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Vol. IX.-No. 28.

ORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 11. 1901.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest.—BALMEZ.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE ALUMN.

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 Codlege; 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. Player, Rev. J. Sullivan, Rev. E. Mul ay, 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. Hanuon, Rev. J. M. Cruise, Rev. P. O'Donohue (Port Lambton); Mr. Pageau, Mr. Rafferty, Rev. M. J Ryan, Messrs. I. 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. P., Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., one of the vice-presidents of the association, presided. After the din-ner, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, in proposing the health of the Pope, reierred 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, Hi Gracious Majesty Edward VII. All stood and sang "God Save the

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

CATHOLIC ART For CATHOLIC HOMES

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should be in every Catholic home" Read over the list given in our advertising columns, and order one when sending postal order for subscription in advance.

offer substantial encouragement. Very Rev. Father Durand, the Saperior-General of the Community, responded in a very happy speech in French. He touched feelingly upon the lives of the founders of St. Michael's College, Fathers Soulerin, Vincent, Maioney and Flannery. said he was highly pleased with this, his first visit to America and that on his return to Europe he would report most favorably concerning the work done by his confreres here. The Rev. Father was also very enthusiastic in praise of Canada. It was a delightful country, and he hoped that it would continue to enjoy fruitful prosperity. He was glad to meet so many old friends of the Mother House of Canada, and the gathering he saw before him was indeed a representative one -men who are leaders in the ecclesiastical, judicial, medical, mercantile and many other bodies of the land. They were all friends of the College, which they horored by their presence; an eloquent tribute to their Alma Mater.

appreciation of their work, and to

The hierarchy and clergy was proposed by Dr. J. J. Cassidy. St. Michael's College, he said, has reason to be proud of its standing. Canadian Catholic laymen are proud of their hierarchy and clergy, and speaking for those present he said they were all proud of the bishops and priests educated at St. Michael's.

His Grace Archbishop O'Connor responded to this toast by promising his hearty support to the association, of which he is the oldest member. His Grace dwelt upon the necessity of remaining loyal to our Alma Mater and to each other as good Catholic citizens. He insisted that in our gatherings it is not sufficient to look back to the past only, but to act in the present, in order that all may derive benefit from the association, whose aim is to aid in the good work of St. Michael's College and foster a

friendly feeling among the gradeates. Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, followed with a few words. He had been invited by the Rev. Rector of the college to be present at this reunion, he said, and though he was not, unfortunately, an alumnus of St. Michael's, he wished to put himself on record as an ardent admiter of the college. Many priests of his archdiocese were graduates of this great hall of learning, and were among his very best men-men full of zeal and learning. He would always stand by St. Michael's College and would be ever ready to aid it in its good work.

His Grace was heartily received. Father Cushing spoke briefly of his connection with the college.

The Alma Mater was proposed by Rev. Dr. Treacy in a very happy and humorous speech, and responded to by by Rev. Dr. Teely, principal of the college. Like the mother of the Gracchi, said Dr. Teefy, St. Michael's College is to-day proud of her jewels, and she greets them with all the affection of a mother. He expressed the hope that the association would prosper and that many more members would be added to its lists. The Golden Jubilee of the college would be celebrated in 1902 and he hoped that all the Old Boys would assemble within these hallowed walls to receive the fond welcome of their Alma Mater.

Wather Marijon and Father Mc-Brady, the latter about to enter upon his duties as Superior of Assumption College, Sandwich, spoke words of welcome to the old students.

Mr. Nicholas Murphy, K.C., wished the Superior-General to take with him to France the best wishes of sll the old students of St. Michael's, and to remind the', ther members of the French Province that Canada and the United States were proud of the work done here by their confreres, whose ener, 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 Me Cann, 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. Just and offensive partiality on ac-

the interests of the college.

e officers of last year were reand, the meeting considering that are 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 follow-

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. McLvoy, Jersey City; Mr. Wedlock, Barrie; Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, Oakville; Rev. W. Fogarty, Dublin; Rev. J. J. Feeney, Acton; Mr. R. Walsh, Toronto; Rev. J. P. Harrington, Cranston, R. I.; Mr. E. Lemaitre, Toron-t. Mr. A. H. Furniss, Bergceville, P. Q.; Rev. M. Fox, Montreal; Rev. G. A. Fere, Montreal; Mr. P. J. Mc-

Grath, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dr. Thos. O'Hagan, Goderich; Rev. D. H. Balley, Danbury, Conn.; Mr. G. H. Layburu, Peterboro; Mr. Thomas Loug, Toronto; Rev. J. J. Waters, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Rev. M. Moyna, Orillia; Very Rev. Dean Egan, Barrie; Major J. A. Murray, Toronto; Rev. M. J. McGuire, Wooler, Ont.; Mr. T. A. Wardell, M. P. P. Dundas, Ont.; Dr. J. Guinane, Toronto Rev. A. O'Malley, Urbridge; Rev. P. Klernan, Wildfield, Ont.; Judge Mc-Curry, Parry Sound; Mr. A. J. De-Laplante, Buffalo; Rev. Thos. P. Mc-Donnelli, Adams, Mass.; Rev. J. J. Barrett, Salem, N. Y; Rev. James B. Rooney, Zalcski, Ghio; Mr. H. Mc-Crossan, Daroit; Dr. J. B. Murphy, Brockville; Rev. T. J. Spratt, Wolfe Island; Rev. W. McCann, Toronto; Rev. J. E. Crimon, Dunnville, Ont. Rev. R. O'Brien, Wellsville, 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 last 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 wellgrounded dissent. But the same cannot be said of the following paragraph of his communication:

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

I freely admit that the rights of minorities are often apt to be overlooked, if not denied, and that it is a virtue of necessity for any of the races in Canada to stand up for its own rights, while ignoring none of the rights of a differnt race. It may be that "Rambler" meant only to remind the Irish that they are not sufficiently alive to the need for asserting their own rights and privileges, as a minority in Canada, or that in this respect they compare unfavorably with their French compatriots. If this is all he meant, even if wrong in his judgment, it is scarcely worth being commented upon. The paragraph quoted, however, is scarcely sus-ceptible of this interpretation. The 'clannishness' referred to by "Rambler" may mean racial prejudices which often not only violate justice and charity, but also result in aggressive ill-feeling and bloody war not infrequently.

In countries inhabited by different encouragement of "clannishness," for which I would substitute in the case of the French racial prejudices, de serves instant disapproval and hearty condemnation. On the other hand he is a patriot of a high rank who advocates by his every example the annihilation of racial distinctions and political preferences on account of race or religion in this country, when to do so would result in no injury or injustice either to race or religion. I have no great sympath; therefore, for "the Clan McDonald" feeling, the Irish clannishness or the French clusiveness, inasmuch as they may tend to prevent the hastening of a better and nobler spirit of humanity While each Canadian may rightly cherish with pride the memory of his ancestors, he should in general claim his rights and privileges as a Canadian, not as an Irishman, a French-man, a Scotchman or an Englishman.

I do not charge that the French or other races inhabiting Canada are too much actuated by racial feelings or prejudices. What I consider wrong is any sort of encouragement to racial feelings that tends to create divisions among Canadians.

Than the glited Dr. Fallon none was freer among Canadians from the nar-row-minded; un-Christian and degrading spirit of national prejudice or racial exclusiveness. His mind was too clear, his sympathies too broad, and his heart too receptive of the nohlest feelings to entertain any unby the association for the furtherance demarcation of territorial boundaries.

Speaking on last St. Patrick's duy at St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, he emphasized at the very inception of his sermon, addressed to the Irish socie-ties 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 CANADIAN.

ÁJuly 4, 1901.

REV. DR. FALLON'S REMOVAL Editor The Register-I was, in common with the great majority of the members of St. Joseph's l'arish 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 sole control of the Oblate order, and the Archbishop of Ottawa, as he himself informed us, had nothing D: 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 "Rumbler" does not contend that the same principle of lay obedience applies in the case of a loreign 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 fol-

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 f 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.

This is one on the doctors: "Ah, my poor father died last Wed-

nesday, "our honor."

"I'm sorry to hear it,' said the other. "It must have been very sud-den. What doctor attended him?" "Oh, sir," said the boy, 'my poor father wouldn't have a doctor; he always used to say he s like to die a

natural death." Some good stories are told about the time of the State-endowed church in Ireland, and a few of its proselytising e,ergymen. This is one, of an old widow and her visit to one of those gentlemen:

"Well. now, your raverence, it's what—I'd like to turn a Frotestant." "Why do you wish to change your religion?"

"Well, 'now, I'm told, your raverence 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 raverence, 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

"Faith, they are not; they'd *ake 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

"Just four short miles," was the answer. "What do you mean," said Father

Rufus, who happened to pass at the "by deceiving the poor fellow? time, You know well enough it's eight long unles."

"Sure, your raverence, I seen the 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. Mc-Donagh, the counsel, called out to

"Come back, sir. Where are you going? Do you think you are a "Indeed, sir," said the old man,

looking up at Judge Burton, "indeed, sir, I believe I am fit for little clse." 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 was staying. Before he got into the car he asked the driver to tell him what the fare was. The answer came: "I'll lave that to your

raverence." "But how much is it?"

"Whatever your raverence plazes." "That won't do. I shall not get into the car till you tell me the fare."

For obvious reasens, I shall not follow "Rambler" in his discussion of "Camahahners," either French-Cana' if the horse turns and gets a sight of you, the divil a step he'll go at all." Here is a story told by Mr. Le Fanu 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. "Get in at once, your ravetence, for hands with him.

"I do not think, su," 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 Deanstone."

"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 giv-

ing him a slap on the back, said: "What an ass I am! I'm not Smith of Deanstone; I'm Shaw of the postoffice."

"I don't care a blank who you are, sir; but I wi h you'd leave me alone,"

said the other. A boy was herding a goot in a field on a Sunday afternoon, and clergyman happening to pass said to

"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. You don't know that goat. The divil couldn't hould

that goat; you couldn't hould that goat yourself." A gentleman had a fine handsomelooking cow, but it was very difficult. to milk her, because of her unruly be-

havior. He sent his herdsman with her to the sea est market town to sell her, telling him to be sure and tell the buyer o' her faults. As he brought back a large price the master was surprised, and said:

"Are you sure you told all about

her?" "Bedad; I did, sir. He asked me. whether she was a good milker. Begorra, sir, says I, it's what you'd be tired milking her."

Another, and the last, will illustrate an obstacle that sometimes impedes the course of true love in Ire-

Farmers have a great objection to their younger daughters marrying be-fore the elder ones. A man was telling his neighbor that his daughter Margaret had been married the day before to Pat Ryan.

before to Pat Ryan.

"How is that," said he; "he told me it was your daughter hlary he was going to marry?"

"So it was. "I was her he was courting, but I made him take Margaret. Wasn't she my oldest daughter? And I wouldn't let him be runnin' through the family that way, taking his pick and choice of them."

Reading such as this may not help a man on towards heaven. It is idle and unproductive of good works, but it will no doubt cause a few hearty laughs, which are said to be beneficial physically if not spiritually.

W. O'CONNOR.



Old Dutch Silver

Just received 'a charming little lot of "old Dutch" silver.

444 These are exact reproductions of antique pieces now shown in the museums of the "Haag," Amsterdam, and other places in Hol-

*** There are Tea Caddies, Salt Cellais, Bon Bon Spoons, Sugar Sifters, Fancy Spoons, Windmills, Old Ships, and many other dainty little pieces for wedding or souvenir gifts.

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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE..

DEFOTED TO ... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

The Comte de Courten has been succeeded in command of the Pope's Swiss Guard by Baron Leopold Mever de Schanensee, one of the old Cath olic nobility of the Canton of Lacerne. The Swiss Guards of the Vatican, although they only number 117 men, are interesting because they are the only survivors of the system by which thousands of gallant Swiss in the era before the conscription enlisted to fight the battles of nearly all The Swiss the powers of Europe. Guard of France, bravely defending the Bastile, are famous in the history of the Revolution, but there were also Swiss regiments during the eighteenth century in the service of Spain, Austria, Holland, Sardinia, the Republic of Venice and the Kingdom of Naples

ENGLAND

CATHOLIC EDUCATION. In a pastoral letter just issued Car

dinal 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, and especially a recent decision of the Holy See respecting the education of Catholic children of the upper classes. No Catholic interest assuredly holds a warmer place in the Catholic heart than the religious education of the children. For fifty years and more the Catholics of this country have contended for this boon. Priests and people, rich and poor all classes among us, have combined and welded themselves into a compact and solid body, in order to win from the State a recognition of the sacred rights of Christian children. For this they have fought on the public platform, at the hustings, in the press, and in Parliament. Though poor they have spent their money with a lavish hand, and no gift of time, of talent, and energy has been too great to secure Catholic education for Catholic children. Nor is there any sign that this generous zeal is on the

We have, therefore, solid reasons for being hopeful of Catnolic 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. Instead, then, of cultivating a depressing habit of constant self-depreciation, of envying our neighbors' schools as though better than our own, and wishing to get into them; instead of closing our eyes to God's gifts and blessings, and magnifying our shortcomings-indulging in discontent and despe'r because we cannot build our little Rome in a day, we should gratefully recognize and cheerily give thanks to God for the splendid resources with which He has enriched us, while we diligently aim at adopting all those scholastic improvements that are within reach. It was thus that

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. But, if we look into the future, we shall find a further incitement to strenuous and courageous cifort. For an immense peril is ahead, and nothing but the highest and best Catholic education will carry our children's children safely through the intellectual, critical, rationalistic and agnostic dangers with which a godless education must flood the It is thus that throughout the whole Church in England there has grown up a devotion to the work of Catholic education which is one of the most striking and consoling features of our time.

THE SECRET SPRING OF ALL THIS LOVE.

But where shall we find the secret spring of all this exhaustless Hoocur 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, as seen in France, Italy, and Australia, or that they have been shocked by the fatture of the Board school system to produce that which it is lucapable of producing. Nor is it that they have simply listened to the voice of their Bishops, and heard the Apostolic decrees and admonitions of the Vicar of Christ resounding throughout the world, and proclaiming the bounden duty of the Church and of all ler members to put forth valiant ciforts to secure a Catholic education to every Catholic child. The secret spring of all this from our forefathers.

love and action is to be found furthe back. It is to be traced up to the living, palpitating heart of Jesus, as

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

HE ENUNCIATES THOSE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

which were to expand in their appli cation, as the Church should grow and take possession of mankind There He is, accompanied by the Apostles in training to carry on Pis work "Crowds" have gathered round Him to the number of several thou ands It was always "the multitude, the crowd," or "the crowds," that he taught, without any distinction into schools and colleges for rich and poor More than forty times the Gospel speaks of His audience as the crowd" or "the crowds," the turba or turbae. For was He not the teacher and the saviour of lapsed humanity, without any exception or privileged class? And did He not declare that there was no hope for any but in Him alone; and that all, without exception, must humbly submit to His divine authority? But see how ignorant is that surging crowd of the first elements of Christian doctrine. The lives of many, who had been as sheep without a shepherd, were far spent, and the shades of death were closing in. No time was to be lost. Our Lord's message of salvation was sorely needed, and was being gladly accepted.

SUDDENLY PEOPLE PRESS FOR WARD AND INTERRUPT HIS DISCOURSE.

They "brought to Him young childthat 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." On another occasion, "sitting down, He called the twelve, and, taking a child, set him in the midst of them. Whom, when he had embraced, He said to them, Whosoever shall receive one such child as this in My name receiveth me." You see it clearly, my dear brothren, our Blessed Lord was during all this time teaching by word and example the precepts that His Church was to put into practice in future ages.

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 Himcelf while yet of tender years. That heart upon which John was one day o 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 ere 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 sane tion to His divine commands, and here was our 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 solumnity: "He that shall scandalize-(that is, shall put a stumbling-block or a hindrance in the way of, or hall 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 sca" (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 inde-

pendent so as to do what we please

with ourselves and our children; but is in civil matters we are subject to the State so in spiritual and religions we are subject to the Church of Jesus Christ Now how do Catholie parents "scandalize" their little ones' When they send them for education to non-Catholic schools with-When they withdraw out necessity them from Catholic influences and from Catholic training and discipline When they expose them to the dinger of growing up without a proper nowledge of their religion, without have for the Mass, the sacraments, for the Mether of God and the saints

EXPOSE THEM TO LOSS OF FAITH

AND MORALITY by companionship with those who are orresed to the doctrines and precepts of their tengion. When parents send their children to non-Catholic schools they generally plead some excuse, and try to metric their conduct. The poor say that the non-Catholic school is a little nearer, a tritle 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

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 possi-bility 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 re quested 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 reat English public schools Th peal was cast in the form of Doubts for Solution, and was accompanied by a forcible exposition of the reassons that were thought to justify the proposal. The following is the re-

ply 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 irequent 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 emigent 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 ad-

ducible, 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 all else to rob our character of re for youths of still tender years can semblance to Jesus crucited? Why 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 studtes in England, circumstances reemed to require that measures should be adopted in order to render remote the proximate dapper to which Catholics might be exposed in the public universities. Well known measures for this purpose have bem prescribed and acted upon

يشادلاه مسيد يست

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

This was the judgment arrived at by the eminent fathers in a General Convegation held on the 23rd of this January, and it was laid the day after by the unders med Archbishop of Larissa, secretary of the same sacred congregation, before the Supreme Pontiff. His Holiness gave it his entire approval and desired it to be made known to youe 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.

Humbla kissing your hands, I am youe Eminence's humble and devoted 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 be-lieve 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 eligious splendor and impressiveness took place in Ircland as that which came off in Letterkenny, when glorious church, creeted 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

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 hıs discourse was one distinguished vigor and freshness of thought. by was inspired from first to last by intence love of Faith and Fatherland and deeply moved all who had the happiness of hearing it. He referred to hunseif 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 giant 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. Columbkill arise and frown to shame the weak self-indulgence which does more than

does not the spirit of St. Eunan arise, of him who urged and passed the 'lex innocentum,' the law which delivered the women of Ireland from the horrors of warfarc; 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 rcjoice and be glad for it." Later on addresses were presented to His Grace tic Most Rev. Dr. Keane and the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, both of whom replied in eloquent and impressive words. Dr. Keane discourag. ed 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 suled as Ircland 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 UNIVER-

SITY. 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,

(Se.d) Health "In our great joy (for soon we celebrate our centennial feasts) this above all cise 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 it self, 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 *housand four hundred and fifty-one, a splaying the greatest love for the Scottish peo ple, being himself a man most illustrious for all the lights of talent and of the liberals 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 daug! ter 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 wiexed times it could not be that Your Beatitude should ome 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 Glas-

deign to nonor still more, and commend to yet new ages. "We write, at Glasgow, on the Ides of May, MCMT. "The Presect and the Vice-

Chancellor.'

gow, and furthermore enhanced by

Kings, you yourself, most scholarly

and most elegant cultivator of Latin

Interature, through your kindness may

many benefits from many of

UNITED STATES

GENERAL CHAFFEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

High handed and heartless brigard age in the interest of a missionary so ciety, 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. Chaf-ice, just filed at the War Depart-

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. written by Minister Conger, approving the request of the Rev. E. O.

Tewksbury, an American missionary, that he be furnished with a detackment of American troops to accomment of American troops to accompany him on an expedition to exact

Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

money and lards from Chinese for de gradations they had committed dur ing the Boser 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 \$12,000, obtained deeds for ninety-six acres of land, and had secured numeteen chapels and twenty comoteries.

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 Licutement 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 Tungchow, and a considerable sum was collected in Tungchow itself.

'I know of this indirectly, and Mr. Tewksbury promised to give a complete account of it to the American minister in Pekin. 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

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 tacls (\$11,735), obtained Jeeds for ninety-six acres of land and cermission 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 Pekin 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 policed by the troops of the nations named. From appearances, the Chinese population is more friendly and seemingly has less fear of being harmed by the troops of Japan than any other nation represented in Pekin."

STREET CAR ACCIDENT. - Mr. STREET CAR ACCITENT. — Mr. Thomas Sabin, 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' Eclectric Oil, when the discolarities coloration was removed, and in nine days he could use his foot. We al-ways keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency.'j

Examine our advertisements. You cannot fail to see how carefully they are selected. They are the announce. nents offirst-class people. We take no others. When you see one objection-able advertisement in the Register stop your paper at once. The paper that publishes a deceptive advertisement is phonanes a despecte adversament is a chief party to an intender fraud upon its readers. The paper that publishes an odious advertisement is an insult and a peril to every family.

HOME CIRCLE eeeeeeeeeee

MOTHERS.

(From The Century. Mothers are the queerest things! 'Member when John went away. All but mother cried and cried When they said good-by that day. She Just talked and seemed to be Not the slightest bit upset-Was the only one who smiled! Others' eyes were streaming wet. But when John came back again On a furlough, safe and sound,

With a medal for his deeds And without a single wound, While the rest of us hurrahed, Laughed and joked and danced

Mother kissed him, then she cried-Cried and cried like all git out!

HELPS TO HEALTH.

Oil stoves and gas stoves should never be kept burning in a sleeping apartment, for they are burned in the ppen air of the room and haing no onnection with a chimney flue, throw he 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, cating 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 dely pestil.

If one's work is tiresome and exacting, fretfulness makes it more so. Physical ills and bitter disappointments are depressing, but she who enthem with equanimity and cheerfulness imparts to all about her p. 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 clears 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.

et 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 o, lowed 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. Advonctes 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 clenliness, consequently perfect cleaniness requires frequent hot baths, especially in warm weather.

It is a mistake either to balke the face too frequently it thoroughly when it is batheh. Bath's 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 coat-ed with powder or atmospheric im-purities, 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

When going out on the water or for of fast boiling unsalted water, add routo.

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.

'he following face powder is said to be good for general use and perfectly harmless. French chalk, seventy-five parts; zinc olide, 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 njury 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 arrange qto 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 with their knives, spoons and fingers, scattering their food and spilling the contents of their glasses.

The meal was at last conclude, but 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 carnest workers in religious interests. I felt that they were neglecting the duties that laye 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 receting a quiet, modest, lowspeekn little girl, lady-like and wellmanne ed, who neither knew more than I did nor tried to make me think

I shall always feel thankful to my parents for the wholesome training "we children" at home received. I belive 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 sail to see a parent with interests ahead of those relating to the children.

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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 an individual platters, the mayonnaise heaped round, the whole spria-

a tlny bit of soda and let boll until they are done. Then drain them, put thent in a bowl of cold water for ten minutes, drain them again thoroughly and place them on a dry cloth, Riepare 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 egge in quarters.

New Potato Salad-Boil four goodsized potatoes until they are just done; drain and dry. 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 in 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 freshlyplucked nasturtiums before s etting 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 dist on account of the attractive exterior.

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YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR IN. FLUENCE.

American Herald.

We would remind the girls who have just left school that the influence of women for good or . il 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, he the sun and centre of the home. "he most experienced priests on the mission remark that the character of the young men of a com. munity depends much on that of the young women. If the latter are cultiveted, intelligent and accomplished, the young men will feel that they themselves should be upright, gentle manly 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

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 minster, Consecon, Prince Edward Coun-The best people in the land do not hesitate to endorse Dr. Chase's Ointment, because they fully realise 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 fellowmen, states the facts of his case These is no other ointment or preparation of any kind which has been to generally recommended by responsible people that Dr. Chase's Ointment.

ty, Ont writes: "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 vari-ous remedies before and to no pur-

"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 lit for the benefit of others similarly af-

naise heaped round, the whole sprin-kled with finely-chopped parsiey.

French Bean Salad—Trim some
French Bean, shrow them in plenty

for the taillest moneton and desired and Company, To-

+++++++++++++++++++++++++ **CHILDREN'S**

CORNER

***** NATURE'S TE DEUM. Deep in the woods I hear an anthem

ringing
Along the mossy aisles where shadows lie; It is the matin hour, the choir are singing Their sweet To Doum to the King

on high

The stately trees seem quivering with emotion;
'They thrill in cestasy of music rare, that he calculate of do. As if they felt the stirring of de-Touched by the dainty fingers of the a'r.

The grasses grow enraptured as they listen, And join their verdant voices with the choir, And tip their tiny blades that gleam

nd glister 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 de-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.

'n tearfulness I listen, and admire The great Te Deum Nature, kneel-Ing great To Deam Nature, kneeding, sings.

Ah isweet, ndeed, is God's majestic choir,
When all the world in one great anthem rings.

 $\diamond \diamond \diamond$

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ROSE.

(Adapted from the French. Once upon a time there lived a great queen, in whose garden were to be and 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 saco d 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 splendorf 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 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 awakens and smiles upon me with

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

"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 che ks 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 "but no one has yet named doctor; the loceliest 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 checks: he carried a great book in his hands. "Mother!" he cried, "only hear what I have read." He seited himself by the bed- "the governor" in speaking of your side 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 enlighteneened and clear that she saw from the leaves of the book a lovely rose spring forth, a 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 recoverec. Every one in the palace was happy, for she was a good woman and much belov-

ed by all her subjects. ***

THE MAKING OF A GENTLEMAN.

When I meet you everywhere, boyson 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 ernest, 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

you forget to say "Good evening, sir.'j 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 some-thing for you you call out, "Come hur.y up!" Just as if you zere 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 have been speaking. A gentlemanli 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.

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THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

ANTI-CATHOLIC CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

Elsewhere we publish a telegrar. 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 lauguage 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 savs: "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 onsciences. 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, if ent measure had been delayed for ten vear's 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 exorcised 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-Rousscau as the most alarming feature of the pres-Hence their enemies ent situation are thrown back on the time-honored methods of proscription and persecution, as the forlorn hope of rancorous Ayranny 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 degrees 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 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 Cath ic teaching and contemplative orders and congregations of men and women must be swept out of their houses. What this means any one who knows the number of their communities, the importance of their churches, the vast work they are do-

from godlers 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."

The same of the second second

These English boint as 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 ob't 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 scenlar 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 gain. The Jacobin Sisyphus, who thought the stone was finally rolled to the summit by the decree of the Revolutionary Government penalizing attendance at Mas 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 resemding 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 1 "

The sons of the Church are more numerous and more fearless in the public places to-day that 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

* * *

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 Uniersity has been solemnly celebrating the 450th anniversary of its foundation by the Pontiff Nicholas V. Under these circumstances the whole Academical body, as well as the students, moved by a sense of urbani. 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 commemora-

tion. "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 saintation 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 doing his term of office the 400th anniver sary of its foundation was celebrated. The 'maugural 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 conjuncture, 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 com mon 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 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,' con-tinued Macaulay, 'your founder rose never forgot the studies which had

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 intellectnal treasures which had been snatch ed from the wreck of the Byzantine Pimpire His agents were to be found everywhere, in the bazaars of the farthest East, in the monasteries of the farthest West purchasing or copy ing worm-eaten parchments, on which were traced words worthy of immortality ' Of this address Macaulay himself said that it was very success ful, for, though of little intrinue value, it was not unskillfully framed for its purpose and for the place and time ' This speech of the Calvinistic historian undoubtedly con abuted to tender it easier for the present Rector and Vice-Chancellor, Herbert Story, to address a complimentary letter to Pope Leo XIII.

TO THE TATE OF TATION AND ASSESSED OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

"The Voce della Verita, commenting on this letter, notes that since Nicholas V. instituted canonically the 'Universitas Studiorum Glasguensis,' and accorded it all privileges and libertates, 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 :ays 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

"To-day it is the Protestaits, 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 joyously 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 unfeding 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 werk at the annual meeting of the Irish Hierarchy assembled at Maynooth, there being present: His Emmence Cardinal Logue, Archibishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, 1118 Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Archbishop of Their Lordships, the Most 1 Dr. MacCormack, Pishop ol Galway, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callughan, Bishop of Cork; the Most Rev. Dr. Healv. Bishop of Clonfert; the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, the Most Rep. Dr. Brownigg, Bishop of Ossory, the Most Rev. Dr. O Dwer, Bishop of Lamerick, the Most Rev. Dr. O Donne, l, Bishop of Raphoe, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gennis, Bishop of Kilmore, the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerry, the Most Rev. Dr. M Redmond, Bishop of Kilialoe, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Wateriord, the Most Rev. Dr. Conny, Bishop of Killala, 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. Gailney. 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 adoptèd:

We have frequently urged His Majesty's Government to make adequate provision for the spiritual needs of been his delight in privacy. Howas Catholic sallors in the Royal Navy,

and, notwithstanding their repeated promises to do so, such adequate provision has not yet been made. now deem it our duty to advise Catholic parents not to allow their children to join His Malesty's ships until suitable attangements shall be made to minister to the spiritual wants of Catholic seamen in the fleet."

(Signed), Michael Cardinal Logue chairman; John, Bishop of Cloufert, Richard Alphonsus, Bishop of Waterford and Lasmore, secretaries

400

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 Jassray to learn the business, attaining in time to the management of Mr. Jaifray's large whole sale 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 Tozonto. The present promotion naturally follows.

Mr. Ryan was for 20 years a mem ber 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. Trail at Glasgow University. Sever: 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 Wearin' o' the Green" was "partly re-written towards the end of the eighteenth century to words associated with a certain now forgotten individual named Nupper 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 burgled, so to speak, by General della Marmora, 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 Ito 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 en regle. No doubt But His Holiness, Pope Leo XI., must have been unusual, y prompt in writ-ing that letter. He filled the Papal Chair for twenty-seven days only, in cluding the day of his death-April to." Aside from this what a significantly humiliating fact it is had many pressing matters to attend to." Aside from this what signifithe Italian King to have the baptism of his child taking place in a hailroom! Why not in the church? Pecause the church is under an interdict, and no priest may dare to exercise any function therein as long as the home of the Vicar of our Lord is kept by unholy hands.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. COSPEL, ST. MATT YIL IS 21: THE FALSE PROPHET.

14 | St Bonavent re, E. D.

Th. 18 St. Proderick, B. M.
This st. Proderick, B. M.
P. 10 St. Vincent of Paul, C.
S. 20 St. Jerome Emilian, C.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Itmerary 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 pre sent 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 Mystle 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 cast 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 somew' at 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 Mariposa will take regular train and connect with special at Whitby Junetion. 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. Twoomey, 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 numbers in La Salle Hall on Thursday last to assist at the annual closing exercises.

The programme consisted of choruses by the boy's choir, recitations, vocal solos and a dialogue, the latter specially 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 p-aise 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-Gracial Proficiency, H. Campbell, F. Murphy, attendance, James McCalfrey, Patrick McCaifrey; Christian doctrine, Macnamara, M. Quealey, F. Murphy; arithmetic, H. Campbell, F. Murphy, reading, B Murphy, W. Collins, H. Campbell, H. Wetl :rhead, R. Mulligan, J. O'Connor, F. Murphy, R. Hoban, C. O'Connor, W. Wright,

J. Kelly, Roy Harman, Pos Harman spelling (J Macnamers, L. Hennessy), F. Murphy, deaving, 11. Campbell, A. Thompson, 1, Gallagher, C. Davis, F. Moran, M. Kelly; (I. Hennessy, geography (I. Henness, M. Quealey), F. Murphy, language, M. Quealey, It Sheridan writing, II. Cam, bell, A. Trompson.

Form III. - General Proteiency, Hugh Cassidy, Patrick Covigan; Christian do trine, Thomas O'Comor, Patrick Gavigan, arithmetic, William Hennessy, Francis Hennessy reading, Hugh Cassidy, P. J. Gavig in, spelling, Huga Cassidy, Patrick Gazigan, geography, John Bonner, Vm Mutphy, grammar, Hugh Cassidy, B, P own, L. Leonard; penmarship, High Cassidy, James Dissette, conctuality, Thomas Quealey, P. and J. Gavigan, application, Hugh Cassidy, John Gavigan, gentlemanly deport-ment, Arthur J. Woods.

Form IV - Junior Division-General proficiency, W. Sheedy, Christian dostrine, J. Kenny, W. Sheedy, a ithmetic, W Sheedy, reading, F. Enraht, W. McGowin, spelling, J. Kenny, geography, J. McAuliffe; grammar, F. Enright, history, W Sheedy; permanship, W. Sheedy, J. McAuliffe, J. Kenny, best record, A Heck; punctuality, W. McGowan, A. Heck, J. Kenny, application, M. Dohoney.

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

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

The Register has received from Loyola College, Montreal, the prospectus schedule of studies and prize list for the year 1900-of. The first name on the prize list (senior section) is that of Francis Dissette, son of Mr. Richard Dissette of l'oronto, 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 Dono. van, who in his examinations 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 Marien carried off the piano prize, Thomas Guerin recciving 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 Wins-Latin rudiments, Augustine low; Downes, Arthur Decarie.

Second-Class Honors. - Rhetoric. Joseph Downes, Henry Monk, John Shallow, Francis McKennai Eustace Maguire. Albert Lortie: humanities, Corbett Whitton, Jomes Clarke, William Kaine, Edward Maguire, Michael Tansey, Joseph Murphy, first grammar, Francis Dissette, Walter Maguire, James Doran, Leo Poupore, Raphael Dillon, William Daly; sound grammar, Patrick Coughlin, Gaspard Archambault: third grammar, Francis Maguire, Ernest McKenna, Thomas Guerin, Michael Burke; Latin rudiments, Hugh Kerrin, Leo Condon, Duncan Muguire, John Marien, Philip

CHAIR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HIS. TORY, 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, Irelabd. A rick's College, Maynooth, Irelabd. A Consursus has been ordered by the Lishops to take place on Thursday, September 12th, for the purpose of lilling 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 was walked. tute 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 Reclesiastical History embraces the entire history of the Church, and especially of the Church in Ireland, together with the whole course of Dogamtic and Moral Theology.

HIBERNIAN AFFILIATION.

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.

ANADIAN NEWS NOTES

Peterboro, July 2. - One of the leading attractions of Dominion Day was the picnic in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital, held under the auspices ol the congregation of St. Peter's on the Separate School Grounds. The attendance at this event was exceptionally

A number of clergymen were present and contributed whenever possible to the enjoyment of the piente. Of the local clergy there were: Venerable Archdeacon Casey, Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rev. Father Scanlon, Rev. Father Brown and Rev. Father O'Connell, also Rev Father McColl, Ennismore, Rev Father Murphy, New York, Rev. Father McGuire, Hastings, Rev Father Fitzpatrick, of Young's Point.

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 evet possible accommodation. Flowers in rich profusion were arranged with very artistic decorative effect. Those in charge of the tables and refreshment booths

Ashburnham - Mesdames O'Brien. Burke, Clarcy, Drain, Hogan, Misses Mercie, Tobin, Harrigan, O'llearn, 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'Mailley, Forcier, L. LaPlainte, T. LaPlainter, Zeraw, Gatchure. Refreshment booth-Mrs. Crowley, the Misses Crowley and Fannie Holmes.

Fadden, M. O'Brien, Dr O'Sullivan, J. Dwyer, T. J. Dr cis, Simons, Callahan, Cronin, Geary, McCann, Derocher, Miss Haggarty. Refreshment booth -Mrs. G. Booth, Miss McFadeen, Mr.

Otonabee - Mesdames Leaby, Slattery, Doherty, J. Derocher, Callahan, P. Conroy, Misses Devliu and Hanlani Refreshment booth-Misses Martin, Crowley, Rehalley, Bevlin, McDonald and Mr. Torpey.

No. 2 - Mesdames T. McGrath, Begicy, McLaughlin, H Houard, Judge, Misses Karcy, McCabe, Fitzsimmons and Begley. Refreshment booth-Mrs. Donahue, Misses McCabe, Trenwith and Mr. V. McFadden.

The sports proved a great source of amusement to the yearng 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 service: 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 Nicholi's

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 Partland Knights, their brothers, their sister, 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, Varenues, Verchere, Boucherville, Contrecoeur, Sorel, Ste Anne de Soiel, Isles de Sorel, Riviere de Berthier, Berthierville, Le Bois d'Autray, Lanoraic, St. Paul l'Hermite, L'Assomption, Repentigny, Charlemagne, St. Sulpice, Bout de l'Ile, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Longue Pointe, Maisonnenve and Hochelaga. Immediately after the start the large saloon was crowded and dancing commenced, Davis' orchestr furnishing the music. An interesting programme was furnished, comprising plano solos, sons and reci-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; dan'e committee, Mesors. Tracey and Doyle.

SISTER GAUDRY'S GOLDEN JUBI-

LEE.

Montreal, July 4 .- The golden juhilee of Sister Gaudry was celebrated with great pomp Saturday last at the Grey Nuns' Mother House, Guy atreet. The celebration opened with fit, prosperity and welfare of their Protestant? There is not then so the celebration of mass at the chapel own country and that great empire much difference between us, and

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 Trayes, of Port Hope, Ont, sister of the aged nun; Madame J. E. Painchaud, her mece; Madame Gasp. Painchaud, Mr. E Painchaud 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 Ladics of the Congregation in this city, but her health being delicate, she went to the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jusus and Mary, Longueii 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 Refuges. In 1839 Wards 3 and 4 - Mesdames M. Me- | Mgr. 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 th. 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 SAH, ORS' CLUB.

The fifth annual repor tof 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 harbar of Montreal, as is evidenced by the large ateendance during the past year, but also by the friends and relatives abroad of the seamen, as hown by letters received during the past year.

The report shows that during the eason 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 eash balance on gand amounts to \$742.78.

Speaker Brodeur in Toronto.

There was crowded out ol 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. I. P. Brodeur, Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon Geo. E. Foster, Mayor Howland, George P. Magann, Rev. A. J. Broughall, Rev. Father Rohleder, Lt. Col. Paterson, Alderman Crane, Hubnard, Cox, Ward, Urquhart, Graham, Foster, City Treasurer Coady, Dr. Spence; Chairman of the Public School Board; School Trustee Dr. Noble, Public School Inspector Chapman, Principal Manley, Messrs. Hugh Blain, E. Morphy, H. F. Smith, W. A. Sherwood, A. Bolte.

Lient.-Col. Mason, in opening the proceedings, said they were assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the national holiday. On the 1st of July thirty-lour years ago the scattered Provinces of Biritish 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-(applance)-and now Canadians were a solid unit, working in the same cause, for the mutdal bene-

to which they had the honor to bemonstration was but a beginning. It long. (Applause.) The present dewas proposed to carry it on Irom 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 through out 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 gather-

AN ELOQUENT VOICE FROM OUE-BEC.

Hon. L. 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 gith 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 compere the gathering I see before me. I was very g'ad 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 Conadians. As you know, our history began in the Province of on the day that Jacques Cartier landid 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 en fete, 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. (Checrs.)

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 posses sion 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 rece? (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? (Applance). Is it not true that coery 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

there is no readon why we should not join together to make a great, a vast nation. (Cheers.) Ladles 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 today in thi. 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 Cadada, 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 oursilves 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 gene tlemen, that we belong to one great Christian family; let us not forget that we are Canadians first, Canadians for ever. (Cheers.) 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.)

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL. Torm IV .- Senior Division-Excellest, J. O'Hearn, W. Hanna, J. Mohan, H. O'Donoghue, A. Schreiner, C. Smith, E. Malone, J. Regan. Junior Division-Excellent, M. O'Grady, J. O'Toole, Jas Walker, J Heck, B. Heck; good, F. Bochler, J Crotty, C. March, F. Rooney, Jos. Walker, W.

Form III .- Senior Division - Excellent, E. Bochler, C. Roche, J. Tobin, E. Marrin. Junior Division — Excellent, W. Chase, T. Hennessy, M. Meehan, T. O'Hearn, F. Shearns; good, J. Cleary, A. Georgan, C. Higgins, J. Neville, G. Quintan, J. Regan.
Form II. — Senior Division — Excellent, J. Murray, J. Maron, 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. Lobraico, F. Kenny, F. O'Hagan; good, W. Menton, J. Neville. E. Marrin. Junior Division - Excel-

Neville.

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'Donr, ghue and Augustine Schreiner (equal); and 3, James O'Hearn. Junior Division — 1, Patrick Quinlan; 2, Louis Saporita; 3, Thompson Boyd.

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

1, Maxwell McLaughlin; 2, Newton; 3, William Menton. Robert

POPE REPROVES FRANCE.

POPE REPROVES FRANCE.

Paris, July 7.—The Univers publishes a telegram stating that the Pope has sent a letter to the Feads 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 wrold's lintred of the Church.

The extinction of the religious orders, he says, is an able manoeuvre to prepare for the apostavy of the nations. The world's malignity portends work for the Church. He advises the religious to observe the in-

tends 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."

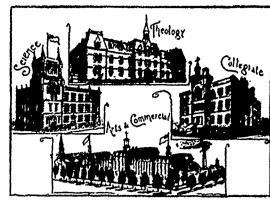
tire Chur words: world.' "

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Oren right and day.

ORDINATIONS IN MONTREAL. Abothe Church of the Immaculate The Friedrich of Sunday, July 2nd, His Grand Archbishop Bruchesi ordained Theophile Hudon, Bridge E. Lefebrre, S. J.; J. Desaucels, S. J.; D. Labelle, S. J., I. Marechal and Fathers Timothy Malone, Benjamin Hazleton, Wefers Doyle, and Alex. Gagnieur, formerly well-known professors at Lovola College Drummond street. The orders of sub deacon were conferred on T. J. Maynard, S. J. The following Jesuit scholastics received the tonsure and minor orders: W. Dunn, T. McMahon, W. Hingston, G. Combe, G. Leclerc, W. Reynolds, A. Masson and A. Mes-

Dundas Picnic

Dundas, July 2 - The 23rd annual pience of the House of Providence took place yesterday and was, as is always the case, a decided success. This annual gathering has always been an event of particular interest to the people of Dundas, Hamilton and adjacent country, who are interested in the good word done by the institu-tion in caring for the old and infum as well as for a large number of homeless little ones Added interest was given to the present annual gathering, owing to the premises having been destroyed by fire since the last pienie. But, disastrous as was the conflagration on October 4th last, it was not an unmixed evil, for to the hundreds of people who witnessed the destructive work of the flames, the sight of the many inmates, as they were safely carried from the burning building, gave an idea of the work of the institution that many of them had never before realized. And furthermore, in place of the former structure, built patch upon patch, at dif-ferent times, and for different purposes, and in many respects not well auited for the purpose for which ic was being used, there is now nearing completion a much larger, more modern, safer, more convenient and entirely up-to-date building.

The day's programme consisted of

a number of games, conducted by a committee, composed of J. P. Trant, E. J. Mahony, P. J. Fleming and S. R. Wardell. The games were all spiritedly contested.

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. The first number on the platform programme consisted of an acrobatic performance and the singing of an Irish song, by two members of the Leo Literary Society of Hamilton, both of hom acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Then 26 little girls of St. Mary's orphanage, Hamilton, under charge of Sister Aurelia, gave first, an exhibition flag drill, ending with the singing of patriotic flag song, then a fan drill, ending with singing a chorus, referring to the making and using of fans by the Japanese. The performances of these little girls attracted much attention, and were much admired. Their happy faces, neat appearance and precise movements reflect great credit on their benefactors and teach-

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. D. W. Nelson acted as chairman.

At the conclusion of the programme the drawings for the many articles donated for the purpose took place. It was an interesting part of the day's proceedings and resulted as fol.

The dining hall consisted of a spacious tent loaned for the occasion by the Massey-Harris Co., and did a good business during the afternoon. Donations for the dining hall were this year more liberal than ever before, for which the collectors, Mrs. A. S. Cain, Miss M. J. Smith, Mrs. Geo. Turnbull and Mrs. McLellan desire to heartily thank a generous

The ladies in charge of the dining hall were, Mrs. Dunkin, Mrs. Tillman, Mrs James Reynolds, Miss Annie Howrigan, Miss Annie McLennon, Mrs. James Trant, Mrs. Mc-Lennan, Miss Tessic Rev Mrs. Emerick Martin.

The booths for the sale of refreshments were presided over by ladies as follows:

St. Augustine's booth, Dundas Miss M. Galligan, President; Miss E. Layden, Treasurer; Miss J. Fahey, Secretary. Refreshments-Misses C. Shea, M. Duncan, N. Trant, T. Sheehy, E. Hayden, C. Beattie, Brady, L. O'Driscoll, M. Tracey, McInerny, M. Graham, M. Beattie, N. Donovan, A. Lahey, M. Gahagan, A. Cummings, D. Beattie, D. Sherrette, W. Gahagan Ice Cream-Miss C. Graham. Canvasser - Miss E. Butler. Messenger-Miss G. Fahey. Fish Pond — Miss E. M. Hayden. Booth Assistants — Mr. John Real, Mr. McMahon.

St. Mary's Booth, Hamilton-Maggie Haggerty, Prefect; Francis Kehoe First Assistant; Alice Smith, Second Assistant; Maggie Dore, Secretary; Dora Scery, Assistant Secretary; Ada Cushen, Treasurer. Committee-Mag-gie Doody, Sarah Hanley, Lillie Firth, Emma Fletcher, Clara Smith, Annie Wall, Ada Ryan, Agnes Seery, St. Lawrence Booth, Hamilton, Sister Angelista in charge—Misses Min-nie McCleary, Maggie McCleary, Mag-gie Kavanagh, Minnie Kavanagh, Nellie Quinn, Pridgie Blake, Annie Clark, Kate Shaughnessy, Annie Mulvale, May Cullen, Frances Murphy, Annie McCarthy, Jane Campbell, Minne McCarthy, Jane Campbell, Conway, J. Wickem, Matilda Des-

jardines. St. Patrick's Sociality Booth, Ham-

ilton-Misses E. Hennessy, G. Byrne, A. Hennessy, M. Mooney, M. Ringht, G. Mooney, L. Knight, A. English, A. Breheny, A. Dermody, M. Doyle, L. Murphy, A. Farrell, B. McCarthy, Kate Costello, L. Forster, J. Quinn.

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The comm .tce in charge, of which Father Whibbs was chairman and Frank Cronin secretary, are deserving of congratulations for the success of the affair

Among prominent citizens present were noticed W. O. Scaley, Sheriff Middleton, and H. Carscallen, M.P P., and Fathers Brady and Doyle, of Hamilton, and County Councillor David Patterson, of Dundas.

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 It will ring at morning, noon and night, and from its great elevation and large size will peal forth with great distinctness. It is quite possible that it may be Leaid this evening, as Messrs. James Kenary and Thomas Armour, who have the contract of placing it in position, expect to have it boisted into place to-day. It will be about sixty feet up in the tower and just opposite the latticed windows.

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 It measures four feet seven inches in diameter across the mouth, stand five feet high and cost \$750. It was dedicated by the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, at the dedicatory services on Sunday, June 9th, on which occasion the new chancel and alter were also dedicated. The sponsors for the bell, whose names were moulded into one side when it was cast, are the following: Robert Hatton, Mra. Robert Hatton, W. J. Hatton, M. J. Scully, T. Hussey, Mrs, W. Schwan, Rosetta Kirk-wood, Sarah Carten, H. LePan, C. E Barnhart, M.D., T. I. Thomson, D. M. Butchart, A. M Amderson, P. J. Malone, Jos McLindaen and Leon Julien. On the opposite side of the bell is inscribed its name, St. Mary of the Assumption," by whom dedicated, the date of the dedication; also the names of the pastoral priest, F. X. Grannotier, and his assistants, Rev. T. J. Heydon, P.I. Buckley and M. V. Kelly, the statements as to name and dedication being worded as though made by the bell itself.

The dedicatory services in connec ion with the new chancel and altar were conducted by Bishop Dowling, who spoke in his usual eloquent man ner at the service. He afterwards wards confirmed a class of eightythree members, many of whom were adults. In the evening His Lordship assisted at vespers, after which Rev. T. J. Heydon addressed the congregation with reference to the new bell, explaining the part it took in the worship of God. The speaker also referred to the manner in which inanimate objects and all created things are called upon in the Psalms to utter the praises of the Lord This the bell would do, proclaiming by its joyful notes when gladness is abroad, and by its solemn tolling when there is cause for sorrow, but above all indicating that the work of redemption is going on from day to day Reference was also made to the good work of the donor in thus leaving a cagacy for such a purpose. After blessing the belt the Bishop congratulated the congregation on the new chancel and altar. The latter is a very handsome piece of workmanship built by Mr. Rosenblatt of St. Clements, Ont., and cost \$500. The chancel was built by Mr. Pf S. McLellan. This addition to the editice has made an addition of 18 new pews to the seating accommo-

dation. Bishop Dowling lett on Thursday last after a visit of a week, during which he held confirmation services at the neighboring churches of his diocese. The other clergy who were present at the deficatory services were: Very Rev. Noel Durand, General Supervisor of the Basilians, France; his brother, Rev. Eugene Durand, who is acting as the General Supervisor's secretary on his visitation of the Basilion churches in Canada, Very Rev. V. Marijon, Provincial Supervisor of the dasilians, and the resident priests.

"IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENE-FIT"—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Ec-lectric 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. It never fails to re-move soreness as well as lameness, and is an meomparable pulmonic and corrective.

C.M.B.A. PICNIC AT AYTON.

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

Land of Erm! Land of Erm!
On this lonely toreign strand
Stands a broken-hearted exile
Longing for a far-off land—
Tell me, Southern Cross, now burning
Golden in a cloudless sky,
Shall Lantisty my yearning

Shall I satisfy my yearning Once again before I die? Shall I see the summer glory Tinge her fields at dying day?

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Some six thousand miles away!

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Land of Erin!

Just for one brief hour to stand
Where the Golden Spears are lifting
One by one their summus grand.
Where sweet Latagh's emerald blaze
Stretches in its violet sheen
To Glendalough of accient days
Whence Saints reclaimed the world
from sin.
Let me hear the sweet Ovoca
Murmur softly, bubbling by,

Land of Erint Land of Erin! Once again before I die!

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Haven of my heart's desire, When shall freedom crest your hill-

when shall freedom clear your 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

nopes—
When Right re-conquers Wrong?
So these eyes your sorrow weeping
Ever turn in lancy home,

Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Far beyond the darkening foam!

Land of Erin! Land of Erin!
Ever towards the future yearning;
Listening for the measured footsteps
Of your exiled sons returning.
And as in your ancient story,
After centuries of tears,
Breaks the immortal spark in glory,
Smouldering down the hopeless
years—

years—
Laying down your Crown of Sorrow,
For the Crown of your desire.
Land of Erin! Land of Erin! Burns, with Freedom's quenchless

RANDALL M'DONNELL,
Author of "Kathleen Mayourcen," "A Memory of 1798," etc.

SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN.

I heard a voice in the moorlands brown, when the days grew fair and long. Methought no voice in the crowded

town could sing so sweet a Twas the voice of a herd-boy, all alone, alone on the showery

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

Dominicans in Paris Some of the Anti-Clericals are gre-

viously 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. Now they have purchased the magnificent mansion in the Rue de la Chaise, formerly occu-pied by the Duchess d'Uzes, who was succeeded in the house by nuns. The monsion is in the Faubourg St Denis, and in it the Duchess known as the "champion matchmaker," once had her salon, which was an exceedingly respectable institution, and not at all dull, as some of the upper class drawingrooms are supposed to be, at least by young people of giddy ten-dincies. It is said that the Domini-cans have paid £80,000, or two million francs, for the house and grounds. Owing to the Association Bill and to the rabid outery against religious Orders and Congregations, the Friars wisely formed themse'ves into a pure ly secular company in order to be able to lay legal claim now and hereafter to the new property. The fact, however, that they have been able to acquire additional property in spite of the anti-clerical campaign now being carried on in France is a mystery to many besides their enemies. The mystery may be explained partially by the friendly attitude of some highlyplaced Republicans towards the followers of St. Dominic. The widow and the unmarried daughter of the late President Faure took a deep interest in the Orders, and notably in the Dominicaus, whom they had known at Havre, where M. Faure had that business house which brought him in sufficient money to enable him to enter the political arena. It is quite possible that in view of the agitation against the religious bodies the Faures used their influence in a strenuous manner to avert danger from the Order of St. Dominic, to which so many illustrious Frenchmen have belonged.

It may be only a trilling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs C.M.B.A. PICNIC AT AYTON.

The C. M. B. A. picnic at Ayton on Thursday of last week was an alround success. There was a very large crowd present and everyore seemed hent on having a good time.

There were quite a few present from outside places. Prominent among the outsiders we noticed Rev Dean O'Connell, of Mt Forest, Rev Father Cornen, of Tecswater, Mr. George Binnie, of Bunessan, and the Rural Plain scribe to The Review.

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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 filit every merry;
Miss Lightbody weighs sixteen stone,
Miss Rich scarce can muster a guin-

Miss Hare wears a wig and has none And Miss Solomon is a sad nimpyl

Miss Mildmay's a terrible scold, Miss Dove's ever cross and con-

trary; Miss Young is now grown very old, And Miss Heaviside's light as And hiss reavisides right as fairy!
Miss Short is at least five feet ten,
Miss Noble's of humble extraction,
Miss Love has a hatred toward men.
While Miss Still is forever in action.

Miss Green is a regular blue, Miss Scarlet looks pale as a hily, Miss Violet ne'er shrinks from ou

And Miss Wiseman thinks all the

men silly.

Miss Goodchild's a naughty young elf,
Miss Lyon's from terror a fool.

Miss Mee's not at all like myself,
Miss Carpenter no one can rule!

Miss Wright she is constantly wrong, Miss Tickell, alast is not funny; Miss Singer ne'er warbled a song And las, poor Miss Cash has no

money;
Miss Bateman would give all she's
worth
'To purchase a man to her living,
Miss Merry is shocked at all mirth,
Miss Bover the men don't find strik-

Miss Bliss does with sorrow o'erflow,

Miss Hope in despair seeks the tomb;
Miss Joy still anticipates woe,
And Miss Charity's never "at home!"

Miss Hamlet resides in a city,
The nerves of Miss Standfast are
shaken;
Miss Pretiman's beau is not pretty,
/Miss Faithful ler love has for-

sakenl From Pick-Me-Up.

* * * 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 despendency prevailed among the patriots ev-

The American commander-in-chief had been balked at every turn his best-laid plans had been frustrated, his most audacious coups anticipated. It was evident that the British were kept informed of the plans and movements of the little army. But how? By whom? The strictest investigation, the utmost vigilance had failed to show. The fact, as was inevitable. was gradually exercising a demoralizing effect upon the force. Comrades began to regard each other with suspicion. Enthusiasm had been succeeded by uncasiness, which in turn was giving place to vague terror

Colonel Edward Dayton, one of the chief's trusticst and most zealous officers, had been specially charged to elucidate the mystery and had set about the task with the thoroughness that characterized all his actions. He had devised all manner of ingenious but futile schemes to entrap the traitor and had sworn to make a terriole example of him if he ever caught

Colonel Dayton was a stern man, s martinet in all matters pertaining to military discipline, but of a kindly nature at heart. Of old Colonial stock, he had served with Washington against the Indians and was intensely patriotic. When the struggle for freedom began he had at once issued from the retirement in he had been living in New York and hurried to the field, accompanied by his son George and Ernest Travers, a distant relative. Young Travers, who was about the same age as George, had been left an orphan and destitute when a little child. Mrs. Dayton had suggested that they could do no less than take the boy in and bring him up with their own children. Her husband had readily acquiesced and had never had reason to regret his kindness. Ernest, in fact, was engaged to marry Priscilla Dayton, the Colonel's only other child.

The retreating army, by a series of rapid marches, had succeeded in baffling their pursuers and found themselves at nightfall on the outskirts of a wood. The commander-in-chief decided to call a brief hait. As a precantion no fires were allowed; but despite the bitter cold the exhausted soldiers, with the exception of those told off to guard the camp, threw themselves on he snow-covered ground and soon forgot their troubles and hardships in sleep.

Ernest, Travers was among the un fortunate men detailed for outpost duty. He found himself stationed at the edge of the wood, out of sight of the camp and of every other sentry. It was dreadfully lonely. The moon was at the full, but velled b, clouds and in the dim light the tall, bare trees looked like spectres. He was as brave as any other man of his in- | break. experience, but there was something The soldiers who had been sent in

avesome 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 c by many hours of forced marching, and his nervous system was shaken by weeks of fighting, excitement and fatigue.

His eyes and ears were strained to catch the slightest sight or sound of anything portending danger. He started at every rustle, every moving shadow caused by the swaying of a branch in the wind, and could scarcely restrain himself from firing off his musket and running back to camp, where confidence could alone be re-

gained by mingling with his fellows. Under the strain of physical exhaustion, supplemented by the freezing temperature, he at length became drowsy and numb. His legs began to give way. He felt that he was slowly but surely losing consciousness, notwithstanding his efforts to fight it off. He staggered against a tree and, sliding to the ground in the shadow of it, rolled over on his face. The snow that melted upon his lips and temples revived him after he had lain there a few minutes, and he gathered his wits together sufficiently to realize the danger in which the army stood of being surprised by the enemy and his own peril if found in his present position by the round. No explanation would be listened to Accused of sleeping at his post, he would be summarily court-martialed and

shot.

This thought galvanized him into activity again, and he bent his stiffened limbs in an effort to struggle to his feet. As he did so he thought he saw something moving among the trees, and his heart came into his mouth as he made that something out to be a man. His first impulse was to secure his musket, which was lying where he had dropped it a few yards away, and challenge the prowler. He checked himself, however, for he reflected that if he moved out of the shadow of the tree he would certainly be seen and the man would get clear away in the wood before he could fire at him. At the same time it occurred to him that he might be watching the spy whose identity his uncle, everybody, had vainly sought to discover. His surmise was strengthened by the fact that the man Ilis surmisc was was coming from the direction of the camp, not going toward it.

However, this might be, the man was plainly ignorant of the seatry's proximity. He advanced to the edge of the wood, peered rapidly in every direction and, running along in the shadow, entered the wood again a few yards from where Travers was crouching. Leaping out upon him Ernest grabbed him with both hands. The man uttered a low, startled vell and struggled desperately to free himself. Back and forth they swayed, the sentry shouting for help until he was borne against a tree with such violence that he was nearly stunned. Suddenly the man ceased struggling.

"I am lost! Here comes the guard. Don't shout. For God's sake, have mercy upon me and let me go," he supplicated, hoarsely.

Travers started as though he had been shot. Dragging the man into a clearing where it was light enough tor him to see his face, he pushed him away from him after a moment's hesitation and said:

"Run!" The man needed no second bidding. As he disappeared in the darkness Travers, trying to calm his violent agitation, hurried back toward his post; but ere he had taken many steps a stern voice ordered him to halt, and he found himself surrounded by carrying the musket he had dropped.

"What are you doing off post, and without your musket?" demanded the sergeant.
"I - I - nothing," stammered

Travers, confusedly.

"I saw comething run into yonder thicket. Here, Putnam, Van Zandt, Holloway, quick, after him. Cet him alive or dead. Shoot at anything you see noving. You others arrest this fellow and fill him full of slugs if he attempts to break away."

The three men named darted away into the wood, while the others seized Travers, who offered no resistance. The sergeant struck a light with a tinder box and flint and ex-

plored the ground round about. "I thought I was not mistaken," he exclaimed. "Another man has been here. The footmarks are different. Oh, if it were only daylight, so that we could follow his trail! All what

He picked up a slip of folded paper. It bore a number of figures and capital letters. "A cipher message! Oh, ho! We're

on a red-hot clue this time, and no

"Sergeant," began Travers, "I--" "Silence, traitor!" commanded the sergeant. "Keep your lies for Colonel Dayton and the chief. You'll need to invent a mighty plausible explanation to escape facing a firing party at day-

pursuit of the fugitive presently returned and reported that they had seen nothing of him. The guard then closed around Travers and he was marched back to the main command. The army was already astir and the other sentries had been called in, for Washington was very anxious to put the Delaware between him and the British. Travers' comrades looked wonderingly at him as he was brought in.

Colonel Dayton listened to the sergeant's report without saying a word and taking the cipher message examined it long and intently. His face waxed very pale and hard as he said, shortly:

"Bring the prisoner here." Travers, heavily manacled, brought forward.

The colonel motioned to the sergeant to draw off his men, and the guard, lining up and grounding arms at a respectful distance, left uncle and nephew facing each other.

For a moment neither spoke. Travers, with head erect, eyed the old soldier calmly and waited to be questioned.

"Ernest Travers," said the colonel at last, and his voice was harsh, when you joined the army of liberty you for the time being severed all family ties and became the ser ant of your country, which you swore to serve faithfully and defend with your life. Remember that you are dealing not with your uncle, but your superfor officer, and that claims of relationship cannot be evoked. You are accused of a terrible crime, the punishment of which is an ignominious death. Unless you can prove to me beyond the shadow of a doubt that you are innocent, the penalty will be inflicted swittly and pitilessly.

"The charge against you is that you are a spy in the service of your country's enemies; that you have systematically kept them informed of the movements of the army of liberty; that while on outpost duty you were caught holding intercourse with some person or persons unknown emissary or emissaries of the enemy; that in the confusion caused by the unexpected arrival of the guard you, or the person to whom you had given it, dropped a cipher message written by you, the meaning of which is not yet known to your superior officers, but which is thought to betray military secrets of which you by some means yet to be discovered, have obtained possession. What have you to

"That I am innocent, sir." "That is no answer. Facts and

detail are what I want, not empty phrases. I warn youf again not to trifle with me. It is a matter of life or death to you." "I was on outpost duty and saw a

man advancing through the wood. I suspected that he might be a spy and tried to arrest him. He escaped as the guard came up.'

"Your duty was to challenge him and if necessary fire upon him. Did you do that?" "No, sir. From some cause or

other I had fainted a little while previously and dropped my musicet some paces from where I fell. When I recovered I saw the man coming through the wood and I feared that if I moved to reach my musket he would see me and get away. I sprang out upon him as he passed me."

"You fainted! A likely story, truly, At any rate, you must have seer the man's face if you struggled with him. Do you know him? Would you know him if you saw him again?"

"It was pitch dark in the wood." "Why did you say you did not know what you were doing off post duty when the sergeant caught you?" 'I was probably dazed by a blow received in the struggle, which made

"That proves nothing. You may have struck your head against a tree in your precipitation to return on the approach of the guard. What is the meaning of this cipher?"

"I do not know, sir.j' "Who gave is to you?"

"No one; it must have been dropped by the man with whom I struggled." "Is that the only explanation you can offer?"

"That is all, sir." "What you have told me is a tissue of absurd, patently absurd, false-

hoods." "I admit that circumstantial evidence is strongly against me, but I assure you on my honor, sir, that I am innocent."

"The honor of a traitor and a spyl"

"No, sir; the honor of an honest man and a patriot."

"I do not believe you, ' said the colonel, fiercely. "The sergeant's account of the circumstances in which he had arrested the young man appeared to leave no room for doubt as to his guilt. He thought upon all that he had done for him. The base ingratitude with which he had apnarently been requited and the fact that a member of his family had been the traitor who had so long cluded him and wrought such harm to the patriot army maddened him. For a moment he lost his head, forgot the dignity of his position and atruck the prisoner with his cleuched fist.

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 for 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. As it was, when, half an hour later, he was taken before the drum-head courtmartial, over which Washington himself presided, he was fearfully bruised and covered with blood. He made no defense. He seemed to be completely crushed and returned no answer at all or responded in scarcely audible monosyllables to the questions addressed to him. It was agreed that his explanations to Colonel Dayton were too weak to merit serious consideration when compared with the straightforward report of the ser. geant, given with great embellishment of detail.

The deliberation of the court vas brief. Erpest Travers was sentenged to be shot in the presence of the whole army

There was no time to lose. The safety of the whole force depended upon a hurried advance. Washington's anxiety was depicted upon his martial visage. But it was imperative that the execution should be summary and as imposing as possible, in order to properly impress the troops with the heinousness of the offense and to serve as a warning to the prisoner's accomplices, for it was not doubted that there were other traitors in the camp. It was deemed impossible for any member of the rank and file to obtain unaided the information that had been sent to the enemy, and the court had exhausted every means of inducing Travers to disclose the names of his fellow-culprits.

The army was drawn up in three sides of a square, with the commander-in-chief and his staff in the centre space. The condemned man, after being marched along the front of the ranks, was placed against a tree. The muskets of the execution platoon were leveled at his breast and the officer in command had raised his sword, which, when lowered, would give tha fatal signal, when a shrick was heard, there was a commotion on one side of the square and a soldier rushed forward calling wildly upon the men not to fire.

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. A few minuten' earnest conversation passed between them, while the army looked on in breathless wonder at it all. The colonel's report resulted in the postponement of the execution and the immediate resumption of the march to the Delaware. Meanwhile the con-demned man had fainted.

The army had safely crossed the river and was quartered in a large village. Enthusiastic recruits were pouring in from every direction, and Washington was preparing to turn back and resume the offensive in New

Travers, imprisoned in an upper room of a farmhouse, had recovered somewhat from the terrible emotions through which he had passed and the ill usage to which he had been subjected, but he was haggard and emaciated. He spent most of the time stretched upon his mattress. He did not know why he had been respited. None of the men who guarded him and brought him food ever spoke to him. He lived in hourly expectation of being led out to die, and indeed he would have welcomed death as a happy release from his sufferings.

On the afternoon of the fourth day of his incarceration the door was thrown open and Colonel Dayton stalked in. Travers staggered painfully to his feet and the colonel faced him with folded arms. The prisoner stood at attention, with lowered eyes and dogged, listless mien, waiting to be questioned, but Dayton did not speak. Then the former looked up wearily, and a flush came into his white cheeks. His uncle, with heaving breast and the tears streaming down his face, was gazing at him with an expression of unspeakable tenderness and grief.

"My boy, my poor boy!" he cried, clasping him to his breast. "My old heart is broken. Can you ever for-give me? Could I, as I gladly would, give my life for you, I could not recompense you for your noble sacrifice and the suffering I and mine have caused you. Oh, Ernest, Ernest, I am not deserving of your pity, yet I

you called 'society.'

This is hardest of all to bear," sobbed Travers, greatly agitated.

The old man sank into the only chair in the room, and his nephew.

The old man sank into the only chair in the room, and his nephew.

The old man sank into the only chair in the room, and his nephew.

kneeling beside him and clasping his

hand, learned what had happened "God could not permit the perpe tration 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 infame 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

"The story of George's undoing is an old one-none the less pitiable for the retelling. Unknown to me he had been living a fast life with debauched and wealthier young fools than himself. To procure the money wherewith to gratify his vicious lastes and pose as their equal he took to gainbling, got heavily, hopelessly into debt and was shown the only way to save himself and me from ruin by a boon companion, rich and in the service of the King. He succumbed to the temptation. "In whom can a father have confi-

dence if not in his son? When I became attached to the general staff I employed George to do clerical work for me, and in this way he was able to obtain from confidential despatches and otherwise information valuable to the enemy. Of course, I never doubted him for a minute. He feigned to second me zealously in my efforts to discover the traitor who was betraying us. The improbability of your story, the suspicious circumstances of your arrest, compelled me to judge you guilty. George confessed that agents of the King's Government are posted in every hamlet. He had the list and was seeking the nearest agent, whom he supposed was stationed at no great distance from where we were encamped that night when he lost his way in the wood and was captured by you. He did not know who you were till you dragged him into the light after his appeal to you and let him go. You were misguided, my poor boy, in releasing him." "How so, uncle? What else could

I do? It was not for his sake. Had he been my own brother I would have had no pity. But could I, by delivering him up to justice, wreck the lives, break the hearts of yea and my aunt, who have been more than father and mother to me, and of my gentle Priscilla, my affianced wife? Surely not. I had intended on returning to camp to arouse him to a cense of the enormity of his conduct force him to quit the army and to prove in some way, on pain of exposure, his devotedness to the cause for which we are fighting. I felt that this threat, held over his head, would keep him in the right path But when I found myself in the unfortunate position in which I was placed, there remained only one way of repaying you-if it is ever possible to repay you-for all your kindness to me, and that was by hiding the Anybody in my place have done the same."

"I fear not, my dear Ernest. Nevertheless, when George had confessed I divined your generous motives, under stood the full extent of your sacrifice, and I have come with your pardon and an officer's commission conferred upon you by the commander-inchief, who was greatly impressed when I acquainted him with the circumstances of the case, and orders you to report to him personally when you are in condition to return to ser

"And George," faltered Travers, making a mighty effort to control his emotion at finding himself thus suddenly raised from the lowest depths of degradation and despair to love and honor.

"George," said the old man, brokenly, "blew out his braibs last night. Some unknown friend smuggled a pis tol to him. As for me, my life, alasl is not mine to take. It belongs to my country. But I beseech God to send me a soldier's death in the heat of battle against my country's foes. He will grant my prayer if He judge best, and thus I may in a measure atone for my son's sins "-John W Harding in New York Times.

A LOSS, INDEED.

The Catholic Union and Times, Bu. falo, says: "That implacable foe of trusts and all other forms of corporate greed--ex-Gov. Pingree of Michigan-dird in London last week. From a hard-working boy who had to earn his living, he pushed to the front by the good old-fashioned American methods of honesty, pluck, brains and courage.

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KELLY-SHAW.

On June 19th St. Patrick's Church, Dartmoor, 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 oi lavender silk with flounced front of white chiffon and balerio 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 Her bridesmai! was her cousin, Miss Elsie Fennel of Dundalk, who wore a gown or pink organdie, nicely trimmed with white chilfon, and carried a bouquet of pink bridesmaid's roses. The guests were many, some coming from afar. Among one them might be mentioned her cousin, Miss Lorreto Kennedy, of Hazelton avenue, Toronto, who wore a sweet girlish dress of old rose pink and simple aeghorn hat softly trim-med with chiffon. The presents were many and beautiful. One of them might be mentioned - a beautiful plano-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 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

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 illnes 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 vears ago Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Elizabeth Dirkes of St. Au. gusta, this county, who survive him with her four children, James Sullivan, jr., of Little Falls and Misses Clura, 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 Mickley 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 cuernoon 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. BAS KERVILLE.

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 Bgs.erville, Mr. Patrick Basker-ville, 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. McDougal, 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. Hastey, J. C. Dowling, T. C. Claffy, A. Dubois, J. O'Keele, F. Chevrier, T. Murphy, Dr. E. Martier, P. Clarke, J. G. Foley, T. G. Rothwell, M. J. Gorman, Jas. O'Reilly, J. G. Warnock, W. Kearns, G. P. Brophy, Honore Robillard, Jno. J. McGee, Felix McCullough, M. C. Macorinac, 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 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 vas sung at St. James' Cathedral, the large edifice, which was heavily drared 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 F.oy as deacon, and Rev. F. Kiernan as sub-deacon.

ceased's three young sons, his father, Mr. J. Callaghan, two brothers, Rev. Martin and Luke Caliaghan, and his two brothers-in-law, J. Fostre and J Corcoran Among those who accompanied the remains to the cemetary were Messrs F Hart, B McNally, R S White, M Hicks, T C. Donnelly, F. Casey, M. Fgan, W L. McK. una, C F. Small, F B. McNamee, B Tansey, P. Donovan, P. McGovern, Hon J. J. Guerin, Dr E J O'Connor, 1' S. Cliff, P. McCrory, 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 Callery, mother of Ald. Gallery, M. P., wnich took place on Monday morning. All casses of citizens turned out to do honor to the mother of their representative, and flore I trilintes 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 f ollowed by large concourse to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where they were interred.

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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 McAilister, Collector of Inland Revenue, had died in the hospital in that city at an carly 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 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. Alter 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 Massassagua 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 Bernatd McAllister, brothers of deceased went to Belleville and accompanied the remains home on the evening train. On Thursday afternoon the fureral 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 s, pathy 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, wholiy 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 stav.

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

Her remains were taken to Pickerng for interment and placed beside her beloved mother, who preceded her some years ago from the same dis ease. 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 chrished by all who had the happiness of knowing her good qualities. May she rest in peace.

\diamond \diamond \diamond JOHN BRICKSLEY

During the past week sadress and gloom has entered the home of Mr. John Brickley, 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 ver" 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 Mc-Guire 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 Goodbye, John, you'll be missed by your brother Foresters. We shall seldom see your equal.

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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 ircluded Emerson, Lowell Longfellow and Holmes, died yesterday at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester.

Professor Fiske was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1842.

BIRTHS

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

M'GéVERN-RODDEN-On June 18, at St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, Michael McGivern, son of Thomas McGivern, 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 Bourbonniere avenue, Maisonneuve, by the Rev. H. Jekill, David McQuid, jr., to Vance, daughter of the late Hugh West, of Morrisburg.

MITCHELL-SULLIVAN - Montreal July 1st, at the Church of the Advent, 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. Teeson, uncle of the bride, Francis Hall Doyle, of Cornwall, Ont., to Annie, Louise, daughter of the late David Teeson, of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS

CALLAGHAN-In Montreal, on July 1st, John M. Cailaghan, frait 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 Ferrie street west. M'GARVEY — At Point St. Charles, Montreal, on the 4th inst., Mary Corbett, beloved wife of the lute Henry McGarvey.

M'MULLIN - In Montreal on the 4th July, Katherine O'Keefe, relict of the late John McMullin.

McELROY - In Montreal, on July 6th, Mary Ann Fenwick, beloved widow of the late James McElroy. O'DONAHOE - On July 4th, at Ottawa, Margare. O'Donohoe.

BYRNE - In Mamilton, 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-THEY ARE A POWERFUI, NEX-VINE.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous de-bility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimon-ials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Fills in treating this dis-order, 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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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.

aives. William Levack bought a large num

ber of the best butcher cattle, 140 all told, at prices ranging from \$4.10 to \$5.80 per cwt.

James Harris bought for the Harris bought for extending the price of the state o

54.80 per cwt.

James Harris bought for the Harris Abattoir Company, about 60 cattle at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Crawford & Hunnisett 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.

A. Zolliner bought two loads of exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at \$5.00 per cwt.

Jos. Gould bought from Whaley & McDonald one load heavy exporters at \$5.30 per cwt.

McDonald one load heavy exporters at \$5.30 per cwt.
Coughlin 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 \$3.39 per cwc.
George Tucker sold 53 lambs at \$3.75 each; 46 sheep at \$3.30 per cwt: 7 caives at \$5.20 per cwt.
William Crealock bought 22 cattle, mixed butchers', at \$3.95 per cwt.; 5

William Crealock bought 22 cattle, nixed butchers', at \$3.95 per cwt.; 5 butchers' cows, 1200 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$3.55 per cwt.
Alex. Levack bought 20 butchers' cattle, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.
Sinclair Levack bought 6 butchers' cattle at \$4.25 per cwt.

Murton bought 8 choice butchers

cattle at \$4.25 per cwt.

"A Murton bought 8 choice butchers cattle, 925 lbs. each, at \$4.25 to \$4.5" per cwt.

"R J Collins bought 20 cattle, 1000 lbs. each, at \$4.12 1-2 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 per cwt.; 2 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.25 per cwt.; 2 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.25 per cwt.; 2 cows, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt., and 5 buils, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per cwt., and 5 buils, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4.50 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 & Hendersor bought 9 exporters, 1275 lbs. each, at \$5.20 per cwt.; 18 mixed butchers' and exporters, 1250 lbs. each, at \$4.6 per cwt.

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

Receipts of farm produce were 800

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

Grain-Wheat, white, bush \$0 67 to \$ " red, bush..... o 67 o 68 o 68 o 614 o 614 o 614 .

Cas, Dustites 1110 1111 1111 1111	
Rye, bush 0 50	• • • •
Beans, bush 1 20	1 40
Barley, huch 0 43	0 44
Cats, bush 36	0 37
Buckwheat, bush 0 53	
Hay and Straw	
Hay, per ton\$10 50to\$	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-	
Pruits and Vegetables—	
Potatoes, pet bag\$0 30to	* 00
Cabbage, per doz 0 60	
Poultry—'	
Chickens, per pair\$0 60 to	0 80
Saving Chickens, ner Dall., 9 50	0 90
Turbave ner lh 0 10	0 12
Spring Ducks, per pair o 60	1 00
Thefau Dendues -	
Bu.ter, lb. rolls 3 16to	\$ 0 18
Eggs, new laid, per doz 0 15	0 17
Fresh Meats-	•
Beef forequarters, per cwt.\$4 50 to	5 50
Beef hindquarters, cwt 7 50	8 50
Mutton, carcase, per 15 0 061	0 07
Veal, carcase, per cwt 7 50	8 50
Lambs, yearling, cwt 8 00	9 00
Lambs, spring, each 3 50	4 50
Spring Lambs, dressed 0 10	0 11
Dressed Hogs, cwt 9 25	9 75
<u>-</u>	
Export cattle, choice 4 90	5 12
" light 4 60	4 80
Export bulls, choice 4 00	4 25
Butch cattle, picked lots 4 60	4 75
Butche a loads of good 4 20	4 40
much and madium mived 2 mg	4 10

Butchers' medium mixed. 3 75
Britchers' common..... 3 40
Butchers' inferior..... 3 00 Butchers' inferior ... 3 00
Feeders, heavy ... 4 10
Feeders, light ... 3 50
Stockers, ... 2 50
Milch cows ... 2 50
Milch cows ... 2 50
Sheep, ewes, per cvt ... 3 25
Sheep, butchers ... 3 00
Lambs, spring, each ... 2 50
Hogs, choice, not less than 160 and up to 200 lbs ... 7 25
Hogs, lights, under 160 lbs 6 75
for fats ... 6 75
stays ... 3 50
stockers ... 3 50

Department of Public Works. Ottawa, June 22nd, 1901

Newspapers loserting this advertisement without authority rom the Department, will not be paid for it.

of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable
to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for
three thousand dollars (83,000,00), must accempany
each bender. The cheque will be forfeited if the
party decline the contract or fall to complete
the work contracted 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,

TORONTO... OSTEOPATH

567 SHERBOURNE ST. Seconsfully Treating all Diseases Without Brugs.

CALL OR WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CONSULTATION FREE.



Tenders

Department of Railways & Canals, Canada WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SKALED tanders, a idressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Fender for despenies," Port Colborne to Humber "ane" will be received as this office until 16 o'clock. Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, for deeping the Rock Cutting from Port Colborne to Humbertone.

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen on and atter Monday, the 1st day of July, 1901, at the office of the Superincanding Eugineer of the Welland Canal, St. Catharines, where forms of teader may be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the tender the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further an acceptable the tender of the same, and further an acceptable the tender of the same, and further an acceptable the tender of the Honor-bit the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfelted if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the raise and on the terms stated in the offer sudmitted to the respective parties whose tenders are not so cepted.

The Department does not bind itself to accept

cepted.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, L. K. JONES,

Department of Railways and Canala,
Ottawa, 86th June, 1907.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be-paid for it.

Department of Railways-Canals Canada

WELLAND CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Dredging Summit Lava." will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, for despening oritain portions of the long lavel between Thorold and Fort Colborne,

Plans and specifications of the work may be seen on and atter Monday the 6th day of July, 1901 at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the day of the second of the se

submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not ac-

to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By Order,

L. K. JONES,

Department of Railways and Casalis,

Ottawa, 6th July, 1001

Newspapers inserting this advartisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.



WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dam at Dunnville," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, the 18th day of July, 1901, for rebuilding fit-day, the 18th day of July, 1901, for rebuilding so plant and Stridge at Dunnville, Ontario 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

on and after Monday the list day of July, 1901, a theories 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 signifures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and turnler an accepted bank thousand the same of \$8,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted bank cheque must be essentially to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canalia, and will be forfeited if the party tenders and country to the Honorable the Minister of the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer substitute.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. The Department does not be completed.

The Department does not be completed.

By Order,

L. K. JONES,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Causis, Ottawa, 26th June, 1991.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without outhority from the Department will not be paid for,