

Our Weekly Sermon.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNION

In the "Suzann Corda" appears an instructive article by Rev. Hugh T. Henry, on "Spiritual Communion," a devout practice of so many of the saints, "who found," says Father Henry, "a spiritual communion the proper medicine for loneliness and melancholy." He goes on to say: "What counts have practised with splendid results, what the masters in the spiritual life have most highly recommended, what the Council of Trent has so much approved—this is not sentimental but thoroughly practical and efficacious devotion. Indeed so many and so striking are the testimonies to the great excellence of this practice that the while we are now endeavouring to meditate and illustrate it, we are nevertheless impelled to utter a warning note. For it must be clearly understood that nothing can supply the place of actual reception of Holy Communion. This is a sacrament, a divinely instituted channel of grace. And we shall err deeply if we allow any effort for other devotional apparatus to lessen our zeal for the frequent and worthy reception of the Sacrament of the Altar.

"Supposing, then, that an ardent desire to communicate as often and as well as possible is denied satisfaction through causes not of our own placing, we have the extraordinary and very real consolation held out to us of Spiritual Communion

"In the interests of clearness and vividness, we shall illustrate the subject perhaps with more than necessary fulness—for which an apology is offered in advance of those who grow weary of our limits. Let us hasten, however, to reassure those who are not familiar with the exercise of Spiritual Communion, that while the details may seem complex and may seem to require much time for their performance, a little practice will prove them to be very simple and to demand a very slight amount of time. It is related in the life of Sister Mary of Santiago, of the Third Order of St. Dominic, she was able at least to make a Spiritual Communion at almost every breath she drew. While, therefore, our explanations may be long and tedious, the exercise itself is brief and full of joy."

"1. By an effort of the will we drive as far as possible from our thoughts every element of distraction. A little practice will make this easy. In the throbbing walks of the city, no less than in the solitude of the desert we can make our inmost heart a sanctuary of silence. Bryant illustrates this fact beautifully in his "Hymn of the City."

"2. We then picture ourselves kneeling before a priest (or, according as our devotion prompts, before Our Lady, St. Gabriel, our guardian angel, or patron saint) who holds the Sacred Species, as in the administration of communion, and repeats the words pronounced by the priest while administering the sacrament. These words are, first, "Ecce Agnus Dei, ecce qui tollit peccata mundi." Behold the Lamb of God! Behold him who taketh away the sins of the world! We pause long enough to adore the God-head and Sacred Manhood of Christ, annihilating ourselves as creatures before the infinite Creator. But we hear His comforting words: "With desire have I desired to eat this Pasch with you, and we inflame our hearts with a like desire. Recalling our sinful unworthiness we strive to be contrite of heart: 'Alas! my sins are as scarlet' (Isa. i. 16); 'O, compassionate Saviour, in Thy Precious Blood wash me, and I shall be made whiter than snow' (Ps. li. 9). We then (if alone, striking the breast three repeated times, as does the priest: 'Lord, I am not worthy that Thou shouldst enter under my roof; but only say the word and my soul shall be healed.' Then, with the Apocalyptic love-light of the Beloved Disciple, 'Come, Lord Jesus, on our lips, we imagine the Sacred Species on our tongue and the Word made Flesh dwelling within us. We then make the ordinary thanksgiving which may be divided into the five acts suggested by the five letters in the word 'Ardor, namely—Adore, Return Thanks, Demand, Offer, Resolve."

The method of spiritual communion Father Henry offers as a suggestion, and he adds that it may be lengthened or shortened according to circumstances. He advises, however, that a definite plan be adopted, for such a formula "serves to fix the attention, facilitates performance, conduces to orderliness, and at least will serve as a scaffolding for whatever palace of devotion we may at the moment find a spiritual pleasure and profit in constructing."

Chaplain Father O'Leary.

QUEBEC.—A movement has been inaugurated here for procuring a testimonial for Father O'Leary for his gallant conduct and care of the sick and wounded, both Protestant and Catholic in South Africa. News has been received in town to the effect that Father O'Leary, whose noble work with our brave boys has gained for him widespread love and admiration, is now in London, having been

invalided from the scene of strife after an attack of enteric fever. Father O'Leary, while in Cape Town, was presented with a medal as a slight recognition of his noble services both in the fighting line, and later in the hospitals among the sick and wounded.

REVIEWS.

Donahoe's.—The Chinese problem occupies first place in the September number of Donahoe's Magazine, in which Rev. Charles Warren Currier reviews events in China, and the causes leading to the present state of affairs in that country. Rev. L. W. Mulholland gives a sympathetic sketch of his visit to the "Strangers to Hope," the occupants of "Louisiana's Lazaretto," describing the Sisters' noble work, the lepers' cheer, joy at the arrival of a visitor, and their pathetic efforts to make his stay pleasant, despite the sad environment. "Glimpses of Ouritable Rome" will find many interested readers among church workers similarly engaged in this country, or affiliated with the organization Miss Walsh describes. "Orlando," by Rev. James B. Doland, is a ballad charmingly illustrated. Caroline D. Swan also contributes to the poetry of the number, writing on "Inspiration." There are some strong short stories, notably "Children of the Hills," by Anne Elizabeth O'Hare, and "The President's Ride," a story of a railroad strike by James Connolly. "Doseoh" draws to a close, and there is an announcement of a new serial by Miss Anna C. Minogue, a story of remarkable power in plot and construction.

Success.—In the current (September) issue of "Success," a descriptive feature of timely interest is this: "Should a young man, who intends to enter business life, go to college? One of the contributors is the late Collis P. Huntington, who argued forcibly that the higher education is not needed for practical business training. O. N. Hackett, the great merchant, contributes to the discussion by saying that while the best merchants to-day are those who were brought up in their shops and offices, present conditions undoubtedly demand a stronger educational preparation for business than those in 'good old times.'" Charles T. Cook, having served at Tiffany's for fifty odd years, says it is one of his chief regrets that he did not go to college, but that he will send his sons, A. B. Hargburn and John D. Eames also take the position that college training helps the modern business man. John Burroughs, the author, who is "rich without money," is the subject of the leading character sketch Gertrude Atherton writes a charming story, "The Tragedy of a Snob," and Howard Fielding and a score of other well-known writers help to make the issue a bracing one.

North American.—It is difficult to imagine how the subjects which hold the largest place in the minds of American readers at the present moment could be treated more fully or discussed more ably than they are in the September number of the North American Review. The very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, contributes an article on "Imperialism and Christianity," in which he replies to the arguments of those who oppose the policy of imperialism on the ground that it involves a necessity for war. A prominent Democrat, Melville E. Ingalls, considers "The Duty of the Gold Democrat" in the present election, and concludes, that "imperialism was devised by the Democratic leaders to divert attention from the elver question. Charles Johnston describes and contrasts "Nihilism and Anarchy," and the causes from which each, respectively, has sprung. Dr. Felix L. Oswald discusses the social and ethical significance of the "Assassination Mania," advocating the substitution of "de-immprisonment for death. The Rev. J. A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, in an article entitled "Catholics and American Citizenship," explains the purpose of the proposed federation of Catholic societies, pointing out how, by concerted action, citizens of the United States who belong to the Catholic Church may obtain for themselves certain constitutional rights from which they are unconstitutionally debarred because of their religion. Marrion Wilcox writes of "The Vain Hope of the Filipinos." G. W. T. Omond, a fellow-student and friend of Robert Louis Stevenson at Edinburgh University, in a very attractive and readable paper, describes the painstaking care with which Stevenson practiced his literary art. Herbert A. Giles, Professor of Chinese in Cambridge University, treats of "Confucianism in the Nineteenth Century," this being the first of the promised series of articles on the "Great Religions of the World." Four articles are devoted to "The Outbreak in China." Alleyne Ireland, in "Commercial Aspects of the Yellow Peril," shows how the commerce of the world will be affected when the Chinese learn modern methods of manufacture and industry. John Ford, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, denounces the corruption and incapacity of the government of the Chinese Empire as "The Root of the Chinese Trouble," and Stephen Donsal endeavors to show "What the Chinese Think of Us."

Saturday Post.—Since adventuring into Egypt in quest of the raw material of which fiction is made, Mr. Gilbert Parker's Canadian fields have been lying fallow. He returns in them, however, with new vigor, and even fuller power; and the serial which he has just completed finds him at the highest dramatic level to which he has yet attained. "The Lano That Had No Turning" is remarkable for its honest strength, thorough originality and absorbing interest. The scene of the story is Pontias (whether Vermont came, and the period the middle fifties. The leading characters are Madelonette, a famous singer, and her husband, a singer for whom she cared all and risks all. The story gains interest as it progresses and concludes with a striking and wholly unexpected finale. "The Lano That Had No Turning" will begin in the Saturday Evening Post for September 29, and run through five numbers.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.—Rudyard Kipling's new story is the principal feature of Everybody's Magazine for October. "A Burgher of the Free State" portrays the scenes immediately before and after the capture of Bloemfontein by the British, and the old Scotchman, who has been a burgher of the Free State for over forty years, throws much light on the true situation in South Africa. The story is full of the wit and word play so characteristically of all Kipling's short stories. That the Dwyer Empress of China was a slave is generally known, but the method by which she mounted the throne and the subtle cunning by which she attained her position, are facts most entertainingly told in this number. "How Does It Feel to be Baked Alive?" is the title of another article which answers that question. Stuart Robson continues his delightful memoirs of fifty years of his busy life and relates many amusing anecdotes of well known people. Besides the Kipling story, the magazine contains several very interesting short stories. The illustrations are particularly good and plentiful.

Cassell's National Library.—The issue of the current week of Cassell's National Library series, whose object is to place before the reading public a complete set of the English classics at a nominal price, is Charles Dickens' "The Cricket on the Hearth," together with selections from the same character, sketching author's "Sketches by Boz." The subscription price is \$6 per year; single copies, 10 cents.

Father McKenna in Ireland.

"The crops in Ireland are being rapidly destroyed by blight," said Father McKenna of Ottawa University, who has just returned from that country. In the early summer the prospects of a good return from the crops had never been brighter, potatoes being especially good, but the heavy rains came early this season and the blight followed. "During the seven weeks of my visit," said the clergyman, "we had scarcely one dry day. The farmers put a combination of copper sulphate on the potatoes to prevent the blight they have learned to fear but when Father McKenna left the tops were all turning black and rotting, the composition having been washed away by the heavy rains. The only crop which seems not to have suffered much is the Ulster flax. County Tyrone is the first country to adopt a roamer system of butter making. Formerly each farmer did his own churning by hand or dog churn but now creameries have been established in every district where farmers take all their milk and get paid according to the amount of butter it contains. This system has only recently been installed and the results have been very satisfactory. Another change that has only recently taken place is that in the management of municipal government. Local boards elected by the people have replaced the boards of guardians with good results. These local boards have much the same work to do as our city and town councils, every center of population having its own board."

IRELAND'S PLAGUE.—The plague of Ireland, says Father McKenna, is the split in what was formerly known as the National League. The two parties now in existence, O'Brien, Dillon and Redmond, in the United Irish League, and Healey the leader of the other division, are in reality cutting each other's throats because they differ in their choice of leaders. It is purely a matter of leaders, he says, not aims or methods; these are identical. In northern Ireland Healey seems to be the favorite. The clergy favor him and the people generally feel that he is following out the thoughts and aims of his friend Parnell as no other man is doing. "But this split is ruining Ireland," says Father McKenna. While in Dublin the Ottawa priest visited Parnell's grave. "One thing I was glad to see," said the clergyman, "was the gradual dying out of religious intolerance. It is eleven years since I visited Ireland and the change in that period was indeed marked. I was myself present in Dublin on the 12th of July and everything passed off as smoothly as possible. There are still occasional riots in Belfast but all over the country the spirit of fair play in religious

matters seems to have made rapid progress and it is to be hoped that even Belfast will soon learn the lesson too."

ELECTRIC CARS.

On the 15th of August Father McKenna was down from Port Rush to the Glenties Causeway on the first electric line ever built in British territory. The distance is nine miles long. A company now has possession of the great causeway. They have enclosed it with a fence and fixed a charge of 6 pence for admission. Walks have been built along the face of the Causeway looking down on the sea and up to the hundreds of feet above. "It is one of the very grandest sights in the whole world," was Father McKenna's opinion of the scenery at this spot. Wicklow reformatory in the Wicklow mountains was one of the objects of interest visited by Father McKenna. The original building was erected in 1789 by the British troops. It is now used as a reformatory for boys. The Oblate Fathers and lay brothers have charge of the institution.

One great evil the farmers have to contend with as well as other classes is the migration from the country. The farmers at present are offering double wages for employees and are unable to procure them even at that. Father McKenna has been appointed to take charge of St. Louis College, New Westminster, B. O.,—OTTAWA JOURNAL.

Filipinos not Ignorant.

The yellow journals teem with reports concerning the "rebels" and "savages" of the Philippine Islands, but the truth is that these people are neither "rebels" nor "savages." They are not "rebels" because they have never given their consent to the bargain by which they were turned over to us by Spain, like so many sheep, for the consideration of twenty million dollars.

Neither are they "savages," as a brief survey of the history of education in the Philippines will show. Only two years after the Hudson River was discovered, and nine years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, the Dominican Fathers founded the College of Santo Tomas at Manila. In 1486—about fifty years before the time when the good people of Salem killed twenty old women and Indians for witchcraft—the college of these benighted Philippine "savages" was erected into a university by Pope Innocent X, and regular instruction was given by a faculty of arts and a faculty of theology. In 1764—fifteen years before Benjamin Franklin founded the University of Pennsylvania—a faculty of law was added. In 1845—three years before gold was discovered in California, when the water had already begun now run the Montgomery street electric cars and where the coyote howled on the side of San Jose—in 1845 the University of Manila had 681 students; in 1868—ten years before the University of California was founded—it had 1,000. That is a pretty good record, in higher education for "savages."

You cannot have a university without fairly good primary and secondary schools leading up to it. Even if we know nothing about such education in the Philippines, this irrefutable, a priori proposition would prove the existence of such schools. But we have concrete testimony as to the existence of such schools in the accounts published by Mallat (Paris, 1846), Somper (Wurzburg, 1860), and by Maiche (Paris, 1867). According to these observers the "Indians" (Tagales and Vinyas) of the Philippines had alphabets of their own and could read and write even before the arrival of the Spaniards. Blumentritt, a German ethnologist, who has made a close study of the dialects of these "Indians," says that the number of those who attend the secondary schools and the university is "relatively very large," and that from them have come such politicians as Rizal, Del Pilar and Ponce; such artists as Luna; such ethnographers as Florentino and such linguists as Laktar, "who are all known outside of their own country."

A CHERISHED, PEACEABLE PEOPLE.—The Deutsche Rundschau for 1897 contains a geographical notice of Jacobo Zobel de Zagreb, a Spaniard-German who was born in Manila of wealthy parents and received his university education in Germany. Returning to Manila, he became distinguished as a litterateur and a scientist. His testimony as to the character of the Filipino "savages" among whom he lived is strangely at variance with that brayed out by yellow imperialists who concoct foreign "news" at home. "Two-thirds of the Tagales can read," he says, "and about half of them can write. They are a cheerful, peaceable people, are disposed to enjoyment, and have an eye rather to pleasures and things that are beautiful and attractive than to the useful and profitable. * * * Art, especially music, is their passion."

It is too much to expect of yellow journalists that they should be able to write, but it may be presupposed—richly, perhaps—that they share with two-thirds of the Tagales the capacity to read. To those of them who possess this accomplishment we commend the perusal of the Deutsche Rundschau which this article is based. They will find it in volume 1, page 968, of the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
Office and Safe Deposit Vaults
89 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

CAPITAL	\$1,000,000
RESERVE	\$250,000

President: JOHN HENSON, C. E., LL.D.
Vice President: HOWARD WOOD, W. H. BAKER, ESQ.
Managing Director: J. W. LANGRISH, A. D. LANGRISH, Assistant Manager.

James Davey, Secretary
Authorized to act as

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE OF LUNATIC, GUARDIAN, LIQUIDATOR, ASSIGNEE ETC.

Deposits taken for rent. All rates, and all reasonable charges received for safe custody. Funds and other moneys received and retained against loss. Solicitors, brokers, estate administrators, etc. in the Corporation are continued in the most careful and complete manner.

For further information see the Corporation's Manual

Professional.
ANGLIN & MALLON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. Office: Land Security Chambers, 3, W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto.
F. A. ANGLIN, JAS. W. MALLON, LL.B.
TELEPHONE 1268.

CAMERON & LEE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. Office: Land Security Building, 3, W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto. Telephone 1683.
J. C. CAMERON, B.A.
W. T. J. LEE, B.O.L.

McBRADY & O'CONNOR,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Practice in Admiralty, Rooms 67 and 68, Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto.
L. V. McBRADY, T. J. O'CONNOR.
TELEPHONE 2625.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC. Money to Loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St. Toronto.
A. C. MACDONELL, W. J. BOLAND, JOHN T. C. THOMPSON.
Telephone No. 1076.

HEARN & LAMONT,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROCTORS IN Admiralty, Notaries &c. Office: Toronto and Tottenham, 47 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. W., Toronto. Bend's Block, Tottenham.
EDWARD J. HEARN, JOHN LAMONT, B.A.
Residence, 31 George Avenue, Toronto. Telephone 1040.

FOY & KELLY,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Office: Home Savings and Loan Company's Building, 80 Church Street, Toronto.
J. J. FOY, Q.C., H. T. KELLY.
TELEPHONE 799.

G. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN,
UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN

Ontario Land Surveyors
Etc., Etc.
Surveys, Plans and Descriptions of Properties, Disputed Boundaries Adjusted, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located.
Office: Cor. Richmond & Bay Sts., TORONTO.
TELEPHONE 1338.

DR. S. L. FRAWLEY
DENTIST, 21 FLOOR ST. WEST
Graduate of Toronto and Philadelphia.

Dr. R. J. McGeahy,
DENTIST
278 YONGE STREET, opposite Wilson Avenue, Tor. 302.

ALL WANTING
Marriage Licenses
Should go to
Mrs. S. J. ROYCE,
619 Queen West, No Witnesses Required.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED AT
Cowland's
191 King Street East, TORONTO, No Witnesses required, open evenings.
Gold Medalist for the World, Paris Exposition, 1900.

E. J. ROWLEY
PHOTOGRAPHER,
435 Spadina Ave. (4 doors S. College St.) Toronto
Bronze Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Wm. Knaggs,
Atlantic Nails Maker and Repairer. Dealer in Fine Glass, Toys and Trimmings for Wedding, etc. Home in 4th floor, Rooms 96, 97, Adelaide Street East, or 70 Wood Street, TORONTO.

Bell Pianos
Built to last a lifetime
USED IN LEADING COLLEGES, HALLS, SCHOOLS AND CONVENTS,
Giving the satisfaction which only a thoroughly well made Piano can

BELL ORGANS which are also well and favorably known, made in strict accordance with the highest quality.
Bell Organ & Piano Co. Limited
GUTHRIE.
(Send for Catalogue No. 64.)

Breckels & Matthews
CHURCH PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS.
Inclusing, Reorganizing, Repairing of all descriptions of church organs, and all kinds of Church Music.
106 & 108 EASTERN ST. TORONTO

A New Upright Piano for \$200
NO AGENTS OR FANCY PRICES
W. A. ANDREWS
—DEALER IN—
PIANOS
WAREHOUSES:
245 Victoria Street
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Tuning, Moving and Repairing.

For Croisiers, Beads,
St. Anthony's and Miraculous Infant Jesus of Prague's Medals, Little Chaplet of St. Anthony and Cancelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Que.

Catholic Prayer Books
Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments. Educational works. Mail orders receive prompt attention.
D. & J. SADDLER & CO., Montreal.

Madame la Bell Prener.
Complexion Specialist.
Chlorophyll, Manicure, Dermatology, Facial Massage.
Freekles and other blemishes absolutely removed without pain. Hair dressing, hair removing and hair growing. Private parlors for ladies.
Colman Building, 111 and 113 King Street W.
Ladies treated by our own Assistants at their residence and apartments if preferred.

McCabe & Co.
Undertakers and Embalmers
222 Queen St. East
TORONTO.
Open Night and Day.

J. YOUNG,
THE LEADING
Undertaker & Embalmer
860 YONGE STREET,
TELEPHONE 670.

A. HANDY
Dealer in
Granite, Marble and Statuary
Prices Low, Satisfaction Guaranteed.
OR, WOODBINE AVE., & KINGSTON ROAD
NORWAY, ONT.

MONUMENTS
Prompt work and best designs at lowest prices in Granite and Marble Monuments. We are the largest Manufacturers in the Dominion.
McIntosh Granite and Marble Co.,
111 & 113 YONGE ST.
(Central Yonge St. Car Route.)
Telephone 494. TORONTO.

F. ROSAR, Sr.
UNDERTAKER,
Telephone 1064. 84 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
RATES OF PASSAGE—FIRST CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool or London, \$25.00 and upwards, single \$100 and upwards, according to route. SECOND CABIN—\$15.00, single, \$30.00, return. STEREADE—To Liverpool, London, London, Quebec, Belfast or Glasgow, including return, \$25.00.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
From London, New England, Sept. 25th 12 noon. For all information apply at Toronto to A. F. Webster, corner King and Yonge Streets, or D. W. Torrance, 35 Front Street East.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Raymond Street.