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ALIVE BOLLARD,

109 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

VOL. X. No. 30

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Down the ' St. Lawrence

Three Rivers

Take up almost any guide-book of Canada, whether published by a railway or a steamboat company, and you will discover sufficient details concerning the large cities' and the most important routes of travel; but there is a Jack, generally, of information regarding the smaller places, many of which are full of historical interest. It is expecially so when you come to fical with the oldest of the provinces, the historic section of our Dominion that lies on either siac the Lower St. Lawrence. No doubt the cities of Montreal and Quebec are exceedingly interesting, but the general public knows all about them. Having recently had occasion to vizit some of the less noted points from Montreal to the Gulf, I thought it might be of interest to the readers of The Catholic Register if I were to briefly record some of the things that I saw and of the matters that I learned I will, therefore, commence with the ancient and quaint city of Three Rivers. But I cannot promise to tell in one letter all that I have to relate concerning that locality and its institutions. For this week I will simply confine my remarks to the city itself, and reserve for next, weok an account of the monastery and other religious establishments, as well as, of the historic churches and monuments. I have, then, in reserve for the following week that which to my mind is the most interesting of all accounts-the story of what is to be seen at the new famous shrine of Cap-de-la-Madeleine. But I must not anticipate nor promise too much. We

Having left Montreal at 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th July, we had a delightful salt down the river, until we came within two or three miles of Sorel. As is customary the little steamer, "The Fly," came out from the Islands on the morth shore to meet the "Berthier" in midstream, and to take off whatever freight was intended for the town of Berthler. On this particular occasion, about four in the afternoon, the two steamers had scarcely been tied together when a veritable cyclone struck the river. At this point the St. Lawrence is about three miles wide, and lucky for us that we were far from either shore. The tempest came down from the north like a simoon on the desert or a hurricane on the Atlantic. It struck the water with steel-bright sheets of rain, that seemed to cut down into

will simply go to Three Rivers in the

ordinary course, upon the Richelleu

and Ontario Navigation Company's

steamer "Berthier."

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the St. Lawrence and scoop it up in billows, casting its mighty volumes several hundred feet in the air. In a moment nothing was left on the steamers' desks-chairs, benches, railings, everything, was swept of ax if cut by some huge rayor, and scattered over the river like chaft. on, was as clearly distinct as that of a mowing machine in a meriow. Everything rolled over and boilt in the luty of the gate. Through the blinding white sheets of rain and the descending and whirling clouds, the blue lightnings flashed madly, and the peaks of thunder would wake the dead. The pilot, seeing that we had sufficient sea-room to avoid collision

with rocks or shore, turned the boat to face the hurricane, and while our steamer protected the little "Fire Fly," that smaller vessel saved ws from being entitely rolled over by the force of the waves. In twenty minutes the whole storm was over; but not until it had completely frightened everyone on board, and given a few a practical idea of what sea-stelmess means.

Once the cyclone had left us, we continue in its path of destruction, we sailed into Serel as calmly as if nothing exceptional had ever happan ed. As I will have business in Sorel later on, we will come back to "aat picturesque spot and tell the story of its past. For the present the "Berthier" is on its way to Three Rivers and we will have to proceed. After crossing Lake St. Peter, with its vant expanse of water and its twisting channels, we find ourselves salely danded at the wharf about ten in the evening.

Next morning one awakens to the realization thatta century or more of time has been spanned during the night, and that he is suddenly walted back' to the days of the old French regime, or rather that he has been transported, by some mysterious power, to some quaint old town in Normandy. If Quebec is the ancient eity of historic reminiscences, and if Montreal is a commercial metsopolis. Three Rivers, situated foldway between the two, appears, to partake uf the essential characteristics of both. It is not with Three Rivers of the lumber crade, the mills, the factories or the shipping that I antend to write, rather is it of Three Rivone of the traditional memorials, o the medieval customs, of the aptiquated aspect and of the historical

When Cartier ascended the St. Cawrence and passed the confinence of the St. Maurice, on beholding the three large sections of that swift tributary flowing aroung the two verdant islands at its mouth, be imagined that they were three distinct rivers, and he called the place "Trois Rivience." Of course, the name by no means applies; but it has remained ever since attached to the locality, and around it are woven garlands of history that are as imperishable as the two great streams that meet beneath the shadows of its doors, towers and spires, it would be no easy matter to draw a pen-picture of the city of Three Rivers. While it contains 12,000 inhabitants, still so navrow and crowded are its streets, and so full of trees is each ayenue, that it looks, from any direction, like a small country'village. High over the wealth of foliage the lofty tower of the Cathedral rises, and from a short distance up stream it is the only object that tells the traveller of the existence of human habitations. But on closer inspection, we behold the large structure of the Convent of the Precious Blood up the slopes of the hill that mark the northern limits of the city; then nearer still, the grand proportions of St. Joseph's College, then the Hospital of the Sisters of Providence; and finally, almost at the water's edge, the massive walls and the extensive proportions of the Urzuline monastery. It is duly when you are actually in the town that the Custom House, the Court House, the City Eall, the immense market, and the scores of palacellike resi-

sonces can be seen.

"Buck-board," the native vehicle of Three Rivers you esjoy a keen sense of security and flowlty; you feel like the proverhial "Indian in a calcohe" In one of these reculiar rigs you can visit the entire city in one hour, but il you have the misfortune to leave your conveyance, even within a block The track of the storm, as it came of your hotel, you run the risk of epending another hour trying to fish your way lack. The streets of Quebec are cronked and narrow, but they have the advantage of nemg almost all hilly, so that you can constantly find yourself upon some elevated point from which to take your beat ings; limit in Three Rivers it is nearly all on a level, and the streets shoot out of each other in every direction, while some of them seem to notually twist around the others.

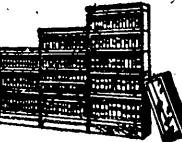
When we consider that street cars dre unknown and that dhe town-crier utill goes like counds, it can easily the understood how completely transsported a stranger doels from the tweatieth to the eighteenth century. As you leave the what! you see the long. broad platform, or promenade, with its from railings, dating from 1859, sloping up to the parterres of the Plateau; but you shave nothing to tell you that, on excending that do lightful walk, you are actually upon fortifications onested by the famel Lariolette, maose statue before you looks modern compared to the surroundings. Every inch of ground that your lest puesses is historical, and has been trad by the feet of pieneers of Canadian civilization, or dist been democraced with the Mood of our early marriyes. All around you is an atmosphere of antiquity, as far as: we can style anything in this new country anciest. The walls of the old parish church, of the memerithe - dente main an Anglican theptothat holds the ashes of a Catholic saint, and of the grim, gray, selled old monastery, carry the mind back to the days of early French regime, and to the dawn of civilization, as well as the morn of Christianity on this continent.

I have no distention of ploturing Three Rivers, its streets, its actiquated bouses, its quaint customs, its primerainess, its monotony, its attractiveness; but I will attempt :to. tell next week the story of weno in its institutions, and above all to describe that which very few laymen or even elergymen, can describe from. actual observation—the interior of the monastery of Ste. Ursule. Having had the special exceptional epizcopal pecrait to visit the interior of cloister, I feel that I can tell .a story that generally men attempt to write on hear way, or from the annals only of institutions.

Mis Holiness Seat Letter to Roosevelt

Rome, July 28 .- The letter which Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, of Sloux Falls, S. D., who left Rome yesterday, bears from the Pope to President Roosevelt, thanks the latter for the congratulations and gifts presented by him to His Holiness, and begs him to accept in return a souwenir of the Pontiff's good will. The letter also expresses satisfaction with the result of the negotiations carried on by Judge W. H. Talt, Gerernor of the Philippines, which His Holiness says has augmented his affection for the U.S. The entire letter is couclied in the most cordial

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CENTRAL PRISON AND MERCER REFORMATORY

On Surday morning His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto attended at the Central Prime to administer Confirmation to a number of candidates among the impates. After the Heads and usual mersing prayers Massuras celebrated by the chaplain, Roy, F. Waish, C. S. B. After Mass His Grace addressed those presented for Confirmation on the great Sacrament they were about "to receive. Soven men in all were then Confirmed, including one who had just made his first Communion. The music was conducted by one of the prisoners and was such as to deaw forth kind expressions from His Grace.

The total number of prisoners new in the Central in 140, of whom only es affective and antique of the tale is in itself an answer to cortain reflections that have lately been made by mewspaper writers. We should have observed that including those Confirmed 31 men, nearly half the at the hands of His Grace.

THE MERCER REFORMATORY.

His Grace on leaving the Central Prison at 9 o'clock drove over to the Mercer Reformatory. At \$.45 he celebrated Mass in the beastiful little chapel of the institution, assisted by Father Chermer, C. S. H. Mierwards the chlidren and wemen presented for Confirmation were exam-Ined. There were five children and three women. Mrs. Faloanbeidge wife of the Chief Justice, acted as sponsor for those confirmed. His Grace was very much pleased by the answering of the children. Miss O'Sullivan presided at the organ and with her choir of children sang severat heautiful hymns during the Holy

His Grace and attendant clergy were afterwards the guests of Mrs. O'Sullivan, superintendent, at break-

Of 61 women in the Mercer at the present time only 14 are Catholics, and of 72 children in the Reluge department 16 are Catholics. With the exception of 4 all the women and children received Holy Communion at His Grace's hands.

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UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

Maner to William Redmond and Joseph Devila-Mr. D'Arcy Scatt Present.

Lordon, July 28.-On Saturday night the Irish Patliamentary party enterfained William Redmond and Joseph Devlin at the Heltorn restaurant, in recognition of them services in establishing branches of the United Irish League in America, Father Cronin, of Buffalo, D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, and Mr. Duffg, of Pittsburg, were present. Mr. Donelan read a cablegram from Mr. O'Callaghan, of Boston, stating that the movement organized in America would ald araterially in winning frish inde-

Col. Lynch wrate from Holloway Prison promising to drink Hedmond's bealth in cold tea. He said he need nut ask for their sympathy in his solitary cell, for most of them had heen through the mill, and others might look forward to the same experience, John Redwond, who presided, m proposing "Ireland: A Nation," said the object and lend of the movement was the liberation of Ireland. Remedial measures wrong from Parliament merely means 'that end.

Mr. Dillon, in proposing the healtu of the guests, said that as a result of the American mission Ireland was herer stronger or in a more promising position. With the unsitance of the Irish in America the people of Ireland would be too strong for their onemies. William Medmond declared that the whole American nation, from the President downwards, beartily sympathized with Ireland's battle for the restoration of the rights of a nection of Irishmen. Progress was slow, but the devotion of Ireland was unconquerable and unquestionable. No It ishmen need feel dismayed at the might of England being against them so long as shey knew that millions put an end to the agitation for the ready to stand by them. Mr. Devlin said that the convention at Boston in Outober showed that Irishmen had the moral and practical support and sympathy of all that was good, useful and progressive in the life of tho mighty republic. What he was there had increased his determination to fight against British law and authori-

ty in Ireland. The asue of a writ of conspiracy by Mesers, Redmond, O'Brien, Dillon, and Davitt against the firustees of the new Irish landlord trust has created a great sensation in Ireland. It is a reply to the landlords' action that it will be the biggest constituand The Freeman's Journal promises hat it will be the biggest constitutional trial in Ireland since the great Parnell trial of 1883, It also shows that the fight of the tenants and their champions against the landlords is now about to become quite as bituer as ever it was in the days of the inad League.

Oh, what an henor! when God shall come, and all His holy angels, and all the children of the Kingdom; all who have loved, served, waited, suffered for Him-the first and the last; all in perfect sameness, recognition, bliss, and splendor; their ruiment white and glistening, and their countenance as the sun shineth in his

TE OLD FIRM OF HEINTZMAN & CO. **Peer of Pianos** Canada's

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A.O.H. Convention

Five Hundred Delegates Assemble at Danver-Progress of the Order

After a parade and Pontifical Mass, the biennial national convention of the Aucient Order of Hiternians opened in Denver on July 15 The 500 delegates marched to the Sacred Heart Church, where the Mass was celebrated by Bishop Matz. At the convention welcoming speeches were made by Governor Orman and Mayor Wright.

The secretary's report showed that the membership of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America is 107,557, a net increase of 7,222 since the last meeting. The disbursements during that time have been \$930,336, and there is now in the treasury \$1,076,-

The membership of the Ladies' Auxiliary is 31,478. The disbursements have been \$103,019, and the balance ls \$111,497.

President, Keating in bis annual report said the order was the strongest body in the world, comprised of one nationality and belonging to one religion. He recommended that incre officers be provided by the organization of the country into aix districts. each to be under the charge of one of the national directors, thus increasing the number of directors from four to six. A generous tributer was paid to the work of the ladies; auxillary He urged that Irish alatory be taught in the parochial schools and that the influence of the the be lent to that movement.

Bishop Conaty, rector of A olic University at Washinton's statement before the conventions it regard to the deposing of Dr. Richaid Heanchry as professor of Gaelic at the University which practically said the fact that the most prominext churchmen in the United States were spousors for the institution was an evidence to the Irish people that it would be conducted properly. It was the desire of the college authorities to continue the Gaelic chair, which had been established with \$50. 000 denated by the libernians. Dr Dunn was being educated at the Caclic schools in Europe for the purpose of taking the chair, At present a Gaelic professor from Harvard College, who had volunteered to teach the Irish language, was at work in the University.

Hishop Conaty also made an address to the Ladies' Auxillary, in which be urged the wimen to follow the example of the men in endowing a chair of Gaelic in the University, and make an appropriation to endow a chair in Trinity College, at Washington. Later the auxiliary pledged itself by resolution to raise \$10,000 for a scholarship in Trinity College. A compromise was reached in mat-

ter of the segragation af the Ladies' Auxiliary. It provides for an Advisory Board of women, who shall sit in joint session with the national directory, and shall in reality govern the auxiliary, with the consent of the time.

The election of national officers of the order resulted as follows. James T. Dolan, Syracuse, N. Y., Presigent, T. J. Q'Sullivan, Philadelphia, Vice-President, J. P. Bree, New Haven, Conn., Secretary, M. J. O'Brien, Richmond, Iad., Treasurer The following directors were elected: c John T. Keating, Culcago, P. J. O'Connor, Saranuah, Ga; Daniel Hennessy, Butte, Mont.; W. J. Cronin, Boston An amendment to the constitution was adopted requiring all financial ofticers of the order, both national and state, to give band in some approved

company, The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated to the Caello League of Ireland for the cultivation of the Gaelio language in those counties of Ireland where it is spoken.

The unanimous adoption of the report of the committee on foreign relations, submitted by Richard Mo-

Ginn of New Jersey, nears the union and readiliation of the Hibernians of America, Ireland, Sottand, Euge land and Australia after a brenk lit

The following are among the changes made in the constitution:

Changing the time of holding division elections from sixty days after national contention to the month of December, adding to the list of offer cers in each state division a vicepresident and a chaplain, and grants ing these officials ex-officio seats is the national hody.

A resolution introduced by the delor gates from those counties in Penns sylvania which form the anthracite coal regions was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, Many thousand coal miners are now engaged in the righteons effort to secure from the coal operate ors recognition of their rights and # fair compensation for their labor. which is now dealed them; and

"Whereas, Oppression being always obnoxious to our people; therefore ba

"Resolved, That the Ancient Orden of Hibernians extends to them symp; thy and express the bope that the existing troubles will be speedily and satisfactorily ended, and that the Biblical injunction, the laboter 14 worthy of his hire,' vindicatedi's

A resolution was also adopted to commendize the cultivation of i healthiers public sentiment with roll gard-to-stage-and newspaper caricaatures, and declaring that Itinkmen must, not rest matil the buffoon stage Irishman and prevalent newspaper caricature shall be driven from pub-

St. Louis was chosen as the place of meeting in 1904.

. Knights of St. John

St. Mary's Commandry, 218, held their regular meeting, on Thursday, July 24th and it was largely attended, many visiting Kasphie han in other city commandries being present. Miss Lizzie O'Leary, president of prisoners, received Holy Communium of their race, under a free flag, were preference's reinstatement. The Bishop Ladies' Auxiliary No. 62, was among the visitors, and gave a very interesting account of her recent visit to Buffalo as the delegate from bec auxiliary, and proved to all present the great progress of the auxidiation are making across the line, for whick

> she received a hearty vote of thanks, The Commandery and Auxiliary are holding their annual excursion to Oakville on Saturday, Augt 9, per steamer White Star, and the committee having the matter in hand, comsisting of Bros. Jas. Kelly, John Whelan, Peter Herbert and Miss Lie O'Leary, L. Fitzpatrick, Miss Curtim and Mrs Crowe, report that tickets are being disposed of rapidly and eve crything is in readiness for a versi pleasant alternoon's outing.

The Commandry also tendered to Bro. Joseph McDermott their work sincere sympathy in the loss sustained by the death of his beloved father.



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S. Louis--King



HIZ mother of Louis told him she would rather see him die than cominit a mortal sin, and he never forgot her words. King of France at the age of twelve, he made the defence of God's honor the

aim of his life. Before two years he had crushed the Albigenalan heretics, and forced them by stringent penalties to respect the Catholic faith. Amidst the cares of government he daily e accited the Divine Office and heard two Masses, and the most glorious churches in France are still monuments of his piety. The fearless protector of the weak and the oppressed, he was chosen to arbitrate in all the great feuds of his age: between the Pope and the Emperer, between Henry III, and the English barons. In 1248, to rescue the land which Christ had trod, he gathered around him the chivalry of France, and embarked for the East. There, before the infidel, in victory or defeat, on a bed of sickness or a captive in chains, Louis showed himself ever the same, the first, the best and bravest of Christian Knights.

The death of his mother recalled him to France; but when order was re-established, he again set forth on a second crusade. In August, 1270, his army landed at Tunis, and though victorious over the enemy, succumbed to a malignant fever. Louis was one of the victims. He received the Viaticum kneeling by his camp-bed, and gave up his life with the same joy that he had given all else for the honor of God.

When Louis was a captive at Damietta, an Emir rushed Into his tent brandishing a dagger red with the blood of the Sultan, and threatened to stab him also unless he would make him a Knight, as the Emperor Frederick had Facardin. Louis calmly replied that no unbeliever could perform the duties of a Christian Knight.

When his courtiers remonstrated with Louis for his law that biasphemers should be branded on the lips, he replied: "I would willingly have my own lips branded to root out blasphemy from my kingdom."

The CATHOLIC **CHRONICLE**

DEVOTED TO ... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

Mr. P. L. Connellan writes on July 19 to The Dublin Freeman's Journal: The general audience accorded by the Pope to the Romans on last Sunday afternoon was memorable even in the annals of a Pontificate memorable for great audiences When Lee XIII.'s first Jubilco opened on 1st January, 4888, It was noted that on that New Year's Day the whole population of Rome, attracted by the sound of the bells of St. Peter's, rung with all the force of the ringers, went forth from their homes to the bridge of St. Angelo, and directed their steps towards the Basilica of St. Peter's, which then as now concentrated the attention of the whole world. On Sunday last, warm though it was with the Roman July sun, similar crowds thronged the streets that lead to the Vatican. In 1888 it was said that King Humbert passed a bad day in the Quirinal, where the Popes once dwelt, and where the homage of courtiers and revolutionists did not console him, thinking, as be was, of the splendid, hearty, and spontaneous manifestations which, at the same bour, were made to the Pope at the other side of the city King Humbert has passed away, the victim of monarchial hate—the outcome, to a certain dogree, of anti-Christian education, condoned, if not actually promoted, by the Italian Government The present King of Italy was enjoying the coolness of the woods around the Royal castle of Racconigi in North Italy, and thus the Quirinal was devoid of Royalty for the time being. "What a difference," said a witness of the first Jubitee celebrations, "between the commonplace compliments of courtlers and flatterers who surround the Sovereign and the immease and enthusiastic display of faith, veneration, and picty which

On Sunday the Pope provided dinner For. 1,560 poor persons of the City of Rome, 100 from each of the 15 "Rical," or "Rogious," of that city. corresponding to "Wards" in modern cities, These were provided for in the ancient arsenal of the Belvedere The ball in which these poor people were assembled was decorated with trophies of banners of the Pontifical colors, and at one end of the hall was a best of Lee XIII., with trophies of Sage behind it. On the side walls were the "gonfalons," or great banners of the 15 Rioni. Three are the exact reproduction of the Rioni banners exfating in the Capitol. As the municipality became anti-Papai and Italian, the municipal gonfalous were absorbad into the unfamiliar circle. Military | tre of the Court was a fountain of D. D., titular Bishop of Unstinian-

was addressed on that day to Leo

Mill. from all parts of the globel"

power, that condescended to juggle with a so-called "plebiscite," strove to make the world believe that Rome turned from the Pope to the dynasty of Savoy in the twinkling of an eye The same power that opened the Quirinal to the newcomers with 'a locksmith's key converted the "gonfalons" of the Roman Rioni from the Pope to the new order of things is folly to argue with the master o many legions! Hence the necessity of making exact reproductians of the old "gonfalons" to be borne at the audi- asm of his beloved Romans ence of the Romans on Sunday it is interesting to note that, among at the poor fed on that day by the bounty of Leo XIII were some old soldiers of the Pontifical army, decorated with the military medals which their bravery had gained for them Amongst these was a certain Giuseppo Mimmi, . Roman, formerly trumpeter of the Pontifical Zouaves, decorated with several military medals and the gold medal "Benemerenti" by His Holiness Plus IX, for having distinguished himself in 1867 at the assault of Montelibretti, where a Garibaldian shot carried off a finger of his right hand; then he changed the trumpet to his left hand, and continued to blow his trumper during the whole of the

These 1,500 poor Romans, who had caten the good dinner provided for them by the Pope and served to them by the Sisters of Charity and the young gentlemen of the Society of Catholic Interests of Rome, received each a Rosary blessed by the Pope, and then they proceeded to the Court of Belvedere to await the coming of His Holiness to give them his Pontifical Benediction This Court is said to be the largest in Italy; on one side it is bounded by the Vatican Library; on the other by the corridor of Inscriptions On the part back of the Vatican Library a great tribune about 47 feet from the ground was crected. This was destined for the Holy Father and the members of the Pontifical Court. Above this was spread the ample awning (velario) which, in happier days, used to be spread above the loggla or balcony in front of St. Peter's when the Pope on Holy Thursday and Easter Sunday gave his benediction to the city and the world. The tritune was richly hung with crimson velvet adorned with gold bands and tassels, abd at the sides were two magnificent tapestries. Underneath this tribune the uniformity of color was splendidly brokon by an immenso tapostry on which was represented Leonardo da Vinci's celebrated picture of "The Last Supper." The great fountain in the cen-

flowers, the flow of water being stopped and the fountain being covered with roses and other brilliant flowers About 40,000 people thronged this space and the succounding with dows and corridors.

About half-past five the Pope appeared in the great tribune Suddenis a murmur of joy rose from the vast and closely packed crowd, and all eyes were directed to the tribune Leo XIII with rapid step advanced to the front of the tribune, and then ascended the steps of the throne which had been constructed there, so that he was thus seen by the thousands below. The front of the tribune at this part consisted of open rails, which allowed the people a better view of him. The cries of joy and the waving of handkerchiefs and the cheering constituted a combination of, sights and sounds, all in this brilliant light, which was impressive in a high degree The banners and flags of the various Catholic Associations here and there gave added beauty to the scene.

The Pontifical Hymn, which was so frequently heard in the old days of Papal rule, though played by soveral bands in unison, was drowned at its beginning amidst the shouts of joy and the applause of the great multitude When the bands had ceased, over three hundred youths belonging to the "Schola Cantorum," and other musical associations, sang a hymn in honor of Leo XIII., the words by Cammendatore Tolli, the music by the Maestro Moriconi, director of the choir of Santa Maria Maggiore copy of the words printed in golden letters was presented to the Pontiff by the Marquia Carlo Seriupi Crescenzi, President of the Society of Catholic Interests, and other copies were given to the Cardinals and Prelates present. The hymn was a grand performance, rendered with all that splendor of style which is characteristic of good Roman singing

Then came the solemn moment of the Benediction The Pontiff rose to his feet, and in a ringing voice which was heard with remarkable distinctness, not a syllable being lost, the words of the Benediction fell upon the people who bowed down in reverence -they had not space to kneel-and in silence The cheers and eries of "Viva!" rose with thunderous sound, and the Pope could with difficulty tear himself away from the enthusi-

It is not often that a Requiem is sung for a dead King in the Sistine Chapel, yet such was the case this morning. The late king Albert of Saxony was a sincere Catholic, and so far as his opportunities allowed deserved well of the Church This morning the Sovereign Pontic, accompanied by Prelates of the Antechamber and escorted by the Noble Guard, entered the Sistino Chapel and arrayed in the sacred vestments and wearing the mitro on his head, took his place upon the throne on the Gospel side of the altar. The Mass was celebrated by His Eminence Catdinal Antonio Agliardi, and the music was rendered by the world fainous choir of the Sistine Chapel under the direction of Commendatoro Mustafa, the Mass executed being that of Palestrina, with the "Dies irac" of Mustala, and the Absolution of Casciolini. When the Mass was ended Leo XIII, assisted at the throne by Cardinals Macchi and Steinhuber, by the Prefect of Pontifical Cremonies and by others, gave the Absolution and afterwards pronounced the Pontifical Benediction on all present. The Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates in Rome were present here this morning, as well as the Ambassadors and the Knights of Malts and the Roman nobility, and a great number of lay persons from

Sayony and Germany. A rumor prevails that the Pontifical Delegate to the Coronation of King Edward VII., Monsignor Merry del Val, who has just returned to Rome, will soon be nominated to a much more important mission—that of Delegate Apostolic to the United States This Prelate not only enjoys the special confidence of His Holiness, but also speaks English as pure in style and as correct in accent as the best speakers of the language. That will he of the greatest advantage to all who may have dealings with him in the new office to which it is said he will be appointed.

The Right Rev. Hugh MacSperry,

opolis and Apostolio of the Eastern District of the Cape of Good Hope, is about to make a journey to Rome. here years and a half have passed sinco his last visit to the Literal City, and these have, for the most part, been anxious years in the diocese over which he rules. As he said recently, in reply to an address from a portion of his flock, during his testdence in South Africa there have been many tioubles and calamities, both public and private. Twelve months ago he had hoped to make the journcy to Romo that he was now undertaking, but then the plague threatened, and he considered that it was his duty to be with his flock, and with his flock he remained. Now the plague had passed, and the war was over There was peace throughout the land His journey was to Rome, the centre of Catholic unity, the residence of their great spiritual Sovereign-tho soiritual head of 250,000,000 of people. His temporal kingdom had been filched from him by violence and fraud, said the Right Roverend Bishop: but although a temporal sovereign only in name, yet his influence was felt by millions of men, and it was greater than that of any living man. Dr. MacSherry has many friends in Rome who will rejoice to see him

DO NOT DELAY -When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the polson out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible Delay may mean disaster Parmelec's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fall. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure

Chats With Young Men

IT DOESN'T COST MONEY

It doesn't cost money, as many sup-

To have a good time on the earth, The best of its pleasures are free to all those

Who know how to value their worth.

The sweetest of music the birds to us

The leveliest flowers grow wild, The finest of drinks gushes out of the spring-

Ail free to man, woman, and child

No money can purchase, no artist can paint.

Such pictures as nature supplies

Forever, all over, to sinner and saint, ..

Who use to advantage their eyes

King words and glad looks and smiles

cheery and brave cost nothing-no, nothing at all; And yet all the wealth Monte Cristo

Can make no such pleasures befall. To bask in the sunshine, to breathe

could save

the pure air, Honest toil, the enjoyment of

bealth.

Sweet slumber refreshing-these pleasures we share

Without any portion of wealth

Communion with friends that are tried, true and strong, To tove and be loved for love's

sake-In fact, all that makes a life happy

and long Are free to whoever will take

UNFOLD YOUR NATURAL FA-CULTIES There is no honest calling so

humble that it may not be raised a thousandfold by unfolding one's natural faculties. For example, how much more a machinist sees in the piece of iron or steel he works upon than does a man who knows nothing of its chemistry, composition, or possibilities. His educated mind sees possibilities in the molecules of the bar; he knows of their motion, while the other man sees only a dead mass which, he thinks, would not interest anyone. The former understands the laws of force, attraction, repulsion, adhesion and cohesion; the properties of the molecules in various metals are, to him, sources of entertainment and pleasure, while the other man understands nothing of the chemical ingredients or natural philosophy of the bar, and starce at it tlankly without interest.-O. S. Marden, in June Suc-

We have all wasted many precious mustles. Perhaps it has been over a foolish book, may be mere indulence A gentieman traveling in England was reminded very foreibly of his "lost hours" as passing through an old castle he saw these words on the wall of the nursery

LOST.

Somewhere between sunrise and sunset, Two golden hours,

Each set with sixty diamond ininutes

No reward is offered As they are gone forever

The very uniqueness of the idea startled him. He read it again "It is true, they are gone foreser," said he sadly "All those hours I wasted at school instead of studying are lost, The many opportunities I have had for doing good are neglected and gone " When you are inclined to waste the moments which are so valuable, think of the lines in the English castle and the sorrow of its reader.

TO ASSIST AT MASS PROPERLY

Every one who assists at Mass should offer it up for its four great

1. For the honor and glory of God. to whom it is the most acceptable of all possible gifts

2. In thanksgiving for the graces and blessings received from Him.

3 In satisfaction for sin. 1 To obtain from Him all that we need to do His will in regard for time and eternity.

It may also be offered for special intentions. To be present at the sacrifice and not to take part with the priest in offering it to God is to miss one of the great reasons for its celebration.

A REQUISITE FOR THE RANCH ER -On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries. Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a readymade medicine, not only for many human ilis, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil

A great necessity is a great opportunity. Nothing is really lost by a life of sacrifice; everything is lost by failure to obey God's call. The opportunities of generously serving Jesus Christ are few, perhaps not more than one in a lifetime. They come, they do not return What we do upon a great occasion will probably depend upon what we already are, what we are will be the result of previous years of self-discipline under the grace of Christ, or the absence of



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HAVE glorified Thre on earth; I have builted the work which Thougase t me to do

IGHTH MONTH

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THE IMMAGULATE HEART OF MARY

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Idulgenced irayer

To thee, O Virgin Mother, never touched by stain of ain, actual or renial, I recommend and confide the purity of my heart." An indulgence of 100 days, once a day, to all the faithful who, devoutly and with contrite heart, recite this

HOME CIRCLE eeeeeeeeeeee

usually capital fits.

TOO CATE.

Bring no vain chaplet to my grave. Once, when you might, you maild have

'A lonely life, an aching heart; But nothing can now belp or save. Your love when needed was not given: 'And now who careat Life's bonds are ziven. `

Shed o'er my dust no fruitless tears, Ah, once your pity had been sweet To bleeding hands and weary feet, Through all the joyless, bitter years! Nay, weep not for the might-have-

God's rain will keep my grave-plot green.

III.

Breathe o'er me, dead, no word of praise.

Once, living, I had leapt to hear The tones of love, the voice of cheer But now! the wind alone may sweep Over the daisies where I sleep.

IX.

O idle tears, O wreath too late, I care not now; the need is o'er; My day is past-I feel no more The stress, the heat, the chill, the hato.

O Love, in life ye came not nigh, And now! 'twere well to pass me by. -George, Bird in Longman's Maga-

LITTLE MEN'S CLOTHES.

How sensibly children are dressed now for country living. The toddler in his bare legs and socks starts out | ed. and then dry again. after broakfast in his gray or brown linen belted in-coat dress, wearing rubber soled shoos, a waterproof cape if foggy or misty, and his sombrero fet hat, in blue-white, green or red. The brother, two years older, is weating similar socks and boots, but he is proud of his sailor sulf of blue-serge or flannel, if the dayis at all cool, and if fair, of drlil or duck in blue or khaki brown. Boyswho find their pleasures in digging trenches and giving play to embryo civil engineering tastes, by building bridges, etc., should be put into overalls. Then the little fellows have thorough comfort, need not consider damage to clothes for an instant, but put heart and soul in their work. Boys of twelve or so are very heatly outfitted for gold this season. The red coats look fetching with fancy stockings and knickers.

Tennis and football matches have not been neglected by the boy furpishers, as sweaters muslin and flannel shirts, as well as the padded

SUNSHINE AND AIR.

anite come in all sizes and are

One of the simplest, cheapest and best sterilizers is sunshine, and it is important to allow as much sun in a sick toom as possible. The same rule is applicable to the rooms of healthy people. The good effects of "sun bathing" in the treatment of convalescence is ample proof of the utility of the rays of the sun for therapeutic | three nights in succession, will serve purposes.

Every one knows that the so-called "morning beadache" is often due to breathing an excess of carbonic acid gas in a close room during the night. and many a seldlitz powder or unnecessary dose of bromide is swallowed when Nature simply craves oxygen. The most rational thing would be outdoor exercise and inhalation of fresh air Of course this does not imply that a case of pneumonia must be taken into the street and given an air bath.

· FOR TIRED WOMEN

liathing the face in milk and water mixed in equal quantities, and used as hot as you can bear it, does and are going out to spend the evening. Some people add a little oatmeal to the milk and water, with excollent results. Bathe thoroughly, dry aponge over with cold water to which a little eau-de-cologne has been add-

THE TRUE LADY.

A true lady may stand behind the counter, be mistress in her own home, or busy all day at a desk, but no matter what her position in life is, she never awerves and unconsciously she always impresses those who are around her with the fact of her gentieness and her simplicity. She gains her strength, not from riches, not from her high position, not from great learning, but from good common sense. Any one of us may learn this if we will take a good model and copy it. No lady is free and easy in her manners. She does not, however, go to the other extreme and become stilled, but she tends rather to:quietness and to alight reserve. Sho does not become intimate with you after twenty-four hours' acquaintance, put ed by colds, coughs or any kindred

forty-eight hours, and then, if she finds you interesting, or if she thinks she can in any way be of use to you, she permits you to come gradu. Ty into her life, and between you ma/ grow up a friendship that may last through life even unto death. Nothing is so positively injurious to a woman as the intense friendships that are born in an hour and die in almost as short a time. They tend to foolish confidences, and very soon to actions that are regretted for one's lifetime. A lady, no matter how much she may like you-you who are a pleasant acquaintance or a friend does not call you by your first name unless you ask her to She is wiso enoughto know that friendships are preserved by a little hedge of propricty; that more friendships are villed by too much freedom than by too much regard for good marners. To Is the woman who is not a lady who tells of her private life, of her acquaintances, and of her pleasures, for the benefit of an amused crowd.

THE HINDERERS.

Every woman, like every man, bas some friend-perhaps more than onewho is the destroyer of the best in her. It is that person who is forever stealing her time from the work (lod put in her hands to do and expects her to do it.

It may be known to that friend that the victim has a talent for literature and needs time to think and time to write No matter Down she sits and discourses of trivial things by the hour. Rising to go, she expresses her wonder how the victim has a chance to do anything at all, handicapped as she is And it really is wonderful.

Other women allow their lives to drag by from day to day, reading idle books or papers or silly periodicals. Instead of doing real work themselves, as they were created to do, they spend their lives reading or pondering over the state half-work of others. In this case books and journals become thieves, destroying time just as surely as do intrusive friends

Whenever any woman has a gift it is her positive duty to develop it by use. No one stands in her way exceptherself. If she hasn't time she can make it by driving out the people or the things that are destroying her opportunity. Don't let hinderers waste your life If you have a work to do, do it in spite of obstacles All the great mon and women have become famous acting precisely this

PREVENT DISORDER .- At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two sills for two or as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which fol low in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

UNSCREWING HIS HEAD.

Mr. Romily, the British Commissioner for the Western Pacific, tells this story of the early days of the Fill settlements:

"A white man, wandering over one of the islands, was taken prisoner by the natives. He had a cork leg He didn't like the looks of his captors, and liked them still less when he noticed that they were fixing up a neighboring oven. Trying hard not to show his agitation, he called for something to eat Food was set bewonders if you come home very tired fore him, and he used his large jackknife to cut it.

> "With every mouthful or two he stuck his jack-knife into his cork leg with such force that it stood erect. The natives looked on with great astonishment and evident alarm. After the meal was over he began to unscrew his leg. This was too much for the savages, who did not seem to have any curiosity to see what he would do next, but opened a passage and let him-walk away,

"When he reached his horse, some little distance away, the natives began to gather around, but after mounting the man made a motion as if to unscrew his head, and the spectators ran away in terror -School and Home

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you in the place of a confidante in aliments to which they are subject.

THE TAMING OF BIRDS.

If people only knew low much amusement they could get out of taming wild birds in their native haunts, the number of caged things would be diminished. So, let us trust, would the number of birds on hats

The main requisite for the taming of wild creatures is the ability to sit still, to sit still, and to sit still When we cease to seem inquisitive about the birds they become inquisitive about us and indulge their curlosity quite as freely as do human beings in similar circumstances. All we have to do is to behave as if we were at home with them, and they willtake us at our own valuation.

The hunting of birds and animals with a camera instead of a shotgun is a practice which is happily on the

MARGARET of DESMOND

(Continued from page 6.)

the purpose The facts proved before them were those already stated, and Sir Ulick persisted in maintaining the same silenco with respect to his designs or motives, as he had done before his father. It seemed impossible, under such eireumstances to acquit him, and having received the verdict of the court, the Lord Denuty kave orders for the fulfillment of his dreadful vow.

On the night after the sentence, his attendant, young Thomas Butler, obtained permission to visit him in his dungeon, and received a hint from Kildare, as he granted it, that he would not fare the worst from drawing his master's secret from him Ulick, however, was inflexible Fearing the danger to Margaret's life, no less than to her reputation, he maintained his resolution of suffering the sentence to be executed without further question "The Lords of Council," he said, "were as well aware of his services to the King's government as he could make them; and if those services were not sufficient to procure him credit in so slight a matter, he would take no further pains to earn it."

Disappointed and alarmed, on the eve of the morning appointed for the execution, Thomas Butler, at the hazard of his life, determined to seek the Lady Margaret herself, and acquaint ber with what had occurred. The daughter of Geraldine did not besitate long about the course she should pursue. Wrapping a man's cloak around her figure, with the hood (for in those days the gentlemen wore hoods), over her head, she descended from the window, and succeeded in reaching the boat. A few minutes' rapid rowing brought them to the shore. It was already within an hour of dawn, and the sentence was to be completed before sunrise. Having made fast the currach in a secret place, they proceeded -among crag and copse in the direction of the Raven's Nest. The dismal chasm was secreted by a group of aider and brushwood, which concealed it from view, until the passenger approached its very brink As they came within view of the place, the sight of gleaming spears and yellow uniforms among the trees, made the heart of Margatet sink with apprehension.

"Run on before, good Thomast" she exclaimed, "delay their horrid purpose but a moment. Say one approaches who can give information of the whole "

The fetters, designed no more to be unbound, were already fastened on the wrists and ankles of the young soldier, when the servant arrived, scarce able to speak for weariness, to stay the execution He had discovered, he said, the whole conspiracy, and there was a witness coming on who could reveal the object and the motive of the traitors, for there were more than one. At the same instant Margaret appeared, close wrapt in her cloak, to confirm the statement of Butler At the request of the latter the execution was delayed, while a courier was despatched to the Lord Deputy, with intelligence of the interruption that had taken place. In a few minutes he returned, bringing a summons to the whole party to appear before the Lords in Council. They complied without delay, none being more perplexed than Sir Ulick himself at the meaning of this strange announcement.

On arriving in the camp the unknown informant entreated to be heard in private by the Council. The request was granted, and Margaret, still closely veiled, was conducted to

the half in which the judges sat. On being commanded to uncover her head, she replied.

"My lords, I trust the tale I have to tell may not require that I should make known the person of the teller Ms Lord Deputs, to you the drift of my story must have the nearest concern. When you bade the Geraldine to your court in Dublin, he was accompanied by an only daughter, Margaret, whom your son Ulick saw and loved He was not without confessing his affection, and I am well assured that it was not unanswered. On the very evening, my Lord Deputy, before the most unhappy affray, which led to your disunion, and to the dissolution of our-of Sir Ulick's hopes, a mutual avowal had been made, and a mutual pledge of faith (modestly, my lords) exchanged, always under favor of our-of the noble parents of the twain. My lords, I have it under proof, that the visits of Sir Ulick were made to the Lady Margaret that to no other individual of the castle were they known-and that no welchtler converse ever passed between them, than such silly thoughts of youthful affection as may not be repeated before grave and reverend ears like those to which I speak." "And what may to thy proof,

stranger? said the Lord Deputy, with a tenderness of voice, which showed the anxiety her tale had excited in his mind.

"The word of Margaret Fitzgerald," replied the witness, as he dropped the mantle from her should-

The apparition of the Geraldine's daughter in the council chamber gave a wonderful turn to the proceedings. Kildare was the first to speak. Ho arose from his seat, and approaching the spot where the spirited young maiden stood, took her hand with kindness and affection.

"In truth, sweet kinswoman," he said, "thou hast staked a sufficient testimony. And to be sure that it is so with all as it is with Kildare, I promise thee to back it with my sword, and it shall go hard but thy honest-hearted speech shall save the Geraldine his lands and towers to boot, My lords, I think I see by your countenances that you deem the lady's tale a truth. Then summon Ulick hither, and let a flag of truce be sent to the Geraldine to let him know that his child is in safe keeping. The Raven's Nest has taught me what he feels "

The chroniclers of New Auburn conclude their story by relating that the promise of the Lord Deputy was fulfilled—the affection of the heroic pair received the sanction of their parents -and that whenever, alterwards in their wedded life, a cloud seemed gathering at their castle hearth, the recollection of the Raven's Nest was certain to bring sunshine to the hearts of both.



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THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1903

IRISH PROBLEM PRESSING

The new organization of Irish landlords formed for the avowed object of breaking the United Irish League of the tenants is one of those blunders of aggression that, though they fall of other effect, ensure the prominence of the Irish question on the Parliamentary stage at Westminster, and help to bring the final solution of Home Rule nearer, contrary, of course, to the intentions of their authors. This latest organization has been formed under the leadership of Lord Barrymore-the new title of the notorious Smith Barry, the foremost rackrenter and evicter of Ireland Some may feel disposed to say that if the Irish tenants enjoy the right of organization under the law, it is only British fair play to concede the same recourse to the landlords, just as in the case of the industrial trusts of America which are formed in opposition to the labor organizations. In the case of the Irish landlords' trust, however, the conditions are wholly different. Lord Barrymore and all his associates are Privy Councillors, and form the dominant influence in Dublin Castle administration. They represent the administration of English law in Ireland, not formally in their organization as a pack of rackrenters but in their capacity of adviners of the Crown It is through them the Crown moves; and if any application of coercion or suppression of ordinary public right be underbaken in Ireland it is they who advice and their advice is taken. So that the problem of landlord and tenant at the moment in Ireland resolves itself into this simple, proposition, that the landlords organization is the Crown, for all practical purposes in the coercion of the tenants. ,Thus the landlords' organization suppressed the League and the right of public meeting in various

For the time being the evictors may succeed in devastating a great deal of the country, but in the end they will find they are blindly helping on the cause of Home Rule, as they were when they got the policemen to commit "agrarian outrages" and convict innocent peasants by perjury They will find they are only helping. Home Rule when they make a sort of a head balliff of the responsible member of the Cabinet, the Irish Chief Secrotary, Mr Wyndham, who was told to his face in the llouse last week by Mr. T. W Russell, a member of the former "Unionist" Government, that "he had solu himself body and soul to the landlords "

districts, where the ovictors are busi-

est, using the forces of the Crown to

level the cottage walls and carry off

the crops and stock. It is a conspir

acy between the Crown and the land-

fords; a conspiracy flagrant in it- op-

eration and insolent in its corrupt in-

. The Irish party will not however, wait until the evictors tumble into the ditch of their own accord Steps have been taken to bring the landhords' conspiracy more prominently before the world by legal proceedings Of course the Government will be hostile to those proceedings, but the greater the hostility shown the more good must result to the public cause,

which is the tenants' cause The United Irish League is doing magnificent work, and it is a thousand pities that it is not being extended more rapidly in Canada It is already as powerful in the United States, in England and Australia, as was ever the old Land League in the early days of the Parnell movement

SERIOUS OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE

According to the despatches of the past work an ugly problem is developing in France. M Combes, the new Premier, has been as good as his threat to strain the Associations cand leading Methodists being freak-Law to its final letter and attach a lishly sensitive at times about the be-Mourish thereto. M. Waldeck-Rousseau I havior of the press.

was a reasonable and deliberate man to comparion. The intense real of M. Combes is not to be wondered at the mar is a renegade priest who has lost his religion descried his Order and made Socialism bis faith It only needed to have the red of authority placed in the hands of such a person to arouse the long-suffering people from their hypnotic sleep to which they were made to imagine that with religious teachers in the schools. Republicanism was imperifled in the land. Encounters, between the military and the people have already taken place in Paris and various parts of the Provinces. The people are making preparations to take up arms against the Government and fortify the schools from which it is intended to eject the religious teachers, especially the Nuns How far things may go in their present course it is impossible to say. Only this may be said at all times of France that when political citques and conspiracies have developed to the extent that is now apparent, a revolution of serious proportions is at least possible

The gravest feature of the situation as it is recorded in the cable despatches appears to be the organization of the Socialist forces on the streets They never hesitate to attack the crowd of sympathizers with the teaching Orders. Sympathy must naturally flow to the side that stands for the traditions and interests of France. The Government cannot establish a tyranny except by the use of the army, and when the day comes that estranges the army of France from the sympathics of the nation, the Government will have passed completely out of the hands of the people.

It may be that a military crisis lies outside the range of vision at the present moment. If the disorders that have occurred were the result of M Combes renegade hate, a Parliamentary crisis should settle everything. Catholic leaders are stirring up . the Provinces as it is and Parliamentarians inay find it expedient to check M Combes before the revolution gets beyond their control

AN EVIL CRUSADE.

daily papers of Toronto, which reprint in another column, deserves the thanks of every resident of Ontario who believes in the name Canadian When this "Prof." Villard's speech to the Methodist "Young Peoplo was published in the newspapers ast week it must-bave excited just such a general feeling of disgust as "A Torontonian" expresses We don't know who "Prof" Villard may be, and we don't care, but it was evident that he came to Toronto to arouse sectarian feeling against the French-Canadians, for no other cause than that they are French-Canadians And the intelligent "Young People" of a religious denomination that prides itself not a little upon the patriotism of its adherents, cheered the harangue "Prof" Villard, in short, sized up his audience, and the result proved that he had diagnosed their case very accurately. Nor is it to be wondered at that "Prof" Villard displayed this perspicacity, inasmuch as the average individual in Montreal, where he comes from, knows how the Toronto crowd' may be "caught

The only wonder is in the behavior of the press, and this is the point "A Torontonian" puts his finger upon and presses it hard The press of Toronto will report every species of attack upon the French-Canadians, but will not dare to make any adverse comment. If, however, a French-Canadian Catholic were to sail into the English-speaking portion of the heretogeneous community enjoying the protection of the British flag in this or any other element of it, there to them." would arise at once upon the calm summer air of this "banner province" a regular howl of massed bands of patriots in the press, from the Ottawa River to the Soo This is what has astonished "A Tozontonian," and it is what astonishes a good many more of us However, our astonished friend has given the patriots of the press a call which they have long deserved, but for all that he could not spur them into comment upon "Prof." Villard's oration, because to do so might hurt business. Timothy Eaton and many other big advertisers

EDITORIAL NOTES

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier en terfumed a large and distinguished company to dinner at the Hotel Cecil Ataong the guests were Princess Louise, the Covernor-Cleneral of Canada, Lady Minto and Lady Aberdeen

A Melbourne dispatch dated June 8 says "Women franchise is at last an actual fact, as the Congruor-Coneral has assented to the Franchise Act conferring he vote on every Austtalian adult over tweety-one years

Mr John Redmond M P sent the following telegram to the late. Mr. William Johnston's son "Allow me as one who, though so strongly upposed to your father, yet greatly respected his transparent honesty and kindly nature, to express deep regret at his death."

Abbe Combes, the French Premier, has addressed a circular letter to the prefects, requesting them to inform all establishments managed by lous confraternities which had a receive authorization when the recent law on associations was promulgated, and which have not yet applied for authorization, that they are allowed eight days in which to dissolve or disperse

In a sympathetic tribute to the late head of the Orange organization. Mr Wallam Johnston, M P, The Freeman's Journal, the great Nationalist organ, says "He Mr Johnston) saw the son who inherited his property become a Nationalist, and his daughter become a Catholic II was quite usual on a Sunday morning during the recess to see him leading his convert daughter to the gate of the local little Catholic Church, and, perhaps, this is the picture which the majority of Irishmen will most wish to remember of 'Johnston of Ballykilbeg ' "

It is one of the failings of Catholics that they are affected with creeping paralysis in matters which concern publicity Let some charge be made by our enemies, and every one lays The writer of the letter to the the burden of exploding it on the shoulders of somebody else Were Catholics throughout the world to send to their own papers correct and speedy accounts of events in their acighborhood which are being dished 'up into reputed scandals by inimical correspondents to the secular press, half the public feeling about the Church would die away at once Leth argy has nearly killed the French Church, and has grievously injured the Church in other lands. We are by no means free from it here. Everybody is desirous of a strong Catholic press, very few will take the trouble to strengthen it When critics become contributors, the contributors will cease to be critics -- Catholic Times

Canadians will have reason to thank Sir Wilirid Laurier for the plain speaking in which he indulges at meetings of an ultra-Imperialistic sort in London. At a dinner at the Trocadero, the Lord Mayor of London had proposed the toast of "The Dominion of Canada." The Dominion, appetites. he said, was never more loyal and never more Imperial than at the present moment Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave the reason why. "The loyalty of Canada had been enhanced by the free institutions given to her. If it had not been for the charter of liberty which she had received, perhaps the condition of things would have been different In 1837 Canada was in a state of turmoil and excitement. There was rebellion not only in the province of Quebec, but in the British province of Ontario. The rebellion, in his mind, was quite justified by the unworthy system which then obtained, and by attempting to rule colony, or for that matter, into the what ought to have been a free peo-Doukhobors, or Dutch, or Hebrews, ple by methods which were unsuited

HIBERNIANS TO BE INCORPOR-

ATED. Denvet, Col., July 21.-It has been decided by the National Board of Directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, chosen at the last session of the biennial convention, to incorpurate each State division of the order President Dolan was authorized to act as the agent of the order in the United States, Canada and Mextoo in arranging the details of affilation with other continental bodies of similar character. This is the first step in the general federation of Irish Catholics throughout the world.

Destroyed by fire

Oka, July 24 -The wonderful Trappist Monastery of Oka, which it fool years to build and where ninely-seven priests and monks from all over the world were carrying out vows of perpetual labor perpetual praver and perpetual ellence, is to-day a heap of crumbling ruins

A fire started, no one knows how fed by a strong eastern aind, which, as it swirled in between the surrounding mountains, was discovered at 6 u'clock yesterday afternoon and though the priests and monks, and laymen employed about the building, headed by Father Columbin the prior, worked with all their might to save the buildings, and though they were assisted by the thirty odd pupils of the agricultural school be longing to the monastery, and situ ated a mile distant therefrom, their efforts could not prevent the magnificent edifice from burning entirely to the ground

Wonderful to relate there was no loss of life and all the ninety-seven monks and priests got out safely although two monks, Brother Serapin, who was blind, and another brother. whose name is not known, and who was in the hospital suffering from consumption, are expected to die They were rescued from the top story at the risk of the rescuers lives

A choice had to be made between the magnificent library and the beautiful church with its main altar and its two score of side alters and it was decided to first try and save the church Father Aurelieu took charge of this work and they succeeded in saving all the holy vestments and the Eucharist and other holy vessels and a great many of the big illuminated prayer books. Part of the walls and ceilings began to fall in and the work was only accomplished at great risk to the life of the workers

All of a sudden it was remembered that there were half a dozen sick monks in the infirmary and a rush was made for the second story through the blinding smoke The rescuers made chairs of their arms and one by one the sick were carried down. Just in the nick of time There were some exceedingly narrow escapes One of the students had to jump from the third story and another only saved himself by sliding down the hose from the fourth story Among those who distinguished themselves were the Landon brothers (Greeks), and Messrs. Cardinal Boivert, John Daly, Chouinard, Bourdeau, Page. Giguere and J. De St. Maurice, professor of chemistry at Mc-Gill, who is spending his vacation here.

The Sulpicians from Oka offered all possible help. The abbott, Dom Marie Antoine, was in Montreal at the time of the fire.

Nestled among the great range of Hauretian Hills, three and a bail miles back of the quaint village of Oka, which is situated on the banks of the Ottawa River, was the monastery of Notre Dame du Lac des Deux Montagnes, where dwelt some fourscore men, who, for religion's sake, had taken the most solemn vows to devote their lives to mortifying their

The stone monastery, which was crected a few years ago, near the old wooden one, was a fine structure and formed a hollow enclosing a large court-yard The western wing was called the hospice, and was set apart for the use of guests. The eastern and central portions were occupied by the

Interesting, indeed, is the history of this order, and equally interesting was the life led by those who devoted themselves to it.

Seventeen years ago, ten men, tired of the pomps and vanities of the world, were given one thousand acres I can " of land on these wild and densely wooded hills for the purpose of forming a monastery, and by cultivating the land, to pay for the humble buildings, they purposed erecting and passing their lives in, and for the little they ate. As the years stole by their number gradually increased, and as they did, the dense wood which surrounded them began to recede back from the valley where the monks had built the little monastery, 'towards the vast range of kills on the north Soon the large area of cultivated land brought forth more than their needs called for, and they sent the fruit of their labors to Montrea. where it was sold The money thus procured was invested in farm implements, and in improving the land Up to the breaking out of the fire,

Monastery of Trappist Monks scores of powerful horses, over three hundred head of cattle and hundreds of pigs and sheep, besides valuable barns, gardens, young orchards a blacksmith shop, and a saw mill, all of which were tended by the monks, who began work long before the sun

> throte a man was allowed to take the life row at the monastery at Oka he had first to spend tho years in the institute preparing for the mo mentuous ordeat If he found, during this time, that his health gave out or that he had not the courage to take the life-vows, he was allowed freely to depart. The working dress of the Trappists was a white tobe, looped up from the warst in order not to impede their walking

All the monks worked in the fields from early morning to sunset, driving6 horses, milking cows, turning over the earth, cutting has and making putter, cheese and eider, which was sent to Montreal and sold to large quantities

All the monks had to take the vow of silence The visitor to the monas tery was struck by the absolute si lence of the place. Only on the most important occasions were the monks allowed to converse with each other One dining room, where the monks ate, was severe in the extreme. A narrow board ran the entire length of a long room, paved entirely in dark unattractive stone, the walls were darkened in order that the place might in no wise be attractive to the senses Before eating the monks frequently chastised themselves

They only had two meals a day consisting of soup, no meat was ever ate Near the dining-room was a set of stations of the Cross These the monks visited every day, praying on their knees at each. In order that there might not be the slightest sourd in the monastery, the latches of the doors were made of wood, and even the forks and spoons were

The great aim of the monastic life was the complete annihilation of self, and in order to aid the monks of the monastery to attain this end mottoes such as these were painted on the walls and even in the stables and the cowsheds "Think not, brothers, that you are humbling yourselves, for you are not, you are merely putting yourselves in the position to which you belong

"This life is nothing, eternity is

Visitors came to the monastery from all over the United States and Canada Very often the wing set part for visitors was filled. Many of the visitors stayed days and even weeks to fast and pray

The monastery of Oka, although burned to the ground, is more than ever a shrine for semi-religious pil-

Carts and wagons of all descriptions fill the road from the village of Oka to the "Valley of Silence." What the priests are going to do is as yet unknown. The writer of an article in The Montreal Star had a

prior, about it. He was directing the men, who were, some in the act of picking valnable things out of the debris, and others making preparations to tear down some of the parts of the walls

which were still standing, and which

looked dangerous

talk with Father Columbin, the

"It was a great calamity," he said, "and the thought that is uppermost in our minds is how severely, the Abbot will feel it " "What will you do?" he was asked

"Do what can we do? Where are we going to get the money to do anything? We will have to remain for the present in the agricultural school, and though it is not by any means fitted up to serve as a clotster, we will have to do the best we

"You have no intention of leaving here?"

"No, we have not, but the way which we are situated we are certainly unable to build again "

"Still if people would furnish you With the necessary money, you would not hesitate to erect another build-

"Let them give us two hundred thousand Jollars and we will start again at once '

The conversation was interrupted constantly by the rumbling and crackling sound of the crumbling wails At the end there was a warning shout from some of the agricultural students to be careful, and then there came a heavy detonation, and the ruins threw up a cloud of dust. and vomited bricks and atones high they had a fine stone structures, up in the air, parts of one of the other inflamable stuff. Not five

to blow up with dynamite

All afternoon as soon as the ruins began to cool off, the work of entire ly demolishing and bringing to the ground the walls of the portions thereof which remained was gone on with, squads of students and monks drugging them down with thick long ropes, a work in which many of the former boarders participated, and which Professor de Maurice of McGill particularly distinguished himself

"I came here for a quiet time the said, "and you can see how well. I succeeded in getting it

They, as well as the monks and priests, lost all of their clothing except what they had on

Although desolution inhabits if

the talles of silence is still beautiful. Upon the hills along the road still stands the little chapet from which a magnificent view is obtained over the Lake of Two Mountains It was only spared because the wind happened to blow the other way. The agricultural school, to which the monks and priests return for the present, has sheltered them before. In fact, it was the first monastery, into which the moved in 1881, shortly after Father Bellefontaine had como from La Trappe, near Dyon, France, and had obtained from the seminary of St Sulpice the thousand acres they now occupy, and which the Oka Indians and Chief Kennatosse ciaim are part of their inheritance

In the same year the foundation stone of the new monastery was laid in the valley, a low hundred yeards north of the hill where the agricultural school is situated In 1889 the actual work on the edifice, which two days ago became a prey to the flames, was commenced, and in 1891 the late Archbishop Fabre, with great ceremony solemnly declared the monastery open. Next year it was finished.

In September, 1897, the church was solemnly consecrated by Archbishop Bruchest, and this was again the occasion of much ceremony, in which all the heads of the Catholic Church in Canada, which could come, were

great calamity to an onlooker, is the philosophical manner in which the Ore is looked upon

All sorts of articles used for ornamentation of a church were strewn what was the main building, and the ditch beyond were lined with the which were all objects one is accusfound their barvest, although a close ye was kept upon them yesterday Yet there was many a quaintly fashioned wooden spoon, and many a quaintly carved wooden fork, and many other things that could be casily concealed, that found a way in the pockets of even the respectable looking sightseers. Some picked up almost anything they could find on the grounds, or in the ashes, and took their lives in their hands at the base of tottering walls to get a relic. Hard to believe though it may seem, one man actually picked up a white china spittoon, carefully did it up in a piece of paper, and took it with him in his carriage. This was nothing, however, to what went on during the actual fire The visitors from the surrounding villages, at that time, were actual freebooters, and looted right and left. Nothing was sacred to them, and some of the most rapacious ones came to grief The priests and some of the stu-

dents had managed to save the pharmacy, and they had put the bottles containing the drugs, some liquid, and some in powder form, in baskets along the roadway, just beyond the grasp of the fire When they did not see anything else to take, the looters seized upon the bottles containing the liquid drugs, and, thinking perhaps that it was some new kind of Trappist Liquer, several of them took good big swallows. Not very long after two or three of them lay writhing and groaning in the road. tied up in knots, and although it was impossible to find out exactly what they had taken, the priests managed to find time from their task of battling with the flames to administer something to them that cased their pains, after which they disappeared.

The quickness with which the build. ing succembed to the flames was perhaps the one thing that surprised the former anmates One of them said

"It was only Thursday, about noon, that I took around a young American, who had come on purpose to visit the menastery, and I called his attention to the absence of curtains and

chimbers which they had teen trying | hours afterwards the whole place was in flames. Brother Florent led the was to the back, and into the cemetery Pieces of the statues of saints, the main body of the high altar, the flowers and vases and other attributes that adorned the minor alters were all scattered about

The complets, always a cold dreaty looking place to the man who lives in the warm, living, throbbing world, with its half-open grave yawning to receive the next brother who dies. world mote dreaty and desolate than ever The crosses that were not notually burned down were blistered and statted, but these were outs few. and the others were demolished. The little regetation there was was scorched to death, and the top crust of the latest grave was actually baked It was only two days before tha they had filled it. There had been the Solemn High Mass, twenty-four hour after the brother unknown, and jur went for, had dropped out of th world in which he had only been part of a great machine

Then there had been the processic to the grave the brothers all carr ing lighted candles following and p ceding the stretcher upon which dead man lay attired in nothing

When the grave was reached corpse was lowered upon the bott laver of earth, with nothing but brown habit between its embraand the body of the dead. Then father in charge of the anfirmary is stepped into the grave, and had \$den the dead man's face in the bren cowl, and then the earth was head upon the body, and the new gre dug for the next to die After at for the living work and forgetfulnes, and prayers through which to or-

There were two safes One of these was opened, and the papers it ontained were found intact. The otier at a late hour last evening was sill hovering like. Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth, it having been built in the wall of the second or third story, above an arch wilch up to that time had resisted the One of the strangest things of this flames, the ropes of the demolishing squads and oven the dynamite.

A visit to the agricultural school. which has accommodation for two hundred students but nothing in the way of cloisters, showed large lofty around, and the road in front of airy apartments, turned into temporary curiosity shops, the contents of smaller altars. Here the relic seekers | tomed to see in connection with Cath-

olic churches The only heap of goods which did not recall the chapel, was that which had been saved from the shoeshops, and consisted of huge rolls of leather, and heaps of finished and partly finished boots, all of the heavy hob-

nailed kind. Amidst all the confusion, of people running hither and thither, and bringing in constantly new articles from the ruins, including a partially domolished group of Saints, and other altar pieces the priests, whose hour it was to spend their time in contemplation of the Scriptures, and prayers, went on with their devotion as if they were in their old cloisters, and in the very midst of it ail, looked just the same as they did a few months ago in the monastery

As night began to fall, there was no change in the scene about the ruined place Visitors still kept coming, monks and students still kept working and the moon only served to make if all incre weird, more wonderful and more apparently unreal.

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WOODSTUCK, ONT.

he Little Jew Girl

Samt the Jew was a most importnt person in a certain Blavenian vil lago in the valley of the Wasg. It ras a prosperous looking little vilage, consisting of a long double row of houses, all with gally-painted walls-blue and buff and pink, with here and there a white one decorated with streaks of orange and crimson. The roofs, too, were picturesque, beng for the most part thatched, and flulshing at the earcs with a curious sort of fringe, others were made of little slabs of wood, moss-grown and stained by the weather The owner's name was scrawled upon the beam over the lintel, and surmounted in host places by a painted cross. Beore every duor was an earthen mound looking rather like an ant-hill and resembling it, in fact, in more ways than one, for beneath it, in a deep hole, was contained ail the owner's treasure; corn, beans, potatoes-the little store which his toll had wrung from the carth, all the sustenance of the family

That the population was industrious even the most casual observer could not doubt, the whole place was pervaded by the cheerful hum and bustle of work. Here and there a woman would be seen beating hemp, her brown face shielded from the rays of the sun by a colored handkerchief, her figure curiously alert and graceful in its week-day attire—the wide-sleeved bodice fitting into the stiff buckram corset, to which was attached a many-pleated hempen petticoat spun by her own hands Rough embroidery on sleeves and apron lent the necesmary touch of color, the blue eyes of the Slovat flashed from beneath ner brilliant headgear. Young girls might be winnowing beans a little further down by the simple expedient of shaking a sieve in a breezy corner, a man with a round flower-bedecked hat set low over her deep brown eyes-a Hungarian this, with baro feet thrust into what were apparently Turkish slippers-would perhaps drive a team of oxen up the street-magnificent beats, milk-white, and standing sixteen hands high, with horns measuring six feet from tip to tip A light cart made of round poles would next dash past, piled high with freshlycut fodder, and drawn by two wellbred horses-small, finely-shaped antmals, with delicate heads, that would have looked more in-place in plated harness than in this rough panoply of chain and rope. The carpenter, scening cool and at case in his baggy canvas clothes, generally worked in front of his house, a distant "chink, chink" sounded perpetually from the forge. It was common enough to see a woman plastering ber house, pausing every now and then to draw with her slender brown forefinger patterns on the wet surface pomegranates and curving leavesthe lines wonderfully bold and sweeping, during the long cold winter months she would work out similar designs on the coarse linen, the produce of her own fields, with colored threads spun and dyed by herself.

Yes, there could be no doubt that the village people worked hard enough, yet nevertheless they were far from prosperous, and they one and all attributed their lack of prosperity to Sami the Jew A Slavenian village cannot exist, it is said, without its Jew; but many a time the rural population in this particular hamlet wished that they could shake the yoke of the Itraclite from their bowed necks.

Everyone knew that Sami had wealth untold While these poor human ants were suffered to hide away barely so much of their crops as would keep body and soul together, it was rumored that in his storehouses underground he had laid by treasures auch as no one in the place had ever dreamt of. He would disappear sometimes for days together, and, though he never gave any account of his journeyings, everyone knew, of course, that they were undertaken solely for the purpose of adding to his illgotton gains. Ah! he was a wicked man, Saml the Jew. wicked, and clever and mysterious and universally feared. The peasants hated him. but were obliged to smile, and nod allably, not to say cringingly, when they met, for had not the cunning old fellow spread his claws over eyery tod of land, every car of wheat, every beanstalk in the whole neighbothood? He would take his tithes of all, when the harvest was reaped; he could at any moment draw in those outspread claws of his and crush the luckless wight who had offended him. Therefore it was better to Li civil to-old Sami. But when out of sight and hearing, what things were said! What complaints, what accusations, what threats were muttered against him! Even little Rosalia, his motherless child, did not escape, but was reviled, the poor innocent, almost as frequently as 'te. father She was a true chip of the old block, they said, a cunning, avacicious mite.

"Why, look you," one neighbor would remark to the other "that child can count already better than then she broke and trimmed a green no she will be helping her father to a branch, stripping the stem of twigs

any in the school. In another year or addup his bill, and, who knows, perhaps urging him to serew us up yet more tightly

"Yes, indeed," the other gossip would respond, "my mind misgives me at her being so clever."

The very children looked scorpfull) at Rosalle, and drew away their scanty little skirts when they sat next her at school But one day Sixter Magdalen, the delicate nun who was staying at the Convent for the good of her health, said a strange thing about Rosalie She had come into echool for a few-moments while one of the other nuns were called called away, and emboldened by her feebleness the children had begun to play pranks, and one boy had rudely ostled Rosalie, calling her at the same time "a dirty little Jew"

Sister Magdalen lifted up her palo face "Come here, Rosalie," she said, and took the child upon her knee; then, raising her thin white hand, sho pointed to a picture on the wall.

"Look yonder, children; can you tell me what that picture means?" There was a simultaneous chirping of many voices "Pan Jersis blessing! little children "

Very good Well, do you know what these little children were? There were no Christians then, remember, our holy religion had not yet been established They were little Jews like Rosalie, but Pan Jezzis said, 'Suffer little children to come unto Mo '

The little scholars were very much astonished, and no one more so than Rosatic herself, she had heard of the Lord Jesus before, and had even learnt one or two hymns about Him, which she was careful never to sing in her father's hearing, for once when she had ignorantly mentioned that name he had struck her; but she had never supposed it possible that lie could have loved Jews like her, or teen kind to them

Going home that day, she offered one of her companions a share of her supper if she would tell her about Pan Jezsis, and the little girl complied, relating in who knows what garbled, childish fashion, the story of His Life and Death, and finally drawing her Crucifix from her pocket, and pointing to the Figure

"That's Pan Jezzis," she said and kissed it.

"Me, too," cried Rosalia

"Not you," returned the little girl, much scandalized. "You are a Jewand it was the Jews who killed him " So Rosalla went home, very sad, and finding herself alone in the garden, she cut a hazel wand and pecled it, and tled it cross-wise together with a hlade of grass, and set it up against an apple tree; then she knelt downhelore it, and clasped her hands as she had seen the children do in

"Pan Jezsis!" she said, "Pan Jez-

But her father coming up, and secing her thus engaged, snatched away her cross and broke it into fragments, and beat her cruelly Oh, he

was a wicked man, was Sami! On Holy Saturday the priest went through the village, blessing every house with the Paschal Holy Water, the Jew's house was the only one on which the benison did not fail. Roaslia stood within the doorway, finger on lip, her bright eyes looking out eagerly from each side of her little hooked nose. When the priest had passed by she came out, and followed him down the street, noting how each Christian house had a cross carved or painted over the lintel of the door

"What is that for?" she asked, pausing suddenly opposite an old woman whom she knew to be more good-natured than the rest, and pointing with her sunburnt finger. "Why, that is the Blessed Cross, my little one, we keep it here to pro-

tect us from evil." "Ah," said Rosalia, and she went on her way with a drooping head, thinking wistfully how nice it would be if she could have a cross painted over her doorway to keep away all harmful things.

On Sundays she used to watch the village folk hurrying to church, all dressed so finely, and looking so blithe She was nover allowed to wear an embroidered bodice, or ribbons in her hair, sho was dressed in uninteresting bourgeois clothes, very ugly and badly made. Her home was not far from the church, and she could hear the organ and the people singing, once or twice a year they walked in procession through the village and right across the plain, a tall boy carrying the cross. Rosalia would have loved to follow, too, and sometimes tried to imagine betself veiled in white like one of the elder village maidens, and walking demurely with folded hands. She even pleased herself occasionally by fancying herself carrying a banner-there is no limit to dream-glories and the notion

made her very happy One day, as she stood on the doorstep gazing wistfully after the van. ishing procession, her father roughly desired her to take the flocks to the pasture. Saml's flocks were of a mixrd order. There were goats and pigs, and green, and even a lean cow or two Rosalia collected them all, and drove them before her out of the farmyard gate, and down the village atreet, and along the grazzgrown lane beneath the willows; but she conducted them in a somewhat curious fashion Once the village was safely left behind, and she found berself in the shade of the friendly willows, she paused, drew from her pocket a limp and ragged handkerchief which sho fartened cornerwise upon her head;

When washing greaty dishes or potrand pans, Laver's Dry Boan (a povilur) will remove the greate with the greatest ease. st

and foliage, but leaving a cluster at the top, and finally, she marchalled her flock, which had stopped when she stopped amd was now dispersed about the lane Having collected fowls and beasts, she went on again, walking very sedately, holding her green banner aloft, and singing a liginn under her breath.

Pour little Rosalial she had no in tention of being irreverent, but she was bent on having her own procession, and followed it with as innocent a heart as any among that distant throng of worshippers

She was not quite seven years old when the great ovent happened which aftered the whole course of her life The village folk said they had known all along that Bainl would come to a bad end, but I fancy that most of them were secretly a good deal surprised when he was taken up and led away to prison. There were quite - a number of charges against him, theft, embezzlement, the receiving of stolen goods, conspiracy even Truly Sami was a wicked fellow! The village folk stood about their doorways and collected in knots in the street, it was astonishing bow virtuous they all felt. The sludge walked up and down with his hands in his pockets, ax though he were not at that moment smoking smuggled tobacco. Young Ludovic, the ne'er-do-well, was loud in scotn, one almost forgot that he had removed the hinges from the Castle gates last week, besides trapping a number of hates As for Widow ! Sztangk, she perhaps made the greatest outcry of them all, and was particularly indignant at the notion of the Jew receiving stolen goods; no one would have guessed that at that moment three sackfuls of the best eating apples in the Schloss orchard were hidden under her bed, awaiting the moment when Yozso Knotck, who had committed them to her charge, should find it convenient to remove them. Such virtuous indignation, indeed, had not been known in the village for many a long day; a share of it was directed against little Rosalia-was she not one, as some one

poetically said, of a brood of viperal The child had run out of the house when the police came to fetch her father; had she been a few years older she would probably have been arrested, too, as an accomplice, as it was, the myrmidons of the law gave no thought or her After having searched the house, they marched away with the culprit, leaving one officer to keep watch over Sami's ill-gotten goods. When at dusk Rosalia emerged from her hiding-place, and tremblingly made her way home, she found a big, bearded man in possession of the house, and immediately fled away again wailing. The neighbors looked at her askance; in their present lolty condition of mind they would have been ashamed to speak to such a

Rosalia wandered up and down the street, pausing every now and then fore some open door, she had cried till she was sick and faint, and had eaten nothing all day Very bright and inviting did the interior of the neighbors' houses seem, with all the little flaxen heads gathered about the stove, and the mother dealing out the evening meal "Here, my little bird, my little love," she was saying, perhaps, to one child, when her glance would chance to fall on Rosalia, and immediately her note would change. rt was "little wretcht" and "little serpent'" then

The old woman who had spoken good-naturedly to her about the cross was, it must be owned, less lofty in her ideals than the generality of village fold, for she was actually touched by the little reprobate's pitcons, tear-beslobhered face.

"You must be tited out, my dear," she said quite kindly. "Run home, and go to bed."

"But the strange man is there" faltered Rosalia, with a sob that almost rent her ugly dress.

"Why, the strange man will not eat thee He is staying in the house to take care of it Art thou hungry?" "Yes," said Rosalia, with the tears rolling down her poor grimy cheeks. "liere, then, is a fine piece of bread.

Now, run away home. "May I not stay here?" pleaded the child, gazing wistfully in the benevolent face.

But there is a limit to benevolence Even this kind old woman could not make up her mind actually to harbor the Jew child Why, they might, perhape, put her in prison She said so in round terms to Rosalia, and finally shut the door in her face. The child went lagging up the street again, pocketing, with secretive ra-cial instinct, the black bread which She she had not the heart to eat would ask no one to receive her, but walked on, her little chest heaving, her eyes gazing attaight in front of her, intil she reached the church. Here she came to a pause, and after some cogitation sat down upon the step, and, drawing her bread from her pocket, munched it slowly, water-

ing it the while with her tears. The nuns were singing Vespers, Rosalia could hear their voices quite plainly through the door. Had they but guessed that the forlorn little creature was sitting without, they would have gladly taken her in, but the aummer holldays were now in progress, and the Convent was for the time severed from the outer world; it knew nothing of Rosalla's tragedy

Gradually, as she crouched there, she grew more tranquil, and by and

hor The huns had finished their devigtions, but through the key-hole of the church door a little ray of light was stealing, Rosalia knew it came from the lamp which burned night and day in the Sanctuary Riving, then, and going close up to the door, as she had often seen her schoolmates do, she applied her lips to the kes hole, breathing a prayer through it after the custom of the Slavenian peasants. The little Jew girl knew no prayers except those which she heard her companions repeat in school, and these she was murmuring with great fervor when suddenly she started back, perhaps Pan Jezsis would, be angry Everyone was angry with her to-day! She had no right to send her voice into His Holy Place-He might come out and kill her

Terrified at the thought, she turned and ran away with all speed never pausing to look back till she had left the village precincts behind, and stood, a mere speck, on the border of

the immeasurable plain. When she stopped she caught her breath with a little gasp. She had fled from Pan Jezsis, and lot here lie was confronting her-the Figure, at least, of the Crucified, suddenly, as it seemed, reared Itself before her In her fright she had run to the very foot of the great cross which the Lady of the Schloss had recently crected by the roadside. The Figure which hung upon it was illo-size and artsitically colored, so that to little Rosalia it seemed as though sho were indeed gazing upon the Christ How could she have been alraid of Him! What a kind, kind Face He had-how loving amid all Its sorrow! And the Arms were stretched out, as she had heard one of the nuns say once, to embrace the whole world. to call all to Him! Rosalla's father had never allowed her to linger by this cross, and she gazed at it now for the first time long and carnestly. Oh, the suffering Face, the pierced Hands and Feet, the Blood! What had they done to Himf

"Poor Pan Jezsist" said the little Jew girl, and she kissed the sculptured Feet with tears springing to her eyes. Then she crouched down beneath the crucifix, flinging her arms about its base.

"I will stay here," said Rosalia. "The cross will keep all harm away from me, I will stay here with poor Pan Jezsist"

There was a beautiful moon that night-fine and large and glowing, a real harvest moon-and a band of harvesters set out, according to the custom of the place, to reap in the dewy coolness They trooped along gaily, so) thes and sickles glittering in the brilliant light, laughing and talking to each other gaily enough.

As they drew near the great crucifix which guarded the plain. they doffed their hats, and were preparing as usual to kneel and utter simulfaneously a short prayer, when one of their number suddenly cried out, and pointed with a somewhat unsteay

"What is that-what is that at the foot of the cross? Is it a spirit?" 'An angel, pethans. man, devoutly making the sign of the cross

The leader of the party approached. "Nay, it is a child," he cried. "Neighbors, it is the little Jew gfrl." "The little Jew girl!" they echoed, in astenishment "At the foot of the

cross!"

"Yes, poor innocent! Her arms are holding it tight, but she is fast asleep. The poor babe, who would have thought of her coming here?": They looked at one another re-morsefully. "Everyone drove her away," said someone, "and so she took refuge with Pan Jezsis." They clicked their tongues and shook their heads commiscratingly, then the woman stretched out her arms "Give

her to me!" she murmured. Rosalia awoke at early dawn'to find herself very warm and comfortable, but amid strange surroundings. The pattern of the feather pillows over and under her was unfamiliar, stretching out her hand, she encountered another little hand, warm and moist, and, lifting up her head, she discovered another head - a downy flaxen head meeting in the cushion on which her own had lain in the sleeping face she recognized little Milly, one of her school friends; and Milly's mother now appeared in the doorway, wreathed in smiles.

"How have you slept, my little one" she enquired. It was one of the women who had yesterday driven her from the door with so many harsh words. But now everyone, it seemed, loved Rosalia The whole village was eager to show her kind-They called her "the blessed ness child." and some again gave her the name of "Child of the Cross," for they considered the fact of her having been inspired to take refuge there as a special sign of Heaven's favor. Others took the matter more simply and naturally, and were merely touched at the notion of the poor little outcast clinging to the Rood detested by her race Sister Magdalen made quite a discourse about the alfair to the school children.

"Did I not say well," she asked them, "when I told you it was little children like Rosalia of whom Pan Jersis said 'Forbid them not?' Yes, and He said again 'Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven'

The children reported this speech to their parents, and they nodded sagely, and agreed that it was true. Shortly after his committal to prison wicked old Santi caught a lever and died; his goods were forfeited, vet nevertheless little Rosalia never bye, her bread being finished, she knew want. When last I saw her raised her head and looked about she was guarding ducks by the big bonor,

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pond in the Schloss grounds, and

BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH AT ST ANNE'S, PENN'S POINT, MUSKOKA LAKE

Next morning, ar our good Bishop and his priests were leaving the wharf the new beil of St. Annes

pealed forth a parting salute in their

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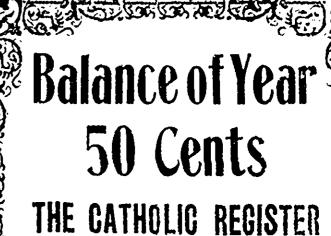


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lustily singing a new hymn. She knew many hymns now, and it is said that she may possibly carry a banner at the next procession .- M E Francis, in The Irish Monthly.

Wednesday, July 23, was a great day at the pretty little church of St Anne's, Fenn's Point, Muskoka Lake Bisnop O'Connor, of Peterborough, accompanied by Archdeacon Casey and Father Maguire, Father Kelly, of Trout Creek, and Mr Crawley and Father Collins, of Bracebridge, paid a visit for the purpose of blessing a bell for the tower and to give Confirmation to two boys, Cornellus Carmody and Albert Whittaker A temporal stand had been erected outside the church and the bell, which weighs upwards of 400 pounds, after being blessed by His Lordship in the presence of the assembled people, was raised to its place on the stand, and with the able assistance of the Archdeacon, who sang the first Angelus, and Father Maguire, its melodious sounds were made to re-echo over the waters of Lake Muskoka. For the first time in its history St. Anne's had the honor and happiness of having five Masses celebrated on the one day, and at the last Mass Father Kelly preached a beautiful discourse on the "Immediate Judgment After Death, taking for his text the words of St Luke xxi., 1. "Give an account of thy stewardship, for now thou canst be steward no longer." After describing how each one would be judged at his death, in the very time and place of death, by an Almighty and just God, he spoke of the happiness of those, Who in spite of all the troubles and trials of this life, had kept the law of God and were now to receive their eternal reward. Then of the terror and misery of those who after a life of carelessaess and pleasure, died in their sins and were now to secure their sentence of eternal punishment And in conclusion he urged all his hearers so to shape their lives that at death they might hear those consoling words of Our Lord "Come ye blessed of My Father," etc. The Bishop then in a few beautifully chosen words spoke of the ceremony he was about to perform, giving in simple plain language the reasons for and the effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation Afterwards he spoke to the boys themselves in a kindly, fatherly manner and exacted three promises from them both to say their daily prayers, to go to confession and Communion at least once a year, and not to touch liquor of any kind till they were 21 The little church looked very beautiful, clear and bright.

and His Lordship was much pleased with the improvements made since his last visit. The priests were both surprised and pleased to find as Father Maguire said "such a perfect little gem of a church" in the wilds of Muskoka, It is, I believe, the smallest church in the diocese of Ontario. but is camplete in all details, with tower, sacristy, chancel and stained windows Father Collins deserves great praise and credit for building and beautifying such a pretty little church for the benefit of the lakes



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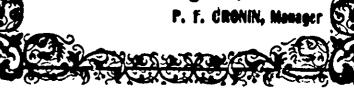
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THE RAVEN'S NEST.

A Romance of Kildare.

BY GERALD GRIPFIN.

CHAPTER L

"I er sire an earl-ber dame of

prince's blood 1. ht is her hie, and Geraldine she hight."

-Somet on the Counters of Lincoln

The Fabli make not a more distinguished figure in the Meton of the ancient Roman, or the Medici in that of the modern Tuscan State, than do the family of the Geraldines in the troubled tale of Ireland's miseries. "Whenever the unnals of she Island Ishall to treated by a competent pen, sthey will not fail to be signed, by all impartial judges, among the most remarkable families in history. Their ercors, and, perhaps, in sonny instances their crimes, were . great; but their undaunted courses - their natsural eloquence—their vigorous genius and their hereditary open-bearted-*re-s, are qualities which will be as vertain of awakening admiration, as their misfortunes of exciting pity The story of the Earls of Kildaro constitute such a piece of history as Sallust might be proud to write; and sthe genlus of Plutarch would have delighted in the pithe sayings, heroic vactions, and touches of character, in which the annals of the family abound.

During the reign of the Tudors, a deadly foud had raged for many years thetween one of the Earla, of Kildare and a Cheiltain - a branch of the Geraldines, residing in a distant part of Munster. The Geraldine conceived his rights, as well as those of his ecountry, invaded by the excessive rigor, and even injustice, with which Kildare (who was Lord Deputy) adaministered the government; and the Marl was so highly incensed by what he called the turbulence and malice of his kinsman, that he protested his Motermination not to lay down his sureus until he had compelled him to make submission, "albeit he should have him, as a common borderer, cut wall by the knee." In this resolution he received the entire sanction of the "here hard upon their deputies for an the Lord Deputy's horse-" ammoens of real.

"Outworn by continued defeats, and . Seeling deeply for the sufferings which "his fruitiess resistance had brought men his dependents, the gallant Gersalding testified at length his willingmess to make terms, and offered to weene in person to the metropolis, in seder to make a formal submission to the Viceroy. He was not so despicable an enemy that even the haughty Earl was not rejoiced at his proposal. He was received in Dublin with the highest testimonies of re-'spect-and joy: The Earl-gave splendid entertainments, to which many, met only of the substantial citizens of the Pale, but of the native Irish Dieftalus, were invited; and the pubdic places of the city, for several days, were thronged with a motley mompany of revellers, mingling with a comfidence as enthusiastic as if they had not been for centuries as Aitter enemies, as oppression on the was side, and hate and outrage on the other, could make them.

On the second night after the arzival of the Geraldine in Dublin, a party of horse, bearing the marks of Some travel in the jaded/carriage both of the shimals and their riders, appeared on the borders of the Pale, which they had entered by one of the merthern roads. They, were commandand by a young mar of an appearance at once delicate and martial. The greenants and humble artisans doffed Male shousets as they passed him on and the sentinels saluted, and sufficed him to go unquestioned. Me they approached the city, the mounds of rejoicing, which were distinctly heard in the calm air, awakand the attention and curlosity of the group.

"Ride on before, Thomas," said the young officer, addressing the page who here his whield and helmet, "and ask what feasting is foward in the oity."

Who page spurred in his horse, and The making inquiries at the booth Lord Deputy of his arrival. He was to the polished raillery of a court, "M' new looking vendor of woollen received by Kildare in the King's the stubborn Chief was nomewhat dis- acy to render them as fervent friends again, to be sure that I have worded

stuffs, returned to say that the Geraldine was in the city.

"The Geraldine! What-bath he taken it, then?"

"Nay," cried the page, "if it were so, I question whether the Pale would be so orderly. He has come to make submission to the King."

'To make submission! The Geraldine make submission;" repeated the young man, "This seems a tale no less improbable than the other. Alasi such wisdom is rare in a Geraldine. The poor isle has suffered deeply for the pride of the Fitzgeralds. Poor, miscrable land! Give me the helmet. We must not pass the Geraldine unarmed. How long is it now since this quarrel was begun?" "Near sixteen years, my lord."

"Thou sayest aright, I remember to have heard it on my mother's knee. I well remember how Kildare returned to the castle on an autumn evening, all black with dust and sweat, and how she flew to meet him, while I marked his rusty javelin, and puzzled my brains to comprehend its use. I am not so ignorant now. Ill-fated country! How many lives, dost thou compute, have already fallen in this feudt"

"It is thought, my lord, some seventy or eighty soldiers of the Pale. with about seventeen thousand of the Irish in various encounters; besides castles sacked, about fifty; towns and villages demolished to the number of nincteen; and private dwellings of the common sort, to the amount of some thousand roofs. The Pale, too, suffered loss of property; a woollen draper's booth destroyed, besides some twenty cabins in the suburbs laid in ashes."

"I pray you, Thomas, who might be your accomptant;"

"My cousin Simmons, my lord, the city balliff-your lordship may remember him,"

"Ay, I thought the computation had been made within the Pale. And what was the beginning of the strife?"

"The insolent Geraldine, my lord, Meglish Government, who seldom had the audacity to turn a troop of

> "Out of a widow's house upon his holding, where they would have taken up their quarters for a fortnight in the scarce season. This insolent Geraldinel I long to see the disloyat knave. Know you if the Lady Margaret, his daughter, be with him in the city?"

> "My lord, the woollen draper spoke not of her."

> "I long to know them both. Report speaks loudly of her, no less than of the Geraldine himself. But here's the city. Good-morrow, masters! Thank you heartily, than you allf O'Neil is quiet in the North, my masters! Long live-the King! Huzza!"

The last scatences were spoken as the young warrior passed the city gate, where he was recognized and hailed, by a holiday crowd of the loyal citizens, with shouts of welcome that made the houses tremble around them. Kildare forever! Long live the King, huzza!" was echoed from the city gate to the very drawbridge of the Castle. The young nobleman, who had, amid all this gallantry and galety, a certain air that showed him to be above the reach of party spirit, received their congratulations with spirit and cheerfulness. but without losing a moment's time either to speak or hear. The streets, as he passed, presented an appearance singular and altogether new to his eso. The Irish green bonnet (or barret) seemed as comblen as the cap of the Pale; kernes who spoke not a syliable of English were gaping at the splenders of the city; and citizens, standing in their booths. stared with no less amazement at the unshorn locks, wild looks and woodland attire of their new allies. Passing on to St Thomas' Court, where the Lord Deputy at that time transacted the business of the flovernment, Bir Ulick Fitzgeraid, the young knight whose course we have been foilowing, alighted from his horse, and seat one of the officers to inform the

he had, for some months past, occupied the place of the Lord Deputy himself.

"Thou art welcome, Ulick, from the North," said Kildare, reaching his hand to his son, who kissed it with reverence and affection. "And now, how hast thou done thy work, my Jad?"

"Like a true soldier of the Pale, my lord," replied Sir Ulick. " taught the rascals what it was to have to do with a friend of England. Thou and our royal master, I am sure, will love me for it."

"What said O'Neil at the conferenco?"

"O my good father, bld me not repeat his insolence. He said his lands and castles were in the keeping of his ancestors before the very name of Ireland had sounded in the ear of a Plantaganet;-that we used our power cruelly-(we, my lord, cruelt wo!and I could ever upon mine honor as a knight, we have not piked about twelve score of the rascal's Irishry, except on holidays, when we wanted exercise for the hobbelers. We cruelt); he complained also of trespass on the property of his dependents (what!had we touched their lives, my, lord?), he said all men were naturally free; that he derived his possessions from his progenitors, not from the royal gift, and many things beside, for as thick and as bushy as a fox's tail, which I would have set his head upon his castle gate; but as your lordship recommended elemency, I only hanged a cousin of his, whom we caught in the camp after dark."

"Ulick," said the Earl, "thou art a bantering villain; and I warn thee, as the Geraldines stand not over well with Tudor, how thou sufferest such humors to appear, and before whom. It has been remarked, and by those who might not pierce thine irony, that thou art rather a favorer of these turbulent insurgents. Thou art over mild with the rebels."

"It is a mending fault, my lord," said Sir Ulick; "in the service of Tudor it will soon wear off."

"I tell thee," said the Earl, "it is thought by many that thine heart is less with the people of the Pale than might become the descendant of those who have grown old in the royal confidence and favor, and transmitted both as a legacy to their posterity. Thou hast learned the language of these rascally Irishry."

"I confess my crime, my lord," replied the Knight; "I know my country's tongue."

"Thou lovest their braggant poetry and villainous antiquities; and art known to keep in thy train a scoundrel harper, who sings then to sleep rapines, done by their outlaw chiefs upon the honest subjects of the

"I confess my fault, my lord. I love sweet music."

"Thou hast even been heard at times," continued the Earl, "to sing a verse of their howling ditties in the very precincts of the castle."

"Nay, nay, good father," cried the

Knight, "if you will impute my tune-

ful voice as treasonous, blame nature and not me, for I had it of her. I confess myself guilty in that point also. There is a rebel melody in my voice that I cannot well be rid of." "Ay, banter, banter, villain," said the Lord Deputy. "I tell thee in /a word, to treasure up what I have said, nor preseume so far upon thy loyal deeds to excuse disloyal words. Princes are jealous of a smile, Thou must bear in mind that it is with a conquered race thou hast to deal withal, and add a funde to the rod

of government." "I shall learn, my lord, I hope, as aptly as my predecessors. Etc I am twice Lord Deputy I shall amend." "And now." said the Earl, "to thy chamber, and prepare to meet the derlading at evening. In a few days, he makes format submission to the King before the Lords of Council at Kilmainbam Castle; and to-night he must be entertained as becomes a Geraldine of his birth and breeding Farewell!"

CHAPTER II.

Spirited, lively, and yet filled with generous affection, the young Knighwas not less calculated to attract admiration in the hall than in the field. He was early at the lestival, and met the Geraldine in his father's presence. The latter was a swarty stout-built man, with a brow that spoke of many dangers braved and difficulties withstood, if not overcome. Unaccustomed

chamber, and gave an account of the posed, at first, to be offended. With as they have been streamous enemics state of affairs in the North, where Sir Utick, who addressed him in a tone of ironical reproof, and upbriaded him in eloquent terms with the unreasonableness and selfishness of his withholding from the conquerors possessions and immunities which he and his ancestors had so long enjoyed, and which it was but fair that they should yield at last to those poor adventurers whose services the Tudors had no other means of rewarding. "Did the Gerladine, or bis confederates, consider what the Tudors owed those men to whom they were indebted for the subjugation of so large a province?—and would they be so ungenerous as to withhold from the Sovereign the means of recompensing so plapable a public ser-

Vice," etc. The Geraldine, who did not understand irony, was observed two or three times to bend his brows upon the youth, but had his ire removed by some gracious turn in the harangue, introduced with timely promptitude. The hall of the festival was now thrown open, and Sir Ulick, standing at the farther end, summoned to his side his favorite attendant, Thomas Butler, from whom he inquired the names of such guests as, in entering, had attracted his attention.

"I pray thee, gentle Thomas," said Sir Ulick, "what man is that with a cast in his right eye, with a coolun and as carroty-red withat;, and a sword that seems at deadly feud with its owner's calves'"

"Who is he, my lord? That is O'Carroll, who thrashed MacMurrough at the Boyne, for burning his cousin's castle and piking his children in the bog,"

"And who is she that hangs upon .hls arm?"

"His daughter, Nell, my lord, who ate the tip of MacMurrough's liver with a flagon of wine, for dinner, on the day after the battle."

"Sweet creature! And that round short, fleshy, merry little man with the chain?

"That is the Mayor, my lord." "And that lofty lady who comes after him like a grenadier behind a drummer?"

"The Lady-Mavoress, my lord, who took her husband upon her shoulders and ran off with him to the city, when he would fain have fought, single-handed, with an enormous O'Toole who set upon them as they were taking a morning walk to Cullenswood."

"Her stature stood him in good stead And who are they who follow close behind?"

"Burke, of Canricarde, and O'Moore, who hanged and quartered puty, encamping in the neighborhood, already visited it for three succesing against the cosherings on the poor."

"And the ladies?"

"Their wives and daughters, who were by at the quartering "

"A goodly company, But, hush!" "What is it, my lord, that you would ask?"

"Hush! Hush! Canst thou tell me, Thomas, what lady is that in yellow, as far beyond the rest in beauty of person as in the graceful simplicity of her attire?"

"That, my lord," said the attendant, "is your cousin, Margaret Fitzgerald, and the only daughter of the Geraldine."

"Fame, that, exaggerates all portraitures, fell short in hers. My cousin Margaret. Away, good Thomas, I care not to learn more."

Approaching the circle, of which the fair Geraldine formed a chief attraction, Sir Ulick was introduced to his young relative. The evening passed happily away in her society; and before many days they were better friends than, perhaps, themselves suspected, or the parents of either would have readily approved. Roth freely communicated their thoughts and wishes on the condition of their

families and country. Both mourned the divided interests that distracted the latter, and the wretched jealousles which seemed destined to keep the well wishers of the island for ever disunited in themselves, and therefore utterly incapable of promuting her advantage. Such themes as these formed the subject of conversion, one evening, while the dance went gaily forward, and the hall of the banquet seemed more than usually thronged

"Now, at least, cousin Margaret," said Sir Ulick, in a gentle voice, "we may promise ourselves brighter times Our fathers seem better agreed a every interview; and so nearly do their tempers harmonize, that I am

with brilliant dresses.

Harki What is that noise?"

While he spoke, the sounds of much

were interrupted in a slattling man ner by loud and angry voices at the end of the hall, which was occupied by the Lord Deputy and other chieftalus of every party. Before the time was given for question or reply, the wordy clamor was exchanged for the clash of weapons, and in an instant the scene of merriment was changed to a spectacle of horror and affright. The music ceased, and the dance was broken up, the women shricked; while, of the men, some joined the combatants, whom others sought to separato by flinging cloaks, scarle, caps and various articles of dress across the glancing weapons. A truce was thus enforced, and then Sir Ulick learned with indignation that the hot-blooded Geraldine had struck his father. The news soon spread into the streets, where a strife began that was nat so easily to be appeared. The followers of the Geraldine, whose hearts were never with the treaty of submission, seemed glad of the oocasion given to break it off They fell upon the citizens, who were not slow in flying to their weapons; and a scene of tumult ensued which made the streets re-echo from the riverside to the hills The Geraldines were driven from the city, not without loss, and their Chieftain jound himself on horseback, without the the castle rose upon the summit of a walls, and further from the royal countenance than ever He was with difficulty able to rescue his daughter, who, on the first sound of strife, had immediately placed herself by his

CHAPTER III.

The war now re-commenced with double fury The Lord Deputy received orders from London to have the Geraldine taken, dead or alive, and set his head, according to the fashion of those times, upon the Castle gate. In obedience to these instructions, which needed not the concurrence of his own bearty good will, Kildare marched an army to the South, and after soveral engagements, laid siege to the Geraldine in one of his strongest castles. The ruins still occupy a solitary crag, surrounded by a rushy march, at a little distance from New Auburn The place was naturally strong; and the desperation of the besieged made it altogether imprognable. After several fruitless efforts, attended by severe loss to the assailants, to possess themselves of the castle by storm, it was placed in a state of blockade, and the Lord Deleft famine to complete the work which his arms had failed to accom-

With different feelings, Sir Ulick, who held a subordinate command in the army of his father, beheld the days run by, which were to end in surrender, or (as was more probable from the well-known character of the Geraldine) in the destruction and death of the besieged. Two months rolled on, and there appeared no symptom on the part of the latter that Indicated a desire to come to terms Such, likewise, was the fidelity with which those feudal chiefs were served by their followers, that not a single deserter escaped from the castle to reveal the real state of its defenders. They appeared upon the battlements as hearty and as well accoutred as on the first day of the blockade.

Meantime, there was no lack o spirit in the castle. The storehouse was well supplied for a blockade of many months; and the Geraldine depended much on a letter he had sent, beneath the wings of a carrier pigcon, to a distant part of Desmond The days passed merrily between watching and amusement, and the frequent sounds of mirth and dancing from within showed that the besieged were thinking of something else besides giving up the fortress.

One evening Margaret, retiring to her chamber, gave orders to her woman to attend her. The latter obeyed, and was employed in assisting her lady to undress when the following conversation passed between them:

"You have not discovered by whom the letter was leit in the eastern bolt-hole?"

The woman answered in the nega-

"Take this," said Margaret, handing the maid a small wooden tablet. as white as snow, except where it was marked by her own neat characters. "Take this, and lay it exactly where the former was deposited. Yet sure it needed but an earlier intim- stay! Let me compare the notes

mine answer aright. Sweet Margaret. -Be persuaded by one who loves thy weltare Let the sweet some urge the Occalding to give up the fortress which he must yield perforce ere long, and with sorer loss perchance than that of life and property. Thy friendly enemy unknown' Well said, my friendly enemy-not quite perhaps so unknown as theu esteemest,-now for mine answer.-'Kind, friendly enomy -Thine cloquence will be much better spent on Kildare, in urging him to raise the slege, than my poor accents on the stubborn Geraldine. Wherefore, I commend thee to thy task, and warn theo to bowaro of my kinsmen's bills, which, how shrewdly they can bite, none ought to know better than the Lord Deputy and his followers. Thy thankful

The tablet was laid on the window,

and disappeared in the course of the

night On that which followed, while

Margaret and her maid were occupied, as before, in preparing for rest, a noise at the window aroused the attention of the mistress, and struck the woman mute with terror. Dismissing the latter into the sleeping chamber, which lay adjacent, and carefully shutting the door, the daughter of the Geraldine advanced to the window, and unbarred the curtained lattice A brilliant moon revealed the lake, in the midst of which rock, the guarded causeway by which it was connected with the shore, the distant camp of Kildare and too tranquil woods and hills extending far around Beneath ter, on the rock appeared a figure, the identity of which she could not for an instant mistake, but how it came thither, to what intent, and wherefore undetected, was more than she had the skill to penetrate. Perhaps, like a second Leander, he had braved the waves with no other oar than his own vigorous limbs! But the stern of a little currach, peeping from beneath the overhanging rock, gave intimation that Sir Ulick (for he, indeed, it was) knew a trick worth two of Leander's. Waving his hand to Margaret, he ascended the formidable craig which still separated him from the window of her apartment, and came even within whispering distance He did but come to be sure that she, at least, was not in want of food. It so happened that this side of the rock alone was unguarded, being supposed impregnable from the atcepness of its ascent, as well as that of the opposshore. Sir Ulick, however, gliding under the shadow of the distant cliff, and only venturing to dart for the isle when the sky was darkest, had sive nights, and seemed, at every new venture, more secure in his secret. The alarm of Margaret, however, was excessive. The discovery of an intercourse would be certain death | tent, when a scout arrived to solicit to one of them-for the Geraldine, in a private audience It was granted; a case of treason, whether real or apparent, would not spare his nearest blood. The same, as Sir Ulick was himself aware, was true of the Lord Deputy. Made bold, however, by impunity, he quieted the lady's fears.

One night, as she sat in her window, looking out with the keenest anxiety for the little wicker skiff, she observed, with a thrill of cagerness and delight, some dark object gliding close beneath the cliffs upon the opposite shore. At length a friendly cloud extended its veil beneath the face of the "nwelcome satellite; and in a few minutes the plash of oars, scarce louder than the ripple of the wavelets against the rock, gave token to the watchful car of Margaret. of the arrival of the long-expected knight. A figure ascends the rack, the lattice is unbarred, there is sufficient light to peruse the form and features of the atranger. It is not Sir Ulick. but Thomas Butler, the fidus Achates, and only confidnat of the southful knight.

municated to her mind the security

of his own. His visits were continued

for a work without interruption, af-

ter which period the fair Geraldine

observed, with perplexity and un-

easiness, that they terminated

abruptly, nor did she, for an equal

space of time, see or hear anything

that could account for this sudden

disappearance of her accomplished

"What, Thomas, is it thou? Where is thy lord?"

"Ah. lady, it is all over with Sir

Ulick "How sayest thou?"

"He is taken, lady, by the Lord Deputy's servants, and stands condemaed in the article of treason " These dreadful tidings, acting on spirits already depressed by a sui-

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for Margaret's strength, and she fainted away in the window. On reviving, she obtained from Thomas a full detail of the circumstances which had occurred to Sir Ulick, since his last appearance at the island, and the cause in which they had their origin. About a week before, the Lord Doputy was sitting, at evening, in his and the man aversed that he had and without much difficulty, com-

'Sunshine'

discovered a treasonable communication between the inbabitants of the island and the shore In his indignation at this announcement. Kildare nude a vow that the wretch, whoever he was, should be cast alive into the Raven's Nest, and appointed a party to watch on the following night on the shore beside the cliffs for the return of the traitor from the rock. Having given the men strict injunctions to bring the villalu bound before him the instant be should be apprehended, he ordered a torch to be lighted in his tent, and remained up to await the issue. Towards morning, footsteps were

heard approaching the entrance of the tent. The sentry challenged, and admitted the party. The astonishment of Kildare may be conceived, when, in the fettered and detected traitor, against whom he had been fostering his liveliest wrath, he beheld his gallant son, the gay and heroic Ulickt The latter did not deny that he had made several nightly visits to the island; but denied, with scorn, the imputation of treasonable designs. atthough he refused to give an account of what his real motives were. After long endeavors, no less by menace than entreaty, to induce him to reveal the truth, the Lord Deputy addtessed him, with a kindness which affected him more than his severity.

"I believe thee, Ulick," he said. "I am sure thou art no traiter. Nevertheless, thy father must not be thy judge Go, plead thy cause before the Lords of Council, and see if they will) ield thee as ready a credit. I fear thou wilt find it otherwise, but thou hast thyself to blame "

A court was formed, in the course of a few days, consisting of Kildato himself, as President, and a few of the Council who were summoned for

(Continued on page 8.)

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A PRUDENT MAID.

Miss Darothy Dat, before going to wade. Takes her little tin bucket and little

tin spade, And Bobbie and she work away with a vim

Till her little tin bucket in full to the brim With this sand we can build us a

little dry spot If the ocean's too wet," says Miss Dorothy Dot,

-Harriet Brower Sterling, in the Au-

gust St Nicholas. VACATION AT THE SEA SHORE

"Look out there. Tim Willist" a man's husky voice called sharply above the roar of the hurling waters. "What d'ye mean by gotting down there, where one of them logs might make an end of ye quicker'n a flash of lightning?"

The boy at whom the hoarse warning was flung turned and timped slowly back to a place of greater safety, his siender body, supported on one side by a crutch, bending before the force of the wind.

"Here she comes! Look at her; big enough for a detrick pole! Whew-"

A workman from one of the granite quarries drew a deep breath and an involuntary "Oh!" burst from the crowd of watchers as a hugo log was hurled against a pile of granite rock, sucked back again by a receding wave, and finally flung, like a toy of the ocean, far up on the shore

"Look at this corker, dad, coming in end ont"

The boy who spoke had grasped'his father's arm in excitoment. Suddenly he dropped it and turned quickly to where Tim Willis stood beside him Was it a sob that had reached his ears above the fury of the storm? He tossed a mop of tawny curls-which were Stephen Arnold's own bane; but the admiration of every summer visitor to the capo-from his forchead, and laid an arm around the lame boy's shoulders.

Something of what was passing in his companion's mind Steve, could guess. The son of a quarry foreman' himself, he could only imagine from seeing the inside of their tiny cottage how little Tim and his widowed mother had to live on, and here was wood enough which, if hauled up, sawn and split, could be sold for fair prices to the owners of summer cottages if-. Tim looked down at his, crippled foot, and the moisture on his face was not all from the ocean's,

"I'll haul some of it for him my self. I'll-"

Steve's eager musing was cut short by a hand elapped on his shoulder. "Hello, Steve, old fellow!"

He turned to look into the dark scholarly face of the lad, about A year his renfor.

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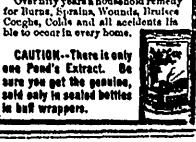
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Joronto Brewing &

"Why, Cliff! When did you come? " "Just in on the last train from Boston Say, Isn't It great, though? The best northeaster I've ever seen on the Cape "

Chifford Cafter, son of the owner of Capo Ord's largest granite quarry, drow a breath of keen delight at the element's fury. Ever since his father had purchased the Pigeon Hill Charry where Steve's father was foreman, six years before, all his summers were passed at the Cape, and a firm friendship had sprung up between the two lmy*

"You haven't spoken to Tim yet," Stero suggested, now in a lowered

"Why, Tim, what a quiet fellow you are, hiding there behind Steve's shoulder! How are you anyway?" and the son of the man who could count his money by tens of thousands grasped the lean, brown hand of the boy to whom a few logs of wood meant wealth.

Ah hour later, as they walked together from the shore, Steve propounded to his city friend the schemo which had been hatching under his taway curis ever since that sob of Tim's reached his cars.

"Say," he began, facing round suddenly "don't you want to help set Tim Willis up in business for the summer? You and I could do it, if we'd a mind to "

"Surely I want to help, but how?" Clifford asked cagerly.

"Why there'll be thousands of dollars' worth of timber atrewn around the Cape by morning. If we could haul up some for Tim-he's strong enough is the arms to do almost anything with them-he could saw and spli it himself, and-"

"When can we begint" Clifford demanded, his dark eyes sparkling.

"Then you'll do it, Cliff" "Do it? Look here, I'll let you see that you haven't got all the muscle there is, if you do live in the rear round on the Capel¹¹ was the laughing response.

"Old Cap'n Thorpe says the wind is falling," Steve went on, "and it'll be low tide at five to-morrow morning. That's our time, and Folly Cove will be the easiest place to get the logs, but there'll be a crowd there hustling to save that wood, I-tell you."

"Then why can't we be on hand an hour before low tide. There ought to be logs stranded before then."

"Surely, and Cliff-"

"If we could only get old Billy," Steve went on with a burst, "ho's the strongest borse bauling granite for the quarry, and knowing as human."

"Father will write an order for us to get him," Clifford replied, confidently. "Pil attend to that if you can get some rope. I suppose we'll want rope?'-

"I'should think so And I'll get it, even if I have to borrow mother's clothes-line. Now I'm off to tell Tim our plan."

The gray dawn had hardly spread over the Cape when two men paused in their descent to the shore to watch three boys-one lame-and an old gray horse hauling logs along the smooth sand to a place where the

tide could not reach them. Already four lay side by side, and a sign, which Clifford had printed the night before by the aid of an oil lamp, was stuck into the sand beside them. "This is Tim Willis's pile."

"That's the boss s son!" one of the men exclaimed. "The one stooping to hitch the rope to that log. Pity his father can't see him; maybe 't teach him a thing or two about helping the under man."

An hour later his father did see him through a mist and with a lump rising in his throat.

"I can't possibly go back to town for a couple of days, father," the lad exclaimed, springing towards him; we are helping to set Tim up in business, Steve and I, and there'll'be more logs stranded with every tide." "All right, son. But what is Tim going to do with the logs!"

"Oh, saw and split them. Steve will beln him. We've got to buy our wood from Tim this summer, father. Hold' on there, Steve, I'll help you with that monsteri" and with a wave of his cap the boy sprang back.

The Carters were not the only people who patronized Tim's wood yard. It proved so convenient to have a supply of fuel right at the point, instead of sending orders into the villago that his stock was soon sold out. But it was mysteriously replenished, only Clifford, his father Timknew by whom.

And to-day, though Clifford Cacter. is a rising young lawyer in Boston,

微神神水中部水中部水中部水中部水水等水流等水中部水水等水水等水水等水水等水

To The

Readers

Register

of "THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC OF ONTARIO," 1902, which we have been giving away as a PREMIUM to paid-up subscribers of our paper. Any of our readers who have not as yet procured a copy of same, may have a copy free by sending us 10c. (ten cents) for postage, etc., together with their name and post office address.

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It contains list of The Ontario Clergy, The Parishes of Ontario, The Liturgical Calendar prepared by The Rev. J. M. Cruise.

Toronto. A list of The Holy Days of Obligation, Fasting Days of Obligation, the Abstenance Days, the Rules of the Church regarding Marriages,

Masses of the Dead, and Indulgences. It is pronounced to be a complete, handy and useful work by competent judges. Our readers should avail of this opportunity to procure

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Nellable An Ideal Christmas Present Altractive Also Webster's Collegists Dictionary with Soomah Glassry, etc. "Funcions in quality, second class as size." Nathabit Marray Butter

and Streets book ry company, ther a contant to office adjoining a part of they have to meet and all many torny days, who sale the ed a old Buly-66W got to he well can ed to te-they helped to better the anin business.-M. L. Common in the and Oirts.

THREE LITTLE RULES

Tiree little rule we all hould be To make life harps and bright-Smile in the motors to thite at new and keep on smith carriagid! -Stills George Stien in the August St Nicholas.

There are cases a managing as far advanced that the 6 x Artistion sumptive Syrup to a metitore but none so bad that it will not come lief For coughs and and an affect tions of the throat tunes and chest It is a specific which has after tee known to fail. It proports a free at a easy expectoration, thereby removes the phiegm, and gives the diseases. parts a chance to feat

DOMESTIC READING.

To accept death with resignation outweight all other penance

The best portions of a good man life-his little na ne'ess, unremembered acts of kindness and of love. One decides things hastily-on the

spot, very often-but the decisions which takes twents seconds is theresuit of twenty year, of self-denial and self-training. . It is astonishing how soon the whole conscience begins to unravel if

a single stitch drops, one single 313

indulged in makes a hole you could put your head through Seek to misgle gentleness in all your rebukes; bear with the infirmifles of others; make allowances for constitutional frailities, never say

harsh things if kind things will do as Well. All the double of sceptics are an nothing, or as very little, compared with the great doubt which arises in men's minds from the ways of Christians themselves-saying one thing

and doing another Tell me what you feel in your solltary room when the full moon is shining ir upon you and your lamp is dying out, and I will tell you how old you are, and I shall know if you are happy.-Amiel

Censure and criticism never hurt anybody. If false they cannot lunt you unless you are wanting in manly character, and if true, they show a man his weak points and forewarn him against failure and trouble.

How can a man learn to know him self' By reflection never; only by ac tion. In the measure in which thou seekest to do thy duty shalt thou know what is in thee. But what is the duty? The demand of the hour. It is a sublime and seautiful doc-

trino of the early Fathers that there

are guardian angels appointed to

watch over cities and nations, to-

take care of good men, and to guard. and guide the steps of helpless infancy. I consider beyond all wealth, honar, or even health, is the attachment due to noble souls, because to become one with the good, generous, and true is

to be, in a manner, good, generous and true yourself -Dr Arnold. There are no cir unstances in which we may not build character, and character is all there is to live for. Bu patient, therefore, and the morning will break at last. Be cheerful even in the twilight of Places greatly protonged and the shadows will disap-

LOSS OF FLESH, cough, and pair on the chest may not mean consumption, but are bad signs. Allen's Lune. Balsam loosens the cough and heals inflamed air passages. Not a grain of orium in it.

Many a friendship, long, loyal and seli-sacrificing, rested at first on no thicker a foundation than a kind word Two men were not likely to be friends Perhaps each of them rightsed the other with something d dietrust They had possibly been sea" against each other by the circulations of gossip. Or they had been looked upon as rivals, and the success of one was regarded as mesupatible with the success of the other Rut a kind. word, perhaps a mere report of a. kind word, has been enough to her the commencement of an enduring friendship.

THE OTHER EXILS cramps and diarrhoes come suddenly. Promptly give a dose of Perry Davis' Palakiller and the pains will go immediately, A' bottle at hand will save hours of melering-be prepared.

Breathing Disease.

Infectious direaces are breathed into the system from those affected with discuse or from bad smells; yet how many women broathe daily the offensive steam from common scaps trade from raneld fits, and keep their lands for hours in such solutions, and the clothing from such soap suds is worn next the tender skin. No nonder disease and eczema are presents Users of Bunlight Scap Octagon byr-know the difference letween the and the pure, health-fil smell fr 's the vegetable oils and pure cell a fats in Sunlight

TUMULT/IN FRANCE

Propie Object to the Closing of the Religious Schools and tighting Mas Begun.

Paris, July 28 -There were several demonstrations on Sunday in connecvan with the decree of the Premier adding the closing of congregation-1 t schools, proved to be quite as much of a manifestation in support of the Government as of opposition to its anti-clerical measures. The eroud which gathered in the Place do Ja Concorde, numbering 15,000 per-.. sons. while as mangimore thronged 8 the Champs Elysees. The clerical and age counti-clerical forces about equally di-" ided the gatherings. The former were f distinguishable by the red, white and .. Hue paper flowers which they wore, we while the latter sported red elegan-

Phough many fights occurred, they never became general, nor was any sperson seriously injured. An impossing force of police and mounted municipal guards had much trouble in accoing the manifestants constantly moving, and at times they were forced to charge to prevent the crowds the coming too dense. On the whole, aho crowds were good-natured and amainly confined themselves to shout-"Liberty! Liberty! Liberty! .Long live the Sisters!" and "We want the Sistersi" to which the antisclericals replied, "Vivo Republique!" send "Down with the Priests!" The -mocasional appearance of a priest was: the signal for much hooting and sevagend fights were due to their pres-

A striking feature of the manifestathems was the large mimber of wosmen who actively participated. Nor someon these all cicrical in their symmathies, for the anti-clerical women were also out in strong force, and May occasionally made things lively Mar-their clerical sisters, whom the meline had some difficulty in protect-Mang. In one instance a detachment of remembed guards had to rescue three well dressed ladies from the hands of migroup of Socialist women who were Beat on mobbing them. .

The elericals made several attempts Morrench the Place Beauveau of muhich the Elysce and the Ministry of ", take Interior are located, but were reservented from doing so by strong municipal municipal maards which were stationed at all approaches in order to prevent demanustrations in front of these .sgnibHad.

The demonstrations culminated when a group of thirty ladies, some In carriages and some on foot, headsed by Mesdames Reille, De Mun, Cihiel and De Pommerol, attempted to seach the Ministry of the Interior in order to present to Premier Combes a potition on behalf of the Sisters. The police, however, refused to al-"low them to pass.

Subsequently the clericals made an megry rush on the cordon guarding The Avenue Gabrielle, and the solthere had to use the butts of their man to keep back the crowd.

Another nasty incident occurred on The Champs Elysco where the crowd Acres throwing the small iton chairs surfering the sidewalks, among the Sect of the horses of the mounted mands. One horse fell, injuring his

aumber of prominent Nationalate, including Deputies Millevoye and statesy, and several municipal counacillars, were a asplosous in the crowd were much ovated by their fol-Bowers, and hooted by the anti-clerimails. By 7 o'clock last evening, the recewds began to this out and an Amur Jaler the Place de la Concordo and the Champs Elysse had resumed "their customary appearance. A slight albower hastened the dispersal of the manifestants. About 100 arrests were

The fact that throughout the day wildowlar trains was not interrupted: bow well the police handled the most varue erous with which that had to deal.

REVERENTIAL HUMAGE

The Shrine of Ste. Anne de Bezupre Visited by Thousands on Saturday Lest to Honor of Her Anniversacy

Fully 4,000 persons from all parts of Canada and the United States flocked to Ste. Anno do Beaupre on Saturday last to assist at the anniversary feast of this great saint, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, who is held in a marked degree of reverence by the Catholic population of the world, and whose shrine at Ste. Anno de Beaupre has become famous the world over on account of the number of miraculous cures that have taken place there through her intercession among the plous faithful who have sought her assistance through prayer, coupled with implicit faith. The village was en foto, flags were displayed around the church, and the villagers, who honor this occasion by keeping it as a special holiday attended the services in the church in their holiday attire.

The religious exercises in the church commenced at 4.80 o'clock in the morning by Low Masses overy half hour up to nine o'clock, when a Solemn High Pontifical Mass was celebrated. Over 3,000 persons received Holy Communion at the early Masses, besides remaining over for the procession, in which the statue of Ste. Anne was carried through the I church and grounds in front of the same.

The High Mass at nine o'clock was Begin, assisted by the Right Rev. Frederick Eis, D. D., Bishop of Marquette, Mich., and a large number of the clergy from the city and surrounding parishes. After Mass Benediction of the Bleesed Sacrament 'ollowed, which closed the services for the day.

Sunday the number who visited the shrine doubled the previous day. Fully 7,000 people went to Ste. Anne de Beapre, including four pilgrimages, three from Quebec and one from Mon- for the separation of religious to setreal, which simply overcrowded the village, not to speak of the church services. The members of the Palestrina Union rendered suitable Benediction music. In the evening a special service was beld in the Ste. Anne Church, which was beautifully illuminated by means of electric lights and precented a most magnificent spectacle. The main altaf Was one blaze of light, likewise the side altars and sanctuary. A special train went down on the Q. R. L. & P. C. line, carrying the members of L'Union Halestrina, of Quebec City, together with a large number of citizens of all denominations, who wished to see the ceremony, which was exceedingly inspiring in its grandeur. The members of the Palestrina Union, rendered suitable Benediction music,

The numbers flocking to the shtipe ol Ste. Anne are even greater this year than ever, the total-organized pligrimages to date, July 28, being one hundred, over 120,000 pilgrims visiting the shrine. The management of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company states that the number carried is 45,000 in excess of the

corresponding period last year. There is great need of a large hotel at Ste. Anne's. People of means go there every day and wonder bow it is that a modern first-class hotel is not built on the top of the hill by some party or partles of enterprise.

The Church has always been the firm patron of letters, and the preserver of ancient literature. Her ancient schools of every fashlon gave to letters a place almost as high as the Scrintures held. . . Blessed the lips that speak in this day and country English, pure, sweet, simple, luminous, undefiled.

"It gives me great pleasure to write you and congratulate you on having put upon the market such a valuable medicine in a minute form. It has done me so much good that as soon as one box is gone I purchase another. I have been somewhat constipated and my liver has been out of order, but Iron-Ox Tablets have put my whole system right."

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AN UNRIVALED NERVE TONIC THE LANDLORDS' TRUST.

London, July 27.-The closing days of the session of Parliament are withe slig heated discussions of the ever-recurring Irish questions This week was especially notable for the nerceness of the accusations and recriminations bandled across the narrow forum of the House of Commons. The resentment of the Irish members was stirred to an unusual degree by the discovery of alleged secret documents of the Land Trust, or gantred by the landlords for the arowed purpose of resisting threatening, combinations of tenants and suppressing the boycotting and intimi-dation instigated by the United Irish League or otherwise. The Irish leaders point out that Lord Clonbrock and Lord Barrymore of Barrymore (better known as Mr. Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry), Chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, who are among the prime movers of the trust, signed the same week, as Privy Councillors, a proclamation from Dublin Castle enforcing the Coercion Act over half of Ireland. All the trustees at the trust, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Waterford, Lord Ashtown, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Barrymore of Barrymore, and two others, are Privy Councillors. The trust has a long list of subscrib ers and ample funds for tighting the tenants and the league which is be hind them. "We shall not be surprised," said

Mr. John Redmond, Chairman of the United Irish League, "if O'Brien, Dillon, Davitt, myself and other leaders are arrested at Mr. Wyndham's instance within a fortnight. In fact, we are rather expecting to be arrested on charges of unlawful assemblage and intimidation. They have already brought injunctions and damage suits against the league and against us individually." Asked whether any new celebrated by His Grace Archbishop | remedy had been evolved for the conditions complained of, Mr. Redmond replied: "Agitation! Constant and increased agitation until we secure sufficient strength to defeat the purposes of the Government concerning Ircland. On one important measure, however, the Irish Nationalists intend to vote with the Government, namely, the Education Bill. Throughout the long and acrimonious discussions of the details of the bill the Irish members often sided with the Opposition, but on the final action they will not abandon Catholic pripciples, and consequently will not vote

> cure instruction.' The vote against the Education Bill will be small in proportion to the tremendous agitation of the nonconformists against the measure. Many prominent nonconformists declare they will carry their avowed purpose of refusing to pay school taxes under a law which does not allow proportionate representation of the taxpayers on the school boards.

CONTUARY

Mrs. D. R. Macgillis, of St. Andrews west, died at her home there on Friday, July 11, 1902, of pneumonia. She was ill but a few days both the doctor and priest thought there was no immediate danger, but the end came quickly. She was buried at St. Andrew's Cemetery. Rev. Father Corbett, of Cornwall, chanted the funeral Mass.

The deceased was born in Margaree, Capa Breton Island, in May, 1845, and moved to this province with ber parents and brothers and sisters while quite young. Her father, James Gillis, was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and her mother, Annie Gillis, was a native of Cape Breton Island. Of her many brothers and sisters the only survivors are: Angus Gillis, of Gillis, Penn.: James, of Gillis, Penn.; Mrs. Charles Morrison. North Clarendon, Penn.; Martin of British Columbia, and Alexander, of

Virginia. Sha leaves a husband, fire daughter and two bons to mourn her loss, and they have the sympathy of everyone, as her loving disposition and kind manner won her many friends everywhere. Her family were all present at the funeral, which was a very large one. R. I. P.

The members of the family of the deceased are: Mrs. James Curran, Misses Mary and Cassie Macgillis, of Montreal; Hugh R. Macgillis, of Ful- of the Villard type. ton Chalo, New York; Maggle J., Theresa and John, who reside at

The Macgillis family in the Township of Cornwall are both numerous and respected. I sincerely regret tho demise of this excellent woman, who was the wife of Mr. D. R. Macgillis. I heartily sympathize with Mr. Macgillis on the death of so faithful a wife and with his children on the great loss they have sustained in the death of so affectionate a mother. Mrs Macgillis was a grand type of that execulent race who have tenaciously clung to the old language and the old faith amidst the Scottish Highlands and carried it in thought and deed as they made their way to foreign climes. She came to Stormont County from Cape Breton, Nova Scotla, as many of the grand old race from which she sprung had done before her. Looking around Ontario I have a tender recollection of that fine body of Catholic and Gaelicspeaking Highlanders, who, about half a century ago, made their homes in the Tornship of Williams, County Middlesex. They were led by those grand men, Charles Angus and John McKinnon, all of whom are dead; but those noble fiaines and noble deeds are fondly remembered. Father Mo-Rae, of Parkhill, now ministers to

those, sootlish RANGLER.

the descendants of

Highlapders,

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PROF. VILLARD AND FRENCH-CANADIANS.

The following letter has been printed in the city dailles:

It is humiliating to anyone with a spark of patriotic pride to find that there could be found a Toronto audience to applaud, or Toronto papers to publish, without comment, the ruffinaly attack upon our French-Canadian countrymen, which was cheered by the Methodist Young People's. Summer School, and reported at length in the columns of our morning and evening papers.

The matter of the attack was, like Falstafi's lies, "open, greasy, palpable." No self-respecting person would touch it, for the reason given by a well-known French author under similar circumstances, namely, "that he dld not kill vermin in public." Prof. Villard is a typical product of Methodist missionary work in Quebec, its habitants may well be pardoned if, as he avers, "they thought they saw the devil when they saw the Protestant minister," whilst his satanic majesty would have good reason! for feeling aggrieved by the proceed-

But whilst this letter, for the reason given, does not deal with Prof. Villard, it has something to say to the papers that published his ribaldry without comment. With the fact of publication no fault is to be found.

The public should know what is said on such occasions. They thus gain an insight into the methods of proxelytizers amongst the French-Canadians, the schemes adopted for raising money for the same, and the type of convert produced. And it can be unhesttatingly asserted that the dominions of the King of Dahomer could not furnish a more unpatriotic and venomous specimen of humanity than the gentleman who posed so recently in our midst as the choicest flower of French-Canadian converts to Meth-

When, however, such a character is permitted to villfy our French-Canadian fellow-citizens without a word of protest from journals that are just before election times treating the public to lofty homilies on the wickedness of racial cries and on the sacred duty of cultivating unity and amity amongst all creeds and classes (that are at this moment holding up a French-Canadian as the highest exponent of Canadian sentiment in the heart of the British Empire), they certainly show very little regard for consistency, duty, patriotism. Sufoly any press having the interests of our Dominion at heart ought to vigously apply the lash to firebrands

What has been said regarding the press applies even more strongly to the Methodist body. It has in Toronto members who have recently won the highest regard of their fellowcitizens of every creed. Are they going to permit Methodism to be identified with foul attacks which excite the just resentment of thousands of their fellow-citizens? It is the duty of these men, and of the press of Toronto, to put themselves on record in such a manner as to effeetually prevent a repetition of thedisgraceful performance before the Methodist Young People's Summer School on Tuesday, July 22.

A TORONTONIAN. Toronto, July 25.

A CLEVER PUPIL.

Elizabeth, the 11-year-old child of Mr. M. Gartlan, of Stayner, has made a really remarkable record at the recent Entrance examinations The report in her case shows the following results:

Composition, 86, history, 86; goigraphy, 80; English literature, 120; English grammar, 90; physiology and Temp. 90; dictation, 42; reading, 42; arithmetic, 186; writing, 48; drawing, 45, making a total of 918.

Dr. McKee, the Inspector, wrote the shild in the following terms:
"Mindly sellow me the honor of con-

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat Lower to Chleago-Provisions Caster-Cheese Higher. Tuesday Evening, July 29, Toronto St. Laurence Market,

There was only one tood of cate received on the atreet market this morning. They sold at the per bushel lisy-Was steady, three loads of old selling at \$10 to \$11 per ton, and ten loads of new at \$10 to 12 per ton.

10 persed flogs-Were 250 per cwt easier, selling at \$2.00 to \$81, per cwt.

Cheese Markets. Campbeliford, July 20 -At Campbeliford Cheve Board to day 1,633 better were boarded, Fellowing are the sales. -McGrata, 800; lireaton, 130 at 195c; Hodgson Broa, 230 at 19 106; Maisuce Luceld.

Ingersoll, July 29. - Offerings to day, 100 white and 700 colored; 195c hid; salesmen asking 10c; no sales' good attendance, but market quiet.

Toronto Live Stock.

There were large receipts at the Toronto Cattle Market to day, and, as the offering included a large number of only fair eastle, the market was, if anything, causer than last week. Ilad there been a better class of cattle offering, however, prices would probably have been about steady. The demand was quite good, and the market, though at easier figures, was quite brisk, drivers being well content with lower prices, as their cattle were not good enough to bring the top prices. Export cattle fell off about 10c per cwt. Butchers' cattle beld well, there being a good demoud for local purposes. The trade in sheep and lambs was very poor, in the face of large afferings and a weak demand. Sheep ware only steady, with a dull market and light offerings.

Inga.

The market receipts were \$10 leads, which included 1,967 cattle, 1,676 sheep and lambs, 266 hogs and 71 catres.
Export Cattle—Were easier. There was a light demand and offerings were not generally choice. The choicest ones brought \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt. and medium exporters seld at \$4 25 to \$5 per cwt.
Butchers Cattle—Were short steady at \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.

\$4.25 to \$5 per cwt.
interial Catile—Were about ateady at \$5
\$1.50 per cwt for picked lots and \$4.26
\$4.50 for choice ones. Hutchers' equal
quality to exporters sold at \$5.40 to to per cut.
I'ceders and Stockers-Were searce and
adr. Short-keep feeders brought \$2 00 to

steady. Abortikeep feeders brought \$2 00 to \$4.75 and heavy stockers \$3.50 to \$4 per Bbeep-Were easier, selling at \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cut. Lambs—Fell off 85c, selling at \$4.50 to \$5

per cwt. Hogs-Wero duly steady at \$7.23 for choice and \$7 for lights and fats. East Buffalo Cattle Market. East Buffale, N.Y., July 29—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; dull and lower; veats steady at \$5 to \$7.25 lioge—Receipts, 1, 900 head; strong, 5c higher-heavy, \$8.15 to \$8.20; mired, \$8.05 to \$8.13; Torkers and light Yorkers, \$8 to \$8.00 pigs, \$2; roughs, 56.55 to \$7; stags, \$5.75 to \$8.50. Pheep and lamins—Receipts, 800 head; aheey aready; lambs 26 tower; lambs \$6.50 to \$6; rearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.21; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, July 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including 500 Texaus, 500 westerns; slow and steady; good to prime steers, \$7.58 to \$8.70; poor to medium, \$4.50 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.26; coancer, \$1.60 to \$2.50; bulta, \$2.50 to \$5.25; coancer, \$1.60 to \$2.50; bulta, \$2.00 to \$5.25; cairee, \$2.50 to \$5.75; western steers, grassers, \$5.05 to \$5.75. Hope—Receipts, 17,00; steady to five cents higher; closed lower; mixed and butchers, \$7.20 to \$8.05; good to choice heavy, \$7.20; input \$7.00; steady; lambs weak to lower; good to choice wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; good to choice mixed, \$2.50 to \$4.

Leading Wheat Markets. Closing previous day, Closing to day,

Chicago New York Toledo Toledo
Minu. No 1 hard
Minu. No 1 hard
Milwaukee, 2 nor 78
Detroit; 2 red ... 78
Mt. Lauls 77
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tisc

gratulating you on taking the highest marks in the inspectorate. You are a clever girl. You have first class

honors and stand first." Two years ago Mollie, another daughter of Mt. Gattlan's, took the highest marks, but not with as high a record as Bessie's.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S DE-PARTURE FOR ROME.

Montreal, July 28. - His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, accompanied by Rev. Canon Bauth, editor of La Samaine Religence, left last evening for Romo to bear the congratulations of the Diocese of Montreal to His Holiness the Pope, on the occasion of the celebration of his Jubilee and ask his blessing on the different works undertaken in the diocese. Previous to the departure from the Bona venture Station, after Benediction at the Cathedral, His Grace briefly addressed the faithful. He told them that he was going to see the common father of all the faithful of Catholic Church in the hope of obtaining the light be stood in need of in looking after his flock. He would not ask him for a blessing for himself alone, but for all the faithful of the discess. His last word of advice to the faithful was to sanctify the Sunday and watch in a particular manner over their children.

Among those present at the station to bid His Grace "hon voyage," were: Rev. T. Fillatrault, Superior of the Jesuits; Mgr. Bruneault, of Nicolet; Rev. Father Dom Antoine, the Mitred Abbot of the Trappists at Oka; Rev. M. Callaghan, pastor of St. Patrick's; Rov. Pather Charrier, pastor of St. James; Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Sulpician Order; Rev. F. Clapin, director of the Canadian College at Rome; Rev. Canon L. Callaghan, Rev Canon Martin, Rev. Canon Roy, Rev. T. Bourneval, S. J., rector of the College of the Immaculate Conception; Sir William Hingaton, F. X. St.

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TOB_

INTERVIEW WITH AN IRISH PRIEST.

Montreal, July 28 .- "It is now practically certain that the British Government will buy the farms from the landlords in Ireland and that the tenants will be able to buy them from the Government on easy terms. Unless th's is done there will not be any peace in the country. A union has already been formed between the Presbyterian farmers in the North and the Catholic farmers in the South and when such a union has been formed the Government will have to listen to their demands.

The speaker was Rov. Father J. McCullagh, parish priest of St. Michael's Church, Cork, Ireland, who was at the Windsor to-day.

"And once such a course adopted by the Government," Father McCullagh went on to say, "the farmers would settle down because they would know that after a certain number of payments they would own their own farms. As a result there would be much prosperity throughout the country, but as long, as, affairs remain as they are at present there is bound to be discontent and trouble. There is little doubt that the Government would have taken action before now only it has been otherwise occupied of late."

"Do you not think the, the obstructive policy of the Irish members in the House of Commons will do Ireland more harm than, good?"

"It is bound to result in nothing but good, for it will show that th country has wrongs which must be redressed and until such time as they are attended to, the Irish members treating their country. It is certainbut it was the only one left open to them. There is much union throughout the country and day by day it becomes evident that if Home Rule were granted Irishmen would be able to govern themselves even better than quarter of a century. she is being governed. A couple of years ago the system of town councils was adopted and has proved very successful. That it has been shows that with a little more experience Irishmen would be able to solve the greater difficulties just as readily and one thing that is absolutely certain is union must become intolerable to the that there would be much greater union in the country. There is not much prosperity in the country at present, nor is there likely to be until something is done to help the farmers."

CARDINAL'S 68TH BIRTHDAY.

On Wednesday of last week His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday. The Cardinal will celebrate his silver jubilee as Archbishop of Baltlmoro February 10th, 1903. Even now the programme for the celebration is being arranged. Solemn services, a street parado and a banquet will probably make the occasion a notable one in the history of Baltimore

The Cardinal is a familiar figure on the streets of Baltimore. Each afternoon, unless the weather is unusually disagreeable, be takes his daily walk. Every other person ho meets speaks to him and all receive a graclous bow in return.

LAURIER FOR CANADIAN FREE-DOM.

London, July 26 .- At the Colonial Conference resterday Premier Seddon strongly favored colonial particination in a defence scheme, but Sit Willeld Laurier and Sir Edmund Barion made it very clearly understood that they were not prepared to ask their Parliaments to sanction any military expenditure beyond what is nccessary for their own defence. They did not ask the Imperial Government to assist them in their defence, and did not propose that by any legislative form of compulsion they should assist in imperial defence, but they were quite ready to render voluntarily in any future war the same

in the Soudan and in South Atrica.

A CATHOLIC HOME FOR INCUR-ABLES IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 28.-Mgr. Bruchesi has issued a pastoral letter which was read in the churches of the archdiocese pesterday, appealing for aid on behalf of the Home for incurables at Notre Dame de Grace.

In his letter His Grace says: "The sight of those poor incurables condemned to lead a life of pain and suffering, unable, on account of their infirmities, to obtain admission into any of our hospitals, abandoned by all and compelled to seek a home in the common gaols and prisons, atfeeted us more than words can express Dearly beloved brethren, had you been beholders of the sights which we witnessed, you would have been similarly affected and deeply moved. We felt it our bounden duty not to leave those most afflicted members of Jesus Christ friendless and destitute. The much-longed-for home has sprung into existence, and the circumstances which brought it about convince us that Almighty God wished it and was pleased with its advent. There is not the faintest doubt but that He will bless it for it will be His house,"

EXCITED STATE OF THE BRISH. QUESTION.

London, July 28 .- Irish affairs engaged the attention of the House of Commons last night, and there were a number of exciting passages between members. When the estimates for Ireland came up for discussion will just treat England as she is John Redmond, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, moved ly regrettable that it should have the reduction of the salary of the been necessary to adopt such a course Chief Secretary, George Wyndham. Mr. Redmond maintained that Mr. Wyndham had done nothing for the country, and that the Irish problem was more dangerous to the Empire to-day than it had been for a

> Mr. Wyndham, in reluting this assertion, declared that he could at present offer no constructive policy, and maintained that there could be no cessation of agrarian strife, no revival of industry and no staunching of the flow of emigration, and the Unionists, and the idea of home rule impossible even to those who cherished it, unless and until the desolating. process of social proscription and the miasma of fear which penetrated and paralyzed every nervo of national life was repudiated by the good senso of the people and repressed by the power of the Government.

DO THE DYING NEVER WEEP! (From The Kansas City Journal.)

"I have stood by the bedside of hundreds of dying people," said an old physician at Topeka yesterday, "and I have yet to see a dying person shed a tear. No matter what the grief of the bystanders may be, the stricken person will show no signs of overpowering emotion. I have seen a circle of agonized children around a dying mother-a mother who in health would have been touched the quick by signs of grief in a child -yet she reposed as calm and unemotional as though she had been made of stone. There is some strange and inexplicable psychological change which accompanies the act of dissolution. It is well known to all physiclass that pain disappears as the end approaches. And nature seems to have arranged it so that mental peace shall also attend our fast lingering moments."

A REQUISITE FOR THE RANCH-ER.—On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far; from doctors and apothecarles. Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a readymade medicine, not only for many hu-man lifs, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse Charles, P. J. Coyle, K. C., Dr. Bto- assistance rendered in-previous years and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.