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The Catholic Register.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE ALUMNI

Extended Report of the Recent Annual Meeting and Banquet

The second annual meeting and dinner of the St. Michael's College Alumni Association, Toronto, was held at the College on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1901. Amongst those present were: Grace Archbishop O'Connor, Toronto; His Grace, Archbishop Gauthier, Kingston; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., Toronto, Very Rev. Father Durand, of Annonay, France Superior-General of the Community of St. Basil; Rev. E. Durand, Annonay, France; Very Rev. V. Marijon, Provincial of the Basilian Fathers; Rev. J. R. Teely, Superior St. Michael's College; Rev. D. Cushing, Superior Assumption College, Sandwich; Mr. T. J. Lee, Dr. J. J. Cassidy, Rev. R. McBrady, Rev. T. Hayes (Waco, Texas); Rev. N. Roche (Houston, Texas); Rev. L. Brennan, Rev. J. P. Foy, Rev. J. Sullivan, Rev. E. Mulvey, Rev. F. R. Frachon, Mr. J. P. Murray, Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. J. P. Hynes, Rev. W. A. Gorman (Scranton, Pa.); Rev. M. E. Loftus (Carbondale, Pa.); Mr. L. J. Cosgrave, Rev. A. Morton, Dr. J. A. Amyot, Rev. T. Heydon (Owen Sound); Rev. F. E. Finnegan (Grimsby); Mr. Thomas Mulvey, Mr. H. T. Kelly, Rev. T. Collins (Bracebridge); Rev. J. J. McEntee, Rev. Dr. Treacy, Rev. R. T. Burke, Messrs. J. C. Foy, N. Murphy, K. C. A. Cottam, M. J. Perry, M. Hannou, Rev. J. M. Cruise, Rev. P. O'Donnell (Port Lambton); Mr. Pagueau, Mr. Rafferty, Rev. M. J. Ryan, Messrs. L. V. Byrne, H. Boland, J. Boland, V. Murphy, R. Baigent, Rev. A. O'Leary, E. Bradley, R. Drohan, E. Kelly, Rev. J. C. Carberry (Schomberg); Mr. Banot.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. J. J. Foy, K. C., M. P., Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., one of the vice-presidents of the association, presided. After the dinner, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, in proposing the health of the Pope, referred to the absence of Mr. Foy, explaining the cause of it by reason of which he was called upon to preside. He remarked upon the praiseworthy work performed by the president in the past year. By his generosity towards the graduating classes of the year over thirty new members were added to the list of Alumni.

Speaking on the toast, the Very Rev. Chairman ridiculed the many reports that are ever spread concerning the ill-health of the Pope. Indeed the Pope has outlived all the other great men of his time—men who have been great for good, and men also who in their positions have been great for evil—and there is no fear of His Holiness' death yet.

The second toast was the King, His Gracious Majesty Edward VII. All stood and sang "God Save the King."

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Basilian Fathers. These good fathers, he said, have done a great and good work in this country, a work of which they may justly feel proud. They have furthered the spiritual and temporal advancement of thousands of young men, not only in Toronto, and the Province of Ontario, but throughout the whole continent. They have prepared men for every walk of life, and to-day we come back to St. Michael's College to testify our

interests of the college. The officers of last year were re-elected, the meeting considering that the society is still in a formative state, the former officers should be asked to continue their work. Letters of regret were read from the following:

Rev. J. E. Clarke, Bristol, Conn.; Rev. P. J. Madigan, Guelph, Ont.; Rev. F. P. Duffy, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. J. Hayes, Montreal; Mr. W. J. Clarke, Toronto; Mr. A. A. Post, Buffalo; Mr. W. T. Murray, Toronto; Rev. J. P. J. McEvoy, Jersey City; Mr. Wedlock, Barrie; Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, Oakville; Rev. W. Fogarty, Dublin; Rev. J. J. P. Peeney, Acton; Mr. R. Walsh, Toronto; Rev. J. P. Harrington, Cranston, R. I.; Mr. E. Lemaitre, Toronto; Mr. A. H. Furniss, Bergeville, P. Q.; Rev. M. Fox, Montreal; Rev. G. A. Fere, Montreal; Mr. P. J. McDonnell, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. Thos. O'Hagan, Goderich; Rev. D. H. Balley, Danbury, Conn.; Mr. G. H. Layburn, Peterboro; Mr. Thomas Long, Toronto; Rev. J. J. Waters, Saratoc Lake, N. Y.; Rev. M. Moyna, Orillia; Very Rev. Dea Egan, Barrie; Major J. A. Murray, Toronto; Rev. M. J. McGulre, Wooler, Ont.; Mr. T. A. Wardell, M. P. P., Dundas, Ont.; Dr. J. Guinane, Toronto; Rev. A. O'Malley, Uxbridge; Rev. P. Kierman, Wildfield, Ont.; Judge McCurry, Parry Sound; Rev. A. J. DeLaplante, Buffalo; Rev. Thos. P. McDonnell, Adams, Mass.; Rev. J. J. Barrett, Salem, N. Y.; Rev. James B. Rooney, Zaleski, Ohio; Mr. H. McCrossan, Detroit; Dr. J. B. Murphy, Brockville; Rev. T. J. Spratt, Wolfe Island; Rev. W. McCann, Toronto; Rev. J. E. Crivnon, Dunville, Ont.; Rev. R. O'Brien, Weilsville, N. Y.; Rev. F. F. Rohleder, Toronto.

AS TO NATIONAL CLANNISHNESS

"Rambler" Criticized for His Comments in Last Week's Ottawa Letter

Editor of The Register: Sir—Your correspondent, "Rambler," devotes attention in your issue to the subject of the removal of Dr. Fallon to Buffalo. From the views well stated by him in regard to the paramountcy of obedience in the Catholic Church, practised, as it is, by Catholics from the Pope down to the little child kneeling in the confessional, there can be no well-grounded dissent. But the same cannot be said of the following paragraph of his communication:

"It has been said in my hearing that French-Canada is a clannishness land, with disastrous effects, its heavy weight on Irishmen. This may be very true about the clannishness, yet I am far from condemning so excellent and so commendable a trait, and I sincerely wish to God that Irishmen had clannishness enough of the same kind."

Speaking on last St. Patrick's day at St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, he emphasized at the very inception of his sermon, addressed to the Irish societies of Ottawa, the fact that the celebration of St. Patrick's day should not be on account of its being a national festival, but because it commemorated the life of a saint honored in the church militant, who had done the best that ever was done for Ireland. He expressed his pleasure that the celebration fell, therefore on Sunday, and explicitly disapproved of racial or other divisions when opposed to justice and charity, as he claimed they often were. The sentiment was the index of the man who rose above national prejudices, although a member of the Irish minority in Canada. It showed the Christian spirit and breathed of the aroma of that life which was laid down for mankind. CANADIAN.

REV. DR. FALLON'S REMOVAL

Editor The Register—I was, in common with the great majority of the members of St. Joseph's Parish in this city, both surprised and pained at the remarkable comments from the pen of my esteemed friend "Rambler," and published by you, upon our action in reference to the unfortunate removal of Rev. Dr. Fallon from Ottawa to Buffalo. I must charitably attribute "Rambler's" remarks to want of acquaintance with the facts, otherwise they would have to be construed as deliberately offensive.

I do not think the parishioners of St. Joseph's require to be lectured by "Rambler" or anyone else, on the subject of disobedience to the Church. In our case it was not and is not a question of obedience to the authority, as St. Joseph's Parish is under the sole control of the Oblate order, and the Archbishop of Ottawa, as he himself informed us, had nothing whatever to do with the removal of Dr. Fallon. When the committee waited on the Very Rev. Visitor of the Oblate order from Paris, and urged him to allow Dr. Fallon to remain with us, they were informed that the removal was being made solely in the interests of the Order, and that the interests of the parish could not be allowed to interfere. Surely "Rambler" does not contend that the same principle of lay obedience applies in the case of a foreign head of a religious order, as if it were a secular parish, and the Bishop was in the lawful exercise of his Episcopal jurisdiction, moving the parish priest to another part of his own diocese. I am certain that no one will be more surprised than Dr. Fallon himself at "Rambler's" insinuation that his farewell address was intended to be a rebuke to us for what we had done; and I for one emphatically deny that his words are even susceptible of such an interpretation. I think I know Dr. Fallon's sentiments on this subject a great deal better than "Rambler," or any other outsider, no matter from what source he may have derived his inspiration.

For obvious reasons, I shall not follow "Rambler" in his discussion of "clannishness," either French-Canadian or Irish, but I may state that a movement is on foot to have St. Joseph's Parish placed directly under the control of the Archbishop of Ottawa, and that a deputation will be sent to Rome, if necessary, to effect this purpose. When this is accomplished, I think we will edify even "Rambler" by our ready obedience to ecclesiastical authority. M. J. GORMAN. Ottawa, July 5th, 1901.

Le FANU'S STORIES OF IRISH LIFE

Interesting and Appreciative Review by Mr. William O'Connor, of Toronto

"Seventy years of Irish Life, is a collection of anecdotes and reminiscences by W. R. Le Fanu. As the author says, in the preface, it requires a good deal of courage for a man who has never written anything before for publication, to begin in his 78th year. The result has justified the attempt, and probably a long-suffering public would be inclined to the opinion that if more writers would refrain from having their thoughts printed until they (the writers) had reached their 78th year the world would not lose thereby. The anecdotes contained in this volume ought to be a veritable gold mine to the aspiring politician or after-dinner speaker. They have an old country flavor about them, due to the fact that Mr. Le Fanu lived his long life in Ireland, with the exception of a short business trip each year to London. A peculiarity about Irish stories "made in America," is that they lose in humor and gain in vulgarity. A few samples of Mr. Le Fanu's anecdotes will perhaps be interesting.

"I do not think, sir," said the man, "I have the honor of your acquaintance." "Oh, indeed you have," said Shaw. "Don't you know me? I'm Smith of Deansstone." "Then, sir," said the other, "I do not know you." Shaw had not gone many paces, when it flashed across his mind that he had said the wrong name. He ran after the man, overtook him, and giving him a slap on the back, said: "What an ass I am! I'm not Smith of Deansstone; I'm Shaw of the post-office."

"I don't care a blank who you are, sir; but I wish you'd leave me alone," said the other. A boy was herding a goat in a field on a Sunday afternoon, and a clergyman happening to pass said to him: "Were you at church to-day, my boy?" "No, I wasn't." "Why not?" "I was houlding the goat." "Were you at church last Sunday?" "No, I wasn't." "Do you ever go to church at all?" "No, I don't. Don't I tell you I do be houlding the goat?" "But couldn't you sometimes get someone else to hold it?" "No, I couldn't. The devil couldn't hold that goat; you couldn't hold that goat yourself."

Some good stories are told about the time of the State-endowed church in Ireland, and a few of its proselytizing ergyemen. This is one of an old widow and her visit to one of those gentlemen: "Well, now, your reverence, it's what I'd like to turn a Protestant." "Why do you wish to change your religion?" "Well, now, I'm told, your reverence gives a blanket and a leg of mutton to anyone that turns." "Do you mean to say that you would sell your soul for a blanket?" "No, your reverence, not without the leg of mutton."

An Orangeman in the County of Down was asked, "Are the times as good now, Tom, as when you were a boy?" "Faith, they are not; they'd take you up now and try you for shooting a Papist."

A poor Italian organ-grinder, weary after his long walk, asked a peasant whom he met how far he was from Cork. "Just four short miles," was the answer.

"What do you mean," said Father Rufus, who happened to pass at the time, "by deceiving the poor fellow? You know well enough it's eight long miles."

"Sure, your reverence, I seen the poor boy was tired, and I wanted to keep his courage up."

Judge Burton, who was a very old wizened little man, was trying a case, when another very old man, scarcely able to walk, came into the court to give evidence. Instead of going to the witness box he went towards the passage leading to the bench. McDonough, the counsel, called out to him: "Come back, sir. Where are you going? Do you think you are a judge?" "Indeed, sir," said the old man, looking up at Judge Burton, "indeed, sir, I believe I am fit for little else."

The Rev. Dr. Marshall, a convert to Catholicism, who was a very large man, had been attending a meeting at Dublin, and took a covered car to go where he was staying. Before he got into the car he asked the driver to tell him what the fare was. The answer came: "I'll love that to your reverence." "But how much is it?" "Whatever your reverence pleases." "That won't do. I shall not get into the car till you tell me the fare."

"Get in at once, your reverence, for if the horse turns and gets a sight of you, the devil a step he'll go at all."

Here is a story told by Mr. Le Fanu which is not peculiar to Ireland, but it is a good one, nevertheless. A certain Mr. Shaw, of the postoffice department in Edinburgh; was on his way to visit Mr. Smith of Deansstone; meeting a man whom he thought he knew, he put out his hand to shake hands with him.

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FATHER MARIJON AND FATHER McBRADY

Mr. Nicholas Murphy, K.C., wished the Superior-General to take with him to France the best wishes of all the old students of St. Michael's, and to remind the dear members of the French Province that Canada and the United States were proud of the work done here by their confères, whose energy built up St. Michael's College and many other houses of learning amongst us.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni, which was held immediately after the dinner, Vicar-General McCann, vice-president, again presided. A resolution was passed instructing the management committee to take into consideration and report upon the advisability of holding the annual meeting at some time other than midsummer and also to formulate a report to the next general meeting some plan or scheme to be adopted by the association for the furtherance



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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

The Comte de Courten has been succeeded in command of the Pope's Swiss Guard by Baron Leopold Meyer de Schanensee...

ENGLAND CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

In a pastoral letter just issued Cardinal Vaughan writes: We take the present opportunity to place before you, dear children in Jesus Christ, certain fundamental truths concerning the education of the young...

We have, therefore, solid reasons for being hopeful of Catholic education, both for boys and girls. There is no blindness to our shortcomings, no want of the determination, self-sacrifice, and ability needed to reach and maintain as high a standard of excellence as any to be found among our Protestant neighbors...

OUR FOREFATHERS BUILT UP THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

And it was thus that all great and arduous works are accomplished. We may legitimately draw incitements to self-sacrifice and loyalty to the cause of Catholic education from the history of the past...

THE SECRET SPRING OF ALL THIS LOVE.

But where shall we find the secret spring of all this exhaustless heroic sacrifice and intelligent zeal and charity? It is not simply that the Catholics of England have recoiled with horror from the fruits of mere secular schools...

pictured to us in the Gospel. Ascend to this source on the hill side Stand among "the crowd," gazing with wonder upon Him as

HE ENUNCIATES THOSE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

which were to expand in their application, as the Church should grow, and take possession of mankind. There He is, accompanied by the Apostles in training to carry on His work "Crowds" have gathered round Him to the number of several thousand. It was always "the multitude, the crowd," or "the crowds," that He taught, without any distinction into schools and colleges for rich and poor...

SUDDENLY PEOPLE PRESS FORWARD AND INTERRUPT HIS DISCOURSE.

They "brought to Him young children that He might touch them" (Mark x.). In their mistaken zeal the Disciples consider this intrusion of children a hindrance in the way of the much-needed instruction that they were eagerly drinking in. Might not these parents keep the children back? Could they not choose another time, or repeat to them at home the words that they had heard from their Saviour's lips? But far from approving this view, the Gospel says emphatically that our Lord "was much displeased," and, turning from aught else, said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not... and, embracing them and laying His hands upon them, He blessed them."

THE CHILDREN WERE ALWAYS TO BE BROUGHT TO HIM BY THEIR PARENTS.

and guardians, because He wished to take them up into His arms and to press them to His warm and affectionate heart, and win them to Himself while yet of tender years. That heart upon which John was one day to lay his head, and from which He was to imbibe secrets of divine wisdom, was a heart that beat equally with love for little children, and could not be at rest unless they also were his. Our Lord's design was that children were to become intimately and affectionately acquainted with Him during childhood; that they were to climb up into His arms and nestle on His heart, and there learn to be meek and humble of heart and every other virtue. They were not to wait till they grew up, and then choose a religion for themselves, as the rationalists propose. During the period of education in childhood He desires to identify Himself with the soul and life of the child. And parents and masters ought to feel that in dealing with the child they are in reality dealing with Him.

OUR LORD'S UNCOMPROMISING DENUNCIATION.

Our Lord was a wise legislator, and therefore attached a public sanction to His divine commands, and here was one of the most vital and important nature. For what can be more vital and important than the Catholic education of Catholic children? He therefore declared, with marked solemnity: "He that shall scandalize (that is, shall put a stumbling-block or a hindrance in the way of, or shall stand between Me and)—one of these little ones that believe in Me, it were better for him that a mill-stone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea" (Matt. xviii.). Note that He is speaking of children who believe, children baptised into Him, and begotten to Him by the Church. He has rights over them, and they have an inherent sacred right to be with Him, and to be educated by Him, in their childhood. We are none of us independent so as to do what we please

with ourselves and our children; but as in civil matters we are subject to the State, so in spiritual and religious matters we are subject to the Church of Jesus Christ. How do Catholic parents "scandalize" their little ones? When they send them for education to non-Catholic schools without necessity. When they withdraw them from Catholic influences and from Catholic training and discipline. When they expose them to the danger of growing up without a proper knowledge of their religion, without love for the Mass, the sacraments, for the Mother of God and the saints. When they

EXPOSE THEM TO LOSES OF FAITH AND MORALITY.

In comparison with those who are opposed to the doctrines and precepts of their religion. When parents send their children to non-Catholic schools they generally plead some excuse, and try to justify their conduct. The poor say that the non-Catholic school is a little nearer, a trifle cheaper; that the teaching is said to be better; that there are treats, prizes and money to be had. That the school buildings are so much finer. The rich say that the public schools of England have a national name, that they give a social prestige, which Catholic schools do not, that wealth and fashion patronize them, that they hold out several advantages—social, political, or economical, that parents must secure to their sons every possible advantage to enable them to compete successfully in the race of life, and to make a fortune; that in such a matter they must not take too seriously or too literally either the Gospel or the Church. Our Blessed Lord makes short work of all such excuses and calculations. Gentle, merciful, and loving as He is, He hesitates not to pronounce a curse upon those who ruin the spiritual prospects of children, as He cursed the blind leaders of the blind, and the hypocritical Scribes and Pharisees. "Woe to the world because of scandals. For it must needs be that scandals come; but nevertheless woe to that man by whom the scandal cometh." And as to

THE TEMPORAL ADVANTAGES SOUGHT BY SUCH COST TO CHILDREN.

by their parents, rich or poor. He reminds them: "It is better to go into life maimed or lame than having two hands and two feet to be cast into everlasting fire. It is better for thee, having one eye to enter into life, than having two eyes, to be cast into hell fire. See that ye despise not one of these little ones (by making more for him of this world than of the next), for I say to you that their angels in heaven always see the face of My Father who is in heaven" (Matt. xviii.). It is sad when persons in an obscure station give scandal; but it is worse when those who occupy a conspicuous and exalted position give bad example. There may be a legitimate excuse for sending a child to a non-Catholic day school. He is there but a few hours in the day, the greater part of his time being spent at home under the eye of his parents; no other school may be available, and precautions may be taken against danger. But a rich Catholic parent sending his son to a public Protestant school, leaving him there term after term, year after year, to be saturated in the atmosphere of the place, without the possibility of training in a Catholic home—we know not what legitimate excuse can be urged by such a one.

DECISION OF THE HOLY SEE.

Some three years ago we were requested by a Catholic parent to forward an appeal that he had drawn up to the Holy See, for sanction, or at least toleration, of a proposal to send Catholic boys to one or other of the great English public schools. The appeal was cast in the form of Doubts for Solution, and was accompanied by a forcible exposition of the reasons that were thought to justify the proposal. The following is the reply of the Holy See: Rome, January 31st, 1899. S. Congregation de Propaganda Fide. Most Eminent and Most Reverend Lord—Your Eminence has laid before this Sacred Congregation certain doubts to be solved as to whether Catholic boys in England may be allowed to frequent the public schools, in which youths are prepared for the higher courses of study given in the universities. This assuredly grave and delicate question has been most carefully examined by the most eminent Fathers of this Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, and their judgment was that the frequentation of public schools of this kind cannot be without a grave danger to faith and morals, or be held consistent with the use of those means which the Church properly prescribes for the sanctification of souls, and that therefore an obligation is incumbent on Catholic parents not to expose their sons to this grave danger. The analogy, which some think admissible, from the fact that the frequentation of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge has been tolerated, is invalid. For, in the first place, the danger for youths of still tender years can-

not be regarded as no greater than that to which young men may be exposed whose minds have been formed and who have fully imbibed the principles of their holy religion in the Catholic colleges. Then as there is no Catholic university of higher studies in England, circumstances seemed to require that measures should be adopted in order to render remote the proximate danger to which Catholics might be exposed in the public universities. Well known measures for this purpose have been prescribed and acted upon.

But as there are many flourishing Catholic colleges in England which give what is termed secondary education, no similar necessity exists for sending Catholic boys to be educated in the public schools of the country.

This was the judgment arrived at by the eminent fathers in a General Congregation held on the 23rd of January, and it was laid the day after by the under-mentioned Archbishop of Larissa, secretary of the same sacred congregation, before the Supreme Pontiff. His Holiness gave to his entire approval and desired it to be made known to your Eminence by these letters, nothing doubting but that all Catholic parents in England will accept this decision as their rule, and will show to their sons the same love as that which Holy Mother Church bears to them as children begotten by her to Christ.

Humbly kissing your hands, I am, your Eminence's humble and devoted servant,

M. CARDINAL, LEDOCHOWSKI, Prefect. ARCHBISHOP OF LARISSA, Secretary.

Finally, dear rev. fathers and dear children in Jesus Christ, continue to do everything in your power to place Catholic education within the reach of every Catholic child. Strengthen the Catholic tradition which has taken so firm a hold of the Catholic population in this country. God has filled you with a zealous love for the salvation of the "little ones who believe in Him." Never slacken in your efforts. The Lord has said: "he that receiveth one such little one in My name receiveth Me." On the one hand Our Lord has given us all to His Blessed Mother, and we, on the other hand, have devoted ourselves and all our children to her as her own dowry. England is Mary's dowry, in ordered that she may lead us all to Jesus. Given at Westminster, on the Feast of St. Barnabas, to be read in all the churches of the diocese on Sunday, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, when a collection will be made at all the services for the Catholic School Committee and forwarded within ten days to the Very Rev. Monsignor Dunn, who will publish the returns within a month. HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster.

IRELAND THE CATHEDRAL OF SS. EUNAN AND COLUMBA.

It is long since an event of such religious splendor and impressiveness took place in Ireland as that which came off in Letterkenny, when a glorious church, erected by the untiring zeal and devotion of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, his priests, and people, was opened for worship in the presence of such a gathering of distinguished ecclesiastical dignitaries and laymen as is seldom seen assembled. The opening ceremony began at 11 o'clock in the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Logue.

The Most Rev. Dr. Keane, a native of Donegal, which he left 50 years ago, preached the sermon of the day. He came specially from Dubuque, in America, of which he is Bishop, for that purpose. Needless to say his discourse was one distinguished by vigor and freshness of thought. It was inspired from first to last by intense love of Faith and Fatherland and deeply moved all who had the happiness of hearing it. He referred to himself as the spokesman of the occasion, one whom God's Providence transplanted from ancient Erin to the soil of the New World, from Raphoe and Ballyshannon to Washington and Dubuque, and who now came from where all things are new and many things are yet rude and unformed, back to the dear old Motherland where everything wears the venerable vesture of antiquity—came back to tell her how he loved with unchanging love—came back to join with her in doing honor to the great saints who made her past so glorious. The temperance question was ably dealt with by the preacher. He referred to the Pastoral Letter of the Irish Bishops as a document of masterly beauty and force, the outpouring of honest and earnest hearts that love, well both Christ and Erin. "Oh," he cried, "why does not the spirit of St. Patrick arise and drive from loved Erin the foul snakes of intemperance, which crawl into so many homes and find slimy, poisonous lodgment in so many lives? Why does not the spirit of St. Columbkille arise and frown to shame the weak self-indulgence which does more than all else to rob our character of its resemblance to Jesus crucified? Why

does not the spirit of St. Eunan arise, of him who urged and passed the 'lex innocentium,' the law which delivered the women of Ireland from the horrors of warfare; why does not that spirit arise and put an end to an evil which wrings more tears from women's eyes and more blood from women's hearts than the horrors of war could do? Oh, that the spirit of Father Mathew would arise in the might of Christ crucified, now at the beginning of a new century, and drive the vile curse from Ireland for ever!"

After the ceremonies a collection for the building fund was made and nearly £3,000 realized. In the evening the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack preached a sermon in Irish taking his text from Psalm 117: "This is the day the Lord hath made; let us rejoice and be glad for it." Later on addresses were presented to His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Keane and the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, both of whom replied in eloquent and impressive words. Dr. Keane discouraged emigration and referred to the thousands of acres of grass that only stand in need of Irish arms to make them bloom like a rose. The solution of the Irish question was that the people should get possession of the land of Ireland. Dr. O'Donnell in his speech insisted that it was contrary to all political and social philosophy to think that a nation ruled as Ireland was could flourish or advance. Against that system of rule he would continue to strive by every means that was honorable and known to the Christian law.

SCOTLAND POPE AND GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Following is the text of the invitation in Latin sent to the Pope: "To the Sovereign Pontiff, 'The Most Holy, the Most Reverend, and the Most Learned Man, LEO XII., 'The Entire University of Glasgow, the Chancellor, the Rector, the Professors, the Graduates, and the Students, (Sec'd) Health

"In our great joy (for soon we celebrate our centennial feasts) this above all else we can remember with grateful minds, that this splendid University, which is to-day enriched with all wealth of talent and works, started from the Apostolic See itself, and that it commenced with the most loving patronage of the Supreme Pontiff, as we have learned from our forefathers.

"For that Most learned Pontiff, Nicholas V., in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty-one, displaying the greatest love for the Scottish people, being himself a man most illustrious for all the lights of talent and of the liberal arts, founded among us a University, and wished that our doctors, masters, and students should enjoy and use all the liberties which had been granted to the University of his own city of Bologna.

"The which so great benefit, as like a loving daughter we ascribe it to the most dear mother from whom it came, we think leads us to hope that Your Holiness may become a sharer of our joy, as also to utter due thanks to the Holy See for so great a favor. We therefore pray that you may deign to increase this our happiness with your authority; and if on account of these wretched times it could not be that Your Beatitude should come to us in these feasts over such difficulties of sea and journeying, we hope at least that you will express to us your feelings through some other person enjoying your favor, and that this our University, founded by the learned Nicholas, fostered by James, King of the Scots, cared for and defended by William, Bishop of Glasgow, and furthermore enhanced by many benefits from many of our Kings, you yourself, most scholarly and most elegant cultivator of Latin literature, through your kindness may deign to honor still more, and commend to yet new ages.

"We write, at Glasgow, on the Ides of May, MCMCI." "The Prefect and the Vice-Chancellor."

UNITED STATES GENERAL CHAFFEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

High handed and heartless brigandage in the interest of a missionary society, endorsed by Minister Conger and backed up, through a misconception of purpose, by the United States Army, is detailed in a remarkable report made by Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chaffee, just filed at the War Department. This report, writes the Washington correspondent of The New York Herald, will be published in the volumes of notes on the military operations that occurred in China, which is being prepared under the direction of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Simpson, chief of the military information division of the War Department. Appended to the report are letters written by Minister Conger, approving the request of the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, an American missionary, that he be furnished with a detachment of American troops to accompany him on an expedition to exact

money and lands from Chinese for degradation they had committed during the Boxer revolt upon the native converts. Though Mr. Tewksbury himself confesses that he did not know how many native Christians had been killed or to what extent the property of converts had been damaged, he compelled various villages to contribute moneys and lands, until he had collected \$2,000, obtained deeds for ninety-six acres of land, and had secured nineteen chapels and twenty cemeteries.

In his letter to Mr. Conger asking for a guard, Mr. Tewksbury stated that there was a movement in some of the villages to settle the claims for the destruction of Chinese Christians. He asked the minister to recommend to General Chaffee that a guard accompany him. General Chaffee consented, upon Mr. Conger's statement that some good might be accomplished by the visit.

Second Lieutenant P. W. Guiney was placed in command of the guard. The detachment accompanied Mr. Tewksbury to four towns where mission property and property of native Christians had been destroyed. No resistance was offered. Before the detachment reported to Mr. Tewksbury, he had sent messengers to villages where property had been destroyed, demanding "a money indemnity for the property of the native Christians destroyed; land for a cemetery; church location and six acres of land to support the minister."

Lieutenant Guiney in his report said:

"The whereabouts of most of the Christians to whom this property belonged is unknown. Mr. Tewksbury says the money is to be used to support refugees. It was reported to me that at Fuhao two or three times the amount asked for was collected. The difference was probably kept by the chief men of the village, who had charge of the collection. This money was collected by the men who did the damage from inhabitants who are now and always have been peaceful. Large amounts were sent into Tunghow, and a considerable sum was collected in Tunghow itself.

"I know of this indirectly, and Mr. Tewksbury promised to give a complete account of it to the American minister in Peking. I requested Mr. Tewksbury to give me the name of every person making a claim for damages and amount of damage claimed and character of settlement made. He replied that he did not know the men whose property was destroyed nor their whereabouts, but that he thought he could give the names from some of the native members of his church who were assisting him in collecting money."

Mr. Tewksbury submitted to Minister Conger a statement of the "contributions" made by the natives. It shows that 166 converts had been killed, and 184 houses occupied by native Christians destroyed. He collected indemnities aggregating 16,150 taels (\$11,735), obtained deeds for ninety-six acres of land and permission to construct nineteen chapels and twenty cemeteries.

In certain villages the erection of monuments for memorials was required. Mortgages were kindly taken in many cases for cash. The money received, Mr. Tewksbury stated, would go to the church and by its committee would be equitably divided according to careful estimates of individual losses. The remainder will be used at the discretion of the church. The ninety-six acres of land, if rented, ought to secure, he said, an annual income of \$500, to help the widows and orphans.

In the course of his recent report, after referring to the fact that where one real Boxer was killed fifty harmless coolies were slain, General Chaffee went on to say: "The Japanese and American sections of Peking filled rapidly very soon after the occupation of the city, and later the English section, the people moving from other parts of the city into the sections named. From appearances, the Chinese population is more friendly and seemingly has less fear of being harassed by the troops of Japan than any other nation represented in Peking."

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Sabie, says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being run over by a car on the Street Railway. We at once commenced bathing the foot with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, when the discoloration was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

Examine our advertisements. You cannot fail to see how carefully they are selected. They are the announcements of first-class people. We take no advertisement in the Register unless it is a chief party to an intended fraud upon its readers. The paper that publishes an odious advertisement is an insult and a peril to every family.

EVER HOME NEEDS A REMEDY that is adapted for use in case of sudden accident or illness. Such a one is Pain-Killer. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

The HOME CIRCLE

MOTHERS. (From The Century. Mothers are the queerest things! Member when John went away, All but mother cried and cried...

HELPS TO HEALTH. Oil stoves and gas stoves should never be kept burning in a sleeping apartment, for they are burned in the open air of the room and being no connection with a chimney flue, throw the poisonous carbonic oxide of combustion into the air of the apartment and make it unfit for respiration.

People who keep their mouths closed except when they are talking, eating or drinking, rarely contract colds or coughs. Disease germs floating in the air find a direct route into the lungs of a person who breathes through his mouth. They are arrested by the fine, sieve-like network of hair in the nostrils of the individual who breathes through his nose. Keep your mouth closed and you may defy pestilence.

If one's work is tiresome and exacting, fretfulness makes it more so. Physical ills and bitter disappointments are depressing, but she who endures them with equanimity and cheerfulness imparts to all about her a power in lightening the unpleasant, humdrum toils of the household, where, after all, lies the charm for most true-hearted women.

It is the dark corners and those places about a house seldom frequented which generally contribute to its unhealthfulness. The warning, therefore, cannot be too often given to see that the cellar is not neglected. Keep it as dry and clean as possible, and in clear weather ventilate it by opening doors and windows communicating with the air outside. Neglect in regard to this matter is sure to entail serious consequences, because the real reason is so often overlooked.

It is important what kind of shoes are worn, even by a baby. Often they are too short, and in such case they are almost sure to cause great discomfort, if not absolute pain. In creeping the toes are spread out, and if they are kept cramped by the shoes, the motions of creeping are apt to cause the toe-nails to become distorted, and it may be the beginning of that very annoying affliction, "ingrowing toe-nail."

If the bath, either hot or cold, is followed by a feeling of comfort it is beneficial; but if lassitude or chilliness results, there is something wrong, and the advice of a physician should be sought. Advocates of the cold bath, who enjoy it and feel invigorated after its use, must remember that it cannot be depended upon as the sole means of cleanliness, consequently perfect cleanliness requires frequent hot baths, especially in warm weather.

It is a mistake either to bathe the face too frequently or not to cleanse it thoroughly when it is bathed. Baths night and morning are about all that agree with a good skin, and it is hazardous to bathe it either immediately before or after exposure to wind and cold, or when very warm from exercise. The most thorough bathing should be given at night, with hot or tepid water, for it is fatal to the purity and beauty of any skin to retire at night leaving its pores coated with powder or atmospheric impurities, to say nothing of those which the skin may have endeavored to throw off itself.

Only the best cold creams should be used on the skin, and the following, which is simple, may be prepared at home, thus insuring its purity. Four ounces of almond oil and one ounce each of white wax and spermaceti; melt these in a vessel which is set in another which contains hot water, stirring together as the mixture warms; when it is a smooth mass, remove from the hot water and stir in, as it cools, an ounce of fragrant water—violet and orange-flower are both good. Lettuce, cucumber and iris creams are made as above, with the addition of four tablespoonfuls of their respective juices, pressed from the fresh vegetables or flowers. They are especially efficacious in bleaching tanned skins, and healing those irritated by dust and winds. The cream should be put in small jars and covered closely to prevent absorption of impurities and evaporation of the perfume.

When going out on the water or for

a long walk or ride in the sun and wind, much discomfort may be avoided by rubbing the face and throat with cold cream, wiping off all that is not absorbed by the pores, and dusting over any simple face powder—one containing neither lead nor bismuth.

The following face powder is said to be good for general use and perfectly harmless: French chalk, seventy-five parts; zinc oxide, twenty-five parts. It is said that actresses always use a little cold cream before applying any powder or paint to the skin, so that it may all be washed off and prevent injury to the complexion.—Woman's Work.

THE CHILDREN AT TABLE.

We can all look back to the time when we were children; and there is nothing that we remember more plainly than our training, and perhaps more especially our training in table manners. At least, the effects of that training will remain with us as long as we are able to sit at table. I wonder if parents appreciate the fact that children are creatures of habit and if so, why they do not teach them better table manners. We all know people whom we would love to have visit us, but to whom we refrain from extending an invitation because we cannot endure their children; or rather, cannot endure the manners of those children.

I recall an incident which left a deep impression upon me. I had occasion to sit at dinner with a gentleman and lady and their three little daughters. The host was most affable, the hostess gracious, but—those children! Upon being seated at table the baby of the family got in a tantrum because she was not seated beside me. This arranged to her pleasure, grace was scarcely concluded when conversation began—led by the children with scarcely an interruption except by urgent requests from the children to be served. Their elbows were extended at each side of their plates, almost reaching the plates of their neighbors at table. They talked loudly and with their mouths filled with food. In no instance during the meal did I hear one of them say "please," or "thank you." They ate with their knives, spoons and fingers, scattering their food and spilling the contents of their glasses.

The meal was at last concluded, but I had eaten little. The truth is, I was too much surprised to enjoy a dinner. The parents of these children were apparently refined, educated and bore evidence of having been well trained in early life. He was a hustling business man, and both were earnest workers in religious interests. I felt that they were neglecting the duties that lay nearest while attending to others that were of but secondary importance. I am, no doubt, old-fashioned, but is there not still some virtue in the homely old adage about children being seen and not heard?

I was quite refreshed the other day upon meeting a quiet, modest, low-spoken little girl, lady-like and well-mannered, who neither knew more than I did nor tried to make me think she did.

I shall always feel thankful to my parents for the wholesome training "we children" at home received. I believe there is nothing that will cling to one more tenaciously than the evidence of early training or the lack of it. I believe also that parents do not begin early enough. I know from experience that a child of two and one-half years may have acquired manners at table that would do credit to many an older person.

I think this is a work which even at this day is not receiving the attention of parents which it ought. It is a pity that it should be neglected, because no after training will bring the same results that the early training will do. I believe there are enthusiasts in different lines of work who lose sight of many of the home duties. It is sad to see a parent with interests ahead of those relating to the children.

SUMMER SALADS.

Tomato Jelly—A pretty course to serve at a luncheon is a salad of tomato jelly. A pint of tomatoes is strained, seasoned with salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice. Dissolve a quarter of a box of gelatine and add to the tomatoes. Put aside for half an hour, then bring to a boiling point before moulding in tiny egg cups. Make a half pint of mayonnaise dressing, to which a half pint of whipped cream is stirred in just before serving. The moulds of jelly are arranged on lettuce leaves in individual platters, the mayonnaise heaped round, the whole sprinkled with finely-chopped parsley.

French Bean Salad—Trim some French beans, throw them in plenty of fast boiling, unsalted water, add

a tiny bit of soda and let boil until they are done. Then drain them, put them in a bowl of cold water for ten minutes, drain them again thoroughly and place them on a dry cloth. Prepare a salad dressing with French mustard added. Toss the beans about in this, arrange them in a salad bowl, add chopped parsley and chervil and garnish with hard-boiled eggs in quarters.

New Potato Salad—Boil four good-sized potatoes until they are just done; drain and drv. While they are drying put into a bowl half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of white pepper; add gradually six tablespoonfuls of olive oil, then add two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar; mix and add one onion sliced very fine. Cut the potatoes right into this mixture while they are hot, tossing them carefully without breaking, and stand the bowl aside until they are very cold. At serving time turn the mixture on a dish garnished with large pieces of parsley; put in the centre on top three or four sardines; sprinkle over chopped parsley and pickled beets and serve. This makes a delightful accompaniment of cold roast beef.

The Salad Dish—Decorate the border of your salad dish with some freshly-plucked nasturtiums before setting dish upon the tea table. Retain some of the foliage, which to an artist's eye is the most beautiful part of the plant. These green shields and the glowing orange flowers make a pretty border for your dish of salad, and in hot weather, when the appetite is capricious, often tempt the family to partake of the dish on account of the attractive exterior.

YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

We would remind the girls who have just left school that the influence of women for good or ill is truly said to be great, but in cities like New York and Brooklyn it is simply irresistible. The sister is the guardian of the brother's integrity. She is the surest inculcator of faith in female purity and worth. As a daughter, she is the light of home. The pride of the father often centres in his son, but his affection is expended on his daughter. She should, therefore, be the sun and centre of the home. "The most experienced" priests on the mission remark that the character of the young men of a community depends much on that of the young women. If the latter are cultivated, intelligent and accomplished, the young men will feel that they themselves should be upright, gentlemanly and refined, but if their female friends are frivolous and silly, the young men will be found dissipated and worthless. Even the humble Irish servant girl, by her fidelity and honesty, has exercised, and will continue to exercise, a great influence for good on the families in which they live.

Violent Form of Itching Piles

A Well Known Minister Saved From a Dangerous Operation and Cured of Piles by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist minister, Consecration, Prince Edward County. The best people in the land do not hesitate to endorse Dr. Chase's Ointment, because they fully realize that it cannot possibly disappoint anyone who gives it a thorough trial.

The letter quoted below is from a well-known Methodist minister, who, through gratitude for cure and with a desire to benefit suffering fellow-men, states the facts of his case. There is no other ointment or preparation of any kind which has been so generally recommended by responsible people that Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years, and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or abscesses formed, so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stool. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before and to no purpose. "Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just one box cured me, so that the lumps disappeared, and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man to-day and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation, and many years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. Dr. Chase's Ointment is for sale by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 60 cents, by Edmanston, Bates and Company, Toronto."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

NATURE'S DEUM. Deep in the woods I hear an anthem singing Along the mossy aisles where shadows lie; It is the matin hour, the choir are singing Their sweet To Doim to the King on high

The stately trees seem quivering with emotion; They thrill in ecstasy of music rare, As if they felt the stirring of devotion. Touched by the dainty fingers of the air.

The grasses grow enraptured as they listen, And join their verdant voices with the choir, And tip their tiny blades that gleam and glisten, As thrilled with fragrant fancies of desire.

The brooklet answers to the calling river, And, singing, slips away through arches dim; Its heart runs over, and it must deliver Unto the King of kings, its liquid hymn.

A shower of melody, and then a flutter Of many wings; the birds are praising, too! And in a harmony of song they utter Their thankfulness to him, their Master true.

In tearfulness I listen, and admire The great To Deum Nature, kneeling, singe. Ah! sweet, indeed, is God's majestic choir, When all the world in one great anthem rings.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSE.

(Adapted from the French. Once upon a time there lived a great queen, in whose garden were to be found the most beautiful flowers. She especially loved roses, and therefore possessed many varieties, from the wild hedge rose, with its apple-scented leaves, to the splendid Provence rose. But care and sorrow can dwell within the palace walls, and there came a time when the queen lay upon a sick bed and the doctors said she must die. After a second consultation the wisest of them said there is just one thing that could save her. Bring her the loveliest rose in the world, or which exhibits the purest and brightest love, and if it is brought to her before her eyes close she will not die.

Then from all parts came those who brought roses that bloomed in every garden, but they were not the right sort. The flower must be one from the garden of love; but which of the roses there showed forth the highest and purest love? The poets sang of this rose, the loveliest in the world, and each one named that which he considered worthy of the title; and intelligence of what was required was sent far and wide.

"No one has yet named the flower," said the wise man. "No one has pointed out the spot where it blooms in all its splendor! It is not one of the roses which sprouted forth from the blood-stained fame of Winkelreid. Neither is it the magic flower of Science, to obtain which wondrous flower a man devotes many an hour of his fresh, young life in sleepless nights in a lonely chamber."

"I know where it blooms," said a happy mother, who came with her lovely child to the bedside of the queen. "It is even on the blooming cheeks of my sweet child, where it expresses the pure and holy love of infancy. When refreshed by sleep he awakens and smiles upon me with child-like affection."

"This is a lovely rose," said the wise man; "but there is one still more lovely."

"I have seen it, and a loftier and a purer rose does not bloom," said one of the women. "It was white, like the leaves of a blush rose. It was on the cheeks of a queen. She had taken off her crown of gold, and through the long dreary night she carried her sick child in her arms, and walked incessantly. She wept over it, kissed it, and prayed for it as only a mother can pray in the hour of anguish. This rose is mother-love."

Holy and wonderful in its might is the white rose of such grief, but it is not the one we seek.

"No, the loveliest rose I ever saw," said a good old bishop, "was at the Lord's table. I saw it shine as if from an angel's face. A young maiden knelt at the altar, and renewed the vows made at her baptism. She looked up to heaven with all the purity and love of her young spirit; with all the expression of the highest love." "May she be blest!" said the wise doctor; "but no one has yet named the loveliest rose in the world." Just then the queen's little son came running into the room. He seemed all excitement. Tears stood in his eyes, and glistened on his cheeks; he carried a great book in his hands. "Mother!" he cried, "only hear what I have read." He seated himself by the bedside and read from the book of Him

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who suffered on the cross to save all men, even those who are yet unborn. He read: "Greater love than this, no man hath; and as he read a roseate hue spread over the cheeks of the queen, and her eyes became so enlivened and clear that she saw from the leaves of the book a lovely rose spring forth, a type of Him who shed His blood on the cross; of Him who said: "The bread which I give is my flesh for the life of the world." And so the queen recovered. Every one in the palace was happy, for she was a good woman and much beloved by all her subjects.

THE MAKING OF A GENTLEMAN.

When I meet you everywhere, boys—on the street, in the cars, on the boat, at your homes, or at school—I see a great many things in you to admire. You are earnest, you are merry, you are full of happy life, you are quick at your lessons, you are patriotic, you are brave, and you are ready to study out all the great and curious things in this wonderful world of ours.

But very often I find one great thing lacking in you. You are not quite gentlemanly enough. There are so many little actions which help to make a true gentleman, and which I do not see in you. Sometimes when mother or sister comes into the room where you are sitting on the most comfortable chair, you do not jump up and say: "Take this seat, mother," or "Sit here, Annie," but you sit still and enjoy it yourself. Sometimes you push past your mother or sister, in the doorway from one room to another, instead of stepping aside politely for them to pass first. Perhaps you say "the governor" in speaking of your father, and when he comes in at night

you forget to say "Good evening, sir." Sometimes when mother has been shopping and passes you on the corner, carrying a parcel, you do not step up and say: "Let me carry that for you, mother," but keep on playing with the other boys. Sometimes when mother or sister is doing something for you you call out, "Come hurry up!" Just as if you were speaking to one of your boy companions. Sometimes when you are rushing out to play, and meet a lady friend of mother's just coming in at the door, you do not lift your cap from your head, nor wait a moment till she has passed in.

Such "little" things, do you say? Yes, to be sure; but it is these very little acts—these gentle acts—which make gentlemen. I think the word gentleman is a beautiful word. First, man—and that means everything strong and brave and noble; and then gentle—and that means full of these little kind, thoughtful acts of which I have been speaking. A gentleman! Every boy may be one if he will. Whenever I see a gentlemanly boy I feel so glad and proud I met one the other day, and I have been happier ever since.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. — The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmele's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

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ANTI-CATHOLIC CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

Elsewhere we publish a telegram giving the authority of the Paris Univers for a papal letter upon the present deplorable condition of things in France, as indicated by the passage in the Senate of the Association Bill by a vote of 313 to 249. When the bill was taken up in the Chamber of Deputies Comte de Mun declared that what the close of the debate would show was the beginning of a war against Catholicism.

M. Ribot declared that he would not vote for the bill, because it was inspired by a policy of hatred. The language of the Comte de Mun is amply justified by the position of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, whose attacks upon the congregations from the outset has been candidly anti-religious. The Tablet makes this plain enough when it says:

"The accusations levelled against the congregations by M. Waldeck-Rousseau are in point of fact the highest form of panegyric, since they show how perfectly they have fulfilled the function for which they were instituted. For it is not the growth of their wealth which he now declares to be the most disquieting factor, but the development of their influence, and the control they have obtained over minds, intelligence and consciences. It is, he complains, a whole organization opposed to the State, to which it is high time attention should be called. He added that he was determined that the congregations should be subject to the civil powers, and that, to speak of the Assumptionists alone, the present measure had been delayed for ten years more, it would have been impossible for any Government to master that body. The sight of their success, in short, was intolerable to the party in power, and by fair means or foul they must be done away with. Yet no attempt is made to show that that success is attained by illicit means, or is other than the fruit of boundless self-sacrifice for others. It is not contended that it is achieved, like that of the Government, by nefarious intrigue, by an all-pervading system of espionage into the acts of private individuals, by the abuse of administrative authority for political ends. These methods are the monopoly of the party in power, and it is to its use of them that it owes its permanent possession of office. It was once the audacious assertion and fond hope of liberalism that clerical influence was based solely on ignorance, and would be exercised by universal education. That recipe has been tried in vain, and the control over mind and intelligence wielded by the congregations is pointed to by M. Waldeck-Rousseau as the most alarming feature of the present situation. Hence their enemies are thrown back on the time-honored methods of proscription and persecution, as the forlorn hope of rancorous tyranny over freedom of thought. That it may once more defeat and overreach itself is the hope of true friends of liberty all the world over."

From several sources we have but one estimate of the effect which the law must have when put in operation. "What is this blow which is being struck in France?" asks an Englishman. "It is a blow which separates the religious from their belongings, separates them from their homes, separates them from the work to which they have dedicated their lives, and practically drives them into an unwilling exile. We remember most of us what was the fate that befel the Religious Orders in France in the iniquitous decrees which were published against them some few years ago—how many there were who had to seek hospitable protection on our own shores. But the law which is now passing will be far more severe. It will be simply impossible for any of these communities to remain together, and if there is not wholesale confiscation the result of the law will amount to something very like it."

To quote The Tablet again:
 "The Catholic schools must be closed before the autumn term commences, and the Catholic teaching and contemplative orders and congregations of men and women must be swept out of their houses. What this means anyone who knows the number of their communities, the importance of their churches, the vast work they are doing in saving the youth of France,

from godless education can to some extent realize. The loss of souls that will follow, the sufferings of the expelled religious, can only be compared to the ruin wrought by another tyrant, our Henry Tudor, in this our land, once covered with like religious seats of piety and of Catholic education."

These English opinions are based upon the declarations of French statesmen of the highest standing who have opposed the bill.

One of the foremost men in the Senate is M. Wallon. What does he say?

"Not clericalism only, but Catholicism was the object of attack in the present campaign. M. Vivian had openly avowed in the Chamber, the pretence of checking the political activity of the religious orders was merely a cover for striking a blow through them at the secular clergy. The hopelessness of the perennial struggle of the Revolution against the religious instinct inherent in humanity is shown by the burden laid upon it of perpetually doing its work over again. The Jacobin Sisypheus, who thought the stone was finally rolled to the summit by the decree of the Revolutionary Government penalizing attendance at Mass as a crime, sees himself, after the lapse of a hundred years, condemned to start his task once more from the bottom of the hill. "History," said the octogenarian orator, "shows the fruitlessness and the injury to the nation of legislation against religion. Such legislation a century ago ended in the restoration of peace between Church and State by the Concordat, which attested France to be profoundly and ineradicably Catholic. Now, although the folly of rescinding the Concordat is not openly committed, the latter would really be violated by fettering the religious orders, which, as Leo XIII. has emphatically declared, are an integral and indispensable part of the work of the Church."

The sons of the Church are more numerous and more fearless in the public places to-day than during the Revolution, and their declarations in the Chamber and the Senate are not an idle encouragement to the religious, supporting the assurance of the Holy Father himself. "With you are the Pope and the entire Church. Remember Christ's words—I have conquered the world."

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY AND THE POPE.

This week we publish the text of the letter from Glasgow University to the Pope, which we referred to at considerable length last week. A well known Rome correspondent, Mr. Connellan, says the Glasgow letter has created a sensation of interest. One journal in Rome remarks:
 "During the past days Glasgow University has been solemnly celebrating the 450th anniversary of its foundation by the Pontiff Nicholas V. Under these circumstances the whole Academic body, as well as the students, moved by a sense of urbanity and gratitude which highly honors them, have sent to His Holiness Leo XIII. a document in Latin in which they worthily commemorate the great benefits done by Nicholas V. and his worthy successor Leo XIII., to studies and they ask the reigning Pontiff to adhere to their present commemoration."

"The Pontiff responded in a Latin document in which he refers to the great merits in this respect of his predecessor in particular, and of the Roman Pontificate in general, towards studies, and he sends to the Professors and the students of the University a salutation and an expression of goodwill worthy of a Pope, praying that God may direct their studies towards truth, and unite their hearts in charity with the Roman Pontiff."
 "Half a century has passed since the late Lord Macaulay was elected Rector of that University, and during his term of office the 400th anniversary of its foundation was celebrated. The inaugural speech which he delivered on the occasion was distinguished by the vivid manner of viewing historical periods so noticeable in Macaulay. Describing the period in which the University was founded he noted that at this juncture, a conjuncture of unrivalled interest in the history of letters, and a man never to be mentioned without reverence by every lover of letters, held the highest place in Europe." That was Pope Nicholas V., the founder of the University of Glasgow. He had sprung from the common people, but his abilities and his erudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and travelled far. He had visited Britain, which in wealth and refinement was to his native Tuscany what the back settlements of America now (fifty years ago) are to Britain. He had lived with the merchant princes of Florence, those men who first ennobled trade by making trade the ally of philosophy, of eloquence and of taste. From privacy, continued Macaulay, "your founder rose to a throne, but on the throne he never forgot the studies which had been his delight in privacy. He was

the centre of an illustrious group, composed partly of the last great scholars of Italy. . . By him was founded the Vatican Library, then and long after the most precious and the most extensive collection of books in the world. By him were carefully preserved the most valuable intellectual treasures which had been snatched from the wreck of the Byzantine Empire. His agents were to be found everywhere, in the bazaars of the farthest East, in the monasteries of the farthest West purchasing or copying worn-out parchments, on which were traced words worthy of immortality. Of this address Macaulay himself said that it was very successful, for, though of little intrinsic value, it was not unskillfully framed for its purpose and for the place and time. This speech of the Calvinistic historian undoubtedly contributed to render it easier for the present Rector and Vice-Chancellor, Herbert Story, to address a complimentary letter to Pope Leo XIII.

"The Voce della Verita, commenting on this letter, notes that since Nicholas V. instituted canonically 'Universitas Studiorum Glasguensis,' and accorded it all privileges and liberties, or exemptions, which were enjoyed by the University of Bologna, the condition of things in Scotland has greatly changed. The Papal torch in the 15th century diffused the rays of faith and of science in every place. But the struggle of Protestantism broke the bonds of filial affection which united Scotland to Rome. But above all the political and religious struggles, high over the mists of prejudice and the tempests of passion, Papal Rome still holds high and flaming the fateful torch, and the Pharos of Glasgow, in the solemnity of its 450th anniversary, salutes in the distance the light at which it was kindled."

"To-day it is the Protestants, perhaps even the Rationalists, who tramping prejudice under foot, proclaim the illustrious social merits of the Papacy with the uninterrupted succession of the Pontiffs, patrons of learning, and they joyfully salute the grand figure of Leo XIII., as the worthy inheritor of Nicholas V. in the veneration and protection of intellectual studies."

"So flourishes in unending vigor the world-wide destiny of Rome, disposed in inseparable union with the Apostolic See, and now in presence of the solemn manifestation of Glasgow as many should bow their heads as have common sense and goodness, and all those should subscribe to it as have not sold their pens to vile sectarianism."

"Passing other things on one side, The Voce's conclusion is that the Catholics should echo the homage of Glasgow, and salute immortal Rome, and raise the old cry of acclaim of the Roman people: 'To the Pope, pious, august, crowned by God, life and victory!'"

CATHOLIC SAILORS IN THE NAVY

Many times have the Catholics of England acknowledged the good services of the Irish members in helping the cause of religion among the Catholic sailors in the Royal Navy. The Irish members in this matter are backed up by the Irish bishops and Irish public opinion. A resolution on the subject, which cannot fail to have a powerful effect, was passed last week at the annual meeting of the Irish Hierarchy assembled at Maynooth, these being present: His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland; His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evelly, Archbishop of Tuam; Their Lordships, the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork; the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Bishop of Clonfert; the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns; the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory; the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwer, Bishop of Limerick, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe; the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry; the Most Rev. Dr. McGennis, Bishop of Kilmore; the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry; the Most Rev. Dr. M'Donnell, Bishop of Killaloe; the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry; the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford; the Most Rev. Dr. Conry, Bishop of Killybegs; the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne; the Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Clogher; the Most Rev. Dr. Hoare, Bishop of Ardagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin; the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor; the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin; the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross; the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Bishop of Meath; the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea; the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Coadjutor-Bishop of Cashel and Emly.

The following was the resolution adopted:
 "We have frequently urged His Majesty's Government to make adequate provision for the spiritual needs of Catholic sailors in the Royal Navy,

and, notwithstanding their repeated promises to do so, such adequate provision has not yet been made. We now deem it our duty to advise Catholic parents not to allow their children to join His Majesty's ships until suitable arrangements shall be made to minister to the spiritual wants of Catholic seamen in the fleet."
 (Signed), Michael Cardinal Logue, chairman; John, Bishop of Clonfert; Richard Alphonsus, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, secretaries

A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.

It is with no little satisfaction The Register has learned of the promotion of Mr. James Ryan from the position of Assistant Appraiser to that of Chief Appraiser in the grocery department at the Toronto Custom House in the room of the late Mr. Baker. In making this promotion the Government has taken not only the nearest man in line but the best man available for the duties of the position. Mr. Ryan's friends, who are legion, are very pleased over the action of the Government, but not less pleased than the business community of Toronto, well acquainted as they are with Mr. Ryan's experience, and knowing the fact that no better qualified officer could have been selected in the opinion of the grocery trade. Mr. Ryan's career shows the excellent reasons upon which this appreciation by the business community rests. When a boy 14 years of age Mr. Ryan went into the grocery store of Mr. Robert Jaffray to learn the business, attaining in time to the management of Mr. Jaffray's large wholesale and retail establishment. He spent altogether 22 years in Mr. Jaffray's employment, and when Mr. Jaffray retired became partner in the firm under the style of Jaffray and Ryan. On the firm going out of business Mr. Ryan went into business on his own account for a short time and three and a half years ago went into the chief inspector's office in the Custom House. A man of his experience was certain of rapid advancement and Mr. Ryan became less than a year ago Assistant Appraiser in Toronto. The present promotion naturally follows.

Mr. Ryan was for 20 years a member of the Separate School Board of Toronto, his business experience making him one of the most capable men on the board. His new position ensures his permanent residence in Toronto, which is a matter of very great satisfaction to all his friends.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The Wearing of the Green" was played recently at the presentation of an honorary degree to Dr. Traill at Glasgow University. Several papers have ventured on assigning a date to this well-known air. One says that it was composed in 1757, another in 1765, and a third in 1798. Even Dr. Petrie was inclined to regard the "rebellious" song as having been composed in 1798. The fact is that the tune to which Boucicault set his fine song in 1850 was an old Irish air dating from 1715, which passed over to Scotland in 1725, and was stolen by an unscrupulous Scotch musician, James Oswald, and published by him as "The Tulip" in 1856. Oswald himself was a little nervous about issuing the fine old Irish air as his own, for, though he got the work licensed in 1747, he did not venture to print it till 1756. The usually well-informed musical critic of Truth tells us that "The Wearing of the Green" was "partly re-written towards the end of the eighteenth century to words associated with a certain now forgotten individual named Napper Tandy."

Naturally enough a great deal of talk has been raised over the baptism of the Italian infant Princess in the ball room of the Quirinal. The Pall Mall Gazette becoming funny on the subject writes: "The Quirinal, which was bargled, so to speak, by General della Marmorata, in the course of his military duty at the time of the upheaval, had been put under an interdict, therefor and consequently no religious rite could take place within it. However, it would appear that by virtue of a letter of Leo XI. in 1605, the Princes of the House of Savoy carry their parish with them, wherever they may happen to be. Their chaplain is held to be their parish priest, and so, in the present instance, all was in regular order. But His Holiness, Pope Leo XI., must have been unusually prompt in writing that letter. He filled the Papal Chair for twenty-seven days only, including the day of his death—April 1 to." Aside from this what a significantly humiliating fact it is to have had many pressing matters to attend to." Aside from this what significantly humiliating fact it is to have had many pressing matters to attend to.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.
 Seven's Sunday after Pentecost.
 GOSPEL, ST. MATT V: 21: THE FALSE PROPHET.

Su. 14 St. Bonaventura, L. D.
 M. 15 St. Henry, Rmp.
 T. 16 Our Lady of Mt. Carmel
 W. 17 St. Alois, C.
 Th. 18 St. Frederick, B. M.
 F. 19 St. Vincent of Paul, C.
 S. 20 St. Jerome Killian, C.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Itinerary of Special Trains
 The Ontario Pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the distinguished patronage of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and his diocesan clergy, will take place this year on Tuesday, July 23rd, Tickets for the return journey will be good to leave Ste. Anne up to the evening of Monday, July 29th. Thus all those who desire to remain over will have an opportunity of being present at the shrine and of taking part in the grand procession of the Feast Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne, Friday, July 26th, being the day which the Catholic Church has set aside for the special honor of the Mother of the Blessed Virgin.

After the arrival of the morning regular express trains from Toronto, special trains will start from Whitby and Myrtle stations on the main lines of G. T. R. and C. P. R. a short distance east of Toronto, and will reach Ste. Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday morning.

Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as far as Morrisburg, and at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8.00 have been secured for return tickets from Whitby and Myrtle with proportionately low rates throughout the eastern part of Province. This will make the ticket from Toronto to Ste. Anne de Beaupre and return somewhat less than \$10.00, as the return ticket from Toronto to Whitby or Myrtle does not cost quite \$2.00.

Tickets will be good only on the special trains going, but valid on any regular train returning up to and including Monday, July 29. Passengers from Haliburton and Lindsay will take regular train and connect with special at Port Hope. Passengers from Niagara will take regular train and connect with special at Whitby Junction. Excursionists from Toronto, Western Ontario and other points will leave Toronto by regular morning express trains on Tuesday, procure regular return tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage Ticket at either of these stations and then take special train which will be awaiting them and proceed to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The Archbishop of Kingston has signified his intention of accompanying the Pilgrims to Ste. Anne de Beaupre and uniting with them in prayer at the Holy Shrine.

The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will promptly send posters containing the fullest information to Ontario pilgrims. Posters can be had on application to this office.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises—Boy's Department. The parents and friends of the pupils of St. Michael's School (Boy's Department) assembled in large numbers in La Salle Hall on Thursday last to assist at the annual closing exercises. The programme consisted of choruses by the boys' choir, recitations, vocal solos and a dialogue, the latter especially receiving great applause from the audience, who, in spite of the great heat, remained till the last number of the programme had been rendered.

Special praise is due to Prof. W. Donville for the admirable way in which the choruses were rendered, the boys singing in parts. At the close of the entertainment prizes, which had been kindly donated by Rev. J. P. Treacy and a few friends, were awarded to those who had merited them by their industry and application to their studies. Rev. Father Rohleder in a few well chosen words, referred to the good work and behavior of the boys during the year and the necessity of the parents watching over them during the holidays. He then wished both teachers and pupils a very happy vacation.

Among those present were Rev. J. P. Treacy, D. D., Rev. Father Rohleder, Rev. H. Canning, Diocesan Inspector, Rev. Bro. Odo Baldwin, City Inspector of Separate Schools, D. A. Carey, Esq., Mr. J. J. Seitz. Prize List—Form III—General Proficiency, H. Campbell, F. Murphy, attendance, James McCaffrey, Patrick McCaffrey; Christian doctrine, J. Macnamara, M. Quealey, F. Murphy; arithmetic, H. Campbell, F. Murphy, reading, B. Murphy, W. Collins, H. Campbell, H. Wettrhead, R. Mulligan, J. O'Connor, F. Murphy, R. Hoban, C. O'Connor, W. Wright,

J. Kelly, Roy Harman, J. Harman spelling (J. Macnamara, L. Hennessy), F. Murphy, drawing, H. Campbell, A. Thompson, I. Gallagher, C. Davis, F. Moran, M. Kelly; geography (L. Hennessy), M. Quealey; F. Murphy, language, M. Quealey, H. Sheridan, writing, H. Campbell, A. Thompson.

Form III.—General Proficiency, Hugh Cassidy, Patrick O'Connell; Christian doctrine, Thomas O'Connor, Patrick Gavigan, arithmetic, William Hennessy, Francis Hennessy, reading, Hugh Cassidy, P. J. Gavigan, spelling, Hugo Cassidy, Patrick Gavigan, geography, John Bonner, Wm. Murphy, grammar, Hugh Cassidy, B. P. Swan, L. Leonard; penmanship, Hugh Cassidy, James Disette, civility, Thomas Quealey, P. and J. Gavigan, application, Hugh Cassidy, John Gavigan, gentlemanly deportment, Arthur J. Woods.

Form IV—Junior Division—General proficiency, W. Sheedy, Christian doctrine, J. Kenny, W. Sheedy, arithmetic, W. Sheedy, reading, F. Barratt, W. McGowan, spelling, J. Kenny, geography, J. McAuliffe; grammar, F. Enright, history, W. Sheedy; penmanship, W. Sheedy, J. McAuliffe, J. Kenny, best record, A. Heck; punctuality, W. McGowan, A. Heck, J. Kenny, application, M. Doloney.

Form IV—Senior Division—General proficiency, J. Seitz; Christian doctrine, J. Seitz, E. Foley, N. Hennessy; arithmetic, J. Seitz, N. Hennessy; reading, C. Bassman, E. Foley, spelling, E. Foley, geography, J. Seitz, N. Hennessy; grammar, J. Seitz; history, T. Glover; penmanship, T. Glover, J. Seitz, T. Hynes; drawing, J. Seitz; best record, J. Seitz, T. Hynes; punctuality, T. Glover, N. Hennessy, E. Foley; application, J. Seitz, T. Glover; voted by fellow pupils for gentlemanly deportment, T. Glover; home lessons, J. Seitz, T. Glover.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

The Register has received from Loyola College, Montreal, the prospectus schedule of studies and prize list for the year 1900-01. The first name on the prize list (senior section) is that of Francis Disette, son of Mr. Richard Disette of Toronto, honorable mention being gained in this section by John Walsh and James Clarke. In the junior section the prizes have been won by Francis Maguire, with honorable mention awarded to Ernest Dickenson, Edward Leclaire and Pelham Winslow. The Governor-General's medal was awarded to Peter Donovan, who in his examination obtained the highest average in the highest class.

In the special honor examination of the class of third grammar, John Davis has been awarded a special prize having successfully passed an honor examination on English grammar and Latin grammar. John Marren carried off the piano prize, Thomas Guerin receiving honorable mention.

Following is the honor list of first term examinations:

First Class Honors.—Rhetoric, Peter Donovan; humanities, Francis Downes; first grammar, Emile Emery, Gerald Murray, Charles Bermingham; second grammar, Raoul Prevost, third grammar, Ernest Dickenson, John Davis, James Cosgrave, Francis Winslow; Latin rudiments, Augustine Downes, Arthur Decarie.

Second-Class Honors.—Rhetoric, Joseph Downes, Henry Monk, John Shallow, Francis McKenna Eustace Maguire, Albert Lortie; humanities, Corbett Whitton, James Clarke, William Keane, Edward Maguire, Michael Tansey, Joseph Murphy; first grammar, Francis Disette, Walter Maguire, James Moran, Leo Poupore, Raphael Dillon, William Daly; second grammar, Patrick Coughlin, Gaspard Archambault; third grammar, Francis Maguire, Ernest McKenna, Thomas Guerin, Michael Burke; Latin rudiments, Hugh Kerrin, Leo Condon, Duncan Maguire, John Marren, Philip Roy.

CHAIR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, MAYNOOTH.

The Rev. Dr. O'Loan, after many years of most valuable and distinguished service, has resigned the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland. A Concursus has been ordered by the bishops to take place on Thursday, September 12th, for the purpose of filling the vacancy. The Concursus will be conducted by the Council of Studies and the Faculty, on whose recommendation the appointment will be made by the bishops who constitute the Board of Trustees. This is the first occasion upon which a Concursus will be held under the new Statutes of Studies. The programme for the Chair of Ecclesiastical History embraces the entire history of the Church, and especially of the Church in Ireland, together with the whole course of Dogmatic and Moral Theology.

HIBERNIAN AFFILIATION.

Buffalo, July 6.—The National Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, voted yesterday to proceed at once with a plan promulgated some time ago, whereby the A. O. H. in America will affiliate with the branches of the order in Great Britain, Australia and several of the smaller colonies of the British Empire. It is said that this can be accomplished within a year. Details of the plan will not be made public at this time.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES

PETERBORO

Peterboro, July 2. — One of the leading attractions of Dominion Day was the picnic in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital...

A number of clergymen were present and contributed whenever possible to the enjoyment of the picnic. Of the local clergy there were: Venerable Archdeacon Casey, Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rev. Father Scanlon, Rev. Father Brown and Rev. Father O'Connell...

The tables and booths were exceedingly well managed and in them many people found great delectation. Multitudes dined on the grounds and partook of an excellent repast, served by the ladies. The arrangement of the tables conduced to every possible accommodation...

Ashburnham — Mesdames O'Brien, Burke, Clarey, Drain, Hogan, Misses Mercie, Tobin, Harrigan, O'Hearn, Eano, Devlin and Furman. Refreshment booth, Miss Sullivan, Miss Conroy, Mr. J. C. Sullivan.

Ward No. 1—Mesdames J. Dunn, T. Cahill, Martin, McPherson, O'Malley, Forcier, L. LaPlante, T. LaPlante, Zeraw, Gatchure. Refreshment booth—Mrs. Crowley, the Misses Crowley and Fannie Holmes.

Wards 3 and 4 — Mesdames M. McCadden, M. O'Brien, Dr. O'Sullivan, J. Dwyer, T. J. Davis, Simons, Callahan, Cronin, Gear, McCann, Derocher, Miss Haggarty. Refreshment booth—Mrs. G. Booth, Miss McPadden, Mr. Lynch.

Otonabee — Mesdames Rehalley, Leaby, Slattery, Doherty, J. Derocher, Callahan, P. Conroy, Misses Devlin and Hanlan Refreshment booth—Misses Martin, Crowley, Rehalley, Devlin, McDonald and Mr. Torpey.

No. 2 — Mesdames T. McGrath, Begley, McLaughlin, H. Howard, Judge, Misses Kareg, McCabe, Fitzsimmons and Begley. Refreshment booth—Mrs. Donahue, Misses McCabe, Trenwith and Mr. V. McCadden.

The sports proved a great source of amusement to the young people. There was no lack of entries, all of which were keenly contested. During the afternoon the 57th Regiment band was in attendance and rendered an excellent programme of music. Their services were very greatly appreciated.

A baseball match that proved of great interest was played on the grounds in the morning between the Elms and the West Ends. The result of five innings was in favor of the Elms by 6 to 5. The game will be concluded some evening on Nicholl's oval.

MONTREAL

An all-round jolly crowd of Montreal Hibernian Knights, accompanied by their families and many friends, also their American cousins from Portland, gathered at the Jacques Cartier wharf on Dominion Day for their annual excursion to Lake St. Peter.

The day was everything that could be desired for an outing of this description, not too warm, and for the most part clear and delightful. Not only had the Portland Knights, their brothers, their sisters and their aunts the pleasure of a delightful sail down the St. Lawrence River, but they also had a glimpse of the following French-Canadian villages, where so many Montrealers make their summer homes: Longueuil, Varennes, Verchere, Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Sorel, Ste Anne de Sorel, Isles de Sorel, Riviere de Berthier, Bertherville, Le Bois d'Autray, Lanoraie, St. Paul l'Hermite, L'Assomption, Repentigny, Charlemagne, St. Sulpice, Bout de l'Isle, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Longue Pointe, Maisonneuve and Hochelaga.

Immediately after the start the large saloon was crowded and dancing commenced, Davis' orchestra furnishing the music. An interesting programme was furnished, comprising piano solos, songs and recitations. The Hibernian band also played many selections during the afternoon and evening. Rev. Fathers O'Meara and Casey were present, as well as many prominent citizens. The great success of the outing is due, in a measure, to untiring efforts of the energetic committee, namely: Refreshment committee, Messrs. Ward, Hickey, Sullivan and Berry; excursion committee, Messrs. McCamley, Bates, Doyle, Bernier, Foley, McGrath, Sullivan and Whalen; dance committee, Messrs. Tracey and Doyle.

SISTER GAUDRY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE. Montreal, July 4.—The golden jubilee of Sister Gaudry was celebrated with great pomp Saturday last at the Grey Nuns' Mother House, Guy street. The celebration opened with the celebration of mass at the chapel...

of the institution by Abbe Godin, the chaplain. The "Te Deum" was sung. Before the general communion of the sisters, Sister Gaudry renewed her religious vows. After the religious ceremony a breakfast was served to the members of the clergy and the invited guests. Among the latter were Miss Marie Anne Traves, of Port Hope, Ont., sister of the aged nun; Madame J. E. Paimaud, her niece; Madame Gasp. Paimchaud, Mr. E. Paimchaud and many others. A meeting of the Gaudry family and relatives took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5:30 His Grace the Archbishop paid an official visit to the community, and celebrated a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Sister Gaudry was born in Montreal on June 22, 1831. In 1837, during the rebellion, her family moved to the United States, and she received her education in the public schools of that country, until 1844, when she came back to this city to reside with her uncle, Mr. Augustin Perrault. She first entered the convent of the Ladies of the Congregation in this city, but her health being delicate, she went to the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Longueuil. She entered the Novitiate of the Grey Nuns on April 23, 1849, and made her profession on June 30, 1851. Since that time she has occupied some important positions in the order, being among the first sisters in charge of the St. Joseph's Home, founded by Mr. O. Berthelot. In 1858 she was chosen to co-operate with Rev. O. Rousselot, P. S. S., to found the work of Refugees. In 1859 Mr. Bourget opened a new institution at the corner of St. James and Cathedral streets. Among her pupils at that institution was a bright boy named Napoleon Paul Bruchesi, who has since become His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal.

She founded a Refuge at Iberville, after having been placed in charge of the Nazareth Asylum. Later, in 1877, she was transferred to the United States and had charge of several houses of the order in that country. A great number of pious books and objects of devotion were received by Sister Gaudry from her relatives and friends on the occasion of the joyous celebration.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB. The fifth annual report of the Catholic Sailors' Club has been issued. The report states that although the past year was not marked with any great or notable event in the history of the club, it has nevertheless been a most successful one, and the good work carried on by it has been appreciated by those for whose benefit the club was founded, namely, the seamen temporarily in the harbor of Montreal, as is evidenced by the large attendance during the past year, but also by the friends and relatives abroad of the seamen, as shown by letters received during the past year.

The report shows that during the season of 1900, opening April 26, and closing November 29, a total of 17,036 men visited the rooms; letters written in the rooms, 2,816; packages of reading matter distributed, 1,436; total abstinence pledges taken, 211; enrolled in Sacred Heart League, 258; weekly concerts held, 30; interments, 4; prayer books distributed, 640; rosaries distributed, 582; scapulars distributed, 591; carpet hand protectors distributed, 6,320.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to \$1,765.32. There was transferred to the building fund the sum of \$1,000, and the cash balance on hand amounts to \$742.78.

Speaker Brodeur in Toronto. There was crowded out of last week's issue a report of Hon. Mr. Speaker Brodeur's Dominion Day speech in Toronto. We give it to-day.

Among those present upon the bandstand in the Queen's Park were: Lieut.-Col. Mason, who, as chairman of the committee, conducted the proceedings; Hon. J. P. Brodeur, Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Mayor of Toronto; George P. Magann, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. Father Rohleder, Lt.-Col. Paterson, Alderman Crane, Hubbard, Cox, Ward, Urquhart, Graham, Fester, City Treasurer Coady, Dr. Spence; Chairman of the Public School Board; School Trustee Dr. Noble, Public School Inspector Chapman, Principal Manly, Messrs. Hugh Blair, E. Morphy, H. F. Smith, W. A. Sherwood, A. Bolte.

Lieut.-Col. Mason, in opening the proceedings, said they were assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the national holiday. On the 1st of July thirty-four years ago the scattered Provinces of British North America, with one exception, formed a union for better or for worse. Providence had so ordained things that the union had turned out very much for the better—(applause)—and now Canadians were a solid unit, working in the same cause, for the mutual benefit, prosperity and welfare of their own country and that great empire...

to which they had the honor to be demonstrated was but a beginning. It long. (Applause.) The present demonstration was proposed to carry it on from year to year, and there could be no doubt that it would gather strength and spread to all parts of the Dominion, so that in time Dominion Day would be celebrated in unity throughout the country. (Applause.) In concluding, he said that at the beginning the committee which had arranged the celebration had faced many discouragements, all of which, happily, had been overcome. They had to thank the press of Toronto for so ably backing them up in their efforts to make the demonstration so successful. He then called upon Hon. Mr. Brodeur to address the gathering.

AN ELOQUENT VOICE FROM QUEBEC.

Hon. J. P. Brodeur, mention of whose name by the chairman was received with applause, was heartily cheered when he arose to speak. He said: "It is quite a great deal of diffidence that I rise to address this immense gathering on this important day to Canada, especially in this City of Toronto, a city remarkable for its intellectual culture, a city remarkable for its monuments, and for its good population, such as compare the gathering I see before me. I was very glad indeed, ladies and gentlemen, to come up here as the representative of the Province of Quebec to-day, to tell you how glad we are to work with you for the unity of this empire. (Cheers.) We are Canadians. As you know, our history began in the Province of Ontario, the day that Jacques Cartier landed upon the soil of Canada, and to-day we are proud that this country, which we have conquered from barbarism, is now a vast country and will be, tomorrow, a grand and vast nation. (Cheers.) We are proud as French-Canadians to take part in the celebration of Dominion Day, because as French-Canadians, as I have said, we are the pioneers of civilization in this country, and we are glad to unite with you to make it a vast and great nation. It is not necessary for me, I think, to tell you the importance and necessity of having in Canada, in our country, a national festival. Yes, every people, every nation, must have its national festival. Not a national festival written in the cold leaves of the statute book only, but a great gathering, a national festival, where the people are called upon to be in festive, as you are here to-day—(applause)—and when we have this national festival, as you, Mr. President, have celebrated it here to-day, celebrated in all of this great Canada, then Canada will be thoroughly united, and it is for that reason I came up to-day, to shake hands with my friends of Toronto on this great national day. (Cheers.)

EVERY REASON FOR UNITY.

"I know that French-Canadians, perhaps, are calumniated. I know that there may be some prejudices, there are some prejudices in the Province of Quebec—there are some prejudices in the Province of Ontario and the other English Provinces—but we must work together to kill these prejudices, in order to make this a great, a vast nation. (Cheers.) We must put our hands together, we must work together, and working together, I am sure that we will succeed in making of this Canadian festival, on the 1st of July, the greatest celebration which can be held in Canada. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I did not come up here to-day to make a speech; I came up only to visit Toronto, to show by my presence here how much I appreciate the efforts which have been made by Toronto in order to make this anniversary a great celebration. Well, gentlemen, why should we not unite together, why should we not join together in order to form a nation? Are we not the descendants of the same men? Is it not true that in the eleventh century the Normans of Normandy crossed over the Channel and took possession of the British Islands and made the powerful nation upon which the sun never sets—the great British nation? (Cheers.) Is it not true that some centuries later the same Normans came over to this side of the Atlantic, and then discovered and settled Canada, and they gave rise to that race to which I am proud to belong—the French-Canadian race? (Cheers.) While we have, then, this same common origin, why cannot we join together? Why cannot we forget what has passed, in order to make a great nation here in Canada? CONFEDERATION A SUCCESS.

"But somebody will say we have not the same religion; that some of us belong to the Roman Catholic religion and some belong to the Protestant religion. This is true, but is it not true, also, that we belong to the same great Christian family? (Applause.) Is it not true that every day in the House of Commons I am called upon as Speaker of the House to recite prayers which are equally acceptable to the Catholic and Protestant? There is not then so much difference between us, and...

there is no reason why we should not join together to make a great, a vast nation. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I do not want to detain you longer. (Go on!) The weather is so warm and you are probably anxious to go outside the city and enjoy the day as much as possible. I am glad, however, to have come up here to show to the Committee of Organization my appreciation of the efforts they have made for the celebration of this grand day. This 20th century opens in Canada under the most favorable auspices. The Confederation, which has been established for 34 years to-day, is now prosperous, is now in a better position than it ever was. Confederation is established, the union of Canada is now existing in the statute book, it must exist in the people's hearts, and that is what we are all working for. Now, ladies and gentlemen—and especially the ladies, for the ladies can do much for the upbuilding of the country, if we can only rely upon them, and I am sure we can rely upon them—Canada will be built, and will be built strongly. (Cheers.) I must apologize, ladies and gentlemen, for my imperfect English. I am not accustomed much to speak in your beautiful language, but I hope, however, that you may feel that it was with a patriotic heart I came to join you to-day in this great celebration. PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAIL.

"I see that to-day in our country peace and harmony prevail. Well, if they prevail to-day in Canada, let us do our best to make it continue for ever. (Cheers.) We must fight our prejudices, let us kill the prejudices which exist, and let us unite ourselves like brothers; let us convince ourselves that every honest citizen, whether he belongs to one race or another, whether he belongs to one religion or to the other, is a citizen deserving of the consideration of every patriotic heart, of every citizen of this country. Let there be no religious prejudices, no racial prejudices, but let us remember, ladies and gentlemen, that we belong to one great Christian family; let us not forget that we are Canadians first, Canadians for ever. (Cheers.) Let us not forget that we are now building a nation, and uniting our efforts under the protection of the great flag, the great British flag, and of the great British Empire, we will build a great and vast nation, and we will write a page of history which our children will be glad to read and learn." (Cheers.)

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Form III.—Senior Division—Excellent, E. Boehler, C. Roche, J. Tobin, E. Marrin, Junior Division—Excellent, W. Chase, T. Hennessy, M. McEgan, T. O'Leary, F. Shearns, good, J. Cleary, A. Geoghan, C. Higgins, J. Neville, G. Quinn, J. C. Higgins, J. Form II.—Senior Division—Excellent, J. Murray, J. Maroni, J. Mohan, J. Devine, C. Heck, E. Seitz, J. Burns, F. Guay, good, J. Ryan, G. McGowan, T. Fox, L. Cleary, W. Cline, Junior Division—Excellent, R. Newton, J. Lorraine, F. Kenny, F. O'Hagan; good, W. Menton, J. Neville.

The following boys have obtained the highest number of marks in the monthly competition:

Form IV.—Senior Division—1, Joseph Regan; 2, Harry O'Donoghue and Augustine Schreiner (equal); and 3, James O'Leary, Junior Division—1, Patrick Quinn; 2, Louis Saporita; 3, Thompson Boyd.

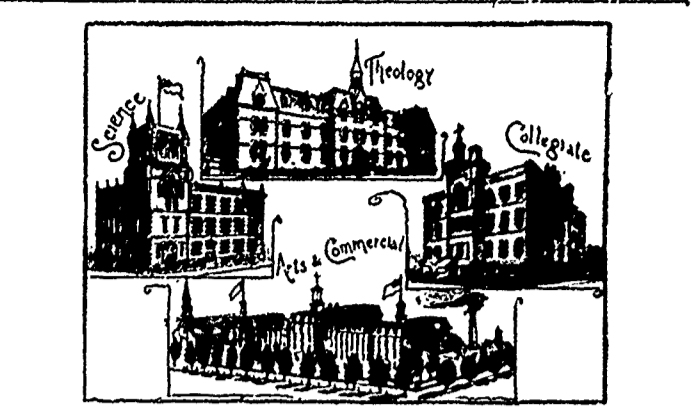
Form II.—Senior Division—1, John Maroni; 2, James Mohan; 3, Joseph Mulrooney, Junior Division—1, Maxwell McLaughlin; 2, Robert Newton; 3, William Menton.

POPE REPROVES FRANCE.

Paris, July 7.—The Univers publishes a telegram stating that the Pope has sent a letter to the heads of religious orders regretting the attacks made against them and the failure of his endeavors to protect them. The Church, he says, is wounded in her rights and checked in her work. He says the new law is contrary to natural evangelical and ecclesiastical rights, and declares that the true cause of the persecution is the world's hatred of the Church. "The extinction of the religious orders," he says, is an able manœuvre to prepare for the apostasy of the nations. The world's malignity portends work for the Church. He advises the religious to observe the instructions of the Holy See, and to imitate their forefathers, who passed through worse times. They should remain firm, dignified and not angry, overcoming evil by good. In conclusion His Holiness says: "With you are the Pope and the entire Church. Remember Christ's words: 'I have conquered the world.'"

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ORDINATIONS IN MONTREAL.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday, July 2nd, His Excellency Archbishop Bruchési ordained...

Dundas Picnic

Dundas, July 2 — The 23rd annual picnic of the House of Providence took place yesterday and was, as is always the case, a decided success.

Besides the games the Dundas High School Cadets, under charge of Drill Instructor Hill, gave an exhibition which elicited high praise from all who witnessed it.

An address by E. D. Smith, M. P., followed, in which the speaker expressed his great pleasure at being present, and referred to the good work being done by the Dundas House of Providence, and congratulating the promoters and friends of the institution on the splendid new premises now being erected in place of the one destroyed by fire.

The ladies in charge of the dining hall were, Mrs. Dunkin, Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. James Reynolds, Mrs. Annie Howrigan, Miss Annie McLennan, Mrs. James Trant, Mrs. McLennan, Miss Tessie Reynolds and Mrs. Emerick Martin.

St. Mary's Booth, Hamilton—Maggie Haggerty, Prefect; Francis Kehoe, First Assistant; Alice Smith, Second Assistant; Maggie Dore, Secretary; Dora Seery, Assistant Secretary; Ada Cusken, Treasurer. Committee—Maggie Doody, Sarah Hanley, Lillie Firth, Emma Fletcher, Clara Smith, Annie Wall, Ada Ryan, Agnes Seery.

St. Mary's, Owen Sound. The Owen Sound Advertiser describes the fine new bell which is being installed in the spire of St. Mary's Church, which will be a notable feature of the town from the day of its setting up.

The bell is the gift of the late John Murray, was cast at the McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, and weighs without its mountings 2600 pounds, and with the mountings 3760 pounds.

The dedicatory services in connection with the new chancel and altar were conducted by Bishop Dowling, who spoke in his usual eloquent manner at the service.

Bishop Dowling left on Thursday last after a visit of a week, during which he held confirmation services at the neighboring churches of his diocese.

"IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT"—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing.

C.M.B.A. PICNIC AT AYTON. The C. M. B. A. picnic at Ayton on Thursday of last week was an all-round success. There was a very large crowd present and everyone seemed bent on having a good time.

LAND OF ERIN.

(Dedicated to my cousin, Kate A. Maxwell, great-granddaughter of Theobald Wolfe Tone, in affectionate remembrance.)

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! On this lonely foreign strand stands a broken-hearted exile longing for a far-off land— Tell me, Southern Cross, now burning Golden in a cloudless sky, Shall I satisfy my yearning Once again before I die?

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Just for one brief hour to stand Where the Golden Spears are lifting One by one their sunbeams grand. Where sweet Lough's emerald blaze stretches in its violet sheen To Glendalough of ancient days

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Haven of my heart's desire, When shall freedom crest your hill-tops With her wave of living fire? When shall fields and heathery slopes Take up and pass the glorious song That bursts from graves of buried hopes—

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Ever towards the future yearning; Listening for the measured footsteps Of your exiled sons returning.

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Burns with Freedom's quenchless fire! RANDALL M'DONNELL, Author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," "A Memory of 1798," etc.

SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN. I heard a voice in the moorlands brown, when the days grew fair and long.

Who sang with a silver trumpet tone, "The sunshine follows the rain."

Dominicans in Paris

Some of the Anti-Clericals are grievously offended because the Dominicans in Paris are about to establish themselves as large owners of property. For years past the Friars have had their largest Paris residence in the Rue du Bac, but there they were only tenants at will.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave.

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Every modern improvement. F. D. MANCREE, Proprietor. C. A. WARD, Manager.

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THE MISS NOMERS.

Miss Brown is exceedingly fair, Miss White is as red as a berry, Miss Black has a gray head of hair, Miss Graves is a flint over merry, Miss Lightbody weighs sixteen stone, Miss Rich scarce can muster a guinea, Miss Hare wears a wig and has none, And Miss Solomon is a sad nimp!

A Soldiers Sacrifice.

It was at the close of 1776. Washington, compelled to abandon Fort Lee, was retreating through New Jersey, with Cornwallis in hot pursuit. The god of battles appeared to have definitely sided with the biggest battalions. Disaster had succeeded disaster in rapid succession and despondency prevailed among the patriots everywhere.

awesome in the knowledge that the lives of his slumbering comrades, perhaps the success of his country's cause, might depend upon his alertness and sagacity, and then the solitude and obscurity impressed him. Moreover, he was worn by many hours of forced marching, and his nervous system was shaken by weeks of fighting, excitement and fatigue.

The news of Travers' arrest and of the charge against him had spread through the camp like wildfire and caused the greatest excitement. The men, disregarding or once the authority of their officers, rushed at the prisoner as he was marched through the lines and would have torn him to pieces had they not been beaten back by the guard, who so vigorously used their muskets as clubs.

The general held up his hand as a signal to the officer commanding the firing party to wait. Colonel Dayton had immediately spurred his horse toward the man who was the cause of this sensational interruption. The soldier clasped the officer's knee and said something to him as he bent from his saddle. Suddenly Dayton shook him off, ordered a sergeant to arrest him and, ghastly pale, galloped back to the chief, who was waiting with visible impatience and annoyance at the delay.

knelling beside him and clasping his hand, learned what had happened. "God could not permit the perpetration of such a crime as the ignoble snuffing out of your life," said the colonel. "He has surely marked you for a higher destiny. In His infinite mercy He maddened with remorse him in whose stead you had suffered and would have died, forced him at the supreme moment to confess his in-famy and I, my pride justly humbled, thank Him reverently on my bended knees for having saved my wretched son from the additional guilt of murder.

Companies THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 59 YONGE STREET, TORONTO CAPITAL - \$1,000,000 RESERVE - \$250,000

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO LIMITED HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO Incorporated 1889. One Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial Increase in the important items shown below:

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company Has the..... BEST SYSTEM for accumulating money. Head Office - Confederation Life Building Toronto.....

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1851 CAPITAL - 2,000,000 FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT. FIREMAN - HON GEO. A. COX Vice-President and Managing Director - J. J. KENNEDY

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OFFICE FURNITURE

For office and library furniture see the display on our second floor, it includes Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Library Tables, Revolving Chairs, Revolving Stools, Easy Arm Chairs, Typewriter Chairs, Office Chairs, etc., etc. at most reasonable prices.

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS CO., Limited
97 YONGE ST.

KELLY—SHAW.

On June 19th St. Patrick's Church, Dartmouth, was the scene of a pretty wedding when Miss Lucy Jean Shaw, daughter of Councillor Shaw, was united in Marriage by the Rev. Father Clary to Mr. Joseph Kelly, son of Mr. James Kelly, of this place, 1.30 being the fixed hour. The beautiful little church was nicely decorated with palms and flowers for the occasion, and was filled with guests to witness the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. Her wedding gown was of lavender silk with flounced front of white chiffon and halero of point lace. In her hand she carried a bouquet of white bridal roses and the usual wreath and veil. The only ornaments she wore was a harp of emeralds, the gift of the groom. Her bridesmaid was her cousin, Miss Elsie Fennel of Dundalk, who wore a gown of pink organdie, nicely trimmed with white chiffon, and carried a bouquet of pink bridesmaid's roses. The guests were many, some coming from afar. Among one of them might be mentioned her cousin, Miss Lorretto Kennedy, of Hazelton avenue, Toronto, who wore a sweet girlish dress of old rose pink and simple, high collar hat softly trimmed with chiffon. The presents were many and beautiful. One of them might be mentioned—a beautiful piano—the gift of her father. After the wedding ceremony the bridal party and their guests drove to her father's residence, where refreshments were served.

After a reception was held, when Mr. and Mrs. Kelly received the congratulations of a large number of guests. The bride's going-away gown was of royal blue broadcloth, with Eton coat over a white silk blouse. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will reside in South Grey.

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OBITUARY.

JAMES M. SULLIVAN.

A Minnesota exchange gives the following particulars concerning the death of James M. Sullivan, son of the late John Sullivan, of Duoro, and brother of Mr. Patrick Sullivan, of No. 949 Water street, Peterboro.

One of the best known and most popular men in Stearns County passed away early this morning in the person of James M. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan has been for a third of a century a resident of St. Cloud and during the greater portion of the time had been deputy sheriff of the county. His position and the natural geniality of his character gave him a wide acquaintance and few men numbered more and better friends than he.

Mr. Sullivan had been sick for the past two months and from the first it was feared that his illness would result fatally. Pneumonia was primarily the cause of death. He was at his home, No. 125 Sixth avenue north, but four weeks of his illness were spent at St. Raphael's hospital where, as well as at his home, he received every care and attention. A few days since he was removed to his home and there the end came just after midnight this morning.

James M. Sullivan was born sixty-eight years ago near Montreal, Quebec, and thirty-three years ago came to Minnesota, locating at St. Cloud, and ever since he has resided here, with the exception of a few years passed at Sauk Rapids. Mr. Sullivan married Miss Elizabeth Welch in Canada when a young man, and one son, John D. Sullivan, for twelve years county attorney of Stearns County, was the fruit of their union. Mrs. Sullivan died only a year or two after her marriage, and twenty-five years ago Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Elizabeth Dirkes of St. Augusta, this county, who survive him with her four children, James Sullivan, Jr., of Little Falls and Misses Clara, Sadie and Elvie Sullivan, daughters, all living at home. The youngest is about sixteen years old.

The deceased was first appointed deputy sheriff by the late Sheriff Mat Mickleby and served as active deputy during all the years of the latter's administration of his office. In later years he served under various sheriffs but in his advanced age acted as court bailiff. He was held in high regard by the judges of the district court and by his superior officers. Mr. Sullivan owned at the time of his death a considerable real estate in the city and leaves his family comfortably provided for. He belonged to no secret society nor carried insurance. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Cathedral and doubtless it will be largely attended by the old friends and neighbors of the deceased. The pallbearers will be old friends, having in some instances been nominated by Mr. Sullivan before his death.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE P. BASKERVILLE.

Ottawa, July 2. — The funeral of the late Patrick Baskerville took place yesterday morning from the family residence on Stewart street to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. Rev. Father Pallier officiated at a requiem mass, assisted by Rev. Father Murphy and Rev. Dr. O'Boyle, and the musical part of the service was rendered by a selected choir from the city churches, under the direction of Mr. H. Collier Grounds. At the offertory a De Profundis was sung, and the service concluded with the "Dead March." There were no pallbearers. The chief mourners were Mr. William Baskerville, Mr. Patrick Baskerville, jr., Mr. J. T. Logue and Mr. William Logue. Among those in the funeral cortege were Lt.-Col. Gourdeau, F. B. Hayes, Ald. Stroud, Ald. McDougall, Henry Watters, Edward Devlin, Michael Starrs, Edward Mahon, R. Gorman, John Mortimer, Wm. Ahearn, Augustus Powers, Denis Burke, ex-Ald. White, Emanuel Tasse, ex-Ald. Black, Ald. Hestey, J. C. Dowling, T. C. Claffy, A. Dubois, J. O'Keefe, F. Chevrier, T. Murphy, Dr. E. Martier, P. Clarke, J. G. Foley, T. G. Rothwell, B. J. Gorman, Jas. O'Reilly, J. G. Warnock, W. Kearns, G. P. Brophy, Honore Robillard, M. J. McGee, Felix McCullough, M. C. Macagnac, M. O'Leary, L. O'Connell, W. Foran, John Foran and William Kehoe.

FUNERAL OF J. M. CALLAGHAN.

Montreal, July 4.—One of the largest funerals ever seen in the West End for some time took place this morning, when the remains of the late J. M. Callaghan were borne to their last resting place. A solemn requiem mass was sung at St. James' Cathedral, the large edifice, which was heavily draped for the occasion, being filled with a large concourse of friends. Rev. F. Caron, parish priest of St. Ann's Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Chancellor Foy as deacon, and Rev. F. Kiernan as sub-deacon. The chief mourners were the de-

ceased's three young sons, his father, Mr. J. Callaghan, two brothers, Rev. Martin and Luke Callaghan, and his two brothers-in-law, J. Postre and J. Corcoran. Among those who accompanied the remains to the cemetery were Messrs F. Hart, B. McNally, R. S. White, M. Hicks, T. C. Donnelly, F. Casey, M. Fagan, W. L. McKenna, C. F. Small, F. B. McNamee, B. Taussey, P. Donovan, P. McGovern, Hon. J. J. Guerin, Dr. E. J. O'Connor, P. S. Cliff, P. McCrorry, J. Crossan, Dr. J. A. McDonald, J. P. Kavanagh, J. Kay, P. Kearney, W. H. Cox, J. T. O'Connor.

FUNERAL OF MRS. GALLERY.

Montreal, July 2. — One of the largest funerals ever seen in St. Ann's parish, was that of Mrs. Thomas Gallery, mother of Ald. Gallery, M. P., which took place on Monday morning. All classes of citizens turned out to do honor to the mother of their representative, and floral tributes were sent by numerous friends. The chief mourners were Messrs. John, Michael, Patrick and Dan Gallery, sons of deceased. At St. Ann's Church the ceremony was in keeping with the occasion. Rev. Father Caron solemnized solemn High Mass attended by a deacon and sub-deacon. The full church choir, under the direction of Prof. Shea, rendered the solemn requiem mass. After the ceremony the remains were followed by large concourse to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where they were interred.

THE LATE ANDREW McALLISTER.

The Cobourg Morning Post of July 6 has the following: On Tuesday last word was received in town from Belleville that Andrew McAllister, Collector of Inland Revenue, had died in the hospital in that city at an early hour that morning. The news was a terrible shock to the relatives and numerous friends, who were unaware of his illness. Only a week previous he had visited Cobourg and spent a day with his brothers and appeared to be in perfect health. Deceased was born in Cobourg, August 14th, 1843, and was the youngest son of the late Andrew McAllister, who died in 1858. Over thirty years ago he entered the Inland Revenue Service, as a specialist, having passed seven examinations, four at Ottawa and three at Toronto. His first post was at Grafton, where he remained two years and then was removed to Prescott. After spending several years there he was transferred to Belleville in 1882, and shortly after was promoted collector and had charge of Picton and Trenton. He was a competent officer and had associated with him five assistants. The revenue was \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum. During the Fenian raid scare he served in No. 2 Company under Captain (now Major) Elliot. From a Belleville paper we learn that he was taken ill on Thursday and went to the hospital for treatment, but on Dominion Day he was able to go to Massassauga Point, where it is supposed he was affected by the sun, and that evening again complained of illness and returned to the hospital, where he had the best medical attendance, but died at 2.30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Messrs. Daniel and Bernard McAllister, brothers of deceased went to Belleville and accompanied the remains home on the evening train. On Thursday afternoon the funeral took place to St. Michael's Cemetery, and was largely attended by our citizens and many friends from Belleville, Kingston and other places. Deceased had a host of friends, and was highly respected by all, and his sudden demise has awakened the keenest sympathy for the three surviving brothers, Messrs. Daniel, John and Bernard, who are deeply stricken by the death of their truly beloved brother.

MADELINE KELLY

It is our painful duty to announce the death last Monday week of a very estimable young lady of St. Mary's Parish—Madeline, the second daughter of Mr. Paul Kelly, of Markham street. Her life had always been that of a model Catholic girl, modest, gentle and retiring. While at St. Mary's School and Loretta Abbey she endeared herself to both sisters and pupils by her kind ways and amiable disposition. She was obliged to discontinue her studies about nine months ago, having contracted a cold which settled on her lungs. Her demise was not, therefore, wholly unexpected by her friends and relatives, who had sorrowfully watched her gradually succumbing to that dread disease consumption, whose ravages the best medical skill was unable to stay.

Although but 16 years of age, with every hope of a promising future, this young lady was remarkable for her piety and with true Christian resignation bowed to God's holy will when informed by no confessor that her condition could warrant little hope of recovery. She received the last sacraments with edifying fervor, then calmly and hopefully awaited the end, which was accelerated by the excessive heat of the latter part of June.

Her remains were taken to Pickering for internment and placed beside her beloved mother, who preceded her some years ago from the same disease. Though taken by God to a better world, to follow the Lamb with the white-robed virgins, Madeline has bequeathed to earth a memory that will ever be cherished by all who had the happiness of knowing her good qualities. May she rest in peace.

JOHN BRICKSLEY

During the past week sadness and gloom has entered the home of Mr. John Bricksley, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Percy township. On Friday last, John his youngest son, passed peacefully away after an illness of only a few months, having contracted that dreadful disease consumption. All that medical skill could do was of no avail and he sank away very fast. His many friends paid him their kindest attention throughout. He spent several weeks in St. Vincent De Paul Hospital, Brockville, returning from there only two weeks previous to his death. He was a young man 25 years of age, and previous to last spring always enjoyed good health. He was carefully nursed through his illness by his sister, Sister Mary Rose of Lima and other kind sisters of Brockville, who accompanied him to his home. He was a most popular young man, one whose word was as good as his bond. He had a bright future before him, but God knows what is best, therefore he saw fit to call him to Himself at the early age of 25 years. His funeral was the largest ever saw in the county, over 250 rigs took part in the procession, which was headed by his pastor, Rev. Father O'Connell of Burnley. High Mass was celebrated by Father O'Sullivan of Grafton, Father McGuire of Hastings, spoke a few kind words on the many good qualities of the deceased, after which he performed the last sad rites at the grave in the R. C. Cemetery, Hastings Good-bye, John, you'll be missed by your brother Foresters. We shall seldom see your equal.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR JOHN FISKE

Gloucester, Mass., July 5.—Prof. John Fiske, of Cambridge, the famous lecturer and historian and the last of that remarkable group of literary men which included Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow and Holmes, died yesterday at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester. Professor Fiske was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1842.

LATCHFORD—At 271 Waverly street, Ottawa, the 8th July inst., the wife of Hon. F. R. Latchford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

M'Govern-Rodden—On June 18, at St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, Michael M'Govern, son of Thomas M'Govern, to Sarah Rodden, daughter of the late Dennis Rodden, both of Montreal.

M'Quaid-West—On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 75 Bourbomniere avenue, Maison-neuve, by the Rev. H. Jekill, David McQuaid, jr., to Vance, daughter of the late Hugh West, of Morrisburg, Ont.

Mitchell-Sullivan—Montreal, July 1st, at the Church of the Ad-vent, by Rev. A. J. Doull, James Mitchell to Susan Ada Sullivan, both of Hamilton, Ont.

Doyle-Tesson—On the 27th of June, 1901, at Chambly, Canton, P. Q., by the Rev. S. Tesson, uncle of the bride, Francis Hual Doyle, of Cornwall, Ont., to Annie, Louise, daughter of the late David Tesson, of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS

CALLAGHAN—In Montreal, on July 1st, John M. Callaghan, fruit merchant, son of John Callaghan, and brother of Rev. Father Callaghan.

DUNDON—On July 3, 1901, Bridget Dundon, age 60 years. Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Ball, 53 Ferris street west.

M'Garvey—At Point St. Charles, Montreal, on the 4th inst., Mary Corbett, beloved wife of the late Henry M'Garvey.

M'Killin—In Montreal on the 4th July, Katherine O'Keefe, relict of the late John M'Killin.

McElroy—In Montreal, on July 6th, Mary Ann Fenwick, beloved widow of the late James McElroy.

O'Donohoe—On July 4th, at Ottawa, Margaret O'Donohoe.

BYRNE—In Hamilton, on July 6, 1901, Bridget, relict of the late John Byrne, age 78, a native of the County of Wexford, Ireland.

PATTON—In Hamilton, on July 5, Robert Patton, aged 63 years.

THEY ARE A POWERFUL NER- VINE—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parrelle's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.



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The Malt and Hops used are the finest that skill and money can secure. A Prime favorite.

At Grocers, Clubs and Hotels.

LATEST MARKETS.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

The run of live stock at the cattle market to-day was moderate, 59 loads all told, composed of 947 cattle, 711 hogs, 864 sheep and lambs, and 150 calves.

William Levack bought a large number of the best butcher cattle, 140 all told, at prices ranging from \$4.10 to \$4.80 per cwt.

James Harris bought for the Harris Abattoir Company, about 60 cattle at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Crawford & Hunnissett sold one load of export cattle, 1318 lbs. each, at \$5.20 per cwt.; one load, 1200 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt.; one load of butchers' cattle, 1020 lbs. each, at \$4.20. They bought one load of shippers, 1225 lbs. each, at \$4.90, and one load of mixed butchers' and exporters, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.50.

Dunn Bros. bought one load exporters, 1318 lbs. each, at \$5.20 per cwt. 1 export bull, at \$4.50 per cwt.

A. Zollner bought two loads of exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at \$5 per cwt. Gos. Gould bought from Whaley & McDonald one load heavy exporters at \$5.30 per cwt.

Co. Ghlin Bros. bought 5 loads exporters, 1275 lbs. each to 1375 lbs. each, at \$4.90 to \$5.15 per cwt.

W. H. Dean bought three loads exporters, 1175 to 1250 lbs. each, at \$4.60 to \$4.90 per cwt.

R. Hunter bought seven butchers' cattle, 900 lbs. each, at \$4.10 per cwt. John Scott sold one load butchers' cattle, 990 lbs. each, at \$3.90 per cwt. George Tucker sold 53 lambs at \$3.75 each; 46 sheep at \$3.30 per cwt.

William Crenlock bought 22 cattle, mixed butchers', at \$3.95 per cwt.; 5 butchers' cows, 1200 lbs. each, at \$3.90 to \$4.55 per cwt.

Alex. Leacock bought 20 butchers' cattle, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sinclair Leacock bought 6 butchers' cattle at \$4.25 per cwt.

Murton bought 8 choice butchers' cattle, 925 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

R. J. Collins bought 20 cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.12 to \$4.25 per cwt.; 7 cows, 1215 lbs. each, at \$3.85 per cwt.; 10 cattle, 1050 lbs. each, at \$3.60 per cwt.; 6 cattle, 1200 lbs. each, at \$3.55 per cwt.; 4 steers, 1030 lbs. each, at \$4.25 each; 5 steers, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt.; and 5 bulls, 1100 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Wesley Dunn bought 300 sheep at \$3.35 per cwt.; 250 lambs, at \$3.50 each; 100 calves, at \$6.50 each.

W. B. Levack bought 50 sheep, at \$3.40 per cwt.; 100 lambs, at \$3.50 each; 40 calves, at \$7 each.

W. J. Neally bought 18 cattle, 960 lbs. each, at \$4.10 per cwt.; 1 load mixed, at \$4.25 per cwt.

Corbett & Henderson bought 9 exporters, 1275 lbs. each, at \$5.20 per cwt.; 18 mixed butchers' and exporters, 1050 lbs. each, at \$4.6 per cwt.

Shipments per C. P. R.: Harris Abattoir Company, 1 double-deck of sheep; William Harris, 1 double-deck of sheep; 8 loads export cattle; M. Vincent, 3 loads, and William Crenlock, 2 loads, all butcher cattle, for Montreal.

Receipts of farm produce were 800 bushels of grain, 12 loads of hay, 1 of straw, 75 dressed hogs, and a few lots of new as well as old potatoes.

Grain—
Wheat, white, bush..... \$0 67 to \$....
 " red, bush..... 0 67
 " fine; bush..... 0 67 0 68
 " goose, bush..... 0 61 1/2
Peas, bush..... 0 66
Rye, bush..... 0 50
Barley, bush..... 1 30
Oats, bush..... 0 43 0 44
Buckwheat, bush..... 0 53
Hay and Straw—
Hay, per ton..... \$10 50 to \$12 00
Hay, new, per ton..... 8 50 9 00
Straw, sheaf, per ton..... 9 00
Straw, loose, per ton..... 5 00
Fruits and Vegetables—
Potatoes, per bag..... \$0 30 to \$0 40
Cabbage, per doz..... 0 60 1 00
Poultry—
Chicken, per pair..... \$0 60 to 80
Spring Chickens, per pair..... 0 50 0 90
Turkeys, per lb..... 0 10 0 12
Spring Ducks, per pair..... 0 60 1 00
Dairy Produce—
Butter, lb. rolls..... 7 16 to \$0 18
Eggs, new laid, per doz..... 0 15 0 17
Fresh Meats—
Beef hindquarters, per cwt..... \$4 50 to 5 50
Beef hindquarters, per cwt..... 7 50 8 50
Mutton, carcass, per lb..... 0 06 0 07
Veal, carcass, per cwt..... 7 50 8 50
Lamb, yearling, cwt..... 8 00 9 00
Lamb, spring, each..... 3 50 4 50
Spring Lambs, dressed..... 0 10 0 11
Dressed Hogs, cwt..... 9 25 9 75
Export cattle, choice..... 4 90 5 12
 " light..... 4 00 4 80
Export bulls, choice..... 4 00 4 75
Butch " cattle, picked lots 4 00 4 25
Butch " lots of good..... 4 20 4 40
Butchers' medium mixed..... 3 75 4 10
Butchers' common..... 3 40 3 80
Butchers' inferior..... 3 00 3 25
Feeders, heavy..... 4 10 4 25
Feeders, light..... 3 50 3 75
Stockers..... 2 50 3 75
Milk cows..... 25 00 50 00
Calves..... 2 00 8 00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt..... 3 25 3 40
Shi ep, hucks, per cwt..... 2 50 3 00
Sheep, butchers'..... 3 00 4 00
Lamb, spring, each..... 2 50 4 00
Hogs, choice, not less than 150 and up to 200 lbs..... 7 25
Hogs, lights, under 160 lbs 6 75
 " fat..... 6 75
 " sows..... 3 50 4 00
 " stores..... 4 50
 " stags..... 2 00

Senders

Department of Railways & Canals, Canada

WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for deepening, Fort Colborne to Humber" will be received at this office until 16 o'clock, Friday, the 10th day of July, 1901, for deepening the Rock Cutting from Fort Colborne to Humberstone. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen on and after Monday, the 1st day of July, 1901, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, where forms of tender may be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000, must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals, Canada

WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for deepening, Summit Level" will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1901, for deepening certain portions of the long level between Thorold and Port Colborne. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen on and after Monday the 8th day of July, 1901 at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, where forms of Tender may be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000, must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals, Canada

WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for rebuilding, Dunsmuir and Frigate at Dunsmuir, Ontario" will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1901, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, where forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000, must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals, Canada

WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Superstructure, Battledie Bridge" will be received at this office until Friday, 19th July, inst., for the construction of an iron superstructure for the Bridge over the Battledie river at Battledie, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray, Esq., Resident Engineer, Construction Life Building, Toronto; Egan, Malott, Esq., Resident Engineer, Windsor, Man.; G. Desjardins, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; and on application to the Postmaster at Hamilton, Ont., and Battledie, N.B.C., also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works for \$3000, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work estimated for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, FRED GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Canada

Ottawa, June 22nd, 1901

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