The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915

OUR DUTY

The daily press informs us that the Patriotic Fund is in urgent need of contributions. We have no doubt that the appeal will be heeded by our citizens. We who live sheltered lives cannot realize the work of those who are at the front. They are enduring privations, fighting and dying that we may escape the devastating touch of the mailed hand that respects neither age nor sex.

Buf hard by our doors are the mothers and wives and children of these men. Though we may not be able to comfort them in their anxiety, and in their hours of waiting and suspense to dispel the fear that grips their hearts; we can save them the sufferings of poverty. They are not objects of charity: they are the wards of Canada.

It may entail self-sacrifice on our part, . but that sacrifice will be a proof of our patriotism and our realization of a solemn and unforgetable duty.

MISSIONARIES

It has been said that the influence of Protestantism represented by its missionaries has had a baneful influence over China. It could not be otherwise. Presenting themselves before a civilized community like the Chinese, and each missionary claiming to preach the Gospel of Christ but each sectarian preaching a different version of that Gospel, is it to be wondered at that a strong presumption should arise in the mind of an intelligent or even an ignorant heathen against the divine origin of such a Gospel about which its teachers themselves cannot agree? Then also in all the ancient religious systems of the East mortification of the flesh, penance and celibacy are recognized as marks of exalted man hood, while Protestantism through ite missionaries denies their efficacy and presents itself to the heathen

mind as of the earth earthy. That the Catholic missionary has achieved a measure of success in the face of great obstacles is attested by Mr. Henry Norman, who has travelled extensively in China. " A distinction," he says, "must be made between Catholic and Protestant missionaries. The former receive high recognition from natives and foreigners, and result of their labours is more encouraging. They have established themselves in China once for all, adopting the costume and attitude of the mind of the people, and managing to live in moderate reources : they are the living expres sion of those qualities which are thought both in the East and in the West attributes as essential to the priesthood-poverty, chastity, and obedience. Moreover they are subject to a single authority, preach and practice one doctrine. I certainly need not explain that I am not prejudiced in favor of the Catholic propaganda; but I should be disloyal to both did I not acknowledge the deep respect which I feel both for the character and work of the many Catholic missionaries whom I met in China."

ONE INSTANCE

Let us take one instance, the devotion of the Catholic missionary in North America. Parkman tells the story in his own way. Though he does not name the source of the unquenchable enthusiasm of the Jesuits'; yet his is no ungrudging tribute to their heroism and dauntless pur-

Impeded by the French Govern. ment when it was in the hands of unscrupulous women and by the Protestant colonies upon the Atlantic seaboard, they never flagged in their zeal for the conversion of the Indians. While they were engaged in establishing mission chapels, the Protest ant colonists had their eyes fixed on the dollar. The Catholic missionar ies tracked the forests in quest of souls, but their adversaries, when not employed in framing penal laws, kept out of the dangers of the wilderness and increased their bank accounts." Bancroft shows how the Paritan colony regarded the aboriginees and the men who were endeav. oring to civilize them. "The Jesuite

had a flourishing mission in the wilds of Maine. Father Sebastian Rasles was its devout pastor. Massachusetts looked upon the mission with an evil eye; and after many attempts it succeeded in August, 1724, in destroying it and giving Father Rasles the martyr's crown." "And then," says Mr. Bancroft, "influence by commerce took the place of influence by religion and English trading

houses supplanted French missions." We neither impugn the motives nor question the sincerity of the Protestant missionary. Some of them are learned and eloquent, and though all the elements of success that men can give them are placed at their service there is a blight in their work Catholic missionary success runs like a line of gold through the weave of history.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

Some time ago we read a notice issued by a big manufacturing concern that its employees must be total abstainers. Alcohol is the enemy of efficiency and must therefore be banned at all times. The employer was not interested in the moral welfare of the employee: he merely gave notice that the drinker, moderate or otherwise, had to sever his connection with the firm. This seems to be the watchword in the industrial world. And it is sanctioned by public opinion.

Perhaps more significant is the attitude of the majority towards the selling of liquor. This is, of course, a legitimate business. It is also a business that should affright any man who is aware of his duties to himself and fellows. Not so many years ago it was viewed with the utmost complacency. The rum-seller, always a jolly fellow, and generous to a fault with the money that came to him so easily, was a personage. He lived in a big house and his customers lived in the tenements : his wife and children exulted in gorgeous raiment and the contributors to his wealth were in rage : but he went his way joyfully and not with. out respect. But some how or other his prestige has been dimmed, and his avocation viewed with contemptuous pity by even those who are far removed from fanaticism.

It may be that public opinion has no regard for a man who gives nothing of brawn or brain to the community; or it may be due the fact that the saloon

a destructive agency that marches in the varguard of misery and poverty and sin. The fact, however, is that saloon keeping bears the badge of ignominy and is associated with inefficiency and degradation.

NO CATHOLICS NEED APPLY

Down in Florida, at Fort Lauderdale, a teacher in the public schools was needed and a young woman who had received a certificate to teach in the public schools of Dade County was recommended to the Fort Lauder superintendent of public instruction. This young woman, a Miss Murphy, was appointed by the Fort Lauder dale trustees. Later they learned she was a Catholic, and at once they rescinded the appointment. That was despicable enough, but, worse yet, at a largely attended mass meeting the people of Fort Lauderdale, by a vote of 181 to 7, sustained the n of their school trustees.

In brief, this tells the shameful story of the narrow mindedness of these Floridans. The details of the meeting printed in the Miamie Herald reveal the character of the people who barred the Catholic teacher. When one speaker, in defending the appointment of Miss Murphy, remarked that as Catholics pay millions to support the public schools it is an injustice to tax them and then discriminate against them, he was greeted with hisses and cries of "Sit down!" "Get out!" 'We don't

want Catholics!" The action of the school trustees o Fort Lauderdale, backed by the in dorsement of the people, has roused indignation among the best people of Floride. This indignation is thus voiced by the Miamie Herald:

"No such blow to the welfare of the southeast coast of Florida has ever been dealt than that which those assembled at that mass meeting gave

on Tuesday night.
"We may omit particular reference to the illegality of the act which would deprive one of a right on account of religious belief; we need not mention the injustice of taxing Catholics and then denying them in their spiritual duties the right to teach in the thought of anything else.

public schools or to hold public office; we need not refer to the effect this public act of intolerance will have on the outside world, but it may be well to point out some of the immediate results reasonably to be expected from that action.

"The city of Fort Lauderdale and "The city of Fort Lauderdale and "The city of the city

the surrounding country desires most earnestly to secure new settlers, men with money, to assist in develop-ing the farms, the groves and the business that it is hoped will spring up there. To advertise to the world that the people of that community do not want members of a certain Church to settle among them is to announce to the world that an intolrance prevails there that will even tually take in other religious organ-

izations and attempt to exclude them also from residence and citizenship.

'The fact will become known within a few days through publications reaching hundreds of thousands of people that Fort Lauderdale does not want Catholics to settle there. and want Catholics to settle there, and that if they do they need not look for the ordinary consideration extended to the man of other belief or of no belief. The fact will become known that Fort Lauderdale does not want Catholic families, Catholic money, Catholic investment and that any one whose religious views differ from the

majority of residents is not welcome number of settlers, fewer farms and groves developed, not so many houses built, decrease of business, for the stigma, of intolerance will not only keep Catholics away from the section, but will also influence many who are not Catholics to go to a more en-lightened and more tolerant community. No healthy minded man wants to reside in a community where his religious beliefs are subject to neighborly scrutiny and revision, and where his religious beliefs subject him to a loss of his

rights as an American citizen." Perhaps this plain-spoken protest will open the eyes of the Fort Lauder. dale fanatics. It may make them realize that anti-Catholic bigotry does not pay. Usually, when the pocket-nerve is touched, even the backwoods bigot is amenable to reason. Catholic News.

THE ITALIAN ARMY BISHOP

Mgr. Bartolomasi, appointed by the Holy Father Chaplain General to the Forces and given by the military authorities rank equivalent to Major General, has returned to Turin from visit to the troops at the front and has courteously given to a represent ative of the Corriere d'Italia some impressions of what he has seen and tels. The interviewer was at once struck by the evident way in which the Field Ordinary has entered into tary mission given him by Benedict XV., the knowledge he had gained in this his first visit to the front, the keepness with which he realised the needs and the possibilities, his joy at the results already evident in the

religious spirit widely prevailing.
"First of all," said Mgc. Bartolomasi, I must express my sincere rec military and civil. I had to come in contact with a large number of them, and I met this everywhere." Both in R me and at the front it was the same, and what he valued most was the fact that all realised the value of the religious spirit as a factor for success in Italy's great undertaking. "It is needless to say," he added, that the same tribute must be paid to the King who is showing himself a true leader: the nation should realise this" Both in Rome and at the front the military authorities not only put no obstacles in his way but as far as circumstances permitte smoothed away difficulties so that in religious functions all possible regard should be held for canonica and liturgical precepts and that the priestly office should lose none of its dignity. Given the right feeling that such difficulties as remain to be overcome will cause little trouble. One instance he gave : the position of the chaplains in the hospitals and attached to the reserve who found themselves regarded as too much soldier, too little priest. This, he said, was being attended to and should soon be put right. But he was more than satisfied with what he had seen in the war zone. Esch hospital had some sort chapel; each chaplain had his little altar ; the supply of these was complete, what was wanted now was money for altar wine and other daily

Moneignor the Field Ordinary spoke of some of his experience right at the front, mentioning several laces the names of which have been in the papers lately. He had ever seen the celebrated parish priest of Caporetto, the story of whose execution as a spy we have all read, and found him an old but earnest hardworking priest, and quite indisturbed by stupid stories. On both sides of the border that used to be, in old and new Italian territories, the spirit of the presess was one of self sacrifice in their spiritual duties without a

be in the line of fire at all lines on being right up at the front where there is danger and where they seel they are wanted. And the help that this example of self-sacrifice brings to the morale of the fighting troops

is invaluable. Even that alone, even if their good will had not been shown in other ways, would account for the desire of the military authorities to smooth away any difficulties in the exercise of the chaplains' priestly ministry. Arrangements have been made, for instance, by which the different chaplains can meet frequently, exchange impressions and profit by each other's exper-

Mgr. Bartolomasi brought away a deep impression of the fine spirit of the Italian troops—their courage and determination in action and their patience under suffering, also of their confidence in their leaders, from sub-lieutenant up to the general staff. In conclusion he said a few moving words on the really wonderful devotion at the great function in the cathedral at Udine, already mentioned in these columns. similar functions, he said, will follow; one of them will be the solemn benediction of the regimental flags. Incidentally, Count Dalla Torre, President of the Popular Union among Italian Catholics, had, by arrangement with the military authorities, been attached to his personal staff. And he finished: "War, too, becomes a means of providence in the hands of God: these young men pick up again their faith in God and country—and that too just at the age when many of them are losing the first, some the second After the war the Italian people will be in many ways better than they were before."

NEWS OF THEIR DEAR ONES

Here is a short account of how

one small part of the work of His Holiness on behalf of sufferers is carried out. It was in December that the thought and the knowledge of how many fam lies were wishout news of their dear ones who had disappeared moved him to action. bureau of information was established at the Vatican depending on the Secretariate of State and helped in its work by a distinguished Catholic layman from ou side. Mgr. De Schulte, Bishop of Paderborn, in whose diocese were many concentra-tion camps, was asked to undertake the search for French, English and Belgian prisoners in Germany, a similar search was put in hand for German prisoners in France and Mgr Bovet, Bishop of Fribourg, Switzer-land, acted as intermed ary between permission from the German authorand conduct a search personally for any about whom enquiries were being made, especially for such as had ognition of the coursesy, good will ing made, especially for such as had and tact shown by the authorities, despreased but were not in the lists Red Cross had no knowledge. In 40, 000 cases such search has been made. The work is done methodically; lists are sent out almost daily to all places where wounded are kept or cared for they are published and soldiers there are asked to give any news they can about any name known to them. Ranlies are sent, in case of Germany to Paderborn, thence to Fribourg, ther ce to the families. By the en of June last over 4,000 instances had occurred in which families had thus been able to get news, though some

times, unhappily, the news that they feared most. The work is of such magnitude that now, to get through it more quickly and to prevent overlapping it as been decided to subdivide it. Fribourg will still charge itself with the collection of news of French and German prisoners but for the Eng lish and Belgian the intermediar will be the Catholic mission of Keen near Maestricht, which has already done so much for the International world on behalf of prisoners and wounded associated with the name of that town. The Keer mission will receive details from Paderbborn and will distribute them to England and Belgium. If a question is asked about the expense of all this work, the answer is that the Holy See when it undertook the work undertook the original expenses, too, as is its wont that all services offered are gratuitous, but that naturally the expenses are great. The Keer mission has re-ceived some and would gratefully receive more, help; if by chance any thing remained over and above the expenses it would be applied to the upkeep of prisoners of war in real necessity whose needs have not, for any reason, become known to the societies existing for their help. Dif-ferences of creed are not allowed to

A good disposition, virtuous principles, and industrious habits are passports to happiness and honor. with the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Rome. For the last two years he has struggled on, loyal to passports to happiness and honor.

RENE BAZIN'S

INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE The Holy Father is perhaps at this moment the most interesting figure upon the great European stage where history is being made day by day. The eyes of the world are turned toward him. His every word is telegraphed to the end of the earth. Every least incident concerning him is of surpassing im-

Therefore the pen picture of His Holiness given by Rene Bazin, the great French novelist, who was accorded an interview during his recent visit to Rome, is of particular interest. He thus describes the great Pontiff who will possibly be chosen at the close of the conflict to arbitrate for the belligerent nations :

'I have had the great honour of being received by the new Pope. I have seen restored the old ceremon ial which so well suits that universal spiritual power which alone has kept up the habit of judging without delegation the great causes of the world. I have seen a benevolent Pope, and I found myself full of joy that I had come to him. Were I to describe him I should say that, unlike many Italians, he has not ex-pressive features, but that thought-fulness and the wish to know the missries of the world have sculptured a look so intelligent, so grave, so intensely full of attention. The Pope wants to know. He wants to understand completely the causes that are brought before him; one feels that he has a most loyal heart, and that he will not change when he has given his word, or in his friendships, or, above all, in what God commands and sustains him for, the defence of the truth. I shall not relate my audience that is one of those things that respect and refinement should prevent. But what I can say is that, in the conflict which divides the world, I found him as clear sighted as I had hoped, and that in his great soul I recognised not only the desire for peace, but that most perfect of the blessings of peace: a keen sense of justice, pity for suffering, power of divining causes. I left him truly happy and thanking God for having given another good Pope to the Church.—Holy Name Journal.

THE POPE AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

The Osservatore Romano publishes: "In our issue of March 17th we gave notice of the generous initiative of the Pops in favor of the exchange be-tween the fighting Powers of civil prisoners unfit for military service. without limit of age, and we drew attention to the difficulties arisen over this matter between Germany and England, which had been happily overcome through the intervention of the Pope. Later on, however, a new obstacle to the carrying out of the agreement arose, the German Government declaring that it would hold over its consent already given until the British Government agreed to treat as prisoners of war the officers and crews of German submarines. Nevertheless this obstacle too was chariot wheels around Europe. cleared away after some time, for the Fastened to that barren, desolate British Government agreed to treat the above mentioned officers and crews like the other prisoners of war if the German Government would agree on its side to give the British officer prisoners the treatment they had first had, and the Holy See has tened to bring pressure to bear or the German Government that the agreement come to should be put in force without further delay. And, in fact, the Minister of Prussia to the Holy See, by a telegram from Lugano dated the 5th of last month, notified the favorable reply of his Government to His Eminence the Cardinal Secre-tary of State who in his turn gave notice of it to the British Minister, and received from the latter on the 12:h a note expressing the thanks of His Brittanic Majesty's Government for the humanitarian and efficacious action of the Pope."

THE CONVERSION OF BROTHER ANSELM

MARKS COLLAPSE OF ATTEMPT TO CARRY ON BENEDICTINE LIFE IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Another great change is taking place in the relation of Pershore Abbey and the Caldey Benedictines, and Pershore Abbey is ceasing to be the home of the "loyal remnant" of

the Caldey community.

The attempt to carry on the Benedictine life for men in the Church of England, which was so strongly urged and supported by certain prominent Anglicans at the time of the Caldey conversions, has failed, and Brother Anselm Mardon, the superior, has expressed his total loss of faith in the Anglican claims, and turns with make any difference in help.-Rome. and any other to seek reconciliation with the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of Rome. For the last two years he has struggled on, loyal to

and now that he has received the gift of faith he asks to be instructed and to enter the Church at his old home on Caldey Island. And later on he hopes to be admitted to the novitiate, so that in due course he may make his profession as a true son of St. Benedict.

It will be remembered that the Abbey of Pershore, which belonged to the Caldey community, was returned to Mr. Henry Wise, the donor, at his own urgent request. Mr. Wise lent the house and grounds to Brother Anselm for the purpose of trying to carry on the contemplative life with the blessing and sanction of the Anglican Bishop of Worcester, and the Rev. W. G. C. Prideaux, an Oblate of Caldey, became the chap-lain and spiritual director. During the past two years only seven or eight men have been received, and of these only the chaplain and one other Oblate remain. Brother Anselm was the only monk professed under Anglican auspices who expressed any desire to continue the religious life apart from Caldey, and his conversion to the Catholic Church means the collapse of the whole attempt.-London Catholic

FERVENT DEATH NOTE OF BELGIAN MINISTER

Canadian Press Despatch

Times.

Havre, France, Sept. 15 .- Louis Huysmans, late Belgian Minister of State, who died here on Taursday last, left in the hands of his son, Edward, an envelope marked, to be opened until the day after my death." The envelope was found to death.' contain a fervent farewell to the Belgian stateman's King and country written in the conviction that he would never see his own land again.

In spite of the generous welcome given us by the great, noble French nation," the letter concludes: "in spite of the solemn oath of the allied peoples to revenge us and return to us independent and sovereign, Belgium after having driven out the last barbarian : in spite of the hope I maintain that this word of honor shall be fulfilled, I feel I shall no longer be of this world when the hour

Sorrow consumes me, kills me It is in the land of France that my oody will be buried, and I ask that over my tomb be planted a simple cross with my name and the words Died for the fatherland,' because it is for it that I shall have died before

NAPOLEON AND CHRISTIANITY

There is a special timeliness in re and sent where he could wreak no the Holy Father.—Exchange. which the fallen Emperor was condemned was effectual to his own sal vation, there can hardly be any reason to doubt. He had wrought much evil against the Church by his divorce and by his making a prisoner of the Pope and dragging him at his chariot wheels around Europe. spot of stone in mid ocean, he had ample leisure to reflect upon his meteoric past and to moralize upon the uncertainty of all things human. Hissins had been many and grievous tion of having restored religion in France and made it respected where it had been outraged and reviled by the emissaries of Satan. His defense of religion and of the divinity of Christ, as recalled by the late R .v. Dr. Lambert, was as that of one in-spired. "The greatest service I have ever rendered to France," he said, is the re-establishment of the Cath. olic religion. Without religion, to what would men come? They would cut one another's throats for the prettiest woman or for the largest pear!" When he found himself alone at St. Helena he began to reflect on the faith of his childhood, and in his profound genius Napoleon found the Catholic faith to be both real and holy. He asked of religion its last consolations.

It is good for those who preach and

exemplify by personal action the gos-pel of the right of the strong man armed to rule all those who are less strong than he. Belesarius, blind, deserted, roaming around the streets of Byzantium, begging an obolus from the charitable; Bonaparte, in the prime of manhood, bewailing the loss of friends that he had made powerful and proud, pining to death like a real Prometheus, from the gnawing of the vulture of shattered pride and defeated ambitions—the representative of the glory of the ancient civilization and the modern thought, teaching alike the truth and the wisdom of the old Jewish philosophers and prophets, "All is vanity"
—"the paths of glory lead but to the
grave."—Philadelphia Standard and

CATHOLIC NOTES

Among the wounded in the hospital at Pavia is Anselmo Gasparri, nephew of the Cardinal Secretary of State.

The fourth annual Diocesan Eucharistic Congress of the Diocese
of London, Ont., will be held on
Oct. 5tb, at Assumption Church
and college, Sandwich, Ont.

Amsterdam, via London, September .- Cardinal Claudius Francis Vaczary, O. S. B., is dead. He was created Cardinal on Jannary 16, 1893, his titular church being SS. Silvestro e Martino ai Monti. The Cardinal was born at Keszthely, in the Diocese of Veszprim, Hungary, on Feb. 12, 1832.

For the first time since the days of Plus IX. the Italian parliament is Catholic. Its 580 deputies are not Premier is a staunch Catholic and the majority of the deputies entertain reverence and respect for the

Pope. Rev. T. J. Crotty, O. P., of Dublin, Chaplain to the Irish prisoners in Germany, writing from Limbarg to a friend in Ireland, says that the prisoners are nearly all dispersed over the country in harvest work. They say they are well treated and fed.

The Princess Cicca of Bourbon Parma, recently made her profession as a nun in the Benedictine Convent in the Isle of Wight, England. The princess is a sister of the Arch-duchess Karl Francis Jeseph, wife of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Another sister of the princess is also a nun in the above con-

Japan has at least 300,000 lepers, who, until the last few years, were at liberty to wander about the country, begging the means to sustain their lives. The first Catholic leper their lives. asylum was founded in 1899. Catholic missionaries take full charge and assist in every way to brighten the lives of the poor lepers.

The Sisters of the Santa Maria Institute, Cincinnati, possess a famous rosary, which has attracted much attention. It is the rosary used by the Empress Carlotta, wife of the ill-starred Emperor Maximilian, and was secured in Mexico a number of years ago by Mrs. Eleanor Childs Mechan, a friend of the institute.

The Catholic Universe London, announces the reception into the Church of the Rev. Arthur Ryland, who resides at the Camp, near Stroud Glos. The reverend gentleman made his submission to the Very Rev. Father Stephen Fitzgerald, O. P., who is in charge of the mission at Stroud. The Rev. Mr. Ryland was ordained at Oxford some years ago by the Right Rev. Vernon Hereford, Bishop of the calling, while the vortex of war is syro Chaldean Church. Bishop Herewhirling men and nations along to truin, what took place a hundred years ago when the Conqueror of Europe was at last taken in the toils Patriarch of Babylon, but not that of the Holy Teacher.

Father Botty, formerly President of the Belgian Seminary for Foreign Missions at Brussels, and at present missionary in Mongolia writes that during the past decade the number of Christians has increased six fold by the Boxers fifteen years ago, who on the eve of his martyrdom said : Once, I have been received by my Lord and Saviour, I shall draw this

whole province to the Faith." On August 16th, James A. Williams was ordained to the holy priesthood in St. Michael's Pro Cathedral, Sioux Falls, S. D., by Bishop O'Gorman. Father Williams was born in Miller, S. D., April 20 1885, and in October of the same year was baptized a Lutheran. His early years were spent in Lead, in which city he received his early education. His later edu-cation was received at the Lead public high school, and it was at this time he was received into the Catho lic Church by the late Rev. J. A. Chasse.

Rev. Philip E. Gordon, a fullblooded Chippewa Indian, has been sent by the Catholic Indian Bureau to take charge of the religious welfare of the 200 Catholic Indians attending the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kas. Father Gordon is one of two Indian Catholic priests in the United States. The other is Father Albert Negahnquet, O. S. B., a member of the Benedictine Fathers at Sacred Heart Abbey, Oklahoma. ordained by Father Gordon was Bishop Kouds ka of Superior, Wis., Dec. 8, 1913, and spent the past year taking post graduate studies at the Catholic University in Washington.

Several Catholics have been included in the recent disasters which have occurred with such rapidity as to pass almost unheeded. In the Irish mail train disaster many Catholic soldiers were injured. In the sinking of the White Star liner
"Arabic" there was on board Father
Augustine Weldner, S. J., of German
nationality, one of the staff of the Times.

Leisure is sweet to those who have sarned it, but burdensome to those who get it for nothing.

nationality, one of the stell of the Cathelic Bten, Beaumont college, and also Miss Stella Carol, the charming young singer of Irish Cathelic birth, who had come forward so much es late, and was about to fulfil an engagement in the United States.

Copyright CARDOME

A ROMANCE OF KENTUCKY

BY ANNA C. MINOGUE CHAPTER XVIII.

The boy obeyed, and taking the note from the envelope, Judge Todd read the following words:

Captain Brown - Through th treachery of a member of Judge Todd's household, aided by two slaves, the Confederate force you were to have met at the junction of the Frankfort and White Sulphur roads was warned of your approach and took another route to Green River. It is useless for you to attempt to overtake them. I should advise that you fall back to Ashland, where you will find your regiment.

Yours, etc., " HOWARD DALLAS."

The face of Judge Todd grew livid as he read, and when he saw the name, he sprang to his feet, and bringing down his clenched hand on le cried : You will pay for this foul lie

with your life, Howard Dallas !" The Judge was, however, spared miliation of receiving from the lips of the writer a confirmation of the intelligence the letter contained; for as the door opening on to the southern veranda closed behind Job, the one separating the library from hall admitted Virginia. As she entered her eyes fell upon Mandy, and the grin that suddenly over spread the black face had in it so much of triumphant malice that Virginia gave the negress a second look before sending her away. When they were alone she went to the Judge, who, unaware of her presence, was standing on the hearthstone, his head bent forward, his eyes on the flames. Her hand on his arm recalled him from his bitter thoughts. He drew up a chair and began to talk about Mrs. Dallas's unexpected death and her funeral, which would be held on the morrow. But Virginia's nervousness was plainly visible, for she found that the confession she set herself to make was harder

than she had thought.
"What is the matter, Virginia? at length asked the Judge, solicit-Is anything troubling you? A quiver ran over Virginia's fair t the question : but she rose

and asked : Job told you that the Union soldiers failed to intercept the Con

federate company, didn't he?"
"Yes," said the Judge sternly, his brows meeting in a frown us he re-called Howard Dallas's letter.

"Judge," she said, her words coming in catches, "I-I-sent them "Great God! You, Virginia?"

He sprang to his feet and moved back from her in horror. She flew to him and, clasping her white hands over his arm, cried : Don't look at me like that, Judge!

Please don't! I can't stand it!" But he drew himself from her clinging grasp, still gazing at her in horrified silence; then he staggered to the chair by the table, and falling into it buried his face in his hands.

They were true then, those words that Howard Dallas had written! that he had been betrayed by one of his own household! The long minutes passed while his mind dwell bitterly on that knowledge; then, as it went forward to the conditions made possible by this act of Virginia's, he shuddered. He lifted his head, and as he looked on her he found himself thinking of her father and the promise he had made that parent to always shield and love this girl as if she were his own daughter. pale, proud face as she stood there nade its swift appeal to him. He had been needlessly harsh. She had done this unthinkingly. It was not because the company was Confederate that she had warned them, but because they were human beings; it not because she sympathized with the South that she had worked for the disappointment of the Federal troops, but because her woman's could not allow men to be killed; and in the room where he had shown his own son no mercy he was ready to forgive the child of his dead

Virginia," he began, " you have done a grave wrong, yet I believe that you did it unconsciously. Satisfy me on this point, however, by promising that you will never again guilty of such a traitorous act against

your country."

She turned her soft eyes toward him pleadingly, but made no

How am I to interpret this silence, Virginia?" asked the Judge, in

I can not promise what you ask!' she cried. "For I would have to do again to night what I did last night

e occasion demanded it !"

She looked so like her father as she spoke; in her words was his well remembered spirit; and Judge Todd made still another excuse for her. The courage it required to brave the terrors of night on a lonely road, her honor in coming to him to confess what she had done, the truthfulness of her last reply-all these touched the heart of the old Judge. No man can find fault with a because her tenderness and greatness of soul have led her into the performance of a noble deed, even though he suffer from its con-

sequence. Moreover, an occasion calling for a repetition of her act would scarcely present itself again;

that this has worked me harm. Job not only brought home news of the escape of the Confederates, but this letter, which contains a charge that stings the soul of an honorable man." He gave her Howard Dallas's hurriedly written note. As she read it the blood ran into her face, but as quickly receded. An angry light was leaping from the blue gray eyes as she turned them upon the Judge, and smanded :
"And who in this house dare spy

on my actions and report them to that—that man?"

The thought of how Howard Dallas had received his information had not, until then, occurred to the Judge. He felt a warmth creep over his face at her question. It was not a pleasant suggestion that a guest of

is was being spied upon.
"I do not know," he said, sorrow We have indeed fallen on unhappy times when the master of this house has that question put to him.

Virginia turned her eyes toward the fire and, as she looked on the flames leaping around the seasoned wood, many thoughts came to She remembered the light that she had seen in her room and the words of her waiting woman which broadly hinted that Howard Dallas, in assisting the Federal troops to capture the Confederates, was not so much confederates, was not so much actuated by a desire to help the cause of the Union as to work the ruin of Clay Powell. Over these thoughts came the Judge's voice, say.

ing : "I ask for no promise, Virginia. believe your action was not one disloyal to the cause which you know I have pledged myself to support, but of a woman whose tender heart shrank from seeing unsuspect ing men, even though enemies, fall into a snare.

The words half asked the question but before Virginia could collect he thoughts to frame a suitable answer, he continued, doubt awakened by her silence: "I am correct, am I not, in believing that if the case were reversed, and it were the Federals who were in danger, you would have also hurried to warn them?"

Unconsciously Virginia drew up her tall figure and said, although she remembered the words that Hal had

heard in that room:
"No. You are not correct in believing that I was actuated solely by aumane motives. If the case had been the reverse, for me to have done what I did would have been to play the part of a traitor."

play the part of a traitor."
As he listened, the stern, set lines showed on the Judge's face.
"Do you mean to say," he asked, in the first hard, cold tones he had ever addressed to her, "that you warned those 'Rebels' because you are a friend of their cause?"

'Yes." she answered. The Judge felt his heart grow hard against her. He saw not then the child of his dead friend, but the enemy of his country : as he had not spared his own son when he found im to be such an enemy, neither

could he spare her. "A little while ago," he began, " felt keen sorrow because you had been subjected to surveillance in this house. I may, however, spare myself further regret, since you have not hesitated to use knowledge gained under this roof against those whom I had pledged myself to aid. There is one enemy I can not forgive -the enemy of my country. You have proven yourself to be that enemy—and though I wish that God had called me before the day had come when I must say such words to you—Virginia Castleton, my house is

no longer your home." burst asunder and carried down the roof on them, Virginia's surprise could not have been more awful than it was as the Judge's last words fell upon her ears. Banished from Car-dome! She threw a hand to her brow, while an exclamation, sharp,

anguished, rang over the room. "Judge," she cried, "you do not mean it! You would not send me from Cardome ?'

then, although his strong frame was heaving with suppressed emotion, he said :

"I have sworn allegiance to my country. I can not harbor one of her enemies, not even when that enemy was first my son, and now you, my more than daughter!"

As she listened she thought again of Hal, and the tears blinded her eyes; but for a moment only, for as she had condemned that act of the father, so she condemned this one of the friend. She drew her hand quickly across her eyes. A man of her name would have scorned to lift his voice for the removal of such a sentence, nor would she call to her the woman's aid of tears. She went forward a few paces and, standing

opposite to him, said : You are as unjust to me as you were to Hal. You were ready to forgive me that I spoiled the work of the Federals, so long as you believed that I was actuated by humane motives. When you learned that in doing what I did I followed my convictions, you thrust me from the only home I have ever known. I am not crying for pity, or forgiveness. I have done nothing to call for the latter; the former I do not want! Yet I shall not leave without telling you that loyalty to God or country never demands that the claims of justice to our fellow-beings shall be disregarded. We can be true to our own convictions and still recognize those of others, and believe that they are as sacred to them as our and so he said:

"Still I think, Virginia, you will be guarded after this when I tell you for against your injustice to us my

heart is bitter, bitter, bitter !"

She crossed the room, and through scalding tears found the door, opened it, and was gone. In her blind agony, she did not see Mandy crouching in a dim corner of the hall, who clinched her fist after the retreating

figure, muttering savagely:
"Ah he, Missy! Mandy's gittin,
even wif yoh, but she yain's fro

Mrs. Told was at the Dallas home and for her absence Virginia felt glad. On reaching her room she went to her desk and wrote a brief letter of explanation to the gentle woman who had been to her second mother. Even in the anguish of that hour she did not regret her promise to Job, but asked that she be permitted to purchase the boy. Then she rang for Chlos. When the woman appeared, Virginia said to her :

You are right, Chloe, the Judge will not forgive me! I must leave Cardome. Don't cry, and don't talk yet; but get my things ready and

then order the carriage."

Chloe turned quickly that her mistress might not see her disobedience in the sudden tears that rushed into her eyes and overflowed Silently and quickly she packed the trunks while Virginia sat watching her, or occasionally lifting her glances to her father's portrait. When she had finished her work, Chlos went to her closet room adjoining and brought out the little black trunk that held her own clothes and treasured keep-sakes; then she knelt by Virginia's chair, and taking one of the slim hands pressed it to her lips, while a hot tear fell on the white finge Virginia's head drooped until Angers rested on the faithful bosom, her haven since childhood. In this hour of terrible suffering, she had only a slave to whom she could turn for sympathy and consolation.

S-sh-honey child, s - sh !" said old Chloe, while her own frame was shaken by sobs. "Doan yoh cry eny moh, mah darlin'! De good God'll take ca'h uv yoh! An' ma'k mah words! He'll sen' de Jedge a day dat'll punish him foh de mise'ry he's brung yoh. Dah's a day comin' Jedge Todd'll cry foh yoh, wif his face in de dus ?

They wept together, mistress and slave, for a few minutes. Then Chlos went to give the order for the carriage; and the Judge hearing her, as he sat alone in his library, shivered as it a fierce blast had struck him. There were no leavetakings, no words of farewell. But Virginia kissed the portrait of her father and knelt for a last prayer in the room in which he died, and which, because of that sacredness, had ever afterward been her own Womanlike, she went out to the outhern verandah for a last look on the place where some of her happiest hours had been spent; and for the memory of the scenes it had witessed-from that hour when, as a motherless child, her almost dying father had carried her to Cardoms to place her in the arms of his friend, antil the one the afternoon had brought-she dropped a tear as she passed the library. Then she went out to the portico and entered the carriage. The coachman shook the reins over the backs of the horses, and in another minute she was gone from Cardome, while the maste paralyzed by the calamity that had come upon him, sat with white face and unseeing eyes by the long library table.

CHAPTER XX. It was a morning in early summer

ut from Knoxville for his first raid into Kentucky. bold dash through Tennessee had been eminently successful. Single-handed he had met and destroyed large forces of the Federals : he had crippled the government's service and the Lion-hearted King of Eng-land riding at the head of his army never struck greater terror into the hearts of his enemy than did Colonel lorgan and his Kentuckians. In Knoxville he was among friends, and all the town turned out to see his company start. Handsome, courtly, he rode at the head of his column. By his side, and bearing so close a resemblance to him that many thought him the leader's own brother, was Clay Powell, mounted on his matchless black horse. The place of Morgan's well known mare "Black Bess," that had been lost in one of their engagements, was supplied by a magnificent bay horse and as the Captain of Company watched steed and rider he seemed to see instead a slender figure clad in dark green riding habit, see again fair face and blue gray eyes turned oward him from under a drooping

plume-trimmed hat. Vindictive's evolution from alady's favorite mount to a cavalry leader's horse was not without interest. The day following Virginia's departure from Cardome, Job rode dictive through Georgetown and stopped at the door of a stately house, where Virginia had sought a home with an aged relative of her mother. A few hours later, riding the same horse, he had started to follow Morgan's Cavalry, then push-ing rapidly to the South. The coun-try was full of danger, especially for a negro with such a horse, and many were the adventures the boy met with on his long journey. He escaped, however, and with his horse and a large sum of money reached La Vergne one evening as the sun was going down behind the hills of Tengoing down benind the fills of Tennessee. The sight of the white tents with the "bonny blue flag" of the Confederacy floating over them, gladdened his heart; but suddenly, "Halt!" fell sharp and terrifying on position and come out on a Union

his ears, while the unobserved sen-tinel's gun flashed dangerously near. Recalling his one night's military ex-perience with the Union soldiers, Job gave a salute, making the sentry mile behind his gun. Then he said

smile behind his beling friendly topes:
"Howdy, Marse! I'se Job."
"Maybe you are," answered the soldier, "but you don't pass here soldier, "but you don't pass here me a comforter not to be mentioned with the fellows your Bible name word, or get back and tell the Yankees at the Insane Asylum—they put the Ohio boys in the right place, for sure!—I'm up to their devilment. By the boot! if you don't look like an imp. perched on the back of that horse, with your eyes popping out of your head and a grin on you like a

possum. Job might, under the circumstances have passed unnoticed the unflattering allusions to his personal appearance, but to be accused of being a Yankee was testing his en-durance to the breaking point. "I'se no Yankee, sah!" he cried. "I'se Job Todd, an' Miss Ginia, she

sen' me to take ca'h uv Marse Hal; an' ef yoh doan put up yoh gun an' lemme go to Marse Hal, I'll tel Gen'l Mo'gan on yoh." How will you tell him if I shoot

you?" asked the soldier, with a laugh that made his listener's blood

run cold.

"O Marse, doan shoot me!" he cried. "Jus' lemme go to Marse Hal an' tell 'im 'bout Mis' Love an' de res' uv us at Cahdome." See here, you lying rascal, out of this place !" and the soldier seemed to be on the point of enforc-ing his command, when the boy, looking toward the camp, sighted a

figure riding toward them. "Dah's Marse McDowell!" he cried, with a yell of delight; and he was about to rush forward, when the

'If you move an inch, I'll shoot Job paused, but as the rider drewn near, he shouted: "Howdy, Marse

Phil! Howay!' "Why, Job!" exclaimed Phil.
'How is it that you are here?"

"Miss Ginia, she got me frum de Jedge an' sen' me hyah to Marse Hal," he explained. "But die gen'tm'n wont let me in." 'Passhim," said Phil to the sentry who saluted and lowered his wespon and Job, with a broad grin of delight,

rode with his deliverer into camp. The next day Job found himself, ecause of his horse, the envy of many an officer; but all offers to buy Vindictive met with the same loval

answer : 'Taint my hoss, Marse, but Miss Ginia's. An' attah de wah am ovah. an' Marse Hal doan need me no moh, mus' tak' Vindictive back to huh. But after the mad ride from Lebanon to the Cumberland River, where Morgan lost "Black Bess,"

Job led Vindictive to the great leade and removing his cap, said : 'Co'nel Mo'gan, I 'spec'fully offah yoh die hoss ontel yoh 'kivah 'Black Bess' from de Yanks."

Morgan looked from the speaker to the superb animal he led. Thank you," said Morgan ; " but is this horse yours to offer ?"

"No, sah, he yain't mine. He' Miss 'Ginia's. De Jedge-Jedge Todd farse Hal's fathah—he give 'im to Miss 'Ginia, an' w'en I wuz comin' to jine Marse Hal, she loaned me huh noss, 'cause she didn't have no time to find anuther foh me."

"Is this not an instance of the irony of fate?" asked Colonel Morgan of Clay Powell. "Judge Todd furnishing me, his fellow soldier once Then he laid a hand on Vindictive's glossy neck, and patting it affection ately, said to the delighted Job ately, said to the delighted Job "Thank you, boy, for your generosity I promise you that Miss Virginia's horse shall never fall into the hands

of the enemy as my poor Bess has.' After leaving Knoxville, Morgan led his men straight to the Blue Grass country; and the news of his coming spread like wildfire. A panic unheard of in all its history seized the good old town of Lexington, nor could it be allayed by the presence of Brigadier-General Ward and his regiment. Morgan was bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh, and they knew it would be Greek meeting Greek when Kentuckians came together in a conflict of arms.

While Morgan was advancing to Lexington, Captain McDowell and a party had been detailed to march toward Frankfort, drive in the pickets and give out the impression that it was the intention of the Confederates to attack and capture the Capital. When this was accomplished, and the young Captain was riding back to join the command at Versailles, he suddenly recollected that it Wednesday, and that the Herald was realy to go to press. He was seized with a whimsical desire to see the old office again; so, trusting to the excitement and fear prevailing in the town to shield him, he, with two companions, returned to Frankfort. Leaving their horses in an obscure and deserted street, and taking an unfrequented way, they reached unobserved, the office of the Herald. There was no change, except that the desk which he used to keep so fastidiously was shorn of all embell-ishments, and instead was strewn with ancient proofs and copy and piled high with dusty papers. That week's issue of the Herald was ready, and it could be seen that the men, on the first alarm, had thrown down their

platform. A smile passed over Captain McDowell's face as he read a bitter denunciation of Morgan and his men. The rancorous hate of the writer flamed through every sentence —the hate the coward entertains for the brave. "Jack," he said to one of his men, who had served under him in the office and had followed him to the army, "I've a notion to try my hand at the old work again. It's good to keep in practice, you know,' and the blue eyes were twinkling with the spirit of fun; "for when the war is over, and our occupation, like Othello's, is gone, we shall have to fall back on the 'profesh' again."

"I'm with you, Captain," said the man, divesting himself of his coat. Phil took out his notebook, and running his eyes over its neatly written pages, clipped out with the old rusty scissors, a line or paragraph. These he pasted on a sheet of paper, and at the bottom wrote a tenderly sweet, pathetic love song, the song o soul's farewell.

"My friend willed me his notebook when he retired from the poet's corner of the Herald," he said, with a careless smile. "For the sake of auld lang syne' we'll run in a column of his fancies. It will give the Herald a familiar look. While you set it up I'll get ready my editorial or John Morgan and his men;" and laughing, he brushed the desk clear of its dust and rubbish and began to

When the afternoon waned, they carefully closed the shutters and lighted the lamps. By their feeble rays the soldiers worked at the old presses. Peace and stillness did not isit the town that night, which was fortunate for the newspaper enter-prise, since so unusual a thing as the Herald's presses running at such hours might have called for an investigation. Toward morning a fair supply was ready for delivery. The ostmaster on coming to his office door, was surprised to find the newspaper mail-bag on his Mentally commending the brave spirit of the editor whom the fear of Morgan had not driven from his post, he arranged the papers, and the train had carried them miles away before he unfolded his own copy. The twocolumn editorial on Morgan, who was eloquently styled the 'Marion of Kentucky,' first caught his eye. As he read his surprise grew, but it was speedily succeeded by indignation, which the remainder of the editorial sheet fanned into white heat. early caller, the irate postmaster showed the traitorous utterances of the Harald. When the town sub-scribers received their papers Southern sympathizers were jubilant, while the Unionists were furious. Despatches from adjoining towns, seeking an explanation of the Herald' suddenly changed views, began to pour in, while the Northern press, the next day, hurled epithets not the most complimentary at the loyalty of Frankfort. When an independent paper accused the editor of being a secret member of Morgan's Cavalry the patience of the Frankfort loyal ists reached its limit, and they went in a body to the office of the Herald and threw its appointments and presses into the Kentucky River. A few days later the editor, who at the news of Morgan's intended approach had betaken himself to a place of safety, returned to town to find that not a vestige of his property remained. In vain he asserted his innocence; in vain he dragged forth his assistants to prove that instead of the noble vindication of Morgan's character and laudation of his cause, he had written the opposite; for the citizens had read the paper, and men will never doubt the evidence of their own

Thus the long life of the Herald came to a close; but as Phil McDowell laughed over the adventure with his companions, he secretly rejoiced that the paper he loved had given its last utterances to the cause of the

Confederacy. Learning the superiority of the Federal forces, Colonel Morgan abandoned the intention of attacking exington and began to move rapidly through Woodford County. When he halted, at the close of the day's march, the spires of Georgetown were faintly discernible in the woodbelted distance. Across the meadow from their camp stood an old brick house, and as Hal Todd, on whose shoulders the straps of a lieutenan showed bright against the gray of his uniform, caught a glimpse of it, his face were the smile of one who and unexpectedly enauddenly

counters a friend. 'Whose place is that?" asked Clay Powell, joining him.
"Menefee's," replied he. "On the other side, beyond the slope, is the

road that passes Cardome." As he was speaking, Colonel Morgan nd in the same instant advanced, at there came to them from the old, red brick house a woman's clear ringing voice, litted in angry protest. The from behind a clump of shrubbery in the yard darted a slender figure, one hand clutching the bridle of a gray horse, while girl and horse were followed by a man whose uniform made the hot blood rush into the faces of the three watchers. Colonel Morgan rarely indulged in the soldier's prerogative of swearing, but at the sight an oath broke from his lips, and wheeling around, he called one of his orderlies and despatched him for the

"Ah! it is you!" exclaimed Morgan as a little later the soldier came to where the three gentlemen stood. Then the commander grew black as he said: "This is your second der grew black offence! You remember my warning on that other occasion?"

Yes, Colonel," said the man, "But these people are our enemies. The

owner of that horse-"Is that young lady!" supplied his Colonel, in tones that cut like a

But her father is a Union man, an officer in the army. Her brother is one of the worst enemies the Confederates have in these parts," said the soldier excusingly.

"That does not alter your offense in the slightest," said Morgan. "We are not making war upon women, nor will we unnecessarily harm the property of our enemy. That is the Yankee's method of warfare not ours! My words on that other occasion repeat : 'Morgan's men are gentlemen. nd will not associate with, as h will not command, horsethieves Now, go to my tent and wait for me there!

The soldier went, but not to the place his chief had directed.

TO BE CONTINUED

IN HIS MASTER'S FOOTSTEPS

By Joseph Carmichael

"Oh, you dear, good boy! What lovely roses!"
"I thought you'd like to have

few for the table, as Dick is coming. Yes; I was just wishing for sor thing in the way of decoration when I heard your step, and I half hoped you'd be my good angel — as you always are! And Helen Cunningham kissed her

husband again.
"Rather a fraud for an angel,"
Ralph said, with a laugh which some

how rang joylessly, while his face gave a curious twitch. Helen was too busy fluttering about her supper table to heed the suspicious symptoms.

Well, you're a very good imitation at least," she laughingly said.
Ralph flushed deeply and hurried to the window, murmuring some thing about "Dick being late."

It had always been rather a joke with his intimates to connect the angelic traits" of blue eyes and curly flaxen beir with his Christian designation of Raphael, and to pretend to discover very few correspond ing spiritual gifts in his nature. had always seemed to enjoy the teas To night it was evidently galiing. ing to him.

A quick step sounded on the paysment, and the expected visitor entered.

Dick had no "augelic traits "in his outward appearance, though his honest, ugly face and sturdy straightforwardness impress one favorably, despite the "carroty" hair of which Ralph so often reminded him, and s really most unimpressive mose. 'I'm awfully glad to see you, Dick,"

was Helen's salutation. "You had not been in for a hundred years." You have 'A week last Sunday," said matter

of fact Dick.
"Well, that's ten days ago, at any rate, and you haven't had the civility to send a message to your godchild, even though you might easily have

ione it fifty times, for Agnes is always in and out."

Dick gave a delighted laugh. Nothing pleased him so much as to be allied about his godson, little Dick Cunningham, aged two months. Per haps, too, he liked to hear Helen's voice addressed to him, even when it pretended to scold. There had been a time when he had deluded bimself with rosy visions of life in a cottage with Helen as a companion; but those visions had faded long ago. And yet, so real and true his friendship for both Ralph and Helen, he could rejoice with all his heart (though it was only at the cost of many a sharp at the happiness of the two who were

dearest to him in the world. Dick Upton was an orphan with no tie of near relationship when he fell in with Ralph at school. Later in life they managed to get into the same business house, and this led to Dick taking up his abode with Mrs. Cunningham-a widow with slender means, who depended greatly upon the help afforded by a lodger in the family. Her only daughter, Agnes, had found a bosom friend in Heler Leslie, the child of an old schoolfellow of Mrs. Cunningham's, and the four young people were thus almost constantly associated.

It was poor Dick's untoward fate to discover the attachment between Ralph and Helen only just in time to prevent the revelation of his own presumptuous hopes (for so they appeared to him,) and thus his little romance died an untimely death. He was one of the few unselfish men in this world—there are some such to be found, who are ready to make any sacrifice by reason of the depth of their self-denying love for others. "You can't see baby until after supper, Dick," remarked Helen, as

they sat down to table. "He was rather restless this afternoon, on account of the heat, probably, and now e's sleeping peacefully."

"For how long?" asked Ralph, with the assumed boredom of the young father. Helen only threatened him with her napkin, and they all laughed

"I think it's absolutely cruel, Dick," said Helen, as the meal proceeded to keep you poor clerks so close to

work on these lovely evenings."
"I've never discovered that we're more hard pressed than other fellows," he said, good-humoredly.

"Then you must be a paragon of patience," she cried, "as, of course, you are! But I should draw a line at extra work about four evenings of out six, and with weather like this,

plussed, when Ralph forestalled his

reply.
"I rather fancy you'd make a pretty independent clerk, Nell! We poor chaps have to grin and bear a good deal, as you'd find if you were in our shoes. There's a very pertinent proverb about not quarreling with one's bread and butter, I be-

Come and smoke in my den," said Ralph when they had finished, "while Neil fetches the youngster. She'll take about forty minutes to dress him up for inspection

"It's lucky the poor child has me to look after him," retorted his wife. "Only fancy, Dick, what would be-come of the poor little dear if Ralph had the care of him! The darling was crying his eyes out (" and his lungs, too!" ejaculated Ralph) when I came in yesterday, and his unnatural father was coolly smoking and reading a magazine, quite unmoved! The unnatural father smiled patron izingly as the devoted mother rushed upstairs to fetch the darling in ques-

Don't be too hard on me. old chap," Ralph groaned out as they seated themselves in the little back room devoted to smoking. "I'm in a deuce of a mess, and I don't know how to get out of it. But, whatever you do, say nothing to that poor little woman, for it would break her heart."

His assumed gaiety had all gone now, "I'm awfully sorry, old boy," said honest Dick, and he jumped up and stood leaning his elbow on the chimney-piece, his kindly eyes bent on the bowed head of his friend. what I can do to help you."

"I'm afraid you can do nothing," said the other after a pause. "The fact is this: I've been giving way to

Dick gave a prolonged whistle expressive of both surprise and annoy

And you've lost, I suppose ?" he said Yes, I've lost," faltered Ralph after another awkward rause which

seemed to indicate some further un named trouble. 'Poor chap!" said Dick pityingly, as he placed his hand on the curly head bowed in grief and shame. "I'm sorry you didn't keep your promise. But never mind: while there's life there's hope. How much are you in

Ralph did not answer for some

moments. "I haven't told you all," he said at last. "There's worse to come, and I haven't the heart." he faltered "to tell even you—you least of all!
And his voice sank to a whisper.

'Hush! Here's Helen," said Dick. Come out with me when I leave and tell me all.'

"My poor boy!" cried Helen, as she caught sight of Ralph's flushed face and noticed his closed eyes. you've got another of those nasty beadaches. Hold baby, Dick, there's a good fellow, while I get some eau-de-Cologne." And she bustled out

again. "Keep quiet, for God's sake!" whispered Ralph. "I'll tell you the whole story after."

This comes of those horrid late hours," cried Helen as she ran in again with her remedies. "You'll ill yourself, dear, if this goes on."

Dick endorsed the sentiment, though the picture which those late hours presented to his mind was far different from that conjured up by the anxious little wife.

"I think I'll start off, pretty early, if you don't mind, Helen," said Dick, at length. "Old Ralph can stroll down with me: it'll do his head good, and I want a walk. He'll be back before you've got baby to bed."

So matters were plausibly arranged

The Cunninghams lived at the other end of the big manufacturing town, but the June night was cool and the suburban gardens breathed out grateful scents as Ralph and Dick strolled quietly along. There was silence for a space, and then the cul-

prit began his confession. Of course, old chap, you guess my difficulty, partly, at een at those cursed cards again and lost heavily.

'To the tune of what?" asked Dick.

Again there was an awkward

"It's not that I'm in debt," Ralph faltered out at last. "It's far worse than that. . . . I hardly dare tell even you. . . . Dick. . . I've been falsifying my books to pay my losses. I'm a common thief! voice sank to a whisper as he finished his revelation.

To say that Dick was astonished wouldbeanutterly inadequate description of his feelings at that moment. Horror and shame and something like contempt welled up in his heart warring against the love which had bound him nearly all his life to this man-this self-confessed thief-the husband of Helen.

Helen's husband! That was the thought that drove back all that rush of bostile feeling and left some of the love at least untouched. It was a hard fight, but love conquered in the end, as it always will, if only we put no obstacle in its way.

"Ah, no wonder you despise me," cried Ralph, in his remorse. He saw the sudden flush, the deathly pallor. and then the color coming back again to Dick's face as the struggle was waging. Those two minutes seemed to both a protracted spell: one fight-ing a deadly battle, the other endur-ing bitter, bitter shame, the more so that the worst had yet to be spoken.

"No, old fellow," said Dick, in a strange husky voice. "I don't despise too! Surely they can't oblige you to give up every minute of spare time!"

Dick was looking somewhat nonTell me all." are. They are always where there

ments. Catholics can understand and feel for those poor men. Tha

condition of things went on for a considerable time, and it required a

good deal of pressure to have it remedied. The Irish Bishops moved

in the matter, and I believe the Irish

members of Parliament did their best. We succeeded at last in getting a fair number of chaplains for the

army, but the fleet was even worse Even before the war the fleet was

source of anxiety to some of us. On the seaboard of my diocese I had

some three hundred young men in the Naval Reserve, who went away

for two or three months of the year for training. When they came back they said they did not see a priest or

hear Mass during the three months

they were absent. It required a great effort to have anything done.

There is a practical difficulty in the

way, because our Catholics are a small minority in our fleet, they are

scattered over various ships in dif-

ferent places, and it is difficult to make arrangements. With some in-

genuity, however, adequate arrange

nents can be made. For a goo

while after the beginning of the war,

there was no provision made. It is

not so many months since a man in

my diocese came home from the

Grand Fleet in the North Sea, and he

time of his absence. These things had to be remedied, and an agitation

NINETY SIX CHAPLAINS

lains now, and there are a number in

the Fleet. Formerly it seemed to

be a rule that no priest was to be allowed on board His Majesty's ships,

but there is some change now in that

respect. There are two chaplains in

the fleet in the Dardanelles, and

there was one, Father Finn, who died a heroic death. He insisted on

landing with the troops in face of a

terrible cannonade of high power

shells, machine guns, and rifles. The poor man died befere he reached

Fleet, and the number of chaplains

is not at all in proportion to the number to be attended to. I must

say that latterly the Admiralty seem

very agreeable and prepared to do as much as they can. As far as I can

gather from reading the public press

there never was an army in the field

better provided from a material point of view, and those who are

fighting the battles of England to day

between what is done for them by

the Government and voluntary phil-anthropy, are carefully looked after

so far as their corporal wants are concerned. But still there is room

for more improvement, and for an

ncrease in the provision made for

their spiritual welfare. About a

week ago I saw a letter written by

a young soldier who said he had to

ry to make his confession to a

French priest with the aid of a

French dictionary; so there is some increase required still in the number

of chaplains.
"I saw the other day that the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury asked for an increase in the number of chaplains;

he has 223 chaplains, and he has,

300 pounds. There is a chaplain-general who is paid 1000 pounds a

year, and a secretary, paid a salary

rising from with the Fleet who is

paid 1,000 pounds a year, and a secretary whose salary goes up from

300 pounds to—I don't know what the limit is. Our chaplains are not

recognized; they have no cflictal position; we have no chaplain-general; no regular organization for

the permanent supervision of the re-

ever, I say, a great deal was done. I don't want for a moment to blame the War Office or the Admiralty;

they are Protestants and they don'

understand the feelings of Catholics

especially Irish Catholics, with regard to the desire they have of the

necessity for having a priest to go and see in the hour of danger, and

They are not sufficiently made up in

our feelings, our practices, and the

"The Bishops, of course, made

especially at the hour of

moreover, a chaplain-general, get

are some

shere, a martyr to duty. There some 28,000 Catholics in the

"There are about ninety six chap.

The quiet streets were well night eserted for the cricket field, tennis lawn, or river, and they were free to pace slowly along as the sad story was made known.

Dick knew of old the passion for cards which had been such an evil factor in Ralph's past life. More than once he had rescued his friend from the consequences of his oulpable folly by the sacrifice of his own elegater funds, and the invariable slender funds, and the invariable condition, avoldance of the evil com-panions who had been Ralph's bane, was always observed for a time, and things went well. But the weak nature would egain succumb, and the

nature would repeat itself.

It was Dick who was the raal Raphael, the guiding, sheltering angel. The other, for all his blue-eyed golden halred beauty, was only too miserably mortal. And now he had fallen into deeper depths still.

All was to have been changed when he married. A home of his own, a devoted wife, the cares of a family were to wean him from his infatuation, and for a time all went well. But the old temptation had returned and Ralph had yielded again and again. The support of the little household dependent upon him made the matter more serious than ever. The miserable gambler, driven to meet his "debts of honor' as well as provide for daily needs, began a course of petty pilfering at his house of business. He had meant to borrow only-it is always so in such cases, and could easily rectify mat-ters. But one fall led to another, until he had become heavily involved and detection seemed inevitable.
"Oh, Dick, old fellow," he groaned

out, as he made confession of his guilt to this one friend who had never yet failed him, "how you must despise me! But you will bate me, God help me! when you hear all."

And Dick, as he listened, felt his passion stir within him; for this socalled friend, of misnamed angelic mien, had involved him in his own The misuse of the money en trusted to Ralph had necessitated the corruption of his own books; but to shield himself from discovery some-thing more was required. It happened that the accounts which served as a check upon his own were in Dick's keeping. A few minutes now and again when others had left the office afforded opportunities of falsifying Dick's work to make it balance with his own. In this way he had escaped detection, though at great The danger was that suspicion might be aroused by the unwonted excess of expenditure in his particular branch of management, and should this lead to a more minute inspection of the books, detection was certain.

Dick saw the danger, realizing it the more keenly because he himself was involved in it. Speedy action was a necessity.

"Now, if I'm to help you, old fellow," he said at length, "I must have a free hand." What do you mean ?" the other

stammered out. 'I mean that we've reached a crisis now which affects the future of both of us. I think I see my way out, but only on condition of absolute submission on your part to what I pro-

I'll submit to anything, Dick, if only you can right me. This will be the last time I shall ever need it. I give my solemn promise. Oh, for Nell's sake, help me if you can !" 'It's of Nell I'm thinking."

Dick's quiet reply. "You must feel that you've scarcely earned the right to be helped for your own

'Oh, don't be hard on me, Dick You don't know what I've suffered. I believe I should have drowned my. self before this it it hadn't been for Nell and the child. I've been a brute to you, and I know it."

"Well, say no more about that," id Dick. "It's done and you're said Dick. sorry for it, so we'll try and look at things impersonally. Now leave me the night to think it over, and tomorrow we'il see what can be done. Good night, old chap—Helen will be getting auxious about you." And so Next day the office closed early for

the weekly half holiday.
"Meet me at Jackson's at three,

said Dick, as he left Ralph at the corner of the street. "We'll have a boat and go up the river. It will be quieter there than anywhere."

The river was pretty free at that hour, and the two men pulled for a mile or two till a more secluded part was reached, where they could dis-cuss matters without fear of inter-

I've been looking through my book to day," began Dick, "and I must own that things look a little rough on me. However, that will fit in all the better with my plan. Now, first of all, old chap, give me your solemn word of honor that you will never touch another card as long as you live."
Ralph gave his required word with

Dick thereupon stated his plan As usual, he was to be the rest sufferer. He had no ties, he said such as bound Ralph. He intended to make arrangements for the repayment of the money which had b embezzled and to enclose the cheque in a letter to the head of the firm exonerating every one but himself from all blame, taking care that the letter should only be delivered after he had left for America. Such actio would shift all suspicion from Ralph, the falsification of Dick's accounts lending color to the transaction.

It was an act of genuine self sacri fice, and Ralph was deeply touched.
"I don't deserve it, Dick," he said, penitently, "that you should lose

your reputation for me. If it were not for Nell, I would never listen to such a suggestion. But you've no right, old fellow, to accuse yourself

"I don't intend to confess openly that I have been a thiet," said Dick. His companion winced at the word.
"I shall merely let Gibsey infer it.
No one will be likely to defend me against myself, so I shall have no need to tell lies."
"No." here's out Palety control

"No," broke out Ralph, excitedly "no one will even give you credit for noble self-sacrifice! How mean we all are, and what a cur it makes me

feel!"
"If it ensures your salvation from that detestable gambling," said Dick, with energy, "it's worth the stake. And I feel sure it will."
"I swear it shall!" returned the

They rowed back in silence, each occupied with his own thoughts.
"When do you mean to write to
Gibsey?" asked Ralph as they drew

"Probably to day," said Dick.
"Now don't be so down in the mouth old fellow. I shall get on all right in the States. I've no doubt Gibsey will let the matter drop if I pay the money back. It's the only thing to

They had allowed the boat to drift to the bank under some trees.
"I only wish I were a free man

cried Raiph, and there should be no necessity for leaving at all. Gibsey need never know of the loss of the dear fellow," interrupted Dick,

"I take the will for the deed -"Excuse me, Upton," said familiar voice, and Mr. Gibsey's well known face appeared over the wall of a garden abutting the river bank. "It's always best to be straightfor-ward," he continued, "and so I may say at once that I overheard your conversation—though not intentionally-and feel bound to ask for an

explanation.
"I shall be glad if you will give me an opportunity of seeing you, sir, in an hour's time," replied Dick, as he litted his cap to his chief.

"I shall be at home," Mr. Gibsey

replied gravely.
"What a fool I was not to remem ber that we were close to his house!" muttered Ralph as they pulled to-wards the landing stage. "He was wards the landing stage. evidently smoking his pipe under the trees and heard his name men tioned. I'm afraid it's a bad look

"Not at all," said Dick, hopefully

"It will probably save trouble."
The interview was a very short
one. When asked the meaning of his remarks, Dick was able to say that they referred to certain culpable irregularities in his books which were intended to cover the repeated embezzlement of small sums money for which he was unfeignedly sorry. As Mr. Gibsey had heard, he had resolved to return the money and voluntarily relinquish his pos tion under the firm. He hoped therefore that he might count upon Mr. Gibsey's readiness to condone the matter and allow it to remain a secret.

The merchant was a man who took little personal interest in his clerks. As long as they did their work satisfactorily he was content. He had therefore no special reason for show. ing kindness to Dick, nor on the other hand, did he care for the publicity of a police court with regard to his business affairs, when he himself

was at no pecuniary loss.
He contented himself, therefore, with a pretty severe lecture on the ugliness of dishonesty, and agreed to the settlement which Dick suggested.

'You must be well aware, Upton," he remarked as the interview closed, month, and you have shown your shrawdness in forestalling a disclosure. Not that I can exonerate you from blame, but this settlement of the matter will give you another chance in life. I shall not forget Canningham's generosity in desir-ing to shield you, it it had been pos sible. One does not come across such disinterested friendship often and I hope it appeals to your batter

Poor Dick, be it remembered, had no angelic traits-only red hair and

an ugly nose! What a strange fellow Dick is! remarked Helen to her husband next day. "He's actually off to America day. "He's actually off to —but of course you know!"

"Yes," faltered Ralph, "it's all settled now." "I can understand why you've been so low spirited lately. Poor

boy, how lonely you'll be without him!"

Ralph's muttered interjection escaped her, and she continued : "It would be hard on your mother if it were not for Aggie's marriage. I suppose she'll live with Aggie and Tom now. But I always looked on Dick as a fixture, for of course he's not a marrying man, and he seemed quite like your mother's own sonhe was always so good and affec-

It was a cheerless autumn day when Ralph and Helen stood on the platform saying the last farewells to Dick as he leaned from the carriage window. Helen had persistently kept to her resolution of coming to the station, though her husband had done his best to dissuade her. He would have preferred to have had Dick to himself for the last few minutes. Dick looked pale and haggard. The worrying events of the past weak had been hard to bear. The one drop of consolation was the hope, which seemed wall founded, of Ralph's thorough conversion. Dick's heroic sacrifice had made an impres-

sion upon him which would not than any that is likely to exist in the easily be effeced. The signal was given and the

train began to move.
"Good bye, old fellow !" cried
Relph. "Mind you write soon. I'll keep my promise, never fear !"
Dick knew what he meant, and the

assurance gave him a crumb of com-fort in the moment of supreme suf-

fering.

"He's awfully cool," remarked Helen, with some irritation, as the train disappeared. "I thought he had more feeling; but, after all, you nearly as they really never know people as they really

"That's true," said Ralph, and he bit his lip to keep back the refort which would have compromised him-

Dick wanting in feeling, indeed He knew something about that. What did our Lord say? "Greater love than this no man hath, that a man lay down his lite for his friends." What had Dick given up? Some-thing more than life; everything country, and friends, and good name even—and all to save him (a poor specimen of a friend) from the con

sequences of his own crime.

Ralph's wife caught sight of the tears that rushed to his eyes, and prudently abstained from farther pursuit of the subject.

"We went to the station to see Dick off," she remarked to Ralph's Dick off," she remarked to Raiph's mother later on, "and you can't imagine how calmly he went through the parting. Poor Raiph was quite cut up. I don't think Dick has very cut up. deep feelings."

Ralph-and he alone-could have told a very different tale.

STRONGER CATHOLIC PRESS FOR IRELAND

CARDINAL LOGUE DECLARES THAT PRESENT ONE IS INEFFICIENT

Cardinal Logue declared recently the need of a strong and efficient Catholic press for Ireland, instancing the harm done the Catholic cause without it, and the good done where even a lene paper persistently de-manded Catholic rights :

"The press is a wonderful power at the present day. I need not dwell upon that, because it is so continuously said that it has become known to everyone. You have in stances of it every day. You how what was considered the strongest Ministry in England has been wrecked the other day, for I consider it was wrecked-it was at least going on the rocks, and it would not have given up so easily were it not for something-it was wrecked by the influence of two or three newspapers in England. That shows the power of the press. What s worse than that, I am atraid that the newspapers and their publica tions have acted in such a way as not to favor the interests of the coun try at the present crisis. I think they have given more information useful information, to the ene mies of the country than all that have been concentrated round about by Germany. Germany has reduced espionage to a fine art, but still notwithstanding the efforts made by her in this direction, I believe that more mischief has been done by newspapers than by spies. However, I am not very much at home on this subject, but, as it strikes ma. I think the publication of our weakness in the matter of munitions and in other things in the press has given more information "that everything must have come to and more courage to the enemies of light at the half-yearly balance next the country than even spies had been able to do. I mention this merely as an instance to show what the power of the press is. Hence, I think we should encourage the Catholic press, such as we have it. We have to a great extent, Catholic newspapers, principally concerned with the political and material affairs of the country; but some of them are Catholic papers, and we should encourage them in every possible way, because they will be our safeguard and our strength if we do so. We should, therefore, encourage them where they exist, and, where it is necessary,

help to institute others. POWER FOR GOOD

"I have given an instance of what the press can do for mischief, and another instance occurs to me of what the press and the conductors of a good Catholic paper can do for the spiritual well-being of the people. You are all aware that the commencement of this terrible wargreatest war, I believe, of which we have a record in history, and greater



to him. I mention that as an in-stance of what the press can do, and future—in the beginning of that war, especially in the case of the battle of if we had a greater number of jour-nals like the 'Irish Catholic' in Ire-land, and they were energetically and intelligently worked, there would be Mons, there was a terrible sacrifice of human life, and our Irish soldiers were at the forefront, as they always fewer of these jobs going undetected and there would be more attention hard work to be done. They will not hide behind others or behind the paid to the interests of our people trenches, and as long as they can see a head they hit it. After that battle of Mons I think there were only spiritual and temporal."-Provid three or four chaplains to look after these poor people, and a number of them died without the last Sacra-

THE BLOODSHEDDINGS OF BELGIUM

The war has lasted so long that war news has begun to weary us. People say, "I am tired of reading the newspapers." All news is war news. And war news has ceased to be new It is a monotonous list of attack successfully repulsed, with no apparent result save the long rows of the Roll of Honour and the laconic obituary notices of the dead officers, mostly a few years beyond their

Even "Belgium" threatens to be no that once upon a time—it now seems almost a lifetime ago—Belgium stood up against the wargiant of Europe as David stood up against Goliath; that Belgium was a stellar deem to the cient's mailed stricken down by the giant's mailed fiet; and that Belgian blood stained the rocks that guard Liege and Namur, and the sands that belt Louvain and Termonde.

Even I myself, who, from the outset have mobilized to serve Belgium with my pen, as long as my teaching mother needed service and a pen-even I have of late almost forgotten "Belgium Desolatum." But may my pen be shattered in its case and my and withered by my side if I forge the wounds Belgium bore, and still bears, for freedom and for me

told his parish priest that he had not seen a priest during the whole "The wounds Belgium still bears. Yes! Belgium, having undertaker the way of the Cross, is not yet come to the end of her crucifixion. got up, with the result that a good deal has been done.

Someone has said, "C'est le pre-mier pas qui coute:" "It is the first step that costs." I cannot think that he had ever trodden a way of pain. Again and again it is an eas thing to open a furrow; and a worl of heroism to plough doggedly to the furrow end. In a mood of heroism Job said: "The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord." He said it in the beginning of sorrows; and never said it again. The first step in his way of sorrows found thanks on his lips ; the last step found hero ism in his heart.

A ring of barbed wire, guns, and Teutonic intelligence shuts out Balgium from the world. A woeful Pax Teutonica broods over the little unconquered kingdom. Belgium lives; as we know, because Belgium still fights and Belgium still suffers. Yet so little news contrives to find its way to us through the barbed wire that Belgium might as well be dead. Sometimes, however, we hear a word from the other side of Belgium's prison walls, to tell us that Belgium is still drinking her chalice of suffer-

'The other day, whilst on a northbound train, I met a group of Belgian refugees who threw light on what has been to me of late the impene trable night of Belgium. They were a pathetic little group of three—a husband and wife and little grand-daughter. None of them spoke Eng-They had a few biscuits to est It was an afternoon of tropical heat, For drink they had a little bottle of cold water, given in great part to their granddaughter, whom they seemed to guard as the apple of their

I was soon in conversation with them, and soon informed of the chief objectionable men, and the fact that causes of their coming into exile.

They belonged to Liège. When so or less an indication that she is not many of the stricken folk of Liège particular as to the society she keeps.

had fled at the beginning of the war,

She is more than likely to meet men when even their own married children had come to England, they were brave enough to remain in the home. They thought that their own grey hairs and the tender years of their little granddaughter would be their

safeguard. "But things have been very bad, Monsieur," they said. "The Ger-mans are still making our people suffer. They stirred up the miners to go on strike for more food. When the strike began the Germans easily quelled it, and made prisoners of

to the mines in Germany."

Again, when the dead body of a German soldier was found in Liège, the Germans blamed a "Russian student" at the University for the murder. This "Russian student" is like a Brocken spectre of the German Army of Invasion. Whether he is in the flash or out of the flash know not. But my Belgian refugee train fellows assured me that in consaquence of the one dead German soldier, a block of houses near Liège University was burnt down, and the poor folk who fled into the street were thot.

The wan-faced grandmother said "But, sir, we have been spending night after night in the cellars. We were afraid to sleep elsewhere in the house. The Germans were still shooting. The night before we left Liège for Holland we heard that fifteen had been shot in the street next to us. We were afraid, not for ourselves so much as for her." Here representations, and I believe, the little grandchild, who was playing an imprompts game with her grand-father's hand. "We went to Holland But there everything cost so dear, so dear. So we came to England, where

my son and daughter are."

It is part of the prolonged agony of Belgium that we have no means

of verifying the details or even the main facts of these refugees' sad story. German thoroughness is especially exemplified in their gaoler functions towards Belgium. What facts we know are not of a nature to discredit even the details told to me with such simplicity in the north-ward faring train. We know as a fact that for some months there is not a word of authentic news about Car-dinal Mercier. The last news was the disconcerting event of his im-prisonment in his own house. Another fact is that Madame de Wiart, the wife of a Belgian Minister, has been tried, and of course found guilty of keeping up a secret correspondence with her husband. She is now in Germany, and I presume is not there as an honoured guest. Another fact is that old folk who have never before quitted their own beloved country, and can speak no language but their own, are leaving their homes and all therein to come into exile. Simple folk like these, especially in Belgium, cling to their home with a doggedness that is rooted in the depths of human nature.

When I was in Belgium I was told of a very beautiful custom there obtaining in many parts of the country. The kitchen fire is to the Bel gian tillers of the soil what it once was to our vanished farm folk. Once that fire is lit on the hearth of a newly wedded couple they never home for a few days, they arrange that some neighbour shall come in and keep the fire alight. If they change from one house to another, hot embers from the old fire must be carried to enkindle the new. was told, though I needed no telling, that this unquenched fire mean the love that should burn in the two hearts now made one by the great sacrament. It also shadowed the love borne by these two hearts to the roof under which they dwelt, and from which only some cruel fate could part them.

But, O scattered children of Belgium, this fire which you fed with inquenchable leve seems to some of us whom you have saved a symbol e your own selves, who cannot be daunted, and of your ewn beloved fatherland, whose freedom will never be quenched.—Vincent McNabb, O. P., in London Tablet.

DANGERS THAT LURK IN PUBLIC DANCE HALLS

In Europe, where everybody in a small village knows every one else public dances are not objectionable. because they are almost family affairs but in this country, where the mass of people are strangers to each other where there is in many cases no home influence and no religious control, and where we can only judge of the individual when we have had time to see and study his character, public dances to which any one can go for a trifle are extremely danger ous, and the prudent man and, still more, the prudent girl will keep away from them.

Some years ago we had, all over the United States, skating rinks. They were harmless at first, no doubt, but they speedily became such dangerous places for the youth of the communities in which they were located that in many places they were closed by the public authorities.

A young woman who values her reputation as every woman should would not make the acquaintance of a young man of whom she knows nothing, but even the most careful girls are liable to be introduced to who are there for no other purpose than to take advantage of her inno

Parents who allow their daughters to go to public dances, to associate with men of whom they know nothing and to remain out at night at all hours—the father and mother who through carelessness or laziness allow their children, boys or girls, to take the chances of sin and ruin which lurk in public dances should not be awarnized if disgrace shame which lurk in public dances should not be surprised if disgrace, shame and sorrow overtake their children duelled it, and made prisoners of as a result of their indifference; to the mines in Germany."

Again, when the dead body of a when they appear before God—as some day they must-they shall find that they have prepared for themselves a very severe accounting because they neglected their plain duty as parents.—Church Progress.

> We are not put here merely to enjoy ourselves; it was not God's purpose; and I am prepared to argue, it is not our sincers wish. As for our deserts, the less said of them the better, for somebody might hear, and nobody cares to be laughed at!-Robert

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Mrs. R. M. Remler, of Federal, Kansas, writes an interesting account of her success in reducing a revere case of enlarged veins that should be encouraging to others similarly afflicted. She suffered with badly swollen and inflamed veins (in fact one had broken), for more than seven years before she became acquainted with Absorbine, Jr., and used it. Absorbine, Jr., was faithfully applied for several weeks and, to quote from her letter, "The large knots in the veins left, it was all nicely healed, and has not bothered me since."

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alconio and Sbaretti, late Apostolic Dalegates to mada, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, tawa and St. Boniface, the Bishops of London, mailton, Peterborough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., d. the clergy throughout the Dominion. The following agents are authorised to receive beeriptions and canvas for the Catriotic Records (Beneral agents: Messrs, P. J. Neven, B. J. Brodert, M. J. Hagasty, and Miss Sara Hanley, Resistangents: D. J. Murray, Montreal; Coorge B. weetson, Regina; Mrs. W. R. Smith, Halifax; see Bride Saunders, Sydney; Miss L. Heringer, innipeg; Silas Johnson, Ottawa, and J. A. Hanra-a. Onebree.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915

THE POPE'S PLEA FOR PHACE

On the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war which devastates and desolates the civilized world, our Holy Father. Vicar of the Prince of Peace, addressed a moving appeal to the warring peoples to consider their accountability to God

and their duties as Christians and

stewards of Christian civilization.

"In the holy name of God, in the name of our heavenly Father and by the blessed Blood of Jesus. the price of human redemption, We conjure you whom Divine Providence has called to govern the fighting this awful carnage which has for a whole year dishonoured Europe. It is poured out on sea and land ! The most the blood of brothers which is being autiful regions of Europe, the corpses and ruins; where a short time ago flourished the industry of the workshop, the fruitful labor of the fields, now the dread cannon thunders and in its fury of destruction spares neither village nor city, but spreads everywhere havoc and death. You bear before God men the tremendous responsibility of peace and war; listen to Our prayer, the fatherly voice of the Vicar of the Eternal and Supreme Judge, to whom you must give an account of your public doings as of

Perhaps not a newspaper in the world failed to have some reference to the Holy Father's plea for peace. Simple, direct, instinct with the spirit of Christianity, gentle as the Divine Master in the Sermon on the Mount, there is withal a deep and solemn warning in the Pope's appeal. something of the uncompromising spirit of Christ in the fatherly words of His Vicar.

There is no doubt that the seed has fallen on good ground in millions of Christian souls. In due season let us pray, it will bring forth fruit an hundred fold.

It might be supposed that this brief document of so universal an interest and so deep an import would be placed in its entirety before the world's readers. Yet few of our newspapers published the text of the Pope's Letter "to the Peoples now fighting and to their Rulers. The age. In the garbled condensations the in which we live. The average reader is like a man beholding his own countenance in a glass. Reflected in his newspaper he sees his own prejudices, misconceptions and passions. He presently forgets what he has never known. He reads : but he is an unthinking, unreflecting, unintelligent reader. He may or may not be less intelligent, less wellinformed than his illiterate brother who reads not at all.

How many of those who have been deluded with the preposterous suggestion that the Pope's appeal was inspired by Germany through Austria, have read the document and honestly judged for themselves?

Certainly some even of those who rushed into print to comment ad. versely can hardly be said to have read it intelligently however honest they may be.

A perfervid Britisher thus writes to a leading daily paper, voicing his indignation at the Pope's pernicious activity as an enemy of the British Empire :

In his own words, he says : " Today the sad anniversary of the out-break of this tremendous conflagration-a more ardent plea arises from our hearts for a sudden cessation of Whose hearts? whom does he speak for ? Not for Belgium, not for France, not for Russia, not for Great Britain, not for Italy, be-cause to end the war now suddenly

would mean humiliation for all these

The process of elimination is complete ; Ergo, Q. E. D. It is not un fair to take this ignoramus as typical of those who commented adversely on the Pope's Letter and imputed unworthy motives to the Holy Father. He practically sums up the gist of what they all say or insinuate.

The Pope's own words, which the orrespondent cites, follow a reference to his first address to the nation. To-day the sad anniversary of the outbreak of the tremendous conflict more ardent desire for the speedy cessation of hostilities arises in Our heart, clearer still is Our fatherly cry for peace. May this ory, prevailing over the dreadful clash of arms, reach the people who are now at war and their rulers, inclining both to more kindly and serene counsels."

So to the irate correspondent's in dignant query: "Whose hearts Whom does he speak for ?" we may answer : the heart of the Pope himself: the heart of the Father of all the faithful bowed down with the grief of a warring world, of a heart-with all reverence be it said-like unto the Heart of Jesus in Getheemane; and may God look with pity on the Christian who can read the message that wells up from that grief stricken heart and still see in the Vicar of Christ only a scheming politician in collasion with the Kaiser. But all looks yellow to the faundiced eye: argument is useless. reason of no avail with the pitiable victim

But there are intelligent and fairminded Protestants who are misled by flaring headlines and superficial, even if not malicious, newspaper comment. To say that the Pops is not concerned about the redress of the wrongs of ruined Belgium; that at best the Holy Father doss not see that peace at this time could not be permanent; and a host of similar criticisms are abundant proof that many readers, and many writers also, do their thinking by proxy. Read the Pape's own words:

"Why not from this moment weigh with serene mind the rights and law. ful aspirations of the peoples? Why not initiate, with good will, an ex change of views, directly or indirect ly, with the object of holding in due account, as far as possible, those rights and aspirations and thus suc ceed in putting an end to the awful strife, as has been done in other similar circumstances? Blessed be he and hold out his right hand to the enemy offering reasonable terms of peace. The equilibrium of the world. and the prosperity and assured tran quility of nations rest on mutual enevolence and on respect for the rights and dignity of others more than upon the hosts of armed men and a formidable ring of fortresses.'

What indication is there here that the Holy Father forgets Belgium's wrongs? What suggestion that her rights and fust aspirations" should not be a prime consideration in form-

ulating terms of peace?

Peace not permanent? The greatest and most damning that she exalts might above right omission is not a tribute to the intel- that she deifles force. So long as ligence of their readers in this reading that is true there can be no peace. And that it has been the doctrine of good seed of the Pope's words was German statecraft is undeniable plentifully oversown with cockle. It But must we also place all our reis a reading but not a thinking age liance on force? Must the destruction of Germany be our unalterable aim, our irrevocable resolution?

The Pope's counsel and prayer is for a more excellent way :

" Let each put aside the purpose passions. He presently forgets what of destruction and reflect that namener of man he was. Or, rather, tions do not die; they chafe under the yoke put upon them, preparing for a renewal of the struggle, and passing down from generation to generation a wretched heritage of hatred and vengeance."

Surely this is a statesmanlike as well as a Christian consideration that the Pope here urges all to take into account. Must we consider the whole German and Austrian popula tions as totally depraved, unre deemed and irredeemable? Is it sedition to hope that God in His healing mercy may touch the souls of these our Teutonic brothers in Christ with His grace and ligh ? Christian charity treason ?

"May the merciful Jesus, through the intercession of His sorrowful terrible a storm, the dawn of peace may break, placid and radiant, an image of His own divine countenance May hymns of thanksgiving soon rise to the Most High, the giver of all good things, for the accomplished reconciliation of States; may the peoples, bound in bonds of brotherly love, return to the peaceful rivalry of studies, of arts, of industries, and with the empire of right reestab. lished, may they resolve from henceforth to entrust the settlement of

edge, but to reasons of equity and justice, pondered with due calm and deliberation. This will be the most splendid and glorious conquest."

Ito the eloquent advocate of Home to the kin of that party to the marriage who died last. If the husband died first the wife became a widow,

Outside of the militarism which we all condemn who is there in the civilized world that will not say a heartfelt Amen to this prayer of the Pape?

As we write the newspaper headline inform us that the Pope's efforts have failed. Failed? No such efforts ever fail. Force apparently triumphed over Christ on Calvary But Calvary was the triumph of failure. And God, who makes use of the weak things of this world to confound the strong, speaks again through Christ's Vicar the all-con quering message of love and peace and good will. It is not what noncombatant jingoes contemptuously term pacificism, but the ever-enduring Christian truth of the brotherhood of man; the doctrine of Christian civilization, that right is above might: the faith that the people of all nations wish to pre serve the ideals and the basis of civilized life. And above the din of battle, the clash of arms. and the fury of human passion this message of peace and love, of faith and hope and right will find an echo in the hearts of all men of good will

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST Some months ago we had a friendly chat through the columns of the RECORD, with our friends who sak

space for items of purely local interest. We shall have to republish the article as there is hardly a spare copy of that issue left, and occasions still arise for calling attention to it. We shall here reproduce one para graph:

Than Catholic education nothing is dearer to the heart of the CATHOLIC RECORD, but a list of names is not in spiring; nor is it desirable to publish of any one institution when so many others are doing work equally good.

It should be quite evident that if we admit one we must throw our columns open to all. We have enough such lists on hand for this summer alone to fill several numbers of the RECORD. The most we could do in the matter would be to give a paragraph telling the number (without the names) of the successful candidates for the various examinations. It is gratifying in the extreme to Catholics to know of the eminent success of our convent schools. But obviously there is a very limited interest in the names of successful candidates.

In the matter of obituaries it is well that our rule be understood. Otherwise the disagreeable duty of making it known arises at the most inopportune time. Short notices in the obituary column are always inserted. But extended obituaries are limited to priests, religious, and to the parents of priests. That has long been the rule. That there had to be a limitation to such notices no one can fail to see. That parents who reared sons to the service of God's altar and bore the expense and of the class. charge brought against Germany is privations incident to their education for their holy calling should be an exception to the general rule is due to the late Senator Coffey whose delicately discriminating Catholic in stinct in this as in so many other things was so fully appreciated by our readers.

JOHN PATRICK HOLLAND

Especially interesting at the present time is the account given in the New York Times of the unveiling of a monument to John Patrick Holland inventor of the submarine.

"Backed by the indorsement of the United States Government, the city of Elizabeth and Union County have decided to honor the memory of John P. Holland by erecting a monumen as a tribute to his inventive genius. Memorial services will be held or have declared that day a public holi day. President Wilson, Secretary Josephus Daniels, Thomas A. Edison and Charles M. Schwab are among those who have promised to take part in the memorial exercises. On the day decided upon for the memor ial observances the Betblehem Steel Corporation will re-open the old Crescent Shipyard in Elizabeth, where Holland built his first submarine, the Holland No. 9.

"The present European war has demonstrated that the invention was really an epoch-making discovery Although Holland died within a weel of the outbreak of the war, he had been convinced for almost fifty years of the destructive possibilities of the submarine in naval warfare. It is a idea in constructing a submarine was to destroy Great Britian's navy as a part of a program to free Ire

In 1868, when Holland was twenty

of that time he was an enthusiastic Fenian. The failure of this movement to redress the grievances of his native land inspired him with the inventor's pertinacity and faith in his idea he persevered through the discouraging years until his design

was perfected. "In the Fall of 1896 he went to Elizabeth, and at the old Crescent Shipyard, then owned by Lewis Nixon, began his work on the Holland No. 9, recognized by navy experts of today as the first of me submarines. Eighteen months later the Holland No. 9 was finished, and although diminutive in comparison to the latest type 300-foot German undersea craft, was regarded as a model of workmanship and design by the officials of the United State

Navy, to whom she was sold in 1900. "The Holland No. 9 was only 58 feet long, with a 10 foot beam. had a displacement of 75 tons and was propelled while on the surface by a gasoline engine of 50 horse power. When submerged power was furnished by an electric motor. She had a speed of eight knots an hour and could make a maximum of five When compared to those of the sub marine of to-day, these figures seem ridiculously small, but at least in one respect the Holland No. 9 was not far behind her later day rivals. Re peated trials showed that America's first submarine could stay under water more than a week at a time without endangering the lives of the ive men who made up its crew.

"The work on the Holland No. 9 was finished in the Spring of 1898 and Holland chose St. Patrick's Day for the first test of her diving abili-

Submarines are so much a matter of course to day that one reads the following with a shock of surprise :

" Daring the Spanish American war Holland asked permission of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long Santiago harbor with the Holland No. 9 for the purpose of destroying the Spanish fleet under Cervera that had been bottled up there for several United States owned no submarines at this time, and a lack of confidence in their abilities as fighting machines caused the Government to ignore

Mr. Holland's proposition.
"In 1900 the United States Government purchased its first submar ine, the Holland No. 9, of its inventor for \$150,000. For thirteen years it was a part of the United States Navy and during practically all its life with the Government it was used as a training ship for students studying submarine methods of warfare and the operations of attack and defense.

The foregoing account compels a rather startling realization of how thoroughly modern is the revolution in naval warfare caused by the submarine. Here is something not entirely

irrelevant which is somewhat startling also. It is an extract from T. P. O'Connor's weekly cable letter to the London Free Press :

"Fifty years ago Westmeath, in Leinster, was one of the hottest spots in the civil war between landlord and tenant. Rochefort, leader of the landlords, was one of the most hated

"Last week the Nationalists of Mullingar rushed to the railway station triumphantly to receive another Rochefort. It was Boyd Rochefort, son of the former landlord, who was so tumultuously welcomed because he had brought honor to Ireland by winning the Victoria Cross. His was ing, moreover, that no Catholic can the fifth of the entire number of fall alone?

COLUMBA. awards of the cross which have gone

to Irishmen.
"A remarkable letter from Bishop O'Donnell, of Raphoe, may mark a new departure for Irish life. Bishop formed by Redmond and was especial. ly in close touch with him during the closing days of the Home Rule fight. notes that Irish unity at home and valor abroad has produced an entire change of heart toward Home Rule among the English, and even among the Irish opponents of it."

Since Holland's youth the relations between the peoples of England and Ireland have been revolutionized, the wrongs that gave rise to Fenian ism have been redressed, and the age-long feeling of distrust has given place to mutual understanding, sympathy and good will.

Mr. O'Connor makes this rather bitter reference to the belated survival of the old anti-English feeling amongst some of the Irish of the States :

"An elequent object lesson is supplied in the contrast between the Irish at home and the venal and insane minority, which, in America. by supporting the Lusitania and Hesperian murders, brings the same peril to the Irish cause.

It might be well to remind the genial and usually even-tempered T. P. that it is unwise to give too much attention to that small section of the Irish in the States who live in the memories of the dead and buried

after hearing Mr. O'Connor speak on Home Rule came to him and expressed their surprise and delight at the reasonableness of the demands of the idea of devising a means of this famous Irish leader. They destroying the British fleet. With could see no reason why a satiscould see no reason why a satis factory solution could not be found "Now," said Mr. O'Connor, "I have been making that address for thirty years. It some irresponsible Irishman makes some wildly extravagant speech it is cabled to the ends of the earth; it is taken as expressing the real sentiments of Irishmen. And so the deliberate expression of our reasonable demands comes as a surprise to well informed young English men.

Times have changed, but the story points its moral yet.

CUSTODIANS OF CATHOLICISM Upon the shoulders of a Catholic esiding in a non-Catholic community rests a great responsibility. A treasure of rare price has been entrusted to his keeping. He is the Catholic Church to the people with is accounted worthy of censure or praise so will it be accounted to the Church to which he belongs.

Non-Catholics of the bigoted kind rail against our Holy Father the Pope. But they know very little Even the priest is, in great degree, unknown to them. They avoid meeting him as much as possible. They shun the Church as though it were a pest house. And so it comes that any knowledge of Catholicity they possess is derived from their intercourse with the Catholic laity. The individual Catholic man or woman is the Catholic Church as far as they are concerned.

What a responsibility this entails ? To live amongst non-Catholics and be to them the living embodiment of the great Catholic Church? To have the honor of the Church of Christ committed into our hands ? What a sublime privilege? And what a dread accounting will be demanded of him who fails to measure up to what it entails? Surely it affords food for thought? It is not too much to say that every night when we kneel in the presence of God we should sum. mon ourselves before the bar of conscience and see whether or not we have borne ourselves in a manner worthy of our vocation?

We represent the great Catholic Church, Adown the centuries countless thousands have died rather than die. honorit. Empires have been lost rather than the cause of Christ should be betrayed. The Church has never been false to its trust, and never will be, for the eternal Promise cannot be, for the eternal Promise cannot quite analogous to it in the Christian fail. But the promise of infallibility faith and practice. There is nothing and indefectibility does not include individuals. Although the Church cannot err individuals may fall by the way. Can we so fail knowing how much has been entrusted to us, know

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE MAIL and Empire must be credited with one of the happiest inspirations of the season in suggesting that the Canadian National Exhibition let slip a great opportunity by not staging a meeting of the Toronto City Council on the Midway. But why not make it a feature of the Fall Fairs throughout the country ? So diverting a spectacle could scarcely fail to replenish the coffers of the county councils and Agricultural Societies which, in this year of shrinkages, may " need the money."

A CURIOUS legal problem has arisen out of the Eastland disaster at Chicago. Many married couples were drowned and not a few whole families wiped out of earthly existence. In regard to the estates of many such victims the question now arises : who died first-husband or wife? The answer, if answers can be found will decide the ownership of more than one estate. In cases where both parents perished and children survive the solution is easy since the children inherit, but where there are no children, or all had perished, there is matter for a nice judicial decision as to the proper heirs.

IF THERE are no direct heirs the

and forthwith, while still struggling for life, became the owner of the estate. In that case, her atives are the heirs. If the wife died first, the husband's relatives are the The presumption of law, however unless other evidence is introduced is that both died at the same time and therefore, under the laws of Illinois, the heirs of both man and wife share equally. But such evidence may be introduced-has, indeed, in one or two cases been introduced-tending to prove that one parent survived the other for a sufficient space of time to constitute such person a widow or widower as the case may be. In such contingency, if established, the heirs of the latest

survivor inherit the property.

PEOPLE WHO have been accustomed to regard Ireland as a turbulent country, with little genius for law and order, may open their eyes when told that apart from congested centres of population the Summer living embodiment of the great Assizes of 1915 prove her to be practically crimeless. County Kilkenny whom he associates. And as his life may be cited as an example of many others. The Lord Chief Baron told the Grand Jury that if it were not for an ancient law they would not have to be sworn at all, as there were no cases for them to pass upon. Any misdemeanors that had occurred were about His Holiness. They have of trifling significance, and easily never seen a Pope in the flesh, disposed of-a fact that must have They talk about the plots and been very gratifying in so large and counterplots of "the hierarchy," but populous a county. This circumsince in ninety nine cases out of a stance but demonstrates anew the hundred they have never seen a sweetness and wholesomeness of Roumania or Serbia to the ter-bishop, "the hierarchy" is simply a peasant life in Ireland. Well may ritory of a friendly Bulgaria hundred they have never seen a sweetness and wholesomeness of meaningless term upon their lips, those who preside over her destiny pray that she may escape the invas ion of modernism.

> IT NOW transpires that in the ruthless destruction of the University Library of Louvain the Kaiser burned his own fingers. Among the treasure temporarily reposing there, according to the Barliner Tageblatt, was a Czech translation of the Bitle or Roumanian territory to Orsova, of the early fifteenth century, one of the world, which had been leaned to formal declaration of war. the University by the Royal Library at Potsdam. This was destroyed in the great conflagration. The Kaiser may find this typical of the fate impending over many other of his possessions. It may, however, prove fortunate for him when the day of reckoning comes that the spirit of the Allies is not that of his own armies. In the mania of terrorism and destructiveness the Teutons stand absolutely alone.

COMMENTING ON the prohibition by the British Government of the Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca, this year, The Presbyterian indulges in this choice morsel:

"Interference with the pilgrimage is regarded by the Turkish Government as something of a sacrilegious character. It is somewhat difficult to imagine anything that would be which is closest is the prohibition of the circulation of the Scriptures in the vernacular in Italy by the Roman Catholic church. This, however, is subject to repair, as Italian Protest ants returning from America or England may bring in the prohibited

WE WOULD not think of seriously controverting a statement made by our contemporary with so much assurance and pious unction. It would be quite useless to begin with, because the lie is of so hoary a character as to have become an integral part of the Presbyterian moral code, and consequently, precludes retractation on their part. It makes no matter, we regret to say, that the statement is a lie of the most unblushing character, and arrant nonsense into the bargain. It serves the purpose of ite author, and that is, in his eyes, its justification.

OF COURSE, WHEN our Presbyterian

friend is cornered and subjected to a little cross examination it will come out that what he calls the Scriptures is the emasculated Protestant version, not the complete and aut-or ized Bible of Catholic Christendom. Italian Catholics, and Catholics wherever domiciled, are cautioned against these inaccurate and distorted versions, which with so much insolence and intrusiveness are peddled about by irresponsible colporteurs everywhere. But, as every honest man knows, the reading of the true Bible is encouraged and blessed by the Church. And if it come to a test, we will hazard the their differences, not to the sword's seven years old, he gave up his post. A few years ago we listened property of the deceased must pass assertion, that man for man, the

Catholics of Italy or of gain, of Canada, have a truer knowledge of and greater familiarity with the essentials of the Scriptures than the general run of their Protestant neighbors. This, however, has nothing to do with the grave and gratuitous slander which The Presbyterian has not thought inconsistent with its unctuous professions of piety.

IN ANOTHER place, The Presbyterian

"The great work undertaken by the Church is to educate the Indian Christianize him, and make him fit to take his place in society as a Christian citizen. Let the Church lose sight of this aim and it is simply beating the air and accomplishing nothing.

In pursuance of so laudable an undertaking our contemporary might begin with an exemplification of Christian ethics as illustrated by this Bible incident. It would have the same force with the aborignee as the Methodist demonstration in store keeping which The Christian Guardian condemned so unsparingly a short time ago.

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE BALKANS AND THE DARDENELLES

The threatened plunge of Bulgaria into war as an opponent of Serbia, Roumania and Greece, and, therefore, as an ally of the Germanic powers and of Turkey, looks like the working out of a prearranged plan. If the Turks have almost exhausted their supplies it becomes a matter of vital importance to the Germanic cause done only by cutting a way across aiding in this work Bulgaria must have been promised anything she desires in the way of Serbian, Roumanian and possibly Greek terri The dash across the Balkans tory. must be made soon it at all, and it Bulgaria considers the explanation of the Roumanians and Greeks re garding the massing-the pretended massing, no doubt—of their troops on her borders as unsatisfactory, she may drive a wedge through Serbian where the Austrians are, without bothering about such stupid and the most valuable manuscripts in tiresome things as reasons why and a

Turkish despatches indicate that after a period of comparative quiet active operations have been resumed in the Dardanelles. The Turks, as usual, claim an all round win, especially in the Suvla Bay region, where it is stated that by a surprise attack on Tuesday night the British troops were routed. Sir Ian Hamilton will have something to say on the other side. The censor in Paris permits the cabling of a despatch from Vienna papers stating that enormous reinforcements for the Allies are asserted that 115,000 British, Austral ian and French troops have arrived at the Island of Mudros, and that the total number of ailied troops now on the Gallipoli Peninsula is 350,000 which is regarded as sufficient to carry the positions. France, in addition, the Vienna despatch says, is preparing 100,000 further reserve o make good the wastage, 40,000 of whom are now on the way.

The French censor's permission to cable this item does not necessarily mean that it is true, but there is a London and Paris regarding the Dardanelles campaign which on no apparent basis-certainly not on the results hitherto achieved but which may be founded on the knowledge that great reinforcements have been going forward. Another unconfirmed report states that the Italian army believed to have left Taranto for the Dardanslies least for some unknown destination -over two weeks ago has been landed on the north shore of the Gulf of Saros not very far from the famous Bulair lines, which cross the narrowest point of the Gallipoli Peninsula. If there is any Italian army at the Dardanelles, and if such landing has taken place, the allies evidently hope not merely to open the straits, but to bag the Turkish army.

IN RUSSIA

The pressure of the army of Von Hindenburg upon the Russian positions on the Dwina increases, and from Dvinsk to a point very near Riga the south bank of the river is beld by the Germans. South of Dvinsk a wedge is being driven east-ward at Vidzy across the Petrograd-Vilna railway, which may become dangerous to the Russians if they delay much longer the retreat from Vilna. The Russians hold the Dwine. however, with the greatest tenacity, and it is apparent that General Russky regards the crossings of the river as the first line of the defences of Petrograd, far off though the capital

While the Czar's armies are fighting flercely to hold what they have n the north, their position in icia and Volhynia improves daily.-Globe Summary Sept. 18.

GENERAL

Austria claims Sept. 17, to have unk a large British Transport in the Adriatic. The Dumba incident is regarded

as closed and German-American relations have cleared up.

In the German and Scandinavian press claim that a great revolution is probable in Russia. They say that the morale of the Russian armies is shaken and attach great political importance to the removal of Grand Duke Nicholas, indicating that the Czar's taking personal command the Czar's taking personal command was made necessary by the difficulties of the domestic situation both political and military.

THE CASTELLANE MARRIAGE CASE

Count Castellane's appeal to the Segnatura was based on a point of law. It failed. The Supreme Court upheld the decision, but at the same time the Segnatura thought that the facts of the case might still be sub-mitted to further consideration as to whether there was any restriction of the consent given by Anna Gould to marriage with Count Boni de Castellane such as to render it not a true matrimonial consent. This view the Segnatura laid before His Moliness who, agreeing, issued on the 10th of last month a Pontifical Commission for the rehearing of the case by a special Cardinalitial Commission the question put before them being as stated by the Supreme Court of the Sagnature, on the facts Sourt of the Segnatura; on the facts of the case was Anna Gould's a true

onial consent? It will be seen that His Holiness has de a special arrangement for the rehearing, the usual custom being to refer to the College of the Rota to be tried omnibus sedentibus. The Cardinalitial Commission named by Lis Heliness consists of Their Eminences Cardinals de Lai, van Rossum, and Bisleti. Cardinal de Lai is now Secretary of the S. Consistorial Congregation, previously he had been Auditor, pro-Secretary and Secretary of the S. Congregation of the Couneil which before the constitution of the S. R. Rota in 1908 was occupied with matrimonial cases. Cardinal van Rossum has had large experience on the S. Congregation of the Holy Office, which was to some extent in those days similarly employed, and the clear wise judgment of Cardinal Bisleti is proverbial in Rome.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE GREAT WAR

DUMB SOLDIER RECOVERS SPEECH London, August 15 (by mail).—An

wound received in battle is reported from Exeter.

Harry Russell, a driver in the Royal Field Artillery, who went through the South African War, in August went to France with the British Expeditionary Force, and was wounded by shrapuel at La Bassee last He lost his speech and was treated for five weeks at a French hospital. Then he was transferred to Edinburgh, where he came under the

Edinburgh, where he came under the most skilled treatment until a fortmight ago. He returned to Exeter practically dumb.

Last Tuesday the soldier casually met Mr. Reginald Roberts, a local tradesman. Mr. Roberts, an old volunter that receiving a programment of the contraction unteer, but possessing no surgical or even first aid knowledge, started trying to make Russell form words with ing to make Aussel and varied these exercises by rubbing the muscles of his throat and manipulating his

tengue with his fingers and a spoon. After persevering for three days, Russell found he could articulate slightly, and shortly afterwards be-He no having been ten months dumb, speak and sing. The happy man burst into tears when he realized what had happened, for he had given up hope of recovery. The first thing he did was to go down on his knees and thank God.

BISHMEN AND THE WAR OF LIBERA-TION

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., address. ing a meeting of Irishmen in London en the anniversary of the declaration

What were the traditions on which they as Irish Nationalists had been brought up? The first was the love of liberty. Second, the principle of Nationality. Third, the rights of small nations; and fourth, the batred of militarism and all that it implied. These principles they did not learn in the books of philosophers, but in the tragic realities of their own history and their own country. During the seven centuries in which they had fought the cause of Irish freedom, their people had been taught that there was only one sanction to gov ernment, and that was the consent et the people who were governed. They had fought for that for seven centuries, and they had won. If, to-day, the principle of nationality was ognized by every one of the Allies, he thought Irish Nationalists had some right to claim that they had always held aloft through centuries of suffering, sacrifice, defeat and fail ure, the flag of nationality, and that every struggle and triumph of theirs imposed on them the sacred obliga-tion of winning for others the triumph that they had themselves secured. He had ventured to state at the beginning of the war that Russia was engaged in a War of Liberation, and thuse who had read the recent de-bates in the Russian Duma would see that one thing they were all unanimous upon was that Poland should be free. Was there an Irish Nationalist to whom that announcement did not come at once as a message of joy and as a justification of the whole thing over in 20 minutes

the position which they had taken n the war

JESUITS IN THE FRENCH ARMY The latest statistics about the Jesuits in the French Army give the figures at the last day in July, the

The total number of the members of the Society in the Army is 615.
Of these 109 are hors de combat, 47 killed, 18 prisoners, 7 missing, 37 wounded or under treatment. At the the Society in the Army is 615

wounded or under treatment. At the front there are 281; 57 chaplains, 20 ambulance chaplains, 78 ambulance nurses, 126 in the fighting line, 203 nurses, 126 in the nghting line, 203
are in the rear, 102 in hospitals 101
in base or depot work, several of
whom are at Tien-Tsin or Tananarivo.
Discharged on account of serious
wounds, 22. No fewer than 61 have received distinctions; 6 knighthood of the Legion of Honor, 5 the military medal, 1 the Russian Cross of St. George, 1 the epidemic medal, 48 mentioned in dispatches (the War

COMMUNION IN THE TRENCHES

A non commissioned officer, a good Christian, whose piety was recognized by his chiefs as that of a true amo d'elite, was killed on June 21 near Arras. A number of his letters have been published full of resignation and the most devoted spirit of selfsacrifice. In one written on June a he relates the following incident :

I was very glad, yesterday and to-day, about 11 o'clock, when I saw the chaplain of the division come into the trenches, bringing us Holy Com-munion. I called my comrades and there in the trench a yard or two from the firing line, a dozen of our company received Communion, whilst the rest kept up the firing. These unions in the trenches so close to the enemy and with the at of the whistle of bullets paniment of the whitele of butters and shells, are very impressive. The chaplain said a few words before and after the Communion. This morning it was the priest stretcher-bearen

In his last letter, two days before his death, he asked for prayers, for he knew that when it arrived at its destination, "the affair would prob-ably be over. Where shall I be? God alone knows."

FRANCE AND PEACE

M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, last week sent a message to the Chamber, the concluding por-tion of which was as follows:

The only peace which the Republic can accept is a peace which will guarantee the security of Europe, will give us leave to breathe, live, and labour freely, will rebuild the dismembered Fatherland, will repair extraordinary case of recovery of dismembered Fatherland, will repair speech after dumbness following a the ruins and protect us efficaciously against any renewed attack of German ambition. The present generation are accountable for France to posterity. It will not allow the heritage entrusted by its forefathers to be preferred or cartelled. has the will to win, and will win.

VENICE'S NEW PATRIARCH

Venetians have welcomed with great joy their new patriarch, Mgr. La Fontaine. His father came from ch Switzerland, but married at Viterbo a pious Italian girl who is mmortalized in the brochure of her son, "L'Epistophiema Matris," which reveals the soul of the apostolic prelate whom His Holiness sends Venice. Ordained priest in 1883, Dom Pietro La Fontaine became professor of sacred elequence, Hely Scripture and liturgy at the Grand Seminary of Viterbo. In 1905 he was appointed Canon of the Cathe-dral by Pius X. and in 1907 was elected Bishop of Cassano d'Ionio. The earthquake of 1908 gave him an opportunity to exercise his sacerdotal charity. He gathered the orphans of Sicily and Calabria and cared for them ; he formed a congre gation of young men for the service of the Cathedral.

Charged by the Pope to visit several discesses and seminaries he ex-ercised the ministry of preaching in which from the beginning he had excelled. In 1910 he was called to Rome as Bishop of Caristo to fulfil the important charge of secretary of the Congregation of Rites, and he became very popular in the Eternal City. The people of Venice are pre-paring a splendid welcome for him,— Church Progress.

ANGLICANS ARE MUCH DISTURBED

PRESS ANNOYED AT DISPARITY BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT

CHAPLAINS

London, August 29, 1915. Members of the Anglican church as well as many of their leading organs, are much exercised over what they are pleased to call the disparity between the number of Catho-lic and Protestant chaplains at the front in the war. They are unhappy because they find the number of the former is greater in proportion to the number of soldiers than the number allowed to the Anglican church. Aside from the fact that there is no comparison between the ardor and devotion to duty between Catholic and Protestant chaplains, there is no good reason that there should be an exact proportion between their num-bers when there is absolutely no comparison between the work they

You may preach a sermon to 500

but if you have to sit and hear the confessions of 500 men, that is another story. Judging by any standard of work done, I should say that if one Catholic chaplain is suffi-cient for a battalion one Church of England chaplain ought to be plenty

England chapiain ought to se pienty for an army corps.

Speaking about Catholic chaplains and their works the current week's newspapers carried a graphic story of the death of one of these heroic men, a resume of which may be appropriate here. He was known as the Abbe Aprile, a priest from Lyons.

He was serving with the ambulance Abbe Aprile, a priest from Lyons. He was serving with the ambulance when a soldier was shot down badly wounded. At once Abbe Aprile went to his side to bandage his wounds and hear his confession. The dying soldier was gently lifted on a stretcher and the Abbe was one of the bearers. As they started for the rear the Abbe was syddenly felled to the the Abbe was suddenly felled to the ground by a flying bullet, and died in a few minutes. The Abbe was greatly beloved by the men and admired for his zeal and bravery, being ever ready to go in the face of great-est danger in the discharge of his priestly and charitable functions.

AN ANGLO GERMAN Another current story of interest concerns one of that rarest of nationalities in these days—an Anglo German. The man's name is Houstin Chamberlain, an Englishman by birth and ancient lineage, and now one of the most ardent supporters of Ger many and the Kaiser. He resides in Berlin and he is described as one of the most popular men in Germany. Houstin Chamberlain is a son of the late Rear Admiral Charles Chambar. lain. He was delicate in his child-hood and was educated abroad, mostly in France and Germany. He became attached to that country and is now ready to champion the German cause. It sounds both interesting and strange, but such is the force of environment.—Chicago New World.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND

The teamsters' strike in St. Louis last month was settled by an arbitra tion board of one, Father Timothy Dempsey, pactor of St. Patrick's Church. He did not have to import strike breakers from another city to accomplish the work, at the expense of blood and sorrow. How he did it is hard to say, for not being a social "uplifter" he does not give interviews to the reporters. Traffic was about to come to a standstill one day in August, when this unassuming priest settled the trouble. He is a busy man too, for he manages a working. men's hotel, a day nursery and an emergency home,—The "Team Own er's Association" has given formal cknowledgment to this lone strikeercaker by helping the charities that are under his care.—America.

NATION-WIDE CHURCH SCHOOL SYSTEM

In a communication remarkable for its force and candor, the Rev. J. Merris Cherr, rector of Christ Church school, Kingston, N. Y., writing to The Living Church (P. E.,) of Milwaukee, argues the imperative necessity of the denominational

school system. "Whatever may be our love and loyalty for the Protestant Ep scopal Church," he writes, "or however we may regard 'this Church,' ideally, we must admit, if we are quite frank and honest, that there is something radi-cally wrong in the practical tration of her affairs as an ecclesiastical organization. Even if we our selves can account for, explain and tic confusion and inefficiency, we do not and cannot convince others out side the Church. To them the Epis. copal Church is neither Protestant nor Catholic ; it does not command the respect of the rich nor win the devotion of the poor, and the middle classes are utterly indifferent. We are a small, electric, religious body, exemplifying a kind of Christianized worldliness; tolerant, liberal; always compromising and equivocating, and governed by the policy of expediency and opportunism. It certainly is not necessary to offer evidence in support of these assertions to these who know the Episcopal Church.

"I am not writing to criticize or censure or to advertise our unhappy divisions and their consequent evils in the Church, but to recognize the fact and suggest a remedy. The remedy is teaching and training. We have an untaught and untrained laity who cannot be adequately taught by a nation wide preaching mission, or by a campaign of religious education by means of tracts and church papers, much less by the occasional didactic sermon, but by a nation wide church school system. We must teach and train the children every day in parochial and residential schools. The Sunday school is a failure—a tragic failure. Our children are educated in the public schools in an atmosphere utterly foreign to the Church, or in private schools, equally alien, or even antag-onistic to the Church. Our young men go to college without ever hav-ing been grounded in the faith, and whatever little religious feeling they may have acquired and retained is easily dissipated in a non religious environment, and by the gibes of

we are simply wasting our time so far as proportionate and lasting benefit to the Church is concerned as compared with the daily teaching and training of the young in those

'things which a Christian ought to know and balieve to his soul's health,' and that he 'may be virtuously brought up to lead a godly and a Christian life.' The school system of the Roman Church is the greatest source of her strength. Our absolute lack of a Church school system is, I believe, the chief reason for the ignorance, indifference and disloyalty of the bulk of our laity. Legislation, mass meetings, conventions and conferences, dinners and oratory, together with everlasting missionary begging, will never accomplish for

begging, with evertacting missionary begging, will never accomplish for the Church what one generation of daily, definite teaching and training of children in church parochial and boarding schools will do.

"What we need as a Church is conviction and the courage of our convictions, and the way to attain this is to train up our children in the way they should go, and when they are old they will not depart from it. We have a generation of State taught, not church trained children. Why wonder that our people do not go to church and do not give as they ought? They were not taught when they were teachable."

SAD PLIGHT OF POLAND

Poland has suffered much in the ast, but the sufferings of her people during the present war are at the least as severe as anything in her least as severe as anything in her history. For a year over three mil-lions of Germans and Austrians have been at grips with the Russians upon her territory. The tide of battle has ebbed and flowed over the land, and left a deeper desolation land, and left a deeper desolation every time. Mgr. Sapioha, Prince-Bishop of Cracow, has issued an appeal for help to the people of the Catholic world, and in an article supporting this appeal the Nova Reforma, one of the Cracow papers, declares: "Twelve million Poles are, at the present moment, plunged in the deepest misery. Several million of them are literally dying of hunger. Not only have they lost everything, but we are doomed daily to see thou sands of our fellow countrymen dying of hunger and exhaustion. Mothers are going mad with sorrow at being unable to feed the hunger of their children. Many people have no home but the trenches that have been abandoned by the armies, and no food but the bark of trees. The country watered by the Dunajec, the Wisloca, the Vistula, the Nica, the Pilica, and the Warta has been transformed into a vast desert, covered with ruined houses and graves. may go far without meeting a single living being, on the banks of the Dunsjee and the San, as well as on those of the Vistula, which in days of peace was a well populated district."-True Voice.

WHAT INVESTIGATION SHOWS

Anyone who seeks an interesting diversion ought to make an effort to run down an anti-Catholic calumny put in circulation by some preacher. For instance, Methodist Bishop Homer Stuntz, who is notorious as an assailant of the Catholic Church, said some time ago in a "sermon" :

There is published in Buenos Aires a weekly comic paper like the Asino, of Rome, and somewhat like Life, of New York. It is maintained partly for the purpose of ridiculing friars, priests and the Catholic faith in general. It is true that this paper is hostile to Christianity as it is represented by the Roman Church and is therefore understood to be opposed to religion in any form. But this is not the case. Its cartoons leadership. When our Buenos Aires, on Conference Sunday, last February, this paper, Fray Mosho, took flashlight pictures, secured photographs of the leading missionaries and Sunday school workers, and gave several pages to a sympathetic write up of that truly

great gathering."
North Americans who read that extract from Bishop Stuntz's "ser-mon" must have concluded that Catholicism in Buenos Aires is at a pretty low ebb. But what does in. pretty low ebb. But what does investigation reveal? James B. Sheridan, who lives in Buenos Aires, tells the story in a letter to America. He says he has been a reader of Fray Mocho since its inception, and he cannot recall during that time a length attack in its columns. single attack in its columns on the clergy. His sense of fair play was stung by imputing to a clean review so black a name, and in order to learn the truth he wrote to H. J. Black, the advertising manager of Fray Mucho and a personal friend, requesting a categorical statement on the matter from the managers of the paper. Here is what C. Puig Corradino says in a letter to Mr.

Sheridan : 'In answer to the erroneous state ment referred to, we can categorically state that the pages of fray Moche have never contained an attack, direct or indirect, against Catholicism or against the clergy; for, faithful to its fundamental principles, the proving has pager and this review has never sus-tained political or religious systems or tendencies of any kind, since its character, purely informative, liter-ary and artistic, removes it from environment, and by the gibes of agnostic and infidel professors.

"In making adult conversions and preparing large configuration classes we are simply wasting our time so

pace in the pages of Fray Mocho. coordingly we accept with the reatest pleasure the offer which you Accordingly we accept which you make, and for which we tender you the expression of our thanks, as your spontaneous action in the matter will serve to establish the truth which has been misrepresented by a statement both misleading and clear. ly based on error. It is particularly pleasing for us to avail ourselves of this opportunity to send you the assurance of our personal considera-

Mr. Sheridan, in his letter to America, points out that it is singularly unfair to compare Fray Mocho with &L'Asino, of Rome, a paper so notoriously indecent that several countries will not permit it to circu-late through the mails. The com-parison, he says, is as unjust as if the Saturday Evening Post were compared with the Menace. These facts reveal Bishop Stuntz in a queer light. But those who have followed his "revelations" concerning the condition of Catholicity in South America will not be surprised at the wholesale inaccuracy of his statements.—Catholic News.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Our immigration problem's im portance to the Church in America is well discussed in the current Cath-olic Mind. "We must save to the Faith every Catholic who comes to this country," insists Dr. Kelley. This cannot be done, however, unless we have many more priests, churches and schools than we have at present, unless there are more erous offerings of prayers, money and personal service on the part of the faithful, and unless we Catholics take as much interest in the immigrant as is shown by secular and Protestant societies. The immigrant of yesterday who has been "graduated" should manifest more prac tical sympathy with the new comer of his own race, and each American Catholic, no matter what his ancestry is, should forget the blood of his immigrant co religionists because of their baptism. The annual offering of the "missionary quarter" by all the faithful, says Dr. Kelley, would meet the expense of saving the immigrant to the Church.

Then Father Siedenburg, to make us realize better our responsibilities toward these strangers, presents an array of statistics and tells about the character of to day's immigrants where they go, how they live and what they do. From 1821 to 1915 31,348,720 aliens have come to these shores, 12,000,000 arriving since 1901. More than 600,000 out of every million, it is estimated, are Catholics. Our gigantic task is to keep them such. Even non Catholic writers see the magnitude of the undertaking and acknowledge too. the remarkable success we have had in accomplishing it. Mr. Roberts, for instance, in his book on "The New Immigrant," observes :

Never in the history of the world has a religious organization faced an obligation such as that con-fronting the Roman Catholic Church of the United States. To shepherd these millions of souls speaking thirty different tongues, to house them in churches, to soothe racial prejudices, to secure an adequate number of priests, these are problems that no ecclesiastical body before in the history of the Christian Faith has been called upon to solve. The Catholic Church has done and is doing great work for the foreign speaking people in America. If its beneficent influence were removed the millions of the new immigration are leveled at immoral and medieval would be far more lawless and reck church held a great Sanday school and leadings of this religious organization are a defense to both the Brancs Aires on Conference Sunday, secular and moral institutions of this country.

It must be sadly owned, however that in many cases the adult immi-grant now coming to this country has not learned his religion well at home, so the problem of safe guard ing him from Protestant and socialist proselyters is hard to solve. Mr. Tay describes what is being done in Boston to meet the difficulty. Bu immigrants children can be brought up good Catholics, if we can only build and equip schools to attract them. To day the Church's battle-field, in a fuller sense, perhaps, than ever before is in the heart of the ever serors is in the heart of the child and that our enemies realize as thoroughly as we. However grave the immigration question is now for American Catholics, it is likely to be even more serious after the present European conflict is over. For when peace is made at last, and the vast armies now fighting are mustered out, greater throngs of immigrants than ever will be leaving their war riven, heavily taxed countries for the United States. Are we American Catholics getting ready to receive them ?-America.

CHEERFUL

Father Gabriel Ryan, C. F., war chaplain, writes from the front:
"Let me give you an instance of the bravery of cur good fellows in affliction. There was one with a right foot off and another with his left foot gone. As they were being attended, one said to the other: 'We'll bave to such a course. Our conduct in this direction is above suspicion, as our perfect friendship with the religious element of our citizens and with the clergy of Buenos Aires demonstrates; religious festivities and celebrations, as well as matters of current ecclesions instical interest, have always found one said to the other: 'We'll have to go shares now, Pat, in a pair of boots. You'll wear the right and I'll wear the left.' And then they both went off in a fit of laughter. That's just the chief observe out here, and life would be deadly dull if he were dumb."

Your Savings

The War has already brought great changes. National leaders in all countries are uvging the practice of Thritt. The Prime Minister of Great Britain said recently: "There remains only one course to diminish our expenditure and increase our savings."

What are you going to do with YOUR SAVINGS? You cannot keep your cash in a stocking. You must either put it in a Bank; invest in a Bond or Stock; or purchase Life Insurance with it. Some men will do all three.

By Pulting YOUR SAVINGS INTO LIFE INSURANCE

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A DIRGE

Is it the wail of a soul I hear in the night wind's sighing?

Or do I just fancy 'tis keening a dirge stoical indifference to the sufferings for the dring?

Wan and pale through the hurry'ng clouds the sickly stars appear;
Strange they mind me, this night o'
nights, of candles around a

tremcomes with the break o' day.

Someone I loved is dying, is dead, a last farewell denied ; for this, the bitterest parting pang, the pity'ng night wind sighed.

Ah, would it were mine to close the eyes that bright with love-light abone?
With grief for the weary leagues that part the stars look pale and

List to the hurry'ng feet that passthe ghosts of her kith and kin; Tender they bear her swift away from this vale of woe and sin.

Adown the years the friendly dead will guard till the Judgment Day, quies grave in the dear home Her land where kneeling neighbours pray. -REV. D. A. CASEY.

RESCUE THE KITTENS AND CATS!

Though Europe is now waging the vastest, most destructive and most costly war that the world has seen, a certain tender-hearted Englishwoman does not seem to find the times wholly unsuitable for an "urgent appeal" in behalt of a cats' home. Though she admits that, "It is dreadful to have to ask for animals when our poor and the nation and our dear naturally asks the editor of the Month, a query that all normal persons will heartily scho. "Business, as usual," is without question a disastrous slogan if it leads a people to keep supplied with transportation facilities, fish, cream and expensive chloroform a comfortable "home" for vagrant grimalkins while soldiers in the trenches are dying by thousands, and war-riven Poland is starving.

But could the perverted 'humani tarianism" of the past thirty years be expected to result in anything else? To safeguard the so-called "rights of animals" societies have been founded and periodicals have been started by innocent but opulent sophists who had little to say, how ever, about "the duties" of the brute creation, for they vaguely realized perhaps that only rational beings bad duties, though horses, dogs and cats, of course, had "rights." How generously the British public responded to that cat lover's stirring appeal we 11 King St. W. Toronto

have not yet learned. Perhaps the fear that the race's spirit would be more imperiled by a heartless atti-tude toward homeless and indigent and privations of mere human beings, brought such an abundance of muni-ficent gifts to the cat hospital, that its directors and patients can now face without anxiety the coming winter, whether the war ends or not We prefer to believe, however, that an immediate result of the silly oh sweet Mother of Christ! an immediate result of there's the sound of spades in of all the "rescued" cats on hand, of all the "rescued" cats on hand, ble to think of the news that and the prompt transformation of their sumptuous quarters into a home for little boys and girls whom the war has left fatherless, and that the revenues of the cat hospital are being devoted to the relief of human suffering .- America.

> The man who stands in his own light imagines the whole world dark. - Percy Hains.

FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

Taichowiu, March 22, 1915. Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD :

Yesterday (Passion Sunday) I laid the corner stone of the church in Taichowiu. The former church was too small for the crowds who are being converted in the city and neighboring towns. Even with the new addition of forty-sight feet and a gallery it will be too small on the big Feasts. May God be praised Who deigns to open mouths to His praises in the Far East to replace those stilled in death in Europe. And may He shower down His choicest blessings on my benefactors of the CATHO-LIC RECORD, who are enabling me to hire catechists, open up new places to the Faith, and to build and enlarge churches and schools. Rest assured, dear Readers, that every cent that comes my way will be immediately put into circulation for the Glory of God.

Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary,

J. M. FRASER. Previously acknowledged... \$6,120 87 A Friend, St. Raphael'e..... One of many friends Denis Harbic, Hawkesbury Mrs. H. Schnarr, Berlin

In our issue of August 28 we acknowledged a remittance of \$5.00 from Branch 397, C. M. B. A., Toronto. This should have read Branch 387, C. M. B. A., Toronto.

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. P. PEPPERT BIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

"Christ will confirm you unto the end without crime, in the day of the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." (I. Cor. i, 8.)

In addressing these words of comsort to the Corinthians and to us all.
St. Paul reminds us that it is our
duty throughout life to cooperate
with the grace given us. Solitude
and retirement help us very much in
this cooperation with grace, and, as
a rule, the object in view, when any
one chooses a solitary life for love of
God, is to be free to lift up his heart
to God, undisturbed by the distractions and turmoil of the world, and by
means of prayer and meditation to means of prayer and meditation to live in the presence of God, thus cleaning his soul from the stain of sin, and to remain safe from the dangers that threaten those who live in the world.

Solitude produces noble thoughts, hely feelings and heroic resolutions. In solitude minds that have suffered in their conflict with the world re-gain their health, and in solitude we gain their meatth, and in solution we learn that true happiness consists in quiet retirement and in humble several true for the clashing interclusion, far from the clashing inter-ests and pursuits of busy life. Solitude prepares our hearts to appreciate the pure joys of devotion and love of God, and suggests to us thoughts and opinions of true wisdom. The Son of God frequently withdrew into ide, and it was on the gloomy slopes of Quarantanis, far from human intercourse, that He prepared Himself by faeting and prayer continued during forty days for His public ministry. He fied into solitude when the Jews, carried away by their enthusiasm, wanted to make Him their King; and it was from lonely spots on the Mount of Olives that our Saviour's prayer rose frequently at night to His heavenly Father. Even in the Old Testament we see men of strong character chosen by God to do great works, gaining in solitude additional strength for the accomplishment of the tasks imposed them. We see, too, how, whilst they were alone, the streams of God's grace cleaned, strengthened and enriched their hearts.

Abraham was alone, engaged in prayer, when he received the promise that the ardently desired Messias should be born of his race: Jacob was alone when he beheld the ladder reaching to heaven, which was a pledge of God's protection; David, the shepherd boy, was alone with his flocks when he was called by God to be anointed king. At the place where the promontory of Mount Carmel juts out into the Mediterranean Sea, Elias and Eliseus sojourned, communing with God, and it was on the seashore, amidst the murmur of the waves, that they obtained power to subdue and overcome the outbursts of human passion. Achab, Jezebel and others, accustomed to see their people subvervient to their arbitrary and ruthless commands, trembled at the words uttered by these solitary hets from Mount Carmel, for with courage derived from solitude they boldly proclaimed what the Lord had made known to them in that solitude. At a much earlier date, when the Hebrew nation was still subject to the tyranny of the Egyptian Pharaos, what mighty king d have dared even to attempt to deliver the oppressed people from their rulers? Yet spiritual force, obtained in solitude, was by God's grace able to accomplish what no external power would have attempted. in the solitude of Mount Horeb that Moses beheld the burning bush, and, being thus enlightaned with regard to his calling, he could encourage the men of his race with hopes of future salvation. The Old Testament abounds in instances of the power possessed by solitude, when consecrated to God to raise, strengthen and sanctify the mind of man; and, if we look at the history of the Christian Church, we shall find many examples of saints that show us the advantages of soli-When persecution broke out in the early Church, many Christians fled into the deserts, learned to love them and remained there, striving to attain to the higher destiny of man, and despising all earthly pleasures.

Fearing to be denounced as a Christian by his brother in law, St. Paul, the first hermit, left his home, Paul, the first fierful, list in the and, after wandering about in the mountains for a long time, found a cave which at first seemed to afford convenient shelter, but subsequently became his permanent abode. Quite apart, however, from any persecutions, a great impulse was given to the eremitical life by St. Anthony the the eremitical life by St. Anthony that Hermit, who was born about 252 A. D., at Cana, in Upper Egypt, and interpreting the Gospel teaching literally, gave all his goods to the poor, and then visited various pious recluses in the desert, striving to imitate the cheerfulness of one the zeal of another, the faith of a third, and the mortification of a fourth. After spending fifteen years in retirement, striving to acquire Christian virtues and overcoming grievous temptations, he went still further in. to the desert, to the mountains near the Red Sea, and there he lived for twenty years, visited occasionally by his friends, until at length the fame his friends, until at length the fame of his sanotity attracted thither a number of Christians eager to save their souls. They lived in isolated dwellings under his rule, and by God's will they became the origin of an association destined to follow closely our Saviour's example, and to counteract the moral laxity of the age. Strengthened at last by God's grace, which he obtained by his prayers in the wilderness, St. who can deny that the labor leaders, the aim of the trade union movement is to elevate the working class. "The labor movement is to elevate the working class." The labor movement is to elevate the working class. "The labor movement is to elevate the working class. "The labor movement is to elevate the working class." The labor movement is to elevate the working class. "The labor movement is to elevate the working class." The labor movement is to elevate the working class. The labor movement is to elevate the working class. The labor movement is to elevate the working class. The labor labor movement is expected t

THE GREAT BLOOD **PURIFIER**

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the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" rids the system of all waste matter and thus insures a pure blood supply.

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Anthony left his solitary retreat when it was necessary for him to labor for the salvation of his fellow He did this in 311, to console and encourage the persecuted Caristians, and in 328, to defend the doctrine of the divinity of Christ against the heretical teaching of the Arians. the died in January 856, by which time similar settlements of recluses had been founded by his friend Aron in Lower Egypt, and his pupil Hilar: ion in the desert between Gaza and Egypt. His sister presided over the first community of virgins, who with-drew into the desert in order to strive after greater perfection with hearts unsoiled by the world and

aiming at God alone.

Apart from these instances of per fect and perpetual solitude, we may regard the glorious purity of heart and true piety of all the saints as the outcome of solitary prayer and silent meditation. Some lived out in the world and withdrew only for an hour now and then into the solitude of their own room, some were sur-rounded by royal splendor and by the noisy amusements of the world, from which their position forbade hem to retire, but still in their hearts they conversed with God, maintaining an inward solitude. These minutes and hours of holy solitude, during which they received and stored up graces, gave them strength to persevere to the end, when, according to St. Paul's promise they will appear not only blameless, but worthy of the greatest reward at our Lord's coming.

Let us implore these saints to

help us to follow their example, and so to live that we too may appear without crime and blameless before our Lord Jesus Christ, when He comes to judge the world. Amen.

TEMPERANCE

TERTOTALISM IN KANSAS

"In Kansas the prohibition law is enforced," says Julian Street in Collier's Weekly. "Blind pigs hardly exist, and bootleggers are rare birds, who, if they persist in bootlegging, are rapidly converted into jailbirds. The New York Tribune printed recently a letter stating that prohibition is a signal failure in Kansas, that there is more drinking there than ever before, and that 'under the seats of all the automobiles in Kansas there is a good-sized canteen.'
Whether there is more drinking in
Kansas than ever before, I can not say. I do know, however, both from personal observation and from reliable testimony, that there is prac-tically no drinking in the portions of the state I visited. As I am not a prohibitionist, this statement is nonpartisan. But I may add that, after having seen the results of prohibi tion in Kansas, I look upon it with more favor. Indeed, I am a partial convert; that is, I believe in it for you. And whatever are your views on prohibition, I think you will admit that it is a pretty temperate state in which a girl can grow to womanhood and say what the Kansas girl said to me, that she never saw a drunken man until she moved away from Kansas.

UNDOING THE WORK OF THE LABOR UNIONS

The brewer, distiller and saloon-keeper pretend that they are the workingman's friend. The labor leaders know that they are his worst enemy, since they thwart the chief purposes of the labor movement.

Unionism aims at an increasingly high standard of work by its adherents. How can this be maintained if conditions like those in a certain mill town exist? Here, when saloons were open, a steel mill with a capacity for rolling 175-200 tons of plate per night was accustomed to lose from 20 to 40 tons because of spoiled plate on nights following payday. The report says, "But with the clos-ing of the salcons that's all history

Again, according to the teaching of the labor leaders, the aim of the trade union movement is to elevate the working class. "The labor movement is essentially a moral movement is essentially a moral movement."

is driving women to work in factories, in workshop and at washtubs who ought not to be there?" Because their husbands are drinking, and are not taking home the money they might, the women are at work.

"The trades union movement is opposed to child labor, yet who can deny," says Lennon, "that the liquor traffic is driving into industrial life, boys and girls who should be in school or on the playground?"

'Nothing has done more to bring

'Nothing has done more to bring misery upon innocent women and children than the money spent in drink," says Mitchell.—Sacred Heart Review.

> A PUBLIC AGENCY FOR DEGRADATION

"The drink traffic is a public, peranent and ubiquitous agency of degradation to the people of these realms. For thirty years I have been Priest and Bishop in London; it have learned some lessons and the first thing is this : The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink."—Cardinal is intoxi Manning.

WHAT IS REVELATIONS

(By W. T. Kane, S. J., in The Queen's Work)

At the very root of Faith lies the fact of God's revelation. We believe the teachings of the Catholic Church, because they are God's teachings, because He has revealed them to men. And that idea, revelation, is a stumbling block for many men who have not the gift of Faith. The word itself, revelation, has for many a vague, troubling atmosphere about it. They do not know just what it means. It gives them simply an uncomfortable feeling of something remote, intangible, mysterious. They are inclined to resent it—though they

do not know just why.
Yet, after all, it is a very simple matter. Revelation merely means the act by which Almighty God makes known certain truths to men. In the nature of the idea there is nothing more mysterious than in that of conversation between men. We talk to one another every day, and through speech make known to others our inner thoughts and desires and feelings, which they could not otherwise know. And we see nothing strange in the fact; though it really is a most astonishing perform-ance if we think about it a little. It too is a revelation, an "unveiling" of truths. It is carried on by a very complex process. We have to trans-late our thoughts into words and speak the words, and another must hear the words and translate them back into ideas, in order that we may reveal our thoughts to that other.

God's revelation to men is precisely the same act, only done in a simple way. As God is the Creator of all, as He formed all men's faculties and continually supports them in existence and in action, He has no need of an elaborate machinery in order to reveal truths to men. Merely by the act of His will, He can give men the knowledge which He wishes them

Of course, He can also make use o intervening means to give menknowledge, if He so wishes. He can speak to men through the voice of their comen through the voice of their conscience, or through the material world about them. When, in some quiet moment, we look up to the stars and the whirling planets in space, and the sight of them strikes in upon us the thought of the majesty and never of God who made there and power of God who made these tremendous, cycling suns, it is God who speaks to us through His creatures. When remorse over sin lays do not amount to a necessity for any hold upon us, and a "still, small of us, provided we follow the simple voice" within accuses us, urges us teaching of the Sermon on the to repentance and amendment, it is Mount. It has to be remembered God who speaks to us through that here, says the author, that a large wordless voice.

This sort of revelation is only an indirect communication. We say that God speaks to us through these means, but we use the word "speak" in a loose manner. In reality, God does no more than put before us facts from which we can, by our own reasoning, learn certain truths about Him. It is as if, when I did not wish directly to tell my friend some factfor instance, that I had lately gone into his office—I left my gloves or a book there, from which he might readily gather the fact of my presence. I have not really told him anything. I have merely put him in the way of finding out something for himself. We call this indirect sort of revelation natural revelation. It of revelation natural revelation. It is quite due to man. Since he is bound by his nature to worship God, he has a right to the natural means

of knowing God.

It is not this revelation which founds faith. Our belief is based upon a direct communication or revelation of God with man. And by a direct communication or revelation we mean an act which has for its proper and immediate end to impart kp edge. Thus it is direct revelation when God produces certain ideas of Himself, of His attributes, of His Himself, of His attributes, of His actions, in my mind, say, of one of the prophets. He may do so by writing, as when He wrote on the wall at Baltasar's feast; or by producing the sounds of a human voice, the state of the stat ducing the sounds of a numan voice, as He did at the baptism of Christ; or by immediately impressing the knowledge upon some person's mind. He may also reveal Himself by appointing some man as His legate or representative, giving himoredentials to proper his office (such as mirrolas

speaks. And that is a true revela-tion, though mediate, not immediate. That also corresponds with what we ourselves may do. Instead of speak ourselves may do. Instead of speaking immediately to another person, we may send him a messenger, whom we accredit by some proof that he comes from us. His message then will really be our communication with that other, and will readly be accepted as such.

We call this direct revelation of God supernatural, because it is some

We call this direct revelation of God supernatural, because it is something not due to our nature. We have of ourselves no claim to this special sort of knowledge about God. It is a favor which He must grant freely, if at all; which only His own love and goodness induce Him to

give.
So that God's revelation resolves itself into as easy a matter as talk between men: even into an easier matter, because of God's infinite power, to use means for giving men knowledge of Himself. And the revelation upon which Faith rests is any act of God which has for its proper and direct aim the communication of knowledge about Himself, whether that communication be made whether that communication be made immediately or through the medium of a divinely appointed representa-

CATHOLIC MEMORANDA

In a current publication entitled "What Think You of Christ?" the work of Francis Cahusac, M.A., and published in London by Washbourns, there is an excellent summary of facts which all Catholics should remember, but which most Catholics are prone to forget, in connection with the Scriptures. The authortells us, for example, that conscientious objectors to Catholic teaching often declare that the personality of Christ, as it appears in the teaching of the Church, seems to differ very much, if not entirely, from that which the Protestant has imagined to himself from out of the pages of the New

Testament.
In considering this proposition, says Mr. Cahusac, it is necessary first to understand and remember that the Catholic Church does not depend on the Gospels for the truth of all her eaching; nor does she say that all she teaches must be proved from the Bible. Bafore the New Testament was compiled and edited the Church was well on in existence, and she it was who decided what were the true scriptures and gave them to her

Even supposing that anyone proved to his own satisfaction that the Christ of the Catholic Church acted in different principles from the Christ of the Gospels, it would not affect the truth of her teaching, for this person's views of Christ would be based on his own interpretation of the Gospels, and he would have no guarantee that he had obtained a right idea of the principles on which Christ acted. It is well, therefore, to remember what the real plan of the Gospels is and what their scope.

Their plan, says Mr. Cahusac, is to set before each one of us the per-sonality of Christ—"that thou mayst know the truth of those words in which thou hast been instructed' nounce, then, that the Gospel they life of the Son of God, the whole of each record being an account of the life, teaching, death, resurrection and ascension of Christ.

In regard again to the Sermon on the Mount—there are many non-Catholic objectors to Catholicity who declare that doctrines or dogmas part of that teaching is based on a very startling dogma which is the authority of the Preacher: for Christ teaches as no one had dared to teach before, as no mere man could ever presume to teach. He simply asserts His own authority to explain,

people of the Synagogue at Nazareth, first reading the prophecy of Isaias beginning "the Spirit of the Lord is upon Me" and then adds, "this day is fulfilled this scripture in your ears." He also tells His disciples that they shall be heated by all men that they shall be hated by all men for His Name's sake. In St. John's Gospel the references made to the Personality of Christ are particularly Personality of Christ are particularly striking. The Baptist refers to Him as the "Lamb of God," and tells the multitude that "the Scriptures give testimony of Me." He describes Himself as the Light of the world, and utters the memorable words: "Before Abraham was, I am," a state-ment on which the Jews based their charge that He claimed Divine origin. It is in reflecting His complete Per sonality rather than laboring certain doctrines that the Church appeals to the Catholic. Christ Himself is exalted above all else, and in so far reflects the true Christ of the Gospel records.

representative, giving him credentials to prove his office (such as miracles, great holiness in life, the gift of prophecy), and empowering him to tell to other men the truths he has received immediately from God. In that case God also reveals Himself to those other men to whom His legate records.

The objector says at this point that the case of our Church breaks down. It is common knowledge, the objection goes, that the Catholic religion is made up of "forms and ceremontes," so much so as to obscure the Person of Christ; again, it is objected

that to the Blessed Virgin is given divine worship. This, of course, is bigotry in the extreme, due to real ignorance. Ignorance of the logic of the Church's position, which places, in its reading of the Gospels, the Personality of Christ above all other things at the sole object of our faith, hope

The Church (says Mr. Cahusac) is not some human invention which has grown up and evolved a Christ of its own, partly from the Gospels and partly from other sources; it is the society which Christ founded, into which were to be incorporated all who should believe in Him. It is not to be denied that the story of the first beginnings of the Church or Society is plainly told in the Gospels. The fact of a spiritual body with Christ as its Head and spiritual officers actas its Head and spiritual officers acting under Him—this runs all through the Gospels. Can it be denied that the Church taught exactly what He taught—at all times in her story. Are we to be asked to believe that for several centuries the true faith was lost sight of—until the days of the Reformation, and that the Church had for long ages gone wrong and misrepresented Christ and His teach. ing? If this were true, then, Christ's promises to His Church would have failed—for Protestant as much as Catholic—and the Society which He established for His followers would have collapsed. On the contrary, says Mr. Cahusac, the Church has brough all ages borne witness to the faith delivered to her, although often heresies have sprung up and mem-bers have cut themselves from the main body. Her enamies point to the Bible from which the Church is ac-cused of "dissociating" itself—but where did they get it from? Where, not in the Church records, was found that marvelous exaltation of

ST. PATRICK'S CANTICLE

the Personality of Christ which could make a man like Napoleon say: "No

man ever spoke like this Man. I know men, and I tell you Christ was

no man."—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

TRADITION SAYS IT WAS COMPOSED

ON EVE OF BATTLE OF TABA St. Patrick's day awakens interest in the famous lrish canticle, the Breastplate of St. Patrick, or the Feth-fida as it is sometimes called. Tradition has it that the Apostle of Ireland composed a cauticle on the eve of the battle of Tara, 433. Usher says that the manuscript of the hymn longs to the seventh century, and Dr. Petri styles it the "oldest un-doubted monument of the Irish language remaining." In substance modern critics liken it to that hymn of St. Francis Assisi, the Sun Song. St. Patrick bore on his shoulder the book of the Holy Scriptures as he passed through the island on his way to Tara, and the sacred word had protected him as a shield from all dangers. In his canticle he speaks of oinding" to him the virtues and acts of the elect of God, of "binding" to himself the sublime essence of good-ness as exemplified in the Holy Trinity. These he uses as an invincible breastplate through which no evil can penetrate. - Catholic Union and

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.— Sir Philip Sydney.

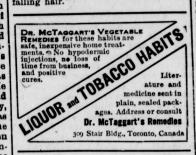
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Actress Tells Secret

Well Known Actress Tells How She Darkened Her Gray Hair and Promoted Its Growth With a Simple Home Made Mixture

Miss Blanche Rose, a well-known actress, who darkened her gray heir with a simple preparation which she mixed at home, in a recent interview at Chicago, Ill., made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their gray hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To a half pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. ine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the required shade. This will make a gray haired person look 20 years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of hair, relieves itching and scalp humors and is excellent for dandruff and falling hair."



CAN BE SAVED AND CURED OF DRINK

Good News to Mothers, Wives, Sisters

To have seen one you love, going down this road to ruin, and to have heard him try to laugh and joke away your fears, while you watched the drink habit fasten on him; is to have known suffering and to have borne a sorrow to which physical pain is nothing. And when at last he comes to that turn in the road that sooner or later must known suffering and to have borne a sorrow to which physical pain is nothing. And when at last he comes to that turn in the road that, sooner or later must come, and wakes to the fact that he is a slave to the drink you think everything will come right. He will fight the habit and you will help him escape it; but he can not do it. Drink has undermined his constitution, inflamed his stomach and nerves until the craving must be satisfied. And after you have hoped and then despaired more times than you can count you realize that he must be helped. The diseased condition of the stomach and nerves must be cured by something that will soothe the in-

of the stomach and nerves must be cured by something that will soothe the inflamed stomach and quiet the shaking nerves, removing all taste for liquor.

My marvellous remedy—Samaria Prescription—has done this for hundreds of cases in Canada. It can be given with or without the patient's knowledge as it it tasteless and odorless and quickly dissolves in liquid or food. Read what it did for Mrs. G. of Vancouver:

"I was so anxious to get my husband cured that I went up to Harrison's Drug Store and got your Remedy there. I had no trouble giving it without his knowledge, I greatly

Store and got your Kemedy there. I had no trouble giving it without his knowledge. I greatly thank you for all the peace and happiness that it has brought already into my home. The cost was nothing according to what he would spend in drinking. The curse of drink was putting me into my grave, but now i feel happy. May the Lord be with you and help you in curing the evil. I don't want my name published." FREE-SEND NO MONEY I will send free trial package and booklet giving full particulars, testimon-ials, etc., to any sufferer or friend who wishes to help. Write to-day. Plain sealed package. Correspondence sacredly confidential

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This Man Tells FREE **How He Was Cured** of Catarrh

It is a new way. It is something abso-lutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any ap-paratus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale No steaming

inhale No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful do not have

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a sostal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me sow you cured your catarth, and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

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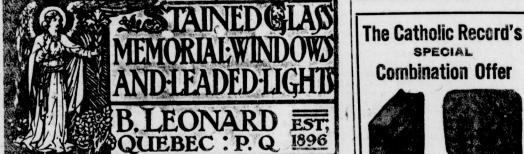
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desire, and that was to win the

medal for bravery. It was his only human dream. One night he saw

the sentry on duty fly before a Ger-

man patrol. Raymond bounded up, killed the aggressor, kept two other

men at bay with his bayonet, and alone bore the fire from the enemy's

trench. He escaped injury, and the

following day his captain summoned

medal, but I cannot send in my neces-

sary report without compromising the sentry, who fied. He will, there-fore, be shot immediately." Raymond

made answer.
"Under the circumstances, captain,

all his soldierly ardor did not pre-

vent him fulfilling another cask which he had set out for himself, and

means of converting one man, a free-

clined to mock at his zeal, but he

He had another great wish, and that was that he might yet be a priest.

His devotion to the Blessed Sacra-

ment increased daily. Pere Lenoir

tells us. One evening that this priest met him in the trenches at the

moment that he was about starting on military duty, he cried out as

says that the brave soldier then set out radiantly happy. "I take Him with me, so I am quite calm," Ray-mond said. That night he did much

valuable work amongst the men ; he

restored order when the bullets fell

amongst them. On account of being on patrol so often, he knew every detail of the fortress which the

enemy had erected on the Abeille Hill. Consequently, when the order

was given for the men to take it, he had little hope of success, but he said

to the priest :
"You may depend upon me to do

That evening Pere Lenoir and some soldiers buried holy, valiant Raymond. The Germans did not fire on the men, as if they respected in death

the boy who, for three months, had been their most dangerous adversary.

A GOOD WORK

Parents and teachers, who do not

hesitate to incline the minds of chil-dren to a professional career, should have no fear also to direct their thoughts to higher things. To praise

in the family circle the priestly or religious life, to express the hope and

desire that one or more of the chil-dren may have the great happiness of

dren may have the great happiness of such a profession, to offer them daily in prayer to God, to train them to piety and devotion; these are all praise-worthy in a father or mother, and if faithfully practiced in all families would doubtless greatly increase the number of God's chosen servants.— Rev. Francis Cassilv, S. J.

The chains of sin will be harder ot

-Canadian Freeman.

"I have no more fear of their

Raymond, you now hold the

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him and said :

CHATS WITH YOUNG

DICKENS' ADVICE TO HIS SON When Charles Dickens' son went

wrote:
"As your brothers have gone away one by one I have written to each of them what I am now going to write

"You know that you have never been hampered with religious forms of restraint, and that with the mere unmeaning forms I have no sympathy. But I most strongly and affectionately impress upon you the priceless value of the New Testament and the atudy of that book as the one unfalling suide in life. the one unfailing guide in life.

"Deeply respecting it, and bowing down before the character of our Saviour, as separated from the vain ctions and inventions of men, you cannot go very wrong, and will always preserve at heart a true spirit

of veneration and humanity.

"Similarly I impress upon you the habit of saying a Christian prayer every night and morning.

"These things have stood by me

through my life, and remen that I tried to render the New Testa ment intelligible to you and lovabl by you when you were a mere baby."
—Intermountain Catholic.

The man who worries kills in him self one of the greatest sources of happiness—that is the power of ob-servation. He is like the person glorious and inspiring view, see only a speck on the pane of glass He is so busy inspecting the mark he fails to see the beauty beyond. Are you going to shut out all the possible beauty of the future by fretting over the anxieties of the present? Don't allow yourself to come a victim to such a warped view; look out and over the dis agreeable specks which may blot your present outlook into a beyond

diffused with hopes, trust and cheer When we take it upon curselves to worry over the future are we not distrusting Providence which rules all things? Are we not showing dissatisfaction with our lot in life, attempting to regulate our lives rather than relying upon Divine

Take the lilies of the field. They toil not, neither do they spin, and yet they exist in exquisite splendor. This, however, does not mean that human beings who are put upon this earth to work out their salvation are to sit down and relinquish all efforts selves, hoping to be taken care of in some miraculous way. But it does called to responsible positions.—
The Friend. est, we are to rest content and to cease worrying.

If we have given the best that is in

Ask to see

the base-

ment first

If you are about to look through a house that

is "For Sale" or "To Let"

ask to see the basement first. Be sure it contains an efficient heating system. What

good is a house, no matter how

artistically planned, if it cannot be kept

comfortable during the long, cold winter?

Boilers Radiators

insure warm homes. One reason why the Safford hot water system is superior is because of its rapid water circulation. The iron, you know, of which the

fire-pot and water sections are made absorbs the heat

almost as quickly as the coal gives it off. And one square inch of iron absorbs enough heat from the coal to heat thirteen square inches of water. If the

water doesn't circulate fast enough to carry this

it is time to rely on Divine help, This is a world of service. If we do not shirk our part of the work, if we are faithful in our endeavors, then we can rest content that reward will ome our way. It may not be in the things we want most are the most dangerous for us. It often happens that could we look into the future we would not desire the things which seem best for us at the time we want them so ardently.—St. Paul Bulletin.

BOYS ARE WATCHED

When we see boys and young men standing on the street corners and in public places, we often wonder if they know that business men are hing them. Some time ago th writer was visiting a family in the city of M——. The mother has been a widow for many years and had brought up a large family of children, all of whom were succeeding in business. We listened with no little interest to her story how one of the terest to her story how one of the boys obtained a good position in a bank. Within a few days after this son had finished his schooling the president of a bank, a stranger really to her, called at her home and inquired concerning the future of her son. Learning that he had no special place yet in view, the banker told her he wanted him for a certain told her he wanted him for a certain position in his bank. She was much surprised at this, and wondered who had been so kind to recommend her son for this position. She finally inquired of the banker who had spoken about her boy. He replied that no one had done so, but that be had been watching the second state of the second seco ing the boy for three or four years. noticing the good company he kept, his regular attendance to church, his freedom from bad habits, the energy he put into what he had to do, and his manly bearing among men. The position was accepted, and to-day front in that banking institution. would not have been chosen for so

In every bank, store, and office there will be a place for a boy to fill. Those who have the manage-ment of the affairs of the business will select one of the boys; they will not select him for his ability to swear, smoke cigarettes or tap a keg of beer. Business men are looking for boys who are as near gentlemen, in every sense of the word as they can find. They are not looking for rowdies. When a boy applies for one of these places and is refused, they may not tell him the reason why they do not want him, but the boy can depend on it that he's been rated according to his behavior. Boys cannot afford to adopt the habits and conversation of the loafers and rowdies if they ever want to be

Some one reported to Socrates that us to any task, it we have left no a certain man was in no wise imstone unturned in the attempt to make things go right, then we have done all of which we are capable and self along."— Montaigne.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE YOUNG PATROL

TRUE STORY OF THE PRESENT WAS In a recent number of the French Messenger of the Sacred Heart Pers Lenoir, military chaplain to the Colonial troops, tells the following touching story. This priest made the acquaintance in one of the French trenches of a young patrol, who was the son of a free thinking father and of a Jewish mother. His childhood had been an unbappy one, and his only recollections of it were the endurance of heavy punishments and parents of a greed for gold and worldly profit. One day, when the boy Raymond was still quite young, he happened to see some of his youthful companions with white rosettes pinned on their breasts entering a church. These little lads were making their First Communion. Raymond stood outside the sacred edifice in order to listen to the exquisite music. After some time he went inside, and the splendor of the ceremonies impressed him in such a marked and forcible way that his father and mother, having learned of this fact, treated their son with more severity and forbade him to change his religion, until he had attained During his boyhood, Raymond had

many occupations. He had to work hard to satisfy the needs of his inhard to satisfy the needs of his in-temperate parents, consequently he was in turn mechanique, engineer, waiter, and even aviator. All his efforts failed to satisfy his father and mother, so in the end he decided to enlist in the Colonial infantry. When war was proclaimed, he determined to do something brave. He was very courageous and of strong physique, so he was always ready to undertake the most perilcus duties. After the victory at Marne, his battalion was stationed amongst the hills in the was appointed patrol in a most dangerous position, where he re-mained for three days and three nights, hidden behind a large bundle ot straw, as his superior officer for-got to relieve him. However, this did not dismay the young soldier. He was glad to suffer for his country, and, moreover, he had occupied all his time well. In the ruins of one of the villages he had found a Catholic prayer bock, and whilst lying behind the pile of straw he had read and re-read the prayers and instructions contained within its pages, until the desire of serving the Sovereign God filled his heart. At last, Raymond was recalled and sent as patrol to another post, where a terrible fire broke out in an adjoining barn, in which fifty soldiers were buried underneath the burning ruins. Raymond was heroic in trying to relieve the men. He rushed in without hesitation amongst the flames to extri-cate those who were still alive When the danger was over the cap-tain took him by the band and

'Raymond, you have done well if you are not recompensed here be low God will reward you."

"Raymond, dwelt long and often act as an inspiration of grace upor his mind and brain. The instruc-tions which he had read in the prayer book became clearer, and he cried, almost aloud, "My God, teach me to know Thee." Raymond continued his brave action, his greatest delight was to go out on parol duty and to go very close to the enemy in order to watch their movements. Many times night that Pere Lenoir met him for the first time the very moment he recognized that he had a priest for his companion Raymond made mani
Quick, Father! Our Lord!" and Orange, A. D. 529, the decrees of the total preligious strire, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is council being confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is confirmed by Pope the bitterest kind of strife, and that is confirmed by fest his desire to be bantized and also to receive his First Communion "Give me baptism, mon Pere," he said, "as quickly as you can, and the Sacred Host; I would not wish to die until I have received them, and then mon Pere," he added, "will you not

teach me to pray."

Pere Lenoir decided to baptize the soldier three days later, on the 21st of November, the Feast of our Blessed Lady, in order that the ceremony might be performed with more sol-emnity in a public church.

my duty, but give me Our Lord." The action was terrible, but fruitless, During the three days before the 21st of November, Raymond had a big and that evening Pere Lenoir found scruple, which he later on made Raymond lying dead, his neck having known to the priest in the following been broken by a bullet, but on his words: "Mon Pere," the brave fellow said, "I fear that I may have acted wrongly, but for the last three days I accepted, without demur, all the posts and missions entrusted to me, but I refrained from asking for any dangerous duty myself, as I had such a dread of being killed before baptism: but, I assure you, I shall do so again immediately when you have baptized

The ceremony was very touching.
The soldier in his uniform, covered with mud and pierced with holes, answered the beautiful prayers of the liturgy, in French. By his side stood the officer, whose words had been much an inspiration of feith to him. such an inspiration of faith to him. He desired to be given the name of Mary at baptism. After having received Holy Communion, the newlybaptized soldier said to the priest, drawing himself up at attention as

he spoke :
"Now that I feel so strengthened I hope to live a Christian life, until my death." Pere Lenoir tells us that henceforth the soldier received Holy Communion daily, in the trenches. He made a short preparation and thanksgiving with the priest, and he always added, as he thanked the chaplain for his kindness: "I feel stronger than before, mon Pere."

Raymond Marie had one earthly day. "Now is the appointed time."

PRINCIPAL HERESIES CONDEMNED BY CHURCH

It not frequently happens that theories are advanced, and consid-ered novel and up to date, which bring their exponents into conflict with the authority of the Church. As a matter of fact most of them are heretical preachings as old as Christianity, but dressed out in modern garb. Of such, for instance, was Modernism. Its advocates imagine they had discovered an advanced theology when they were but repeating the errors of former days.

As a safeguard against such doc trines it is both fitting and useful to consider the principal heresies which the Church had to condemn. Among them are the following :

The Arians, founded by Arius, ar ambitious priest of Alexandra, who denied the divinity of our Lord and said that He was not born of the Father, but made by Him; that He was not equal to, but inferior to the Father. These heresies were con-demned at the Council of Nice, s own in Bithynia, A. D. 325, under Pope St. Sylvester 1. The Nicene Cresd was drawn un at this Council

The Manicheans, who taught that our Lord did not take to Himself a real body, but only the appearance of a body, something similar to what the angels assumed when they visited holy persons, as mentioned in Scrip-ture. They also said that there was two God's, a good one and a bad one.
These heresies commenced about
A. D. 280, and were finally condemned in the fourth Lateran Coun-

cil by Pope Innocent III., A. D. 1215
The Macedonians, founded by Mace donius, who had usurped the See of Constantinople. He denied the Godhead of the Holy Ghost, and said that He was only a creation like the Angels, but of a higher order. This heresy was condemned at the First Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381 under Pope St. Damascus I.

The Pelagians, founded by Pelagius a native of Britain. He denied the of man, and taught that without the aid of grace man is perfectly able to fulfil the law of God. This heresy was condemned at a council of African Bishops held at Carthage, A. D. 416, the decision of the council being confirmed by Pope St. Innocent

I would not wish that you should send in the report. I shall get the medal another time." He continued his duty as night patrol man, and so The Nestorians, founded by Nestorius, Bishop of Constantinople. He taught that there were two separate persons in our Lord, one the well did he fulfil it that he became known as the "Little Patrol." But Son of God, and the other the Son of man; and that the Blessed Virgin was not Mother of God, but only of the man Christ. This heresy was condemned at the Council of Ephesus. that was to daily try to lead a soul heavenwards. Therefore, did he endeavor every day to help a com-A. D. 431, under Pope St. Celestine. J. The latter part of the "Hail Mary" was added—" Holy Mary, Mother of God." etc.

The Eutychians, founded by Euty ches, who taught that there was only one nature, the divine, in our Lord He said, that at the moment of the Incarnation the human nature was absorbed by, or changed into, the jeers than I have of the enemy's bullets. I am a Christian, and I divine. This heresy was condemned would like to fulfil my duty as such."
He often wrote to his parents, their conversion being his ardent desire. at the Council of

451, under Pope St. Leo the Great. The Semi-Pelagians taught that the beginning of faith and first desire of virtue came from the powers of man alone, unassisted by divine grace. They also said that the grace of final perseverance can be merited by our God. This heresy was first taught suspicion. by some priests of Marseilles. It was 3. The by some priests of Marseilles. It was 3. The tendency of this flerce condemned at the Second Council of crusade against the Roman Church is he might easily have been shot, but he saw the chaplain: condemned at the Second Council of God seemed to protect him. On the "Quick, Father! Our Lord!" and Orange, A. D. 529, the decrees of the

but only a divine one. They were condemned at the Third Council of Constantinople, A. D. 680 under Pope St. Agatho.

The Iconoclasts, or breakers of holy images, rejected the use of holy images and pictures, and the practice of paying them due respect. They were condemned at the Second Council of Nice, A. D. 787, under

1054, by Michael Cerularius, who heen broken by a bullet, but on his face there rested a smile, as if he were glad to die for France, having Jesus with him.

broke entirely away from the supremacy of the Popes, and established what is called the "Greek Church." The Greeks say that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone, instead of from the Father and the Son as taught by the Catholic Church from the beginning. Photius was deposed and condemned at the Fourth Council of Constantinople, A. D. 870, under Pope Adrian II., and

St. Ignatius was restored to his See. Heresy of Berengarius, who was Archdeacon of Anger. He said that the body and blood of our Lord are not really present in the Holy Eucharist, but only in figure. He was condemned at Rome. A. D. 1078,

The Albigenses taught that there were two Gods and two Christ's ; they condemned marriage; denied all the sacraments and the resurrection of the body. It was whilst preaching to these heretics that the devotion of the "Rosary" was revealed by the Blessed Virgin to St. Dominic.

The Waldenses taught that it was a heincus sin for a magistrate to condemn to death for any crime; that it was a mortal sin to take an oath; and that the clergy became carry became reprobates by holding one farthing's worth of property. The Albigenses and Waldenses were condemned at the Third Lateran Council, under Pope Alexander III., A. D. 1179.-Northwest Review.

"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT?"

Suppose you believed that your church was the only true church, and that in it alone you could find salvation. Suppose you believed it to be the official representative of

And suppose that some perso should publish a paper, the sole object of which was to disparage your church, and that week after week the said paper should be filled with all sorts of accusations against your church, calculated to give its readers the impression that your church was that all its teachings were false, and all its influence was evil, how would you like that?

Jesus said, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Are you trying to obey that command, or do you think there are exceptions to it? The paper which is excoriating the

Church of Rome, week by week, is doing three very harmful things:

1. It is playing into the hands of the Roman hierarchy by embittering Romanists against Protestantism. Any person who knows anything of numan nature, will see at once that this must be so. And anyone who will read the Roman Catholic papers will see that it is so. Every intelli-gent Christian should wish to see Roman Catholics converted to the true religion of Christ and every man who knows his own heart, must know sistent publication of what he to be slander against church, would turn him against the church from which these attacks emanated.

2. The paper in question is injuring greatly its Protestant readers by teaching them to think unjustly and uncharitably, and to look upon their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens as enemies : or as foes of the free institutions of this country, and therefore to be looked upon with distrust and

to stir up religious strife, and that is Protestants and Romanists generally would be one of the very worst evils that could be introduced into the country.

We have received a number of letters criticizing our attitude in this matter, and we are not surprised at receiving them, for persons who have been feeding on such teaching as that of the Menace, could scarcely be expected to listen with patience at first to a warning of the evil effects The Greek Heresy and Schism was commenced by Photius, who, though not a priest, took unjust possession of the See of Constantinople. This schism was consummated in A. D. said against it and never reading, or at all events, never believing any-

thing that can be said in favor of that church.—New York Witness



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HONOR CAME TOO LATE

POPE BENEDICT PLANNED TO RAISE LATE ARCHBISHOP TO ASSISTANT TO PONTIFICAL THRONE

"Chicago's Archbishop shall be made assistant to the pontifical

This was Pope Benedict's decision in July, 1915. The papal message was ready for cable transmission when the news of the death of the Archbishop at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 10, 1915, was received in Bown.

This honor, meant to reward, not only Archbishop Quigley's workingeneral but his labor for Mexico in particular, was too late. Accompanying it, however, was the recognition of the Mexico—the Very Reverend Catholic Church Extension Society who was created protonotary apos-lolic, in rank next to that of bishop,

tolic, in rank next to that of bishop, with the title of monsignor.

On account of the Archbishop's death the whole message was delayed. Rumors of the proposed honors, however, became public. To confirm or deny them the following notice was sent to the Apostolic Delayers Lohn Bongono at Washing. gate, John Bonzano, at Washing

ton, D. C.: "Chicago, September 4. Most Reverend John Bonzano,

"Rumored here that Archbishop Quigley had been promoted to rank of assistant at pontifical throne at time of death and Father Francis C. Washington, D. C. Kelley made moneignor in recogni-tion of service in Mexico. Mexican ops here confirm rumor but suggest that we wire you. Please wire confirmation or denial."

The same day the reply was re-Rumore are true. - John Bonzano.

WHY HONORS WERE GIVEN

Appreciation of labors in interest of Mexico" is the cause of the signal

papal recognition.

Every Catholic is acquainted with the stirring Mexican story. News of the outrages committed against Catholic priests, nuns and latty in Mexico was followed by a consulta-tion of Chicago's Archbishop and the President of the Church Extension Society. Dr. Kelley then went to the Mexican border and discovered the allegations were true. The principal conference which Dr. Kelley had wish the Archbishop at which the testimony of a priest from San Antonio was given has been related by Dr. Kelley in Extension Maga-

The Archbishop sat listening, not uttering a word; but when the story to say: It is your turn to talk now.'
I understood, and said to him: Well, Your Grace, the only way out of this is to take a risk. We have of this is to take a risk. the money, but I can not draw it without the consent of the Board. You are the Chancellor, I am the President. It we stick together, the Board will stand by us.' He laughed—and he had a jolly, hearty laugh and said at once: 'Well, we'll stick together. This is God's work. He five thousand dollars in your pocket to morrow and go down there and take care of these poor people. Draw to the limit of the treasury, if necessary, and don't worry, because you may be sure God will fill it up again.' And God did."

Cataolics everywhere were soon roused to contribution through the revelations made in an article by Kelley in Extension entitled Where the Gates of Hell Are Open.'

Then, thanks to the prelate, and s generous laity, archbishops, pricets and sisters of Mexico were cared for. A seminary was started in Texas to the remnant of vocations among the Mexican students. Representa tions to the State Department were made and an interview with the President was obtained.

EXPLANATION OF HONORS

Assistant at the pontifical throne is a dignity used by the Pope for conferring special honor upon archbish ops and bishops. Those who re ceive it become Roman counts, or counts of the Apostolic palace and of the Lateran court. No archbishop or bishop who has been less than ten vears consecrated can receive the Assistants at the pontifical throne have special privileges in papal chapels, and they alone have the right of celebrating High Mass in

the presence of the Pope himself.

Those who receive the title of right reverend monsignor change the black of a priest to the purple of a prelate in their ecclesiastical dress, and rank immediately after bishop.—

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN HUNGARY

A great Catholic demonstration place in Budapest recently in honor of the great St. Stephen, the first king, who died in 1088 There was a great procession of 100,000 persons, the famons relic, the right hand of King Stephen, being carried at the head of the procession. Austrian and Hungarian princes and generals and the Cardinal Primate Ceernoch, with all the Bishops, were in line. At the same time appounce in line. At the same time aunouncement was made in the public press that the Supreme Lodge of the Hungarian Masonic lodge had severed all connection with the Grand Orient jurisdiction, which dominates the lodge of France, Italy, Portugal and England. — Intermeuntain Catholic.

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ACTS OF THE HOLY SEE

THE APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTION

CONCERNING TRIPLE CELEBRATION ON THE DAY OF THE SOLEMN COMMEMORATION OF ALL SOULS

That the unbloody sacrifice of the differs nothing from the sacrifice of the Cross, not only gives glory to those who are in heaven, and is profit-able for healing and health to those this life, but also avails in the highest degree for the cleaning of the souls of the faithful who have passed to their rest in Christ, has been the erpetual and constant teaching of Holy Church. Express and manifest traces and proofs of this teaching, which in the course of the centuries has both afforded such signal solace to all Curistians and has excited all the excellent amongst them to admiration of the infinite love of Christ, may be found in the very ancient Lit-urgles of the Latin and of the Eastern Church in the writings of the Holy Fathers, and, in fine, in many decrees of ancient Synods.

But the Occumenical Syncd of Frent in a certain very solemn defini ion proposed the same to be believed. when it taught "that the souls tained in Purgatory are assisted by the suffrages of the faithful, especially by the true acceptable sacrifice of the Altar," and inflicted an anathema on those who should say that the Mass must not be offered " for the living and the dead, for sins, punishments, satisfactions and other neces sities." Nor has the Church ever followed a line of action at variance with this teaching; for at no time has it ceased to exhort Christians not to suffer the souls of the de-ceased to lack those advantages which flow most abundantly from the same sacrifice of the Mass. In this the praise of Christians that their zeal and effort on behalf of the de ceased has never been wanting : and the history of the Church is witness that, as the virtues of faith and charity became the more deeply roote in men's minds, both kings and peoples, wherever Catholicity was known, then devoted themselves the

souls in Purgatory.
Indeed that very became so intense that, many centuries ago, in the kingdom of Arragon, by a custom gradually introduced, secular priests celebrated twice, and regulars thrice, on the day of Solemn 10th day of the month of August Commemoration of All Souls: this 1915, in the first year of Our Pontifiprivilege Our Predecessor of immortal memory Benedict XIV. not only, for just reasons, confirmed, but also, at the request of Ferdinand VI., Catholic King of Spain, and likewise of John V., King of Portugal, by an Apostolic Letter dated the 26 August 1748, so extended, that to every priest whomsoever in the dominions sub ect to either Prince he granted the

same Solemn Commemoration. But as time advanced, very many, grade again and again petitioned the Apostolic See to allow this privilege a recent Monday evening, says the Catholic Sun. Thomas J. O'Hara, both Bishops and civilians of every Same matter been presented both to of Olyphant, was among the inter-Our immediate Predecessors and to ourselves in these first days of Our with the entertainment related an Pontificate.

Nor let it be said that the reasons which formerly inspired this purpose have even now been lacking: indeed they both still exist and are becoming graver every day. For it is to be lamented that those pious foundations and bequests of the fai-hful, who have either in any wise arranged or provided by will that Masses should be celebrated for the relief of the deceased, have in part been abolished, and in part been neglected by these who should least of all do persons whose devotion is well known. tion of revenue to patition the Apos. tolic See to reduce the number of

Masses.

ment. This commiseration indeed stirs Us all the more to day, when, the torches of a most calamitous war having been applied to almost all Europe, We perceive almost before Our eyes such a multitude of men in the flower of their age, succumb to premature death in battle; to purify premature death in battle; to purify
their souls, though the piety of kindred be not lacking, who will say
nevertheless that it is equal to the
need? But since by the divine counsel We have been made the common
father of all, We wish, with paternal
bounty, to make Our children who
have passed away, who for Us are
most dear and most desired, partake
abundantly of the treasures accumuabundantly of the treasures accumu-

ated from the merits of Jesus Christ. Therefore, having invoked the enlightenment of heavenly Wisdom and consulted some of the Fathers Car-dinals of the Holy Roman Church belonging to the S. Congregation of the Discipline of the Sacraments and of the Sacred Rites, We enact in perpetuity the following.

I. It shall be lawful for all

Priests in the universal Church to celebrate thrice on the day on which Solemn Commemoration of all the faithful departed is observed; subject however to this law, that they can apply one of the three Masses for whomsoever they prefer and accept an apply one of the three masses for whomsoever they prefer and accept an offering; but they shall be bound, having accepted an offering, to apply the second Mass by way of suffrage for all the faithful departed, the third according to the intention of the Supreme Pontiff, which we have more than sufficently declared.

II. What Our Predecessor Clemen XIII. granted in a Letter dated the 19 May 1761, that is, that on the day Altar, seeing that of its very nature it of Solemn commemoration all altars differs nothing from the sacrifice of should be as a matter of course privileged, the same, as far as may be necessary, We confirm by our author

III. The three Masses, of which We have spoken above, shall be so celebrated as Our Predecessor Benedict XIV. of happy memory prescribed for the Kingdoms of Spain and Por-

Whose may wish to celebrate one Mass only, shall celebrate that which in the Missal is inscribed with the egend in Commemoratione omnium fidelium defunctorum in Commemor whose is about to celebrate a sung Mass, shall select the same, power being granted to him to anticipate the second and third.

IV. Wherever it happens that the Most August Sacrament is exposed for the Forty Hours Adoration Masses of Requiem which must necessarily be said with sacerdotal vestments of violet colour (Decr. Gen. S. R. C. 3177 3864 at 4), shall not be celebrated at the Altar of Exposi

For the rest, We deem it certain that all the Priests of the Catholic world, although it will be lawful for them to celebrate once only on the day of Solemn Commemoration of all the faithful departed, will gladly and zealously wish to use the signal privilege which We have bestowed. But we earnestly exhort all the childuty whereby they are, on more than one head, bound towards their brethren suffering in the Fire of Pargabory, to assist frequently at Mass on that day with the greatest devotion. Thus will it certainly come to pass that, an immense refreshing wave flowing from so many salutary expta tions into Pargatory, most numerous souls of the departed shall every year be assumed amongst the blessed of the Church triumphant in heaven. And what We have enacted by this

more actively to the cleansing of the Apostolic Letter, the same We declare John R. O Gorman, P. P. Of your charto be valid and stable for ever, any it; pray for the repose of her soul. Our predecessors, regarding the non repetition of Masses notwithstand

Given at Rome from St. Peters, the

P. CARD GASPARRI. Secretis S atus.
Ph. CARD GIUSTINI, S. S. de Sacramentis Prasfectus.

THE "FAITH OF OUR FATHERS"

A debate, with woman suffrage as the question to be discussed, filled incident that came under his observation, and which, in part, was as follows :

About twenty-five years ago M. W. Cummings and myselt were driv-ing through the State. It was Saturday night and the rain was falling in torrents. We were near Meadville, in Crawford county. We stopped at a farmhouse for shelter from the elements and were prevailed on to spend the night there, Sunday morning, while waiting for breakfast, I picked up a book that was lying on the table and found it to be the 'Faith of Our Fathers.' Believing the farmer to be a Protestant, I asked him how that book came to be in his

were five in each club, the five judges were Protestants, and the farmer was assigned the Catholic side of the was assigned the Catholic side of the discussion. He went to Mandville, a distance of nine miles, saw the priest, told him he came to get the names of some religious works, and the 'Faith of Our Fathers' was one of the two books that the priest gave him. He studied them to some purpose and to some effect. His four companions in the debate rendered him no practical assistance, but the five judges, all Protestants, decided unanimously in his favor. His earnunanimously in his favor. His earn-estness and sincerity did more for him then win the honor of the judges' heaven, the gift of faith, for he, his wife and their nine children all were haptized soon after.—Catholic Opinion.

THE REV. FATHER KERNAHAN

DIES AT THIRTY FIVE

Collingwood, Sept. 13 .- Rev. Gregory Kernahan, son of the late James and Annie Kernahan, of Toronto, and parish priest of St. Mary's church here, passed away at the presbytery shortly before noon to day, after an illness extending over some weeks.

He was born in St. Catharines thirty five years ago, and was edu cated in the Brothers' school there, De La Salle School, St. Michael's College, and the School of Practical Science, Toronto, afterwards study-ing theology in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. He was ordained priest in Toronto in 1907 by the late Arch-

bishop O'Connor. After his ordination he was curate at St. Mary's Toronto, with the late Vicar General McCann, for one year. He was afterwards at St. Michael's Cathedral and St. Helen's, spending four years at the latter place, with Father James Waleh. About a year ago he was appointed Secretary to Archbishop McNeil, and also given the Chancellorship of the Archdiocese of Toronto, both of which positions he was forced to resign owing to ill health in November last.

During the past winter he spent several months in Flerida with Father Canning, who predeceased him in May, and upon his return in April he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's here, succeeding Dr. Arthur O'Leary, who was moved to Toronto. The remains were placed in St.

Mary's Church here this evening, and a Requiem High Mass will be celebrated to morrow at 9 o'clock by Dean Andrew O'Malley, of Barrie, after which the remains will be taken to Toronto, arriving at the Union Station at 255 p. m., whence they will be taken to the home of his brother, W. T. Kernaban, 26 Elm Avenue. On Wednesday morning the emains will be taken to the church of Our Lady of Lourdes, where a Requiem High Mass will be cele-brated at 10 o'clock, after which interment will be made in St. Michael's Cemetery. R. I. P.

DIED

GORMAN.-Suddenly, in her fiftyseventh year, at Mattawa, Ont. on September 12, 1915, Mrs. John Gorman, nee Warnock, wife of John Gorman, of the Auditor General's Office, Ottawa, Funeral Mass was chanted in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, September 14th, by her son Rev. Dr. John J O Gorman P. P. of the Blessed Sacrament Church, Ottawa. assisted by Rsv. J. T. Warnock, J C. L. P. P., and Rev. Dr.

MCAULEY .- At Brighton, Ont., or August 27, 1915 Mr. Thomas McAuley aged seven y seven years. May his

MARRIAGE

BARRY-MALONE .- At Holy Rosary Cathedral, Regina on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by the Right Rev. Sishop Mathieu, Mr. J L. Barry, M. D, of Humboldt, Sask., to Mes Marie Josephine Malone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Malone, of Regina.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE BLESSED VIRGIN

In an article which he has contributed to the Christian World the Rev. John O Hutton, M. A., G asgow says he cannot within its limite controversially with the Catholic worship of Mary," but he believes it is wrong. At the same time Mr. Hutton's evident object on which he wrote for the Christian World was to do something to alter the Protest ant attitude towards the Blessed Virgin. "I am quite sure," he says, "shat our religious life as a whole suffers, is apt to become merely bard and correct, wanting in tenderness in curve and mystery, if we deny to ourselves all intercourse with such stories as that of Mary, the Mother o Our Lord. . I verily believe that it is not possible for any one of us to read the story of Our Lord's Mother, as it is given us in the New Testement—so reticent, indeed, a mere touch here and there—and not to feel some hing which it is good for us to feel, it may be even the un "The farmer was a great debater in earlier days, was the head of the community debating the we therefore, again laying a grave burden on the conscience of those who in this matter do not fulfil their days, was the head of the downwards the souls of the dechartity towards the souls of the departed, wherewith We have been in flamed from boyhood, to supply in some wise, as far as in Us lies, the suffrages omitted to their great detri-

true he calls the Protestant attitude. "correct," but his whole contention is that Our Lady is entitled, accord ing to the New Testament, to greater respect than Protestants give her, and that Protestantism has in con-sequence lost a good deal. He might have gone farther and said that the Psotestant attitude is contrary to the spirit and teaching of the New Testament.—London Catholic Times

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his own home.

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