

JOTTINGS

The French Academy has just elected Cardinal Mathieu one of its members. There was only one vote against his admission.

The affairs of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, with headquarters at Kingston, were looked into last week by the Dominion insurance commission.

The Roman correspondent of the Dublin "Freeman's Journal" thinks the reports that Archbishop Farley will be made a Cardinal at the next Consistory are likely to be true.

There was a religious profession at the Grey Nuns' Convent, Water St., Ottawa, Tuesday morning. Nine novices pronounced their final vows and twelve postulants took the religious habit.

Don Perosi, the great Roman composer, just lately heard Elgar's setting of the Dream of Gerontius for the first time, and went into ecstasies over it. Perosi says Elgar's setting is well worthy of the beautiful "Dream."

On the eve of his departure for the Pacific Coast, Rev. W. P. O'Boyle, O. M. I., D. D., former secretary of Ottawa University, was made the recipient of a fine travelling bag from the members of the Ottawa Gaelic Society. The presentation was made by Mr. T. J. Tobin, secretary of the local league.

The Peace Palace at The Hague, for which Mr. Carnegie has given the money, is to be built from competitive designs. The competition was opened to the world, and the first prize has been won by M. L. M. Cordonnier, of Lille. An American firm, H. Greenley & H. S. Olin, of New York, won the fifth prize.

A religious procession was organized at Varennes, Que., a few days ago, and men and women prayed for rain, which had not fallen in that district for five weeks. An image of St. Anne was carried, and towards evening clouds gathered, and a refreshing shower fell. In the neighboring district of Loucherville, where no procession was held, there was no rain.

The children of St. Ann's Parish, Montreal, to the number of fifteen hundred, were treated to a ride over the Montreal Street Railway system and around the mountain, the Montreal Street Railway acting as hosts. Various officers of the company, including Managing Director Ross and Secretary Dubee, were present, giving the wants of the children their personal attention.

St. Anthony's Juvenile Total Abstinence Society, Montreal, held a reception in honor of Rev. Father Thomas Heffernan, who was leaving for a holiday to Old Orchard Beach. Masters John O'Connor and Merle Dimahe made a presentation of a large picture of the officers of the society with Father Heffernan's picture in the centre of the group. Master Thomas Foley presented a well filled purse.

Archbishop Ireland, who is a member of Acker Post, No. 21, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, has accepted an appointment as aide-de-camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Jany Tanner, and will ride with him in his carriage in the Grand Army parade at Minneapolis on August 15. Archbishop Ireland served in the civil war as chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment.

Michigan City, Ind., July 19.—Sister Valeria, head of St. Anthony's Hospital, met a horrible death last night in an elevator accident. She was attempting to lower the car, which was out of order, when it dropped suddenly, crushing her head against the floor. Sister Valeria was a member of the Franciscan Order of Lafayette, and came here years ago to solicit a fund with which to build St. Anthony's Hospital. The structure was erected principally through her efforts at a cost of \$75,000.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaint. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

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DUBLIN GREETED DOUGLAS HYDE

Triumphant Entry—Enthusiastic Reception—Greeted by Thousands—Welcomed by Chief Magistrate

On his return from his American tour Dr. Douglas Hyde was enthusiastically welcomed along the route of his passage home. The following account of his reception in Dublin will give some idea of the estimation in which he is held by the Irish people and of their appreciation of his work. It was amid a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm that Dr. Douglas Hyde was last evening welcomed back to Dublin. Seven months ago when he was sent abroad as the envoy of the Gaelic movement he was the centre of a remarkable demonstration, but its warmth and dimensions were altogether eclipsed yesterday. The system hitherto followed was again adopted by arranging the procession in sections, forming them in the thoroughfares adjoining the starting point and setting them in motion at a given signal. Each section was in charge of specially chosen marshals. An Craibhinna Aoiibhin was timed to arrive from the South at a quarter past seven. Long before that hour the approaches to Kingsbridge Terminus were crowded. The processionists formed along Parkgate street, St. John's road, Victoria quay, the Esplanade, and the neighboring thoroughfares. The Temperance Section and the Representative Section stretched as far as Conynham road. The trades and labor bodies, marshalled in great numbers in Benburb street, the Language Section formed near the station, and was very numerous. The Educational Section and the friendly and other societies swelled along the lines of quays, while the Gaelic Athletic Association mustered in Steven's lane, and could be seen extending far up into James' street. The muster was concluded well before seven o'clock.

The general crowd of people was of extraordinary proportions and would have made the formation of the procession extremely difficult but for the excellent order which prevailed and the manner in which the orders of the marshals were obeyed. Kingsbridge, the scene of so many memorable demonstrations in honor of Irish envoys never presented a finer spectacle of well ordered enthusiasm. The weather was most favorable, the threatening rain keeping off, and there was no circumstance whatever to damp the ardor of the demonstrationists. The size of the gathering may be conceived from the fact that the seven separate sections stretched as far north as Montpelier Hill, and south to the middle of James' street, and then down the quays on both sides as far as Usher's Island. The crowd of spectators who thronged the footpaths reached from Kingsbridge, through James' street to O'Connell Bridge, and then to the rooms of the Gaelic League, where a platform had been erected, from which it was arranged that Dr. Hyde would acknowledge his reception back to the Capital of the race. The route taken embraced all the principal thoroughfares on the south side of the river. Ascending Stevens' lane, the processionists marched into James' street, and then to the most historic of Irish streets, crowded with undying memories. The procession, once in full swing, enthusiasm rose higher on all sides, the crowds in the streets responding in the most whole-hearted fashion to the fervor of those escorting the President to the headquarters of the League. The whole demonstration was highly picturesque and rousing. The branches of the League carried their distinctive banners; sashes of ornamental design were worn, appropriate mottoes were displayed on all sides, saffron armbands and white badges were also worn, and the entire multitude marched to Irish music. Indeed, the music was a remarkable feature of the demonstration. The city band, present in full force, played the grand old Irish marches and airs, set to marching time, splendidly, amid great cheering the music that must have been highly pleasant to his ear. Dr. Hyde emerged from the terminus shortly before eight o'clock, and began his triumphant progress through the Capital. His wife drove with him in the Lord Mayor's carriage, in which, together with his Lordship, the Organizing Secretary of the Gaelic League also occupied a seat. When the mail train steamed in, the carriage in which Dr. Hyde traveled was surrounded, and it was no small feat to make way for him to the departure side, from which the procession was to start. At the marshal's signal the procession moved along Stevens' lane.

At the League Rooms. It was about half-past eight o'clock when the head of the procession debouched into O'Connell street. The vast area was rapidly filled up with people proceeding and accompanying the bands, and about a quarter to nine o'clock tremendous rounds of cheering announced the arrival of the carriage containing Dr. Douglas Hyde and the Lord Mayor. These gentlemen, having alighted, were received in the Gaelic League Rooms by a packed assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who greeted Dr. Douglas Hyde most warmly. The standard-bearers, carrying the Irish and the American flags, took their position on the balcony, and then the Lord Mayor, standing between them and addressing the vast concourse, which stretched right across the street and surged on both sides, said it afforded him great pleasure, as Chief Magistrate of the City of Dublin, to welcome back their distinguished countryman, Dr. Douglas Hyde, after his extended tour through the United States of America. He felt honored in being asked to come there that evening and to extend to Dr. Hyde, on behalf of the citizens of Dublin of all sections, of all creeds, and of all classes, a very hearty *Caoil Mille Failte* back to his native land. It was necessary for him to impress upon them the enormous importance of Dr. Hyde's visit to their kith and kin in America. Dr. Hyde represented not one section of the Irish people. He represented Irish Ireland, and in appealing to their countrymen in America and elsewhere he had kept one ideal before him, that of impressing on their people the necessity of winning back their own language. He would content himself by saying he was proud of his Dublin countrymen. He never had any doubt about their patriotism or their anxiety, when an Irishman fully represented them, to pay him ten thousand compliments if it was necessary, and in Dr. Hyde they had an Irishman who had done yeoman service in their cause. It was to him a pleasant experience that evening when he saw the men and women coming out to give a hearty welcome to their distinguished countrymen. He felt honored at being there that evening, and Dublin had honored itself in the way it had turned out to bid welcome to Dr. Hyde.

At the same time, the address, enclosed in a massive carved oak frame and beautifully illuminated, was presented to Dr. Hyde. An Craibhin, who was received

example of ardor to the immense crowd through which he drove. It could not fail to be noticed how generally Irish was used by those taking part in the welcome. Greetings in the mother tongue passed constantly between processionists and spectators. When O'Connell's statue was reached the concourse had assumed very great dimensions, for those who had awaited the procession, for the most part, joined in after An Craibhin had passed, and, as far as one could see up the great thoroughfare, there was a closely packed mass of cheering people.

Outside the headquarters of the Gaelic movement a mass of people had assembled long before the time at which the procession headed into O'Connell street. The surging mass preserved admirable order, and the way for those marching was easily maintained. It was well after eight o'clock when the procession came over O'Connell Bridge. What between the proportions of the gathering, the display of banners, the cheering, and the music of the bands, the experience was, to say the least, highly inspiring. Dublin has seldom seen a more impressive demonstration of admiration for a man and of allegiance to his principles. The scene outside the rooms of the Gaelic League simply baffles description; the crowd stretched to the Rotunda and down below the Pillar. A great sea of faces could be discerned as far as one could see in the twilight, and when the speeches began the bands and sections were still arriving. At the rooms the Lord Mayor's carriage was stopped while "The Memory of the Dead" was played, and then the Gaels had to form a cordon with their comrades to allow the returned envoy to enter. Away through the spacious thoroughfares the people could be seen imploringly endeavoring to get near the balcony. After the immense crowd themselves saw how futile was their striving those on the outskirts of the crowd began to spread away towards the Bridge and the Rotunda, but when Dr. Hyde appeared at the window they again surged up, and his first words were lost in cheers, which were continued for several minutes.

Over the doorway at the offices of the United Irish League, 39 Upper O'Connell street, a bannerette appeared bearing the words, "Deo djo Bheatha abailte" ("Welcome Home").

The following are the names of the sections and the marshals:

1. Roine na gClas Luith Gaedheal ch. Maor—Messrs. J. J. Keane and R. McKeogh.
2. Roine an Oidheachais—The schools. Maor—Messrs. E. O'Leigh, G. Quigley, Mical Ua Caomhnaig.
3. Roine na Tean. Maor—Padraig Puirseal, Seaghan MacGiormin, Greigoir ua Murchadha.
4. Uoin na Mealsardhachta. Maor—P. Fieskan, J. Gorman.
5. Roine na gCarad. Maor—J. J. O'Brien, J. P. O'Brien.
6. Roine na gCeard. Maor—J. MacDonnell, J. Griffin, C. P. White, J. W. Kenny.
7. Roine na gCumann Toghta agus Politigheachta. Maor—C. J. Kirkham, D. Lynch.

The following bands also took part in the reception: Ireland's Own, Kevin Eide and Drum, Dundrum Brass Band, St. Patrick's Eide and Drum, Drumcondra Lord Edward, St. Patrick's, Kill of the Grange Eide and Drum.

AT THE LEAGUE ROOMS.

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GRADUATING SISTERS

Twelve Nurses of St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Receive Diplomas

On Monday, July 9th, His Grace Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston, in the presence of the members of the medical profession of the town, presented the diplomas of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Training School for Nurses, to twelve Sisters, who had completed with credit their full course of theory and practice. The address of Dr. Jackson, president of the medical staff, was in part as follows:

"This occasion marks an era in the history of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital with success of the laboratory studies and application of a number of Sisters, who are now about to receive their laureation and an exposition of the fruits of the work of the various lecturers and instructors on the staff of the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital Training School for Nurses. In 1898 the school was instituted and the work has been carried on as regularly as was possible since that time. Two years ago, however, the staff of lecturers was more completely organized and the work of lecturing and training more thoroughly systematized, so that now we are able to graduate a class of twelve Sisters whom we know to be thoroughly trained and equipped for the important work which is to be their duty through life. I can personally bear testimony to the general excellence and the really splendid work of several of the Sisters in the subject upon which it has been my lot and privilege to instruct them. And I take this occasion to remark that I have observed with the utmost satisfaction the great interest manifested in securing a high standard for the training of the Sisters and the evident and expressed desire that only the best is good enough to be the output of this Training School. His Reverence Dean Murray has desired of the medical staff, and of me personally, that no favors were to be shown the Sisters on account of their costume, but their qualifications alone were to be the one and only test of fitness. I am glad to have the opportunity to make here, and publicly, this clear exposition of facts." Continuing, the doctor dwelt on the duties of the nurse in relation to physician, to patient, to public and concluded with congratulations, to the Sisters and to the management of the hospital.

Archbishop Gauthier in his remarks thanked the members of the staff for their untiring efforts and sacrifice of time in making the Training School what it now is. He reviewed their efforts from St. Vincent de Paul Hospital's humble beginning to the present time. He reminded the Sisters of having consecrated their lives to God and in perfecting this particular branch of their work to be governed by the words of the Divine Lord, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

At the close Rev. Dean Murray briefly addressed those present, thanking most heartily the members of the medical staff for the manner in which they had at all times co-operated with his wishes, thus working for the common good of all.

The Modesty of Culture

The following extracts from an address delivered by Rev. John Cavanagh, C.S.C., at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, Ind., carry with them lessons from which we all may profit:

I remember as one of my earliest impressions the warnings that came to me from many sides against the pride of knowledge. They came sometimes in solemn, sometimes in violent, tones from the pulpit; they came in books of religious instruction; they came from teachers and from a dozen other sources; so that one of the first deep convictions that ever came to me was the evil to be feared from the pride of knowledge. I cannot say that I have held this conviction with more than a middling-tight grip in recent years. It seems to me now that the thing to be feared is not what the old spiritual books called "the pride of knowledge," but what everybody knows to be the pride of ignorance. As a matter of fact, knowledge never injured anyone. What is hurtful is the ignorance which believes itself to be knowledge. "What impressed me most at Louvain," said Bishop Spalding to me once in conversation, "was the humility of the learned men who made up the faculty of the university. As I look back on it now it was not their prodigious learning, nor their personal piety, that was most striking, but the amazing humility of those noble minds." As a matter of fact, every really great intellect since the beginning of the world has been profoundly religious. It is not the sages of science who raise the tumult about the dogmas of religion, but their noisy and shallow camp-followers. Religion

with great enthusiasm, spoke in Irish and then at length in English. Alderman Cole, Dr. F. N. Cox, Mr. P. H. Pearce, B. L., and Mr. P. T. Daly, T. C., addressed the meeting. At the conclusion of the meeting Dr. Douglas came forward and called for three cheers for the Lord Mayor, who acknowledged the compliment and the proceedings terminated.

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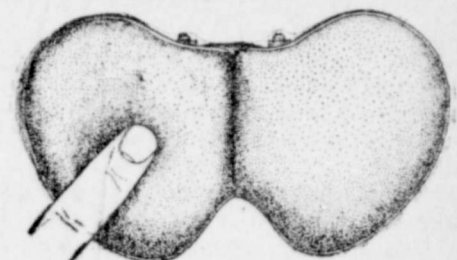
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has been the inspirer of every noble work since the beginning of the world. Faith watches over the cradles of nations while criticism doubts and argues above their graves. * * *

All real culture is modest. The process of education is largely the transforming of the violence of barbarism into the strength of civilization. It is shown in literature in the change from the old savage war poems to the finer themes of the later day; it is shown in dress in the change from war paint and loud colors to the sober tints of modern apparel. It is shown in manners, in the triumphant ascendancy of woman, who represents the graceful principle in life, over man, who represents the principle of power. And this process of civilization which has been going on in races from the beginning of time has to be repeated in the development of every child that is born into the world. Restraint, discipline, self-control, self-repression—these are the milestones that mark the path of the child from infancy to manhood.

Knowledge is an element of culture, but reverence is the essence of it. Another element is reticence. "I only wish," said the delicious Sydney Smith, "that I was as cocksure of anything as Macaulay is of everything." Blessed are you if in your journey so far, you have not met herds of people as cocksure as Lord Macaulay, who, in spite of the humorist's disparagement was really a man of great culture. But the one soul that may not hope for redemption is the loud-mouthed vulgarian who positively knows what the wisest of the world only presumes modestly to guess at. The late Abbe Hogan, perhaps the most learned priest of his generation, was accustomed to walk up and down the garden of his seminary discussing intricate points of theology with his students. Day after day, he talked and walked with them to their intense delight, and then he would lapse into silence; and when, because of their youth and rawness they pressed him for the ultimate solution of a difficulty which really as yet had no solution, the great Abbe would pause in the way and answer, "My boys, that is as far as I can see into that question." He taught them many a precious lesson in those walks, but none so precious as the gift of honest reticence.

My first word to you was the modesty of culture; let my last be the culture of modesty. The teachable mind is a modest mind. The elect soul is as unfriendly to insincere praise as to ignorant indifference. To have attained to reverence and reticence is to have gone far on the way that leads from the land of the Philistine into the land flowing with milk and honey.

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Extraordinary Words in a Protestant Paper

The great part of the June number of our esteemed Protestant Episcopal contemporary, the Lamp, is taken up with articles relative to St. Peter, showing the place of precedence that he and his successors always have had, and should have to-day, among all who call themselves Christians. Of special interest is the Lamp's list of references to St. Peter in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.

Our esteemed contemporary says of this feature of its June issue: "Nearly the whole of our June issue is devoted to St. Peter. We need make no apology for this. The son of Jonas is the keystone of the Arch of Unity. To be the foundation Rock of His Church Christ called him and gave him the name of Peter. The jure divino jurisdiction of the Popes, as the successors of St. Peter, must be again recognized as in the centuries before schism rent the Kingdom of God, ere there can be once more one Fold and one Shepherd. Extraordinary words, indeed, to find in a non-Catholic paper. More extraordinary still, that people who hold such opinions should yet refrain from entering that Church which they recognize as being the Church of Peter.—Sacred Heart Review."

France's New Peril the Red School

France has for long been acquainted with the red flag, and all the subversive ideas symbolized by it. She has now, remarks the London Catholic Times, to face the peril of the red school, in which teaching absolutely destructive of all social and moral order is being delivered by men and women trained and paid by the State. After the war with Prussia France threw all her energies into the work of educating her population, believing that the Prussian schoolmaster had been the real cause of the victories won by the Prussian soldier. But France omitted one matter of supreme importance; she omitted to secure to her children a moral as well as an intellectual training. She would have merely secular schools, and the result today terrifies her. The teachers are preachers of anarchy and anti-patriotism and their scholars fill the ranks of socialism. Her rulers know not in what way to stem the tide of evil which is sweeping over the land, threatening to burst the dams erected against lawlessness and disorder. The religious teachers are nearly all gone, and with them the influence of religion over the minds of school children. France is fast becoming a country of atheists, who will have neither God nor master. "The red school is a menace of approaching ruin, and the lesson to be derived from the experiment of secular schools in France is one that should not be lost on thoughtful people here in England."

Irish Population Figures

The first quarter of 1906 should be marked with a red letter in the Irish Calendar, says the Irish-American of June 2. There was an actual increase of 1,240 in the population of Ireland, according to the Registrar-General's returns, 26,369 were born, 20,485 died, and 4,411 emigrated, leaving the small balance mentioned on the right side. The balance is due to the facts that the birth rate was slightly higher, the death-rate substantially lower, and the emigrants 1,863 fewer than in the corresponding quarter of 1905. In opposition to this slight sign of an arrest in the rate of decay, the pauper returns are unusually depressing. There is an increase of 1,317 in the workhouse population as compared with 1905, and of 1,807 as compared with the decennial average. So that the workhouses hold the increase in the population.