RUARY 14, 1903.

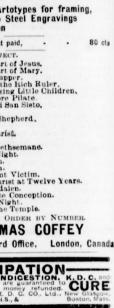
15; mixed, 27,10; Yorkers, gns, 56 to \$6,39; stags, 55 to lambs - Receipts, 7,800; ex. herber; others steady; top 65; culls to good, \$4,25 to 55 to \$5 50; eves, \$4,50 to heep, \$4 59 to \$4,75; culls to

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

1270

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903

The Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1903.

sire-they have said it explicitly-to

sap the spirit of all religion. Combes de-

clared in 1896 that as all ancient beliefs

more or less absurd, and all erroneous,

are tending to disappear, it is in the

Lodges that the principles of true mor-

ality find an asylum. Now what has the

Ministerial Association to do with all

this except to condemn it ? It matters

little, of course, what they do in the

matter, but it would be a relief to know

that they are able to see the facts as

they are and to recognize once in a

while that every attack against Catho-

licity need not necessarily be in conson-

FRANCE'S TRUEST FRIENDS.

contention of the French Government

was that the clerical orders, and es-

pecially the Assumptionists, were in-

stilling unpatriotic and unrepublican

principles into the minds of the young,

and were therefore a menace to the sta-

We have heard this ever now. We

have read it in newspapers, but we

have never seen an iota of evidence

in proof of it. But it passes as truth

all the same, because some journalists

and others-even they who avow a re-

pugnance to crookedness-are, when

Catholic interests are at stake, devoid

bility of the Republic.

ance with the spirit of justice.

AN INFAMOUS LAW.

VOLUME XXV.

and frenetic atheists, should find honor among those who still believe in Chris-The Protestant Ministerial Associatianity. If by patriotism we mean the tion of Montreal should not worry dissemination of ideas and employment about trying to give a semblance of re- of methods that tend to make a country spectibility to the Law of Associations a weakling among nations, then do the which is causing so much trouble in Assumptionists merit the opprobrium France. It requires considerable nerve of their enemies ; but if we mean by it

to make the attempt, but we think that true citizenship, which is inspired and it may be left to other than members safe-guarded by religion, they are the of the Association. It is also a waste of truest friends of France. time, and we submit that a review of the situation will convince them of this THE FREE-THINKERS AGAIN.

of public order, of Masonic puppets

fact. These gentlemen might deliber-Sometime ago we published an article ate for ever and a day without our sayanent the tactics of the free-thinking ing a word. But when they undertake fraternity in and near Toronto. Since to defend the infamous Law, and then we have been told that the said to regard it as a harmless bit of legislaarticle was ridiculous, hasty, unscholartion, it is about time for their friends to ly and various other things. Freeadvise them not to talk unadvisedly thinkers-a name by the way, indicawith their lips. The men who are at tive of their great intelligence-must the head of affairs in France have no be handled circumspectly. They may hesitation in betraying the import of yarn about the Church and dish up their designs. They have, it is true, schemes for the alleviation of the talked about liberty, etc., but this woes of the workingman, and one must dupes those only who want to be duped. bear it patiently. They may revile Their aim, as we have said before in things sacred to many, and yet expect dropped. these columns. is to destroy all religion. consideration at our hands. We are L'infame C'est Dieu is their platform. unscholarly. Of course. We venture The war against the Religious Orders to say, however, that our friends are was the first move in the campaign. ignorant of what the term implies. It The men who support the campaign de-

is merely one of their cant phrases. They prate about their originality, emancipation from creeds, superiority to the poor deluded priest-ridden Catholic ; but we question if there are in the Dominion men as hide-bound and incapable of thinking for themselves as these very same gentry. All during their conceited career they subsist on tid-bits from the writings of the leaders of up-to-date thought. They can swallow anything with an infidel tag on it. Huxley or Spencer gives them their philosophical pabulum, Karl Marx and Lassalle their ideas for the uplifting of the workingman. And so they are original and scholarly,

and unlike the ordinary citizen who has no quarrel with his God. For their benefit, and for the Catho-Dr. Amaron told his hearers that the

lic who feeds on the mush of the current magazine, we quote the following words of Brownson : "I never in a single instance found

a single article, dogma or defini-tion of faith which embarrassed me as a logician, or which I would, so far as my own reason was concerned, have changed or modified, or in any re-spect altered from what I found it, even if I had been free to do so. I have

never found my reason struggling against the teachings of the Church or felt it restrained, or myself reduced to a state of slavery."

THE RESULT OF FALSE EDUCA-TION.

of the most elementary notions of fairplay. If the members of the Associamaunderings thereon are responsible for tion allow the plea of the French Government in justification of its action, why the opinion that French schools are, despite the outery of special pleaders, tion? If they must play the game of getting along very nicely. It is merely controversy, let it be such as will com- another way of favoring the cause of mend itself to the consideration of every the gentleman who rules France. At the request of a reverend pastor we furnish an antedote in the shape of a few quotations from and article written by the distinguished Father Campbell, S. J. We advise our readers to preserve them if for no other reason than to impress upon their minds the presents little. Helnows nothing about folly and danger of the attempt to teach morality without religion. The article was written about eight months ago, but its statement of conditions is as true to-day as when it was first published.

denunciation was the fit language of Christians. And it seems to us that their attitude in the face of disturbers in the the morality is compilied and on History, but His name is emblazoned their attitude in the face of disturbers is that marging the morality is compilied and on History, but His name is emblazoned their attitude in the face of disturbers is that marging the morality is compilied and on History, but His name is emblazoned from view. He is not a meteor that has the interval of the face of the morality is compilied and on History but Hist M. Cantecour in his Révue de Morale insists that morality is empirical and has nothing to do with metaphysics. M. Dunan in his Principes de la Morale makes it consist in living in conformity And even His tomb is honored to-day

covers it in the creative power of d revealing itself. M. Lanessan the honor of guarding and adorning the says that the sciences, from chemistry church where His body was interred.

says that the sciences, from chemistry to biology, are the moral basis. Bour-biology, anthropology, psychology and sociology as being so many manifesta-tions of life. M. Halleux harks back to the evolution of Spencer. M. Moch wants us to accept human solidarity as the starting point. Several others on because it would make the whole world an uninhabitable monastery, and finally M. Tivier in his Au pays des Systèmes throws them all aside and returns to Aristotle.

God

Aristotle. The Teachers' Association of Bor. deaux, which is the most influential in the country, and the Ligue pour l'En-resolutions urging that the part of moral instruction referring to God be deopped. Where is the mausoleum erected to him?' His history is known to a few scholars, but the great mass of humanity know or care as little for Alexander the Great as they know or care for Alex-ander the coppersmith mentioned by St. Paul. FOUNDED SPIRITUAL REPUBLIC.

For those who are not affected by the religious aspect of the case it will per-haps be startling for them to learn that the new educational movement is bittedly anticentricitie and anarchistic. For those who are not affected by the bitterly anti-patriotic and anarchistic. Here is an instance of it that comes to hand in a popular book called "Temps laving the bodies of men, but by Nouveaux " and quoted by Albert rescuing their souls from the bondage vanded in the Correspondent of March of sin. He conquered not by shedding Vandal in the Correspondant of March 25, 1902.

An example is given of an ideal schoolmaster.

" Thanks to science and history," says this paragon teachers, "I can in-cultate in the minds of my scholars sound notions which will help them when they reach man's estate to de-stroy in themselves all idea of God or

country. "It is no wonder that M. Jacques Porcher, in the Revue bleue, describes a large part of the French youth as sceptical, ironical, prematurely corrupt, intean, ironical, prematurely corrupt, in-decent, fast, and above all profoundly lacking in reverence. M. Lavedan in his work on les Jeunes ou l'espoir de la France, says that "the French small heart. boy gives him a chill along the spinal in. As for heart, he has nothing ; brains, next to nothing. But for muscle, nerve, sinew and stomach, and above all, conceit, he is overwhelm-

A writer who had exceptional oppor tunities to judge of this deplorable condition of affairs and who has put his whole heart in the effort to remedy it, Deschamps assures us, says: "The woes of France are increasing instead of diminishing and intellectual virility is growing weaker day by day. The youth I see around me is more precociously corrupt than it was twenty or thirty years ago and blackguardness is growing rapidly in the child and the weakling. There are good elements in Cooked cable dispatches and editorial the rising generation, but what frightens me is its feebleness."

CERIST THE ONLY TRUE RE-FORMER.

makes it consist in living in conformity with one's self and universal nature. M. Laland in his Personnalite Morale considers it to be what you could ex-plain to an intelligent, impartial man, independent of habit, tradition, fash-ion, opinion or example. Three more Kantism and naturalism. M. Ravaisson discovers it in the creative power of

FOUNDED SPIRITUAL REPUBLIC. Nearly two thousand years ago Jesus

the blood of others, but by the shedding of His own blood. And the spiritual kingdom which He founded exists to this day, and is continually extending its lines; and it is maintained and consolidated not by frowning fortifications and standing armies, but by the invinc-ible influence of religious and moral

Jesus Christ hanging from the cross Jesus Christ hanging from the cross has drawn to Himself a mightier host than ever followed the standard of Cresar and Alexander. "When I am lifted up from the earth," He declared, 'I will draw all things to Myself. I will draw them by the cords of love." leaders have captured cities. Jesus has captured the citadel of the

CHRIST INSPIRES LOVE.

In contemplating those great men who have been conspicuous in history, the predominant sentiment we feel to ward them is one of admiration. And our admiration increases in proportion is we see them ascending the pinnacle if fame. But we cannot be said to love hem. They are too far removed from is to be loved. They dazzle us by their plendor, but do not warm our hearts. a man to be lovel. We must be on familiar terms with him. Christ in this respect differs from all other great men. We differs from all other great men. We not only admire and worship Him, we love Him. He has come down among love Him. He has come down among us. He has become one of us. He has lowered Himself to our estate. He has shared in our sorrows and infimities. He has become the Son of Man that we

Trom view. The is not a necesit internet flashed across the firmament of the world and was suddenly extinguished. No, He is the San of Justice, shining on men down the ages, enlightening their minds, warming their hearts and another the substantian of the same and specticausing the fruits of grace and sanctification to grow into their souls.

He is walking to day on the troubled waters of life, as He walked of old on the Lake of Genesareth. When Peter beheld his Master walking on the sea, he fancied it was only an apparition. But Christ was there all the same. No less truly is He moving on the agitated ocean of the world. He is lifting up many a sinking soul from the sea of sorrow and tribulation and source to the

souls are following our Saviour to-day as they followed Him of eld into the desert, and are receiving from Him the bread and are receiving from this do black of heavenly consolation. Oh! how many a desolate heart crics out to Him in its anguish with Peter and says, "Lord, to whom shall we go but to Thee? Thou hast the words of eternal Thee? life."

CHRIST EVERYWHERE.

Jesus Christ confronts us at every Jesus Christ controlts at over step. We see Him with the eyes of faith. We hear His friendly voice, we feel the warm pressure of His hand. His name is on everybody's lips. Lives innumerable are written of Him. Volumes are published commenting on every word that fell from His sacred

Christ is the only living force that contrist is the only living force that can regenerate society. He is the only genuine social Reformer. The nation is sick, and the malady is all the more dangerous because the patient is un-conscious of the disease. We are so intoxicated by material rescanning that can regenerate social Reformer. The nation is sick, and the malady is all the more dangerons because the patient is un-conscious of the disease. We are so intoxicated by material prosperity that we are become indifferent to the higher aspirations of the soul. BARBARISM OF UNGODLINESS. If Cheitianity is the highest type of

If Christianity is the highest type of civilization—and who can deny it—then is it not true that we are retrograding instead of advancing in certain lines? We glory in our system of universal education, in our enormous wealth and in our territorial expansion. But these advantages are not evidences of Chris-tian progress. Two thousand years ago pagan Rome had all these temporal pagan Rome had all these temporal blessings. The wealth of the nations poured into her lap. Her empire ex-tended over three continents. She far excelled us in the arts, in oratory, poetry, philosophy and literature, and in all the refinements of cultivated soci-oty. Her winners and semicture here

ety. Her paintings and sculpture, her literary productions are still our models. And yet, while she was in the zenith of her material splendor she was notes in the providence of the second terms of the forest. For the children of the forest, taught by the God of nature, adored the Great Spirit. I speak of a barbarism which eliminates God and an overruling Providence from the moral government of the to come, and of the responsibilities attached to it.

responsibilities attached to it.

THE DIVORCE EVIL. There is a social scourge more blight-ing and more destructive of family life than Mormonism. It is the fearfully

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

In conversation with a well known priest recently, the writer broached the

subject of the Apostolic Mission House, and he was astonished to see how vague was the notion that existed in regard to the purposes of this missionary movement. The conversation afforded the opportunity of stating definitely that the Apostolic Mission House was related to the hierarchy in the United States to the hierarchy in the United States in some such way as the American Col-lege in Rome was. While the project of building it was financed by the Cath-olic Missionary Union, still it belongs to no particular diocese nor to any special religions order, but to the Church in the United States. Its definite numerous was to give diocesan definite purpose was to give diocesan priests a normal training in the methods of giving missions, particularly to non-Catholics.

The mission movement has not secured its best results because it is secured its best results because it is difficult to take priests, talented though they be, out from ordinary parochial work and ask them to give missions, and to expect that they will do this work in the most efficient way. To give a mission is an art, and it requires special training. To answer questions from the Question Box requires a pre-paration that one does not ordinarily get, except from a wide reading in Polemical Theology. The Apostolic Mission House gives this adequate training to a diocesan priest, and sends him back to his diocese to work in the diocesan mission

diocese to work in the diocesan mission band. It is hoped that every diocese

tion to the non-Catholics of the diocese and to the more necessitous Catholic parishes. They will constitute a body of priests specially trained and at the call of the Bishop, to do the extra parochial diocesan work. The diocesan bands that are already at work like the ones in New York

at work, like the ones in New York, Providence, Hartford, Cleveland and in other places, have a record for most efficient work, and in each case the Bishop is eminently gratified with the inauguration of the work.

The corner-stone of the new Apostolic Mission House will be laid on the plot of ground leased from the Catholic Uni-versity as soon as the opening spring permits, and Father Doyle has been requested by the Bishops to undertake the work of collecting money to build

and endow the House. In New York the diocesan band placed nearly two hundred converts under instruction for reception into the Church during the past year.

THE YEARS OF PETER ACCOM-PLISHED.

Before another week's issue of this Before another week's issue of this journal shall have made its appearance our Holy Father Leo XIII. will have (D. V.) reached the Petrine limit in the rule of the Church. The 20th of the present month will witness the be-ginning of his twenty-sixth year as Betorie successor. As far as we may shared in our sorrows and infimities. He has become the Son of Man that we might be made the sons of God. He has been our Friend, our Brother, our Counselor. The great Christian world loves Him. Millions in every age have enrolled themselves under His banner, and are ready to die for Him. Other saversigns have similized their. This is marvelous. It recalls the long evity of the patriarchs and the era when physical power was prolonged on earth for a high providential purpose. We behold here the blending of the spiritual life with the mortal so admirable as to enable us to realize, in a shadowy way, the idea conveyed in the doctrine of the hypostatic union, in the blending of the hypostatic thirds, if the beauting of angelic grace and purity with the intellectual perception of the highest mundane philosophy. The aureole of the saint encircles the crown of the king once more. We thank God for this new manifestation of His almighty power and wisdom in the governance of His indefeasible and intrenchant Church .- Catholic Standard and Times.

and tribulation, and saying to the warr-ing elements, "Peace, be still." Countless multitude of hungering

nore or less of first class land. HOLIC RECORD, London.

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IC HOME ANNUAL FOR 1903.

(illustrated.) amplieury, an episode in the Life erican Gird, by Maurice Francis (rated). kie by Sophie Maude (illustrated, aird events in the Life of St. Jane (Chantel. Three, by Anne T. Sadlier (illus-

ont and the Airship. With por-eccelebrated investor and his Dir-Ship. thy, by Viconte de Poli (illus-

the Lafe of Most Rev. Michael Corrigan, D. D., third Archbishop ork-Together with photograph

ter, by Mary T. Waggaman

b). of the Aztecs, (Illustrated.) and the Kopt His Promise; by David Ullustrated.) a Castle; by Marion Ames Tag-surat(d). ant Tide; by Henry Ruffin. ble Events of the year 1901, 1903.

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NT Accepted. Also for sale by our Agents WANTED. LIBERAL COMMISSION

not give the other side of the quesfair-minded Canadian. Is it fair to cite the charge of being unpatriotic-for which, bear in mind, no proof has ever been advanced-and be silent on what the Religious have to say of themselves. Take, for instance, the Assumptionists. To the average Canadian the name re_ them save what he gleans from public prints, whose sources of information are oftimes poisoned by falsehood. They who do know are well aware that the Assumptionists have rendered signal

services to France. They have been prominent in educational matters, unwearying in their ministrations to the poor and afflicted. As they say themselves, "Our spiritual life, our capital as religious, the very reason of our existence is found in our motto : Thy Kingdom Come-the coming of God's reignfover our own souls by the practice of Christian virtues and the evangelical counsels conformably to our vocation ; the coming of God's reign in the world against Satan, and the conquest of souls purchased by our Lord."

It is easy, hit may be said, to make this profession ; but the Assumptionists have written it out in their own lives in their different institutions, and in he arts that are safe from the defiling and destroying hands of God's enemies. Granted that their denunciation of abuses was in unmeasured terms. But could it be otherwise? Silence, or the accents of compromise, would have branded them as abject traitors and cowards. They spoke out because they feared God-rather than man, and because they saw in irreligion and immorality a menace to the land they lo ved, and to which they had given unmistakable proofs of devotion. Their cienne et morale moderne imploring us

Father Campbell says that as matter of fact school-morality in France is divorced from all religion. There is not a shred of it left.

He objects to this teaching of morality without religion because the teachers are incompetent, morally and intellectually. He takes them as they are described by their compatriots. Added to the incompetency of the teachers comes the incoherency of the doctrines which they are supposed to

iaculcate. "It is impossible," we are told, "that the books which these teachers write should have any unity of moral conception, coming, as they do, from such varied sources. Not infrequently the strong political or religious bias of a writer gives a one-sided coloring to his statements. Some are greatly con-cerned about certain national tenden-One, alarmed by the internationalcies. ism of socialism, lays great stress on paism of socialism, lays great scress on pa-triotism; another has at heart the over-throw of traditional superstitions; an-other drives at alcoholism, another appeals for toleration, etc." It looks like a pedagogical madhouse. Nor is it difficult on our part to find other dis-cordant voices that swell this ethical Babel. Thus, in addition to the books already written, we have, in this single year, M. Brochard in his Morale an-

THE ONE ENDURING NAME IN HISTORY, SAYS CARDINAL GIBBONS. Baltimore, February 2.

"Christ, the Only Enduring Name in History and the Only True Reformer of Society," was the subject of Cardinal Gibbons' sermon at High Mass in the Cathedral yesterday morning. Despite the bad weather the edifice was crowded. The Cardinal said :

Jesus Christ is the only enduring Name in history. He exerts to-day a vital influence on the political and ocial as well as on the moral and religsocial as well as on the horar and rong-ions world, such as was never wielded by any earthly ruler. In contrast with the founders of empires, of systems of religion, and of the framers of laws, we may say of Him, in the language of Holy Writ: "They shall perish, but Thou shalt remain, and all of them shall grow

old as a garment. And as a vesture Thou shalt change them, and they shall be changed; but Thou, O Christ, are always the self same, and Thy years

shalt not fail. Kings and Emperors have sought in kings and Emperors have sought in various ways to perpetuate their name and fame. But their deeds and their very name, have faded away in the lapse of ages; or they have left after lapse of ages; or they have left after them the shadow of a once mighty name which now evokes no enthusiasm and inspires no lofty sentiments.

The Kings of Egypt erected for them-selves those mighty Pyramids, which were to serve as tombs to preserve their mortal remains and as monuments to immortalize their glorious deeds. The Pyramids exist unto this day amid the sand of Egypt after a lapse of five thousand years, and they seem des-tined to be as enduring as the moun-But who are the Kings that tains. built them? What have they done in their day? The diligent researches of historians and antiquarians leave us to more or less conjecture as to the names f the monarchs who erected them.

BUILT NO TOMB FOR HIMSELF. Christ our Lord built for Himself no tomb, and He left no instructions to His disciples to erect one for Him. When living he could say of Himself : "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay His head ;" and He had no monument when dead which

and are ready to die for Him. Other sovereigns have signalized their reigns by framing laws for the governent of their respective co Numa Pompilius, and long after him, Justinian, made laws for Rome. Solon and Lycurgus framed laws for ancient Greece. Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor legislated for England. Napoleon compiled laws for France, which are well known by the title of the Code Napoleon. All these statutes ware most useful in their day and gener-

ation. They were justly admired for their wisdom. But these laws were national in character. They were suited or displeasure of the other.

to the type of one particular people, and were framed for one particular form of government. They grew more or ess obsolete in the course of The people outgrew them, and a change in the form of government involved a change in the fundamental laws of the country.

A CODE OF LAWS THAT ENDURES. Christ has left us a code of laws in the Gospels. These moral precepts are immutable, because they are founded on the eternal principles of truth and justice. They have already stood the test of two thousand years; they are as vigorous and as authoritative to-day as when they came from the lips of their when they came from the fips of their Divine Founder. And they will be binding in the consciences of men as long as human society itself shall last. They are adapted to all times, to all places places, to all circumstances and condi-tions of life. They are in force in every tions of life. They are in force in every system of Government, in absolute Empires, in constitutional Monarchies and in free Republics. They appealed to the intellect and

of the ancient Greek and Roman; they appeal now to the sub-jects of Great Britain and to the citiens of the United States, as well as to the native tribes of Australasia and North America. The Sermon on the Mount and the Great Commandment of Charity: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and soul, and thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," are as much binding on us as they were on the primitive Christians.

States of the Union were not sufficiently accommodating in this respect, South Dakota has the unenviable distinction of granting a decree of divorce for the mere asking of it, on the sole condition of a brief sojourn within her borders.

I can conceive no scene more pathetic, or that appeals more touchingly to our sympathics, than the contemplation of a child emerging into the years of discretion, seeing her father and mother estranged from one another. Her little heart is yearning to love. She longs to embrace both her parents. But she finds that she cannot give her affection to one without exciting the resentment

A QUESTION OF RIGHTS. A lady prominent in social life said to the last year in Newport: "I do not me last recognize any law, human or divine, that can deprive a husband or wife of that can deprive a husand of whe of the the right to separate and to enter fresh espousals when they do not live in har-mony together." You speak of your rights, your privileges. But you have not a word to say of your duties and obligations. Ah, my brethren, if men and women have due consideration for their duties and responsibilities, their rights would take care of themselves? There can be no rights where there are nere can be no rights where there are no corresponding obligations. There are no rights against the law of God. O, Thou Who art "a light to the revelation of the Gentiles," cast a ray revelation of the Genthes, "cast a ray of Thy divine light on our beloved country, that the spiritual and moral growth of the nation may keep pace with its material prosperity. Teach us to realize the fact that saving knowl-adm counits in theorem and membric

edge consists in knowing and worship. ing Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou has sent. Teach us that he alone is free who enjoys the glorious liberty of the children of God, and that freedom which delivers us from the bondage of sin. That he alone is truly rich who abounds in grace and righteousness. Above all may we learn from Thee that true national honor and glory and genuine imperialism is found in the empire of the soul over its passions, and "that greater is he who con-THE SUN OF JUSTICE. Christ, then, is not merely a man of cities ;" that "righteousness exalteth cross as if one meant it?

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Did you ever pay attention to the way in which a very large number of Catholics make the sign of the cross? Lathonces make the sign of the cross? I do not believe anyone, unacquainted with the ceremony, would suspect that the motions made were intended to sig-nify the signing with the cross. There is a wriggling with the fingers, but traced into a nothing that can be traced into a signing of the cross. Of course I know that the disposition with which the sign is made is the important part. God knows what is intended, and if the nothing that can be intention is right that is vastly more important than the outward sign. But does the carelessness in execution necessarily imply the right disposition? Carelessness in execution tends to heedlessness in intention. The sign of the cross means so much, can much that it ought to be made with due reverence. A'Kempis tells us what the cross means. "In the cross is salvation, in the cross is life, in the cross is protection from our enem in the cross is infusion of celestial sweetness, in the cross is strength of mind, in the cross is joy of spirit, in the cross is the height of virtue, in the cross is the perfection of sanctity. There is no salvation for the soul, nor hope of eternal life, but in the cross Why not then make the sign of the entrance of a guard of Roman soldiers.

a man whom he at once divined to be Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor.

and fearful thoughts which thronged his brain. Again aroused by the suppressed

bat fierce murmur of excitement about

him, he looked up and saw the imposing

figure of Barabbas. Heavily manacled,

and guarded by four soldiers, he stood forth in the sight of all in a slightly

elevated space immediately before th

an insurrection against the government, on the evening of Adar the twenty-seventh, and of having committed

seventh, and of having committed murder, in that thou didst with thine

own hands feloniously slay certain

in lawful fulfillment of their duty. Hast

"Who are mine accusers ? Let them stand forth," said Barabbas boldly,

looking at the governor with unflinch

oldiers of the Roman guard,

thou aught to say for thyself ?

vas, on the night mentioned,

who were slain in the conflict.

nalty of thy misdeeds ?"

of these witnesses ?" asked Pilate.

seventh ?" demanded Barabbas, with

Pilate sternly. "Speak for thyself now, if thou wilt, or hold thy peace

while I pronounce sentence upon thee.' "I will say this," said Barabbas

knowing that his case was hopeless

plished not our purpose, which was to rend the golden eagle from the temple

of Jehovoh. And, furthermore, if the

rid of an abomination which riseth t

fifteenth day of Nisan next, and remain thorean till life be extinct. Thou shalt

ing to the guard, he commanded them

number of witnesses against forty or

thereon till life be extinct.

I only regret that we accom

'That concerns thee not," replied

" Speak for thyself

Thou art accused of having incited

udgment seat.

ing eyes.

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scornful smile.

surroundings in the maze of confu

For a moment he almost forgot his

Titus, a Comrade of the Cross A TALE OF THE CHRIST FOR THE

CHRISTMAS-TIDE. BY FLORENCE M. KINGSLEY.

2

CHAPTER XX.-CONTINUED. But Gaius, thoroughly understanding

s chief, interrupted him hastily Taste this wine, my Dumachus ; thou wilt find it good and sound. Hold thy cup, and let me fill for thee — what thinkest thou of that?"

thinkest thou of that? Dumachus drained the cup slowly, then held it out to be replenished. Tis a goodly vintage; where got w it ?

From the Samaritan wine-merchant,

yesterday," answered Gaius, filling the cup to the brin. "We shall need every arm in our venture to-night," he continued. "There is none bolder in a fight than the lad Titus here, as thou knowest; dost remember how h fought the giant Ethiopian single handed last year, when we so narrowly escaped being taken? Aye, and downed him too! We shall have need What sayest thou, lad? Wilt of him. What sayest thou, lad? Will thou fight the Romans with us to-

night ?" "That will I !" said Titus, trembling "Only give me that in his anxiety. "O with which to fight."

Dumachus held out the cup to Gaius for the fourth time. "I have a mind to leave him here," he said slowly, "and to so leave him, that he will not again escape me, nor again foil me in "Nay, my good chief," said Gaius,

ing a warning hand on Titus' ulder. "We can scarce leave him laving with safety. I will take him under my charge to-night; let the fellow dare try to escape me!" And he glared at And he glared at Titus with assumed ferocity. vonture. I

'If we succeed in our not what becomes of the boy care not what becomes of the boy 1" said Damachus, who was beginning to be merry with the wine, with which Gains still continued to ply him. Let me find Prisca—the woman hath escaped me. She can tell him of his parents. If we win to-night, I shall be avenged of my wrong! Ha, ha! But come! 'tis time we were away; we must enter the city by two and threes to avoid sus-We will meet in the wine shop picion. We will meet in the wine shop of Clopas, in the upper market. There we shall find Barabbas, and there wil the others come as soon as it waxeth dark. Fill all around and let us drink. What is left shall be, poured out as

libation to Mars; may he, and all th gods help us ! "Let them help us, I say! 'Tis a seize the treasure from the

profits act to seize the treasure from the God of the Hebrews; our own gods shall profit by it!" cried Gestas. Dumachus now rose to his feet, and with drunken solemnity poured out upon the ground what was left in the winessith, calling loads upon the point.

wine-skin, calling loudly upon all the heathen deities for assistance in their unholy enterprise.

The wine-shop of Clopas, in the upper market-place, sent out a broad glow of cheery yellow light into the darkness, together with Gaius, and a other of the band called Joca, paused near by to make sure of their be "Yonder is the place," said Joca. "Tis well enough known to me. Many is the merry night I have paused there in my youth

Then thou art Jerusalem-born ?' asked Gaius. "Jerusalem-born and bred," replied

"Jerusalem-born and bred, "reputed the other. " My father was a silver-smith and wrought sacred vessels for the temple use. "Tis in the shop of Clopas that I first met Dumachus. He was a handsome fellow in those days. Some-thing befell him—I know not what; he Galilee, carrying a woman an The child was the lad child with him. Once in my hearing the called him David. Afterwards he was known to us as Titus, but I doubt not

with men, their fierce, determined-look-ing faces revealed by the light of flaming These commanded him to come forth, then marched him rapidly and silently torches brandished here and there over through the streets till they reached the palace of the governor. Passing through A low, hoarse muraur ran through the assemblage, as they recognized their leader. Barabbas paused, and with a few the great entrance, which was heavily guarded, they found themselves in the actorium, or judgment hall. Titus glanced hastily around, then Titus glanced hastily around, then his head sank upon his breast. In that brief survey, he had seen that the great hall was thronged with people, and that seated high aloft in imposing state was

short, decisive words, explained the plan and method of attack; then command-ing that the torches should be extin-guished, all set forward at a rapid pace towards the temple, under cover of the They had advanced no great distance,

when the clang of shields reached them, and a loud voice was heard demanding the password. Death and confusion !" muttered Gaius, who, with Titus, was pressing forward immediately behind Barabbas. "'Tis the Roman guard !'

"Forward, men ! Seize the Romans; there are but a handful of them !" shouted Barabbas.

With a great cry the mob rushed on and in a moment the noise of a fierce conflict was heard—the elashing of swords, the clangor of shields, savage yells, together with the shriets of the ounded, who were trampled ruthlessly Barabbas had pushed i under foot. ward into the thick of the eombat here he fought like a madman ; before many moments, it was apparent

that the mob was giving way. "We have been betrayed !" said Dumachus in the ear of Gaius. "Let Dumachus in the ear of Galus. us get away speedily ; we can do noth-ing to-night. The Romans are thicker ing to-night. than bees." And without waiting for an answer, he darted swiftly away

shortly. Several men now advanced to the through the crowd. Almost instantly followed a great cry from the front : "The Romans from the citadel are upon us ! Barabbas is taken ! Run for your lives !"

The mob was now in the wildest con-fusion, each thinking only of his own safety. Titus was hurried along with the rest, and scarcely knowing what he did, darted down a narrow street in the Presently finding himsel darkness. Presently finding himself unpursued, he paused for an instant to over his breath, and listening intent ly, heard the frantic yells of the mol nd the sound of the pursuing soldiery

"What were these, mine accusers, doing on the night of Adar the twentygrowing momently more distant. His heart beat high with hope. His heart beat high with heart am safe now !" he thought. "I have only to keep out of sight till morning ; then I can easily find my way out of the city. I will go back and confess the ity. whole thing to Benoni : he shall believ

The thought of the quiet Capernau ome was very sweet to him, as he stood there alone and unfriended in the thick darkness. But why was his tunic s warm and wet. And now he becam onscious of a stinging pain in his head. "I am wounded," he thought; and feeling cautiously in his thick curls, he discovered a deep gash which seemed to

be bleeding freely. "Strange !" he muttered to himself, " I do not remember that I was wounded in yonder fight !"

in yonder light " Presently he began to feel faint and light-headed. "I must have help," he thought, " and that quickly, or I shall perish in the street." Moving cautiously, he advanced down

the street, feeling his way along by the wall. The moon was rising now, and by her dim uncertain light he saw that he was about to emerge into an open square ; on the further side of this place re was a light, as of a fire burning

and dark figures moving near it. Titus uttered a cry of joy, staggered forward, forgetting joy, and his danger, and thinking only that help was The next moment he fell halfat hand. fainting to the ground, crying out feebly for help. "What was that sound ?" said one of

"What was that sound ? shall be of a number of Roman soldiers, who were gathered about the fire. "I heard nothing," answered another "What was it like ?" night of the riot. Then followed the examination of a

"'Twas a cry, and sounded near." "'Tis the insurgents," said the enturion. "They are still pursuing centurion. in the lower town. They have

seemed to feel the murderous look with which Dumachus was eying him. At length he began to speak in a low, hoarse voice. "I was promised that if I told all, I myself should escape. Is it so, Excel-

leney ?" "Thou shalt escape, even as was told thee. Speak on !" said Pilate impati-

ently. "Well, then," continued the man, "Well, then," was chief of our Dumachus, yonder, was chief of our band. There were twenty of us in all, but about a dozen did most of the busi-We had our headquarters in Capernaum; but put in most of our ork on the great highways leading to erusalem, where there is always ple of plunder for the taking. We took much booty, and disposed of our prisond best at the time. ers as seemed best at the time. Many we allowed to go free ; but if any made outcry or disturbance, our chief com-manded them to be put to death as quickly and quietly as possible."

' How many did ye so dispose of ?' uestioned Pilate. The man scratched his head reflectively, then replied, "I do not rightly know, Excellency. We never counted

"Was this young man a member of the band ?" asked Pilate, indicating Titus, with a motion of his hand.

"He was until lately, Excellency. He is called Titus, and was known as the son of our chief ; but 'twas thought by all of us that he was stolen in his fancy, and was therefore of no kin to chus.'

Produce the witnesses," said Pilate As a member of the band, took he part in the robbery and murder of which thou hast spoken ?" front, among whom Titus was amazed to The man hesitated for a moment, then

recognize Gestas. The testimony practically agreed that the prisoner aid "He was a good-hearted lad, and ngaged in feloniously plotting against the government; and that he was personal-ly responsible for the death of an unwould have been an honest one, had he been suffered to be so; but he had a dd spirit, and a ready hand in a known number of the Roman soldiers, fight

By that thou meanest that he did take part in the business, as thou call-What sayest thou to the testimony · 18 est it ?' there any reason why I should not "'Tis true that he killed an Ethiopian," was the reply, " but 'twas in a fair fight; the fellow had killed him nflict upon thee the just

else." "Ye hear what these witness against you," said Pilate, now addressing the prisoners. ' " Thou, the chief, mayst

Dumachus lifted his shaggy head. and began to speak rapidly, and in a shining voice. "The man hath lied, whining voice. "The man hath lied, Excellency; 'tis all a foul lie. I am a isherman by trade, and an honest man This young man here is my son. He is a wayward lad, and hath caused me great sorrow. He hath undoubtedly done mach evil; I came up to Jerusa-Romans which desecrate the holy city of lem to endeavor to wean him from his Jerusalem were possessed of one single neck, I would gladly hew it asunder with my sword, that the land might be 'Twas my errand in Clopas. It paineth bad companions. 'Twas my the wine-shop of Clopas. my father's heart thus to testify against nine only son, but-

"Thou hast said enough," said This incendiary speech was received Pilate, interrupting him. "Thou art undoubtedly a valuable citizen, and a Thou art with a storm of hisses from the Romans, and an irrepressible murmur of applause sorrowing father-'tis written all over from the Jews who were present. Pilate's fate paled and his voice But we must even spare thee the entertain our Passover visitors. On Friday, Nisan the fifteenth, thou shalt suffer with Barabbas, and in like mantrembled with rage as he said : "Out of thine own mouth thou art condemned ; it only remaineth for meto suffer ner. Guard, remove the prisoner !"pass sentence upon thee. Thou shalt be nailed to the cross on Friday, the ner.

animal " And thou, wayward son of a rightous father, hast thou aught to say for thyself ?

also be scourged upon being removed from my presence, and again before the execution taketh place." Then turn-Titus looked up into the sneering face of the man on the judgment seat, then around on the hostile faces which ing to the guard, he commanded them to remove the prisoner. Titus was sick and faint at these fearful words; but Barabbas, apparent-ly unmoved, passed from the presence of the governor with as lofty and un-daunted a front as he had worn on the pight of the riot. mmed him in, his injured head throb

bing painfully. "Oh, Stephen !" he cried aloud, Oh. mother !

Pilate was thoroughly tired of the whole affair. Besides, it was nearly time for the noonday repast, and he expected guests; it was therefore the more necessary for him to have time to fifty of the insurgents. These had been compose his spirits, after the painful scenes of the morning. With a gesture

yet in his heart he well knew. "'Tis the Master!" cried Stephen joyfully, and he hastened to meet Him. But Titus stood still where he was, longing, yet afraid; for he knew that he had sinned. As he looked, he saw Stephen fall down at the Master's feet in an ecstasy of joy. Then Jesus put forth His hand, and raised him up, and the two, talking lovingly together, came towards Him amid the lilies. Then he thought that he hung his head, not daring to look again, for his sin was heavy upon him. "My child!"

He raised his eyes slowly at sound of that voice, and as he looked, lo! the bitterness and guilt of his heart melted away, and his soul expanded with a mighty love. Then the Master, leaning forward, touched him on the brow, and said :

Thou, too, art Mine!" And he awoke, and it was a dream ! But his eyes shone in the darkness of

the dungeon, and his lips smiled.

"Behold, mine eyes have seen the King in his beauty," he murmured. And I am his.'

CHAPTER XXII.

It was more than a month, now, since Stephen and his mother had climbed the Stephen and his mother had enhanced the rocky road leading to Nazareth; and still they abode in the house of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Prisca had never risen from the bed on to which she had sunken so thankfully the night of her arrival, and it became more and more wident to the experienced eyes of Mary that her days were numbered. Once, as she bent over the invalid to perform some trifling service, she said

gently: "I would that we might send word my Son; He could heal thee." But the sick woman caught her hand.

"No, no!" she cried earnestly, " going to die, and I am glad of it. My life has not been so happy that I would fain live longer. Let me die here, where it is so quiet and peaceful."

And in truth, it was a peaceful haven that she reached, after the troublous As she lay in the voyage of her life. mble bed fragrant with spotless linen. suffering no pain, but growing daily weaker, she was almost happy for the

first time in years. Often after the duties of the little ome had been performed, Mary would bring her spinning into the chamber where the sick woman lay, and sitting by her bedside, work silently while she slept. Sometimes they talked together. Once she told Prisca the wondrou story of Bethlehem, of the star, the song of the angels, and the visit of the wise men. Another time, when Stephen was sitting by his mother, she told them of the angelic warning, and the hurried journey into Egypt; of the strange people and customs of that far-away ople and customs nd; and of the return-not to their old home and friends in Judea, but to this little mountain village of Nazareth. Stephen never tired of listening as she talked of the childhood of Jesus, of

His boyhood, and the years of His young manhood. "This bench under the shade of the

fig tree is where He studied when He was a child," she said one day, " and here I used to bring my spinning in the long afternoons. He always loved to be with me; while the other children of the village liked best to play in the fountain, or hunt birds' nests, or play noisily in the streets. Yet was He the happiest child in the world, always singing about His work, and with a smile like sunshine. The others all loved Him dearly. No one could tell such beautiful stories as He; and there was no other so ready to soothe a sick baby,

or comfort a crying child, or bind up a cut finger, in the whole village. that while He loved best to be near t as I have said, and spent much of His time in helping me about the house and the neighbors' children flocked garden. about Him as thick as bees about a rose. I remember me how he used to sit on yonder bench with one or two babies in His arms, and a dozen other little ones

FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

"Who is it ?" he said to Stephen, then at the white, worn face on the pillow, she saw that great tears were stealing slowly from beneath the closed lids. Rising, she leaned over the bed, and taking the thin, chill hand of the sufferer in both of hers, said gently hers, said gently Wilt thou not tell me thy trouble Instantly the dark eyes opened and looked long and earnestly into the low. ing face above her. "Yes!" she sais slowly. "I will tell thee all. I did "Yes !" she said slowly. great wrong years ago, and it hath weighed me to the earth all my life since. Yet have I never had the courage to make it right.

Then she told the story of Titus, and how she had stolen away by night to meet her lover, taking the child with her. "Why didst thou take the child?"

questioned Mary. "Dumachus bade me to," answered

the woman feebly. "And I loved the little one, and could not bear to part from him; so I obeyed. I always mean "And I loved the to restore him to his mother, but never dared. Once when I said that must do it, my husband in a fury struc me down ; and worse than that, he hur my baby Stephen, crippling him hope He was always helpless and suffering after that, till, as thou ki est, he was healed by the goodness of thy Son. Ah, what do we owe to the And now thou wilt hate me! I am not

fit to be under this roof. Mary was silent for a moment, but she kissed the sufferer tenderly on the brow: then she said firmly, must even yet make this wro Let thy son Stephen go to Capern and bring the yo oung man David hithe Thou shalt tell him all, and give int his hand the proofs that the story is

true. Hast thou them here ?" "Yes," said Prisca, reaching une her pillow and drawing out a packet, securely wrapped in linen, bound with a silken thread. never let it go from me; 'tis the litt! tunic which he wore when I fled with him. His mother wrought it with he own hands ; she will know it. is a chain of wrought silver, which she gave me to wear, when she sel me from all her maidens to care for the little David. And how have I betrayed my trust! What will become of me! my trust! What will become o "Thou hast indeed sinned ously," said Mary. "But God will forgive thee, even as he forgave King David, who was guilty of murder, thou wilt but humble thine heart be

fore Him." "God knoweth that my heart is humbled, even unto the dust; but, alas

bringeth me no peace!" Mary looked troubled. She raised her dovelike eyes. " Ah, Son of God !' she murmured, as if to herself, " would that thou wert here to minister to thi sin-sick soul! As for me, I know not what to say unto her." Then she spoke Then she spoke n. "Dost thou again to the sick woman. "Dost know my Son, who is called Jesus? TO BE CONTINUED.

MEANING OF LIGHTS. THEIR USE IN BAPTISM-ON OTHER OCCASIONS.

One of the most impressive cer ies of the entire rite of Holy is witnessed at that place where the priest puts into the hand of the newly baptized a lighted candle, with the following lowing solemn admonition: 'Receive this burning light; and preserve your baptism blamelessly; keep the Com-mandments of God in order that when the Lord shall come to the marriage feast you may run to meet him with all the saints in His celestial palace, and may have life everlasting and live for ever and ever. Amen.'

Lights are significant of respect, and hence they were used on moment occasions of great Athenians employed them on the feasts of Minerva, Vulcan and Prometheus, and the Romans used them on all their Out of the great respect solemn days. that the Jews had for the garments of their high priest, a light was kept con-stantly burning before them as long as they remained deposited in the tow called "Antonia" at Jerusalem. T The grand lama, or sovereign pontifi, or Tartary is never seen in his palace without having a profusion of lamps and torches burning around him, and is a well known fact that a certain European dignitary-a son of he crowned heads-upon occasion of his visit to this country some years ago refused to sit down in the apartme assigned him in one of our fashionable hotels until two wax candles had been brought and lighted before him. etiquette is very common in the East. --O'Brien's History of the Mass. (Benziger.)

RECOLLECTIONS

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his true name Titus was listening with all his ears,

but he said nothing, for he hoped that the man would speak further. Gaius had armed him with one of his own He could have slipped away in knives. the dark easily enough, and was halfminded to do so. Then he reflected that he might learn something more of his mysterious birth and parentage, he stayed; besides he had a strong curiosity to see the much-talked of Barabbas ; and underneath all, was an unconfessed desire to share in the ex-citing events which were soon to fol-

of the second Moreover, the mule and the money are both gone, and how could I replace them? I will, at all events, wait for a few hours ; something may happen to my advantage.'

By this time they had entered the wine-shop, and the opportunity for es-cape had, for the moment, passed. ' Vonder is Barabbas ! He is even

now speaking with Damachus," whispered Gaius. Titus looked, and saw a man of giant

stature, whose bold features and quick, brilliant eyes were in marked contrast ted, brutal face of Dumachus. to the blo Titus jelt instantly drawa to the man and edging his way through the crowd, managed to get near enough to hear what was being said. "He will not dare to restore it, once

it is torn from its place," Barabbas was saying in a low-tone but powerful voice. "The symbol of Roman supremacy hath yes long enough insulted the house of our God. It should be torn down, and oken into pieces so small that no one shall be able to put it together again. shall be able to put it together again. I myself will cast the fragments into the courtyard of the palace. I tell ye that Pilate is, at heart, a coward. He fears us. Did he not yield to us at Cesarea?

Did he not yield to us when lately he would have seized the sacred treasure of the temple for his own purposes "Thou speakest truly !" shouled half

a hundred voices. "Let us go forth, and tear the accursed image from its

With a common impulse all rushed into the street. Titus, who had managed to keep near Barabbas saw to his astonishment that the square was crowded

place

taken many prisoners ; the ring-leader We shall have scourging, and a night in the stocks.

"Why, of crosses, to be sure; 'tis the way Pilate taketh to keep down this turbulent people. 'Tis a wholesome sight for the crowds that come to the 'Tis a wholesome city at feast time and doth more to keep

rder than an extra legion." "Hist! I heard the sound again !" said the other ; and plunging a torch into the fire, he began a hasty search aid the other, he began a hasty see. he shouted. "'Tis a wounded man lend me a hand with him !''

Between them they brought the lad to the fire, and began to examine him roughly by its light, What dost thou make of him ?'

asked one. "He is a Jew, by his features—one of the insurgents. We must not let him escape us." replied the centurion. "Tear a strip from his tunic, and bind asked one. up his head ; he hath a nasty cut. And hand me yonder wine ; I will give him a

" Verily, Martus, thou art as handy

as a woman," declared one of the others who stood by looking on. "I am saving him for Passover week," said he who was called Marcus, with a brutal laugh. "To die with a cut in his head, were too good for such

12 200 Titus had revived under the combined nfluences of the warmth, the wine, and

the stanching of the cut. "Canst thou stand ?" asked the centurion, seeing that he had opened his

Titus replied by standing up, albeit

"Wert thou in yonder fight ?" "I was," said Titus in a low voice. · Bu ' Take him to the prison, Caius and

Brutus !" was the prompt order. And before Titus could protest, he was marched away between the two soldiers, and shortly found himself thrust into a cold, damp dungeon. Here he sank on to a pile of mouldy straw ; and despite his fears, and the pain in his head, soon

fell into a heavy slumber.

seized by the soldiers as they fied after the capture of Barabbas. Pilate dis-posed of their case very quickly, sentencing them one and all to a heavy

After these had been removed, for the Pilate infliction of their sentence, Pilate consulted for a few moments with the thee. officials who surrounded him, then said clear the hall.' in a loud voice, " Let the oners be brought forward." " Let the other pris-

Titus was now roughly pushed to the space in front of the judgment seat, and, litting his eyes, he saw standing beside the familiar figure of Dumachus. The two stared at each other in mutual The two stared at each other in mutual surprise; then Dumachus smiled, and the smile was an evil thing to see. "Prisoners," said Pilate, "ye are accused of three crimes — highway on the lake ; of Prisea, the only me ing face of little Ruth ; of the

robbery, murder and rioting. Let the witnesses against you testify; then shall ye speak for yourselves."

first witness was the identical The Samaritan wine-merchant whose vintage Dumachus had so highly praised. He deposed, that in his journey from fancied he again heard which, light-hearted and happy, he had heeded so little : " Come unto me, all deposed, that in his journey from Samaria to Jerusalem, he had been set upon by thieves, who had stripped him ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Over and over he repeated the words aloud, and thei upon by thieves, who had surpresent of his possessions, consisting of certain being of choice wine which he

sound seemed to soothe his tortured brain. His eyes closed, after a time, skins was conveying to the Jerusalem market : and with the healing words still on his and even of his clothing. That after lips, he slept profoundly. And as he slept he dreamed. He beating him, and subjecting him to var-ious indignities, they had left him lying half dead by the roadside. He had subsequently been rescued and cared far by one of his own countrymen, who happened to be journeying that way. He recognized the prisoners at the bar while the air was filled with the heavas members of the band which had thus

celoniously assaulted him. The next witness swore to having their heads. seen the prisoners at the wine-shop of Clopas on the night of the riot, and afterward in the company of Barabbas at the time of the encounter with Roman guard.

Then the centurion who had captured Titus recounted the circumstances of his arrest, and also stated that the prisoner had confessed that he had taken

part in the riot. The last witness to be brought forward, was Gestas. He carefully avoid-ed the eye of Dumachus, as he stood forth and stared stolidly at the govtimes ernor in his ivory chair of state.

heart. I am." What sayest thou concerning the oners ?" asked Pilate. Then he lifted his eyes and saw com-

Thus had passed more than a week in his dungeon, when one morning he was roused from an uneasy slumber by the which stood near the prisoners and the prisone ing toward them the figure of a Man clad in raiment of a dazzling whiteness.

of disgust, he arose to his te sharply: "Enough! This is no place for a "Enough! that suffer with the

crowded about Him, some sitting at His feet, leaning against His knee, and all listening with eyes and ears wide open, as He talked to them of the birds—how scene! Thou shalt suffer with the others; the world will be well rid of And Guards, remove him ! they built their homes so patiently and

lovingly, and worked hard to bring up their young ones all through the long bright days; about the flowers that grew so fair and sweet in the lonely Titus lay on the mouldy straw of his dungeon once more. He was quiet now; he was thinking, not of the scenes of the morning, nor of the grew so fair and sweet in the lonely valleys, where no one but God could them; about the snow that frightful doom which hung over him, white and silent from the clouds in the but of the old, sweet days with Stephen winter time, yet every tiny flake thing of beauty. Sometimes on the Sabbath days He would repeat Psalms he had ever known ; of the rosy, laughgood old to them, and tell them long stories from the Scripture—of Moses in His little ark and the beautiful princess; Benoni. And as he thought of all these, another Face arose before him; 'twas that of the Nazarene, Jesus—

of Goliath and the bold young David beautiful, mysterious, tender, with a of Samson, the foolish strong man, and love beyond all earthly love-and he many others. those words

Ah!" said Stephen, with shining eyes, and a pathetic look of wistfulness, how I wish I might have lived in Over and over,

Nazareth then !'' Mary smiled her beautiful, gentle mile, and laid her delicate hand caresssmile, and laid her deficate hand caress-ingly on his thick curls. "Dost thou know," she said after a little pause, "thou art like Him in some of thy ways. When thou art working so busily

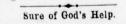
in the garden, singing softly to thyself thought that he was with Stephen, and or sitting as thou art now at my feet, I that they two were walking alone in a always think of Him as He great and wide meadow. 'Twas a pleasant spot, for flowers of every form was at thy That is why I talk of Him to thee age. This so often.' and color bloomed profusely about them,

"I would rather be like Him," cried Stephen passionately, "than to be the enly melody of the lark, high above Cæsar on his throne !" "In that art thou wise," said Mary,

Stephen was talking, as was his wont. and her deep eyes beamed with a mys terious light. "The Cæsar on hi in his sweet, silvery voice : "Dost thou remember how the Master said, terious light. throne is at best a sinful man, while Consider the lilies, how they grow Jesus is-

they toil not, neither do they spin ; and "He is the Holy One of God !" said vet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these?' And our Father in the Stephen reverently. Then a silence fell between them for a time. But always after that, the mother of Jesus noticed how he tried, humbly and unobtrusively, but heavens loveth us better than He loveth the lilies, for we are His children ; the Master hath said it, not once, but many ever faithfully, to fill that vacant place. And in her heart she loved him

"Thou art His child," Titus an swered, with an eager longing at his heart. "But I-I know not whose child



God notes and approves our best ongings and strivings, even though our own consciousness we ever fall short of attaining. A loving mother, holding out her hand invitingly to her babe just beginning to toddle, we the little one's effort to respond, not-withstanding its failures in its repeated trials. It is her child's longing to come to her that gladdens the mother's heart. Only a failure to respond to the welcoming hand would be unlike a a true child. God has even more than a mother's love. His welcome to the little one who stumbles on the way to Him is ever surer than to one stands firm, or moves erect, in another direction. God jadges our actions by what we are striving to do, rather than by our obvious failures, such as

others can perceive.

Permanent Cure for Neuralgia Permanent Cure for Neuraigna-Exprisence sufferes state that no rem dy relieves neuraign ac quickly as a hot applica-tion of Polson's Nervilne, the strongest lini-ment made Nerviline is certainly very pen-trating and has a powerful influence over neuraign pains, which it destroys admost at once. Nervilne is highly recommended for Rheumatism. Lumbacg, Sciatica, and Tooth-ache, Better try a 25c bottle, it's all right. No Phils Luck Dr. HaMILTON'S.

NO PILLS LIKE DR. HAMILTON'S.

ever faithfully, to fill that vacant place. And in her heart she loved him for it. As for Prisca, she felt for her a ten-der pity, for she divined that the woman had somewhere a dark page in her history. One day as she sat silently by the bedside of the invalid, busied with her spinning, glancing now and

RY 21, 1903.

worn face on the great tears wer beneath the closed aned over the bed, , chill hand of the hers, said gently: me thy trouble?" k eyes opened and nestly into the lov-"Yes!" she said 1 thee all. I did a ago, and it hath

e earth all my life never had the courstory of Titus, and n away by night to ting the child with

u take the child?

me to," answered . And I loved the ld not bear to part ed. I always meant his mother, but e when I said that and in a fury strue e than that, he hur crippling him hope lways helpless and till, as thou know , till, as thou know-t by the goodness of t do we owe to thee! hate me! I am not roof.

for a moment, but eier tenderly on the said firmly, "Thou said firmly, tke this wron ig right en go to Capernaun og man David hither. im all, and give into ofs that the story is

ots that the story is them here?" isca, reaching under lrawing out a little wrapped in linen, and ken thread. "I have om me; 'tis the little ore when I fled with wrought it with her Il know it. And v wrought silver, which ear, when she selected aidens to care for the d how have I betrayed will become of n indeed sinned e riev. ry. "But God will en as he forgave King guilty of murder, i umble thine heart be

h that my heart is nto the dust; but, alas! peace!" troubled. She raised

" Ah, Son of God ! s. "Ah, Son of God!" s if to herself, "would ere to minister to this As for me, I know not her." Then she spoke woman. "Dost thou woman. "Dost ho is called Jesus? CONTINUED.

NG OF LIGHTS.

CASIONS. st impressive ceren e rite of Holy Baptisn that place where the the hand of the newlyted candle, with the fol

BAPTISM-ON OTHER

admonition: 'Receive ght; and preserve your lessly: keep the Com-God in order that when come to the marriage un to meet him with all lis celestial palace, and everlasting and live for

Amen. significant of great ence they were used on great moment. The loyed them on the feasts ulcan and Prometheus, s used them on all their Out of the great respect had for the garments of st, a light was kept con-g before them as long as

FEBRUARY 21, 1903

A PERILOUS WALK. RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ADVENTURE IN PIONEER DAYS.

By Charles G. D. Roberts. In the years between 1840 and 1850, settlers were few and scattered in what

settlers were lew and scattered in what is now the fertile and prosperous A roostook region of northeastern Maine. The red deer had not yet retreated before the rifle and the axe of the pioneer; where the deer lingered, there lingered, too, their hereditary focs, the wolves. Seldom gathering to the hunt

wolves. Seldom gathering to the nunt in packs, these wolves were little accounted of by the settlers; but of their stealthy depredations might be charged the vanishing of certain strayed charged the vanishing of certain strayed children, or solitary women, or tired ful form behind us kept drawing nearer The following adventure was told me

third or fourth time, the wolf made a short run forward, as if to spring upon by an old lady, Mrs. Hetty Turner, part of whose childhood was passed in a pioneer's cabin on the head waters the bort run forward, as if to spring upon us. "Eddie, catching a glimpse of his a pioneer's cabin on the head waters of the Aroostook River. Her father, James Atkinson, a widower, devoted his winters to lumbering and his sum-mers to hewing himself a farm out of the wilderness; and Hetty took charge of the cabin, the chickens, and the pig-Schooling she had had at her former home, and her father's small library accompanied her into the backwoods. "Our nearest neighbors," said Mrs. "Our nearest neighbors," said Mrs. "Heddie, catching a glimpse of his ernel eyes and long, uncovered teeth, began to cry at the very top of his occe, while Mamie and I both screamed. The noise appeared to daunt the sneaking brute somewhat, and he drew back. "But as we hurried onward Eddie continued his shrill walling, and stum-bled along so blindly, amid his tears, tay made any difference, and it was,

right after her and eat her up. After that she kept tight hold of my petti-

"Our nearest neighbors," said Mrs. mner, "were Cyrus Turner's family, about three miles away. They were on the main Caribou road, while we had settled on Hardwood Ridge, where the land was better. A rough wood-road ran from our place about two miles, till it struck the Caribou road about a to give up. mile this side of Turner's. "Mr. Turner had had a large family

before he moved up the Aroostook, but had lost all but the two eldest boys in had lost all but the two eldest boys in an epidemic of diphtheria. Then, in the backwoods, two more children made bothered the wolf so that he kept came to them, a boy and a girl. At the time I am telling of, the little boy was between four and five years old, and the little girl perhaps six.

"They took a great fancy to me, and father liked to see them around, so one of their big brothers used to bring them over to our place pretty often to

spend the day. "One sunny September afternoon, when father was off in the woods, I heard the patter of little feet ontside the door, and small fists knocking for admittance. It was the two little Turners. asked them where Tom was-Tom

¹⁴ I asked them where from war any favorite of their big brothers— and what had made him hurry away so. They told me they had come all the way alone. They said their father and Tom and Bill were away somewhere. and their mother had gone to sleep, after washing the dinner dishes; and they wanted to see me 'just awfully,' so they walked !

Of course I was pleased at such devotion. I kissed the hot and dusty little faces, and brought out a liberal supply of milk and molasses cake which soon disappeared. But present ly I thought of the anxiety Mrs. Turnr would feel when she found the children were missing. So I decided to walk right back with them, and to depend on getting Mr. Turner or one of

pend on getting Mr. Turner or one of the boys to drive me home. "First, however, I had to do the milking, and then get father's supper ready. I left a note on his plate tell-ing him where I had gone, and then started off with my little visitors. They many new heath to con at first; but I exwere very loath to go at first; but I ex-plained to them that soon it would be getting dark in the woods, and we should all be frightened.

"Even as I spoke I noticed with some uncasiness that the shadows were growing long. I hurried off at as quick a pace as I thought the little ones could stand, and the first half mile of our

stand, and the first half mile of our journey was soon let behind.
"Then, however, I had to slacken our speed. Eddie's little fat legs were getting very tired. He had to sit off my petticoat, we continued our journey without hurry continued our journey without hurry entined and I picked blackberries, both for ourselves and Eddie; and when we started on again, I was careful not to go so fast. But it made me uncomfortable to see there was no chance of reaching the Turners' till after sundown.
"In a little while Eddie began to complain of his foot hurting. I took off his shoe and found a severe stonebruise; so I wet a couple of leaves in a spring by the roadside, and pit them inside his sock. This gave him some a spring by the roadside, and put them inside his sock. This gave him some relief, but he had to cling to my hand and walk slowly. "I think we must have been a good mile from the crossroads, when all at toce Mamie, who was flitting about. was none the worse for her adventure. among the trees like a streak. I let fly my stick, but missed him — and came my stick, but missed him — and came mighty near hitting you, Hetty! "When we reached Mr. Turner's Eddie was asleep in Tom's arms and Mamie, although dreadfully exbausted, Mamie autonuc for her adventure. In the architector of Wartwine for her adventure. mile from the crossroads, when all at once Mamie, who was flitting about, untring as a bird, stepped short, and But as for me, I just went all to pieces, antifung as a bird, stepped short, and exclaimed in a frightened voice: "'Look, Hetty: look at the big dog!' "'Big g'ay dog!' remarked Eddie, looking over his shoulder with much Vhen I glanced back along the road, I couldn't help giving a little scream of fright. There was a huge wolf following us! He was keeping along the shady side of the road, and animal on earth."-Catholic other Columbian. when we stopped he stopped, too, skulk Frayer to St. Jude. Here is a prayer to St. Jude to be said in cases despaired of: "St. Jude, glorious apostle, faithful servant and triend of Jesus, the name of the traitor has caused you to be forgotten by many, but the true Church invokes you uni-versally as the nation of things desing behind a tree. "When I saw that he was not going to rush right upon us I took courage again. But the children had been frightened by my fear. "' Isn't it a dog, Hetty ?' asked but the true Church invokes you universally as the patron of things des-paired of. Pray for me, who am so miserable: pray for me, that finally I may receive the consolation and the succor of Heaven in all my necessities, tribulations, and sufferings, particularly (here make your request), and that I may bless God with the elect through-out elevnity. Amen."

w snarl.

the wolf's teeth in my throat.

till presently I heard him say :

out eternity. Amen."

....

Learn How to Pray.

Let us therefore no longer blame God, but let us therefore no longer blame God, but let us blame ourselves for the non-success of our prayers. "You ask," says St. James, "and receive not, be-cause you ask amiss." You are so proud

you think you ask properly, and so un-just that you throw all the blame on

God. Let us begin by learning how to

this is what very few of us know

You are so proud

this

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LAY APOSTLES.

Anti. o isa Casket. The general intention recommended by the Holy Father to the prayers of the League of the Sacred Heart for the coat. "Meanwhile the animal had skulked a little nearer. He was waiting for the dark to come. As there was three of of us, and I was pretty tall, he didn't like first menth of the new year was Lay Apostles. Leo XIII. strongly desires us, and I was pretty tail, he didn that to spring on us in the daylight. I looked through the treetops at the Western sky, and my heart sank as I saw that it would be dark before we could get to our journey's end. see the laity take a more active part to see the arrying on good works than they in carrying on good works than they throughout the world during Janua have shee the Reformation. After the entaciysm, it was natural enough that may be said to be yet in its infan lay activity, like lay reading of the "We made desperate haste now, and whenever Eddie began to give out Scriptures, should be greatly curtailed for a time. There are phases of war when martial law is necessary, and the re-strictions placed upon the laity at the Reformation, depriving them of priv-ileges which they had enjoyed prior to the coupt ware a species of martial that event, were a species of martial law, not intended to be enduring, cer-At last, as I set Eddie down for the tainly not intended to last till the presanaly how meeting to have in the pres-ent day. Now, as in the time of the Apostles, it is not belitting that the priesthood should neglect the preaching of the Word of God in order to devote themselves to the care of tables. Cir-cumstances have often compelled pastors me exclusive management of the temporal affairs of their parishes, but very rare, this compulsion is growing this compulsion is growing very rare, and the pastors are glad of it: if they are not they should be. Some of thea, it may be, still have a distrust that the laity when entrusted with any work which even indirectly concerns the Church will go astray, or will attempt to pass the bounds set for them. On the other hand, the laity having been so long accustomed to leave everything to the say made any difference, and it was, oh ! so slow, dragging the poor little fellow along; and at last 1 just burst out crying myself. "Of course that started Mamie, and accustomed to leave everything to the management of the priest are grown I began to feel as if we should just have indolent and apathetic, and in some cases almost resent being called on to You see, the strain was to tell on my nerves so that wasn't quite myself. "However, it was just that crying of do anything more than to hand in their mey contributions. It is a bad combination; distrust on the part of elergy; indifference on the part of the aity,-a combination which should be waiting for it to get a little darker. And then, which was more important, the sound was carried on the still evenbroken up and that right speedily. The Jesuits are certainly a strong co tive element in the Church, yet the Jesuit editor of the Messenger Maga-

ing air till it could be distinctly heard on the main Caribou road. ine has the following remarks in his " Tom Turner was tramping wearily January number : "When a few months ago it was anomeward along the main road, having been into Cariboa on business for his father. As he neared the cross-

nounced that Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, had decided to constitute laymen trustees of the Church in his road a queer sound reached his ears. archdiocese, there was a cry of alarm in many of our Catholic newspapers, At first he thought it was an Indian devil screeching, and quickened his steps. Then it came clearer, on little puff of breeze. It was a child crying d His Grace had finally to declare that he had been misrepresented. What better arrangement could he have made than that which to day obtains in terribly. "Tom Turner forgot his fatigue, and started up the crossroad on a run, swing-ing his heavy stick. He was not a hunour best organized dioceses ? more natural than to have men of affairs co-operating with our pastors in trans-acting the business inseparable from the management of a parish? For want dred yards away from us, but hidden view around a turn of the road, when the wolf, growing bolder, crept quite to our heels, with a terrible of such co-operation there is very poo management in many places, and altogether too little interest on the At that sound my knees gave way antogeoner too notice interest on the part of prominent laymen in the welfare of our parishes and other institutions. It is unfair to leave every burden and As I sank in the dust and beneath me. As I sank in the dust and stones I hardly noticed the shrill screams of the children, but I remember berg ab and tellgiving them a shove ahead and tell-ing them to run ! Then I shut my eyes, responsibility to the priest, and in not few instances it has proved disastrous o all concerned.'

and expected the next instant to feel The visiting of the sick poor is sure-ly a priestly duty, yet a French layman, Fredrie Ozanam, iounded a society of laymen whose duty it should be to visit stupor o "After lying in this stupor of fear for perhaps half a minute, which seemed to me an age, I felt a dim surprise. Then the horrible thought occurred to me that the wolf had sprung the sick poor and relieve their wants. It is no disparagement of the clergy upon the children. I leaped to my feet to say that this society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, has performed and stared wildy around. "There was no wolf in sight. But— could I trust my eyes? There was Tom stepping up to my side, with both chilthis duty better than the elergy alone could have done it. It is "the care of tables" again, which in this age of the stepping up to my side, with both chil-dren sobbing in his arms ! I caught tight hold of him with world seems to be the work not of the diaconate but of the laity. We have before us a report of what was done by both hands, and elung to him, crying harder than I had ever cried before, the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Ne York City during the year 1902. Forty six thousand five hundred and sevent · Well. Forty Hetty, brace up and come along home, and then I'll hitch up old Bess and eight visits were made to the poor in their homes, and groceries, fuel, and drive you back to your place after elothing distributed to them. A two "When I had wiped my eyes, and Ladies of Charity, after the model of the society of that name founded by St. Vincent de Paul, as " a body of Chris-But as for me, I just went all to pieces. Ladies of Charity, after the model of and acted like a fool. "I fainted on the kitchen floor, and had to be put to bed; and instead of driving home with Tom after supper, I was sick in that bed for three days. Even now, although I've never seen a wolf since, except in a circus, I think I'm more afraid of wolves than of any theory animal on earth."—Catholic married and unmarried, living in their own families. There are 282 members, active and honorary, and during the first ten months of 1902 they paid 21,-

especially, who have " done time " are especially, who have "done time" are very apt to drift into evil courses through inability to find some honorable means of livelihood. This Prisons Com-mittee had the satisfaction of placing 47 such girls in good positions last year. To all such workers as these the Holy Father gives a special blocking for them

Father gives a special blessing; for the he has requested special prayers throughout the world during January, may be said to be yet in its infancy. Too much is still expected of the pricet. r Protestants it is quite the othe way. cases, have no influence outside the pulpits, and church attendance is growing smaller every year. The great strength of Protestantism to day lies in the Y. M. C. A., the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, and similar socie ties, all carried on by lay activity. Fas est et ab hoste doceri. The editor of the Messenger, in the article already referred to, speaks of the "evils that will surely come upon us if we do not and with due modesty assert, lves, not only in religious, but in every legitimate scenar enterprise for the welfare of our fellow men." " Do not imagine," continues Father Wynne, "that you must be forever waiting the d or direction of your pastor; ordinarily he needs your information as to what is most needed, and he will be only too pleased to find you initiative and enterprising.

TRANSUBSTANTIATI N.

DISTINGUISHED ROMAN CATHOLIC THEOLOGIAN ON A REMARK BY BISHOP

BURGESS. To the Editor of The Sun :

Sir—It was very gracious of Bishop Burgess, in his speech last night, re-ported in the Sun, to compliment the holic Church for standing up like bulwark against divorce." It is a v, however, that so few of his co-re It is a however, that so few of his co-re-nists agree with him either in ciple or practice; and it is a double him field that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and hope my experience will that, after praising the Catholic reh for teaching and defending lity, he should find fault with that of her dogmas which is the life and of her moral teaching and practice. I think the doctrine of transubstantion is foolish," said the Bishop. large capital it would aptly re-That unfortunate "I" takes the do no e of divine authority and of Christ. et he might have been a little mor autious in using his "I" so dogmatic lly if he had remembered that many is own co-religionists, some of them as and clever, worshiping very near erry's, disagree with him and agree in the Greek, the Russian and the olic Church in admitting the dog-

of transubstantiation. "I shall not quote any text of Scripare to prove this, because space will not permit, and, besides a text of eripture nowadays has very little eight possibly with the Bishop and stainly none with so many clever ergymen of his sect who have rejected e veracity and the inspiration the the veracity and the inspiration the ble, and who have preferred to fol-w the German rationalist Harnack, ather than the Vatican council, in in-gropreting the sacred text. Yet a rpreting the sacred text. ittle bit of serious thought may make modify his opinion and withdraw draw the epithet " foolish.' The fact is that transubtantiation is a most rational doctrine for one who what religion really means. Let us

Religion is a tie of love between man Religion is a tie of love between man and God. Lactantius so defined it cen-turies ago; and the correctness of the definition is not disputed. Now, if religion is a tie of love between man religion is a tie of love between man religion is a tie of love between man and God, perfect religion is the most perfect tie between man and God; and so we have the following logical pro-cess. We have, first, natural religion in which the natural man is united to God, his Creator, by the intellect, which knows, and the will, which obeys and loves Him. But this form of relig-ion is imperfect, because it is purely spiritual. The bodyjof man, which is a constituent part of him, is left out. A constituent part of him, is left out. A second and more perfect form of relig-ion, then, will be one in which human flesh and blood as well as a perfect SPA human soul become immediately united to God; and this takes and where place in supernatural religion in the Incarnation, which all orthodox Chrisincarnation, which all orthodox Chris-tians admit. But the Incarnation is not the union of a divine person with every man's body and soul. A more perfect union is still possible; and that takes place when the loving God, Who prompted by love ereated us, Who prompted by love became incarnate and E, prompted by fove became incarnate and redeemed us, prompted by the same love, renders it possible for every in-dividual of the human race to become united, soul and body, to the soul and body and divine personality of the Incarnate God. A closer union that this between man and God is inconceivable; between man and God Is inconcervable; and the religion that teaches and prac-tices this doctrine is therefore the only perfect one. By it we may "become partakers of the divine nature," which s the aim and purpose of the Christian If the good Bishop will think it ove If the good Bishop will think it over and read Chrysostom and Ambrose and Augustine and Cardinal Newman and the good logical and profound Thomas Aquinas he will not be so free in using the word "foolish" when speaking of their faith; but if he should use it again discussing the théological matters let him put the "foolish" nearen to his let him put the "foolish" nearer to his capital " I.' HENRY A. BRANN, D. D., Rector of St. Agnes's Church New York, Jan. 23.

ONLY A SLIGHT COLD.

YET IT MAY LEAD TO CONSUMPTION AND AN EARLY GRAVE. If your blood is poor or watery, a ouch of cold or influenza will settle in

lungs, and the slight cough of tomay turn to the racking consumps cough of to-morrow. weak blood i an open invitation for consumption to lay upon you the hand of death.

Stop that cough by enr'ching your blood and strengthening your lungs have no influence outside the s, and church attendance is grow-resisting power to the lungs. They make now, rich, red block. They have resisting power to the lungs. They have saved hundreds from a consump-tive's grave. Here is a positive proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills care where other medicines fail. MissKatie Henry, Charlottetown, P. E. I., says: "Some months are I got E aught in a "Some months ago I got caught in a rain storm, and the wetting was followed by a cold. At first I paid but little attention to it, but as the cold clung to me and finally developed into a hacking ough, I became alarmed and consulted a doctor, who gave me a bottle of medi-cine. Unfortunately, it did not help me and I began to grow pale, lost in weight and my appetite completely left me I and my appetite was now regularly under the care of the doctor, who told me my lungs were affected, and that I was threatened with consumption. The doctor's treatment did not seem to benefit me in the least. I steadily grew weaker, and finally was

compelled to remain in bed. At this time a friend urged me to try Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills, and even bought me three boxes before I finally consented t take them. I have reason now to bless my friend's persistence, because I felt better before all the pills were gone, and I gladly continued the treatment, and was soon able to be out of bed and take a walk each day. I am now in the best of health, and weigh ten pounds

benefit some other sufferer. All diseases which come from blood or weak nerves can be driven from the system by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which may be had from any dealer in medicine, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Remember that substitutes and medicines said to be "just as good do not cure.

Revolution in Newfoundland.

Revolution in Newfoundland. Since the introduction into Newfoundland of the new Inhaier Remedy. "Criarrhozone," the tratment of catarroal diseases has been en-thely revolutionized. The old-time smulf and everyone is inhaling Catarhozone, it clears the head and increasent to use. Catarhozone, it is a wonderful oure for Coughs, Coide, Catarh-nees, It relieves queckly and cures perma-nently. We advise our readers to try Catarrh-ozone. Price §100, trial size 250 Deuglisis, or Polson & Co. Kingston, Ont. DR. HAMILTON'S MANDRAKE AND BUTTERNUT PILLS

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It is an trouce when the set of the set of the same of the same set of the se



brings the strength and flesh

To all weak and sickly

To thin and pale persons

Children who first saw the

old man with the fish are now

grown up and have children

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delightful food and a natural

tonic for children, for old folks

and for all who need flesh and

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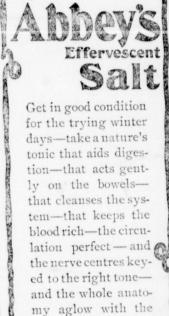
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Health in

3

glass of water and you get a draught of

A teaspoonful in a

deposited in the towe ia" at Jerusalem. The or sovereign pontiff, of over seen in his palace g a profusion of lamps urning around him, and nown fact that a certain nitary—a son of one of ads-upon occasion of his country some years ago, ents down in the apartm in one of our fashionable wo wax candles had been ighted before him. ery common in the East. History of the Mass.

of God's Help.

and approves our best strivings, even though to we ever fall isciousness ining. A loving mother, er hand invitingly to her inning to toddle, welcomes 's effort to respond, not-its failures in its repeatis her child's longing to hat gladdens the mother's a failure to respond to g hand would be unlike a God has even more than ove. His welcome to the o stumbles on the way to surer than to one surer than to one who or moves erect, in another dod judges our actions by e striving to do, rather obvious failures, such as precive.

ent Cure for Neuralgia. ent Cure for Neuralgia. sufferers state that no remady guaso quickly as a hot applica-s Narvilne, the strongest in-fervilne is certainly very over as a powerful influence over state is highly recommended to Lumbago. Sciatica, and Tooth-ry a 25c. bottle, it's all rights a Lick Dw. Hawitton's.

ry a 25°, bottle, it's all right. s Like DR. HAMILTON'S. Eco REGULATOR.—To bring the isions when they find a patient stomachic irregularities, and for toy can prescribe nothing better is Vegetable Pills, which will be nt medicine of surprising vitue refractory organs into subjec-ing them to normal action in on only can they perform their 7.

Mamie, her eyes getting very big. "' No,' said l, 'I don't think it is Come and take hold of my other hand.' And I began to drag Eddie forward at a rate that must have hurt his sore

foot a good deal. "But Mamie was not satisfied. "' Is it a wolf?' she asked with trembling lips. When I was silent, she suddenly burst out crying, and began

to run. " For us to separate would be fatal. The wolf would leave us, and attack her alone.

I dropped Eddie's hand and sprang after Mamie like a flash; and the pool little fellow, thinking we had both de serted him, cried out in bitterest grief, and ran after us as fast as his short legs could carry him. As I caught Mamie, the look of despair and desolation on the little one's face was such as I can never forget. "Heavy as he was, I had to pick

how to do; when we have learnt this, when we ask what we ought, and as we heavy as he was, I had to pick him up and carry him a little way. I kept tight hold of Mamie with one hand till I explained that if she ran away from Eddie and me the wolf would go

360 visits to the sick and poor, brought 177 persons to baptism, 137 children to Catholic schools, and 511 board school children to religious instruction; they have brought-about 32 conversions and have induced 185 careless Catholics to return to the practice of their religion. The Rescue Society of the same diocese provided for 564 destitute children, an increase of 405 over the number saved in the previous year. In imitation of their sisters in Paris

and London-for the great ladies of the French capital are even more de-voted to the work of visiting and relieving the poor and suffering than these of London — a Prison Committee of Catholic ladies has been formed in of Catholic ladies has been formed in New York on which are seen such names as Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Iselin, Mrs. Delaucey Kane and other leaders of

iashion, who will now be useful as well as ornamental members of society. This committee during the year 1902 paid consistent of the second se 980 visits to the city prisons and 308 visits to homes of prisoners. One of the test features of the work is the followhomes at d by sympathy and encourage-ment helping them to overcome the prejudice and distrust with which their neighbors regard them. Young girls,

.... Not our Ways.

How often the words of the Creat-or have been verified: "My ways are not your ways; as the heavens are exalted above the earth, so my ways are exalted above one caren, so my ways." I decree of a pagan Emperor broug Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem, Th



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treason-felony, but was acquitted, and The Catholic Record. the Nation which had been suppressed was revived. In 1852 Mr. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmon

the land.

By 1856 he came to the conclusion

that the people of Ireland were too dis-

resigned his seat in Parliament.

In 1873 he was knighted, and in 1877

Since 1880 he lived in retirement at

Nice, but he was not idle, as he devoted

his leisure time to literature, and issued

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

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Canada March 7th. 1900. Hitor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Oftawa, OT THE CATHOLIC TECON Te the Editor of THE CATHOLIC TECON Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimability of the CATHOLIC RECORD, and congrasulated you upon the manner in which it is published. The matter and form are both good: and a which it is published. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Biensing you, and wishing you success. Believe me, to remain. Yours faithfully in Jeens Christ. 4 D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa. Abost. Delex.

Apost. Deleg. Matter intended for publication should. Tuesday morning.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1903.

OFFICIAL.

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR 1903. The following are the Lenten Regulations for the Diocese of London : 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays ex

1st. All days of Laber cepted, are fast days. 2nd. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays Duffy and the Young Irelanders. and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Holy Saturday.

3rd. The use of flesh and fish at th ne is not allowed in Lent.

same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz.: Children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty-one; and from either both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law. In case of doubt the pastor should be consulted.

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lent, ex-cept on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year those who cannot easily procure atter.

Pastors are required to hold in their respective churches-at least twice in the week during Lent-devotions and instructions suited to the Holy Se and they should earnestly exhort their people to attend these public devotions. people to attend these public devotions. They are hereby authorized to give on occasions Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Besides the public devotions, family prayers, especially the Holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, should be recited in every Catholie household of the Diocese. By order of the Bishop,

D. J. EGAN, Secretary.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the distinguished author, stateman, and Irish patriot who has lived in retirement at Nice since 1880. He died peacefully on the 9th inst.

The Catholic population of the whole territories is given as follows: Duffy was elected to Parliament for 6,565,998 New Ross, defeating Sir Thomas Redington, under-secretary for Ireland. In American Samoa..... 3,000 the House of Commons he founded the 9.000 Guam Porto Rico..... 953,243 Independent Irish Party, and at the same time assisted in organizing the 18.853.951 Total Irish Tenant League which aimed at The following additional statistical the establishment of Tenant rights to

details of the progress of the Church throughout the United States will also be read with interest: Cardinal

pirited by the depopulation of the Archbishops country, famine, evictions, and oppress-Bishops..... Secular clergy..... Clergy of religious orders...... ive legislation, to second his efforts for their liberation, so he determined to hurches..... leave the country forever, and he de-Universities parted for Australia, after having eminaries..... eminarian students..... In 1857 he took the office of Minister Colleges of boys..... academies Girls of Public Works at Victoria and in Parish schools..... Children in parochial schools... 1858 that of Minister of Public Lands. In 1862 he was again in the Govern-Orphan asylums..... ment in the same position, and in 1871 Orphans. Charitable institutions.....

-----REPEAL OF THE FALCK LAWS

OF GERMANY. At last, after more than thirty years

of oppressive exclusion from Germany, the Jesuits who have been kept out of the country under the Falck laws are to be readmitted, though one restriction is still to be retained against them, as if to preserve the memory of the persecution to which they have been sub-

He was a firm Catholic, but during the years of his advocacy of an armed jected. Chancellor Von Bulow announced in insurrection of the people of Ireland the Reichstag on the 3rd inst. that he he came into collision with Archbishon. would use his influence on the Prussian afterward Cardinal Cullen, who resomembers of the Bundesrath to obtain lutely and strenuously opposed the armed resistance recommended by Mr. their support for the repeal of the anti-

Jesuit law so far as to permit individual Jesuits, whether Germans or foreigners, There is a remarkable similarity be to reside in Germany, but not to allow tween the after life of Sir Charles the founding of Jesuit chapters, which Gavan Duffy and that of his colleague and co-laborer, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the Chancellor believed the confederated governments would not accept. who became a Cabinet Minister also

The announcement caused consider in a British colony. Thomas Francis able sensation in the Reichstag, though Meagher, another of the Young Irelandit was not unexpected, as it was alers, became afterward a General in the American army, and did good service ready understood that the Government to the union cause in the war between had agreed with the Centre party that it would no longer oppose the re-ad-To the end, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy mission of the Jesuits provided that continued to love Ireland, and longed party should support the Government's for the amelioration of the condition of

its people. His death will be mourned As the "influence" of the Governby all Irish patriots in Europe, Amerment with the Bundesrath is para-

mount, there is no doubt that the bill AN ORANGE RESOLUTION. repealing the anti-Jesuit law will be passed by that body and sent to the In the Toronto papers of 11th ap-Reichstag for final adoption. The peared a resolution which emanated Reichstag is known to be favorable to from Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 621, in it, so that there is now no doubt that regard to the Carnegie library scheme. the last of the Falck laws will be swept It seems that the millionaire has made away, except the one restriction we an offer of \$350,000 to the city of have mentioned. This restriction is of Toronto for library purposes. Our minor importance, and is to be preserved Orange neighbors wish to place themrather as a sop to the ultra-Protestant

selves on record as being very much in sentiment prevailing in some of the favor of the acceptance of the gift. States forming the Germanic Confeder-A like offer was made to the city of Montreal, but many of the most ation, than as a serious drawback to the work of the Jesuits. prominent residents of that city, including the Archbishop, are op-

R. I. P.

The persecuting laws against the Catholic Church were begun to be enposed to its acceptance, chiefly acted in Germany in 1872, when Bisfor the reason that it would be an unseemly thing for a great city like Mon- marck hoped to change the constitution treal to accept gifts of the kind from of the Catholic Church in the newly citizens of another country. In the established empire, by making it a na-

ious will be afforded to the German country, including the newly acquired Catholic youth through the new colleges while pretending to be extremely which they will establish, and important missionary works will be resumed great powers. This was notably the which were necessarily suspended during their exile. The promise of the Chancellor to have

the Jesuits recalled has given much ago. The European powers then seemed text. satisfaction to the Centre or Catholic party in the Reichstag, and all the more so as it is the general opinion that the Sultan, while promising ample reforms, restriction which is still to be kept in the law will not be rigidly enforced. But the Socialistic Opposition party are very outspoken in declaring that the government is not to be thanked for its 9,743 tardy act of justice, as it never had any little doubt that Bulgarians, Servians right to banish native Germans from their country on the frivolous pretext to give aid to their friends and co-religthat they were specially obnoxious to ionists in order to free them from the the Protestant sentiment of the majority abominable tyranny which they are of the people. endeavoring to escape.

It is to be remarked that Chancellor Von Bulow's promise not only refers to German Jesuits, but that foreigners as observe a strict neutrality during the well are to be readmitted when the proscriptive law against them shall have they cannot restrain their subjects from been repealed.

The restoration of the Jesuits will be an ample proof and confession that all able that both these little kingdoms, the statements made against this illustogether with Greece, will be drawn trious order as a pretext for their exinto the struggle. If, besides, Austria pulsion were but calumnies, and this and Russia decide finally to take part fact is quite as demonstrative in regard therein, the smaller kingdoms can to all countries in which it has been a scarcely avoid joining with them, and favorite pastime with anti-Catholic the upshot will then certainly be that agitators to calumniate the Jesuits. the Turkish Empire in Europe will be

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPEAN Macedonia, and probably Epirus, which TURKEY. latter province was taken from Greece

The periodical Turkish embroglio has again loomed into notice in a manner nore conspicuous than has been the

The London Times asserts that there

parations have been made by the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee for a rising as soon in the spring as the weather will permit, on a scale more extensive than has hitherto been attempt ed, and the determination to throw off the Turkish yoke is entertained by the Moslems as well as the Christians of the province.

Never before was the determination of the people so general, and it seems as though both Austria and Russia are determined to aid the revolutionists, at least so far as to insist upon reforms in the government of the province. Count Lainsdorff, in fact, as representing Russia, recently visited Belgrade, Vienna,

The position taken by the Methodist will be the twenty-fith anniversary of body has been to advise the trustees the election of Pope Leo XIII. to the and managers of the Wesleyan schools Pontifical throne as successor of St. to apply the act in such a way that Peter. Eleven days afterwards, on popular control of the schools may be | March 3rd, will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of his solemn Coronation, secured by representatives of the taxpayers in general. As this position is which is accounted as the Silver Jubilee of this great event in the history of merely advisory, it will readily be inferred that it will be acted upon only to the Catholic Church. On the same day a limited extent, so that it will still be the Holy Father will attain the age of the case that there will be numerous ninety-three years. In celebration of the event, Solemn Weslevan denominational schools re-Pontifical Mass will be celebrated in ceiving Government aid while others, probably much fewer in number, will be the Cathedrals of the Dominion, and High Mass in all the churches to thank practically absorbed into the Board Almighty God for this special favor Schools. By this means at least the appearance will be kept up that the which He has conferred upon the pres-Methodists are in unison with the nonent Pope in granting him so long a life, in enabling him to reign over the Conformists of whom they constitute an important part, while the majority of Church of God for so long a period. the Methodist body will continue to con-In April, should the life of our great trol their voluntary denominational Pontiff be spared-and there is every prospect of this being the case-the schools. The loss of denominationalism will be ength of St. Peter's Pontificate in but small under this arrangement, as Rome will be attained by Pope Leo the various sects have so much in com-XIII. This is a length of reign which men that the teaching will be almost has not been hitherto reached by any equally denominational whether the Pope since St. Peter himself, except by schools remain nominally Methodist, or Pius IX. the last Pope, who exceeded works were necessarily greatly ham- the complete independence of the prov- are merged into Board Schools under the years of Peter; but from present general non-Conformist control, as will appearances, it is exceedingly probable be the case with those Methodist that Pope Leo XIII. will attain the schools which will fall under control of same privilege. It is admitted that the the ratepayers, as the Church of Eng-Holy Father, considering his great age, land will, in most places, have distinctis wonderfully vigorous, and enjoys so ively Church of England schools. But good health that it is more than ever this apparent falling into line on the likely that he will attain the age of one part of the Methodists with the other hundred years. non-Conformist bodies is no reason why The reign of Pope Leo XIII. has been Catholics and Anglicans should give in every respect a remarkable one. up their conscientious convictions that The Church has everywhere progressed, religion should be taught in schools. and the present Supreme Pontiff has The voluntary religious schools will received even from non-Catholic Govstill be maintained by a large majority ernments and rulers more testimonies of the English people, even though the to the respect entertained for himself Methodists should act upon the advice personally, as well as for the high office of their Central Conference much more which he fills, than any previous Pontiff. generally than we anticipate will be Not only from Queen Victoria, King the case. The stand taken by the non-Edward VII., and President Rocse-Conformists, stripped of its bombast, veidt have such testimonies come, Lus

FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

amounts to this, that they wish tha resisting it, merely by delaying action the system of education desired by the minority of the people shall be fully anxious to carry out the views of the supported by the whole people, while case when the world was shocked by the the system favored by the majority shall recital of the horrors of the Armenian be hampered by being aided by the massacres which took place a few years Government only to a very limited ex-

to be in earnest at least to prevent the It is now very generally admitted that the non-Conformists have overshot continuance of the atrocities, but the the mark by recommending resistance continued the atrocities almost withto the tax-gatherers, and the general opinion is that comparatively few will out intermission to the present moment. Should the Macedonian ontbreak. act upon this ridiculous suggestion ; that is to say, only those extremists who which is now expected to take place, wish to pose as martyrs by the cheap really be started in the spring, there is method of letting their goods be sold and Greeks will flock into Macedonia for the payment of their tax bills.

THE C. M. B. A.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Mutual The Bulgarian and Servian Govern-Benefit Association recently held at ments have both declared that they will the head office in London, it was decided to postpone for a few months the threatened war for independence; but election of a Grand Secretary to take the place of the late S. R. Brown. Mr. flocking in to fight under the Mace-J. E. H. Howison, who had been Assistdonian standard ; and it is highly probant Secretary, was appointed to act as Secretary in the meantime.

The executive of the C. M. B. A., with the Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, Que., at its head, comprises some of the most prominent and worthy citizens of Canada. Not alone are they prominent and worthy, but as well men of keen busifurther curtailed by being deprived of ness instincts ; and the membership may rest assured that their interests will be safeguarded to the utmost. We have as a result of the last Greco-Turkish oftentimes referred to the solid foundawar. In fact such a war may even end tion upon which the C. M. B. A. is with the wrestling of all European built-to its great success in the work to which it has bent its energies-to its reserve fund of \$135,000, and to the promptitude with which it has always met calls upon the beneficiary. It is not necessary to refer to these matters again, particularly for the reason that A few years ago all Europe would be they are already so well known. What we wish to impress upon the members is the desirability of each one taking an active personal interest in the to the persistent atrocities of Turkish spread of the organization. In this rule over Christian provinces, that the e will be doing excellent work. There is no other organization of its kind in America that surpasses it in solidity and promises such a long and useful career. We trust the appointment of a new Secretary will be the signal for a fresh onward movement in the C.M.B.A. There is no reason why its membership should not be doubled in a few years. This could easily be done were its merits fully made known and impressed upon our people in all parts of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let it not be understood that the society has in any manner retrograded. On the contrary, its advance has been steady and rapid up to the time of the death of our late Grand Secretary, S. R. Brown. But the membership should not be satisfied with the advance it has made. They should all work to the end that it may take its place amongst the benefit

POPE LEO'S JUBILEE.

ship in the country.

societies having the largest member-

also from several prece

FEBRUARY 21,

of the United States. Germany, Denmark, F land and Abyssinia a Mahometan and Pagan as Turkey, Persia, In-Japan. Since the occupation

Italian Government in the Popes have been pr ers within the precinct At that time Pius IX. "the patrimony of S which name the small as "the States of th called, but when this usurped by King Vie it was impossible for to pass through the str he would be subject probably even to atta assault by officials Government, or by secret societies, or grades of street ruff besides be practically usurped authority v Rome, inasmuch as he have to place himself tion of the usurping would be thus regarde

with the inherent right which belongs to the Hence Pius IX. r within the Vatican g date when his sover usurped till the da Pope Leo XIII. has fe course for the same operated in the case decessor. When St. Peter, th made prisoner by E Holy Scripture tells

was made without Church to God for him the prayers of all Ca up for St. Peter's su XIII, both that the sufferings he endure be moderated, and own time and in such fit, may restore to th liberty of action of w in part deprived by t It will be the pray

that the days of Po be lengthened, thoug course of nature it ca that his reign will more years. We hea Father all peace and whatever time God to rule His indefect Church on earth.

AN ANALYSIS

Not only Archb oughtful prelates : the country are beco despotic power canital and the con the working man a spread discontent, a to find its most practice the tenets of the soc olic press as well awakened to the im ing the plausible bu of these earnest soc chief difficulty in ar are as many social socialists. Dr. Lar exhaustive reply to pondent in the F stating: "We did m

operations at a moment's notice. THE ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BATTLE. The English Wesleyan Methodists have taken a very practical determination in regard to the Education Bill, and

horting them to resist passively the and Sofia for the purpose of coming to

Turkey from the Sultan, and the particase since the Russo-Turkish war of tion of this part of his Empire amorg 1878. the victorious allies. Russia would Macedonia, which has Bulgaria on the then probably find its greatest ambinorth-east, Servia on the north and tion verified by becoming possessed of Greece on the south, is the crater of the Constantinople. volcano from which the trouble now threatening to embroil Turkey first, in a blaze if there were the least likeand the neighboring nations soon after lihood of this occurring; but so strong in a general war the end of which may is the indignation now existing owing be to bring all Europe into the conflict

on one side or the other.

powers of Europe, which are now keep-'is most imminent danger of a revolt in ing aloof from the struggle, might look Macedonia on a totally different scale upon this consummation with more from the usual spring disturbances and equanimity than heretofore, particularly an opening up of questions that may if they were allowed to share in the parlead to a struggle the limits and issues tition of European Turkey. of which a wise man will not pretend to To show that the expectation of an forecast." The Macedonian people have in fact grown absolutely tired of the Sultan's misrule and oppression, and pre-

mbroilment is not unfounded or a mere imagination, it is enough to add here that already Russian troops are massing on the Roumanian frontier, while on the other side Austria is pouring large forces into Bosnia to be ready for active

in this respect they stand on a more common sense basis than the extreme non-Conformists who have made an appeal to the British non-Conformist body ex-

> payment of taxes as a protest against Friday of this week, the 20th inst., the Education Bill.

tariff bill, which proposition was agreed

Monaghan, Ireland, in 1816, a time when Orange resolution the Archbishop of the memory of Ireland's sufferings in 1798 was fresh in the memory of the Irish people, and from infancy he was filled with the hope of helping to de- It might be worth while to ask our liver his country. As he was of a literary turn of mind, in his twentieth tives to the Archbishop and not sugyear he became sub-editor of the Dublin Morning Register, and subsequently editor of another influential journal in Belfast.

In 1842, in company with several other patriotic Irishmen, he started the always hot, hasty, strenuous and incon-Nation in Dublin. His associates were Thomas Davis, Smith O'Brien, John Dillon (father of the present Nationalist member of Parliament of the same name), Thos Francis Meagher and Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

The Nation was thoroughly devoted to the cause of Ireland, and for several years aided Daniel O'Connell in his efforts to obtain a repeal of the Legislative Union of Ireland with England, which has brought only disaster to Ireland. In 1844 both O'Connell and Duffy

were convicted of sedition, but the conviction was set aside on appeal to the House of Lords.

In 1846 the Young Ireland party had become strong, and O'Connell was accused by them of timidity, and some even went so far as to accuse him, without good reason, of treachery. The Nation itself, the organ of Irish Nationalism, turned against O'Connell, and urged on the Young Irelanders an appeal to arms for the liberation of Ireland, which was resolutely opposed by Daniel O'Connell, who foresaw the dis astrous results of such a policy.

The Young Irelanders were broken up by the vigorous measures taken by the States as carefully compiled from the Government. Charles Gavan Duffy was thrown into prison, and his colleagues were exiled or fled to Amer-

In 1848 Mr. Duffy was tried for seventh of the total population.

Toronto.

tional Church, entirely independent o the Pope. Montreal is denounced, His Grace being

For several years these laws were accused of being opposed to the free and higher education of the people. Orange friends why they impute moship of Herr Windthorst, made it evident that the plan would not succeed. gest any reason for the opposition to Then the obnoxious laws began to be the Carnegie gifts raised by many prominent men of other denomwere removed from the statute books inations. But, after all, we must not forget that Orangemen's resolutions are except that whereby Jesuits are still forbidden to reside in Germany. This is sistent. While the Toronto brethren the law which is now to be repealed as

soon as can be done in the ordinary vere in session, it is a pity they did not make some reference to the Chicago course of legislative enactment. Under the Falk laws, the German drainage canal, the lake levels, the

Venezuela matter, the state of affairs in Jesuits were, of course, obliged for the China or the misconduct of the Sultan most part to leave their country. Yet, of Turkey. A resolution condemning as the anti-Catholic laws were gradually President Roosevelt for appointing being repealed, the Government made it Bishop Spalding on the coal commission to be understood that it would not apply seemed to have been quite forgotten.

They should also have protested against many Jesuits were permitted to return the long life of Pope Leo XIII., and as individuals, provided they should not live in communities, as is their recommended to the Italian Government the advisability of proventing the elecwont.

Under such conditions their good tion of his successor ; ending up with another resolution, just before the singing of "God Save the King," that nevertheless they did not cease their the mayor and corporation of the city of Toronto be requested to communilabor for the salvation of souls and cate with the governments of Europe. with the object of having the Peace Tribunal at The Hague removed to

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. The new Catholic Directory published now in successful operation.

by the M. H. Wiltzius Company, of Milwaukee, publishes the official figures of the Catholic population of the United special reports of the Archbishops and Bishops. According to the figures thus

obtained the total Catholic population of the Union is 11,289,710, being onean excellent education secular and relig- times that Abdul Hamid succeeded in

an understanding with the countries governed from these three centres, and it is said that they have thoroughly

made more and more oppressive, until agreed upon the policy to be pursued the firm stand taken by the Catholics of in regard to the disaffected province. the Empire under the political leader- They propose to control the taxes thereof, to have appointed a Christian governor, a police force or gendarmerie officered by Europeans from neutral relaxed one by one, until at last all States, and that the Turkish Government shall have nothing to do with the administration of law and the preserva

tion of order. But it is well known that to avoid all this, the Sultan will promise reforms on a large scale without any intention to put them into execution. It seems un-

likely, therefore, that he will be trusted now, and this makes the present situation all the more menacing.

It is stated that the least reform which Austria and Russia will demand the anti-Jesuit law vigorously, and that the Sultan shall put into effect in Macedonia will be the appointment of a Christian governor and the practical antonomy of the province, but it is very doubtful whether at this late moment

anything less than the recognition of pered, and to a great extent suspended; ince will satisfy the Macedonians, or induce them to abandon their revolutionary intentions. Last summer this the education of youth. They trans- might have sufficed, but at that ferred themselves to other lands, and, time Austria and Russia probably could among the countries to which they were not see their way towards uniting welcomed, America received many. In for the purpose of enforcing the United States a number of new col- their terms upon Abdul Hamid

leges have been erected by these Ger- and it is very doubtful even man Jesuits who were expelled, and are whether he would have accepted them at that time. It has been many times The Jesnits of Germany are at pres- demonstrated that a European concert ent widely scattered, but in all probab- for the purpose of bringing about reforms ility many will return to their native within the Sultan's dominions is too land to do their work there when the cumbrous a machine to be set in motion disabilities under which they are tabooed when it is necessary to act promptly, as is shall have been removed. Germany the case at present. But even when such itself will be the greatest gainer by a concert has been brought about with their return, as new opportunities of great difficulty, it has happened several

as he understands how he understands credited exponents not clear on many p son on some of of their economic fa

r. Lambert hol system in thi mined with abuses. one to blame bu people have full an protect themselves stem can give the self-protection. provide for their ow have they under system ?

In the course of article on the claim Lambert concedes un-Catholic or anti ment by the labori with the evils of evils of which the Nor is there anyth system to preven contrary," he say contrary," he say into their hands All that is requir use of those means not intelligence themselves under they will be equal themselves under system. They nee of saints to com evils. He whose pains him is himse remove the sho not remove it. but and growls at sho some saint to con jack, he will very good while. Whe one and can do i

"Of course," bert, "we reco But as long as the principal suffe have the power u tical system to a can see no reason sort to other and experiment with doubtful remedie evils chose the ion in the case ; ver to remove of there is no resulter the least of the greater. Th

, 1903.

ey wish tha esired by the hall be fully eople, while najority shall ided by the y limited ex. FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

which belongs to the Pope.

made prisoner by King Herod, the

Holy Scripture tells us that " prayer

was made without ceasing by the

Church to God for him." So also should

the prayers of all Catholics be offered

up for St. Peter's successor, Pope Leo

XIII, both that the privations and

sufferings he endures personally may

be moderated, and that God, in His

own time and in such way as He may see

fit, may restore to the Church the full

liberty of action of which she has been

It will be the prayer of all Catholics

that the days of Pope Leo XIII. may

be lengthened, though in the ordinary

course of nature it cannot be expected

that his reign will continue for many

more years. We heartily wish the Holy

Father all peace and happiness during

whatever time God may still give him

to rule His indefectible and universal

AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM.

Not only Archbishop Keane, but

thoughtful prelates and priests all over the country are becoming alarmed over the growth of the Socialistic spirit.

apital and the consequent suffering to

the working man are breeding wide-spread discontent, and discontent seems

awakened to the importance of combat-

ing the plausible but vicious reasoning

despotic power of combinations of

Church on earth.

in part deprived by the usurption.

decessor.

Japan.

lly admitted ave overshop ng resistance the general vely few will suggestion : xtremists who by the cheap coods be sold ax bills. ----A.

he Executive holic Mutual ntly held at n, it was dew months the etary to take Brown. Mr. d been Assistnted to act as C. M. B. A.,

kett, of Stanhead, comost prominent of Canada. rominent and of keen busiembership may terests will be ost. We have e solid founda-. M. B. A. is ss in the work energies-to its 00. and to the it has always eficiary. It is these matters the reason that known. What n the members h one taking an erest in the tion. In this at work. There n of its kind in s it in solidity, long and useful ppointment of a the signal for a in the C.M.B.A. its membership in a few years. done were its n and impressed Il parts of the Atlantic to the understood that v manner retroary, its advance rapid up to the our late Grand own. But the not be satisfied as made. They end that it may gst the benefit

UBILEE.

largest member-

, the 20th inst., anniversary of Leo XIII. to the successor of St. afterwards, on twenty-fifth anemn Coronation. the Silver Jubiin the history of On the same day attain the age of

also from several preceding Presidents unavoidable evils of this life. For instance, if you have a disease in your leg that will surely result in your death of the United States, from Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Switzer-Germany, Denmark, Russia, Switzer-land and Abyssinia and even from Mahometan and Pagan countries, such Mahometan and Pagan countries, such denthe Rut as to transformer the set of the set death. But as to two morally evil acts one greater and the other less, you have as Turkey, Persia, India, China and You must do neither. no choice. Since the occupation of Rome by the

"The doctrinal basis of socialism as exponded by Karl Marx and other authoritative leaders * * * denies to society that function for which soci-otr mails contact, anongy the profec-Italian Government in September 1870, the Popes have been practically prisoners within the precincts of the Vatican. ety mainly exists, namely, the protec At that time Pius IX. was deprived of tion of the weak against the strong, and At that time Pius IX, was deprived of "the patrimony of St. Peter," by which name the small kingdom known as "the States of the Church" was called, but when this patrimony was usurped by King Victor Emmanuel I. te ras impossible for the Holy Father it was impossible for the Holy Father for protest against wrong, for in it there can be no wrong. * * * Ac-cording to this doctrine the assassinato pass through the streets of Rome, as he would be subject to insult, and tions of Lincoln, Garfield and McKin-ley were neither immoral, vicious or probably even to attack and personal assault by officials of the Italian Government, or by members of the secret societies, or even the lowest grades of street rufilans. He would besides be practically admitting the besides be practically admitting the usurped authority which dominates nothing morally wrong in their deeds, because there is no moral order, there-fore no morality, no right or wrong. It is useless to follow this doctrine Rome, inasmuch as he would necessarily have to place himself under the protecfore no morality, no right of wrong. It is useless to follow this doctrine further to its evil consequences. We have given enough to show that no Catholic can hold such doctrine. or knowingly favor its application to human social life. Socialism, with its delusive promise of bettering things, holds forward to and labors toward maktion of the usurping Government, and would be thus regarded as making away with the inherent right of sovereignty Hence Pius IX. remained strictly within the Vatican grounds from the looks forward to and labors toward mak ing this pernicious doctrine the gov-erning principle of society. "Can a Catholic help it on by his indate when his sovereign rights were usurped till the day of his death. Pope Leo XIII. has followed the same

fluence, vote or advocacy? Of course he cannot. It is no more lawful to do course for the same reasons which operated in the case of his great preso than it is lawful to help a man com-mit suicide." In reply to the Socialist's stock ob-When St. Peter, the first Pope, was

jection that the Church has failed to eradicate the evils under which men

eradicate the evils inder which her suffer, Dr. Lombert says: "That is true on the same principle that the physician fails to cure the patient who throws his remedies out of the window. No remedy can benefit those who will not take it. No com-sumity of men can be benefited by our those who will not take it. No com-munity of men can be benefited by our Lord's precepts, "Do unto others as you would others do unto you," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself," as long as that community is as post," Love thy neighbor as thyself," as long as that community is as regardless of those precepts as it is of the idle winds that sigh through the tree tops. The responsibility for failure to obliter-ate human ills, then, is not with the Divine Teacher Who presents the rem-edies of her Founder, out with the edies of her Founder, out with the sick and delinquent hearers who will not apply them. You cannot pull a man from the well unless he takes hold of the rope you let down to him. If he suffers there he cannot reproach his would-be preserver with failure to provide him with a means of safety.

" The Church can teach, instruct, exbort and point out the right way, but she cannot compel the free agent, man, to walk in that way. You can bring a horse to water, but you cannot force him to drink. Let society, individually and as a whole, take the laws and admonitions of Christ as presented by His Church and make them the ruling principle of their lives-and not merely the subjects of their imbecile, pharisaical or critical chatter — and the evils that arise from a disregard of them would disappear as miasmic fog disappears before the

to find its most practical expression in the tenets of the socialists. The Cath-olic press as well as the clergy has morning sun. " Can the Catholic-who is a Catholic in his life and not merely in word — think for a moment of turning his back on the remedies of the divine Healer on the remeates of the divine Healer and of appealing for surcease of sorrow to false gods, or to the no-god of atheis-tic evolutionary and revolutionary Socialism? Certainly not.

"Lack of loyalty to the Church of Christ and to her ministry is the result the criticising, fault-finding which, like the child, grows tired of the old and cries for novelty, and is ready and itching to take up with anything that comes along, providing it is new and accompanied with enough noise and exploitation. In the words of a very talented politician, we should stand pat to the old and the true. In the varying drifts and currents of the times we should eling firmly to our anchorage and not permit ourselves to be wafted about by every wind of doctrine or by the seductive dreams of dreamers.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD!

Judging by the questions deposited in the question box there must have been have wrought in the ideas held by non-members in regard to the prac-tices and doctrines of the Ohurch, an l Some of the questions of the Oraces, and a total reconstruction made necessary. Some of the questions related to the statements made by so called ex-priests. Ex-priests, said Father Parr, acted on the principle of the infidel and in-famous Voltaire, "Lie, lie, lie like the deail or d comething will stick". The devil, and something will stick." The greater number were impostors. Some greater number were impostors. Some were not, "Do you take as truth the word of a man who breaks a solemn vow made at God's altar?" he asked. The Catholic priest who left the Church left because the Church has vital-ity enough to cast off bad mem-bars. "These who leave your the offal from ours. We are satisfied. If you are, all right." In regard to the use of images and pictures to which objection was made, the reverend gentleman proved from Scripture that there was no prohibition in God's law against the use of these objects. On the contrary it was in accordance with God's law to have them. The limitation was that they must not be adored. Where is your foundation for the existence of Purgatory? seemed to be a question of special interest, being asked special interest, being asked by a number of persons. Of course the old standbyes were in evidence, and some odd ones e.g. If a wife on the death of her husband pays a priest one hun-dred dollars to pray his soul out of Pargatory how will she or you know when his soul is released? Here we Canadians had the opportunity to see ourselves as others see us. Father Parr said that it was a common saying in the States that a Canadian must get "two States that a Canadian must get "two cents for one." This question made him think there was some truth in it. When funds got scarce we were advised of another way of helping our departed friends—a way which ought to appeal to the "two cents for one !" It could be be-gun at once. "Start soon, start this very night. Go home and fast. To morrow, fast—and keep on fasting!" Another questioner demanded the location of questioner demanded the location of purgatory. One widely read person asked, Have you or your Church ever made any converts? If so, name them. Still another thought it wrong, very wrong, to call a priest, "Father." Why don't you open and close your services with prayer instead of having them conducted like a political meeting? asked someone. As was mentioned be asked someone. As was included be-fore, the meetings opened and closed with the singing of a hymn. Father Parr promised to carry back a high idea of Canadian political meetings. We shall not be surprised if in the next Presidential campaign we hear that our neighbors across the line have followed

the good example set them by one of the well-known "Norths"-Grey. One evening at the conclusion of the lecture a zealous non-Catholic ap-proached Father Parr and wished to present him with a bible, King James

We are sure that Father Hamel will with the piety of at least one non-Cath-olic of Owen Sound. Upon hearing of olic of Owen Sound. Upon hearing of the arrival of the missionary, this man, armed with a bible and very good intentions, set out for St. Mary's rectory. As Father Hamel entered the room to meet his caller he was greeted with. "Now let us pray!" whilst his astonished gaze fell upon the ever impressive sight of a man on his backsonic the case doubly impressive whilst his astonished gaze fell upon the ever impressive sight of a man on his knees—in this case doubly impressive since to his breast he closely clasped a bible. Now after it is over we may stop to Now after it is over we may stop? A ask, How much good has it done? A minister of the town stopped a Catholic gentleman on the street one day since to tell him how much he had enjoyed the one lecture he had been able to attend. and he added, "They have done an immense amount of good, more good than you Catholics have any conception of'

were as follows: The Necessity of Re-ligion and Is One Religion as Good as Another?; Faith, How Shall We Find True Christianity; The Bible and Tra-dition; The Church, or Why I am a Catholic, and Confession. The last, or why I am a Catholic, and Confession. The last, or why I am a Catholic, and Confession. The last, or why I am a Catholic, and Confession. The last, end were find the set of th sistance. He is now preparing for the great function of March 3, which closes his year of Jubilee."

NEVER FAINTED IN HIS LIFE. "There is no truth, then, in current stories about his fainting fits?" correspondent asked.

correspondent asked. "They are the idlest fables," Dr. Lapponi replied. "The Pope never fainted in his life; at least, so far as I know. I know for certain he did not faint when Dr. Mazzoni put him under the knife several years ago, and that was an occasion when a fainting fit might have been expected, but we did not even administer an anaesthetic. People who see the Pope for the first time are sometimes deceived by his pallor, which give him an appearance of weakness. He always has been pale and apparently fragile. "Let me tell you a little story about

this. Twenty-five years ago, when the Cardinals went home after electing Leo as Pope, the youngest and strongest physically among them told his friends at Bologna, 'We have elected a splendid Pope, but I am afraid I'll have to make another visit to Rome soon to elect his successor, for Cardinal Pecci looks very delicate.' Well, Lapponi continued, delicate.' Well, Lapponi continued, "this morning I saw His Holiness in perfect health, but grieving for the death of Cardinal Parocchi, the very man who made this prophecy at Bologna. Another thing that deceives people is that the Holy Father often looks worn out and Holy Father often looks worn out and exhausted. So he does, but so would most men who got through his daily work, but, on the whole, the Pope enjoys extraordinary health and vitality for a

man of his years." "Has the Pope ever been seriously ill ?" asked the Amerian correspondent.

"Yes, twice," Dr. Lapponianswered "Once, when he was Archbishop of Perugia, and again when Dr. Mazzoni operated on him. In itself this operation was not dangerous, but when your patient is nearly ninety years old it is hard to predict the results. However, twenty-four hours after the operation the Pope was as well and as bright as ever. The wound healed with marvelous quickness.

ous quickness.
SECRETS OF LONG LIFE.
'I have now served as private physician to the Pope for fourteen years, and during all that time he has given me little anxiety. His Holiness has caught colds from time to time, but they have never been serious. He also has suffered, as most who live in Rome do suffer, from the changes of the weather, but he is a good patient, very good, indeed."

Now, doctor, knowing that the Pope is strong, will you tell the Amer-ican how you manage to keep him up?"

asked the correspondent. "' Keep him up!'' Lapponi ex-claimed. "I don't need to keep him up. I will tell you in one word what I do for the Holy Father. I look after the temperature of the air he breathes. It is my constant care to keep him in temperature varying from 108 to 120 degrees centigrade. This is not always easy, especially when the Pope has to preside over functions in different parts

the Vatican or St. Peter's. With the temperature of St. Peter's it is im-With ssible to do anything. Fortunately however, it never varies, but it is dif-ferent with the halls of the Vatican,

and I have to be very careful there." "Does the Pope use any special diet, tonic or medicine?" the American correspondent asked. "He never takes a tonic," Dr. Lap-

poni replied. "That is to say, a mere tonic, and he

exclusively of broth, generally chicken broth, with bread steeped in it. He is very moderate in the use of wine ; two small glasses of Bordeaux daily suffice nim. You see he practices the maxims him. about frugality which he inculcated in his famous poem a few years ago." "Does the Pope sleep well?" was asked.

l close.

.... OBITUARY.

MRS. J. CULLITON, MELANCTH There passed away on Tuesday, Jaruary 20, 903 in the person of Mrs. Catherine Colliton, nold and very highly respected resident, of M. lancthon in the seventy-second year of her

an nia and very highly respected remains, of Mrianchon in the soventy-second year of her age. Mrs Culliton was well and happily prepared, receiving all the rites of hely Church. She leaves to mourn her loss, dwe sons and five daughters. Mc. Robert, Dundaik; Mr. John. Toronto: Rev. Brother Tobias, Montreal ; James, Michael, Margaret and Bridgei, at home: Wrs. F. McMenamin, Melanchen; Mrs. J. McLaughin. Phelpston, and Mrs. M. McAullife, Fleeherton. Deceased was born in County Cork, Irsland. and at an early age migrated to this country, in which she has since resided. Her husband, Mr. John Culliton, predeceased her thirteen years ago. She was a loving wife and an ex-emplary mother, kind, gentic and charitable, loving God and doing with cheerfulness the duries of her state of life. The funeral took place on Fr'day, Jan. 23rd, the emergy where all that was mortal of a kind and affactionate mother was funderly laid to rest. To the sorrowing relatives we ex-tend or sincer osympathy. Mark McINTYRE. METCAFE The funeral for heaten efficiency.

MARY MCINTYRE METCALFS The funeral of the late Mary Moletyre, of Metcalfe, took place from the family residence, lot 12, con, 2, to All Saints' oburch. Strathroy, where Mass was celebrated after which the re-mains were interred in the Catholic cemetery. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved to the bereaved May her soul rest in peace !

family. May her soul rest in peace ! MRs. THOMAS BREEN, YORK MILLS. It is with feeling of deen regret we are called upon to mourn the death of a belowed mother, in the person of Eilen, belowed with of Thomas Breen, who departed the life on Dec. 30 h. in County Carlow, Peland, and came to of bhis country with her husband, settiling in York Township where the has shore resided. She was a kind and loving wife and mother, loving God and doing with cheerful-ness the duties of her state of life. Reing fortified by the rites of Holy Mother Church she passed peacefully away. And dimmed with tears will be the eyes that look in vain for her. Besides her bereaved hus-band she leaves four daughters to mourn her loss; Miss Anrie at home; Mrs. A. Filot, To-onto; Mrs. Jas. Ryan, York Mills; Mrs. A. W McRae, Beavering, Jan. 2, 081. Lukes ehurch, Thornhill, where Mass was cele-brated by Father McMahon; thence to the areted by Father McMahon; thence to the and aff-cionate mother was tennerly loid to nest. Her pail bearres were be three some in-laws and her nephew, B. Burtchell, Toronto. May her soul rest in peace !

MARRIAGES.

STEELE-McDonald.

STEELS-MCDonald. On Tneeday, Feb, S. Mr. D. C. Steele, of West Williams, was myried to Mirs Mary McDon-aid, daughter of Mr. John McDonald, of West Williams. The marriage ceromony was per-formed by Rev. Father McRae, in St. Colum-ba's church, Bornish. The Wadding March was played by Miss Sarah McConnick, who also ably presided at the organ during the Nup ital High Mass. The bride was handsomely ital High Mass. The bride was handsomely dressed in white silk, trimmed with applique and pearls, and, wore a wreath and vell. She who was prettily dressed in blue, with white utimings. The groom was supported by Mr. L. P. McDonald. The brides parents accompanied by over one hundred invited friends, including Father McRae, where dinner was served, after which ail en-joyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mr.S. McDonald in their fibe home until a late hour. In the evening the young people enjoyed themselves singing and dancing to the excellent music furnished by voltes and pisor. Mr. Streis va well known and proeperous young hady and a former pupil of the Sacred Heart Convent, London. ba's church, Bornish. The Widding March was played by Miss Sarah McCormick, who isle ably presided at the organ during the Nup tial High Mass. The bride was handsomely dreesed in white slik, trimmed with applique was attended by Miss Kate Steels who was prettly dreesed in blio, with white trimmings. The groom was supported by Mr. L. P. McDonald. The bride parents accompanied by over one hundred in their fue home of the bride's ingting and dancing to the scellent music forming the young people erjoyed themselves ingting and dancing to the scellent music forming and completed by Mr. Streie's a well known as preventing the scene transition in their fue home until a late hour. In the singing and dancing to the scellent music forming the young people erjoyed themselves in their fue home of the scellent music forming the young people erjoyed themselves hide is an accomplished young lady and a former pupil of the Sarred Heart Convent, London. Their many friends showed the esteem in wishing them a long and happy life.

Beressons given on the occasion. All join in wishing them a long and happy life.
GOLDEN WEDDING.
Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Toohey of Lucan, Ont. celebrated their golden wedding on Wedges day, life February, at heir home on the Cedar timothy for fifty pears. Half a century ago they had to go from Biddulph to London to go from Biddulph to London they had to go from Biddulph to London they have residents e hair fell on Mr. Thomas maried. They are the oldest merried couple in the parish at the present time. Where both are living. Although part the oldest merried couple on the rest and they is norted. They are the oldest merried couple on the couple of the twentiot to forty. Besides thee present time. The happy couple were presented with an easy they have and dramms :-We, your this howerer, and far between. In this generation of the twentioth century few are spared to see their golden wedding. Such events are few and far between. In this generation of the twentioth century few are spared to see their golden wedding. Such events are few and far between. In this generation of the twentioth century few are spared to see their golden wedding. We could not letting you know the lowe and esteem we have for you.
Dear Grandpa but more that it may serve as a remained to for the annity reserve for you. We akk you to accept this easy chair as a small loken of the reserve for you. We akk you to accept this easy chair as a small loken of the reserve for you. We akk you to the barnith the present of the reserve for you.
Signed on behalf offyour children and grand-children and grand-children and grand the for you.
Signed on behalf offyour children and grand-children have for you.
Signed on behalf offyour children and grand-children have may for you we define the reserve to so you we do in the spare to reserve the reserve ther the secontex have for you.
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D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE, On January 28th, R.v. Father Fulham, O.M. I., lectured by the mmb r.cf the Dynamic Reading Circle. He took his hadness on an insignery pligrimase to Rome. I seems most disturt to visit, as pligrima, that etty waver do by the tears and bood of an environment of the tears and bood of an environment of the tears and bood of an environment of the tears and bood of the visited the Collisium, that was sublitheatro wherein pagan Rome as a const of within the collisium, that was a most for the tears and bood of the visited the Collisium, that was a most of the tears and bood of the site of the tears and bood of the site of the collisium, that was a constant of the collisium of the site of the second of the colling in the second of the site of the second of the second of the site of the second of the second of the site of the second of the second of the site of the second of the second of the second of the colling is pre-served as the of the gold brought by Columbus three humes from the crown, a nail and some of the wood of the crows used in the creation as a niese of Our Lady's vait. Close by is the seals a since of Our Lady's vait. Close by is the seals of hese stars but only on their knees. Rome is divided in of ourieen regions, to the least of which we now proce ded. We visited first the prison and fortness of Sainu and these stars but on the dual util modern systems of warknee were introduced. Twas imprements. We passed on to the Vatiean where lives Our how the set of the the prisoner, is still among the most noted figures of the twentueth. Centry The we entered St. Peter's that yast and

throug the most noted agrees of the twentieth pentury. Then we entered St. Peter's that vast and wonderful church wherein one bundred thousand men might be marshaled. It is im-possible to describe the mingled feelings wakened by a first visit to the tomb of Si.

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C. M. B. A.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE. London, Ont., Feb. 5, 1903.

The following resolution of condolence was assed at the last regular meeting of Branch

e event, Solemn be celebrated in Dominion, and hurches to thank nis special favor d upon the presg him so long a o reign over the ong a period. life of our great d there is every ig the case-the 's Pontificate in ed by Pope Leo h of reign which reached by any imself, except by pe, who exceeded but from present edingly probable . will attain the admitted that the ing his great age, us, and enjoys so s more than ever in the age of or.

eo XIII, has been remarkable one. where progressed, preme Pontiff has non-Catholic Govmore testimonie tained for himself for the high office y previous Pontiff. n Victoria, King President Rocsemonies come, Lus ing the plausible but vicious reasoning of these earnest social reformers. The chief difficulty in argument is that there are as many socialisms as there are socialists. Dr. Lambert has made an exhaustive reply to a socialist corres pondent in the Freeman's Journal, stating: "We did not combat socialism as he understands it. for we have not as he understands it. new not Even the achow he understands it.' credited exponents of the system are not clear on many points and are not in the basic principles on on some of of their economic faith. Dr. Lambert holds that if the economic system in this country is under-mined with abuses, the citizens have no

The one to blame but themselves. people have full and adequate power to protect themselves. No imaginable protect themselves. No imaginable system can give them any greater power self-protection. If they cannot now

provide for their own welfare what hope have they under any other political system 1 In the course of a logical editorial article on the claims of socialism, Dr. Lambert concedes that there is nothing in-Catholic or anti-Catholic in a move

un-Catholic or anti-Catholic in a more-ment by the laboring classes to do away with the evils of which they are the evils of which they are the victims, Nor is there anything in our political system to prevent them. "On the system to prevent them. "On the contrary," he says, "the system puts into their hands the adequate means. All that is required is an intelligent use of those means. And if they have not intelligence enough to protect themselves under the present system system they will be equally helpless to protect themselves under the proposed Socialist system. They need not wait for a body system. They need not wait for a body of saints to come and eradicate the evils. He whose shoe pinches and pains him is himself the proper person to remove the shoe. If he can and will not remove it, but chews and grambles and grambles and growls at shoemakers and waits for me saint to come along with a boot-

jack, he will very likely have to wait a good while. one and can do it, do it yourself. "Of course," continues Dr. Lam-"Of course," continues Dr. Lam-rt, "we recognize evisting evils.

But as long as the laboring classes the principal sufferers from those evils, have the power under our present poliwe tical system to abolish those evils can see no reason why they should re-sort to other and untried systems and experiment with untried and at best doubtful remedies. The cry 'of two evils chose the least' has no applicaevils chose the least' has no applica-ion in the case; for when you have the power to remove the evils complained of there is no reason why you should suffer the least of them any more than the greater. The maxim applies to

NEW DEPARTURE IN ONTARIO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Sunday, February 1st, the Re-demptorist Fathers Parr and Hamel of demptorist Fathers FatF and Hander of Saratoga, N. Y., closed the most suc-cessful mission to Catholics yet held in Owen Sound. Deep was the joy of the congregation at seeing the return of many who for years had neglected

what are probably the first non-Cath-What are probably the first non-Cath-olic missions given in Ontario were held the following week, one at Owen Sound by Father Parr, the other in Wiarton by Father Hamel. The "brooding ferocity of religious hatred" has sel-dom been more fully realized by Catho-lies in any part of the province than it dom been more fully realized by Catho-lics in any part of the province than it has been by those in Owen Sound. Therefore it was with feelings of joy and gratitude we heard the announce-ment, by our zealous pastor, Father Kelly, that such a mission was to be given

given. Father Parr's lectures were not only instructive to Catholic and non-Catho-

rather rates acholic and non-Catho-lic alike, but were also a great literary treat. He is a speaker who has a mag-netic power in winning and holding the closest attention and reaching the heart of his audience, and upon the invitation of the lecturer the audience willingly joined with St. Mary's choir in the singing of "Lead Kindly Light," which preceded each lecture, and again in "Nearer My God to Thee," at the close. Owing to the limited number of lectures they were necessarily confined principally to

THE POPE'S PHYSICIAN INTER-VIEWED.

POPE HAS STOPPED GROWING OLD ". LEO'S PHYSICIAN TELLS A REPORTER THE SECRETS OF THE PONTIFF'S METHODS TO SECURE LONG LIFE.

New York American.

Rome, Jan. 24. - There has been Rome, Jan. 24. — There tas been such a strange recrudescence during the week of the reports of the Pope's health being precarious that the American correspondent visited Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's private physician, and asked for the facts in the case. In reply Dr. Lapponi gave the first auth entic interview ever accorded by him to a journalist. The American correspondent found Dr. Lapponi at his new villa in the Prati de Castello quarter. The physician looked in splendid health despite the fact that he is just convalescent from an operation for appendi-

citis. The correspondent asked Dr. Lap-poni to tell all about the Pope's health, his inner life, his daily regime, and, above all, the secret of his wonderful

"How," the correspondent asked, "do you manage to keep His Holiness

"i would be glad to write an article for you," replied Dr. Lapponi, "but I cannot. I will, however, do what is just as good, and what is more than I just as good, and what is more than I have ever done for any newspaper. Ask me all the questions you like and I will answer them. Then I will read your manuscript and correct it, if it needs correctio

Dr. Lapponi kept his word, and revised the copy of the interview which follows:

follows: "First, I want to know," asked the correspondent, "if there is any truth in the recent reports about the Pope's great physical weakness?" "The same amount of truth as is "The same amount of truth as is

"Excellent " Dr. Lapponi said, "and "Excellent," Dr. Lappon said, "and this is one of the causes of his continued good health. His Holiness retires, after a good day's work, about 11 nightly, and rises refreshed the next morning about half past 6 or 7. He does not sleep all that time, but always sleeps four or five hours each night. He does not meet more than that not

He does not need more than that, nor do I mean to say that his mind is resting during the hours of the night when not asleep. Very often it is during these hours, when the rest of the Vatican is wrapped in sleep, that the Holy Father is at work composing his poems."

REGULARITY OF LIFE.

"Will you say to what you attribute the Pope's longevity ?" the correspond-ent asked.

"To the regularity of his life," Dr. Lapponi answered ; "he is as balanced in his habits as in his words, and always has been so. The Peccis are a long-lived family, but, excepting the Pope, none of them has got into the nineties.

The Holy Father inherited a magnificent constitution, and strengthened it still further in his youth by plenty of athletic exercise. You may sum up everything by saying that I attribute sum up his longevity and good health to the regular life he has always led."

Does he take exercise in the open

air now?" it was asked. "From the beginning of November until the middle of June," Dr. Lapponi answered, "he never puts foot outside the Vatican, but during the summer months he spends a few hours two or three times a week in the Vatican gar-dens, and at intervals treats himself to a half holiday there."

You have been quoted as saying "You have been quoted as estimated that the Pope may easily live to attain a hundred. Are you still of that opin-ion?" the correspondent asked. "Yes," Dr. Lapponi answered. "Just as stanged as aver. Indeed. I have no

EDDIES FARWELL TO HIS PARENTS

"From bitter pain to lasting bliss Death's welcome call I hear; Farewell! Weep not! Oae parting kiss Your Darling Boy to cheer.

I gladly quit this life of pain, This vale of grief and woe, To dwell where saints and angels reign, And joys eternal flow

Adieu Dear Parents; be consoled; Your faith shall be your stay, Until in Heav'n with love untold, We meet for endless day.

My grateful mem'ry e'er shall cliug Round those whom I revere. My ceaseless prayer shall blessings bring To all I love so dear.

My Saviour's face I soon shall see, For now we needs must part ; I go to dwell eternally Within the Sacred Heart."

Vritten in memory of Edward J. Mitchell who diad February 1, 19.3. in Toronto.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society, London. The financial report of The Particular Coun-cit and the Conferences of the Sacred Heart and of Our Lady have been issued for the year 1992. It shows these been issued for the year anization to be in a good financial condition, despite the heart is the sacred the noble or ganization to be the good financial condition. despite the heart was a start of the noble or contrary of the spirit of its sainly founder did we publicly particularize the numerous good work otherwise would be left dependent upon the otherwise would be left dependent upon the start of the spirit and financial of the spirit extent of the spirit of its sainly founder did work and will reward a hundred fold — the extent of the spiritual influence exercised by these asslous lay apostles of St. Vincent de Paul. The pity is their number is not larger, for this particular apostolate of the laity has a wide and varied field in which to devore their increase of this and similar good works, and we have no doubt that the membership of the St. Vincent de Paul. Society will be benefitted by such prayers. blessed and directed by our Holy Father the Pope. The St. Vincent de Paul Society, London

Casus Conscientiae at Augustini Lehmkuhl, Herder. 1993. Whoever has used the price-less "Theologia Morales" of Father Lehm-suhl will be pleased to know that he now offers to his admirers a complete work in two orlumes-the "Casus Conscienciae," for the use of confessors. The work, worthy of every consideration, will prove to the confessor who reads it attentively a source of great usefulness. As in his Moral Theology he is admirable in the manner in which he gives to his readers the different cases that present themselves to him in brief, clear and complete language that bids the pricet in the practical work of his ministry.

and the prices in the practical work of his ministry. Herder. 1902. A book that deserves a place in every priest's library is this volume, which we have received from Herder. A complete manual of Pastoral Theology, it will be found most useful to all pricets entrusted with the care of souls. Following the subjects as laid down in the Pontifical, it is both intelligible and practical. The most recent decreed are quoted in connection with the subjects as laid they bear. Not the least advantage of all is cerrainly the appendix, containing various forms of applications for dispensations, etc.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

There are fourteen States and Territories in the United States of America in which Catho-lice autnumber all the Protestant denomina-tions combined. The following table model.

ė	The following table, which is a therefore be of some interest:	courate,	will
8	Catholic	Per ce	ent.
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		85
Montana		
Arizona		74
Nevada	. 9 900	72
Massachusetts	., 862.500	71
Rhode Island		69
Louisiana	355,120	65
Wyoming	6 610	62
New York	2,174 390	58
California		55
Colorado		54
Connecticut	271,880	53
Minnesota		53
Michigan	367,400	57
	**	
	time and the second	

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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

6

BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN. CCXXVIII.

As we have just been considering Lansing's misstatements concerning the Spanish Inquisition, we will make a final reference to the relations of the Inquisition to the Jews. I have already inquisition to the Jews. I have already explained these repeatedly, but only the other day I received a marked passage of a detailed article in the New York Times on the new Jewish Encyclopedia, which shows that the Jews are as unsertundors as the Pro-Encyclopedia, which shows that the Jews are as unscrupulous as the Pro-testants. The Jews, both individually and officially, have repeatedly ex-pressed their obligations of gratitude towards the Holy See, which, as the Jewish born Neander shows, was in the Middle Ages their great defender against wild popular fanaticism. Yet, as they certainly owe small love to as they certainly owe small love to Spain, especially to the Inquisition, so the references in the Times seem to show that they hold themselves ab-solved from the obligations of truth towards it. I will therefore once more, and once for all, state the actual re-lations of the Catholic Church in general to the Jews, and of the Inquisition in particular, and of the Spanish Inin particular, and of the Spanish in-quisition yet more definitely. If people then will still go on falsifying, as they assuredly will, I wash my hands of all further responsibility for enlightening

divinely revealed, and practioning worship pure of idolatry, can not law-fully be compelled to give it up, but must be protected in using it alike by Church and State. Therefore, besides the energetic defence of the Jews The strangest thing to me is the invincible ignorance of the Spectator. There is nothing surprising when the New York Times, especially as misled New York Times, especially as misled by the Jews themselves, says that the Spanish Inquisition destroyed many thousands of them. No one, of course, expects the Times or the Tribune, or their contemporaries in other cities to strongly reinforced by Gregory IX., the founder of the elder Inquisition, their contemporaries in other cities to their contemporaries in other class to know anything accurately about the Catholicism of the Middle Ages, or to take any pains to search it out. Why should they? Popular Protestant all Catholics who shall molest the Jews should they? Popular Protestant malevolence has laid out their work for them already. To undertake any revision of this would bring them small thanks and might decidedly lessen their profits. If they can only avoid such blunders as to talk of a priest coming into church swinging a thurifer they

have satisfied their conscience. When the London correspondent of a leading New York paper, having heard Cardinal Manning publiely denounce Russian persecution of the Jews, re-marks that the Cardinal seems willing to forget the conduct of his own Church towards them, no one thinks such talk Nobody expected him to know strange. Nonody expected him to know anything about Neander, or the Acts of Innocent III., or the indignant and effective expostulations of the mighty Abbet of Clairvaux, or the benignant policy of the Popes, both at Rome and Avignon, towards the havened Isonal policy of the Popes, both at home and Avignon, towards the harassed Israel-ites, or the penalties denounced by the Church against the Jew-killers and synagogue burners. He neither knew these things nor wished to know them. Such knowledge would have lain right athwart the line of his interests, espec witing for a Republican journal. Be-sides, if I remember right, the correspondent in question is a noted un-believer, despising Christianity in general and detesting Catholicism in particular. He would say with the Turks: "What matters it to me whether the hog bite the dog, or the dog the hog?"

So far there is no great occasion of re mark. It is otherwise when the Spectator comes in question. This, in point of ability and cultivation and high-minded conscientiousness, has no competiton among our American journals except the Nation, and has, for Christians, th additional advantage of representing Christianity even more decidedly than the Nation has ever represented Unbelief. I do not insist on its steady friendship for America, as this is

due him as a priest. No. The sublime dignity with which he is invested enwith it. They might make truces, but could never make a peace. Therewith it. They high have a case. There-fore, when St. Bernard says of the Baltic tribes that they must either be converted or exterminated, he means that as these were invincibly hostile to dignity with which he is invested en-titles him to a reverence far surpassing, in degree and kind, any recognition of his intellectual attainments or mental endowments. As a priest he is a guide, a physician, and a father, and as such Christendom there was no alternative no person of whatever condition he may between incorporation and extinction. However, Charlemagne's po icy towards the Saxons was wholly his own. So far be, is ever justified in casting irrele vant reflection on his conduct, much less in slanderously forging calumnies to the disparagement of truth, and the the Saxons was wholly its own both as the Church spoke of it at all she spoke disapprovingly. Moreover, even he did not impose baptism until the Saxons themselves proposed it. When the Mohammedans came in, scandal of the faithful. A word to the wise is sufficient.

these, by the inexorable commands of the Koran, were in a state of perpetual war with all Christian nations. The

Koran hardly acknowledges a truce, and nowhere a peace. Therefore, cor-

unces excommunication

in the practice of their religion and the

celebration of their feasts. As the

the civil right of princes to banish them from a country. They contented them

elves with freely receiving them, whe

This protection accorded to the Jews

by Church discipline, St. Thomas Aquinas, that greatest of Dominicans

after St. Dominic himself, has estab-

lished in the light of Catholic docrine.

He did not deny their alienage and

therefore, their corporate servitude to Christendom, but he emphasizes the un-

lawfulness of robbing them, and of perse

established ceremony of his inaugura-

THE DIGNITY OF THE PRIEST.

New World.

It is a noteworthy fact that one of

the marks of a true Catholic is the esteem he invariably cherishes, and the reverence he manifests towards its min-

ister of God. His is not a cringing servility, nor fulsome flattery, nor again

is it that mere sentiments of courteous

refinement that prompts the true gentle-

man to acts of respectful obsequiousness

towards others. No. Its source is deeper; it springs from an intimate per-

Himself in the ultimate object of what-ever honor is shown his priest.

We have often had occasion to re-

uasion and consciousness that

CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

We will go on next week.

Andover, Mass.

banished, into their own States.

relatively, Christians assumed the ri

A. A. MUELLER.

FIVE-MINUTES SERMON.

Septuagesima Sunday. WORKING FOR GOD.

"Why stand you here all the day idle " (Matt. xx)

relatively, Christians assumed the right of making war at any time on the Mos-lem, and of reducing them to bondage when made prisoners. The Popes, in their Bulls, assumed this as the under-stood state of public law, the last ex-We are all called by God, my dear brethren, to labor in His vineyard. That is to say: we are called to serve God faithfully; to falfil His Divine will; to observe His laws and precepts; pression of it, so far as I know, being a Bull of Nicholas V. about 1450. The Jews, however, not forming a state, were nowhere at war with Chris-tians. Therefore they came under the full benefit of the Catholic principle, so o avoid the evil He forbids, and to de the good He prescribes. And we are not only called, but we are strictly bound to fulfil all that is included in this service of God. We are bound in justice, we are bound by gratitude to vigorously urged by the Dominicans, the pillars of orthodoxy, the inquisitorlabor in God's vineyard for His honor ial order that as Christ has given the and glory, for the salvation of our souls. Church authority only over the bap-tized, the Jews, professing a religion divinely revealed, and practicing a divinely revealed.

God has a supreme right to our serv-We are His creatures. It is God ice. We are His creatures. It is God Who created us, Who called us out of nothing. To God we owe our life; to Him we owe the preservation of that life during every moment of existence. And therefore does St. Paul say, "In Him we live and move and have our Thus we are entirely dependbeing. ent on God : we belong to Him, and He has supreme jurisdiction over us; He has the right to prescribe how we should live, how we should serve Him. There can be no exception to this law; He has the sole right to require every one to labor in His vineyard. Where there is a right, there must also be a corresponding duty. It is God's right to command the service of every one; Jews were not viewed as citizens, the Popes did not undertake to infringe on it is the duty of every one to obey.

against

Hence there can be no idlers in God's vineyard ; no man can offer the excuse that he has not been hired. Every act of neglect of God's service, every sion of His law, is always an act of in-justice. Every sin has, besides, its ecific malice, the malice of injustice. Every idler in the vineyard of the Lord s in a state of sin; if he says that he has not been hired, he is a liar. hires every man who comes into this world. cuting their religion. The homage of the Roman Jews to the Pope was an

Besides the claim God has on us in justice, He has also a claim on our serv-ice by reason of the Redemption. We belong to Him because of the price He belong to Him because of the price rice has paid for our salvation. "He has redeemed us at the price of His Prec-ious Blood." Justice makes us serve Him, but higher than justice is the heim of here. And His here constrains claim of love. And His love constraint us to obey Him. Love makes Him sovereign Lord and Master. We belong neither to the world, nor to the devil, nor to ourselves; we owe nothing to them ; we owe everything to Him whose love for us has moved Him to buy us with His blood. And so it is, my brethren, that every act of rebellion against God's law is always an act of ingratitude as well as injustice; every sin, besides its special malice, has the malice of injustice and ingratitude. What pitiful, what hardened creatures

we are when we forget these plain truths; when we act as though we were a law unto ourselves, and practically act as though we are responsible to no one. How dull is our sense of justice, how hardened is our heart when we can mark this in Catholic countries, where Catholics, even of high social standing, would consider themselves as grossly forget or ignore God and the claims He has upon us. We let the devil rule us, delinquent in the very rudiments of we make passion our master, we lift up self in place of God.

politeness and deference towards God's minister were they to fall to kiss his Are there any amongst us here this hand, even in public. This is the usual tion the priest receives. orning who have forgotten what however, are our good American Cath olics deficient in this respect. Tha when years of sin and neglect of God have made them so deaf that they cannot That elevated sentiment they entertain to-wards God's representative is as sinhear His call to them; who do not know that their place is in His vineyard? To such as these does Gcd now say, "Why stand you idle?" You who have cere and genuine as can be found any-where, though perhaps not manifested in so palpable a degree. The reason is obvious. Has not the priest abandoued wasted the morning, the noon, perhaps everything to minister exclusively to the evening of life in idleness, in sin; "go you into my vineyard"; there is Is not his life, his time, and labor at their disposal? Is he not the vicegerent of God in their regard? It still a chance for you to redeem the wasted time. Wake up out of your lethargy. Shake off the stupor that is this entire and unreserved dedica tion of his whole being, physical morally and intellectually to the cau unhallowed pleasure and secret sin have cast over you. Smash the chains that have bound you to the service of of his Maker that elicits this universal loyalty to the priest, and that distinthe devil, the slavery that has smothered within you every instinct of aishes it from the more or less human motives that beget deference and re-spect in the hearts of non-Catholies tojustice, every worthy prompting of the heart, every noble aim in life. "Why stand you here idle?" This is the call stand you here falle?" This is the call of God to you. Go you into the vine-yard of His service. What though for years you have neglected His call, His As a contrast, now and again there is to be found a person possessed of such mental giddiness and levity, or malice, or both, as to scruple not to mercy is still near you, and He will pay you what is just—will pay you with ensure, nay, to expose to obloquy and contumely the most innocent actions of life eternal. contumely the most innocent actions of his sacredotal superior. Such persons, by the very fact of the baseness to which they stoop, prove themselves to be neither more or less than ignorant, We are now on the threshold of Lent -the special season of prayer and penance. Be no longer idle. Enter upon God's service with courage, with onest zeal, with firm hope in God's unprincipled slandermongers, and, as mercy. Begin at once-begin with a good confession. God is now calling such, unworthy the notice of honest men. Yet the harm they are capable of doing is often incalculable. By their you; for many of you it is even now the eleventh hour; for many of you malice, or at least their unpardonable want of even ordinary judgment, they this call may be the last. create emitties, antipathies, aversion and in general to do all in their power to weaken that moral influence which

QUESTION BOX. IT ANY MORE THAN A CHURCH LAW THAT A MAN IS OBLIGED TO GO TO CONFESSION ?-18 THERE ANY OBLIG-ATION FOR A MAN TO CONFESS VENIAL SINS? From Truth.

Regarding the question of forgive-ness of sins, which Roman Catholics claim for the priest, would you please explain ? Is it any more than a Church law

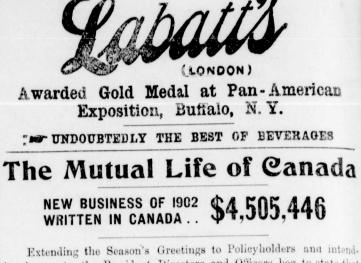
of the Roman Church that a man is obliged to go to confession? Can he not make acts of "perfect contrition" and save his soul without confession and absolution from priests?

2. Can you point out where there is 2. Can you point out whether of confessing invenial sins," or that a confession of such sins was ever required in the first iges of the Church ?

ages of the Church? Answer.—The obligation of going to confession is a law instituted by Jesus Dhrist Himself. All the Catholic Dhurch does in the matter is to fix the me when this obligation is to be com-When Christ was on this earth He

established a Church. In that Church alone He placed seven sacraments or channels by means of which His saving grace might be imparted to mankind. Of these sacraments penance is one of the most important. In St. John's Gospel (c. 20, v. 22) we have recorded the institution of penance. It was the very day on which Christ had broken the bonds of death and arose gloriously from the tomb that He appeared to His disciples, who for fear of the Jews were gathered together in Jerusalem. "Peace be to you. As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you." When He had said this also send you." When He had said this He breathed on them, and He said to them : " Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." This wonderful power, unheard of before, was at this instant conferred upon the Apostles By these words they were commissioned by Christ to go forth and bind or But was this power to cease at etail? Such a thought is inosen. their detail ? credible, for while sin lasts the stream of mercy and forgiveness must continue to flow. The Apostles exercised this to flow. power and in turn transmitted it to their successors. History proves this fact. Read the writings of St. Chrysostom, St. Cyprian and many others and therein you will find in no uncertain language testimony to the necessity of confessing our sins to the priest. St. confessing our sins to the priest. St. Augustine is none the less explicit when his one hundred and eightieth epistle the urges the clergy not to flee; for "if the ministers are wanting, what ruin will come on those who depart this life un-regenerated (i.e., unbaptized) or bound" (i. e. unabsolved). These testimonies are strong, not indeed because they prove the authority of priests to ab-solve, but because they assume that power is evident from Scripture on the one hand and the penitential discipline of the Church on the other. But the priest and Bishops of the Roman Church are the legitimate successor of the Apostles. They are the judges placed Apostles. They are the judges over men's hearts and upon the this weighty responsibility-of deciding in matters which pertain to man's

Judgment times they know the case f The sins must be declared and at the same time the peritent must be truly contrite and have the firm purpose of sat-isfying for his sins. If these conditions are not percent all the abalations in are not present, all the absolutions in the world will be of no avail. The penitent goes from confession not healed, but carrying in his heart the heinous guilt of a sacrilege. But suppose one is in such a position that he cannot go to confession? In such a case the Church teaches that the sinner does not remain unforgiven, but by a perfect act of contrition he can



ing insurants, the President, Directors and Officers beg to state that the Company has had another most successful year, showing

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

in every branch of its business, while, with many more millions at risk, the death losses have been only very slightly in excess of 1901.

GEO. WEGENAST, W. H. RIDDELL, R. MELVIN, Manager. Secretary. President.

TAN AGENT WANTED our town to represent BENZIGER'S MAGAZINE, the Popular holic Family Monthly. Subscription Price, \$2.00 a year. Recom-ded by 50 Archbishops and Bishops. Contains the best reading natter and 700-800 illustrations a year. 26 and 28 Barelay Stre



halting hesitation anything, and serve, who only s

who

FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

FEBRUARY 21 1 CHATS WITH YO

It is the religious m It is the religious a right to be cheerful, I happens; for he has I that he'll come out all I for all eternity, so what of time matter to him? The ''liberal', come Cat

There are some Cat themselves liberal who ity consists in liberal remarkable fact those themselves the word least loyal Catholics. stand any criticism in t ular line of business, ost in criticising t

nothing about. Have Convictions and Men who do things, sults, have strong co believe something in believe it without rese who is willing to fight sacrifice everything in it, has something def a specific certainty the

ut somewhere in the man without a definite purpose, with viction of any kind, viction of any may interpret little of everything : anything, who is will to relinquish his opin to abandon any idea whether it be feasible

hold on to any on y, will never accomp eld.-Success. Widen Your Y A Chicago paper l following five rules f

cdbulary: 1. Read-There i gather new words with their use. Real ossible. In this wa ustomed to the

Talk-Listen versation of good t talk yourself below y 3. Study-Look u your dictionary fre ourself to hear a thout jotting it de and when you know 4. Write-Take portunity to express writing. Many of to-day learned to y social correspondence 5. Memorize-W beautiful thought in

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is an indispensable real success in life, pation. A boy who of soiling his hand omplish much in boys have the but there are many on a farm which fa accept as a matter Eggleston, speakin farm training whe me: "I learned alue, and that wa things cheerfully.' Farmers' boys le

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It is always bet hoping ; to work, hope, of course, ultimate good w duty alone can b

aside from our present purpose.

Moreover, it seems to me plain from the whole tone of the Spectator, that its editors sincerely desire to avoid misstatements of either Roman Catholie doctrine or history, and to give Rome due credit for any good thing she has done either in ancientor modern times. Yet they seem to labor under as ughly invincible an ignor the Roman position towards the Jews as any American journal could show. I will once more briefly note what the

Spectator says. In deprecating the anti-Semitic threats of exterminating anti-semicic arrows of excent that this surely is not the talk of good Catholics. The editors say that they understand the position of Rome to be, that whole sale massacre is unlawful and punishable except when there is a strong proba bility that by the terror of it grea ards their pastors. s will be driven into the Catholic

So also it says that under the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal it was customary, by way of rendering peculiar honor to the sovereign, especially at the entry of a new queen consort into the capital, to pick out a certain number of Jews to be burnt.

So also in speaking lately of the perse cution of the Jews in Roumania, its says that whereas the stake is no longer de nounced as the punishment for profess-ing the Jewish religion, Roumania has taken up the policy of indirectly starving the Jews. Here we see the assumption n that in Catholic Europe, until lately, the profession of Judaism has been, under the influence of the Church, a capital offence. To be sure, Roumania belongs to the Greek Church, but as it is under a line of Roman Catholic sovereigns, the Spectator vaguely views

it as a Catholic country. Now what is the real position of the Catholic Church towards the Jews ?

In order to know this, we must first understand the doctrinal attitude of Rome towards infideles generally, that is, towards those who have never professed Christianity by baptism.

vet it is so. Let them, therefore, remember that, We must first detach from the ques-tion the political relations of Catholic Europe, in the earlier Middle Ages, to tion the political relations of Catholic Europe, in the earlier Middle Ages, to the northern pagans, or its later rela-tions to the Mohammedans. Both these classes of unbelievers were, by their ipso facto in a state of constant war though a priest may be honored and

the priest, in virtue of his sublime office, wields over his faithful children.

Such inconsiderate creatures seem ob-livious to the fact that their wanton

recklessness makes them rigorously

menable to the justice of God for all

the evil that follows from this signal breach of religious obeisance. It might

cause them astonishment to learn that sins of detraction, in themselves venial, as a rule, become mortal when directed

against an ecclesiastical person. And

Thought for To Day.

Nothing of weariness, nothing of de jection, nothing of complaint, nothing oi discouragement should come near whose power and whose trust is ayer. "And all things whatsoever in prayer. "And all things whatsoever you shall ask in prayers believing, you shall receive." (St. Matt. 21: 22.) Father Dignam, S. J.



remove the guilt, for in this perfect act of contrition is included the desire of confessing to a priest, so that if later on the opportunity presents itself of going to confession the sinner must avail him elf of it and confess.

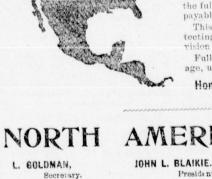
self of it and contess. 2. We cannot point to the existence of any obligation compelling one to con-fess venial sins, nor do we claim that such sins are the necessary matter for confession. All the Catholic Church ays in the matter of confession is the we must confess each and every mortal sin. Venial sin is a free matter. Still, f we consider the practice of Catholics who confess both their mortal and venial sins, and remember also that at times it is no easy task to distinguish what is mortal and what is venial, we will have no trouble in confessing all, knowing that by so doing we submit to that power which has been established by Christ Himself. "THE MAN CHRIST JESUS." Bishop Brent, the Protestant Epis

beyond St. Paul, who exhorts the Cor-inthians: "Now I beseech you, breth-ren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you, but that yo he perfect." copal missionary bishop of the Philip-pines, in a letter to the New York "It is with profound conviction,

which each new day in the Orient, makes more profound, that our little band of missionaries sets its hand to its task with hopeful eye and unanxious countenance. We are bound to win, and it is impossible for threatening forces to turn the river of progress in things.

its course. And then, as if under the conviction Cause of Splitting Headaches. Poisons accumulate in the blood and spread every moment to all parts of the body. The brain becomes conjected, nerves irritated, and the result is nat awful headacher. Ferrozone is nature's own remedy for head access it is a blood strengtherer and purifier of uncommon merit, a lasting pient for ir, and the greatwest invigorant and health maker known. Headaches never bother people that take Ferrozone after each meal. Buy a box from your dengaist for 50c. By mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont DR. HAMILTON S PILLS CURE LIVER COM-PLAINT Do not delay in getting relief for the little infallible inspiration, he declares to the West in that divine unity which to the west in that divine unity which scorns the pallid, nerveless beauty of unitornity, and all who try to interpret life in and through the Man Christ Jesus will hasten that happy day."

We have had the impression that Bishop Brent was a High-churchman, but here he evidently lets himself but here he evidently lets himself down to the low level of comprehensive sectarianism. He scorns the "pallid, nerveless beauty of uniformity," and accepts the co-operation of all "who try to interpret life in and through the Man Christ Jesus." We believe our Unitarian friends are not behind in their attempts to interpret life in and Man Christ Jesus." We believe our Unitarian friends are not behind in their attempts to interpret life in and through the Man Christ Jesus, with special emphasis on the Man. We wonder if they are to be included. Of course the zealous Bishop has got



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AMERICAN LIFE WM. MCCABE, Managing Dire

RUPTURE SURE CURE among you, but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." (King James' version.)—Sacred Heart Review. To-morrow is a great day for doing

trait here with appears. He was cured at the see of 85 years S unde treatment from to all the costs you nothing to try this famous method. Don't wait, write to day. DR. W S RICK Dept. 225, 2 Queen St., E., Toronto, Oat, 1986



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L. LEITCH. D. WEISMILLER, Inspectori Supt. JOHN KILLER,

At home. No oper pain, danger, or of tion from work. I turn of rupture of ther use for Tr Radical cure in case old or youns of the many romai-ures is that of Ketcheson, Esq., J. Madoc, Ot., whose mare. He was cured umple treatment free not despise pos to be somet money. He ou gifts which wou HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONTARIO

of merited pr accident. Th outward sign But charac far more cred of far higher ments. Ther ular proverb noblest work the quality of

FEBRUARY 21 1903.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

It is the religious man who has

right to be cheerful, no matter what happens; for he has reason to hope that he'll come out all right in the end,

for all eternity, so what do the trouble of time matter to him?

The "Liberal" Catholic. The "Liberal" Catholic. There are some Catholics who call themselves liberal whose only liberai-ity consists in liberally distributing criticisms on Church affairs. It is a

reiticisms on Church atairs. It is a remarkable fact those who claim for themselves the word liberal are the least loyal Catholics. They would not stand any criticism in their own partic-ular line of business, but are always

Have Convictions and Stick to Them

Men who do things, who achieve re-sults, have strong convictions; they believe something in particular, and

believe it without reservation. A man who is willing to fight for an idea, to

sacrifice everything in order to develop it, has something definite in his life, a specific certainty that will bring him

at somewhere in the neighborhood of

definite purpose, without a strong con-viction of any kind, who believes a little of everything and not much of

little of everything and not meen of anything, who is willing upon pressure to relinquish his opinion on any subject to abandon any idea he has conceived, whether it be feasible or not, who does

t hold on to any one thing tenacious-

ly, will never accomplish much in this

Widen Your Yocabulary.

A Chicago paper has laid down the following five rules for enlarging one's

cdbulary: 1. Read-There is no better way to

gather new words and grow familiar with their use. Read aloud as much as possible. In this way you will become accustomed to the musical rhythm of

versation of good talkers and never talk yourself below your very best.

Study-Look up new words.

your dictionary freely. Never allow yourself to hear a new word spoken

thout jotting it down for reference

portunity to express your thoughts in writing. Many of the best writers of to-day learned to write through their

correspondence.

s helpful.

social correspondence. 5. Memorize-Wherever you find a beautiful thought in words preserve it by committing it to memory. The thought and the language will each be

seed in your garden. Ambitious persons whs have not been regularly educated will find these sug-

Hard Work is Nine Tenths of Genius and Success.

The performance of a deal of drudgery

when you know it, use it yourself. Write-Take every possible op-

Talk-Listen closely to the con

rld.-Success.

and wh

man without a policy, without a

ost in criticising things they know

character

ing the ground and laying the ionian-tion. The superstructure is solviety with energy, modesty with self-respect, tolerance without timidity, invariable good judgment; in short, something of all the cardinal virtues, the seven Lifes

eter does not despise success, do

ffairs, and submit to their moulding or

and the other

of the Holy Ghost and attributes of true religion.

manipulation.

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ers and intend. beg to state that howing

nore. millions at n excess of 1901.

. RIDDELL. Secretary.





le

Life Insurance the s greatly lessened, for y small annual pay-an make his family nuch larger amount in

Cent. Guaranteed In-y in the merican Life

THE CATHOLIC FECORD.

remained on shore, but kept watch Sooner or later in life, the worth of over the boys. A heavy swell was on, and before the boys realized their will appear to every man. It is a good conscience, a good reputa danger, they were in deep water. Neither boy could swim, and there was tion, self-control, owing no man any-thing, owning one's soul. And this is but the beginning. This is but clear-ing the ground and laying the founda-

Neither boy could swim, and there was no one near to help them. They were drowning, when the dog swam out, reaching his young master first, caught him by the back of the bathing suit, and brought him ashore. Then, rushing into the water again, he am ashore with the Goodwin boy, placing him beside Eddie. The boys, while considerably fatigued

The worship of success is too frequently the neglect of character-building. Purposes narrow us to their pursuit—occupations warp us to their ruts—times and events mould us to and frightened, soon recovered, and changing their clothes, went to Mr. Goodwin's house, where the rescue was detail.

Mr. Quinn refused an offer of \$250 for he dog from a dog fancier, but now here is not enough money in the land their imperfections and prejudices. The good judgment of a strong charo buy Rex. ve all admire a noble, faithful negleet business, does not live in dreamland or utopia. But neither does virile character sink itself in these How

dog! No doubt many of the readers of this paper have just such intelligent, noble animals, and love them very nuch.

There is for us a lesson to be learned

The Competent Boy.

In the interview referred to he says : We need competent boys now. I need five or six of them; boys who are

willing to begin at the bottom and work

The upbuilding of character is the Lost and Found. A charming little anecdote is related in the life of Father John Bosco, the The uppending of character is the observance of Christian maxims and the leading of a Christian life. We do not seek for character to admire in Epi-curus or Voltaire. We may study great mental gitts in Dr. Johnson, and a cer-In the life of rather sonh bosco, the founder of many charitable institutions in Europe. One day a little boy be-longing to his orphanage was found weeping bitterly. The lad was about to oble a concert conference and bad tain huge deformity of character in Na-poleon. But for models of sterling to make a general confession, and had written his sins in a copy-book, either haracter we select Socrates, we study because he was scrupulous, or because St. Augustine, we go to the medieval monastery for Thomas a-Kempis and he found them too numerous to remem-ber readily. He lost this inventory of all he had, or rather of all he had not, Thomas Aquinas ; we think of the mar-tyrs rather than of the meteors' and of the good though humble, rather than of for when we commit sin we lose virtue and gain vice. The child's grief was uncontrollable, and so he was brought the great, though solid and tattoed, as the price of their eminence. to Father Bosco. The latter took the little fellow upon his knee and asked him what the trouble was. "I have hite fellow upon his knee and asked him what the trouble was. "I have lostall my sins!" he said amid his tears and sobs. "Happy boy, to lose your sins!" said the kind old man; "but still OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

them.

Life's Schooling. Inters Schooling. I sat in the school of sorrow. The Master was teaching there ; And my beart was fall of care. Intena of looking upward And seeing this Face Divine, So full of tenderese july. For weary heartslike minehappier are you if you never find them, for being sinless you will be near to God." Then he consoled the little chap by telling him that he had found the copy-book containing his sins. " If I had known that," the little fel-low said with a happy smile, "I would not have cried; and when I went to confession I would have said 'Father, I accuse myself of all the sins in your. "There is formation

I only thought of the burden, The Cross that before me lay, So hard and heavy to carry That it darkened the light of day, So I could not learn my lesson And say 'Thy will be done." And the Master came not near me, And the weary hours crept on.

At last, in my heavy sorrow, I looked at the Cross above— And asw the Master watching With a glance of tender love— He turned to the Cross before me; I thought I heard Him say: "My child, thou must bear the burden, And iean thy task to-day."

"I may not tell the reason. The enough for thee to know That I, the Master, an teaching And gives this cup of wee." So I stooped to that weary sorrow t One look at Hisface divine Had given the power to trust Him. And say "Tay will, not mine."

And thus I learned my lesson, 'aucht by the Master alone. He only knows of the tears I shed For He has wept His own. But from them comes a brightness.

But from them comes a brightness. Straight from the throne above. When the school of life will be ended And the Cross will show the Love above,

A Thirteen-Year-Old Salesman Draws Thousand Dollar Salary.

is an indispensable preparation for all real success in life, whatever the occu-pation. A boy who is afraid of work or of solling his hands need not expect to Carl Gustafson, thirteen years old, a son of a fireman in a steel mill in New Castle, in Pennsylvania, earns a salary of omplish much in the world. Coun-boys have their full share of fun, but there are many disagreeable duties \$1,000 a year, as a typewriter salesman on a farm which farmers' boys learn to oncept as a matter of course. Edward on a farm which farmers boys fearn of \$1,000 a year, as a typewriter satesmanning accept as a matter of course. Edward He is very small for his age, being only four feet, four inches in height, and weighing but sixty-five pounds. He me: "I learned one thing of great travels alone over a wide area of the Universe the destance of the Universe states and the travels alone over a wide area of the Universe states are the states and the travels area of the Universe states are the states area of the Universe states are the states area of the Universe states are the states area of the Universe states area of the univer farm training when a boy, once said to me: "I learned one thing of great United States. value, and that was to do disagreeable things cheerfully." Farmers' boys learn how to work, and

He has helped to support his family ever since he was nine years of age. Among his various occupations were ranners boys learn now to work, and hard work is nine tenths of genius. Turner, the great English artist, when asked the secret of his mastery, replied: "I have no secret but hard work." — Among his various occupations were lamp-lighting, rauning elevators, driv-ing horses, selling papers, working in a paper-box factory, and cleaning boilers. He is never happier than the bing means to help his mother

LABOR IN THE MIDDLE AGES. "Mutual Aid," by P. Kropotkin, is a much-talked-of book in which the author controverts the theory that continued progress depends upon the truggle for life between individuals of

and it presents a vision of human life a an ever more ferocious combat, none the deadly because economic instead of mil itary. In this vision the strongest, be-cause of their strength, survive; the weaker are pushed to the wall and perish. To sustain such a theory, eximples have been given of the constant struggles to be observed in the lower orders of animals. Kropotkin observes also and sees no such struggles. He the contrary, among the inds, on the contrary, among the seasts of the field, manifestations of nutual aid and support. From the huddling together of sheep for mutual warmth, the migrations of birds, the strange gathering of the wild herds on strange gathering of the wild herds on the Siberian wastes, or the "spirit of the hive" in the organized commun-ities of insects, his examples extend to the saving of wounded badgers by other badgers, the feeding of wounded crows by other erows, the anion of birds to sing together and hares to play, exultant with the joy of life. From animal life the author passes to man, and gives many examples of haman friendliness and sympathy in f human friendliness and sympathy in primitive ages. Even among savages he shows the existence of this spirit of

mutual aid. He says : Within the tribe everything is shared in common, every morsel of food is divided among all present : and if the savage is alone in the woods, he does not begin eating before he has loudly shouted thrice an invitation to anyone who may hear his voice ho share his

Commenting on this remarkable book the London Athenceam has a passage the London Athenceam has a passage which ought to serve a good purpose in correcting the false notion of the so-called " dark ages " so generally held, even by people with pretensions to culture. It is as follows (the italies

being ours): "Tracing the persistence of this spirit of mutual aid through all the chaotic upheavals which created modern Europe, the author finds its finest Europe, the author finds its linest flower in the organization of the mediaeval city. The chapters which sum up the results of that immense research which has altogether changed our picture of the 'dark ages,' are the most fascinating of the book. These There is for us a lesson to be learned from the child's simplicity and earnest-ness. There is no danger we will write down our sins and then lose them. No; the trouble is we won't lose them, but instead will lose them, but instead will lose ourselves in them. Nor have we need of a copy-book. All we have to do is to remember what we can, confess them and be sincerely sorrow for them. years completely transformed the face They are children - inof Europe. spired children; the patriotism of the town, the loyalty to the fellowship Abram S. Hewitt, a business man whose name is familiar to the country, whose name is familiar to the country, says he believes that competent boys have just as good a chance to get ahead now as they ever had, but he partic-ularly emphasizes the word "compe-

guild, and the all-embracing religion, are intimately bound together; virtually, the same movement is seen arising simultaneously from Denmark to Sicily. regulation of industry, the standard price, the minimum wage, and the limit-

price, the minimum wage, that there the ation of the hours of labor—all these 'disordered dreams' of the modern idealist are here in active operation. The laborer's remuneration is higher, his holidays longer, and his work more in-holidays longer, before spece size." resting than they have ever been since." Kropotkin is a Socialist, and his heory of mutual aid is intended to erve as a proof that co-operation and not competition is the natural system for human society. Whatever may be said for the theory in other ways, it is ertain that it presents no such depress g outlook as that which shows ature in incessant warfare, and which es to prove that with men as well as with animals those who are successful are those who trample the weaker under foot. The book would be valu-able alone if only for its testimony to the general comfort that prevailed in those times when the Catholic Church was the only Church in Christendom, and before the Protestant revolution had disturbed, broken up, and dis-organized society.—Sacred Heart Re-



one of the seven hills of Rome, and othe examples might be added. It is not be cause we have copied the Pagan custom, however, that our altars are higher than the other portion of the Pagar higher than the other portion of the church. But for the reason that it is symbolical of Calvary. From this fact how easy it is to gather the mean-ing attaching to the steps which led up attaching to the steps which led up to it. Namely, the road ase by Oar Saviour to His crucifixion. ascended is, also, a practical reason for its eleva ely, that the ceremonies may tion, nam

tion, namely, that the ceremonies may be seen by all the congregation. But you ask why its present resem-blance to a tomb? Remember the story of the Catacombs and you have the an-swer. Driven into the bowels of the earth to escape death and wor-ship God it was the custom to spread white linear over the markyris tombe white linens over the martyr's and thereon offer the sacrifice of the Mass. In memory of the fact the shape has been preserved. We ob-serve that it has the appearance serve that it has the appearance of a table, signifying the table at the Last Supper and the Unbloody Sac-riflee then instituted and to day contin-uing in the Sacriflee of the Mass. It has the appearance of a cross, signi-fying the instrument of Our Lord's death, and by its four corners we are reminded of its members disbursed in the four quarters of the earth. In early times the altars were not placed against the wall but stood some distance away, and the priest always faced the Convenience alone is responsible for the immaterial innovation.

The table of the altar is three feet in width, about three and one-half feet high and six and half feet long. The whole altar may be of stone or wood and is marked with five crosses symbolizing the five wounds in the body Our Saviour and contains relics of the martyrs. If of stone these crosses are made on the four corners and corners and the other in front of the tabernacle near the outer edge where these relics rest. If of wood, then a small stone about a foot square is similarly marked and containing the relics is placed in front of the tabernacle in the board of the table. In this case the stone is in reality the altar, for on it must rest the Host and Chalice during the Sacrifice of the Mass. If i its recollected that Calvary's cross rested in a hole in a rock and that Our Lord's body also rested in a stone sepulchre the reason may be easily gathered. Such, briefly told, is the history of

A GOOD

COMPLEXION

Who

does not wish to

possess it?

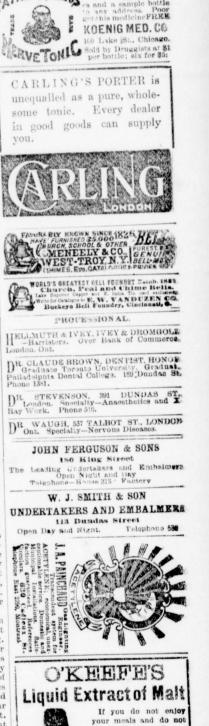
Who does not delight

to see it?

rich blood.

12-12-24

altar.-Church Progress.





And the word " competent" is the key to the whole situation. The trouble oday with the boys is that their eager ness to get ahead and climb the ladder toward success rapidly, really keeps them from reaching the goal at all. When you are building a house, you must first lay the foundation, and the more solid you get the foundation the more substantial will be your house.

Many boys of to-day build the foundations to their prospective business car-eers on sand or similar unsubstantial when making money to help his mother. He has a bank account, and makes regmaterial. That is, they dislike to start at the bottom and perform the neces-sary amount of drudgery required in all cases to prepare a suitable foundation

Success. Be Up and Doing It is always better to work instead of It is always better to work instead of hoping; to work, always fortified with hope, of course, and a belief in the ultimate good which faithfulness to duty alone can bring. Dreaming and halting hesitation never accomplished anything, and though "they also serve, who only stand and wait," we are not to suppose this means standing around doing nothing. For there is so much to be done, and the time, at the best, is short. Only a few short years to weave the human story-whether it be the comforting of the same species. This is usually called the theory of the survival of the fittest,

nd of either a young man with an r life of 7 per cent. on the bond.

his death occurred, of the bond would be

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VERNMENT DEPOSIT ce Organization, \$ 3.000.000 60,000 0000 572,800 5 67,655.00 posib posib RYDEN, GEO. GILLIES President, Vice-Pres. N, Sec. and Maniging Director D. WEISMILLER, JOHN KILLER, Inspector

Character Building.

outward sign of personal worth.

story-whether it be the comforting of Always shielding others at her own story—whether it be the contorting of desolate, the binding up of broken hearts, the giving of hope to those who sit in darkness, or the sustaining and cheering of more favored and harder workers in the field of daily endeavor — only a

expense. Making a sacrifice cheerfully whenever one is made. Avoiding discussions in the presence

field of daily endeavor — only a lew short years to build up a perfect manhood for the life eternal. What

are we doing that makes for such per-

frection ? Are we frittering away our time in frivolous enjoyment, forgetful of sad bearts to be comforted ? Are

Avoiding discussions in the presence of a third party. Always repressing criticism when there is anything to praise. Inquiring after the friends and famil-ies of those whom she meets. Expressing an interest in that which she sees is interesting to others. Avoiding jokes of a personal nature likely to wound another's feelings. Showing "small courtesies" to humble people without an air of pat-ronage. we abusing our gifts by half-endeavors and casting our bread upon the returnwaters of retribution ? Are we blunting our spiritual perception, and dulling the delicate sense of our con-

ronage. Looking at people and speaking pleasscience by a too eager pursuit of the passing pleasures of the world? Perantly, although she may feel dis-turbed. aps one, perhaps one of all these

Taking no notice of accidents which happen to others, unless she can give

aid. Never refusing a gift when it evi-dently comes from the heart and is bestowed with pleasure. Making no unnecessary allusion to any subject which is known to be dis-arreceble to another. We do not despise money. We do we do not despise money. We do not despise position. Yet a man ought to be something aside from his money. He ought to have personal gifts which would make him worth some-thing supersonal cost advit

any subject which is known to be dis-agreeable to another. Writing letters to those who have benefitted her in any way, or to whom she may give help or cheer. Showing herself happy when she is enjoying herself, remembering it is a pleasure to others to make her happy. thing supposing he were cast adrift from money and position. Men absorbed in the eager pursuit of wealth may give this question a thought : Are you worth anything aside from your

Money ? Accomplishments are part of one's being which belong to him intimately.

Two Boys Saved.

They are the development of innate powers. The musician, the poet, the orator and the conversationalist enjoy a One of the familiar sights of the Bath Beach water front is Rex, a big, fullblooded St. Bernard dog owned by Jackson L. Quinn, a well-to-do resident orator and the conversationalist enjoy a power to please, to persuade, to divert and to instruct, which we associate with their persons. Dying, they do not leave it behind them. They are agree-able companions, influential allies, men of merited prominence. Wealth is an accident. These personal gifts are the outward sign of personal worth. Jackson L. Quinn, a well-to-do resident of that district, living on Bay Sixth Street. The dog is always with his young master, Edward, the son of Mr. Quinn. While the dog bas been a general favorite of Bath Beach resi-dents b is even more to put for so

dents, he is even more so now, for re-cently he rescued Edward from drown-But character is a personal quality, far more creditable to its possessor and of fee tide ing, and also saved the life of Charles ing, and also saved the life of Charles Goodwin, an eleven-year-old chum.
 Both the youngsters, accompanied by the dog, went down to the end of Bay Fifth Street, and, donning their bath-ing suits, went in swimming. The dog of far higher degree than accomplishments. There is no mistake in the pop-ular proverb: "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Character is the quality of the man's soul.

a hurry. If he really dosen't really get started on his career until he is thirtyview.

started on his career until he is thirty-five years of age, there will be time enough for him to make his mark. Competent boys can always find pro-fitable employment, and the only way to become competent is to start at the bot-tom of a business and learn every detail of it by hard work. There is no other way to accomplish this. Hard work will bring success to even mediocre ability. mediocre ability.

upon which to build a successful busi-

ness career. The boy who wishes to achieve success

in business has no particular need to be

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

OF THE CONFESSION OF OUR INFIRMITY, AND THE MISERIES OF THIS LIFE.

I will confess against myself mine injustice (Ps. xxxvi.) I will confess to

injustice (Ps. XXXI) I will contest to thee, O Lord, my infirmity. It is oftentimes a small thing which casts me down and troubles me. I make a resolution to behave myself valiantly; but when a small tempta-tion comes I am brought into great testic

It is sometimes a very trifling thing, whence a grievous temptation proceeds. And when I think myself somewhat safe, I sometimes find myself, when I least apprehend it, almost overcome by

and fraility, which are every way known to Thee.

Have pity on me, and draw me out of the mire, that I may not stick fast therein, that I may not be utterly cast

back and confounds me in Thy sight. namely, that I am so subject to fall and have so little strength to resist my

And although I do not altogether consent yet their assaults are trouble-some and grievous to me, and it is exceedingly irksome to me to live thus lways in a conflict.

Hence my infirmity is made known to me, because wicked thoughts do always

Very many persons die annually from chol-era and kiedred summer complaints who might have been stred if proper remedies had abutle of Dr. J. D Kellogg's Dysenser; Cor-dial, the medicina that never fails to eure Those who have us dit say it acts promptly, and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease. Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had ! Have they not had the same kind ? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure ? Try a bottle. me, because wicked thoughts do always much more easily rush in upon me than they can be cast out again. Would that Thou, the most mighty God of Israel, the zealous lover of faithful souls, wouldst behold the labor and sorrow the servant and stand by me in all my undertakings.

This is Very Certain. "The stage Irishman will continue," says the Catholic Union and Times, "just so long as his disgusting buffoonery fills low theatres with snickering idiots of Irish birth or blood. The degraded creature who by his presence encourages such low caricatures on the race whence he sprung deserves universal contempt."

CROSS BABIES.

HOW TO MAKE THEM BRIGHT, GOOD-NATURED AND WELL.

A crying baby is an unwell baby. The little chap is not cross for the fun of it. He cries because that is the only It is the beauty of good health. It is the evidence of way he has of expressing the fact that he is either in pain or discomfort. Most of his little troubles are due to some diserder of the stomach or bowels, and if Baby's Own Tablets are given **IRON-OX** and II Baby's Own Tablets are given both the trouble and resulting cross-ness will disappear. You can take a mother's word for it, and Mrs. John T. Sutherland, of Blissfield, N. B., says: 'I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for little ones. TABLETS I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for little ones. My baby was very cross and used to keep me awake half the night before I got the Tablets. Now she sleeps sound-MAKE THE BLOCD RICH AND PURE 50 Tablets 25 Cents y, in good natured and is growing plendidly." You can give these Tablets with perfect safety to a new-born babe. They are guaranteed to ntain no opiate or poisonous sleepy contain no opiate or poisonous steepy stuff, and are a sure cure for all the minor ailments from which little ones suffer. Sold by medicine dealers (**r** sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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toc. for Colors. Isc. for Black.



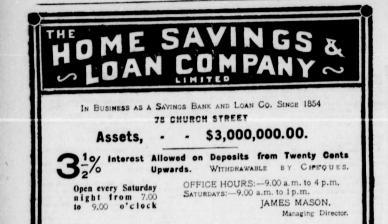
********* STATUES FOR SALE.

Status of the Sacred Heart the Blessed Vi gin St. Anthony, (colored) 12 inches high. Very ristiationly made. Suitable for bedroom or par or, Price one dollar each (Cash to ac-computy order.) Address, Thomas Coffay, Carreolic RECORD, London, Ontario.

straits.

a small blast. Behold, then, O Lord, my abjection

down for ever. This it is, which often drives me



OTTAWA SEPARATE SCHOOL

TEACHERS MEET.

THE TEACHER'S PROFESSION. By Mary O'Meara.

Nowhere under the broad canopy of heaven

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA. Monday, the 9th inst, was the twenty-ninth guiges, first Bishop of Ottawa. On that day, at 7 30 the annual Solemn Pon-tifical High Mass was celebrated at the Basi-line of Notre Dame for the repase of the soul of this zealous and estility Prelate. The celebrant was his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Du hamel, assisted by the following clergy men Very Rev. Mgr. Routhler, assistant priesi; Very Rev. Canons Compeau and Planith des Gorbeil; sub dracon of the Mass. Rev. A. Courselle; master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Mercau. A catafulue was placed a mitre and other insignis of the enlacopacy. The absolu-tion was given by bis Grace. — The neitagine was placed a mitre and other insignis of the value of Protestant church property rose from \$78.00,000 to 401,090. 000; of Catholic church property from the law. Data Strong 1900 000 the 3210 000.000 other and rist best for 1920 has first bencommed by the comptones parishes in both Provinces. Or-Data Catholic church provinces. Or-Data Strong 1920 has first bencommed by the comptones parishes in both Provinces. Or-Data Strong 1920 has first bencommed by the comptones parishes in both Provinces. Or-Data Strong 1920 has first bencommed by the comptones parishes in both Provinces. Or-Data Strong 1920 has palace in the discover-the master of the Archbishop spalace in both provinces. Parishes and miscions in Ontaxin 69 Marchan Strong 1920 has the first bencommed by the discover in the main on the first bencommed by the discover in the theory in the discover-base in both provinces. On the discover-base in both provinces. Parishes the discover-base in both provinces. Parishes and more in 69 Marchan and the figures are as fol-lows: **TRACHERS MEET.** The regular monthly meeting of the Separative School Crachers' Association of Ottawa, was held in St. Patrick's Hall, Friday sftormon. The newly elseted President, Miss Mary O'Meara, of London, Ont. read her inaugural address—laking for her subject. "The Teaching Profession"—which we have much pleasure in multishing below. Takeners of London, Ont. read her inaugural dicess—laking for her subject. "The Teaching in the girls' classes stating that they must discontinue attending the meetings of the association, on the ground that the present place of meeting is a "public" hall. The meeting was unanimous in the opinion that such an eventuality should be prevented if possible and out of deference to the expressed wishes of the nuns, requested the Secretary to too the state State and St. Bridget's (girle). St. Joseph's girle), and St. Bridget's (girle) school. In this way the removal of the difficulty of selecting a place of meeting body in the Separate enclosidation for the presentions was the pare disposed of promptly, and to the satisfaction and the state in the state in the discussion was here are disposed of promptly, and to the state. The regular work of the association section was the mean of all the state in the state in the discussion was not dive the absence of some of the takener and the state in the state is a state in the state in the

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perience.

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Parishes and missions in Ontario 50 Ouebec 67

Number of souls in Ontario,... 71 501 Quebec.....70 579

No. French speaking families in 9 829 20.757

By Mary O'Meara. "If we work upon marble it will perish, if we work upon brass time will efface it, if we rear temples they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbae them with principle, with the love and just fear of Ged, and the love of our fellowmen we engrave upon these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity." The highest ed-ucational abilities, attainments and profee-sional skill are not too high for the man or woman who is to be entrusted with the mould ing of the plastic mental and moral natures of children. 4.80 4 80 The increase in population over the preceed year was 2 395, of which 1,706 was in Quebe and 689 in Ontario.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Official.

BREGULATIONS FOR LENT TO BE READ BY THE REVEREND CLENERY FOR THEIR RESPECT-TVE FLOCKS AT ALL THE MASSES ON QUINQUACESIMA SUNDAY. 1. All days in Lent, Sunday excepted, are fasting days—one meal and a collation 2. All persons who are twenty-one and under sixiy years, are bound by the law of fasting and abdithence. 3. By virtue of powers granted us by Apra-tolic Induit, we permit the use of meat on all Sundays at discretion, also at the one meal on all Mondays. Therdays and Salur-day, except the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Saturday. Nowhere under the broad canopy of Reavea s there a more delicate, grander or sublimer work than that done in the schoolroom, namely near mounding of the human mind. The suc-reseful painter works for higher aims than noney. Every hour is grudged that is not given to the case! All interest and affection a for the time withdrawn from every other higher. Can such an individual fail of success, or of enjoyment in the hope of that success, which scour or later is sure to be attained? Bac what is the artist, working on mute

days, except the Saturday of Ember week and
Holy Saturday.
4. Fish and flash are not allowed at the

Fish and fish are not allowed at the same meal.
 The use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs is allowed as a condiment in prepring food on all days except Good Friday.
 Those exampted from fasting are : all persons under twenty one, and over sixty years of age, the sick and infirm women carrying or nursing infants, all employed at bard labor.

or of enjoyment in the hope of that success, which soouer or later is sure to be attained? But what is the artist, working on mute canvas or dead marble compared with that artist who works on living personality, respras-ive intellect and graizful aff-citons? Can beauty of expression be developed on the can was or beauty of form be drawn from the marble? How much more beautiful that energy of character, and beauty of soul devel-oped by the devoted teacher through her artistic skill on her plastic, responsive material? How glorious and sublime is the teacher's call ing and how much there is in it above and beyond mere routine? Every day of a teacher's life is as a pebbla-cast into a pool whose circling eddies widen and widen until they meet and break on the distant shores of eternity. In the worde of Tennyson: "One echoes roll from soul to soul years of nursing infants, an entry of a carrying of nursing infants, an entry of a cannot fast should give more a bundant alma, be more assiduous in prayer, and attend more frequently to their reliaious duiles so as to make up for the want of cor-poral mortification.

poral mortification. N. B. Further dispensations, when occa sion requires, may be obtained from the re-appetive pastors who are hereby empowered to grant them.

distant shores of elernity. In the words of Tennyson: "On echoes roll from soal to soal And grow forever and forever." How selema are the responsibilities insepar-able from the teacher's high calling: Of all existing workmen, the teacher should thoroughly understand her work. Other work men build for time-ine teacher alone built for eternity. We should have a just concep-tion of the sims, realties and grand possibilities insepar-knowledge of the laws that govern the mential faculties, must have general culture, beside strong meral convictions and reverence for what is good and true. We should be interpenetrated with a vitaliz-ing sense of the function, the inevities of our profession. Every noble though, holy inset the teacher should obligations and the noble potentialities of our profession. Every noble though, holy inset the teacher what is good and true. We should be interpenetrated with a vitaliz-ting sense of the innosit hersted for atter of their every ble to the function of the reverse of the structure, what is good and true. We should be interpenetrated with a vitaliz-ting sense of the innosit hersted the useful cost of the structure of the interpenetrated with a vitaliz on, high aim or generous impulse, the teach-re can press home into the inmosit hersted their stail revery blessing in their noble work of caring for suffaring humanity. A CARD OF LOYE AND GRATITUDE apective pastors and any approximate the faithful Pastors are requested to exhort the faithful to abstain during Lont from all public amuse-ments and to assist, whenever possible, at the evening devotions held in their respective parish churches. At these public devotions the recitation of the Holy Resarry, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, is re-commended for Sunday and Wednesday even ing, and the Stations of the Cross for Friday context a short and smitable instruction or commended for Subust and vectors for Friday log, and the Stations of the Cross for Friday evenings. A short and suitable instruction or a meditation on the sufferings of Our Lord should accompany the devolions. Further more, parents should be exhorted to observe the pious custom of holding private famils do-vortions every evening at home during this holy season. Such devolions are very edifying, and may consist of the reading of the Lives 'f the Saluts or other pious books, followed by evening prayer and the recitation of five decades of the Holy Forsary. Every facility should be alforded the faithful for the early performance of their Exster duty during the course of this holy season. faculties, must have general currence bearses strong moral convictions and reverence for what is good and true. We should be interpenetrated with a vitaliz-ing sense of the innate grandeur, the line vitable obligations and the noble potentialities of our profession. Every noble thought, holy inspir-ation, high aim or generous impulse, the teach-er can press home into the inmost hearts of her pupils so as to become the ruling influences of their later years not only adorns their own realistence in thif vale of tears but helps to mould their character, sweeten their aims, elevate their actions and purify their lives How such thoughts should warm and gladden our hearts, magnify our profession and glorify out labor. By order of the Bishop of Hamilton, A. C. WALTER, Secretary,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS SAY FARE-WELL.

THE PUPILS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL PRESENT MISS O BRIEN WITH A REMEMBRANCE OF HER UNTIRING EFFORTS.

THE PUPILS OF THE HORT SCHOOL PRESS. MISS O BRIEN WITH A REMEMBRANCE OF INSE UNTHING EFFORTS. On Friday night the pupils of the High school assombled at Alexander Hall to say farewell to Miss O Brien, and to present her with a handsome gift as a momento of their school for her, and to express their apprecia-tion of her and to express their apprecia-tion of her, and to express their apprecia-tion of her, and to express their apprecia-tion of her, and to express their apprecia-tion of her and to express their apprecia-tion of the quotation. "even our sincerest laughter with some pain of parting. After passing pleasantly part of the eve-ning, the programme was given, much to the appreciation of those present. The programme opened with a choras by the opplis of the school, following which were readings, instrumental and vocal music. The programme opened with a choras by the opplis of the school, following what drease and the presentation to their relifting teacher, Miss O Brien, and the part they most looked forward to-was the reading of the adding trackers uses read by John McM illen, conveying to Miss O Brien in most bauitful and appropriate language, the important part High School OBrien heid her pupils dato the addross and spoke of the high esteem with which Miss O'Brien heid her pupils dato the addross and spoke of the high esteem with which Miss

she played to the student life of Alexandria Mr. MacKay replied to the address and spoke of the high esteem with which Miss O'Brien held her pupils, having at all times that spirit of anxiety for their weifare which is characteristic of every true teacher. After the presentation, a chorus " If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow " was stung by a number of the grils. That such taient is credit. Often ascealed professions! cong is sung with less harmony and less feeling than of voices made the selection far above the average. A most interesting part of the programme was put into that chorus. A beautiful blending of voices made the selection far above the average. A most interesting part of the programme was the Highland Fling as danced by Miss Grace McDougaid her accompaniment being played by Mr. Ewen McMillan, recently home from Montana. Mr. McMillan also danced the Sword Dance.

played by Mr. Is well alcandari the Sword Dance. Mr. McMillan also danced the Sword Dance. The chairman called on a number of the gentlemen present for short speeches, and all were high in their praise of Miss O Brien's ability as a teacher, expressing the desire that tere mid-summer arrives ber health will again permit her taking her position on the teaching staff.

We are absolutely safe in stating that Miss O'Brien will carry with her from Alexandria the best wishes of all classes and conditions. All are loud in her braise, and sincerely hope that Kind Providence will again restore her wonted physical strength, thus allowing her for der at her usual blue in our High School. —The Glengarian, Feb. 18.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

The meeting also discussed the "duties of janitors and truant officers." A spirited dis-cussion followed on the course wissest to be pureted in connection with certain cases of discipline cited by the teachers pres-ent and which they had met with in their ex-

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THE

Dinner to the Papal Delegate. Mr. M. P. Davis entertained at a dinner for Monaignor Sharrett, the Papal Delegate. The table was beautifully decorated with daffadits and Hiy of the valley i the candedabra were shaded with yellow and the electric lights with white, thus carrying out the color scheme of yellow and white, these being the P.9B4 elors. The guests included: Monsignor sourcetti Father Schaefler, Very Rev. Father durphy, Father Tailler, Hon. Charles Fitz-parrick Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. F. R. Latch J. McGee, Mr. M. J. Gorman. Mr. George Goodwin, Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Mr. J. W. Thomp-gen, Mr. A. Power, Mr. J. W. Thomp-gen, Mr. B. Parey Sont Mr. J. W. Thomp-gen, Mr. B. Parey Sont Mr. J. W. Thomp-gen, Mr. B. W. F. J. Soffren,-Ottawa Citizan, Feb 13. heimer you get the product of our experience. It will pay you to consult us before buying. NORDHEIMER'S

MARKET REPORTS.

Knights of Columbus

MARKET REPORTS. LONDON LONDO

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TORONTO.

BLESSINGS. Compiled from authentic sources. Published with the approbation of His Eminence Cardi-nal Gibbons. Size Hx2k: | of an inch thick; 239 pages; | harge type; seal binding; printed on India paper; thumb index, (63 Years Established) 188 Dundas-st., LONDON 356 Talbot-st., ST. THOMAS Price 75 cts. Post Paid 36 Ouellette-ave., WINDSOR. For sale at THE CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, Ont. **Twenty-Second Annual Statement** OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE 11 LIFE SOLID CONTINENT ASSURANCE 55c. TORONTO.
Toronte, Feb. 19- Wheat - The market is lower, with demand slow; No. 2 white and red quoted at 71c on Midland, and No. 2 spring nominal at 71c on Midland, and No. 2 wheat easier: No 1 hard. S7c all rail, g. i. t. No. 1 northern, S6c all rail, g. i. t. No. 1 northern, y c. Chandin yellow quoted at 159 to 46c west, noldle freights in buyers's sacks for export; straight roller, of special branks for site of a second s, stored at \$3.20 to \$40 in a sreeds. Maintoba short, strail, stacks, \$3.90 to \$4 baze, included, Tornort, Millfeed – Bran, \$16 hore, aud shorts at \$17.50 Maintoba bran, in spoted at \$16 and shorts at \$17.50 Maintoba bran, in spote, in bags and \$410 in barrels, car lots on track, Toronto; local lots, 26 higher. **COMPANY HEAD OFFICE :** 112 - 118 King Street West, Toronto. FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1902 Dec. 30, 1901. To Net Ledger Assets \$4,191,309 61 RECEIPTS. DISBURSEMENTS. ASSETS. Dec. 31,

FEBRUARY 21, 1903.

Decorating Co. of Guelph

82 UPPER WINDHAM ST. E. BRANN, E. W. COOPER, W. A. MAHONY, Pres Manager, Trons, Expert Painters, Paperhangers, Grainers, Hardwood Finishers,

SIGN WRITING AND CHURCH DECORATING

Estimates Furnished and Sketches Submittee

Telephone 360 DEALERS IN WALL PAPER. 1267-41

PRIESTS' NEW RITUAL

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

The Royal City Painting and

1902.	By	Mortgages, etc	1,070,703	9
		Debentures (market value \$1,097,535.52)	1,080,601	7
		Stocks and Bonds (market value \$1,501,764.00)	1,455,729	8
		Real Estate, including Company's building	404,684	6
		Loans on Policies, etc	321,642	9
		Loans on Stocks (nearly all on call)	351,257	0
	**	Cash in Banks and on hand	89,165	1
		8	4,773,785	
	"	Premiums outstanding, etc. (less cost of col- lection)	198,982	
		Interest and Rents due and accrued	38,045	7
			- 010 010	1

- \$4,495,768 45 ...\$515,044 76 Audited and found correct.-J. N. LAKE, Auditor. The financial position of the Company is unexcelled-its percentage of net surplus to liabilities exceeds that of any other Home Company. New insurance issued during 1902.... Exceeding the best previous year in the history of the Company .. \$6,600,265 00 by over one million dollars. Insurance in force at end of 1902 (net)......\$30,637,268 00 PRESIDENT. JOHN L. BLAIKIE. VICE-PRESIDENTS. JAS. THORBURN, N.D. HON. SIR WILLIAM R. MEREDITH, K.C. DIRECTORS. HON. SENATOR GOWAN, K.C., LL.D., C.M.G. E. GURNEY, Esq. L. W. SMITH, Esq., K.C., D.C.L. J. K. OSBORNE, Esq. D. MCCRAE, Esq., Guelph. MANAGING-DIRECTOR. WM McCABE, LL.B., F.I A., F.S S. MEDICAL DIRECTOR, SECRETARY, J. THORBURN, M.D., (Edin.) L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A. The report containing the proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held on January 29th last, showing marked proceedings of the Annual Meeting, held of position of the Company, will be sent to policyholders. Pamphlets explanatory of the attractive investment plans of the Company, and a copy of the Annual Report, showing its unexcelled financial position, will be furnished on application to the doffice or even of the Company and a copy of the Annual to the Head Office or any of the Company's agencies. TEACHERS WANTED.

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\$4,773,785 35

\$5,010,813 21 LIABILITIES.

Toronici, local lots, 25c higher. MONTREAL MONTREAL Montreal, Feb. 19. - The local markets are quict, with values about steady. Grain-No. 1 Maniroba hard wheat, 74k, No. 1 north-ern, 72% in store Fort William; peas, 720 nigh freights; oats, No. 2, in store here; 371 to 37kc; 31% high freights; ryc, 4%c, east buckwheat, 50c east. Flour - Maniroba patents, \$140 to \$450; seconds \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario atraight rollers, \$50 to \$4.55; in bags, \$170 to \$1.75; patents, \$370 to \$4.10; Nolled oats - Millers' prices \$21 no bags, and \$1.5 per bbl. Feed - Manitoba bran, \$19 to \$20; short \$21 to \$25; short cut back's, \$23 50 to \$21. Frovisions - Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21 to \$25; short cut back's, \$23 50 to \$21; light short cut, \$21 to \$22; com-pound refined lard, \$5 to 91; pure Canadian short cut pork, \$22 to \$25; short cut back's, \$23 50 to \$21; light short cut, \$23 to \$24; com-pound refined lard, \$5 to 92; to 10 back's, killed abatiot hocs, \$860 to \$9 per 10 bs, Exgs-New laid, 22 to \$26; shower, in sections, 12 to 13c, per section; in 10-b, tins, \$ to \$84 in bulk, \$24 to \$25; conver, in sections, 12 to 13c, per section; in 0-b, to \$49 per 10 By, Exgs-New laid, \$21 to \$26; shower, in sections, 12 to 13c, per section; in 0-b, to \$45, butter -Townships croamery, 21 to \$26; colls, 17 to 17c; rolls 16 to 180; ibs. Live Stock Markets.

A. C. WALTER, SECTORY, IN HONOR OF POPE'S CORONATION. A solemn Triduum has been ordered by the Bishop throughout the diocese in commemora-tion of the Silver Jubiler of the Coronation of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. The exercises will begin on Sonday, the lat of March, and will close with a Mass of Thankegiving on the following Tureday. FATHER BROHMAN HONORED.

The Walkerton choir presented Father Brohman with a fine ration rocking chair and the following address before he left for Deem-erton, where he has been appointed parish pricat. nriest

Reverend and Dear Father :

ove.

Reverend and Dear Father: We, the members of the choir of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, have learned that you are about toleever your connection with the choir and the congregation of Walkerton, in consequence of your having been promoted to the more responsible position of partic priest of Deemer-ton, desire to give expression to the feelings of appreciation with which we regard your services in connection with the choir during your residence in the parties of Walkerton We feel that the choir has profited greatly by your direction and assistance, and that your services in that respect are appreciated by the congregation.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

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by your direction and espinetisments, each states juice ervices in that respects are appreciated by the congregation. We trust that in your new sphere as parish priest, your labors will be blessed by increased spirituallife among the coople. And we know that your labors in that respect will be slimn lated by zeal and threeted by the highest mo-tives of pastors in that respect will be slimn tated by zeal and threeted by the highest mo-tives of pastors in that respect will be even more source of the they will be even more source of the section. "Walkring, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying slight testimonial of cur good will and effectionate personal regard. It is intended only as a Souventr of your associ-ation with the choir, and is not presented for its intrinaic value. We know that you will everal to for this reason, and that it will serve to recall to your mind the many pleasant and penty. Signed on behalt of the Church' Choir of the

pany. Signed on behalt of the Church Choir of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, J. SCHUMACHER. Walkerton, January 26th, 1905.

Month's Mind. A Month's Mind de requiem was celebrated in St. Joseph's church, Douro, on Thursday, February 5 b, for the repose of the soul of the Jate John Costigan, of Calgary. May he rest in peace. Amen. The Mass was celebrated by Father Keilty. a life long friend of the de-ceased's father, Hon. John Costigan.—Peter-borough Examiner, Feb. 12

How short inought's short with a kinetic our heart, magnify our profession and glorify our labor. Yes, in spite of the trials, deprivations and discouragements which environ the lot of a teacher-and these ac incidental to all avoca-tions—teaching is unquestionably and uncom-parably the greatest work on exitb. In all our work let us keep before our eyes our Divine Teacher. No other shall we imitate. Any less is not worthy our hours of labor, instruc-tion and training; and then how graciously and amply our Divine Model shall mercifully re-ward the time we spent among and with the children. He, their Heavenly Father, must be worid but a preparatory class wherein souls which shall merit for them an eternity of de-light—eventageting union with the God of all love.

Toronto Globe. Sir Charles Duffy's own political philosophy on the Irish question issummed up at the close of his history in a faw sentences, that are as well worth attention as when he pound them. "This crucial question—whether these islands cannot at last learn to live together, each under its own parliament—must still be encountered; for though men fail, and means and agencies are modified, a true cause is in:mortal. Just Caglishmen understood Irish insurrection, but, unfortunately, they understand it when it is too late. Lord Holland, a cabinet minister under William IV, declared that the Govern-ment of Ireland in the eighteenth century justified Lord Edward Fitzgarald in appealing rodarms. Must we wait for a Cabinet Minister under Edward VII.. to admit that the Govern-ment of Ireland in 1818 justified Smith O'Brien and his associates !'

Skillful Management Tells.

Skillful Management Tells. The twenty second annual floanoial state-ment of the North American Life Assurance Company, which appears in this issue, will well repay the perueal of all interested. It exhibits a condition of affairs affording abund-ant cause for gratification to policyholders, agants and management. The policies issued in 1902 amounted to \$6 600.25, being over a million dollars in ex-cess of the largest business of any proceeding year. The cosh income for the year was \$127,840, which was \$173,737 in excess of that of 1901. The payments to policyholders amounted to \$374.513 of which nearly half was paid to living members. The asset have in-creased by \$390,639, and now amount to \$5010.813. The net surplus, after payment of large dividends on maturing policies during the year, still scands at considerably over half a million dollars, and that notwithstanding that "stocks and debentures" have been taken at book value, which is about \$70,000 less than their market value.

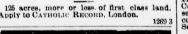
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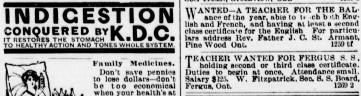
for thick fast and lights. EAST BUFFALO. Kast Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 19—Cattle— Receipts, 200 head; elow; general feeling easier. Veals-Receipts light: tops, 9.25 to \$9.75; common to good, \$4.50 to \$9. Hogg— Receipts, 5.100 head; acrive strong and 5c, higher; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.39; a few at \$7.85; mixed, \$7.20 to \$7.25; to \$7.57; a few at \$7.85; mixed, \$7.20 to \$7.25; to \$5.75 Sheep and lambe. Receipts, 11,100 head; sheep steady; lambe, 10e lower. top lambs \$6.65 to \$6.75; colls to good, \$4.50 to \$4.75; mixed, sheep, tops, \$4.50 to \$4.75; colls to \$6.75; mixed, sheep, tops, \$4.50 to \$4.75; colls to good, \$2.25 to \$4.40; .000, \$4.25 to \$6.75; mixed, sheep, tops, \$4.50 to \$4.75; colls to good, \$2.25 to \$4.40; .000, \$4.55; colls to good, \$4.25; to \$4.40; .000, \$4.55; colls to \$4.75; colls to \$4.75; colls to \$4.75; .000, \$4.55; colls to \$4.75; colls to \$4.75; colls to \$4.75; .000, \$4.55; colls to \$4.75; colls to \$4.75;

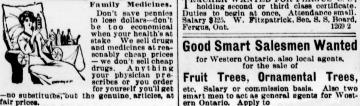
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