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# The Catholic Register.

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VOL. IX.-NO. 42.

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17. 1901.

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### ROYALTY AT LORETTO CONVENT, **NIAGARA**

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York spent Su day at Niagara. They went sigh -seeking until 6 o'clock. At Cedar Island the party detrained and climbed the hill, which was about a quarter of a mile to Loretto Convent, situated at the top of the escarpment overlooking the mighty cataract. Major Macde let out a lively pace to enable him to reach the convent in time to inform the ladies of the near approach of the royal guests. The party arrived at the convent at 2.30 o'clock.

His Grace Archbishon O'Connor of Toronto, who was present, accompanied by Vicar-General Mc-Caun of Toronto, Rev. D. Best, O. C. C Prior of Carmelite Monastery, Falls View; Rev. Father Otto Wieddmann, O.C.C., and Father Benedict O'Neil of Niagara, Ont., all greeted the royal visitors at the portals of the convent. Inside His Grace presented Rev. Mother Superioress and the Community of

Loretto.
Immediately afterwards three Immediately afterwards three young ladies stepped forward, Miss Irene O'Connor of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Miss Frances Lemesurier of Niagara Falls, Ont., each presenting the Duchess with a large bouquet of white roses and maple leaves, and Miss Prudence Van-de-Poele of Lynn, Mass., presenting the royal couple with a portfolio, containing views of the convent and surrounding scenery.

The Duke graciously thanked the young ladies, and immediately 80 pupils, dressed in white, wearing white roses and maple leaves, seat-

pupils, dressed in white, wearing white roses and maple leaves, seated in tiers on either side of the Reception Hall, sang "God Save the King," accompanied by pianists and violinists. After a few minutes' conversation the royal party were escorted to the luncheon. rooms. The tables were decorated rooms. The tables were decorated with roses, smilax and maiden hair ferns. The party, after luncheen, visited the various parts of the Academy. Their Royal Highnesses climbed up the stairs to the cupola to enjoy the unsurpassed scenery of Niagara's cataract and niver, also the beautiful surrounding country, and the woods tinted in

country, and the woods, tinted in their royal colors.

While viewing the scenery from this elevated point the royal couple reacived quite an ovation from the

reseived quite an ovation from the crowd of spectators, who, notwithstanding the entirely private mature of the visit, had assembled by the hundreds, no doubt with the hope of catching a glimpse of the heir apparent and the Duckess.

When the party returned to the reception rooms the pupils again greated them with a glorious burst of songs. "Ave Maria Loretto," the class song of the Academy, was the selection now rendered. This number seemed specially to please number seemed specially to please Their Royal Highnesses, who asked to have it repeated a second and then a third time.

The little ones of the academy had expressed a desire to send some souvenirs, andian dolls, birch

of the Dake and Duchess of wall. When their wish was made known to the Duchess she was much pleased, and graciously ac-cepted the proffered gifts, and gave the address to which they were to

The royal party expressed the entire satisfaction of their visit at the acacemy, and were highly pleased with the simplicity and homelike atmosphere that pervaded the institution. Lord Minto remarking that the ladies of Loretto had made a little home for the royal party on their visit to the Falls. The royal party expressed the

The academy was appropriately decorated in the royal colors, and the balconies were draped and festooned with bunting and royal and Canadian flags. In the interior de-corations, roses and maple leaves predominated.

When the royal party were view-

ing the scenery from the cupola they asked the direction of Buffalo, and when told, they viewed with scenning interest the top pinnacles of the Pan-American buildings and tower, which were quite discernible by the aid of glasses.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Loretto Convent on Sunday was one of the most agree-able features of their stay in the Niagara Peninsula. The royal party honored Archbishop O'Connor and Rev. D. F. Best, prior of the Carmelite Monastery, which is situated near the convent, by inviting them to join them in the lunckeon partaken of in the Convent, and both of these reverend gentlemen had long conversations with Their Royal Highnesses, who spoke in the highest terms of the very kind receptions given them everywhere in Canada. The Duke mentioned specially his appreciation ( the handsome decorations and displays in his honor on the beautiful new Monastery of the Carmente Fathers, and said that his visit there was one of the most pleasant and enjoyable events in his Canadian

An amusine incident occurréd as An amusine incident occurred as the party were leaving the grounds. A little girl broke through the crowd and the guards around the Duke and Duchess, and insisted upon being allowed to speak to the Duchess. Her Royal Highness, who is noted for the pleasant and kind discounting allowation and arrange granted the disposition and manner, greeted the little one very graciously

The day was a lovely one, and was well calculated to show Their Royal Highnesses our brautiful artumn season at its best. The view of the Falls and the surrounding country is a most charming one from the Convent windows and tower. The sun shimmering on the fascinating cataract, the fine per-spective of the river stretching up towards Chippewa, the charming autumn tints of the densely wooded country all about, the enthusias-tic crowds of people anxious for a glimpse of a couple, now growing very familiar and dear to the peo-ple of Canada, all these things comple of Canada, all these things cond-bined to make up a picture which could not fail to make alad and happy the hearts of the royal couple; and, judging by their happy appearance and the many expres-sions of thanks which they tendered to the kind and thoughtful hostesses, the good Ladies of Loretto, the Duke and Duchess were more than pleased with the visit. The Sisters had left nothing undone to make the occasion in every way worthy of the distinguished guests.

### A PRIEST'S FUNERAL

Ottawa, Oct. 10. - The remains of the late Rev. Father William B. of the late Rev. Father William B. Whelan, formerly curate of St. Joseph's Church, who died Tuesday, were interred this morning in the Oblates' seminary, Ottawa East, the funeral taking place from St. Joseph's Church. The body was last night removed from Ottawa University to the church and was University to the church and was escotted in procession by the students of Ottawa University. Six priests acted as pall bearers. Requiem Mass was chanted this morning by Rev. Father J. Whelan, of New Westernstein New Westminster, B. C., brother of the dead clargyman. Rev. Father Cornell acted as deacon, and Rev. Father Kerwin as sub-deacon. Archbishop Duhamel pronounced the Absolution. The priests and the students of Ottawa Uni-versity and the students of the Juniorate were preof the Juniorate were pre-sent, as were a number of mem-bers of St. Joseph's parish. Am-ong the clergymen in attendance were: Rev. Father Tatin, of Paris, France, visitor of the Oblates; Rev. Father Jodoin, of Montreal, pro-vincial of the Oblates; Rev. Canon McCarthy, of St. Bridget's Church; Rev. Father Fitzgerald, curs of St. Patrick's Church; ar repre-sentatives of the Dominicans and sentatives of the Dominicans, and

### Catholic Newspapers

Australian exchanges just | even while forgetting to aid to hand give us the full report of Cardinal Moran's address to the members of the Hoty Catholic Guild. His Eminence, in urging on his hearers to fulfill the various duties which modern Catholic life imposes, said: "And, speaking of Catholic literature, I would say, be sure and; read a Catholic newspaper, In it columns you will find the true facts in connection with our Holy Church, far he ful reports of Catholic events; and Catholic movements among us, and all the information you will need regarding; the home countries. Again I. would say, be sure you take. a Catholic newspaper, be. sure you read it, and - be. sure you pay for it. We live in material times, newspapers require material aid, and sometimes we expect too, much from Catholic papers, 

them." His Emineace's words are not without point for this country. Catholics, who are not unwilling to gird at their own newspapers, and who severely criticise them for any slight error into which they may fall, have no feeling of opposition for the mistakes which are committed, or the insults which are offered by secular journals against our Faith or its officials. They easily tolerate in the latter what they condemn in the former. This is not only unfair, but unwise. It tends to cripple Catholic newspapers. The best way to secure a good religious press is to help it by contributions, by friendly interest, and, above all, by recommending 'it to friends. No Catholic home should be without a Catholic papir. -Catholic Times.

### A DAY WITH THE POPE (New York Tribure.)

Rome, Sept. 21. - There is no personality in the world to-day which touches the imagination and arouses curiosity as does that of the Pope; not the Czar of Russia nor the Shah of Persia nor the King of Siam is urrounded with such fascination and mystery, drawing the notic of all, and the reverence of millions, to himself.

This peculiar figure is in many ways unique in his labits and sur roundings. He lives in the largest palace in the world, which contains art treasures of untold value; his 

And the man himself? A shrunken, bowed, small person, one welld say, although as a young man he was above the average in stature, with deep, penetrating eyes, a bene-volent air, and an inscrutable smile ever coming and going. Such is the occupant of the Chair of St. Pater at the present moment. Always dressed in white from head to foot, he moves like a wraith among his gorgeous hued court, from the car-dinals in scarlet to the Swiss Guard in parti-colored uniforms, the bishops in purple and his serwants in red.

In the winter he walks but little, heing carried constantly in his sedan chair by four able-bodied men; but in summer he turns like a sunflower to the sun and leads an entirely different life, being in the garden from early morning to sun-

During the hot months permits to enter the garden are so rare as to be something of a curiosity, but one morning, after one med not say what pressure, the writer received a pass from a friend to enter the forbidden land, as His Holiness had announced his intention of ress had amounced his intention of not going out that day. As one stepped through the large iron gates he felt that he was leav-ing the world and reality behind and entering an enchanted region, not because of its actual beauty, but from the atmosphere of mystery which wraps its solitary occu-

The Pontiff is always gently driven from the Vatican to his so-call-ed "summer house" in a closed curriage, accompanied by one of his private secretaries and escorted by six or more of the Noble Guard. Arrived at what is half tower, last villa, he movés at once to a ité seat under the trees, and there converses almost familiarly with those who gradually gather about him, as this man of commanding intellect and vast responsibility seeks relaxation from the cares of seeks relaxation from the cares of state in hearing the news of ta-palace and the chit-chat of Rome, on one condition, that it is never malicious, and what he likes better, impartial; but that, of course, it can hardly be. Many people dave wondered and speculated at the in-stant liking he took to Prof. Maz-zoai, who reformed the operation two years ago, good patriot, Liburtwo years ago, good patriot, Liberal and monarchist as he is: but the

who see life and events all through the same spectacles, while the pro-fessor's are of a totally different color, and he delights in lending them to his august patient. Al-though the latter is often horrified at opinions expressed, he goes ever back to the same source, "with great berefit to myself," he once said.

After the rest under the trees there is a regular daily round, more or less prolonged, but always in the same rotation. Net far is the park where the deer are kept. The pretty creatures came 40 him as a Tubilee gift, and are now such posts that each goes featuresty to him, responding as he calls its name, and eating from his and. "They are about the only pets I have," he said, one day. "I have had no dog since my young days in my father's vineyard, and the death of the creature cost me so many tears (I was only ten) that I have never had another." Last winter one of the does died from cold, and it was as if the Pontiff had lost an intimate Triend,
Further or one comes to an intervential, to ordinary events. After the rest under the trees

Further or one comes to an inclosure, which to ordinary eyes seems like any other, kept with perhaps a little more care. But that this is a mistake one giance at the Pope's face is enough establish. With eyes bright pleasure and eager expression pleasure and eager expression of face, he presses forward, opening the gate finiself with a private key. Immediately two gardeners come forward, cap in hand, and kneel reverently at his feet. Imagine the benevolent white figure in the act of blessing the kneeling the act of blessing the kneering men in bright peasant costume, encircled by the brilliant suite of officers and prelates, backed by the green of the bias, and towering above, the grim palace of the Vatican, the whole gilded by the flammar and Italy. This particular ining sun of Italy. This particular closure contains grapevines planted by the Pope and cultivated exclusively according to his theories, which are much more modern than those held in most parts of the peninsula. So far they have yielded no fenit, but their p oud possessor declare, with a twinkle in his eye that it will be one of the happiest days of his old age when he eats his own grapes and drinks his own wine at his own table.

A halt is now called and a return made to the summer palace for au-diences and such unavoidable state business as must be done from day

The Papal summer afternoons are still more placid. After dimor and the siesta, Leo XIII. goes to the adjoining coffee house, where Papal ctiquette does not deny him the pleasure of offering a cup of coffee to those about him, and here he often dismisses all, and, left alone
in the lazy heat of a Roman day,
composes some of those sweeter
Latin poems for which he is famous. Later, in the cool of the declining day, another hook of the vast garden is visited, either on foot or in his sedan chair. That is the flower garden, where roses grow in profusion and sweet per-fumes make the air almost too heavy. Blossoms meet him on every side, but, although he often touches them and remarks on their individual beauty, he never plucks one, this being one of his character istics, carried to such lengths that the gardeners have to remove fad-ed or fallen flowers, as it were by

One day he arrived, contrary custom, in the morning, and caught an under gardener with a bouquet of freshly gathered flowers in his hand, for which he had been offered a large sum, it is said, by an American woman, who wished them as a souveni. The consternation of the man was almost nation of the man was almost hatton of the man was almost laughable. He fell at the feet of his master, who was rendered more indignant by the fact that he was breaking orders for money. Grace was eventually granted, but the woman went without the "sou-

So pass the tranquil days of the only Pope, simple in themselves, but containing their measure of work, and this often of immense importance to the world at large.

A little before sundown he returns to the prisonlike palace seathers.

turns to the prisonlike palace, seat of the Holy See, and night once more falls over the silent and deserted garden, which one small man has seemed so completely to fill throughout the day.

### THE OLDEST REPUBLIC

"Innominato," writing in The New York Sun from Rome, says: The Republic of San Marino has just celebrated the sixteenth ture of its establishment on the precipitous heights of Monte Titano, above Rimini and Urbino. The republic has a right to be proud of its founder and of its history. This political Mt. Tabor has preserved its privileges and its independence through the fusion of patriotism with the Church. Even Carducci, the poet of Satan, has sung it. 'On the Monte Titano re ligious feeling is joined to love of liberty, the worship of holiness is one with the worship of the Creater and founder of the roughly. The or and founder of the republic. The or and founder of the republic. The fusion of Christianity and political brings about the unity of religion and country; religion becomes the lever of the State, just as the State is the product of religion."

Marino, the Romulus of this mi-

croscopic Rome, was, according to the Bollandist lathers, a wise, pi-ous and industrious mechanic. Driven from the Island of Arba on the Dalmatian coast at the time of Diocfetian's persecution, he landed at Rimini to work in the harbor works. He climbed the Titano peak from Rimini in search of building stone. There he undertook to constone. There he undertook to convert the wild men of the mountains. He preached the Gospel, advised the division of property and the lover of the poor. He joined to ardent faith the gut of healing. Felicissima, a rich matron of Rimini, was cured by the workingman, and gave him the moun nitianus, which was her property. At the top of the peak he set up an immense cross, the symbol of peace, love and justice; at the foot he built a chapel in the name of

peace, love and justice; at the foot he built a chapel in the name of St. Peter.

Around these monuments o people of shevherds and free peasants gathered, eager to throw off the yoke of the "publicans" of Rome Having become a deacon and a priest, Marino built the fortress. To the new Republic he gave a Constitution at once very Christian and very democratic, based on liberty and equality. He was pres-sent at the Council of Rimini and died in the year 366. The people turned Marino into a saint. Saa Marino became soon the palladium of the republic, the eponymous hero of its independence. His tomb was transformed into

His tomb was transformed into a sanctuary. The Church of San Marino came to mean the same thing as the political Government. San Marino, trusting to a charter of its founder, "Relinquo vos liberos ab utroque homine," "I leave you free from every man," has managed to maintain its independence and its prosperity against all conquerors and all envious neighbors. San Marino is a living example. Its existence demonstrates against all the dogmatists of the "Risorgimento" the possibility of the coexistence of a republic with the coexistence of a republic with the national unity.

### AN IRISH, MEMBER ARRESTED

London, Oct. 14.-John O'Don-London, Oct. 14.—John J'Don-nell (Nationalist) attempted to ad-dress his constituents to day in Kilmarine, County of Mayo, the scene of recent exictions. He was drawed off the platform several fitnes by the police, and finally, af-ter a fierce struggle, was taken to the barracks. One hundred and fifty police were present at the

to the barracks. One hundred and fifty police were present at the meeting. The crowd hurled stones, and several persons were injured.

John Gibonnell is a young tenant farmer and a protege of William O'Rrien, M. P. He is secretary of the United Irish League and was first returned to the House of Commons for South Mayoun Robeltary, 1900, defeating explanation is simple to a degece, ed or fallen flowers, as it were, by Mayo in February, 1900 defeating the Pope speaks almost exclusively stealth, as it seems to give him Major McBride and succeeding by with persons of his own, party,

### ARCHBISHOP O'CONNOR AT THOROLD

The Thorold Post of Oct. IN says: Friday last the Catholic Church was the scene of a most. impressive ceremony, viz.: the administration of the Sacrament. of Confirmation to a large class of candidates by His Grace Arch+ bishop O'Connor of Toronto. Among a number of visiting priests im the sauctuary we noted Rev. Eather Best, Falls View; Otto, Niagara Falls; Murphy, Niagara-on-ther Lake; Allain and Dean Morris, St. Catherines; Smith, Merritton; Fini-gan, Grimsby, McCall, Eort Erie, and Trayling of Port Colborne. At 9 o'clock, mass was celebrated.

At 9 o'clock, mass was celebrated by Father Finigan, after which His Grace proceeded to catechize the candidates, who gave evidence of a very careful preparation by their ready answers. After putting the class through a rigid examination, during which he brought out with great distinction the principal features of the Catholic faith, His Grace, attended by Rev. Fathers Sullivan, Smyth and McCall, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and afterwards adminisfirmation, and afterwards administered to the boys the pledge to ab-

stain from the use of intoxicants until they were 21 years of age.

Following this, His Grace delivered a most interesting and instructive address on confirmation.

The singing of th junior choir under the Sisters o. St. Joseph was appropriate and excellent, as usual.

saturday morning His Grace, attended by Rev. Fathers Sullivan, Travling and McColl, visited the mission at Port Robinson, which is attached to the parish of Thorold, where a number of candidates were awaiting Confirmation. The church which was crowded to the doors, had been thoroughly overhaufed, had been thoroughly overhaded, and now presents a most comfortable interior. Upon arrival, His Grace proceeded with the ceremony of blessing the church, fter which High Mass was tunn by Rey Father McColl, the music being supplied by the senior choir from Thorold. After mass, the Archbishon as at Thorold, put the class through a searching examination, and after complimenting them tion, and after complimenting them upon their ready answers adminis-tered the Sacrament of the Confirtered the Sacrament of the Confirmation, and in beautiful words, addressed them and the congregation upon the duties if the Christian to his God, to his neighbor, and to himself. His address was listened to with wrapt attention, and will be long remembered by the crowded congregation. At its close all knelt reverently while His Grace gave them his blessing, The proceedings were brought to a close by Gounod's anthem, "Praise ve the father." excellently rendered ye the father," excellently rendered by the choir. After the ceremonies many of the congregation had the pleasure of meeting His Grace, and enjoyed a few moments of cordial conversation with him. This, being the first visit of the Archbishop to Port, will be a memorable event in its history.

We can't help the past, but we can look out for the future Genius, unexerted, will perish.



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### The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO ... NEWS

### ENGLAND

BISHOPRIC OF NOTTINGHAM.

It was rumored in London Cath-It was rumored in London Cata-olic circles that His Holiness the Pope will offer the Bishopric of Nottingham, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Bugshawe, to the Right Rev Dr. Brindle, D. S. O., sauxibary bishop to His Emmence Cardinal Vaughan.

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE.

Preparations are being made in Trepatations are being made in Trondon to celebrate, in conjunction with Catholies in other parts of the world, the Pontifical Jubi Iee of His Holmess Pope Leo XIII. dee of His Holmess Pope Leo NIII. A representative pilgrimage of English Catholics, led, in all probability, by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, will visit Rome to congratulate the Soversign Pontiff upon attaining the silver jubilee of his pontificate. The Catholic children of this country will also present the Pope with an claborately illuminated album, in which will be inscribed the names of donors.

### IRELAND

THE LATE ABBE HOGAN OF ST. SULPICE.

The Freeman's Journal, in anmouncing the death of the late
Tery Rev. Dr. Hogan, says. Many
Hrish priests and a large circle of
friends will learn with the deep st
wegget the death of this distinguiched Irish ecclesiastic, which
wook place at St. Sulpice, Paris,
on Sunday last. For a great numther of years Dr. Hogan maintained
In France and in America the best
traditions of the Irish Church, unitsing in his person those national ring in his person those national characteristics of learning and cancity which won for him the respect and veneration of the clergy for whom he lived and labored in for whom he lived and habored in both countries. Dr. Hogan was born at Coolreagh, in the County Clare, in the year 1829. He left Ire-land while still a boy and went to Mive with some relatives in the South of France. There he studied classics and mathematics, and in due course entered the seminary of Bordeaux with the intention of becoming a priest. At the end of a distinguished course he joined the Sulpician Fathers, under whom he himself had been trained. The opin-Alimsel' had been trained. The opin-ion eatertained of his abilities by the superiors of his Order was anarked at the outset by his ap-pointment to one of the most im-pertant posts in the French Church, that of Professor of Dog-anatic Theology at St. Sulpice. When M. Carriere, the famous the when M. Carriere, the lamous the-ologian, became Superior-General of his Order, he appointed Dr. Hogan to the chair of Moral The-ology, which he himself had just vacated, and which he regarded as vacated, and which he regarded as the position which made the greatest demand on the qualities of penetration and sound judgment for which h.s colleague was remarkable. For upwards of thirty years Dr. Hogan taught the Divine Science of Theology to the clergy of France, as well as to the rare students who came to St. Sulpice from England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States and various countries in the East. He was a most interesting professor, a man of very varied knowledge and wide culture He possessed the gift of interesting his students in their worl, to a degree that was quite 14 e 21 on. Many of them became seeply attached to their master, and there was scarcely a priest in and there was scarcely a priest in France who had so many pe sonal friends among the bishops and clergy. This attachment was greatly strengthened during the Prussian siege and the Commune, when Dr. Hogan stuck with great courage to his post. He was three times arrested during the Commune, and conveyed with several of his cel-leagues to Mazas Prison. Twice he was released by the interference of Lord Cowley, then British Ambassador in Paris. The third time he was taken by the Communards as an inconvenient personage, and sent out of Paris. On his return two days afterwards Archbishop Darboy and thirty or forty of his priests were shot. But what grieved Dr Hogan most was the mur-der by the insurgents of one of his student. Paul Seigneret, an inof-ficusive yeath, whose only crime was that he wore the soutane.

Dr. Howan frequently visited Mgr. Darboy and the other host-ages in prison, and several times faced the enemy in their own stronghold. He wore his clerical dress all though and when there dress all through, and when threat-ened that he would be shot if he did not leave Paris he calmly redid not leave Paris he calmly replied that they could take his life if they were mean enough to do so, but that a man's life can be taken only once. He succeded in saving a good deal of the valuable property of the College, having had on one occasion thousands of younds worth of bonds and notes in his pocket whilst he accompanion to the companion of the calmit of the calmi ned Coeurderov, the Communist chief, who made a search for docu-ments and money all through the

College. the United States in 1884 he re-

crived an address from the clergy of Paris, headed by the late Mgr. d'Hulst, bearing testimony to the affection and gratitude of his pupils. Since then he had been President of the Ecclesiastical Semmary of Boston, with the exception of a few years that he spent as President of the Divinity College at Washington University He was well known in the United States, for during his summer holidays he for during his summer holidays he gave retreats to the cler in a great number of the American cities. Last winter he was taken seriously ill, and after strugoling with illness for several months he recovered sufficiently to be able to turn and see his friends in Ireland Quite recently he set out for Paris, and there at St Sulpice, where he

During his life in Paris as a Professor Dr Hogan was much consulted by priests and bishops, and even by lawyers and publicists, on intricate questions of morals intricate questions of morals So much was this the case that he devoted all his spare time to the devoted all his spare time to the work which it involved, and gave up all idea of writing anything himself Since he went to America, however, he had more leisure, and published a few very practical volumes on matters of ecclesiastical interest. His work on "Clerical Studies" has been widely read, and is well known in Ireland.

had spent the best years of his life,

he died on Sunday last.

is well known in Ireland.

Though away from Ireland all his life, Dr. Howan cherished the deepest affection for his native land, and sympathized with every effort that was made to lift her from poverty and oppression. John Mitchell has recorded in more than one of his letters the warm welcome that he always received at St. Sulpice from his countryman there while he was in exile in Paris. The late J. P. Leonard was his inti-mate friend. Many Irish visitors to Paris called to see him, and he was always ready to do them any service in his power. In France and America, where he spent his life, his loss is sure to be deeply mourned, but it will also be felt in the land of his birth, not only in the domestic circle, where he is sure to be missed by many friends, but personally, or who know how personally, or who know how personally, or who know him splendidly he maintained in foreign lands the reputation of the Irish clergy. Dr. Hogan was, we be-lieve, a near relative of Dr. Hogan of Maynooth, and of Rev. D. Hogan C. C., Kilkee.

### FRANCE.

### THE CONGREGATIONS.

So far as is known at present, twenty-seven Orders and Congregations of men and two hundred of women have applied to the French Government for leave to remain. Among the principal are the Trappists, the Dominicans, the Oratorians, the Franciscans, the Mariet Fathers and Brothers, and ist Fathers and Brothers, and some Benedictines. It is fully expected that owing to the intervention of the Bishop of Grenoble, already alluded to in these col-mans, the Monks of the Grand Chartreuse, or some of them, will also apply for authorization. The Associations Bill will again he attacked ' the Conservatives when the Parliament opens towards the end of October. While hese attacks are being planned, the religious continue to depart. The Fathers of La Salette are establishing their chief house at Tournay, in Belgium; the Benedictines of Marseilles are leaving for San Remo and the Valley of Aosta; Carmelite Nuns are leaving several French towns for places in Belgium tacked \* the Conservatives where French towns for places in Belgium and Holland, and the Jesuits are fast disamearing from their num erous establishments all over France. The Benedictine Monks of Auteuil, outside Paris, are much to be pitied. They opened their Priory only three years back, and now they have to go. The Prior, Dom Antonio du Bourg, is supposed to be held in special hatred by the enemies of the Criber as he is a Parish mies of the Order, as he is a Royalist, a noble, and a former cavalry officer. He joined the Benedictines on the death of his wife. It was he who was among the heads of Religious Orders approached by Madame Dreyius-Gonzales, a wealthy ex-Jewess, now a Catholic, who tried to effect a compromise between the Government and the Congregations. This she did, how-ever, in a very undiplomatic manner, so that her efforts, however laudable, were futile. She reproached Dom du Bourg with having been among those who opposed the campaign in favor of Captain Dreyfus. The Prior of the Benedictines replied that he was a patriotic Frenchman, and that he respected the army in which he had served. After that it is said that he was a marked man with the Government. On Saturday last took place at

one occasion thousands of a worth of bonds and notes pocket whilst he accompaniced by the Communist who made a search for document and money all through the first of the Church. The Prelate sought refuge in Lyons, like Pore Pascal II., St. Anselm and St. Thomas of

Canterbury of old. He died there in 1862, and was buried in the Church of St. John. The present Cardinal Archbishop of Turin applied for the return of the remains of Mgr. Franconi and the application was granted. The celebrant of the Pongranted. The ecceptant of the Poli-tifical Mass at the ceremony was the Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, and the Archbishop of Chambery, assisted by three Bishops, officiated at the disinterment of the body, which was subsequently handed over to the delegates from Turin.

### UNITED STATES

FORTY CURED BY MIRACLES. (From The New York Sun.)

In The Sentinel of the Blessed Sacrament, published monthly by the fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, who are now in charge of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste in East Seventy-sixth street are given this month the names, addresses and ailments of forty persons who have declated themselves cured through the efficacy of the relic of St Anne, which is enshrined in the church. Besides these it is asserted that numerous other cures are

known to the fathers.
(Here follows the list of forty names, with age, residence and ail-

ment cured.)
"It is but natural," says the writer, "that any assertion of the miraculous should arouse comment and skepticism. The reporters of the daily journals treated the matter with respect and fairness, having had access to the crypt at all hours and been given every oppor-tunity of investigating the curses. tunity of investigating the curses. Much controversy was excited and the correspondents of The New York Sun in particular discussed the matter unfavorably. But scarcely one claims to have visited the shrine.

the shrine. "Ten cures have taken place since

the novena. "One correspondent is at a loss to understand how the enlightened clerer of the Catholic Church can countenance such a thing and then goes to extremes and grumbles because the Lord did not heal everybody.

"Let us now consider the matter of the cures, which are either de-lusive, and temporary, or truly mir-aculous, and as such must compel our belief and reverence. It is a serious matter and should be care-fully investigated, lest on one hand we yield to delusion, or on the other, overlook God's own merci-

ful designs.
"We are too apt to forget in this "We are too apt to forget in this age of material views that the gift of miracles is an acknowledged and p. scious gift of our Lord to the one true Church, a proof of her divine mission and supernatural life. \* \* \*

"The gift of miracles has waited upon the Church in every age and

upon the Church in every age and clime The saints of God still mark their passage through life by the marvel God works through their hands, nor may they be raised to the alters of the Church without such supernatural evidences of sanctity.

"Are we more enlightened than those upon whom fell directly the radiance of the light of the world? And shall these Goo-given graces stop short at the nineteenth cen-This is an age of shams and we must be on our guard against delusion, but let us beware lest we carn the reproach made to Christ's own kindred, that He

Christ's own kindred, that 'He could perform but few miracles there because of their unbelief.'
"We must, therefore, believe in the nossibility of miracles, even in modern times. No assertion has been made by the clergy of the Church of St. John the Baptist beyond the facts, which are open to investigation. The crutches and braces and plaster jackets still remain in the sanctary, and if the main in the sanctary, and if the cures were but temporary the suf-ferers have not returned to say so.

'The sincere seeker aite can examine the case at leisure, and it would be well if some of our eminent physicians who are interested and fair-minded would take up the matter, examining into the cures, and renewing the examina-tion after some months that their permanency may be established.

There were many cures and ye should anyone defy the tests of human science and reason and be certified as miraculous, then must we acknowledge that the Lord hath been here."

### FARMERS AND STOCK BREED ERS.

It will interest the farmers and stock breeders of Canada to know that Mr. J. B. Spencer, who has for seven years been associated editor of The Farmer's Advocate, has been secured by The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Mont-real and will in future be identified with the agricultural columns of that great paper. Mr. Spencer is a recognized arthority in all branches of farm work, and The Family Herald and Weekly Star will more than ever be considered the farmer's friend. The Family Herald, is to be congratulated on this accuise tion to their already able staff, and Mr. Spencer also in his connection with the leading paper of the con-

A man's labor must pass like the sunrises and sunrets of the world. The next thing, not the last, must

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE CAM-PAIGN.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., was Mr. John Redmond, M. P., was the principal speaker at a meeting of the local branches of the United Irish League which was beld on Sunday at Libmore, County Waterford. He said that the voice of the scoffers and doubters of twelve months ago had now been silenced by the recent progress of the United Irish League and by the ability. by the recent progress of the Oniced Irish League and by the ability, industry, and unity displayed by the Irish party, in the last session of Parliament. Their enemies recognized that this movement was the successor of the Lead League. the successor of the Land League; and they who were guiding the United Irish League were proud to arow that the principles of the Land League were their principles, and that they would never lay down their arms until the objects for which the Land League was founded had been fully accomplished. The object of the United Irish League was to stop emigration and keep the young people of Ireland home; and he appealed to the

young men and women of the country to think seriously before they decided to leave their native shore. The only way to stop emigration was to improve the industrial condition of Ireland. With regard to land purchase, the object of the League was to compel the Govern-ment to do as they did in the Land League times, when they passed the Land Act of 1881 and other the Land Act of 1661 and other measures. They did not propose any scheme of compulsory pur-chase that was not perfectly just to every landlord in the country. He believed that it was always better to speak straight, and he would say that he hoped this season to see an agrarian agitation adopted by the United Irish League all over Ireland of so close, so intense, and so menacing a charac-ter that the landlords who were holding out against them and the Government would be forced, as Government would be forced, as they often had been forced in the they often had been forced in the past, to come to deal gene. ously with this matter. He did not propose for a moment to lay down upon what precise lines that movement ought to run in every district in Ireland; but he had sufficient in the common saves and wisfaith in the common sense and wis-dom of members of the United Irish League to feel sure that they would translate that general declaration of policy into action aceach locality, always bearing in mind that this movement, if it was to be successful, must be maintained well within the laws both of God and man. Violence was foreign to their programme and in-jurious to the cause, and while he would be the first to trample under foot police proclamation laws and to think nothing of vindicat-ing the national rights of the peo-ple in opposition to any law at ple in opposition to any law at the same time, when he spoke of God and man, he pointed to those laws which were binding on the heart and conscience of a Christian people, and he said that such laws must be respected by this move-ment if it was to be successful.

KING ALFRED AND THE POPE

In his speech at Winchester on Friday, says The Catholic Times of Sept. 27, Lord Rosebery hald to the character of Alfred, whom Freeman described as "the best and greatest of all our kings," a tribute which was not merely graceful and glowing, but also singularly ex-pressive, especially when he spoke of the monarch's thoroughness as a truth-teller and his completeners as a man. But the eulogy was necessarily too general in its scope to permit His Lordship to emphasize a phase of King Alfred's life which is of particular interest from the religious point of view. Alfred was crowned in Rome by the Pope at the early age of five. Accom-panied to the Eternal City by the Bishop of Winchester, the prince, Lingard informs us, was honorably received by the Pontiff, Leo IV., who at the request of his father, Ethelwulf, conferred on him the regal unction and the Sacrament of Confirmation. In 855 the tran-quility which England enjoyed enquanty which England enjoyed encouraged Ethelwulf to undertake the same journey. Attended by a splendid retinue, the royal pilgrim, with his son Alfred, crossed the Channel, visited the most celebrated churches of Gaul, and was sumptuously entertained at the Court of Charles the Bald, King of France. At Rome he spent several months in viewing the remains of ancient magnificence and indulging his devotion at the shrine of the Apostles. He rebuilt the school or hospital of the Saxons, and solicited an ordinance abolishing the episcopal custom of sending parricides and other great criminals from England to penance in irons at Rome. The zeal for Christian ity by which Alfred's reign was marked may in truth be traced to the training and example thus given him by his father.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost Gospel, St. Matt. xvill. 23-35:

S. 20 Maternity of the B. V.
M. 21 St. Uraula and Comp.
T. 22 St. Mello, B. C.
W. 23 St. John Capristran, C.
Th. 24 St. Raphael, Archangel.
F. 25 SS. Crispin and Crispin.
S. 26 St. Ev. ristas, P. M.

### Christian Generosity

Generosity is the birthright of a Christian. To be generous, in the original meaning of the term, is to be of noble extraction, and to have the nobility of saind and heart, the lofty sentiments that should be inlotty sentiments that should be inseparable from noble birth. What nobler origin can there be than ours in Jesus Christ? It is no mere figure of speech, but reality, that by baptism we are born anew in Idim, the sons of God, brothers of Christ heirs of the kingdom of Christ, heirs of the kingdom of heaven. In thought, deed and senti-ment we should strive to be as

noble as our birth.

Generosity would make us rise above everything low and petty, and despise the meaner sentiments and despise the meaner sentiments which spring from envy, jealousy and spite. It prompts us to overlook the faults of others, and pardon them even when they are offensive to purselves. It shrinks from the pleasure which meaner enicits find in contention corning spirits find in contention, carping, unkindly and often slanderous con versations. It is not forever suspecting others of wrong or sensitively imagining that they are plotting mischief. It is patient with the evil-doer, forgetful of injuries, benevolent instead of envious, never self-seeking, never narrow nor low in view or aim, but always broad and lofty. It is the spirit of Christ in-horited by all who are regenerated

Generosity prompts us to give to others what we hold most precious to use our resources for their weldare, to share with them our treasures, to extend to them the benefit of our advantages, to devote to their improvement our personal gifts, our energy, intelligence, ex-perience and the influence or au-thority we may have acquired. It is charity practised to a heroic de-gree, because it waits not until others are in extreme, or even ur-gent need; in fact, it does not con-sider their needs, but studies their enrichment and improvement; nor enrichment and improvement; nor does it give solely of its super-abundance, but yields even what is necessary, even so far as to forego its rights and abjure its privileges. All this, finally, is without other motive than the sincerest desire to help others, and it is always done without display, selflaudation, or quest for popular ap-

Virtue like this is necessarily Christian, and there is no need of qualifying it under this name except to put before us the One, who alone as God and man, could be its source and model, since it is more divine than human. It is the excessive charity with which Christ loved us, the charity which prompted Him to annihilate Him-self when the slightest act of His would have been enough to save us, to shed His blood in profusion when the least drop would have paid our ransom. How generous it was in Christ to bestow the benefit of His process and the winter was in Christ to bestow the benefit of His presence and the might of His miraculous powers on the poor and afflicted of Israell How generously patient to bear with their ignorance and prejudice, and to instruct them in the simplest elements of religion! How generously he overlooked the pettiness and meanness of His Apostles, their low ambitton, rivalries. contheir low ambition, rivalries, contention, and recourse to human influence? How generously He could accept as well as give, for this,

fluence? How generously He could accept as well as give, for this, too, is a trait of generosity, as when He insisted on letting Mary Magdalen scatter the precious outment on His feet, and magnified the mite of the poor widow in the eyes of all in the Temple!

The generosity of Christ is itself a proof of its divinity, and it is an unerring mark of His spirit. Would any one search in his heart for some measure of his spirit of Christ, let him begin by exploring the interests of God, of Christ, of erosity, and ask how far he puts the interests of God, of Christ, of religion, of humanity before, or even on par, with his own. How true it is, that instead of being generous, men seek their own and not what is Christ's. His claims are set aside until they have satisfied themselves and exhausted the very gifts they have derived from Him. How eloquently men laud the advantages of Christian civilization, how abundantly they draw upon it, and yet how meanly they shrink from doing their share to preceive or advocate it. Christ condescends to let the Church with which He identifies Himself stand in need of the talents, the fortune, the influence they have acquired. which He identifies Himself stand in need of the talents, the fortune, the influence they have acquired chiffly through the medium of religion, and yet they hesitate to come to His aid. They look to others to show the way, they lear to incur the displeasure of the world, to suffer any inconvenience or loss, as they consider it, though really it would be their real gain. The

poor are clamoring for help, the laborer is vain'y appeall g to them not to multiply his burdens, the little ones of the flock are crying to have the bread of the Word broken into them, the waif and the orphun are seeking shelter, and millions of heathens are groping in darkness for the light of the religion and for the benfit of the civi-lization without which it were better we had not been born into this world; all about us, even in the world; all about us, even in the bosom of our own families, minds and hearts are craving for light and consolation. Mere human pity, and the ordinary spirit of mercy, nay, the very self-love that would make us be glad to be rid of their importunities, should inspire us to give lavishly of our means to relieve their needs; and yet their cry is unleeded, their appeal is in vain. is unheeded, their appeal is in vain. Now and then a sop is thrown in the way of money they do not want, of legislation, or some scheme of enlightenment, or of education, that will only intensify the sense of their deficiency. One looks almost vainly for the gift given freely, unconditionally without advertisement, with any real self-sacrifice, or unselfish consideration of the purpose for which it is giv-

The object of our Holy Father in designating "Christian Genero-sity" as the General Intention for sity" as the General Intention for October, is manifestly to renew among Catholics the world over, a sense of the need of this virtue in the persecutions to which the Church is subject in countries in which the government has been seized by enemies of relivion, and in the face of hardships which we encounter in countries like England and our own, in which there is so much discrimination, on the part of certain bodies of our fellow-citizens, if not on the part of low-citizens, if not on the part of our government, against Catholic

Without adversing to the need of more Christian generosity among the Catholics in other countries, it the Catholics in other countries, it is well worth while to reflect on the need of it in our own country. A little more of it would support our schools, or at least inspire those who give a trifle for this purpose to give it cheerfully without forever harping on the hardships or impossibility of supporting a Catholic school, and cherishing secretly, if not avowing openly the conif not avowing open the conviction, rarely well founded, that a free religious school is necessarily inferior to a common one. Christian generosity would prompt some rich Catholics to make Ca 'olic colleges quite capable of support-ing the fine appearance of sectar-ian or secular institutions to which they send their sons or daughters, because they are not renerous enough to take God at His word, enough to take God at His word, and train their offspring to seek first the kingdom of God, in the sure hope that all things will be added into them, even the social advantages and business chances they have to seeme for their further than the seeme for the seem they hope to secure for their fu-

generosity. finally, Christian would make us all give more of our time, our energy, ability, learning, fortune, influence, politiour time, our energy, ability, learning, fortune, influence, political or social, to the advancement of religion, and make us give it ungrudgingly modestly, yet fearlessly, with no other motive than that of repaying the generosity with which Christ has treated us, with no other hope of reward than the confidence that He will not be

outdone in generosity.

There are many reasons why we should pray for Christian. enerosity. First of all it is something ty. First of all it is something heroic, and nothing heroic can be had without prayer. Then it is something very rare; its opposite—meanness — is common, but it is alto rether exceptional. Necessary at all times, it was rarely more needed than it is in our time; without it Christian life is impossible and religion must perish.

### PROFAMITY.

PROFAMITY.

A repulsive feature of contemporary life is our reckless profamity. The vice is not confined to the "tought" element, but is indulged in by "respectable" people. The name of God is outraged by oaths and imprecations quite as a matter of course and without the excuse of anner or excitement. The sacred name of Jesus Christ is a byword, and the air is vocal with explicives which are not according to the second Commandment. Profamity is a ond Commandment. Profanity is a sin, and profanity is ungentlemanly. One can understand why boys, who imagine that it is manly, indulge in it. One can understand how a man, under the influence of how a man, under the influence of deep feeling, might now and then find ordinary language inadequate to the situation, though this rather palliates than excuses. But that a man in the regular intercourse with oaths and curses is a strange and foul thing. The growth of Holy Name Societies throughout the country is an encouraging of Holy Name Societies through-out the country is an encouraging sign. It is a matter which ought to appeal to every sincerely Catholic man, this crusade against blas-phemy. "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord Will not hold him guiltless that shall take the name the Lord his God in vain."

### Welcomed home

St. Catharines. Oct. 7. — Last evening at St. Patrick's Church, Merritton, in honor of Rev. Father Smith's return from the Old Country, the Merritton choir, assisted by members of St. Catharines' Church choir and an orchestra of eight pieces rendered in excellent style Est's Musical Vespers. The solos in the Vespers were taken by Mrs. R. Welch, Mr. C. O'Donnell and Mr. F. H. Morey, while Mrs. H. J. Johnston sang most sweetly He vey's Ave Maria as an offer-tory. At the conclusion of the of-fertory Mr. R. T. Woodside stepped to the altar railing, and on be-half of the congregation read the following address: To the Rev. Father Smith, P. P.

Merritton, Ont.: Reverend and Dear Father-When a short time ago your dutiful par-ishioners of St. Patrick's Chruch, Merritton, assembled together in order to bid you Gelspeed on the eve of your departure for a short visit to your native land, we then congratulated you on the results of your labor amongst us for the last six years. The evidences of your devotedness to the interests of this parish were amply demonstrated even to the most casual observer, as no person can pass along our church property without being for-cibly reminded that some master hand, some guiding spirit had been at work in order to accomplish such splendid results in so short a time, and humanly speaking with seemingly inadequate means. The above results have been activeved without the least friend the second or the seco without the least friction between priest and people, all working with a single purpose of promoting with a single purpose of promoting the glory of God, and the place where His glory dwelletk.

Now, dear Father, after following you in spirit during your absence from amongst us, we feel that our dearset home and founder.

that our dearest hopes and fondest aspirations in your behalf have been fully realized. We are sensible of the pleasure it afforded you after an absence of many years atter an absence of many years to revisit again the land of year birth, to renew old associatio , enjoy the balmy broezes which are ever present and wafted like gentle cephyrs inland from hor sea-girded

It is only the exile who can fully appreciate the supreme delight of once more visiting the scenes of youthful days. There is a charm as-sociated with this visit that cannot find compensation elsewhere. Neither wealth nor social position can fill the void in the human soul when the thoughts nevert back to the cenes of early days, and well has this yearning been portrayed by the poet when he so feelingly expresses this thought:

"Live there a man with soul so dead That never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land.

Now, dear Father, we been to congratulate von on the improved condition of your health. You have escaped that troublesome hav fever which has been undermining your health for the past two or three years, and we cordially welcome years, and we continue your energetic labors which you so auspiciously began, and we are confident will come to its full fruition lent will come to its full fruition in the years that are still before

There only remains for us now, dear Father, the duty of continu-ing in the path which you have marked out for us, and with the blessing of God upon our labors all our endeavors will be crowned with

Father Smith, though taken com pletely be surprise, and being very much overcome, replied in feeling terms, expressing his beasure at being amongst them once again, though during the past summer he had experienced almost an exile's pleasure in revisiting the scenes of his childhood and renewing old acquaintances. Whatever he had done in the way of building up the par-ish had only been done with their assistance and at some sacrifices to themselves. He thanked them most cordially for the feelings so aptly expressed in the address and he expressed in the address and he also desired to thank the people of St. Cathorines who in every way, while he was amongst them and since his removal to Merritton, had been only too willing to assist him. He trusted in the future their relations would always he as pleasrelations would always be as pleasant as they were now, and he would try and always be worthy of their regard.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remformula of a simple vegetable remedy for the sp. dy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it; this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

HALL CAINE ON RELIGION. London, October 5. — If there be any who read his novels who have been puzzled as to Hall Caine's religious creed they may learn some-

him.

At the Catholic bazaar at Dougles, Isle of Man, he said his book just published had brought him many protests, both from Catho-lics and Protestants. He assured his Catholic correspondents that the Pope in his book was not intended as a portrait of their pre-sent honored head. The Pope in his story was a purely imaginary be-

As one who belonged to "the big church outside of the churches,"

Mr. Caine said, he couldn't but regret the bitterness which divided the churches of the people as the most unchristianlike thing connect ed with Christianity. The Christianity of Christ was, above all else Catholic, and in the Catholicism of Christ, there had been no division among men except that of good men and bad men.

The Catholic Church, added Mr. Caine, was the church of the poor. That ought to be its honor pride. The Pope saw this clearly, hence his encyclicals on Christian democracy. The Christian democracy movement would revolutionize nations and change the rela-tions of races, and the churches could not afford to let it slip away. The Christian Church that cast in its lot with the rich and great against the poor and lowly, Mr. Caine said, was a church built on

THE PRIEST.

Far down the village street, with step so slow

And bended form, he comes; his cassock old Flaps faintly in the breeze. The sun's last glow

Sweet rests upon him now and time of gold Crowns fair his wrinkled brow, so

noble, brave, And smiles in peace over locks of snowy white. The village knows him well; and in

you grave Rests one of many souls in weary night He prayed to sleep. His childrens' tears are his, And oft he weeps, yet ever tries

to still Their souls, and when no sorrow mars their bliss,

His, too, their joy -- an soft his voice doth fill Their souls with Hope, as life's drear path they trod,

And leads them ever nearer Home and God. J. William Fischer '98, in The September Bee.

### Bile Poisons, Liver Disorders,

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are thrown back into the blood stream, to find their wav to the weak spots of the human frame.

Dr. Thase's Kidney-Liver Pills have a direct action on the liver, and bring prompt relief and lasting benefit. Nearly everybody is familiar with the extraordinary virtues of this famous treatment familiar with the extraordinary virtues of this famous treatment. Here is a sample of the letters received from cured ones:

Mr. John Skelton, the well-known bridge builder of tor Sherwood street. Ottawa, states:

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"They cle med my system and made me feel healthy and vigorous

made me feel healthy and vigorous and better in every vay. I can recommend them as the best liver and kidney medicine that I know

of."

Mrs. G. Bird, Harriston, Ont., says: "I have suffered agonies from sick headache and dizziness, often having to take to my bed. Reading of your celebrated Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I tried a box of them. They indeed are wonders—relieve quickly."

Mr. James Baird, postmaster, Consecon, Ont., states:

Consecon, Ont., states:
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severely."
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### Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the Estate of George W. Rielly, late of the Township of York, in the County of York, farmer, deceased.

farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 180. Chapter 129, Section 38, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said George W. Rielly, who died on or about the 9th day of January, 1897, are requested to send by post prepaid, or delivered to John O'Donohue, solicitor for the administratrix, on or before the 30th day of October, 1901, their names, addresses and full particulars of their claims, and that after that day the administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, havin regard to the claims of which she then has notice.

Dated at Toronto, this 25th day of September, 1901.

September, 1901.
JOHN O'DONOHOE,
Solicitor for the Administratrix.
No. 100 Church street, Toronto.



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THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1901.

### THE ROYAL VISIT.

Toronto has reason to congratu-Hate herself upon the complete success of the visit of Their Royal Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York last week. Although the rain which fell supon the first day would have spoil-«ed any other occasion by clearing whe streets of sightseers, it did not dampen in the least the enthusiasm of the nopular welcome to the fusture King and Queen. The spectacle Hn front of the City Hall was the anost impressively hearty civic demonstration ever witnessed in Totronto. The Reception Committee of the Council deserves credit for Ebringing together there the reprezsentatives of all classes of citizens. The liluminations at night and on the following night eclipsed everything north of the Pan-American electrical display, from which indeed they were copied. The Legis-Mative Buildings in Queen's Park -easily outshone the other features of the night scene, and the park consequently was the great centre -of attraction. The Ontario Government, and in an especial way Provincial Secretary Stratton, should receive the best appreciation of the people of Toronto for the magnificent contribution made to the specstacular grandeur of the city durring the royal visit. Osgoode Hall was a good second in the competistion.

The glorious weather on the second day made up for the previous day's downpour. The people. who were arbitrarily shut out from Exhibition Park by the martial Haw-loving usurpers of the militia, were recompensed by the gay estreet scenes, as the Duke rode on a white horse to and from the re-The only dignified protest wiew. under the circumstances, what could have been made was to bovcott the "second class" stand, and this was done with emphasis. Next year's Council should not pass one cent of the expenses incurred by the militia officers. If the Dominnion Government have any jurisdiction in the matter, an audit of the grand stand receipts would also be of some public interest. It takes rone's breath away to conjecture the wealth that might have been gathered in if the militia officers had taken control of the reception sat the Legislative Buildings. The thirty thousand who struggled with each other for the touch of the royal hand would doubtless have paid as high as \$25 per shake for the distinction. But the Ontario Government, being imbued with democratic generosity, besides having a large surplus, made the func ation entirely free.

at would take long to tell all the detailed benefits bestowed right and left by the royal presence. W. F. Maclean, M. P., has made the gratifying discovery that he, "the Jplain man like yourself," and not Prof. Ramsay Wright, speaks Englaish like the Duke, although he had taken it for granted heretofore that vihe Professor, along with Arnold .Haultain, Byron E. Walker and a ffew others, had cornered all the raristocratic English accent going paround loose in these latitudes. Alexander Muir, the venerable author of "The Maple Leaf," has not taken his lesson so gratefully. He thought the Duke would have been . honored to see him planting a tree; and he considered himself grievously insulted when the heir-apparent planted the tree and he (Mr. Muir) mercly looked on. If he could only regard the incident in its true light, he might have felt as pleased as Mr. W. F. Meclean at the copportunity of learning how to handle a spade like the Duke.

.Not only do our leading citizens tknow how to speak and dig with sroyal grace, but their wives and of wages for his work, because the

daughters, if they are wise, may with caual facility dress like royaltv. The Duchess, wherever she was seen, was very simply dressed, and lost nothing of her wonderful grace and charm on that account. If the women of Toronto copy her in this matter, all the money expended on the royal welcome will soon come back.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

These practical reflections on the influence of royalty upon people who come in contact with it only once in sixty years cannot be concluded without a word of honest praise for Major Maude, the Governor-General's secretary. He more than any other who accompanied the royal party filled the difficult position of manag public and er between the the royal pair. It must be said for him that he has displayed the greatest tact and industry, and the entirely happy and harmonious record of the visit from one end of the Dominion to the other is in no small measure due to his personal capacity for arranging the difficult details of such work.

٠ ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AND LABOR.

The Register last week noted, without any ardent expressions of satisfaction, an article written in the current number of The North American Review by Archbishop Ireland. We are accordingly not displeased at all to see the Archbishop's argument closely analyzed by as capable a Catholic lawyer as Dr. Dillon, editor of The New World, Chicago. We give space to the editor's view, which appears to us to be more logical than the Archbishop's. Dr. Dillon writes: The Archbishop assumes all

through his argument, and several

times in effect asserts, that the right of a workman out of employment to take a job at any wage he may be willing to accept, under existing conditions, is always a sacred right of personal liberty-"one of the most intimate rights of his being." Going direct to the heart of the subject and brushing aside all issues that are not vital, we question the Archbishop's position on this the most vital principle for which he contends. Let us take an example. A number of men in a certain department of industry go out on strike on the ground that their wages are unjustly low, having regard to the rate of profit being made by the employer. For the purposes of the present argument, we are clearly entitled to assume, as against the Archbishop, that the ...en are right, and that the rate of wages is unjust, since he asserts without exception or reservation the absolute right of one man to take another man's place irrespective of the question whether the rate of wages that has been paid, and that is offered, be just or unjust. In the same city in which the strike takes place there happen to be a certain number out of men employment who have more or less skill in the kind of work that was done by the strikers. These men have wives and families. They are suffering one of the most terrible forms of misery that a man can suffer, that of sceing his wife and children want for the necessaries of existence and not being able to supply them. Under the duress of ery they decide to go ask for the jobs of the strikers, and to accept a rate of wages which they know to be inadequate and unjust. The strikers actermine to prevent this, if possible. They picket the approaches to the works. They jeer at and deride the so-called "scabs" as the come and go. They institute as rigorous a boycott as they can, and they make things extremely unpleasant for the new men. Recourse is had to the courts. An injunction is procured. The soldiers are called out to protect the new workmen. The pickets are dispersed; the boycott is raised, so far as may be, and

Now, is the main effect of the action of the authorities in such a case to assert the right of personal liberty? This question really states the issue between us and the Archbishop. There can be no doubt but that, in a certain sense and to a certain degree, the action does assert the right of personal liberty. It asserts the right of a man, acting the duress of a crushing misery, to accept an unjust rate

the new workmen are protected

from annoyance in going to and

coming from the factory.

so-doing offers the only way for even a partial escape from his misery. It asserts his right to do this, although his doing so may, and probably will, have the effect of causing others to suffer for an indefinite time to come the misery from which he is trying to escape; these others having had the job before him, and having thrown it up simply because they were unwilling to accept an unjust rate of wages for their labor. On the other hand, it is equally clear that this action of the authorities also asserts, in a very effective way, the right of the employer to avail himself to the uttermost of the desperate need of the employe. If sternly, consistently, and thoroughly pursued, it must ultimately have the effect of breaking down the restrainst which the labor unions have succeeded in imposing on the action of competition as an agency for the fixing of the rate of wages. And certainly, if there be any lesson which the economic history of civilized man clearly teaches, it is this - that the leav ing of the rate of wages to be fixed by the unchecked action of competition, under such a system of production as ours, means the forcing of the rate of wages down to the lowest rate at which men can work and live.

Once more, then, we ask-is the action of the authorities above set forth, in its ultimate analysis, and having regard to its ultimate results, really in the main an assertion of the right of personal liberty, or is it really in the main an assertion of the right of the man who has capital to avail himself to the attermost of the desperate nced of the man who has not? We take it that the Archbishon onid say that it is in the main an assertion of the right of personal liberty. We would, with very great respect, say that it is in the mein su assertion of the right of the capitalist to avail to the uttermost of the desperate need of 'he laborer. We invite-our readers to think out the question carefully for themselves and decide between us.

We shall merely say in conclusion that we hold, with Mr. Ruskin, that it is impossible to shirk the question of justice. You must first determine whether the treatment of the striking laborers has been just or unjust, before you can say with confidence that the tak ing of their places by other laborers is, in the true and high sense, an exercise of the right of personal liberty. There is a right of nersonal liberty and a wrong of personal liberty. The right of personal liberty, properly understood, never confers on a man a privilege to aid and abet injustice.

### A PAINFUL NECESSITY.

In another column appears a letter which The London Times has published. The writer is an English Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow. The mere reading of the letter must suggest at once that Bishop Brownlow recognized an absolute necessity for this appearance in print. Every Catholic in England felt the necessity of it just as keenly when The Times published a communication signed "Mechtildis Pynsent Abb. O.S.B.," along with an editorial characteristically anti-Catholic. The object both of the letter and the article was to provoke ill feeling between English and Irish Catholics; but Bishop Brownlow's reply shows how far short the bolt has fallen The Universe gives the facts leading un to the outbreak, and it must be said that The Times would have been better advised to let the case alone. The Universe

About the year 1886 the head of the Irish Augustinian College in Rome, on the demolition of the ancient house of that province of the Order in the Eternal City, decided to erect a church and monastery in honor of St. Patrick in the centre of Call-lie faith and unity. The Holy Father approved of the project, and the Irish race at home and abroad were appealed to for the necessary funds to realize the undertaking Large sums of money were subscribed; but after erecting the monastery and purchasing the ground for the site of the church, the foundations of which involved a considerable outlay owing to the nature of the soil, it was found to be impossible to proceed with the building of the church with the amount of money in hand.

The monastery itself was found

to be considerably too spacious for the needs of the Irish Augustinian Fathers. So after careful consideration the authorities of the province decided to part with it. A number of English ladies in Rome, who had formed themselves into a community, with at least one wealthy member, and who called themselves English Benedictines though aurecognized, so far as we know, by any branch or congregation of that historic Order in this country - agreed to take over the Monastery of St. Patrick, which underwent a change of title, being subsequently known as St. Bencdict's. The nuns agreed to pay the Irish Augustinian Fathers the sum of £24,000 for their property after a lapse of six years, and during that period interest at the low rate of two per cent. Any man of business instincts will see at a glance that the nuns had here a very good bargain. In fact, the Irish Augustinians were themselves paving interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on a mortgage of £7,000 in connection with the very building, on the purchase money of which the nuns were paying only

2 per cent Beyond one half-year's interest, the nuns paid nothing to the representative of the Irish Augustinian Province in Rome. The wealthy member of their community brought disgrace upon herself and her sisters in religion, and the nuns were immediately reduced to a state of insolvency. Instead of retiring as quietly as possible from the monastery they were unable either to support or pay for, as one would naturally expect them to do, they insisted on remaining in possession. The representative of the Irish Augustinians had recourse to every argument in his endeavor to induce the nuns to retire from what everybody recognized to be an impossible position. He delayed all unpleasant action for years. But all in vain. Ultimately he was forced to establish his claim to the property of his Order in the Italian Civil Courts, but with the full concurrence of the Holy See. Not even then could the few nuns that remained in the monastery be induced to act as reasonably. So after still further delay the property was taken over in the usual way required by law. The General of the Augustinian Order a man noted for his generosit, and warmth of heart, had implored the nuns to avoid scandal. He even asked them to accept a substantial sum of money as a present from himself. But all in vain. Every thinking man must admit that the Augustinians of the Irish Province acted throughout this painful matter with considerable patience and liberality. Miss Pynsent would fain have the Englist public believe that they were actuated by feelings of enmity towards a body of English religious. But this lady's wild and venomous charges are certain to recoil upon her own head, and, while she has caused considerable pain to every loval Catholic in England, we question whether the English Protestant public she seems so feverishly anxious to propitiate, will come to her assistance with that show of alacrity she evidently antici-

### MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

It is the custom of the taxpayers of Toronto to show little or no interest in municipal conditions up to a few weeks before the election. Then there is not sufficient time to hear the claims of the new men in the field, and the results invariably include the old men in an overwhelming majority. This practice of "playing low" is still more in favor with Mayoralty candidates. The people should demand of aspirants to the chief magistracy that they come to the fron. at least two months before they ask for the votes of the electors. The present custom is the habit of the gambler. It lends itself obviously to wire-pulling. Any public-spirited man who intends to run for office because he believes his electiowould i aprove the civic administration should not wait and watch till the last moment to estimate the strength of this or that possible opponent and calculate what possible chances or combinations might allow himself to slip in. Last year's election was scandalous enough in this respect to warrant the citizens in reprobating all future resorts to mere trickery. We

before the election. A certain rich citizen then thought the moment had arrived for making his decision known. He named his favorite, two newspapers turned their backs on the man they had been supporting and began to shout as they were ordered. From that moment the election was decided. The wirepullers knew how their combination would work. It is only by demanding that candidates shall aunounce themselves early that the electors can retain the power of making their vote tell.

This year we are likely to have

at least four mayoralty candidates.

They may be four good men; but

there will be room enough for making a choice among them More than a few weeks will be required to make that choice, and the man who keeps longest in the background figuring out the chances open to a dark horse should come into the contest under the greatest disadvantages. He is the man who should have the least chance of success. He should be handicapped according to the measure of his faith in election trickery Two or three members of the Council very probably will be among the contestants. He who comes forth soonest and announces himself should be allowed to have the best claim on the confidence of the electors. He certainly will have time for making the most of the opportunity to tell the people many things they desire to know at the present time. Though the history of the City Council in 1901 has been on the whole peaceful, it has been by no means free from faults. The interests of the citizens have not been as aggressively championed as in past years. The results of this are plain to all eyes. So plain are they that the bulk of the people have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to have men in the Council who will assume and maintain an aggressive attitude towards all corporations operating public franchises. When Ald. Spence dropped out of the Council, the keenest student of municipal government and the most vigilant sentinel of the people's rights in the street car and gas questions was lost. Next to him stood Ald. Urquhart, who has yet to gain the hold upon the Council's attention which Aid. Spence commanded. Aldermen who are strong enough to disengage themselves to some extent from the little ward questions should be encouraged. There are not enough of them in the present Council

The Toronto Railway Company has taken a sweeping advantage of the piping time of 1901. The street car service to-day is at its worst in many years. There are fewer cars which are run at a more rapid rate. This deterioration in the service combines the maximum of public danger with the minimum of public convenience. It is a common thing to see people standing at a crossing while one crowded at a crossing while one crewded car after another rushes past at steam railway speed. The passenger who gets on as a strapholder may consider himself fortunate. Many men have been thrown out of employment by the reduction of the number of cars, so that in various ways the greed of the company for large dividends calls for attention on the part of the Council. This is one question that should not be dropped from among the municipal issues of 1902. Cheaper gas we are also entitled to. That er gas we are also entitled to. That point has been settled long ago. There has not, during the year 1901 been the faintest sign of a disposition in the Council to press the rights of the citizens upon press the rights of the citizens upon the Gas Co. In the hurry of a brief election campaign candidates will promise anything and everything. The present is the time for asking men to give the public reasons why they should be re-elected.

### RDITORIAL NOTES.

Roman correspondent sends confirmation of the report which we lately announced that Mgr. Prior will shortly be nominated to the Bishopric of Nottingham, Eng-

On the occasion of the silver jubilee of the Holy Father's Ponti-ficate it is reported that a representative pilgrimage of English Catholics, headed by Cardinal Vaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, will proceed to Rome to offer their congratulations.

Two letters in The London Times exactly sum up the question of re-ducing the representation of Ire-land in the House of Commons. Says one: If, in spite of the present number of members, Ireland's population has dwindled from nine millions to four; does that not prove that Ireland wants more all know what happened a few days members, to ensure for her better

laws? The other says: If England laws: The other suys: it England is to break the agreement made at the Union, well and good; but, in that case, let her restore to Ireland the status quo ante, e. g., Home Rule!

The Paris Univers tells an amusing story of American journalistic enterprise on the occasion of the assassination of President McKinley. When the news reached London the correspondent of a great American news agency was with the idea of a striking bit of enterprise. He hurried off to the telegraph office, and despatched the following message: "His Holiness, Pius IX., Vatican, Rome.—We invite the expression of your opinion upon the assassination of President McKinley." Two hours later the central office at Rome wired back the simple reply—"Not known addressed."

The Jesuit Superiors have issued a man.lesto explaining and defending their refusal to submit to the Law of Authorization. The law, they saw a law of coercion, "wounds us deeply in our most essential rights as freemen, as citizens, as Catholics, as Religious; and in striking at us it violates the malienable rights of the Church." Those rights they declare their in-ability to reconcile with the de-crees of M. Waldeck-Rousseau. They have accordingly chosen the hard way of exile. "It is a sorrowfu resolution that we are compelled to take," says the manifesto. "All the works to which we have vowed our lives are threatened with destruction. In a moment when the future seems dark to us our greatest grief is that we can no longer labor for the good of France, and see endangered, in our Missions, works which were not without honor and usefulness for her. Yet we declare it, we have no bitterness in our soul against those who have condemned us. We do not forget that we are disciples of Him Who said, 'Pray for those who persecute you.' May the Merciful Hand of God stay France upon the fatal incline upon which it is being dragged is our ardent paver."

Last week the term expired during which the Religious Orders of France might appeal for authorization under the new law passed for their subjection to the State authority. The question of appealing or not appealing was left absolutely to the discretion of the heads of the Orders, and a great many engaged in works of charity made the necessary application. The total number of congregations existing in France at the date of the law was 1.663, including 152 Or-France might appeal for authorizalaw was 1,663, including 152 Orders of men and 1,511 Orders of women. Out of this number 910 had been previously authorized, leaving 753 unauthorized. Besides these latter 276 of the authorized these latter 276 of the authorized congregations had opened 10,970 establishments without consulting the Council of State. These are obliged to appeal for special authorization for the various establishments. Only 257 of the reserved. lishments. Only 351 of the 753 un-authorized congregations applied for authorization, 45 being Orders of men and 306 Orders of women, and only 65 of the authorized congregations for the special license of the Council of State for their es-tablishments. Among the Orders that have applied for permission to that have applied for permission to stay in France are the Dominicans, the Third Order of St. Dominic, the Capuchins, the Franciscans, the Passionists, the Oblates, the Marists, the Fathers of St. John of God, the Carthusians of the Grand Chartreux (the other houses of the Order have gone into exile), the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, of St. Philip Neri, the Redemptorists, and a few others. The Jesuits, Benedictines, Assumptionists, and the greater number of the Trappists and Carthusians have closed their houses and churches, and their houses and churches, and amidst extraordinary scenes of mourning have bade farwell to France.



Telephone Main 2305.

### THE PASSING OF SERFDOM

(The Catholic Times.)

Some time ago a leading English newspaper described the Pope's Encyclicals as academic; that is to say, as documents excellent in theory and logical in principle, but in practice ineffective and useless. The last ten years in Italy are suf-The last ten vears in Italy are sin-ficient to prove how untrue was the English journal's verdict on Pope I.eo XIII.'s teachings. Italy, not at once, but slowly, year by year, has striven, and to-day has largely succeeded, to carry into the rargely succeeded, to that y mother field of action the doctrines of the Pope. On every side — in the industrial North especially, but also in middle, and to some degree in Scuthern Italy — social work on behalf of the agricultural laborer, as well as the artisan has been begun, and, we are delighted to add, ins prospeted. The difficulties which the new ideas had to face which the new ideas had to face were enormous. First of all, the greatest difficulty to be faced was that arising from the old ideas themselves. This is ever the case, nothing is so hard to evict as an old idea. It cloims the right of priority, it has the advantage of being in possession, and it is surbeing in possession, and it is surrounded with all the strength of precedent. Especially was this so among the Catholics of Italy, who, as our contemporary, The Kolnische Volkszeiung points out, have never understood the modern social concention, have never entered. cial conception, have never entered into the mearing of an actual in-dustrial organization. Banks, loans, assurances, insurances, they have originated indeed, and have done much therewith to better the condition of the toiler and alleviate the misery of the poor. But they have never actually dealt with the chering man himself he mover have never actually dealt with the, laboring man himself; ha never touched his claims, his rights, to be looked upon as an entity in the body pc itic. This is now being done, and we find the Holy Father's doctrines everywhere, from north to south, operating beneficially for the proper tion wrotes. cially for the preservation, protection, and improvement of the peasantry and workmen of Italy. The Encyclical "Rerum Novarum" is a

great and noble work are first and foremost Professor Toniolo, Father Passovich, and Professor Murri. These gentlemen, by speech and by pen, as well as by active and carnest endeavor, have been the leaders of the crusade for improvement in the status of the worker. Backed-by an enth siastic Catholic press, they have roused and moulded pub-lic opinion, until to-day even the Socialists are heard to recognize that the Church s the great an-tagonist they have to fear in their endeavor to win over the working-men to their anti-social ideas. No men to their anti-Social ideas. No longer in principles merely, but in evident, 'lving acts, the Catholies are opposing the spread of the Socialist theories. In other words, they are putting their principles into action, translating words into deeds. And in this weary world, that is the only way in which principles have much effect. Of course, some among the principles have much effect. Of course, some among the old-fushioned Catholics shook their heads over the new movement, and prophesied no good would come of it. The reformers cared little for the croakers; gentlemen who croak rarely do anything else. The new ideas spread, in despite of all opposition, and to-day, to the intense joy of the Holy Father, Italy is showing the worth of the principles which he enunciated long ago. The prophets who foretold failure are discountenanced, and perhaps Father countenanced, and perhaps Father Clemente in our own country may take heart and hope for the success of his enterprise on behalf of the British and Irish Catholic work man, which is needed here as much

living Letter.
The men who have done

fact that workmen are to be gathered together in organizations for mutual benefit will surely bring about an improvement in the conditions of the whole class. And nowhere so much is improvement needed as among the miserable, haif-enslaved, down-trodden seris of Italy. With our own eyes have we seen gangs of women, superintended by a male overseer, hoeing the fields. It wanted just a chain to turn them into slaves. Attached to the soil as securely as any sar.; crushed down by the conditions of life resulting from the absence in the towns of the owners of the soil; overtaxed, ill-fed, uned-neated, ignorant, hopeless, we have wondered what made these wretched Italians continue to keep body and soul together. Even the incent-ives to preservation of life, love and hunger, would have seemed to us unequal to the trials of pro-tracted existence. Life on polentu-and with peliagra must be well-nigh unendurable. Nor will the Italian peasant endure it. Now that he has a chance of entering into Cathhas a chance of estering into Cath-folic organizations, he will assured-ly learn to assert his rights, and he will no longer consent to be the erri of any man, be he a noble or not. He will ask and he will ob-tain the power to carve out his lown destiny; to work for himself, and the wile and lamily dependent in him; to sell his labor — his cap-tal—in the best market, to enfal—in the best market, to enoy the fruits of his own toil; to go
whither he will, with no man's let
in of the age, the tone of fasnion,
it hindrance. He will sim at get
ing his portion in the soil of his est courage, is a man.

country before he goes to his grave. Strangel For most of the people of earth, the first time they possess a square yard of their native soil is the day it possesses them! And with the awakening of his hopes, and in the dawn of his intelligence, with the development of his rewith the development of his resources, and the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil, the manhood of the Italian peasant will stand forth displayed, and he will know that he derived his well-being to the farseeing Pontiff who enunciated the principles that male him free, and to the noble-hearted men who first put those principles into practice, and taught him that he had no no longer the duty to consider himself a serf, but the right, the indefeasible right, to call himself a man. For true for ever are the words of Homer, that a man loses half his manhood on the day when he becomes a serf. There are no serfs, industrial or agricultural, where the ideas of the "Rerum Novarum" are put in force.

### THE ENGLISH BENEDICTINE NUNS

The following remarkable letter from IIIs Lordship the Bishop of Clifton appeared in The London

Times: Sir-My attention has been callsir—My attention has been caned to the long and distressing lettur in your issue of Saturday last,
whereby Miss Pynsont makes her
appeal to the British public against
the wront's which she considers
herself and her Community to have
suffered at the hands of the ecclesicontrol authorities in Power It is astical authorities in Rome. It is not easy to understand what she expects to gain from this appeal Does she expect that the Irish Augustinians will be shamed into restoring to her some of the money which they rescued from the wreck which they rescued from the wreck by a legal process in the Italian Courts? Or does she think that the ecclesiastical authorities will come to her assistance by way of compensation for the misfortunes which she seems to consider that the ought to have averted from her?

I have known Miss Pynsent for many years, have received many letters from her, have visited her in Rome when she was at the height of her prosperity, and also when she was in the depth of adversity. Sne is a lady of great talent and of fascinating manners, with great power of influencing others. I am bound also to say that she has unlimited confidence in herself. This has been the rock on which she has been wrecked, al-though she cannot see it.

The main facts of her story are, I am sorry to say, substantially true; but she has omitted one circumstance which I shall feel it my duty to mention. Her misfortunes began with the flight of a rich young lady who had, contrary to the warnings of her guardians, en-tered her Community. I'er guard-ians had arranged that she should not have control of her capital un-til she was 25, though she had power over the income when she was 21. It is a usual rule in convents that the capital belonging to a Sister should not be touched un-til after that Sister's death. In cases of urgent necessity this rule is sometimes dispensed with, too often with disastrous consequences, as in the present case. It is always hazardous to count one's chickens before they are hatched. As for the priest who was the guilty cause of the loss of the heiress, no punishment could be too severe for such a ment could be too severe for such a scoundrel. But the difficulty in such cases is to bring the guilt home to the culprit, by reason of the natural repugnance of the poor victim to come forward. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the details a know how for justice has misor mis enterprise on behalt of the British and Irish Catholic work, and, which is needed here as much as a similar enterprise was needed in Italy.

But what has this to do with the passing of serfdom? Much. The large was in Rome in 1896 I used When I was in Rome in 1896 I used. to know how far justice has misto hear severe comments made upon the way in which Abbess Pyn-sent's nuns were allowed to go sent's nuns we about in public.

about in public.

I must leave the Irish Augustinians to defend themselves. But Miss
Pynsent censures the ecclesiastical authorities for not interfering to prevent the expulsion from the convent. Your readers will be surprised to learn that Miss Pynsent does not believe in the Christian religious ion. She confided this to me in May, 1900, but begged me not to let anyone know. Early in this year she wrote to release me from my promise of secrecy, and said she did not care if all the world knew her unbelief. Many of your readers will not think any the worse of the lady for being an Agworse of the lady for being an Ag-nostic, but I think they will all ac-knowledge that the Roman au-thorities of the Church could not assist to avert the dispersion and assist to avert the dispersion and expulsion of a Community which was presided over by an Abbess who did not believe in Christianity. I shall be only too thankful if Miss Pynsent can deny this statement, which I should never have made exwhich I should never have made except in defence of the ecclesiastical authorities and their policy of "silence" on her behalf.

Yours faithfull,

W. R. BROWNLOW,

Bishop of Clifton.

September 26.

### THE CORK EXHIBITION.

Personnel of the Executive Board--A Leading

(By Herbert !Ionahan in October Donahoe's.)

The officeholders of the exhibition comprise the leading men of Irc-land, without distinction of creed, class, or politics, while the executive board includes picked men of the commercial intelligence of Cork City. Lord Mayor Fitzgerald — called b many of his friends I,ord Edward Fitzgerald — is the strong man of the affair. He conceived the idea to be a practical aten to show how the cultivation of home industries, with an Irish exhibition as an object lesson—and to be the most effective way of to be the most effective way of stopping the unnatural emigration of the young of both sexes, which has really become a national peril. His head and hand have been actively engaged in every step of its development. He presides at as many committee meetings as it is humanly possible to expect any humanly possible to expect any one man to do, and he is a n.m-ber of almost every deputation that visits localities outside of Cork seeking for financial support. The affair has been supported quite generously, but the amount required for such a huge undertaking is yet far from being subscribed. In yet far from being subscribed. In this connection it may be mention-ed that one of the most cheering communications to the promoters was one received by the Lord Mayor, a few days ago from Hon. Jas. D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francis co, in which words of cheer and kindly encouragement were endorsed by a check for one hundred dollars. It was the first financial aid received from America, and compared to the first financial and compared to t ing as it did from a son of Irish parents, from one who has risen to the highest cosition in the pioneer city of the Pacific coast, it was valued not merely at its material worth; it touched deeply every member of our committee, indeed,

every faithful Gael in Ireland.

This miniature Irish village will contain as many of the characteristic features of rural Irish life as are considered worth portraying, and the aim will be to show the peasant in the best light, giving and the aim will be to show the peasant in the best light, giving types of the neatest and most industrious households, with women and girls at work, knitting, lacemaking, and pursuing the various other avocations peculiar to their condition of life. Here, also, it is considered advisable to have a small museum which will be confined solely to antiquities of Cork. A striking feature of the Irish village, perhaps one of the most striking features of the exhibition, will be a real Irish Round tower which will be designed from the best examples in the country. The ascent to the top of the tower will be made by the old fashioned winding stairs. From the top the observer will have spread before him the magnificent panorama of the grounds and exhibition buildings, the beautiful river and the ancient city. From the top of this tower at night a searchlight will cast its rays from point to noit over the at night a searchlight will cast its at hight a searchight will cast its ravs from point to point over the grounds and it is contemplated to have a similar light placed on old Sandon, which is about three-quarters of a mile away.

### Golden Jubilee of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

This week there is being celebrat ed in the convent and chapel of the Sisters of St. Joseph, on St. Al-bans street, the Golden Jubilee of bans street, the Golden Jubilee of the Community. A few weeks ago The Register published the life his-tories of the four co-foundresses of the Order in Canada. Like those noble ladies, all the Sisters who have continued their labors of char-ity and education, have carned the ity and education, have earned the love and admiration of all Catho-lics for the self-sacrifice that has characterized their work and the

success that has crowned it.

Next week The Register will publish an adequate report of the jubilee ceremonies. To-day we give the programme for the information of our readers. Forty priests in addition to those mentioned in dition to those mentioned in the programme are attending the Jubilee. Yesterday, which was "Old Pupil's Day, witnessed the presentation of two windows to the chapel, one from the old pupils, being a large double window of St. Francis De Sales, (one of the founders of the Order), and St. Thomas Aquines. The second St. Thomas Aquinas. The second window, which was presented by the present pupils, represents the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin and on the other side St. Cathar-

ine of Alexandria, martyr.

Many distinguished pupils from all parts of the United States and all narts of the United States and Canada are present. The illuminated altar in the chapel is very beautiful. The altar railing of white marble is supported by pillars of Mexican onyx, with figures of angels on either side carved from Cararra marble.

### PROGRAMME.

Tuesdo, Oct. 15 — Nine o'clock in the morning, Solemn Pontifical High Mass, Celebrant, Most Rev. D. O'Connor, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto; assistant pricat, Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G.; first deacon of honor, Rev. L. Brennan, C. S. B.; second deacon of honor, Rev. D. Cushing, C. S. B.; deacon, Rev. F. Rohleder, sub-deacon, Rev. J. L. Hand; master of ceremonies, J. L. Hand; master of ceremonies, Rey Dr. Treacy, Four o'clock in the evening, cutertainment by the Young Ladies of St. Joseph's Aca-

dem Five thirty o'clock, Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacra-ment. Celebrant. Very Rev. P. Barrett, C. SS. R.; deacon, Rev.

Barrett, C. SS. R.; deacon, Rev. A. Dumouchelle, C. S. B.; sub-deacon, Rev. F. Walsh, C. S. B.
Wednesdav, Oct. 16.—Ten o'clock in the morning, Solemn High Mass. Celebrant, Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G.; deacon, Rev. P. Lamarche, sub-deacon, Rev. J. Walsh, master of ceremonies, Rev. Dr. Treacy, Sermon, Rev. J. P. Treacy, Sermon, Rev. J. Rev. J D. D. Four o'clock in the evening, entertainment by the Young Ladies of St. Joseph's Academy. Five-thirty o'clock, Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Cele-brant, Rev. A. Stuhl, C. S. R.; deacon, Rev. E. Murrav. C. S. B.; sub-deacon, Rev. M. Kelly, C.S.B. Thursday. Oct. 17—Six-thirty

Thursday, Oct. 17—Six-thirty o'clock in the morning, Solemu Requiem Mass for Deceased Sisters and pupils. Celebrant, Rev. F. Frachon, C. S. B.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY DO-HERTY.

A venerable resident of Toronto passed away on Friday last at the House of Providence, in the person of Mrs. Mary Doherty, relict of the late John Doherty. Mrs. Doherty, who was in her 71st year, was a native of the County Sligo the came to Canada in '4" the She came to Canada in 'a" the ship feter year. Only two children of her jamily of seven survive her, the eldest daughter, Mary, and M.
P. Ioherty, of the Public Works
Department Mrs. Doherty received at the House of Providence all the kindly care which the aged peo-ple who make it their home find bestowed upon them.

ST. BASIL'S CATHOLIC UNION.

The annual election of officers of the St. Basil's Catholic Union took place in the rooms of the Club on Monday evening last, when the following officers were elected

for the ensuing year:
Chancellor and spiritual adviser
Rev. 1. Brennan, C. S. B; resident, John J. O'Sullivan; 1st vicepresident, M. Greg. Kernahan; 2nd vice-president, John M. Ferguson; secretary-treasurer. Edward V. O'Sullivan. The executive commit-tee is to consist of past-president Frank C. Foy an 1 the present of-

ficers. The club have decided to form themselves into a mock Parlia-ment, and with the very efficient staff of officers the year promises to be a very successful one.

### MARRIAGES.

WELSH-McI.ACHI.A N -At St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, Ont., on September 25th, by Rev.
Dean Twomey, Mr. Welsh, of Quebec, to Bella, daughter of the
late Kenneth McLachlan, of Summerstown.

LYNCH-LEDDY - On September 30th, at St. Mary's Church, Mon-treal, by the Rev. Father Brady, William, son of Joseph Lynch, to Marv A., eldest daughter of the later Peter Leddy.

MELODY-DEVANEY -MELODY-DEVANEY — At St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, on October 7th, by the Rev. J. J. Crofton, assisted by Rev. J. J. Hincher Anna Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late M. J. Devaner to Wm. J. Melody, formerly of Hamilton, now of Erie, Pa.

HENEY-GORMAN — On Wednes-day, Oct. 9th, at St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, by Rev. M. J. Whelan, P. P., Katherine Loretta, only daughter of the late Michael Gorman, of Pembroke, to Patrick Augustus Heney, son of Patrick Augustus Heney, son of the late Thomas Heney, of Rockliff, Ont.

### DEATHS

McCAFFREY — At Quebec, on October 5th, Catherine Moran, native of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and widow of the late Hugh McCaffrey, aged 76 years.
COLLINS — In London, on Oct.

9, 1901, Rose Collins, relict of the late Bernard Collins, aged 80

O'DONOGHUE — At Lachine, on the 9th inst., P. L. O'Donoghue, Principal of Belmont School, in the 58th year of his age.

CONLIN — On Tuesday, Oct. 15, at the residence of her son, 493 Parliament street, Rose Conlin, relict of the late Patrick Conlin,

aged 101 years.
Funeral private. Mass at Lady of Lourdes Church, 9 a.m., Thursday, Oct. 1"

DONOHUE — On Crt. 14, 1901, at 424 North Macuab street, Hamilton, Aunie, relict of the late Dennis Donohue, age 76, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

DOHERTY—On Friday, Oct. 11th, at the House of Providenc, this city, Mrs. Mary Doherty, in the 71st year of her age.



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DAWSON'S CATHOLIC PAPER.

Dawson has already got its own Dawson has already got its own Catholic paper, at present only a monthly. The managing editor is Mr. George K. McCord, who in his first number, July, 1901, is able to publish a letter, addressed to himself by His Grace Archbishop Langevin, and written in Dawson City. Father Gendreau, O. M. I., the bead priest at Dawson is set the head priest at Dawson, is set down as the "director" of the new paper, The Yukon Catholic.

### The Two Scoorge ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE.

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### CEREFERENCE ERECE ERECE ERECE Mrs. Dorsey's Warning

BY JOHN WILKINSON

"I'll bet you, Captain Benner, and I'll put up five dollars to one on it, that this eloquent preacher which of the three she attended that we've been listening to, paying him a high salary for the last year to give us good, sound doc-trine, is after all nothing but a Jesuit in disguise. What do you say? Now don't you think so yourself" and John Stanton of the town named after his grandfather the standing on the street corner and looking into the eyes of his neigh-bor and fellow-churchman, Captain Benner, a retired sea officer, wait-

ed some time for an answer. "I don't know," and the captain spoke slowly, "but you may be right, Mr. Stanton, but so far he's proved himself all right, and what proved himself all right, and what he said last Sunday about the schools, the immorality of the age, divorces and so on, and saying that it all spring from a godless education, I'm beginning to think there's a good deal in it. And as for being a Jesuit in disguise, as you say, I've been sailing around the world from a cabin boy up, have seen some of the work the Jesuits accomplished, read something about them, but never of thing about them, but never of there being anything but priests. I look upon Rev. Edward Naylon as a man true to his faith and in every way fitted for the chairman-ship of the School Board, and will yote for him to have it at to-

night's meeting of the committee."
A crowd was gathering, Captain
Benner's voice being strong and
forgetting himself by pitching it too high, he felt he was saying too much, so turning upon his hed he valked away. Enough had seen said, however, to give the wagging said, however, to give the wagging tongues of the town material for further clatter as high on barrels in grocery stores, they talked of the contention in the School Board, the Episcopal minister's last Sun-day sermon and the probability of his being "a Jesuit in disguise." The last thought was a horrible one. Would not the town go up in smoke some night — burnt to the ground by this insidious, smiling, dark villain whose trade was dark plots and counter-plots?

Leaving the village centre in an excitable state of mind, Captain Benner reached his home, as Miss Goulding, the new teacher, who was to board at the captain's was going out. Looking at the pleas-ant-faced girl as she was drawing on-her-gloves, he was tempted to ask what church she belonged to ask what church she belonged to— Episcopal, Haptist or Congrega-tional. Not that he cared about it himself, but hoped on her own ac-count, as there was a dark cloud coming up, she should prove to be as far from Catholic as possible. It was her first day, she having come to fill out a vacancy. The captain repressed his curiosity, only saying he hoped she would find all pleasant at the school. He was surprised and taken somewhat aback to see her go out by way of the porch, where she scopped to speak to the washerwoman, Mrs. Dorscy. Had he heard the question asked the woman at the tub, his heart

at the questioner, answered, "And what else would I be?"

you will lave services — evening services?"

Mrs. Dorsey resumed her washing, and, as she drew the garment back and forth slowly on the washboard, said — all the time looking at her work: "Be on your guard, Miss. The one ye are taking the place of was told to go when it was found out on her that she was a Catholic. Himself here is good enough, but they're not all that way — there's a minister on the Boord an' he's black. It's sermon and Benediction to-night at eight. But be on yer guard."

In the same low voice Mary Goulding answered, thanked the woman at the tub and passed on. Mrs. Dorsey did not know it was the minister whom she dominated

1

Mrs. Dorsey did not know it was the minister whom she dominated as "black" who was the friend of the girl she was speaking to, and had brought her name forward at the last meeting of the school committee before its reorganization. On the other hand, Mary Goulding had found by what Mrs. Dorsey said that in Captain Benner she would be apt to find a friend, if the test should come before the if the test should come before the School Board. And Captain Ben-School Board. And Captain Benner himself, never thinking to include the fourth and fast "meeting house in town," the one on High Aili, when wondering to himself which was Miss Goulding's church, was only thinking of the fight he would have that night in the meeting of the committee to place at its head Rev. Mr. Naylon:

The three Protestart church bells

The three Protestart church bells were ringing that night, and Mrs. Benner, preparing to attend the Episcopal, was to have her husband's company down, the street. The warm-hearted and impulsive old sea captain could contain himband's company down, the street.

BY JOHN WILLIAM TO THE SECRET COLOR Of the cach other propriety of asking Miss Goulding which of the three she attended, when the young teacher came into the room.

"We are going out, Miss Gould-ing" said Mrs. Benner, "I to attend church and Mr. Benner to go to a meeting of the School Board, so we will have to leave you alone without you are also going out."
"Yes, Mrs. Benner," she said, "I

am going out, too. I am going to my church and you are going yours." She turned back into the yours," She turned back into the parlor with a sweet smile as she said this, a smile that captivated, while the words were pronounced with firmness and dignity. "Our churches," she continued, "are different, Mrs. Benner. I am a Catholic and the graph to the Catholic the and am going to the Catholic Church to-night. I feel I ought to tell you at first the whole story."

The bells of the three churches

were ringing more clamorously than ever as the school teacher said this. The face of the captain's wife lengthened and clouded, and he himself saw the mountain of bigotry he would have to contend with that night at the meeting of the Board of this less work ing of the Board, if this last work of "the Jesuit in disguise" should become known. And it was known. I caving the house together, Mary Goulding parted with the Benners in the village and turned to St. Michael's Church, the cross of which she had seen glittering in the sun the moment she left the train

on coming to the town.

The meeting of the Board was a stormy one. John Stanton in passing the Catholic Church had seen the new school teacher entering its door. Rev. Mr. Naylor not being present he was attacked on all door. Rev. Mr. Naylor not being present, he was attacked on all sides, save by the captain. The sailor's words for his clergyman were strong, but he was breasting a sea deeper and wilder than any the oceans had given him, and his craft "Fair Play" with "Merit" lettered at the masticad, went down. Not only was Rev. Mr. Naylon defeated for the office of Chairman of the Board, but a resolution was passed, with only one dissenting voice, that he should resign. In the case of Miss Shields sign. In the case of Miss Shields there was no one who knew what her religion was until she came and no one was to blame. But here a teacher was brought forward by one who knew her unfitness to teach American children, one who himself was as far from the spirit of true Americanism as was the teacher he imposed upon them. So said, in effect, John Stanton, and Captain Benner, thinking of the much-discussed sermon of the previous Sunday, thought of the modern Americanism it denounced. But it was not the place at that meeting to use words of reason, and the captain allowed the next vote, calling upon the new teacher to give up her position forthwith, without expressing his disapprov-

Silence reigned at Captain Benner's table the next morning, until it was at last broken by the old the woman at the tub, his heart would have almost stopped beats life.

"Are you a Catholic?" Such were the words that Mrs. Dorsey heard, as, not noticing the approaching tootsteps, she was bearing her strength on the washboard. Looking into the blue eyes that met hers she reddened — stopped her washing, and looking steadfastly at the questioner, answered, "And what else would I be?"

"Will you kindly tell me when it was at last broken by the old Mary Goulding the decision of the School Board. He was still speaking of it, and that while she might teach that day, still he hoped she would into error for the sake of her own dignity, when the doorbell rang and the servant announced Rev. Mr. Newt Sunday in the parlor, he said that the ever's of last night had hurried him to the final step. "Will you kindly tell me when you will have services — evening services?"

Mrs. Dorsey tesumed her wash
Church. The bigotry that was outChurch. The bigotry that was outChurch. The bigotry that was outside it and pressed around it had forced him to this. He had noped to live in the religion of his parents, to preach it, and, occupying a middle ground, offer when occasion would admit, an equal chance to all. But the hollowness of the self-styled "defenders of our insti-tutions" had been at last brought out so bare, had shown him that as long as he believed in the Cath-olic Church, now was his time, when it was weak and its believers were being wronged, to be instantly and without further hesitation a postulant for admission to her

fold.

"You, Mary," he said, turning his eyes upon the young teacher, while Captain Benner's heart beat warm at the words he heard, "when my father met your father forty years ago, both on the same ship coming to America, my father was English and your father was er was Englsih and your father was Irish. But when you and I were born, although near each other your father being our gardener — you were born and grew up an Irish child and I an American—at Irish child and I an American—at least that is the distinction given us by those to the manner born because one child is Protestant and one Catholic. And it is for this that you are called to-day to resign your position in this town, and it is because I championed your cause that I, too, am asked to resign my place on the town's School Board."

The warm-hearted and impulsive

feet grasped the hand of Mr. Nay-

on.

"I believe with you—almost want to go with you," he said. "You have made me look at things around us in a different light than I have ever before seen them."

"Think well upon it," replied Edward Naylon. "Your heart is in the sight place contain and when

Edward Naylon. "Your heart is in the right place, captain, and whether you come into the light of the Church or not, I'm sure God will reward you. And you, Mary Goulding, did not think when I brought you here that your coming would cause the storm it did. I thought my popularity would tide you over. But I did not think you would be so indiscreet as to go to Father Fay's church the first night. Edward Naylon laughed as he said this, and Mary Goulding smiled her reply: her reply:
"I only did what I was brought

"I only did what I was brought up to do."

An hour later, as Captain Benner was helping Mary Goulding into the carriage, she saw the washerwoman, Mrs. Dorsey, entering the side gate. The heavy little woman as she was going by looked neither to the right not the left, but straight ahead, as she said in but straight ahead, as she said in

"I told ye to be on yer guard That minister's black." — From Dominicana.

### McKinley's "Rebel" Ancestry

In no country outside the Federal Union will the tragic end of President McKinley awake a keener sympathy than here in Ireland, says The Ulster Examiner. It is fitting that this should be so for many reasons. The country of which William McKiuley was ruler has given shelter to thousands and thousands of Irishmen, and he himself comes of a stock that gave a marter to the Irish cause. Far a martyr to the Irish cause. Far away in the north of Ireland lies the grave of a kinsman and name-sake who died a hero's death for Ireland a little more than a hundred years ago, in the stirring times of '98. The William McKinley who has just died was the chief executive of the greatest nation in the world. The William McKinley of 1798 fought in the war for Irish independence sustained in hope, no doubt, by the example of American independence already achieved; and defeated in the unequal strife, was not treated as a prisoner of war, but shot in Coleraine market place on the finding of a drumhead courtmartial. Of course he was a Protestant, one of the race that mave McCracken and Monroe to Ireland Nothing is better in these days than to recall to mind the fact that in Ulster and Leinster — at Ballynahinch and Antrim, as well as arose in the north, and its first adherents were the Protestant friends of the Catholic cause. The great struggle was fought out in Wexford, and with Father Murphy and Father Roche during that terrible brief campaign were Bagenal tants when tants whose LIVES WERE GIVEN FOR IRE-

LAND. Ther, is nothing wonderful, then in the fact that William McKinley, in the fact that William McKinley, of the McKinleys of Dervock, County Antrim, went to his death with the United Irishmen in 1798, although Antrim is the ultimate county of Ulster, that farthest hung bit of Irish soil that parts the fretting foam of the northern sea. The McKinleys of Dervock were a sunstantial family The sturdy stone farmhouse in Dervock, "four square to all the winds that blow," still stands just as it vock, "four square to all the winds that blow," still stands just as it did when they lived in it, the stone chimneys untroubled by time, the thick walls solid as a fortress against the assaults of age. The roof of the house was thatched un-til at a recent date the three feet til at a recent date the three feet thick of matted straw was replaced with slate. The wide doorway is filled by the familiar "hall door." The house is not old, as substantial Irish houses go. It was probably built in 1765 by the William McKinley of that date, who left his initials cut on an old stone seat that still serves the visitor to rest upon by Dervock door: upon by Dervock door:

### W, McK., 1765.

But long before 1765 the McKingleys had lived on the spot, probably in a ruder dwelling torn down to make room for the present house. Their precise origin is in dispute. Some say that the McKinleys were a Scottish race that Kinleys were a Scottish race that settled in Antrim during James I.'s plantation of Ulster; others stoutly maintain that they were of pure Irish stock, and a sub-tribe, or branch family, of the great house of O'Neill. However this may be, it is fairly certain that during the reign of Charles II. James Mc-Kinley, called "Shamus Oge," or "James the Younger," settled upon the lands of Dervock.

THE NAME OF "SHAMUS OGE" may be found among the list of may be found among the list of those to whom a contract for the making of a road along the shores of Lourh Neagh was issued in the year 1688. In 1709 David McKinlev of Dervock was a collector of the hearth tax in Antrim. From his time the names of David and William reappear in the successive

vock. It was the grant on of Da-vid McKinley, the hearth-tax col-lector, who went with the Ulster United Irishmen, and so met death.

United Irishmen, and so met death.
Of David of the hearth-tar, and
his wife Hannah, were born four
stalwart sons, James, John, Peter
and Wilham. They were smart,
stern men of strong bodies and
resolute minds, and with bold
brows and prominent noses, such
as have for congratous marked the as have for generations marked the McKinley men.

The oldest

The oldest son, James McKinley, went to America, and from him descended in regular line the present Wilham, who, by a strange coincidence, became Washington's suc-

cessor 100 years after 1798.

It was by a junior line of the lamly that the William McKinley of 1798 mberited the family home of the McKinleys of Dervock. And he was, as his forbears had been, a turkly regument tilling his acres. a sturdy yeoman, tilling his acres, fearing his God and fearing naught else. This William McKinley was a close triend of Henry Joy McCracken, leader of the Ulster "re-Cracken, leader of the Ulster "rebels," and an ardent admirer of the Emmets, the Sheares, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone. When the great org mizer was in France, plying his quest for ellicient French aid, the United Irishmen of Hater were among those men of Uniter were among those who strained the eye, day by day, for the sight of the French ships with their braided-up sails, and floating proudly at their peaks the tri-color, which was then all over Europe the emblem of liberty. But bright bayes feder and in wild bright hopes faded, and in wild desperation the people took the field in I inster and Ulster, trusting to themselves alone. It was not given to William McKinley to die in battle. A quantity of arms and ammunition destined for

### THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

lay concealed in Dervock House one day when a party of troops came upon it unawares, and captured the stores and their guardian as well. For William McKinley's offence there was but one punishment recognized as adequate in those stern days of brutal tyranny and deliberate persecution. It was death death to fight or to stand, to run or to plot—death to have in one's possession arms or ammunition.
McKinley was arrested by a detachment of troops headed by a
Captain Hanna, and away to the town of Coleraine went the procession. There the soldiers took possession of the market place, while the unarmed people stood around with swelling hearts, but unable to save or succor. It was the day of the short shrift and the swift bullet—not so very far past the time when English hunters returning to when English hunters returning to some lord's keep after a day's sport would toss blazing torches into the thatch of cabins, in pure sport, to see the half-naked child-

a dragoon. And whether the sojers or judges

gave sintince, The divn a much time was allowed for repintince.'

In Coleraine market place William McKinley and three others were "tried" by drumhead courtmartial Not even Zola's trial in France gives us an idea of what the procedure of Irish court-martial was in 1798. Of

### McKINLEY'S TRIAL no record remains. Yet well enough

we know how it must have fared. It was not long later, in trials supposed to be civil, that one man achieved fame by sentencing 12 men in one day in Kildare. William McKinley, called, was confronted with his witnesses. They were the men in red coats, whose tongues burred with alien speech. taken the ammunition from Dervock and held its stout-hearted owner to such justice as the wolves give the stricken deer. Witnesses for the defence there were none—could be none. There was no defence. The facts were obvious In ten minutes the prisoner was sentenced. The young lieutenant who acted as secretary jotted six lines of record, flirted the ink from his left quill per to the cobblestones of the market place, and the trial was over. With-in the half hour its verdict was carin the nail hour its vertice was cal-ried out. With three others William McKinley stood up facing the fir-ing squad. One can imagine the scene — the cruel red line of soldiers; behind them the glowering people; some fierce voice on the outskirts, its owner out of sight, shouting out in the Gaelic curses and cries of anoer against the murand cries of anver against the murderous red coats and their callous
officers. Then the four men, their
hands and legs tied, but no bandage hiding from their eyes the last
sweet look at the blessed day, their
backs braced to some bit of dead
wall, looking all about for the help
that could not come. The firing
squad of filteen or twenty men,
armed with flint-lock muskets,
stood very near, looking with curarmed with nint-lock muskets, stood very near, looking with curious eyes, in which ther was little hint of kindly feeling, upon the doomed victims. The muskets, held at the shoulder with the eye glancing down the brown barrel, were gimed at the condemned. So when his time the names of David and William reappear in the successive generations of McKinleys of Der-

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### Rev. Ir. Morris Wechsler.

Rabbi of the Cong Bnai Israel

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the uncertain aim in the little group some muscle twitched, some lense form writhed,

### STAINED WITH GUSHING BLOOD,

some low voice moaned for mercy. Then all was over. After that what hannened? Who knows? What usually happened in such cases, no doubt—the family hurried from the old home, dispersed over the known in local circles by the added words, "of Dervock." The children of a happier time played about the huwe stone slab that bears the ini-tials of William McKinley, or in riot glee chased each other up and down the long boreen and about the tall blackthorn hedge. The iamily disappeared and were re-membered only by the "shean-nachie" of the remote district, or them to examine the records of the church — until lately, when the old McKinley home has become an obare than local interest

But before the McKinleys of Dervock were scattered far, one sacred duty they performed. Home from Coleraine they brought the broken body of the Irish patriot, and buried it in the churchyard, where to this day the headstone over William McKinley's grave reminds the passers-by of the stormy times in the control of the storm that the cont passers-by of the stormy times in Ireland's history.

### A FAIRY TALE.

The chief mark of the old-time fairy tale was its improbability That also is a mark of this fairy tale. Another invariable mark the cld fairy tale was a lovely maiden. There is also a lovely maiden. There is also a lovely maiden in this. But that is about

all the similarity.
Once there was a lovely maiden and she lived in a beautiful city by the sea. In time a brave young man came to woo her, and, as he seemed to be a good and sensible young man, who could work hard, the maiden's parents, being also usually good and sensible, did not object, nor ask her to wait for

object, nor ask her to wait for some one who had more money
Thereupon the wedding-day was set. But the beautiful maid reflected somewhat in this way: "A woman,' says the old proverb, 'can throw more out of the window than a man can bring in at the door.' Now what can I do to keep me from being that kind of a wo-man? I know how to play the piano, to play tennis, to dance and to play golf, and I can embroider, but I do not know how to buy, to

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cook, to plan, to sew, nor how to take care of children."

Thereupon she went to cooking school, bought the supplies for her father's house, took charge of some orphan children na ward in the asylum and learned to sew. Aftethat she and the good young man were married and lived happily ever after. This last they also uid in the old fairy tales, but in a different way. different way.

25c. and 50c.

Often, without knowing any par-ticular cause, we feel special influ-ences — such as the nearness of God and the holy angels. Some-times, when watching before the Blesser Sacrament, or at other times when engaged in ordinary duties, there comes on us a hush, a sense of peace, as though the world were removed a million miles from us. All disturbing thoughts have vanished; the air is full of a kind of balm; and we wonder if it may not be that an angel has been by our side and dropped the dewy trag-rance from his wings before he passed back to Heaven.

JUST THE THING THAT'S WANTED.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of the property of the prope it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Farma lee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study and are accentifically prepared as a are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alternative in one

### LITERARY.

She got a cat-glass inkstand, And a new pearl-handled pen, And some dainty tinted paper-You have seen it now and then. She thought she'd write a poem

about The "whither and the whence" Something pathetic, sorrowful, And soulfully intense.

And so within the crystal font Her jewelled pen she dipped;
But mspiration from her grasp,
Alack, had somehow slipped!
But soon, undaunted, o'er

page She bent with studious glee; She straightway wrote to all ner friends.

And asked them round to tea.

### 

### A Suburban

Trick Trick When the hot weather came back

for an extra dose of two weeks during September, Mrs. Simpson said to her husband one Saturday evening:
"Let us take the children and

"Let us take the children and go out to see the Hutchinses to-morrow. We have not been to see them since they moved out to Windham Addition, and I hear it is getting to be very pretty out there now."

Mr. Simpson, being a wise man, usually agreed with his wife's household plans. They hurried out early accordingly on Sunday so as to have a nice, long afternoon. But when they go! up to what was the

to have a nice, long afternoon. But when they go! up to what was the Autchins house, according to the number and the door-plate, there was no sight or sign of life, not even a dog nor a cat. The house next door looked just as quiet, and so did the second one. At the third house they thought they saw a man so did the second one. At the third house they thought they saw a man come down the graveled walk But when they asked him if he knew aught of the Hutchins and their whereabouts on this day, he looked at them vaguely and repeated, "Hutchins? Hutchins? I'm something of a stranger myself," and shook his head and went on. When they had gone about half a

snook his head and went on.

When they had gone about half a block in perplexed and disappointed aiml...sness, they met another man. Mr. Simpson addressed him on a guess and said, "Do you live in Windham Addition?"

The man looked sharply at the

The man looked sharply at the disconsolate party and then he said

disconsolate party and then he sand that he did.
"Do you happen to know Mr. Hutchins? We are friends of the family and came to spend the afternoon, but the house is shut up."
"Oh," said the man, a far-away, sad look in his face. "I believe they were suddenly called away by a wedding or something. Mr. Hutchins took the whole family with him."
Then he raised his hat and went

Then he raised his hat and went

Mrs. Simpson suggested a little inaliciously that men never did know anything definite about al-fairs, and she would ask the next woman they met herself. So when

woman they met herself. So when presently they passed a lady who seemed to be waiting for the crolley car, she addressed her.

"Hutchins?" she said. "Oh, yes; of course the house is shut up. They are gone away suddenly on account of some trouble about a will or something." Then the trolley came and whisked the lady away. Now Mrs. Simpson was excited. "A will or something? I wish she had waited a minute. Anne Hutchins is my second cousin, and if there's trouble about a will I if there's trouble about a will I should like to know what it is."
"I want a place to sit down, and something to eat and drink," said

something to cat and drink," said Mr. Simpson, and the children looked as if they were of the same mind. So they stopped the next trolley car and asked the motorman. He told them that there was a nice little park about a mile

Was a nice in the park about a limit farther on.

When they got to the park they sat down and bought the children some soda water. The children did not sit very long, but wandered off inquisitively toward the sound of inquisitively the sound of inquisitively toward the sound of inquisitively toward the sound of inquisitively the sound of inquisitively the sound of inquisitively the sound of inquisitive the sound of merry voices. Mrs. Simpson followed watchfully. And, beholdl here was the jolliest and of a Sunhere was the jolliest and of a Sunday afternoon picnic party. The Hutchinses, the lady who had been whisked away by the troiley, the vague man who did not know anything, and he who told about the wedding. At sight of Mrs. Simpson they all seemed to have something the best of the some other than the some o thing to look after in some other direction. Mrs. Hutchins, however, came toward her with outstretch-

"But," gasped Mrs. Simpson, "I thought you were all gone to a wedding, or a lawsuit, or some-

thi.g-"
"Well, we're all gone from the
"Well, we're all gone from the houses, that's true. You see, since the trolley has come to Windham and the company has put on extra trains, so many people came out to spend Sundays that we never could ave a good time ourselves. So we ormed the Windham Protective formed Association. We eat our dinners here in the park every pleasant Sunday, and if a stranger asks to Sunday, and it a stranger as a tibe directed to any of our houses on that day, why we tell him something that will send him back on the next train. We're all in league.

But then you're different, and you

must not tell," said Mrs. Hutchins. "Where are the children and Mr. Simpson?"

"Queer idea" said Mrs. Simpson, on the way home. "Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Simpson, "I'm thinking of buying a place in Windham Addition my self next year."

### THE STORY OF A SHIP.

Once there was a stately ship, built so large and strong that the crew felt no fear of storm or danger. And, indeed, it seemed as if the ship were indestructible. Gaily the sailors sang in sunshine and in storm, but at last their very se-curity made them careless. They storm, but at last their very se-curity made them careless. They gave themselves up to case and pleasure when they should have been repairing the ship, searching her massive sides for bad places, and freeing her from the barnacles clinging to her. But the days were bright and none heeded the hours save one old fellow. At him the others laughed, and when he persisted in his warnings they called him a crank. "Let well enough alone," they said to him. "Are we not having a go. d time, and has the ship ever failed us, no matter what the storm?"

But one night a storm came up

But one night a storm came up that seemed more terrible than any they had yet met. The vesser rolled and plunged, and then one sailor cried out in terror that she was sinking. And indeed it was

Then the crew, long since lost to discipline and hard work, ran helplessly here and there, alternately praying to Heaven for protec-tion and cursing the fury of the

But the old sailor spoke up once more. "Stop blaming the sea, and go to work at the pumps. Repair your ship and work as you did when you first started out. This storm is no worse than many others, but you yorselves have grown unfit to face storms." grown unfit to face storms.

The sailors did not call him a crank nor a croaker now, but followed him, shamefaced. They saved the ship and, taught by that night,

changed their ways.

And the moral of this tale is one that can be turned to more things than a ship and its crew.

THE BOW TO MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Swift MacNeill, M. P., in an interesting article, on "Customs and Curiosities of the House of Commons," in The New Liberal Review, recalls the origin of the bow to the Speaker which it is cus-tomary for members to make as they enter or leave the Chamber. This practice has been interpreted as a mark of respect to the Speaker as the representative and mouth-piece of the House of Commons in piece of the House of Commons in its collective capacity, or as an obeisance to the Mace as the em-blem of that authority. The origin of the custom, however, is of re-mote antiquity. The House of Com-mons, till the destructive fire in 1834, met in St. Stephen's Chapel, on whose site the present St. Ste-phen's Hall is built. St. Stephen's Chapel was lent by the King to the on whose site the present of the phen's Hall is built. St. Stephen's Chapel was lent by the King to the Commons for their deliberations. The Speaker's Chair in St. Stephen's Chapel was placed before the High Altar, and "there is little doubt," says Mr. McNeill—"I speak on the authority of my friend, Sir Benjamin Stone, M. P., who is fortified by the opinion of the late Lord Iddesleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, one time leader of the House of Commons—that the origin of the bow given by members to the Chair must be traced to the bow to the High Altar in the Chapel of St. Stephen's given by their preof St. Stephen's given by their pro-decessors in the far away time of the Plantagenets."

### WRONGS AND SUFFERING.

The lines of suffering on almost every human countenance have been every human countenance have been deepened, if not traced there, by unfaithfulness to conscience, by departures from duty. To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering. No wrong deed ever failed to bring it. Those sins which are followed by no polpable paid are yet terribly avenged, even in this life. They abridge our capacity of happiness, impair our relish for innocent pleasure and increase our sencent pleasure and increase our sen-sibility to suffering. They spoil us sibility to suffering. They spoil us of the armor of a pure conscience and of trust in God, without which we are naked amid hosts of foes and are vulnerable by all the changes of life. Thus to do wrong is to inflict the surest injury on our trust armore. We enough can do us own peace. No enemy can do us equal harm with what we do our-selves whenever and however we violate any moral or religious obligation.

A LIFE SAVED. — Mr. James Bryson, Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with Inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wile had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of ary remedy to do me any good." A LIFE SAVED. — Mr. James



A LITTLE BROWN BALLAD.

A little brown rabbit sat under a

With a little brown headache, to boot, Since not for his little brown life

could he see
Why he couldn't get up it on
foot.

"There's a little red animal, very like me (But with very inferior cars),

Who hops to that tree-top as quick as can be?" And he squeezed out two little brown tears.

But the small wicked squirrel peep-ed down from his branch

(Bropping nut-shells beneath him like hall),
And winked at his friends as he said, "But by chance.
You've forgotten, iriend Rabbit,

And a little brown hean gave a lictle brown jump, And uplifted a little brown wail, As it mournfully looked at its

little brown stump,
"Of course, I'd forgotten his
tail!" -Evelyn Glover.

### WHY IS A MONKEY A MONKEY?

One of the funniest of animals is the monkey, and whenever you look into its little wrinkled face, remember how its name arose. Mon-key is due to the English way of pronouncing the old German word "Moneke," which was the name of the Apes' son in a famous old tale. This "Moneke" is a diminutive form of the Italian "monna," tive form of the Iralian "monna,"
meaning an ape, and also used as
a nickname for an old woman;
while "monna" itself is short for
"madonra," i.e. my lady. Orangoutang is a Malay expression,
meaning, in plain English, the
"wild man of the woods." Lemur is "wild man of the woods," Lemur is the Latin word for "ghost," and was given to the little animal so called on account of its nocturnal habits. The squirrel carries its name-history about with it in the shape of its bushy tail, which shape of its bushy tail, which serves to a great extent as a covering when it sits down. "Squirrel" is composed of two Greek words, meaning "shadow" and "tail," "Mouse," which roes far back to the old Persian and Sanskrit languages, means the "stealing" animal, just as "wolf" in its original form meant the "tearer," and "hare" meant "jumper." The lynx was so called because of its keen, was so called because of its keen, bright eyes, its Latin name being allied to the Greek word for a lamp. — Cassell's Little Folks.

### TOO BAD.

Great men, when they were boys, were often just like other boys, fond of fun and mischief. The boy who became Professor Gillespie proved this. He noticed — trust boys for noticing — that the schoolmaster was in great fear of thunder and lightning. Even when the sky grew overcast he used to eye the windows tremblingly. The boys, led on by Gillespie, turned this weakness at times to their own advantage. When a holiday was wanted they used to get a herd laddie to "work" a stick against the railings outside and in other ways to make a noise that might pass for distant thunder. When the boys heard the sounds, one the boys heard the sounds, one would utter, in a stage whisper, "Thunder!" Some would even cry out, "There's a flash!" By-and-by the teacher would say: "You had better go home, boys, for a thundert in the stage of derstorm is coming on, and it will rain in torrents." The lads obeyed. —Cassell's Little Folks for October.

### Mr. D. J. Devine Honored

Peterborough, Oct. 9.—A farewell banquet was given at McCallum's Peterborough, Oct. 9.—A farewell banquet was given at McCallum's restaurant last evening by the members of St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society for their friend, Mr. D. J. Devine, who left to-day for Toronto, where he assumes a position with the Manufacturers' Insurance Co., for whom he has been local agent in Peterborough for the past lew years. Great was the regret expressed at Mr. Devine's departure, and this sentiment will also find place with the very many people here who have known him. In business as in other circles he has proven himself a gentleman worthy of the greatest confidence and esteem, and so worthy a member of the community that his long will be deeply felt. In him St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society found a most vigorous worker, the inestimable value of his offices being seen in the great success with waich he had filled the position of secretary of the society. "May he have all kinds of success" is the unanimous and sincere wish of his friends.

It was a very sumptuous spread which Mr. McCallum had arranged

cere wish of his friends.

It was a very sumptuous spread which Mr. McCallum had arranged in his dining room last evening.
Cut flowers of great beauty and in

becoming profusion adorned a table that was laid in splendid style and contained a mighty supply of good things. And right heartily did the company of young men attack the excellent repast, and soon showed excellent repast, and soon showed in most convincing manner that they commended the appetible order of things. Those at the table were: Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the inspirator of the Society's progressiveness; Mr. D. J. Devine, the guest of the evening. Mr. J. Hickey, who acted capably as chairman; Messrs. J. P. Shevlin, Jas. Maher, Thos. Lane, J. Roach, J. Sullivan, W. Meagher, F. McFadden, James O'Brien, Frank Pope, J. Sharpe, Fred. Derocher and J. Denard. The discussion of the repast was punctuated by many witty passages betuated by many witty passages be-tween the gentlemen assembled, and all tended to create a very pleasant time indeed.

Mr. Hickey opened the after dinner programee by paying a tribute to Mr. Devine's connection with the Society. Le was one of its hardest worked members, ever being ready, night or day, to place his time, energy and talents at its service. It had been the intention that evening to present Mr. Devine with a token of appreciation, but unfortunately the gift though ordered, had not yet come to hand. It certainly would be received by him ere his departure. All would regret his going away, but on the other hand, would be pleased to know of his advancement and join in extending best wishes for suc-

Rev. Dr. O'Brien followed, asserted that mr. Devine's depart-ure would be marked as an event in the history of the Society. He said: The first time I met him was think, when I returned from Rome about two years ago, and the long-er I knew him the more I esteemed him. I have found him to be not only a temperate and upright, but, indeel, a model young man. It is certainly encouraging to find so many young men who are, I might say, pillars of the Society, and of these Mr. Devine was one. It is very seldom I have a chance to express my views to vou, but I must say some of the most delightful moments I have known in Peter-borough have been spent with you in your rooms, and I am glad that an occasion like this presents itself to weld the links of friendship be-tween us and impress upon us the fact that we are all one in working fact that we are all one in working in the interests of Almighty God, our church, our country and for one another. This reunion will, I doubt not, ever remain uppermost in our minds, marking as it does the departure of Mr. Devine. I am the departure of Mr. Devine. I am not speaking in a merc conventional way when I say that we are indeed sorry that he is leaving us, but we know that Mr. Devine is bettering his position, and it is our hope that success will be his. He has, moreover. doubtless had a proviso stipulated in the terms of his engagement to return to Peterhis engagement to return to Peter-borough very often. We will therefore see him quite frequently until things are brought to a focus. (Good-natured laughter.) I am sure we will be able to say of Mr. Devine what has been said of many other young men who have gone torth from the Society, that the pledge has proven of great worth to him. This little emblem we are going to rive him will help him to neep in mind and to cherish the ob jects of St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society."

Rev. Dr. O'Brien's remarks were received with enthusiastic approv-al. Short speeches expressive of regret at Mr. Devine's departure, regret at Mr. Devine's departure, acknowledging his great worth to the Total Abstinence Society and expressing hopes for his future well-being and prosperity were made by Messrs. Lane, President of the Society; Jas. Maher, F. Mc-Fadden, J. Sharpe, J. O'Brien and J. Pecch contracts. J. Roach, secretary.

Mr. Hickey proposed the health of Mr. Devine, and this was heartily honored, the company singing lustily "He's a Jolly Good Fellow"!

Mr. Devine made a feeling reply, in which he assured his friends that he would never forget that occasion, nor the pleasant remarks that had been made with reference to him. He had found many warm friends in the Society, and in Rev. Dr. O'Brien he had found one who had been constant both night and day, in sickness or in health. He returned his sincere thanks for the honors that had been done him during the evening and on many previous occasions.

Mr. Devine was again declared "A Jolly Good Fellow." A recitation by Mr. Roach and a song by Mr. Pope were pleasant contributions to the evening's entertainment. The National Anthem was sung at the close and Mr. Devine's friends afterwards took opportunity to bid him personally good-

Life is indeed great, and not lit-tle; and one must realize its dignity and its proportions. One delect has been that the emphasis of value of action was laid on some vague and far-off time instead of on the present day, the present hour.

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O. J. DEVLIN, N. P.

From Montreal comes the an-From Montreal comes the announcement of the death, after years of a lingering illness, of Mr. Owen Joseph Devlin, notary public. He was a brother of the late Bernurd Devlin, whose name will long be associated with the legal, political an municipal life of Montreal. Mr. Charles Devlin, st., of Avlmer, who Charles Devlin, sr., of Aylmer, who is father of the ex-member for Ottawa County, is also one of the decased's brothers. Some years ago the late Mr. Devlin suffered a paralytic stroke which entirely inca-pacitated him for business and necessitated his complete withdrawal from public affairs. His robust constitution, howeves, resisted for a long time the blow that would have been immediately fatal for many others. On the 7th instant, he peacefully passed away, consoled and strengthened by the sacraments of the Church, of which he was an ever active and faithful member, R, I, P.

MOTHER COCHRANE HAS PASSED AWAY.

Montreal, Oct. 12 .- Mother Margaret Cochrane, of the Order of the Sacred Heart, died yesterday at Sault aux Recollet house of the Order, at the age of 69 years. Deceased was a native of Halifar and a daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Cochrane.

Thirty-four years ago she entered the Sacred Heart novitiate at Manhattanville, N. V. After serving in several of the houses of the community, she came to Montreal, where she was for a time mistress of classes in the old convent on Lagauchettere street, and later on Catherine street, at the corner

of Bleury.
The post of honor in which she distinuished herself most, however, and rendered the greatest service to her community, was that of Su-perior of the convent of the Order, on Waterloo street, St. John, N. B. For sixteen years she was at the head of the institution, and her name is reverenced to-day in that part of New Brunswick, not only by the pupils whom she taught, but by all who came in contact

For the last six years she habeen at the convent at Sault Recollet. Her health has been failwithin gradually, the last three years. During the past vacation, she was out a couple of times, but her death has been of times, but her death has been expected for some time. Her sister, Mrs. Johnston, of Halifax, whose husband died suddenly some time ago in England, is lying at the point of death at Kensington, and the news of her sister's death may have a fatal effect upon her.

HENEY-GORMAN.

Ottawa, Oct. 9. — A very quiet but pretty wedding took place at six o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's Church, the contracting parties being Miss Katherine Loretta Gorman, only daughter of the late Michael Gorman, of Pembroke, and Mr. Patrick Augustus Hency, of the Stim of Honor Bros. Scottle. of the firm of Hency Bros., Seattle, Washington, son of the late Thos. Mency, of Rockliffe. Rev. M. J. Whelan officiated at the nuptial mass, and the alter was beautifully decorated with potted palms and roses with electric lights behind. The alter rail was decorated with The altar ran was decorated with palms and Boston ferns. Mr. E. Bonnier was at the organ, and ap-priate solos were rendered by Mrs. McGarr and Miss Louisa Buldwin,

end Miss Annie Hency, of Kinburn, mother and niece of the groom; and Mrs, James Gorman and Miss Stella Gorman, of Pemand Miss Stella Gorman, of Pembroke. Breakfast at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Gorman, MacLaren street, followed, and then Ar. and Mrs. Heney left by the 8.30 train for Montreal, from whence they will proceed to New York, Buffalo and other points. They will travel for a month before going to their future home in Scattle.

Seattle.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents, which came not only from Ottawa friends, but from Scattle, Sudbury and many other places.

FUNERAL OF MRS. M. O'MEARA.

Ottawa, Oct. 8. — The remains of the late Mrs, Margaret O'Meara, who died in Pembroke Monday, arwho died in Pembroke Monday, arrived in Ottawa yesterday and were interred in Notre Dame Cemetery. Among those who attended the funeral were Hon. R. W. Scott, ex-Ald. John Heney, Capt. J. L. Murphy, Messrs. M. J. Gorman, Robert Gorman, John Gorman, John Sunstrum, A. McCormick, C. J. McCool, M. P.; J. E. O'Meara, Alexander Duff, Dr. Bedard, Michael Howe, J. O'Meara, of Pembroke; Dr. James, of Mattawa; P. O'Meara, of-Bryson. The-lute Miss.

O'Meara, of-Bryson, The late Mrs. O'Meara's mailen name was Mc-Carthy, and she belonged to an old family of this locality. Her hus-band, the late Mr. John O'Meara, many years ago conducted a gener al store in Bytown. He died in 1858. For a number of years past the late Mrs. O'Meara had been living in Pembroke. She was a sister o. Mrs. William. O'Meara, of Pembroke, of the late Mrs. Alexander Duff of Ottawa, and of the late Mrs. James Heenan of Pem-

broke. ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

ST. PATRICK'S MISSION.

Hamilton, Oct. 15.—The mission being conducted by the Passionist Fathers Rossiter and Norbert at St. Patrick's Church has been most successful. The early morning exercises, which commenced at 5 o'clock, were conducted by Father Norbert, who also gave the mission sermon each evening. The large attendance at the evening devotions was ample proof that the sermons were highly appreciated. Father Norbert is possessed of all the qualities that go to make a successful missionary — a splendid physique, a pleasing and cheeval disposition, a deep. clear voice, and a telling manner.

a telling manner.

The mission for the ladies closed on Sunday afternoon. The closin services were very striking and truly touching. They were conducted by Father Rossiter, the senior missionary. Father Rossiter though many years engaged in missionary work, is yet hale and hearty. By his many fervent affecting instructions relative to the duties of man to God and his neighbor, Father Rossiter has en-deared himself to all.

On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock they opened a mission for the men of the parish. To this mission all are invited. The subjects consider-ed by these able and zealous priests will prove interesting and profitable to all.

ARMOUR-MITCHELL.

ARMOUR—MITCHELL.

Cohourg, Oct. 4. — In St. Micheael's Church on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Miss Marie Louise Mitchell, step-daughter of Mr. James Hoban, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Donald John Armour, son of Chief Justice Armour, of Cobourg, were married. The church was crowded, and was most charmingly decorated for the occasion. The outer railing of the chancel was decorated with white flowers, and a wealth of greenery, while a profusion of stately palms, wreath of smilex and white roses, boaquets of pink roses, converted tended by her niece, Miss Minnie bouquets of pink roses, converted title interior into a scene of great beauty. The ushers were Mr. Pattle, brother of the groom, was best man.

The ceremony was witnessed by bride, Washington; Mr. Herbert only a few immediate or tives of baggally, Kagiand; Mr. Higgin-boilag part, among them being Mrs. Thomas Heney Washington; Dr. Small and Mr. will be stationed in future.

Young, Toronto. Miss Mellish, organist of St. Peter's Church, played a wedding march (Lohengrin) as the bridal party entered the church. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin, with elaborate trimon vory satin, with relationate crimmings of chiffon and real lace, a tulle veil worn over the face, and caught with bunches of orange blossoms, a bouquet of bride roses. The jewels worn were pearls that have been in the family for years. nave been in the laining for years. Miss Elise Hoban, sister of the bride, as maid of honer, looked very pretty in a drest of white hand painted mull, over pink settin, with midd of honer well hald to with maid of honor veil held to the hair with a wreath of pink roses, and carried a large bunch of La France roses. She also wore the bride's gift, a pink enamel pearl brooch, which was worn as a pendant. The groom's brother, Mr. Eric Armour, of Toronto, acted as best man. The bride entered lean-Eric Armour, of Toronto, acted as best man. The bride entered leaning upon the arm of her father, and looked very modest and charming, and was preceded by her maid of honor. They proceeded to the altar, where they were met by the groom and his best man. Rev. Father Murray officiated. At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the bridal party left the church and drove to the bride's summer home, where a wedding breakfast was served, about one hundred guests being present from New York, Toronto, Washington and other cities. The wedding presents were handsome and numerous, and were received from all parts of the world. The bride's going-away dress was a dark blue cloth, trimmed with light blue and ceru embroidery, Dr. and Mrs. Armour embroidery. Dr. and Mrs. Armour left town on the I o'clock train, and will sail for Europe shortly. At the conclusion of their honey moon trip they will take up res dence in London, Eng. Among the guests present from Toronto were Mr. Chief Justice Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Drynan, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Gordon, Dr. Riordan, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Dr. Smith, Mr. Higin-

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS. · in let this to .

A. O H.

At the last regular meeting of Division 5, A. O. H., York County, held on Oct. 6, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite goodness to call to Himself the wife of our establishment within a financial technique. teemed brother William Finan, it becomes our sad duty as brothers of Division 5 to express our great sympathy for him in his hour of bereavement. We extend him and family our sincere sympathy for their loss. That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and published in The National Albernian; also one in The Catholic Re-

JAMES HIGGINS. Secretary Div. 5.

MRS. CONLIN LIVED 101 YEARS.

Mrs. Rose Conlin died cu Monday afternoon at the residence of her son, Mr. Philip Conlin, 493 Parliament street, at the advanced age of 101 years. Deceased, who was born in Derry, Ireland, had resided in Toronto for the past 75 years, and had been in the best of health until two years ago, when, owing to her advanced age, she was confined to her bed.

Her husband, the late Mr. Patrick Conlin, died in 1885, being 94 years of age. For a number of years he was councillor for St. Andrew's Ward.

Mrs. Conlin is survived by four children — Philip of Toronto, T. E. Conlin of Cincago, Mrs. J. B. Murphy of London and Mrs. Lynn Mrs. Rose Conlin died en Mon-

Murphy of London and Mrs. Lynn of Toronto. The funeral, which will be private, will take place to-day. Mass will be said at Our Lady of Lourdes' Church, at 90'clock in the morning.

ST. MARY'S C. L. & A. The regular meeting took place at the club rooms on Sunday last, the President, Mr. D. A. Carey,

in the chair.

The Athletic Committee handed in their report for the past season, and it was decided to deal with

same at next regular meeting.

Some time was spent in the revision of the Constitution, and after adjournment addresses were made by the various candidates for office, outlining the work to be undertaken by the association dur-

ing the coming year.

As the election takes place on next Sunday, the 20th inst., from 2 to 5 p.m., there will be no regular meeting held.

There are two tickets in the field, but the contest is being conaucted in a friendly manuer on

While it is difficult to make choice out of the various candi-dates, the association will have a very capable set of officers whoever is chosen.

A large vote will no doubt be polled, and it is expected that ev-ery member will record his vot- on next Sunday afternoo PERSONAL

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Whent is Ensier-Toronto Live Stock Trade-Cheese is Dall-The Laiest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 15. Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

Trade was rather dult on the street market tolay. In points, although the offerings were
very numerous, the demand was light, between remained straight generally,
literints of grain were in any, 5 that between the property,
literints in Prices were steady of white sellliterints in Prices were steady of white sellliterints was at other branch, 100 between of red
and the fact to 72 per bushel and 400 best els of grouss
it distys to the per bushel, 100 bestels for conlating-Was steady, 3,500 bushels selling at
10 to 35c per bushel for fred and 55c to 535c
were bushel for mail:
Oute-Were easier, 1,500 bushels of new selling
it 40, to 44c per hushel
literint bushel.

110 to 35c per bushel.

111 to 55c per bushel.

112 to 55c per bushel.

113 to 55c per bushel.

114 to 55c per bushel.

115 to 55c per bushel.

116 to 55c per bushel. o per bushel. Iny-Was firmer, 25 loads selling at \$10 to \$13. Nitaw-Was steady, 2 loads selling at \$11. Butter-Pound rolls were easier and brought 15c to 21c. Crocks were firmer, selling at 10c Fggs-Were firmer, new laid selling at 10c to 21c.

Chicese Mittlets.

Lindsay, Oct. 15.—Victoria and Hallburton Cheese Board met here to day; 1300 baxes were bearded, 85c was offered by the buyers, but nelse a Lade, salesmen considering this price to form the buyers, but 150 might; 1272 bores boarded. Sales—Davit, Sectorial, Sectorial

The trade at the Toronto Live Stock.

The trade at the Toronto live stock market today was dull. After the poor trade of last week an improvement was expected today, but it did not occur. The demand for all classes were to the first own and interest of the first own and in the particular action of animals offered was not of the choicest, and the best of them did not bring more than \$4.50 per cwi. Choice animals would have sold down almost 25c per cwt. Butchers' have not improved a since off considerably. Peeders were steady and the demand keeps strong. Hearier animals are coming very slowly, and it is still difficult to flud any steers weighing more than \$4.00 be, thockes are also easier, the demand being week. Sincep were steedy an off off the still difficult to flud any steers weighing more than \$4.00 be, thockers are also easier, the demand being week. Sincep were steedy an off of the week. There were still before the end of the week. There were \$60 loads received, which included \$95 cat-1, \$50 sheep, \$1,000 hogs and 20 calves. Raport Catille-Demand was ween \$61 loads received, which included \$95 cat-1, \$60 sheep, \$1,000 hogs and 20 calves. Raport Catille-Demand was along the property of the steep of the steep property of the property of the property of the steep property. The steep property will be property of the steep property. The steep property of the stee Toronto Live Stock.

there were one of two which brought good prices, According to quality they bring from \$23 to \$35. Sheep.—Were steady, selling at \$3 to \$3 15 per cwt for export cwcs. \$2 to \$2 50 for bucks and \$2 to \$3 for culls The run was light and every-thing was cleared up. Lambs—Were Bruce, selling at \$3.25 to \$3.00 per cwi.
Hogs-The run was hears, about 1,000 hogs of-fering. Prices again dropped 23c per cwt Choice hogs now bring only 36 25 per cwt and lights at K. No fats are offering. There is a still further ds-cline expected.

Chiengo Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 26 - Taltic-Receipts, 8,000; good to prime steers, none here, nominal at 30 20 to stockers, and the property of the steers of the steers of the steers, and the steers of the steers, 20 50 10 25, canners 31 to 52 25, bulls, 81 75 to 35 to 10 25, canners 31 to 52 25, bulls, 81 75 to 35 to 10 25, canners 31 to 52 25, bulls, 81 75 to 35 To, western steers, 32 10 to 35 to, bulls, 31 75 to 35 to 10 25, cool in choice beary \$0.20 to 30 05; cool in choice beary \$0.20 to 30 05; bulls, 31 50 to 30 05; bulls of sales \$5 to 10 50, 10 th, 5.00 to 10, 20; bulls of sales \$5 to 10 50, 10 th, 5.00 to 10, 20; bulls of sales \$5 to 10 50, 10 th, 5.00 to 10, 20; bulls of sales \$5 to 10 50 05; 30 th, 50 to 10 th, 50 th, 50

East Buffalo Cattle Market. East Ruffalo. Oct. 15. Cattle Offerings, ... cars, dull and loner, wells, \$5 to \$1. Hogs-Offerings, 10 cars, dull and lower except for good grades which were strady; fair to cheek offers, \$0.15 to \$0.35 no. 10 co. 10 co

Lending Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing of Oct. Dec. Oct. 

British Markets.

Hritish Markets.

London, Oct. 15 - Opening - Wheat, on passage quiet and steady. Misc, on passage rather firmer. Yesterday's facuuity markets, English steady, Erench dult.
Livetpool, Oct. 15 - Close - Spot wheat steady, 80, 1 standard California, 5s ish to fa 9141; Walla, 5s 54 to 5s 834; No. 2 and winter, 5s fat 6s 84; No. 1 markern spring 5s 7d to 5s 844 fatures quiet; December 6s 8d, March 6s 934 futures quiet; December 6s 8d, March 6s 934 futures quiet; December 6s 8d, March 6s 934 futures quiet of 18 d, 19 or, 17s 5d to 18s 6d. Paris. Oct. 15.-O-coning-Wicest steady; October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Steady: October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Steady: October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Steady: October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Steady: October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Steady: October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Steady: October 201 Soc. January and April 21s 80c. Flout Soc. Taris-Close-Wheat steady, Cetober 20f 75c, January and April 21f foc. Flour ateady; October 26f 00c, January and April 21f 90c. Antwerp, Oct 15 - Stot wheat steady; No. 3 red winter unchanged at 15%f.

The wish falls often warm upon my heart that I may learn nothing here that I cannot continue in the other world; that I may do nothing here but deeds that will bear fruit in Heaven.—Jean Paul Richter.

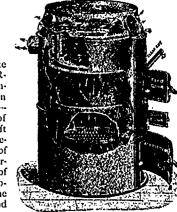
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Boy's Honor Roll for September. Form IV. - Excellent, P. O'Sullivan, B. Buckel, F. O'Hearn, T. Hanson, A. Dec, L. Dance, J. Haf-fey, W. Orr, A. Ramsperger, J. Carolan, F. Walsh; good, L. Cur-ran, F. Flannagan, E. Cahley, J. Murray, A. Murphy.

Form IV., Senior — Excellent, E. Fennell, J. McClean, Ed. Landreville, W. Massey, J. McTague; good, E. Foley, C. McCurdy, W. Devereaux, C. Hurley, J. McCool, J. Clarke, J. Campbell, A. Samp-

son.
Form III., Junior — J. Mulholland, W. Maloney, W. Overend, W. Monahan, J. Bauer, G. Harte, L. Brodie, L. Jenkins, J. McCrohan; good, W. Bourdon, J. Bellmore, J. Byrne, F. Campbell, W. Collins, W. Donney, J. Devaney, E. Doyle, F. Byrne, F. Campbell, W. Collins, W. Dennison, L. Devaney, E. Doyle, F. Foley, T O'Grady, B. Hartnett, M. Kelly, J. Matthews. E. MacAuliffe, M. McCarthy. F. Sickenger, J. Skaine, A. Snider.
Form H., Senior — Excellent, W. Ayers, N. Brodie, J. Hartford, J. Wickeley, F. C. Weiser, G. Weiser

Nicholson, F. O'Brien, T. O'Brien, W. Valley. E. Wallace; good, J. Phillips, J. McLaughlin, T. Lundy, E. Hanson, R. Grassi, F. Gavin, B. Donovan, E Curtis. General Proficiency, Form IV., Senior — 1, I. Dance, 2. E. Cah-

ley.
Junior — 1, A. Dee; 2, W. Orr, 3,

P. O'Sullivan.
Form III., Senior — 1, J. Mc-Cool; 2, E. McEvoy; 3, J. Clarke.

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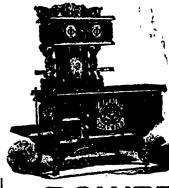
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