monday 24th February, A. D. 1992.

The President addressed those present at length on the operations of the Company for the past year, siter which the Report and Francial Statement were adopted.

The retiring Directors, Messer B Brown, D Kemp and H. Waddington, were re-elected, the first mentioned to represent the policy-holders and the last two the shareholders.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Hon John Dryden was elected President. George Gillies, Eq. , Vice-President, and H. Waddington, Managing Director, for the year 1922.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

To the Shareholders and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting

of Canada:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting acrewith the For.y-second Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Company. Balance Sheet of the Company.

During the year ending 31st December, 1901, we renewed and issued 22 332 policies, covering property to the extent-of \$26 372 135, 40 and the gross amount at risk on the Company's books on the date named was \$69 427,743 44, the increase since the close of the preceding year being \$7.2 \$148 15.

In order that the Company's standing may bear the closest scrutiny, we have shown in the bilance sheet the amount of reneurance reserve according to both Ontarie and Dominion Government standards. In the past, unscrupulous rival agents have sought to set of

non Government standards. In the past, unsurpulse as rival agents have sought to set off our surplus as shown in the Dominion Blue Book as against the Ontario reports of purely mutual companies, and, in order that a fair comparison may be made, we have adopted the plau set out. Notwithstanding the very high standard required by the Dominion Insurance D partment, we are able to show a surplus of \$37.898 sover all institutes, excluding capital stock, an increase over last year of \$26.957.71.

consideration.

New have to report that the office and field staffs have performed their duties in a very efficient and entirely satisfactory manner. Of the directors, three viz. Mr. She diff Brown and Messrs D. Kemo and H. Waddington, now

retire, all being eligible for re election.
Respectfully submitted
John Dryden, President. FIRE INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To the President and Board of Director of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada: Gentlemen.—Your Inspectors have inspected and reported on 703 claims, which have been passed by the B-ard, up to the 31-t day of December, 1904, amounting to \$147,809.88, after deducting reinsurance received. The actual amount of the above claims which occurs the second of the second amount of the above claims which occurs the second of the second amount of the second of the se

defective chimneys and stove pipes, and one eighth from lighthing.

The agents are chi-fly to blame for the large percentage of losses from defective chimneys and pipes, and we would impress upon them the absolute necessity of making a careful inspection when renewing risks.

Considering the very large loss ratio shown by the majority of insurance companies operating in Canada during the year ROL, we think the shareholders and members may be congratulated on the showing made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ali of which is respectfully submitted.

D. WEISMILLER
J. KILLER, Inspec

INCOME. Bank Balance, 3ist Dec., Agents' Balances, 31st Dec., 1900.

OUTGO.

Net Losses for year ending

31st Dec., 1991

Agents Commission \$ 43,447 98

Salaries and Fees 5,791 93

Inspectors' Salaries and all

Adjustment Expenses 6,004 69

Goad's Paus 2,152 25

Postage, Printing, Taxes,

Advertising, Ecc. 13,291 54

—\$ 80 600 59 Special Deposit, Bank of

Commerce. \$ 10,125 75
Special Deposit, Bank of
Toronto. 30,564 15
Current Account, Bank of
Toronto. 21,021 98
Cash on Hand 147 63
Agents' Balances 19,692 67\$801,610 58 Amount available of Premium Notes.

Due on Assessment 39. 8
Due on Assessment 40
Due on Assessment 41
Agents' Balances.

Accounts' Raceivable.

Accounts Receivable..... 3 67.532 49 Office Premises Office Furniture and Goad's Plans.... 16,000 00 3 737 00 57,535 00 61,711 83 368 54 147 6

Cash on Hand..... - 119 763 CO .. \$502,800 53 LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid up..... Losses Adjusted but not Due, less Reinsurances Accounts Payable...... \$ 10,000 00

Reinsurance).
Reserve....\$155 758 00 \$431,932 92
Net Surplus...
over all Liabilities..... 324,014 72 47.869 80 324,011 72 47.869 80 \$479,802 72

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At a regular meeting of Branch No. 124 M. B. A. Biddulph, held Feb. 24th. 1992, the ollowing resolution was unanimously ad-

following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Whereas it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our worthy and esteemed brother. John Sallivan,
Resolved while bowing in humble submission of all wise Providence, we, the members of Branch No. 124 desire to express our heartfelt sympathy for the death of our late brother and tender to his family our sincere sorrow in the loss they have sustained.
Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to his family and to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Canadian for publication.
WILLIAM TOOHEY, Rec. Sec.

OUR BOOK LIST. On Receipt of Prices named Below we

will Send to any address any of the Following works: Address Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

STORIES.

ABBEY OF ROSS, THE. By Oliver J Burke...
ALL HALLOW EVE AND OTHER STORIES.
AUNT HONOR'S KEEPSAKE, By Mrs.

1 25 Craven...
BROWN HOUSE AT DUFFIELD, THE,
BY Minnie Mery Low.
BUT THY LOVE AND THY GRACE.
By Francis J Finn. S.J.
BLIGHTED FLOWER, THE. By Mrs. 1 25 BRANCH OF ROSES.... BEST INHERITANCE, THE By Father

BLAKES AND FLANAGANS. By Mrs CARROL O'DONOGHUE By Christine CLOISTER LEGENDS. By Edzabeth M CATHOLIC CRUSOE THE By Rev W 1 25 Man CALLISTA By Very Rev John Henry DAUGHTER OF TYRCONNELL, By

DOMBEY AND SON. By Charles Dick-DALARADIA OR THE DAYS OF KING MILCHA. By William Coilins.... DIMPLING'S SUCCESS. By Clara AUGHTER OF TRYCONNELL. By Mrs J Sadier
AUGHTER OF NEW FRANCE. By
Mary Catharine Crowley.
LINOR PRESION. By Mrs J Sadlier.
LONENCE McCARTHY, By Lady

Morgan
Morgan
FATHER PIERRE
GUY'S FORTUNE
GORDON LODGE
By MAgnes White
GRANIA
By Mrs Emily Lawless
GERALD MARSDALE
By Mrs Stanley Carey.
HEIRESS OF CRONENSTEIN. By
Countess Hahn Hahn.
HERMIT OF THE ROCK, THE. By Mrs
J Sadier.

HARP OF MANY CORDS. By Mary F IRENE OF ARMORICA. By J C Balen-IDOLS. By Raoul de Navery...
IN THE TURKISH CAMP. By Mary RICHARDS Gray
IN THE TRACK OF THE TROOPS. By
R M Ballantine.
NIGHTLY HALL AND OTHER
TALES. By E King.
LOUISA KIRKBRIDE. By Rev A J

Thebaud, S.J. LUDOLP, A Historical Drama, by A Gugenberger, S.J.

LITTLE ITALIANS

LAWLOR MAPLES, By Catharine E Conway. 1 25
LUKE DELMAGE. By Father Sheehan 1 50
LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH. By Mrs J Sadier LINKED LIVES. By Lady Gertrude MONTCALM AND WOLFE, Vol. I. & II. By Francis Parkman.
MARIAN ELWOOD, OR HOW GIRLS
LIVE, By Sarah M. Brownson....
MARIAN ELWOOD. By Sarah M

MY NEW CURATE. By Rev P A Shee-MACCARTHY MOORE, by Mrs J Sadlier MARIAN ELWOOD. By Sarah M MARIE
MONONIA. By Justin McCarthy.....
MARGARET ROPER. By Agnes Stew NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Rev P J

DE Sinct, S J.

NEW CANTERBURY TALES. By
Maurice Hewiel.

O'DONNELLS O'S GLEN (COTTAGE,
THE By Obnynghane, D D.

OLD HOUSE BY THE BOYNE, THE.

100

Yorke
ROMANCE OF A PLAYWRIGHT, THE
By H de Bornier
ROME AND THE ABBEY By Mrs EC

Agnew.
ROSE BUSH, THE. By Father Schmid.
SELIM. Translated by Mrs Sadlier.
SONGS OF THE SETTLEMENT. By Thos O'Hagan.

STRAWCUT' ER'S DAUGHTER THE.
Edited by Lady Georgiana Fullerton

SUMMER AT WOODVILLE A. By By Mrs Anna H Dorsey TROUBLED HEART, A. By Chas War-. 50 TOMMY AND GRIZEL. By JM Barrie 1 00 TOMMY AND GRIZEL. By JM Barrie 1 00 THE LA MB. By Father Schmid. TREASURY OF IRISH LITERATURE 1 50 TEARS ON THE DIADEM. By Mrs 1 25 WILD RISH GIRL THE By Lady
Morgan
Morgan
WILLY REILLY. By William Carleton 1 00
WORKS OF MERCY. 25
WICKED WOODS, THE. By Rosa Mulholland 1 50

MARKET REPORTS.

London, March 6.— Darry Produce—Eggs, fresh laid, (retail) 22 to 24c; eggs, crates, per dozen, 29 to 22c; butter, best roll, 19 to 21c butter, best crock, 17 to 19c; butter, creamery, 21 to 23c; honey, strained, per lb. 9½ to 10c; honey, in comb. 12c.
Poultry—Spring chickens, dressed, 60 to 75c; live chickens, per pair, 50 to 55c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 90; geese, each, 75 to 90; turkeys, per lb. 10 to 12½c.
Grain, per gental —Wheat, \$1 25 to \$1.31; LONDON.

pair, 69 to 99; geese, each, 75 to 99; turkeys, per 1b. 19 to 12;c.
Grain, per cental —Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1,31; oats, \$1,24 to \$1.25. corn, \$1.10 to \$1.12 harley, \$1.10 to \$1.15 harley, \$1.10 to \$4.15; pas \$1.15 to \$1.25 rye, 90c, to \$1.00 buckwheat; \$1.15 to \$1.25 rye, 90c, to \$1.00 buckwheat; \$1.15 to \$1.25; red cloverseed (bush) \$4.50 to \$4.99; alsike cloverseed (bush) \$7.74 to \$8.00; timethy seed, bush \$2 to \$3.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., \$7.50 to 8 ov; pork, by the 1b, 9 to 10c; bed, \$4.50 to \$7.09; veal, \$6 to \$7; mutton, by the careass, \$5 to \$7; spring lambs, per 1b., 8 to 10c,
Live \$5 to \$7.00; export extite, \$4.55 to \$4.50 to \$7.00; veal, \$6 to \$7.00; veal, \$7.00; v

TORONTO.

per iona, \$2 to \$2.50; straw, per ion, \$6.

Toronto, March 6.—Wheat, quiet; red and white 73c. middle freights; on call No. 2 red and white offered 73c. east, goose, 68c low freights New York; No 2 spring 72c east; Manitoba steady; on call 88c bid No. 1 hard, and 85c for No. 1 northern, g. i. t. Sarnia. Flour, dull ; cars of 90 per cent, patents \$2.85 buyers' bags middle freights; choice brands held 15 to 20c higher; Manitoba steady; Huagarian patents, \$4.20; and strong bakers \$4 bags included, on track, Toronto Mill feed quiet; cars of shorts. \$19 and bran \$17 in bulk middle freights; Manitoba steady; cars of shorts \$2 and bran \$20, sacks included. Toronto freights, Barley steady; No. 1, 55c4. No. 2, 53c; No. 3 extra, \$2c. and No. 3, 50c, mindle freights. Buckwheat steady; 55 to 55jc middle freights. Buckwheat steady; 55 to 55jc middle freights. Buckwheat steady offered 56c, outside; No. 2 yellow offered, 56jc, outside, with 56c bid. Oats quiet; on call 40c bid. No. 2, mixed C. P. R. middle freights; 41gc bid. No. 2 white east. Oatmeal steady; on call No. 2, mixed C. P. R. middle freights, the bid. No. 2 white east. Oatmeal steady; cars of bags \$5.25 and barrels \$5.40 on track. Toronto; 25c more for broken lots. Peas steady; on call No. 2, offered \$2c east and 80c C. P. R. high freights.

quotations at Western cattle market this

morning
Cattle — Shippers, per cwh., \$4.50 to \$5.25-do, light, \$4.25 to \$4.50; outcher choice, \$4.00 to \$4.50; butcher; ordinary to good \$3.25 to \$3.75; butcher; offerior \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers, per cw., \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Choice ewes, per cwh., \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, per cwt \$4.00 to \$5.00; bucks, per cwt, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Milkers and Caives—Cows, each, \$30 to \$45; calves, each, \$7 to \$10.00,
Hogs — Choice hogs, per cwt., \$2.57 to \$6.00; light hogs, per cwt., \$5.50 to \$75; heavy hogs per cwt., \$5.50 to \$5.75; sows, per cwt., \$3.50 to \$4.00; stage, per cwt., \$2.20.

East Buffalo.

per cwi., \$3.50 to \$4.0; slows, per cwit. \$3.50 to \$4.0; stags per cwi. \$2.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 6. -Cattle-Slow but steady; veals, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.75; common to good, \$5 to \$7.25. Hogs-Steady and firm except for pigs; Yorkers, \$6.20 to \$6.30; light do, \$6 to \$6.15; mixed packers, \$6.45 to \$6.50; choice, heavy, \$6.60 to \$6.75; pigs, \$5.60 to \$5.75; roughs \$5.50 to \$6; stags \$4 to \$4.50. Sheep and lambs - Steady for lambs; clower for sheep; choice lambs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; good to choice, \$6.10 to \$6.35; cults to fair, \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, choice, handy wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common to extra, mixed \$4.50 to \$5.75; jugs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; good to choice, \$6.10 to \$5.75; year-lings, good to choice, all wethers, \$5.70 to \$5.80.

Every man is brave whose conscience is clear and whose cause is just. Every man is a coward who have a guilty conscience and whose cause is unjust. — Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D. — Macbeth.

MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM

MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM.

By Rev. A J. O'Reilly, Miss. Ap.

We have a supply of this fascinating and thrillingly interesting work—cloth bound—in stock, and will send a copy to any of the readers of the Cartholic Records on receipt of 50 cents. It is slightly shopworn—hence the reduction from \$1.00 On its first appearance in print The Martyrs of the Coliseum was bis seed by His Holiness Pope Puss IX., by letter of ith March, 1874; and on 27th April of the same year it received the hearity recommendation of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto. It is the result of much careful study and research, and is the first and only authentic work on the subject. Price 50 cents.

Address Thos Coffey,

THE TREASURY OF IRISH ELOQUENCE THE TREASURY OF IRISH ELOQUENCE,
We can now supply this really interesting
and instructive work, which is a compendium
of Irish oratory and literature, compiled with
annotations from Thos. Davis Dr. McNevin,
Dr. Madden, and others, for the sum of \$1.50.
(Cash to accompany order.) It contains the
most brilliant and stirring specches of Edmund
Burke, Henry Grattaa. John Philipot Curran,
Richards and Brinsley Sheridan Robert Emett.
Charles Philips, Richard Lalor Shiel, Daniel
O Connell, Rev. Dr. Cahill Thos. Francis
Meagher, Thes, D'Arcey McGee, Archishop
McHale, Father Burke, Rev. Michael D Buck,
ley Michael Davitt, A. M. Sullivan. With a
preface by B D. Nunan Embelished with a
full set of portraits engraved by Kilburn. 910
pages. Good clear print, cloth binding.
Address Thos. Coffey, Cartiolic Record
Office, London Ont.
WHAT IS SAID OF THE BOOK.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE BOOK WHAT IS SAID OF THE BOOK.

Lindsay, Feb 22, 1902.

Dear Sir—Received your book, which is indeed, excellent value for the price. I had read
most of the lectures before, but they are so impersant and convincing, they are always fresh.

Would that every descendant of old Krin had
one in his possession! They should go like
"hot caker." Yours W. F. O'BOYLE.

LUKE DELMEGE.

LUKE DELMEGE.

A NEW NOVEL BY REV. P. A. SHEEHAN, P. P.
Price \$1.50.

"Shall 'Luke Delmege' attain an equal popularity with the previous book of this author. 'My New Curate?' . In many respects it is a Stronger book . It has several dramatic incidents unmatched in force and eliquent narration by aught that we recall in My New Curate."—The Pilot, Boston. STATUES FOR SALE.

2 00

STATUES FOP SALE.

Statues of the Sacrea is art, the Blessee
Virgin, St. Anthony, (courted) 12 inches high
Very artistically made, Suitable for pedroon
or parlor, Price one dollar each (Cash to ac
company order,) Address, Thomas Coffey
CATROLIC RECORD London, Ontario.

CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL-15 CTS. Send 15 cents and we will mail Cathelic Home Annual for 1991. (Stamps accepted.) Only a few left. Address: Toos. Coffey, CATH OMC RECORD London, Ont.

BIBLE HISTORY

BIBLE HISTORY.

Containing the most remarkable events of the Old and New Testament, to which is added a compendium of Church History. Used in the Separate schools. Edited by Right Rev. Richard Gilmore, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland, History, Charles, Markey, Bishop of Cleveland, Approved by His Holiness Leo XIII., His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, His Eminence Cardinal Manning, His Eminence Cardinal Manning, His Eminence Cardinal McClockey, thirteen Archbishops and sixteen Bishops, etc. 330 pp. Embracing three periods—from the birth of Christ to the fall of Rome from the fall of Rome to the "Reformation," from the "Reformation" to the present time. With an appendix of the feasts of the Church. Cloth binding By mail 40 cents. Address Thos Coffee, London.

THE CATHOLIC VOUTE'S HYMN BOOK

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S HYMN BOOK.

BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Containing the Hymns of the Sessons and Festivals of the Year and an extensive collection of Secred Melodies. To which are added an Easy Mass, Vespers, Motels for Benediction, A Gregorian Mass for the Dead Quarto, half cloth, With Music, 60 cents; without music, limp cloth cover, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents. For Sale by Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECOLD Office, London, Ontario.

ESPIRITU SANTO BY HENRIETTA DANA SKINNER This book will be held as a notable addition to literature—more than that, as a wholesome contribution to that which is purest and noblest in the world of letters,—Baltimore Mirror.

contribution to that which is purest and noblest in the world of letters.—Baltimore Mirror.

This story lof a "love faithful unto death" can hardly be praised too highly. Its tone is exquisitely modulated and reflued, its technique is good. It is novel in the best sense. There is no dull sermonizing, but there is the true Catholic life shrewdly observed and persuasively set forth—Ave Maria.

CATHOLIC REGORD Office, London, Ont. Price \$1 25.

A GREAT PICTURE OF THE POPE.

The magnificent painting of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., is the work of one of New York's most celebrated artists, J. A Mohlte, who, in painting this picture, has had the advantage of the constant criticisms and advice of the highest disnitaries of the Catholic Church in America, who have devoted unusual time in going over the details of this publicing with the artist, so that the finished work would be as near perfect as anything that has been brought out. Those who have been favored by His Holiness with an audience exclaim over the remarkable likeness in this painting. "It is, indeed, a portrait absolutely true to life."

The work has been produced at an expense of over \$5000, the lithograph being finished in twelve separate printings on the highest grade of chromo paper, and has been treated in a very artistic manner.

So faithful a likeness and so magnificent a work of art as the present picture, it is, therefore, of incalcuable value to everyone.

Size 22 x 27

Sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. A GREAT PICTURE OF THE POPE.

Size 22 x 27 Sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Onto Liberal commission allowed to agents

NEW STOCK OF HAND BIBLES

Bound in fine satincloth, gilt black title, gilt cross on side, square corners, red edges, large print.

Boundin French morocco, limp, gold back and side titles, round corners, earnine under gold edges. Containing 32 beautiful phototype engravnns, large print. large print \$2.50
For sale by Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC REORD, London

C. M. B. A.-Branch No. 4, London. Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 6.—Following is the range of VOLUME XXIV.

The Catholic Reco

London, Saturday. March 15,

Bishop Spalding says that much gument has been used to show that idea of hell, of never-ending evil, trary to the divine attributes, as real mystery were not that evil s have a beginning, not that it s never have an end. But an art world loves shams, the most unhouse which is sentimentalism, whose s

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

The women suffragists have holding another meeting, this tir Washington. There were the speeches, and the delegates were new women." In the words of immortal Wm., "This makes us ti We believe that if the papers fased to chronicle account such meetings there would be a woman suffragist in the co But they are taken so seriously the female orator with a few loos of infidel philosophy, imagines th idea of the family is quite the c Artemus Ward gave this kin

female some very good advice : " man, woman, you air a angle when y have yourself; but when you to your proper appairel and (mettyf ly speaken)-get into pantyloonsyou desert your fireside and wit heds full of wimin's rites noshu round like roarin lions; in short you undertake to play the man play the devil, and air an em noosance."

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Bishop Quigley of Buffalo h nounced the Social Democratic and has commanded that every C who stubbornly refuses to forswe renounce its doctrines shall be t arily deprived of the benefits blessed sacraments and blessings Church. The official organ, th beiter Zeitung, has also been b The Bishop says that the Social I racy, which is full of hatred to the olie Church, has obtained som upon the Catholic laboring men falo. It assaults the holy right vate property. It declares th present property right is a rotte by which the strong became th lute master of the weak. It tea upset the present order of thi force: that if Capital does not w abdicate its power-which is no to happen-it must then be m step down unwillingly in order t manity may advance. We do not think the anything like this Social

uals who believe in doctrines : those of Social Democracy; know of no societies of work arrayed against religion and the of private property. We have true, heard things bordering of Marxism, but they were emit amateurs with a mania for no and were nowise held by the wage-earner. In fact, we rathe ourselves that our toilers are to the bullet and torch argume look to religion to give the on tical solution of the labor tion. But over the border are different. Agitators kinds are at work i the passions of those who canno stand why they are toil - dri ground down by the sweatshop whilst the capitalists are bede purple and fine linen. It see strously unjust to them. Her chafe under a sense of cruel wr we believe that fear alone de sullen multitudes of great cent

ocracy existing in

There may be here and there

springing at the throat of Auth It is very easy to prescribe for the evil. It is easy for whose lot is on pleasant path soothingly to those who are with bleeding feet on the sto the trouble is to get them to them. It is easy to apply salves to the festering wound toiler-to formulate plans to the time being the "low, for cry in court and market," but ficulty is to cure and quiet the time. Before you can do anyt men in societies such as Socia cracy you must give them bac Who has been filched from godless schools and by pro blasphemers; and by these mean the men who in pul academic halls have sought to or at least to weaken, the doct have brought humanity over