Campbell's

119 King St. W., Toronto Montreal, Ottawa and Brantword.

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901.

Catholic Christianity To-day.

notable article appears in the ly number of The North American view, from the pen of Cardinal Gibon "Catholic Christianity." With regard to the present condition Europe the Cardinal says. "Cathoe students of history and politics rree that there is a remarkable unity purpose and means, a keenness and frectness of vision, in the onlaughts which were made apon the Papacy during the past century, and that ended in the utter destruction of Hts public status as a civil power. But they know, too, that the peace, appiness, and prosperity assured by the doctrinaires and sectaries of the whole century are not yet the lot of hat nation which has been built over he grave of the Pope's old and venerable political authority. They rightly suspect, from the analogy of the past, the character of the peoples of the peninsula, and the scope of those no yet detain his political authority, that the measure of the popular afferings of Italy is not filled up. n the other hand the peoples of all Europe are threatened with evils of he same nature. The men who sit in the high places of these nations speak with little hope of the near future. Militarism, that has always ended in despotism, and a godless industrialism that must needs breed popular envy and hatred, lift their heads with pride and assurance of future domination. Again an era of force, cloaked but poorly by a coarse luxury and license, dawns upon the Continentak; nations with all its sure subversion of hardly

The Roman Catholic is convinced hat all these evils which scriously ircaten Christian Europe are owing o the popular neglect of the simple nd sane principles of the gospel, their wasi-official expulsion from public life, the fatal assumption that there can be a sufficient and working morality without religion and worship that is, without public recognition of Rod, as Creator, Father, Provider and Saviour. To Him, the symbol of this secular activity is the degradation and secular activity is the degradation and humiliation of the one great force that stood publicly and officially for the historic Christian morality. We recognize and welcome those numerous voices from outside our fold that daily join themselves to us in regretting the destruction of a Supreme Moral Tribunal among Christians, that could alone efficiently avert the evils of war, alone persuade whole peoples to a hearty reconciliation. But we listen with greater veneration to those words of Leo XIII., in his late Encyclical on Jesus Christ, in which the august nonagenarian, himself one of the few survivors of the century, points out the dangers of the future and rangles with his warning the words of remedy:

"So great is this struggle of the passions and so serious the dangers involved that we must either anticipate ultimate ruin or seck for an efficient remedy. It is, of course, both right and necessary to punish male-factors, to educate the masses, and by legislation to prevent crime in every possible way; but all this is by no means sufficient. The salvation of the nations must be looked for higher. A power greater than human must be called in to teach men's hearts, humiliation of the one great force that

conquered popular rights and liber-

ies, and the equally sure retaliation

f the oppressed.

the nations must be looked for high-er. A power greater than human must-be called in to teach men's hearts, awaken in them the sense of duty, and make them better. This is the pow-er which once before saved the world er which once before saved the world from destruction when groaning under much more terrible evils. Once remove all impediments and allow the Christian spirit to revive and grow stong in a nation, and that nation will be healed. The strife between the classes and the masses will die away; mutual rights will be respected. If Christ be listened to, both rich and poor will do their duty. The former will

***** **OUR PREMIUM PICTURES**

City subscribers who call at our office for the magnificent premiums given to paid-in-advance subscribers, are loud in their praise of the pictures. Out of town subscribers have the pictures sent to them in strong tubes, specially made. That the pictures sent from our office reach their destination in perfect condition; the hundreds of letters we are receiv-

ing testify. Here are a few : Port Dover, Jume 30, I received your beautiful picture The Flight into Egypt." I have had it nicely framed and it is very much admired. Many thanks.

John Kelly. Montreak July 2. On Saturday last I received the very handsome picture you sent very handsome picture you sent me, for which accept my most

sincere thanks.

T O'Farrell.

realize that they must observe and charity, the latter self-ice and moderation, it both are to saved Domestic life will be fi

saved Domestic life win be a established by the salutary fear God as the lawgiver."

The Roman Catholic believes the company of morality that the The Roman Cathohe believes the no teacher of morality that the world knows, or could create, can ever speak a more true and noble language, or emphasize his teaching with greater authority and experience. Rivery word is coined out of the common Christian treasury of truth, and is received as such by more than onehalf of Christendon, not only because it corresponds to the written records of the life of Christ, but because it comes from the mouth of one whom He has set up among us as his authorized witness, exponent and mouthpiece. With equal masterliness, the Pope touches on the original sin of our public life—its rejection of the spirit of Jesus, as munifested in the gospel and the history of Christianhalf of Christendon, not only because spirit of Jesus, as manifested in the cospel and the history of Christian-

In the same way the precepts of the natural law, which dictates respect for lawful authority and obedience to the laws, will exercise their influence over the people. Seditions and conspiracies will exercise their influence over the people. Seditions and conspiracies will exercise their influence over the people. Seditions and conspiracies will exercise their influence over the people. Seditions and conspiracies will exercise their influence in preserved, and both security and prosperity are the happy result. The common welfare, then, urgely themands a return to Him from whom we should never have gone astray to Him who is the Way, the Truth and the Life—and this on the part not only of individuals, but of society as a whole. We must restore Christ to His own richtful possession. All elements of the national life must be made to drink in the life which proceedeth from Him — legislation, political institutions, education, marriage and family life, capital and labor. Every one must see that the very growth of civilization which is so ardently desired depends greatly upon this, since it is fed and grows not so much by material wealth and prosperity as by the spiritual qualities of morality and virtue."

I am aware that the obstacles in the way of the Unity of Christendom are very great, and that to many minds they seem hopeless. Nevertheless, it is possible, perhaps, if our prayers were fervent enough, the incalculable boon would be again granted, that we might all own one God, one faith, one baptism. Thereby, we would again bring to bear upon the new life that opens before mankind the benign, "egenerating influences of the example and the teachings of Our Lord, but this time with the impact of a common unity. Even Melancthon recognized its necessity, and for many years the theologians of the Reformation were occupied with the bases of such a step as might have been the noblest act of the sixteenth century. The lope clung to life in the varts of Grotius, Leibnitz, George Calixtus. In the Anglican Church, Laud, and

IMPUDENT BIGOTRY PUNISHED.

IMPUDENT BIGOTRY PUNISHED.

A salesman in the employ of one of the largest stores in Boston after attending to the wants of two lady customers intimated to them that they would be entertained and instructed by patronizing the lectures of Margaret Shepherd. The advice, impertinent in any case and insulting to any respectable lady, was doubly offensive since one lady in this instance was the aister of a priest. The reverend gentleman, on learning of the incident, wrote at once to the business house. This was the reply: "Rev. and Dear Sir: Your esteemed favor of May 31 came duly to hand. We at once investigated the subject matter of your letter sandfind, much ? our regret, that the facts stated is your letter were even more annoying than you put them. "We hardly know how to put our apology strongly enough, as we feel you were justified in the position you took and we feel that you will give us credit for not sanctioning anything of this nature by an employe in this store. We know you will not hold us in any way responsible for any discourtes, and as you say, insult, shown the ladies; and we have dismissed this man from our service to day and wish personally to thank you for calling our attention to this matter. We feel that you have put us deeply under obligation to you, and if at any time we can render you a service, we shall most willingly respond."

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and free the annual lungs from viscid plulegm, and a medicine that promoted this is the heat medicine to use for soughs, colds, inflammation of the lun; and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded the section. satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it reliaves and cures the disease.

An Apologist for Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of The Register: In the June number of The North American Review Mr. Goldwin Smith /rites on the "Irish Question." Whatever may be our opinion of Goldwin Smith's impartiality when Ireland is the theme, we must admit that upon this question, as upon all others in which historical accuracy is involved, he has a fund of information which is possessed by few. states his case clearly, and, so far as Catholics are concerned, has fewer hard words to say of us than in times

This is his opin'on on the condition of the country at the present time: 'Irish disaffection is, in fact, very much alive; in a certain respect it is more alive than ever: for Ulster, while opposed to the political movement in favor of Home Rule, seems disposed to fall in with the agrarian movement for the abolition of the

His opinion as to the cause of that disaffection is, perhaps, nearer the truth than some of us are willing to admit. "It is stronge that British statesmanship should have been so long in getting at the real root of the Irish difficulty The real root was the ownership of the land, the struggle for which, reappearing in different phases has pervaded Irish history to the present hour. It was long taken for granted, and was accepted for a fact even by Macauley, that the main root of the difficulty was religion: and that if Catholic "Emancipation could once be carried, peace and contentment would ensue." We have been so long used to look upon the Irish question as a struggle, not only between two nationalities, but also between two religions, that we fail to properly appreciate the fact that in the beginning both conqueror and conquered were Catholic. This is his statement of how matters stood previous the and after the Referential the way of the Unity of Christendon are very great, and that to many minds they seem hopeless. Nevertheless, it is possible, perhaps, if our prayers were fervent enough, the incalculable boon would be again granted, that we might all own one God, one faith, one baptism. Thereby, we would again bring to bear upon the new life that opens before mankind the benign, "egenerating influences of the example and the -teachings of Our Lord, but this time with the offer example and the -teachings of Our Lord, but this time with the impact of a common unity. Even Melancthon recognized its necessity, and for many years the theologians of the Reformation were occupied with the bases of such a step as might have been the noblest act of the sixteenth century. The hope clung to life in the 'cart's of Grotius, Leibnitz, George Calixtus. In the Anglican Church, Laud, and perhaps Ussher, cherished the same desire. It has lived a cryptic life in Oxford, and among a small number of the more spiritual Anglican clergy. Very noble souls, like Ambrose de Lisle Phillips, have given themselves to the furtherance of the ideal. Societies exist in Germany and France for that purpose—societies of prayer, persuasion and example. The Popes have never ceased to Solicit officially the wandering families of Chritendom to come back within the common fold, and, while the Clurch cannot searchec the truth of her teaching, in all other ways the return would be made casy. Sile has only deep sorrow and abundant tears for the dassensions of Christendom, knowing well that they are the chief cause of the persecution it undergoes, the delay of its trumph over the hearts and souls of men, and the rejoicings of its eternal enemies that at last they have fixed the limits of its influence and marked the hour of its downfell and ruin.

fiendishness even among civil wars."
The name of Oliver Cromwell is offensive in the ears of Irishmen and their descendants. They have an hereditary, instinctive hatred for his memory and not without cause Cromwell crushed the rebellion in 1641 in a thorough manner. Gardiner says of his methods: "Thousands perished by famine or the sword. Shipload after shipload of those who surrendered were sent over sea for sale into forced labor in Jamica and the West Indies. More than 40,000 of the beat. en Catholics were permitted to enlist for foreign service and found a refuge for foreign service and found a refuge

en Catholies were permitted to enlist for foreign service and found a refuge in exile under the banners of France and Spain, The work of settlement which was undertaken by Harry Cronwell, the younger and abler of the Protectors' sons, turned out to be even more terrible than the work of the sword. It took as its model the colonization of Ulster, the fatal measure which had destroyed all hope of a united Ireland, and had brought inevitably in its train the revolt and the war."

Yet Goldwin Smith is much concerned to defend the memory of Cromwell. He says, "Cromwell is much blamed by Mr. Lecky and Mr. Gardiner for his swittement of Ireland. It may be bold to dispute the judgment of those two authorities. But Cromwell could no more have given back the land of Ireland to the vanquished race than a Spanish Government could have given back Peru to the Iucas. The Restoration while it reversed other acts and confiscations of the Commonwealth, did not venture to reverse Cromwell's settlement of the land in Ireland. Nor could Cronwell Commonwealth, did not venture to reverse Cromwell's settlement of the land in Ireland. Nor could Cronwell even had he been so minded, have annulled the ascendancy of the victorious religion. What he could do in the way of toleration, he seems to have done, prohibiting the open celebration of the Mass, but not interfes practice of the London diocese, ordained to the holy priesthood, the Rev. Mr. Foster, C. S. B.

After mass the congregation went up to the altar railing to receive the benediction of the young priest. Messrs. Powell, C. S. B. and Sharp, tradiction in terms. After showing

how on the restoration of Charles II. to the throne Irelend was given a Parliament and partial self-government, and yet Catholics who composment, and yet Catholics who composed five-sixths of the population were not allowed to six in Parliament nor to cast a vote for those who should represent them, he goes on to say "A population of helots trampled on by an alien oligarchy was not a nation. But the oligarchy began to set up for a nationality of its own and to kick against legislative subordination to the Imperial country At last taking advantage of England's hour of distress at the time of American Revolution, it flew to arms under color of raising volunters, and broke the or of raising volunteers, and broke the tie. There were now two independent Parliaments under one Crown, and the two Kingdoms were held together the two Kingdoms were held together simply by pationage and corruption, combined with the influence of the State episcopate nominated by the British Government and having for its rule spiritual function the maintenance of the English interest. Swift said that the blame for the character of the Irish episcopate did not rest on the English Government, who is appointed bouss and learned men; but

on the English Government, who happointed plous and learned men; but its nominess were waylaid on the road by highwaymen, who robbed them of their credentials and came over to personate them in Ireland."

This is a part of the blame he apportions to the English Government, "Surprising was the indifference of English kings and statesmen to the Trish question, considering its really vital character. No English King trod the soil of Ireland between william III. who trod it as a conqueror; and George IV. Ireland was treated simply as a fund for shame-less patronage and scandalous peness patronage and scandalous pen

rebellion of '98 could hardly be The rebellion of described in more described in more concise language and direct terms, than is here set forth: "Then came the French Revoforth: "Then came the French Revo-lution, It fired first, not the Celt who was a Catholic and too down-trodden to aspire to a Republic, but the free-thinkers of Belfast, men like those who, worned out of Ireland by the State hierarchy, helped to start revolt in America. Once kindled, howrevolt in America. Once kindled, however, the flames sproad to the helots. Then Ascendaricy spring to arms and Ireland once more became a hell, the horizors of '98 rivalling those of 1641. Pitt then like Cromwell resolved on a union which should quench the configgration by bringing both factions under the control of a common Parliament."

It is gratifying to know that a man

flagration by bringing both factions under the control of a common Parliament."

This gratifying to know that a man of such acknowledged high rank in the world of thought believes in the probability. and has nothing to urge against the policy of grant has a Catholic university to Ireland. "The question of a Catholic university for Ireland stirs up religious prejudice, and at present gives some trouble. But it is quite secondary, and is sure to be ultimately settled in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people." He is not so optimistic as to the granting of Home Rule, or its results if granted. "One thing is certain, and it has been made more apparent than ever by the struggle for Home Rule and the passions which that struggle has called into play. If there are to be two Parliaments there must be two nations. The choice hies between Parliamentary umon and the independence of Ireland." Again "The strong point of Irish statesmanship is not forecast. What would Ireland be after the dissolution of the union? Its population would be made up of three elements, not only different, but probably antagonistic. There would be the Ulster men, still herrs of the Emiskilliners and the defenders of Londonderry, whose bond of union with the Catholic Celt, under a priesthood eminently virtuous, and by partnership in ages of suffering, justly endeared to the people, but trained at Maynooth, under an intensely sacerdotal system, and turned out in an almost hide-bound condition of impreviousness to the intellectual influences of the day. But there would also be an element, at present numbered aumons the Femans. but closely

perviousness to the intellectual in-fluences of the day. But there would also be an element, at present num-bered among the Femans, but closely akin to the revolutionary party in Europe, and not likely to look up or Europe, and not likely to look up or likely to remain submissive to the priesthood. A great mass of patronage besides the seats in Parliament, would be at once thrown upon the board as the prize of contention. The materials of confusion and strife would surely not be wanting. Nor we may add, are the "materials of confusion and-strife" wanting in Canada. Yet we would not willingly exchange our condition for that of Ireland.

The opinious which Goldwin Smith

The opinions which Goldwin Smith obtains from facts stated, are not the se which an Irishman or the son of an Irishman will entirely agree with. But though we may differ from him in some of his opinions, we must give him credit for honesty of purpose. He has given evidence of that in criticism of many events, notably, the Spanish-American war and the present war in South Africa. And we all untite with him in the wish he expresses for Ireland. "May a bright dawn be now at hand"

W. O'CONNOR. The opinions which Goldwin Smith

ORDINATION AT ST. BASIL'S

At 9 o'clock mass on Sunday morning last His Grace, Archbishop O'Connor, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Marljon and Rev. Father Foster of the London diocese, ordained to the holy priesthood, the Rev. Mr. Foster, C. S. B.

After mass the congregation went

Ottawa Correspondence.

FOR TH REGISTER.

The Irish Catholics, or, to use phrase recently councd, the Englishspeaking Catholics of St. Joseph's Parish in this city, have just passed through a trying ordeal occasioned by the 'emoval of the parish priest, the Rcv. Dr Fallon, to a new field of labor in the city of Buffalo. That the faithful Soggarth Aroon, who left faithful Soggarth Aroon, who left this city for his new b me on Mon-day, 44th ult., had par d a road to the hearts of those over whom he has for the past three years exercised spiritual watchfulness, has been elospiritual watchfulness, has been eloquently demonstrated by the touching seens which have been witnessed here during the past two or three weeks. Enthusiastic meetings have been held, able addressed delivered, in one of which the gifted Parlamentary Labrarion, Mr. M. J. Griffin, characterized the priest as an "intellectual revelation," and clear cut resolutions adopted praying the authorities to reconsider the contemplated change in the government of the Parish. Belegations, composed of prominent

the government of the Parish. Belegations, composed of prominent citizens were also appointed to wait on the Archbishop of Ottawe, the Papal Delegate, and the representative of the Oblate Order in Paris, who is now so-journing in Canada with a view of securing practical effect to the spirit of these resolutions, but whilst they were received with proverbial courtesy, no hone was held out that any surrender would be made to their demands To no man will I yield in loving es

mands
To no man will I yield in loving esteem for the excellent priest who has been 'removed from the Parish of St. Joseph's, whom I knew as an excellent boy an excellent student, and an excellent professor; yet as a Catholic valuing the inheritance which has been handed down to me scaled with the blood of our forefathers, I cannot avoid suying that it would be a grievous mistake to hand over the government of the Church or any portion of that body. Things run differently, although not always more pleasantly, amongst the various sects of Protestantism. The Presbyterian Moderator, the President of the Methodist Conference, or the Anglican Bishop, will hesitate to say "No" to any demands made by laymen or laywomen. With the Catholic Church it is entirely different, and from her women. With the Catholic church it is entirely different, and from her tenacity to this grand principle, has sprung her greatest glories The men who took a proinient, part in the recent movement in St. Joseph's Par-

who took a proinient part in the recent movement in St. Joseph's Parish, through the depth and fervor of their Catholicty, through the splendid example set by their excellent lives, at well as through their general bearings as citizens were entitled to a respectful hearing and they got it, be the answer did not differ much from that given to kings and millionaires, orators and statesmen who, having reached lorty eminences and seized with a dizziness which prompted them to dictate to the Catholic Church what sie should do, and what she should not do. Obedience is a principle which illustrates the splendor of the Catholic Church Destroy this grand bulwark and you blot out her proudest feature of distinction.

In the splendid farewell address of the noble priest, delivered to a sobbing congregation, every word of which should be printed in letters of gold, he counselled obedience from beginning to end I am not going to say that this language was intended as a rebuke to the men who strove to retain him, but most people will admit that it was susceptible of such an interpretation Well in the removal of Father Fallon Ottawa losses a great man and Buffalo gains him, yet if the good work which he carried on here is epeated in the great city at the foot of Lake Erie, it will be only a case of instory repeating itself, and we will be reminded that as Irish missionaries many ages ago, went out to heatlen lands, carrying in one we will be reminded that as ITISI
missionaries many ages ago, went out
to heathen lands, carrying in one
hand the flaming torch of civilization, and in the other the crucifix of
Catholicity, they are to-day the evangelists of the Old Faith in the New
World.

It has been said in my hearing that

World.

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

The fecundity of the French-Cana

The secundity of the French-Canadian race on each side of the St. Lawrence, east of Glengarry, is one of the phenomenas of the past two centuries. From the little gram of seed planted during French colonization, a giant oak, or rather a forest of oaks, has sprung up, representing a hardy, and intellectual, an industrious, a hospitable and highly moral a hardy, and intellectual, an industrious, a hospitable and highly moral race, intimately interwoven with the fine customs and manners peculiar to Old France. Religious practices which have their date from the earliest ages of Christianity, are as rigidly observed in the Province of Quebec to-day as in that of any country ander the sun, and as to their language, its maintenance and its spread, is an article of their creed. We cannot marvel, then, if that inc race has "swarned" east and south and west of the Province of Quebec.

In Eastern Ontario the French-Canadian habitant is settling down in all directions and from his methodical manner one is forced to conclude that he is going to, stay. About 35 years ago the number of French-Canadians in the County of Glengarry could be counted on the fingers, but at the last election more than 1300 ballots were deposited in French-Canadian hand In Stormont a similar revo-

iution, but on a lar et scale, har taken place. In the fine County of Prescott they number 75 per cent of a prosperous population, and I ventue to predict that the result of the tule to predict that the result of the census aow in process of ce pletton, will show that in the County of Russell they number more than half the people thereof. Passing Ottawa City and points such as Arnprior, Renfrew, Pembroke, Mattawa, North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, and Sault Ste. Marie at one point and Port Arthur at another, abundant evidences exist that the French-Canadian habitant has taken the advice of Horace Greeley. This sert of invasion cannot surely anger a true Irishman. Two prominent Irishmen have beer stricken down by the cruel hand of

stricken down by the cruel hand of death within the past week in this city. On Thursday last MR. DENIS O'KEEFE.

MR. DEMIS O'KEEFE.

succumbed after a protracted illness.
Mr. O'Keefe was for a great number
of years Assistant Chief of Police,
and of him it is to-day said that the
delicate duties of that office were discharged in a most conscientious manner. An upright and honorable citizen, a good friend, a kind-hearted,
neighbor, and a devoted member of
St. Joseph's congregation, Mr.
O'Keefe passed away without an enemy, whilst the number of his friends
was legion. In the early sixties it
was my pleasure to become acquainted with the O'Keefe family, and it
would be difficult to recall a man
whom I learned to respect more than
that of their father who, with them,
was only a few years settled in Ottawa. There were four brothers, twoof whom—George, the able and popular Pol.ce Magistrate, and John C., a
successful contractor—now only survive. Te these gentlemen public symsuccessful contractor—now only survive. To these gentlemen public sympathy is very widely extended. Another link which binds the Ottawa of to-day with the By-town of a past generation gave way on Saturday afternoon last in the person of

MR. PATRICK BASKERVILLE. Mr. Başkerville, who has passed the alloted three score and ten, was a native of the County of Tipperary, Ireland, but for more than half a century was a resident of Ottawa, with the growth and development of which he was intimately identified. Many years have passed since he embarked in the wholesale grocery and liquor trade, an enterprise in which he accumulated large wealth. For about, eight years Mr. Baskerville represented Ottawa in the Provincial Legislature, where, by the display of good common sense, more than by long-winded declamation, he won the respect of all parties. A consistent Mr. Baskerville, who has passed the spect of all parties. A consistent Tory, devoid of parties, his political career made but few enemies. May he rest in peace!

THE HON. F. R. LATCHFORD.

THE HON. F. R. LATCHFORD.

The Commissioner of Public Works in the Ontario Government is receiving many enconiums from the press of the Province. The Canadian Freemar Kingston, thus refers to Mr Latchford in its issue of the 26th ult.: "Whatever may be the outcome of the forthcoming Provincial general election, there can be no gainsaying but that the Hon Mr. Latchford has proven himself a successful campaigner and a tower of strength to the Government of which he is a member His position on the taxing of large estates left by those who in life have been fortunate in accumulating vast wealth, stamps him as a man who knows what is right and what is also popular Mr Latchford platform and in the administration of is more than merely a success on the his expartment. He is a thoroughly straight man, and his word is as good as his bond, and while ever courteous with the humblest, he shares not in the jollying practices which is the propensity of so many of our public men."



Silver Chatelaine Bags

are still "the rage" and won-derful skill and art have been shown in the manufacture of some of the new styles. Most some of the new styles, most of them have a new pattern of mesh which, while strong-er and more beautiful, is less costly than the usual design, made of perfectly round rings. One of the handsomest is No. 4607T, at \$30,00.

Some Odd Pieces of

Sterling Silver. That are not often duplicated among wedding gifts, and that we have in many beautiful patterns are:

Cutumber Servers
Serdize Forks
Horse Radish Speens
Olive Speens
Vegetable Servers
Fee Speens
Cell Meat Forks
Asserange Tengs
Lee Speens, etc.

Myrie Bros.,

ener Yonge and Adelaide Syneti Toronto.

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEFOTED FOREIGN NEWS

ROME THE CRUCIFIX

The Athenaeum says that the Bole tin" of the Academy of History of Madrid for April has an account of recent Spanish pamphlet by Don F R. de Uhugon, which states that the crucity which Mary Queen of Scots wore at her execution was given by her to Jane Kennedy, and from Jane it passed to the French Roy I family. Elizabeth, daughter of Hen y IV, carried it into Spain on her marriage with Philip IV, and gave it to the Countess of Isscalcute, by whom it was left to the monastery of Comendadoras of Santiago in Valladolid Dona Maria Christina, to Alfonso XII, presented the historic erucifix to the new Queen according to a decree of the tribunal of orders

ENGLAND

BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM RESIGNS.

The following letter from Bishop Bagshawe to the clergy and faithful of the Diocese of Nottingham was read in the churches of the diocese

Dear Rev Brethren and dear children in Christ --- We have to announce to you that our Holy Father the Pope has been graciously pleased to accept our resignation of the diocese of Nottingalim and that accordingly we have ceased to be your Bishop. His Holmess, nowever, desires that ve shou'd continue to administer the affairs of the diocese until further arrangements are made. Until further notice, therefore, things will remain as they have been. In taking leave of you, we desire to thank you all very heartily for all that you have done in the cause of religion, and also for the many kindnesses which we have received from you in the course of the twenty-six years during which God has placed you under our charge God has placed you under our charge We earnestly pray that the graces and blessings of Almighty Cod may be with you most abundantly, and may abide with you always. As there will be much to do in picparing for our departure from among you, we would ask you for the present to refer diocesan business, as much as possible, to our Vicar-General, Canon Dobson. Be pleased to make the collection for St. Barnabas' Apostolic Missionary Fund, for the training and maintennance of missionary priests for the Fund, for the training and mainten-nace of missionary priests for the diocese, as usual on the second Sun-day after Pebtecost, on which also this letter is to be read at all the services. We trust that remembering samportance of the object of this effection, and the great poverty of the diocese, you will make the col-lection a good one. On the same Sun-day please to give notice of the an-nual collection for the Catholic School Committee, which has to be made on third Sunday after Pentecost. Again third Sunday after Pentecost. Again wishing you every blessing, we remain, Your devoted servant in Christ, EDWARD G. BAGSHAWE.

Adm nistrator Apostolic of the diocese of Nottingham.

CATHOLI: ASSOCIATION AT OX-FORD.

One of the most pleasant and interesting excursions ever undertaken by the Catholic Association was a visit to the city of Oxford, which is to Catholics one of the most attractive places in England, as it was famous all over Europe for its learning, its devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and the Mother of God, and its lovaltv to the Holy Father The association was most fortunate in obtaining the good offices of the Very Rev. Canon Kennard, M. A. under whose amiable guidance a party of about forty ladies and gentlemen were pleasantly conducted round the various places of interest Perhaps it may be mentioned that the Canon has charge of all the Ca holic undergranates at the university, and, having himself graduated there, no one could be more competent to explain everything in connection with Oxford life and its associations.

associations.

Canon Kennard very kindly met the party at the station and a once conducted them to Worcester College, where he explained the principal features He said that some very interesting manuscripts, written by one of the monks of this old boundation, had been discovered, and amongst them were notes of sermons and semionettes written by the students, in which it was clearly demonstrated how anxious the Church was in those days that its children should excel in learning and the arts as well as in the ing and the arts as well as in the spiritual life. He mentioned this as showing how false it was for writers of history to say that the Church in those days was not desirous that the laity should be well instructed

those days was not desirous that the laty should be well instructed

The college gardens and take are particularly beautiful. Pastoral plays are occasionally acted in these grounds in the open air, the surroundings being specially suit. After a quiet stroll through these beautiful gardens, the party wended near way to St. John's College, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and originally a house of Bernadine monks. The Canon explained the objects most in teresting about the college and mentioned that Blessed Edmund Campion, poet and martyr, was a fellow of this college. After admiring the beautiful buildings, especially the garden front covered with luxurious growing climbers, the party leisurely strolled through the beautiful gardens, several acres in extent, which are famous for their quiet loveliness,

the result of centuries of careful cultivation. It was difficult to realize that this pleasant retreat is only a few yards from the very heart of the city. A visit was then paid to the handsome Jesuit church (St. Aloysius'), passing on the way "Clarke's Hall." founded not many years ago in memory of Blessed Edmund Campion by the Jesuits for Catholic students attending the university, so called after the comment scholar, the late Father Clarke, S. J., who was the first master. It may be mentioned here that although there was only a comparatively small number of students attending Clarke's Hall, as many have taken their degless with distinction as at Christ Church College, which numbers some 200 underlege, which numbers some 200 under-gradutes

gradutes
As lunch time was approaching, the
Canon, who was bombarded with
questions, and who at the same time
kept up a delightful running commentary on Oxford life and Oxford asmentary on Oxford hie and Oxford as-sociations, both old and new, took the party round by Keble College (a modern foundation for sons of elergy-men and those intended for the Church of England, and conducted on more economical lines than the other colleges), and other places of inter-est, upon each of which he had a lew interesting words to say

IRELAND

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN BEL-FAST

The Dublin Freeman's Journal commenting on the discussion in the House of Commons raised by Mr. John Redmond upon the absolute failure of the Irish Administration to protect the rights of the Catholic minority in Belfast, says. Mr Redmond had quite rightly denounced the Orange Societies as the centres and fomenters of those prejudices and passions which produce scenes humiliating to every patriotic Irishman. Nobody who knows Uister and knows the methods and the results of the cuit of Orangeism will question Mr. Redmond's assection The whole aim and object of Orangeism is to foment those evil sentiments that have in the past issued in persecution to the extent of murder and to-day made Northeastern Ulster a disgrace to civilization The Orange anniversary and the Orange serinon, the Orange ritual and the Orange serinon, the Orange ritual and the Orange oath, are all devices to inflame sectarian animest ties and prevent the Protestants and Catholics of Ulster from coming together in a Christian and national gether in a Christian and patriotic spirit for any common purpose. The history of Orangeism in Ireland is a history of crime and civil discord But, according to Mr. Wydhain, the latest of "the heaven-sent" Englishlatest of "the heaven-sent" Englishmen who has come to regenerate Ireland, the Oreage Society is 'an important and a public-spirited body." Mr Redmond, the Chief Secretary, assured the House of Commons, was guilty of gross unfairness in ascribing to Orangeism any responsibility for the crimes that turn Bellast periodically into a verifable pandemonium. It is mere chance coincidence that these murderous outbursts are generally associated with Orange aniversaries and Orange celebrations generally associated with Orange anniversaries and Orange celebrations when the Orange preacher depicts his Catholic fellow citizens as engaged in a conspiracy against the liberties and the property of Irish Protestants, he never intends to engender anything but tender Christian charity in the breasts of his flock. And when the Orange lord and the Orange colonel threaten conditional rebellion, their harangues have never anything but the most pacifying effects upon the Orangemen of Belfast.

of Belfast.
That Mr Wyndham entertains any conviction of the kind we do not for a moment believe. But his larty de-pends for its life upon Orangeism, not merely in Ulster but in the North of England towns, and s. he is compell-cut to pickace his concennation of the ontrages that Orangeism produces with a paneovic of the institution itontrages that compared with a paneourn of the institution itself. The prosecutor of the United Irish League, the disperser of legal Nationalist meetings, the jailer of Irish Pressmen, was compelled by his dependence on Orangeism to appear as Irish Pressmen, was compelled by his dependence on Orangersm to appear as the panegyrist of a cult and an institution that has produced more riot, murder, outrage, hatred, and uncharitableness in Ireland than was ever fomented in any land by a society tolerated by law and leant upon by statesmen. What justice can be expected by Ulster Catholies from an Administration that is compelled thus to make its obeisance to the system that produces the outrages of which they are the victims? They know from past experience the outrage monger and the criminal will go anipunished. They know that no serious attempts will be made to precent the recurrence of similar outrages. In the luture, Like the pioneers of American civilization, who had to be prepared at any mement for the interest of the government of the country to reveal themselves as patrons of the very system that produces the evits from which they suffer It is a lamentable position. Mr. Wyndham's declaration that these uncivilized on the interest of the prominent politicians and Ministers of State patronize and deter to Orangeism the outrage-mongers will escape the penalties of their crimes.

ism the outrage-mongers will escape the penalties of their crimes When Mr. Wyndham declares that, only a disreputable tringe of the Pro-

testant population takes part in these he attempts to distinguish between the riots he says what is true. But when Orangeism that he panegyrises and that "disreputable fringe" he labors to establish a distinction where no difference exists. Now that "the disreputable fringe" knows that Mr. Wyndham thinks Orangeism "an important and a public-spirited body," it will feel encouraged to seek for new glory. Its importance lies in its solid vote for Mr. Wyndham's Party upon all occasions; its public spirit has been shown in opposing every reform that was ever passed for the benefit of Ireland, and in countenancing every violence ever done to Irish rights and liberties. That the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant should be found among its panegyrists 't the opening of the twenteth century is a startling exposition to Irishmen of the meaning of British Party Government applied to the problems of Irish progress and social order.

CLARE'S POPULATION. House of Commons, June 13, 1901.

To the Editor To the Editor

Dear Sir—I have extracted the figures herewith a reference to the population of County Clare from the recent Census return. It would be un necessary to comment upon the terrible story which these figures tell. The decrease in population and the decrease in the inhabited houses in the county during the last 60 years. the county during the last 60 years has been of a character which is simply appalling. The principal lesson, of course, to be drawn from this terrible record is that, the people should organize and band themselves together organize and band thenselves togethere in every way to remain upon the land. This, of course, can best be done by establishing the National Organization of the United Irish League, and so strengthening the hands of the Irish members in their effects to root the people, upon the hands of the Irish members in their efforts to root the people upon the soil. Every interest, National, as well as religious, demands that an effort should be made to stop the decrease of the population. I am certain that it only needs for the people of Clare to study these figures to become determined to try and saye their come determined to try and save their courtry from further disaster.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM REDMOND.

CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR 1901

Table 1, showing the number of inhabitants (including the Arry and Navv) in the County Clare in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, with decrease between 1891 and 1901, allowance using made for alterations made in county boundaries under the I, G (Ireland) Act, 1898: 1: 1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 286,523 212,734 166,305 147,804 141,457 1891 1901 126,244 112,129

1901 Total-Males- 57,265. Females-54.

846.
Decrease in persons between 1891
Rate per cent—11 2 Decrease in persons between 1891 and 1901—14,115. Rate per cent—11 2 Table 2, showing the number of inhabited houses in County Clare in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 The total number of houses in 1901, and the decrease in the number of inhabited houses, between 1891 and 1901:

1861 1851 4,870 31,412 28,108 26,069 24,459 1891 22,609 Total number of houses, 1901

Building Inhabited. Uninhabited. 20,969 1,321 37 Decrease in number of inhabited ionses between 1891 and 1901–1,640

Rate per cent-7 3 SCOTLAND

SCOTIA'S SAINTED OUEEN

Sunday was the vigil of the Feast of St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland Preaching on that day in St Patrick's Church, Edinburgh, Rev. Father Payne, S. J., said one great duty of Christ's Church, and one to which she had ever bound herself, is the celebration of her saints From end to end of the year, the Church's saints are the theme of her daily praise and thanksgiving Margaret, Queen of Scotland, as her name indicates, was indeed a pearl, and honored was Scotland in receiving such a Queen. There is, says the historian, himself a Protestant, no more virtuous character of anyone re-Maragaret. For purity of motives, for an earnest desire to promote the wel-iate of her people, for a deep sense of religion, for a great personal piety, for an unselfish performance of whatreligion, for a great personal piety, for an unseltish performance of whatever duty lay before her, for her entire self-abnegation, she is unsurpassed St. Margagaret was born in the land of Hungary Edward, her father, was exiled from his native land, and was kindly received in that country. During his sojourn in Hungary he married the sister of the Queen. There were three children of the marriage—Edgar, Christina and Margaret. The King recalled them to England, and they received every honor when they arrived. Soon Almighty God cailed Edward to Himself, and the three children were left to the care of their mother. In the year 1006 was fought the great battle of Hastings, which caused Margaret to like from the land of her lathers. In hit exile she was kindly received by the King of Scotland, Malcolm, who had recovered his dominion of that country. They were married in 1070, and she was crowned Queen in the Palace of Dunfermline.

FRANCE

MINISTER ANDRE'S TROUBLES.

The French Minister of War, General Andre, is reported to be seriously exercised in his mind as to what he ought to do with young ecclesiastical students who are serving their time with the colors. He is said to be drafting a law for the incorporation of the Seminarists into a special corps of hospital attendants. It appears that the ordinary barrack-room life, instead of having a permicious effect on the young cleri has been productive of a state of attacts which has given anxiety to the War Minister. The Seminarists have, in fact, the productive converts anywer the company of the control of the seminarists have the control of the seminarists have the control of the seminarists and the seminarists and the seminarists are seminarists and the seminarists and been making converts among the con-scripts, and are turning infidel or

merely indifferent soldiers into good Catholies. It is true that in the calier years of the "hapsack on priests" law, as it was termed, some vocations were lost. This is not now the case, for ordinations increased in 1900 to a notable figure, and it is set forth in confidential reports that for every ecclesiastical recruit who loses his vocation in camp or burracks two ordinary, soldiers at least are won over to the Church by the staunch students. This is why the Masonic War Minister wants to isolate the students, or Semmanists, by enrolling students. This is why the Masonic War Minister wants to isolate the students, or Senimarists, by enrolling them in a special corps which will only bring them into occasional contact with the rank and file of the army. The curious thing is that long ago the Bishops asked that this should be done, as they were estaid of the effects of promiscuous barrack life or their young men. In this connection M. Jean de Bonnesou is doing a good work M. de Bonnesou is doing a good work M. de Bonnesou is doing a good work M. de Bonnesou is doing a rule, tender towards the great dignaries of the Cathone religion. He has gone out of his way to attack Cardinal Richard and others, and his opinions and points of view are often those of the non-Catholic. Sometimes, however, he has happy inspirations, and this is now the case in his attack on the War Ministèr in connection with the latter's project about Seminarists M. de Bonnesou also shows that French priests are did in 1870 71, when chaplains actually led on whole regiments to the charge after the officers were shot. only too ready to serve their country, if necessary, as many as them charge after the officers were shot-only too ready to serve their coun-try, if necessary, as many as them Father Rouvier, a Jesuit, has con-consigned in a book the deeds of the religious priests during the war.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Some of the leading French architects and builders have sent a letter to the Senate protesting against the unwise and unjust Associations Bill. The architects point out that the buildings raised by the religious Orders are not only artistic glories of the country, but are useful and necessary. Thousands of men are employed in building and in keeping in repair churches, convents, and monasteries, not to speak of the censeless stream of charity flowing from such places. It is to be feared that the protest of the architects will have little effect on hard-heared politicians. politicians.

politicians.

Some men, shopkeepers, and others lave also been petitioning the Government not to pave the way to the disappearance of the Orders and Congregations from France, for which they have done so much The Government has replied to all the petitioners by directing Cardinal Lecot, Archibishop of Bordeaux, to replace by secular priests the present rectors of the parishes of Talence, Verdelals, Soulac, and Arcachon The two parishes first mentioned were in the lands of the Marists, Soulac belonged to the Benedictines, and Arcachon to the Olivetans, another branch of the great Order of St. Benedict. The State allowances litherto made to these parishes have been suppressed pending the appointment of new rectors from the secular clergy.

RELIGION IN FRANCE

The great pilgrimage movement to Parav-le-Moniai, which took so many thousands of the famous little Burgundian village last year, has begun again This month has already seen the hirst pilgrimage thither of a series which is to extend over the whole summer It was a splendid manifestation in which pilgrims from all parts of France took part and in which Paris had the first place. A feature worth noticing was that numbers of men were there belonging to the working classes. This fact alone indicates that a religious evolution is taking place. A first, and even until quite recently, it was the cultured element of the religious classes to whom devotion to the Sacred Heart especially appealed and who undertook pilgrimages to Paray. Now the poor and unlettered as well as the rich and cultured have begun to understand something of the Divine message transmitted to the world through the Blessed Margaret Alacoque. Question on this subject the Rev. Pere Lémius, of the Montmartre Basilica, and he will tell you that some of the choicest fruits of his apostolate in favor of devotion to the Sacred Heart and of the apostolate of his Oblate fellow-workers in the same direction, is to be found among the poor of the French capital. So crowds go to Paray, though there are no such imposing natural features as at Lourdes and though there few striking miracles take place in the shape of bodily cures. People go there to be touched by the supernatural in another sense.

AUSTRALIAA thousands of the famous little Burgundian village last year, has begun

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN HIERARCHY AND THE KING'S OATH.

The following emphatic protest has been received by the Federal Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Hon. Edmund Barton

We, the Catholic Hierarchy of the Australian Commonwealth, hereby record our solemn protest against studied insult offered to the Catholic subjects of the Empire by the declaration and Oath required from the

Sovereign on his accession to the Throne.

We protest against the Catholics of the Empire being branded as idolaters, and we protest against terms of insult being used regarding doctrines which are dearer to all Catholics than high itself.

insult being used regarding doctrines which are dearer to all Catholics than life itself.

We cannot but regard such a Declaration and Oath in this twentieth century as an outrage against common sense, no less than against religion, and we protest against it as an infringement of the religious equality to which we are entitled by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and which we cherish as our birthright.

Devoutly and joyfully our Catholic people throughout Australia have proclaimed their loyalty to the Throne, and to its present august occupant; but they will not endure from any source words of insult hurled against the truths of the Divine Faith, which they profess.

One third of the Australian military contingents who are ghting for the honor and the interests of the Empire in South Africa are Catholies With them religion and freedom and loyalty go hand in hand it cannot be prudent or honorable or wise to repay their heroism and patriotism by wanton insult, and to brand their nost sacred convictions with a stigma of infamy from which the belie's of all other subjects of the Empire 212 exempt.

exempt.

We request the Right Honorable the Premier of the Commonwealth to for ward this protest to the Prime Minister of His Majesty's Government, and we most respectfully ask him to bring the influence of the Commonwealth Government to bear apon the Hone Administratio, that those offensive parases, which are a relie of barbarism from the penal days, may no longer deface the Statete Book of the realm. exempt. the realm.

PATRICK FRANCIS C. RDINAL MORAN.

Archbishop of Sydney. In the name of the Catholic Hierarchy IRISH AUSTRALIAN BISHOP.

The Sydney "Freeman's Journal

gives a full account of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Right Rev. Dr. "rane, OS A., Bishop of Sandhurst. The following short sketch of the venerable Bist p's career by the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney will be read with interest.

"Ho was born at Barry's town, in the County of Wexford, Irclaud, in 1818. At an "arly ago he entered the Diocesan College at Wexford, but being desirous of joiding the Augustinian Order, he made his novitiate at the Convent of Grantston, the same which some years before had given the illustrious Dr. Doyle to the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and at a later period had given its first Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. Goold, to Victoria He completed his ecclesiastical course in Italy, and was for a few years Superior of the Augustinian Convent in Rome. He subscquently founded the Augustinian mission with its monastery and church in London He also labored with untiring zeal at the head house in Dublin, and he was twhee chosen Provincial of the Order in Ireland Those who visit Dublin at the present day cannot full to admire an abiding monument of his persovering toll, in the maguiffeent Church of St. Augustine in Thomas street It was whilst he was engaged in the United States collecting funds to pay off the debt incurred in this great undertaking that he received the summons from the Successor of St. Peter to assume the burden of the distant missionary fiel" of Sandhurst. Returning to Dublin, he was consecvated in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, on the 21st of September, 1874, by his Eminence Cardinal Callen, Arohbishop of Dublin, the assistant consecrating Prelates being the Bishop of Ferns, Right Rev. Dr. Warren, and the Bishop of Ossory, subsequently Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney. Three Australian prelates were present, the Bishops of Bathurst, Ballarat, and Auckland, and with them were the Bishops of Bathurst, Ballarat, and Auckland, and with them were the Bishops of Bathurst, Ballarat, and Auckland, and with them were the Bishops of hastened Pontifical High Mass in S

A THRILLING RAILWAY ROUTE

Of all the railway lines round our coast that which hugs the shore in North Walce has the most thrilling memorles, says a writer in "Chums." Extending, as it does, from Chester to Holyhead, it is the road over which the traveller to Ireland passes, and if he knows anything of its history and its peculiarities I will guarantee that his brain keeps active during the first half, at least, of the journey. He will have plenty to think about, particularly on a rough night, when there is a wind from the sea that you could almost lean against. Leaving quaint Chester behind, one is soon at Bagillit, the scene of an old-time disaster. Here happened an accident of a character to which portions of the line are peculiarly liable—invasion by the sea. To keep it at bay strong defence walls have been built at certain points; but when a gale is accompanied by a high tide there is always the possibility that it may force its way on to the metals. For this reason some sections are patrolled night and day in times of storm. Each of the platelayers is given one mile of the permanent way, and over this "beat" he is constantly passing, in readiness to give the alarm immediately he discovers that the sea has succeeded in making an incursion on his territory. In spite of these precautions, however, the wild waves have on several occasions played havoc with the Chester-Holyhead from road. During one of these terrible gales in which the Royal Charter perished, they made an attack on it at Bagillt, carrying away the rails and the telegraph posts, and outting off communication with Ireland. Where the accident occurred these precautions, however, the wild waves have unimpeded progress till they dash against the mountain slope on the other side of the line. Butween Liandulas and Penmaemmaw there is a clear run, without much to awaken memories of the past, and then one reaches the spot where, in the early days of 1890, a train plunged into the waves. Unknown to awaken memories of the past, and then one reaches the spot where, in the early day

is truly amazing, considering that the sea wall at this point was 25 ft. high and nearly two yards thick The gap must have been made in a quar-ter of an hour at the outside.

Confirmation at St. Mary's Lindsay.

The Lindsoy Evening Post of May 17th, says - Yestorday was a memorable day at St Mary's Church for the children of the purish, who had the happiness of receiving the sacrament of Confirmation from His Lordship, Rt. Roy. R A. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterboro.

There was a large congregation present at 8 o'cleak mass, the church being erowded to its utmost capacity with the parents and friends of the young candidates. The boys were neat white badges on their sleeves and the girls were attired in immaculate white dresses and veils. It was a pretty and edifying sight. The children showed the most careful training and were complicanted by His Lordship for the manner in which they had rassed their examination in Christian Doctrine. He also congratulated the children on their deportment, and the priests and teachers in the parish schools on the admirable results of their instruction.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Connor, celebrated mass, assisted by Monsignor Laurent and Rev. Father Phelan. Those of the children who had not done so last year made their first communion. Previous to adminis-tering the sacrament His Lordship delivered a very instructive address upon the nature and effects of the sacrament of confirmation, and urged those to be confirmed to be always faithful to the graces they received in the sacrament. The Bishop required three promises, namely, to say their prayers night and mornto say their prayers night and morning, to go to their confession and communion at least once a year, and to abstain from intoxicating liquor until they reached the age of 21 years. He spoke eloquontly on the necessity of children leading sober lives, walking in the path of virtue and rectitude, being an honor to the church, to themselves, to parents, as good upright citizens. After confirmation the Bishop again dwelt on the im ort.—ee of the ceremony for the little ones who had been made soldlers of Christ. He spoke on the virtues of the soldler—courage and self-sacrifice—and he exhorted, in foroible terms, all those who had been confirmed to practice those virtues in the Christian life.

Then turning to the adult portion of the congregation, His Lordship reminded them of that memorable day—years ago—when they knelt at the altar and in the presence of loving parents and devoted pastors received the same sacrament and repeated the same promises. He asked how had they observed those promises made on that day, and he finally exhorted all to pray that these little ones of Christ who still wore the white flower of a blameless life might never stain their youthful innocence and never tarnish the puring, to go to their confession and

the white flower of a blameless life might never stain their youthful innocence and never tarnish the purity of their young lives. After mass the children returned in procession to the content, where they dispersed. At high mass, which was t iebrated by Mgr. Laurent, His Lirdship preached on the gospel of the day, taking for his text the words, "There shall be joy before the angels of God upon one sinner doing penance." The discourse was repliete with instruction and produced a lasting impression tion and produced a lasting impres-

tion and produced a lasting impression on the large congregation.

The children re-assembled in the charch at three o'clock in the afternoon, when they renowed their baptismal yows and were enrolled in the Confraternity of Our Lady of Mount Carnel. May the memory of the day ever be to hose happy children one of the sweetest recollections of their lives.

The music chosen for the occasion was admirably rendered by the full choir, assisted by Miss Annie Maddon, organist, and choir instructor, of the Church of the Angel Guardian, Orillia.

Orillia.

At low mass at eight o'clock a number of h mass were sung, "Venl Creavor" being given as the candidates for confirmation kneit at the altar rail.

altar rail.

't Grand High Mass at 10 80 the chart mass, of the second tone, harmonized, was sung the sole parts being taken by Miss Lena Shannon and Mr Thos Brady, A duet, "O Sponsi Mi" was rendered at the offertory by Miss Madden and Mr E. P. Gillogly with fine effect. Seldom have we heard a more pleasing full-toned value than Miss Madden's. and the many complimentary remarks passed on her singing by lovers of good music were thoroughly deserved.

desorved.
Full choral vesperr were sung at 7 pm. Gounod's "O Salutoris" and Lambillotte's "Tantam Ergo" at the benediction deserve special mention. At each of the services, Miss Corkery, the talented organist and leader of the choir, presented and rendered the beautiful music in her usual bril-liant and impres ive style

THE JESUIT'S PEBUKE.

THE JESUIT'S PEBUKE.

From The Peccot I Louisville
A tamous Jesuit missionary had just
concluded a successful mission, and
vas walking up and down the platform of a Furop an railway station,
awaiting the arrival of a train to
convey him hore. On the same platform stood several well-dressed athoists, intently observing him, and among themselves exchanging derisive
remarks about him "Wait one moment," said one of them, "we will
have a little fun out of him; I will
give him a nut to crack." Courteously approaching the Jesuit, he bowed
and said "Pardon me, reverend sir.
I have always heard that the Jesuits
are very knowing men. Therefore I
am so bold as to ask if you can tell
me why it is that my head of hair is
vet all black, whilst my beard, as you
see, is white." Nowise disconcerted,
the Jesuit answered in all courtesy,
but in a tone of voice casily heard by
all on the platform "The reason, sir,
is self evident in your life time you
have exercised your mouth more than
your brains." The laughter of the
waiting passengers was not suppressed, and happily for the crestfallen
atherst, the train just then came
along.



HOME CIRCLE effekter effetet

THE SINNER'S PRIEND. By Henry Coyle.

Thou art the sinner's friend; As changeless as the stars in heaven gleaming, Thy steadfast love for us is ever beaming, Even unto the and.

Thy friendship is sincere; In thee the trembling soul, in hope considing
May safely trust; the love is e'er
abiding,
And thou art ever near.

Thy sympathy—how sweet!
May thou, our mother, from descending,
In our last hours guide us to life un-

of joy and rest complete.

From the Annals of Our Lady of
the Sacred Heart.

CONFESSION NOT AN INNOVA-

TION.

Hugh J. Carroli writes in The Pawtucket Times:
Since my letter in relation to the graduating address of the Yale Divinity student, Mr. Merriam, my attention has been called frequently to the assertions made by that gentleman to the Catholic doctrine relative to concession, more particularly to the frequent assertion that confession is a modern innovation of the Catholic Church. I find that most educated non. Catholics are imbued with this notion. They all believe in the teachings of the early church, but think that it has been demonstrated that the Catholic Church has departed from the ancient moorings. Especially from the aucient moorings. Especially is this their opinion on the question of confession — auricular confession. of confession — auricular confession. I have assertions from prominent non-Catholic elergymen and writers that the custom of confessing sms to a priest is an unovation of the middle ages. Such assertions go far to prove what I have said about the lack of reading from the ancient sources. I am firmly convinced that the vast majority of the people of this country would believe as the Catholic Church teaches if they only had the opportunity of reading authors, who have handed down to us the teachings of the Catholic Church from the time of Christ.

Auricular Confession Instituted by

Auricular Confession Instituted by Our Lord.

Our Lord.

Confession, auricular confession, was instituted by Christ Linnelf. The New Testament is authority for His word. He said: "Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain they shall be retained." He also said: "Whatsoever you shall loose on earth it shall be loosed in Heaven; and whose word was all loose on earth it shall be loosed in Heaven; and whatsoever you shall lond on earth it shall be bound in Heaven."

That the first Christians immediately beign the practice of auricular confersion is well established by writing and letters which have come down to us from the Fathers are accepted as authorities by all well read students of Christian history. My own personal researches have brought me back to the time of St. Cecilius, who died in A. D. 211. He was more than 70 years old, and must have been born during the lifetime of St. Polycarp, who, all admit, lived in the time of the Apostles and learned the doctrines and practices of the church from them of Saints Cecilius, Octavius and Marcus Minutius Felix. A dialogue entitled "Octavius," which was written by St Minutius is still extant, the latest edition of which was printed in London A. D. 1711. est edition of which London A. D. 1711.

The Practice Came Down from the Apostles.

Apostics.

In this dialogue, Cecilius, who was not then a Christ.au, spoke of the foolishness of the Christians in "worshipping the knee of their bishops and priests." But Octavius evplains to him that they are not worshipping at such times; they are only confessing their sins.

This charge that the Christians worshipped the knees of the bishops and priests was one of the common accusations of the pagans, and it had been a common accusation for may years, and it goes to prove that aurucular confession was a practice of the church at least between the years A. D. 150 and A. D. 211. Hence it can hardly be claimed by persons of a serious turn of mind that this practice did not come down from the Apostles. The fact that it has been the universal practice of that church which has all the time acknowledged the See of St. Peter, is proof positive that confession to the priests of the Catholic Church is not an innovation, but, on the contrary, it is as old as Christianity.

Origen, one of the ancient Fathers, shinneds the knees the bishops

Origen, one of the ancient Fathers, who died A. D. 245, aged about 80 years, says in his treatise on Luke XVII.:

will:

"We, too, if we have sinned, should
say: 'I have made known to thee my
sin,' etc.; 'I will confess against myself,' etc. For," he adds, "if we have
done this, and have revealed our
sins, not only to God, but also to
those who are able to heal our
wounds and sins, our sins will be
blotted-out."

Origen lived in the time of St. Cyprian to Christianity. In a treatise ciple of the Cecilius mentioned in the beginning of this article. In fact, it was St. Cecilius who converted St.

beginning of this article. In met, it was St. Cecilius who converted St. Was St. Cecilius who converted St. Cyprian to Christianity In a trestise concerning sinners St. Cyprian says:

"Let each confess his sins whilst he that has sinned is ret among the living, while his coniession can be admitted, while the satisfaction and remission made through the priests are mission made through the priests are pleasing before the Lord."

The Evidence of St. Lactantius and Clean. Rinss it in cold water, and clean. Clean. Rinss it in cold water, and dry in the sun or by the fire. The dry in the sun or by the fire or by the fire of the dry in the sun or by the fire of the dry in the sun or by the fire of the fire of the

away his sins, who presents himself in deceit and who is still in the desire of sinning $^{\prime\prime}$

Proof that What the Church Teaches To-Day Is the Same Taught 1900

Years Ago. St. Chrysostom, who died e very old man in 407 A. D., in lus treatise, "De Sacerdotes" (concerning the priests), save that the priestly office was held in great esteem under the Old Law. "But," he says, "the priests of the New Law have received power not to declare man channel.

was held in great esteem under the old Law. "But," he says, "the priests of the New Law have received power not to declare men cleaned, but actually to creame them, and this, not from the leprosy of the body but from that of the soul."

St. Augustine, who lived about the same time, says, Tome 6, p. 336"

"What I know through the confessional I know less than that which I know not at all."

The above itations will show that the early Church taught just the same as the present Church teaches on the matter of confession.

To those who think that the present age is so much alive with, new thoughts about religion, and who imagine that this is the only age in which the heroizing known as "The Higher Criticism" has existed, a few remarks of St. Vincent of Lerins, who died in A. D. 434, will not be out of place. At his time those "higher critics"—Novatian, Photion, Clest. Donatus, Sabellus, Arius, Jovmian, Pelagius and Nestorius—had fourished with more or less fluency. Concerning them St. Vincent says:

"Those who have made bold with one article of faith will proceed to others; and what will be the consequences of this reforming of religion, but only that these refiners will never have done till they have reformed it quite away. When in doubt summon the early Fathers, who have lived and died in the faith and communion of the Catholic Church, and by this test prove that the false doctrine is novel. Only that is certain which a major part of the Fathers have delivered."

QUEEN'S LATIN.

"The inscription on Queen Victor-

major part of the Fathers have delivered."

QUEEN'S LATIN.

"The inscription on Queen Victoria's coffin was in Latin, not in English. We we der some of the Orange bigots did not object, on the ground of it's being 'Popish.' Thus writes our valued contemporary. The New York Freeman's Journal. But the inscription on the late Queen's coffin was not the only Latin that hung around her. There was Latin—and even ranker "Popery" still — upon every roin struck during her long reign. The titles or mitials of British royalty are inscribed in Latin upon every British coin, upon proclamations, mail coaches, etc. The "F. D." or "Fid. Def." of our coinage stands for "Fidei Defensor," or "Defender of the Fait!"—a title which was conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII, in 1521 for his treatise in defence of the Seven Sacraments against the doctrinal novelties of Martin Luther. The title was expressly limited to Henry VIII. by the Pope. But, strangely enough, it is to this day retained by English monarchs, even though they are compelled to swear that the religion, for the defence of which the title was conferred is "superstitious and idolatrous." Reverting to the use of Latin, we may add that many of the Reformers, both English and Continental, wrote in Latin. Stranger still, the records of English courts of justice were kept in Latin till the reign of George II. Your doctor's prescription for dyspepsia, sciutica or cholera morbus is to this hour written in Latin, which is still recognized as the language of scientific and learned men all over the world. And Bax, in his "German Society at the Close of the Middle Ages" (p 94) says: "One of the advantages of the custom of writing in Latin, which was universal during the Middle Ages, was that bok sof an important character were immediately current among scholars without having as "ow, to wait upon the caprice and ability of translators." An one who witwesses a "disputa," or the ordinary ioutine of class work in, say, a Romaa celebration of the customer of the customer of the color OUEEN'S LATIN. upon the caprice and ability of trans-lators." Any one who witnesses a "disputa," or the ordinary loutine of class work in, say, a Romar ec-clesiastical college, will find reason to greatly doubt the statement that Latin is even now a dead language— Now Zealand Tablet.

St. Ambrose.

St. Ambrose.

About one hundred years after Cyprian we find that St. Lactantius died. To be accurate, in 325 A. D. In his "Divina Institutio" he says:

"As every sect of hereties think its followers are above all others. Christians, and its own, the Catholic Church, let it be known that this is the true Church, wherein is confession and penance."

and penance." St Ambrose comes next He died A

St Ambrose comes next He died A. D. 307 In his commentary on the 113th Psalm he save:

"'Ye have received the Holy Ghost, who not only forgives sins, but also makes us His priests, to forgive the sins of others."

Again, referring to those who go to confession, but do not have true repentance, he says, in his "Epistle to Simplicius:"

"This guilt, therefore, the priests do not remove, nor do they take

TO WASH HAIR BRUSHES.

A greasy or dusty brush should never be seen on any woman's toilet, table Brushes 'should be washed thoroughly every week, and if carefully done, it will not injure them at all. I' they have been allowed to become very dirty, the best way is to put a small handlul of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is melted, and the water cool put in the brush and stir it about till clean. Rinss it in cold water, and dry in the sun or by the fire. The quicker, it dries, the harder the bristles will be.

ġ.,

The same

HEALTH RULES FOR SUMMER. In any valuable advice about the treatment of oneself in summer, the "don'ts" must largely prevail. Dur-

MEAI/TH RUILES FOR SUMMER.
In any valuable advice about the treatment of oneself in summer, the "don'ts" must largely prevail. During the hot months, the gospel of abstinence should be most strenuously and continuously taught, and accepted, or illness is the result.

First, don't entirely shut out the sunli; ht because it makes the room somewhat warmer or fades the carpet. Life is more than a little extra discomfort or the brightness of carpets; and, when you shut out the sun, you shut out the great vitalizer and germ destroyer. You need not, of course, have the sun streaming in all day, or even a considerable part of the day, but let it come in freely for an hour or two in the morning.

Use as little gas as possible for lighting purposes. It is estimated that one gas jet consumes as much oxyge... as six people and adds to the heat. A lamp makes far less heat, but much more than an electric light, w'ich uses none of the room's oxygen. Luckily, the hours of summer daylight are so long that one usually has all the time he needs, to work or read, before the darkness comes, and requires little artificial light.

Don't neglect your sleeping-room. This is a most important don't. Be sure that, during the hour when the sunlight is being admitted, the bed-clothes have been removed and are spread out so that they, as well os the bed, will become thoroughly aired. Do not sleep in a draught.

But, although you should not sieep in a draught, the air should circulate freely through the room Many people close their windows at night, he cause they are "alraid of the night, air" Night air crunot, in the absence of the sun, he as vitalizing as day air, it is a thousand times less dangerous than the air which, in a closed room, becomes heavy and poisous from the exhalations from both body and lungs.

Don't drink too much ice water. This is a dangerous practice. Ice

ous from the exhalations from both body and lungs.

Don't drink too much ice water. This is a dangerous practice. Ice water allays thirst for a few minutes without quenching the thirst. For this reason, one who is addicted to ice water usually drinks enough to cause a full and bloated feeling, and to stop digestion by unduly cooling the stomach. Iceuonade made from clear, cool—not ice cold—water, is the most refreshing and satisfying drink for summer. drink for summer.

is the most refreshing and satisfying drink for summer.

Let your heartiest meal be at night, or whenever your work for the day is over. Fruit, toast, soft-boiled eggs and oatmeal make a good breakfast. Where the intermission between hours of labor is short, no heavy food should be taken into the stomach. Hundreds of people who eat heartily and return to work almost immediately afterwards have dysrepsin.

Don't let the mind get into a frment. Simply drop from it everything that depresses or worries. You will find that, with determination and practice, this can be don Put any worrving thing you cannot help away from you. This course is absolutely necessary for those who would have good health, which simply means harmony.—Dr. J. Livingston, in July Success,

WHAT ONE WOMAN THINKS. To mislay a bodkin announces an engagement.

The latest thing in expressions is the whist face.
The best blessing a child can have

The best blessing a child can have is a good mother.

Some say the moon is made of green cheese, but the average girl prefers to think of a honeymoon.

To find one's self with only a ten dollar bill in the street car is just about as bad as having no money at all.

about as had as having no money at all.

Look before you leap, one proverb advises, and delays are dangerous, cautions another, so what are you going to do about it?

This is about the time of the year when the most momentous problem to the housekeeper is whether the windows shall be up or down.

The romance his begun to go out of love's young dream when a girl is perfectly willin, to have her best young man see her in curl papers.

When a woman has failed in an undertaking, it is always a comfort to

When a Woman has a comfort to have some nice man pat her encouragingly on the back and tell her she has done the best she could do under the circumstances. "Carnation flip" is the name of

new drink. It is made with chopped ice, pincappie, strawlerry and rasberry syrups, ice cream, plain cream and an egg, with a little nutmeg sprinkled on top.

It has been noted by more than one observer of life," says a popular novel, "that in times of troutle the mere mention of a man is likely to produce upon the feminine mind an

effect notably cheering."

KEEP TRACK OF BOOKS.

If you wish to keep a list of the books you own, says St. Nicholas, it will be found an excellent plan to buy one of the small boxes of index cards that are advertised in so many magazines. This will be found much more convenient than a blank-book. By writing the name of each book on a separate card, you can jot down on the card any information concerning the book. Thus, when it is lent, write lightly in pencil the name and address of the borrower, and the date. If the book contains anything to which you may wish to refer, it is an eas/ matter to make a note of the page on the card. If the book is geiven away, lost, or sold, the card can be taken out of the box and filed elsewhere or destroyed. These index cards may be classified according to subjects, in alphabetical order, or in any way you please, whereas the blank-book system is not changeable. By the cards you may always know just where every book is. The time to begin the use of any system is when one is young, and before the library grows. Your librarian will be glid to tell you the best ways of using a card system. KEEP TRACK OF BOOKS.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil-a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soremess when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and grick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public considence. confidence.

A STATE OF THE STA

**** CHILDREN'S

CORNER ******

HOLIDAYS.

If Dorothy her wish would speak She'd have her birthday every wee Just think! And when the year through. Her age would gain by fifty-two!

If Harriet could have her way It would be always Christmas Day; She wishes Santa Claus would come And make her chimney-place his home.

July the Fourth is Johnny's choice-The time when all the boys rejoice, But it that day were always here, We'd soon 'all burned up, I fear.

And merry old St. Valentine Would be the chore of Angelme; But ah! I know r that were so, The postmen all on strike would go.

So don't von think perhaps it's best For holidays, as well, to rest, And be on hand with joy and cheer Just once in all the great long year? —Rose Mills Powers, in July St. Nicholes

Nicholas
TWO STUDENTS.
A little boy sat on the shore of

pond
While a bullfrog sat in the pool;
And each one gazed on the other one
Like scholars in a school.

Then er last the little boy spoke and

said
"Why, Frog, do you gaze at me?
Pray swim or jump, that I may learn
Some natural history!"

The frog he croaked out this reply: "That's what I'm here for, too. I'm studying Boys, and their curious

For I've nothing else to do!" Then the boy he turned and went

away,
And the frog he sank below;
While circling ripples on the pool
Were all that was left of the show.
—Benjamin Webster, in July St. Nich-

THE COUNTERSIGN. An old legend embodied in verse by Hooker Hammersley, and assigned to a date so modern as our own Civil War, was given in our Recitation Series a few years ago. In the current number of The Young Catholic an anonymous writer turns the story into tolerable prose and puts us back into the Middle Ages, when Godfrey de Bouilion and his Crusaders were

encamped before Ascalon. A Loy, one of the youngest of the Crusaders homesick and longing to see his mother, was weak enough to attempt to desert. It was very dark; only a few stars shone in the heav-ens. The camp-fires were all extinens. The camp-fires were all extinguished. There was not a breath of air stirring over the camp. Just as he was taking his first step he heard a sentinel in the distance giving the accustomed signals. Our young crusader stopped. He seemed for a moment to forget himself, he had for gotten that to make his escape he had to pass sentinels stationed all around the encampment. If he were approached it meant inevitable death or disgrace. He realized his danger. Was it too late to turn back? He blessed himself again, for he knew it would give him courage. He thought it better to creep than walk uuright; as he was creeping along he could distinctly hear the sentinels marching slowly back and forth. He was now startled by some noise very near him. There was nothing to be seen but the tents. He heard the noise again, and from behind one of the tents came a mounted sentinel. He was riding up and down, thinking and listening. Our young crusader thought tents came a mounted sentinel. He was riding up and down, thinking and listening. Our young crusader thought he was discovered. The sentinel rededirectly towards him, but Providence seemed to hide our young soldler from his view. The young crusader did not move: the sentinel passed him. He wasted until he was out of sight, and as the footsteps of the horse grew fainter and fainter he once more started on his creeping journey. Once outside the line of tents he was safe.

THE PAINS OF KIDNEY DISEASE

Strong Evidence from a Toronto Man Who Was Positively Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is nothing unusual to hear of people being cured of Kidney disease, with all its pains and dangers, by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. To-day we refer you to the case of Mr. William Bovne of 19 McGeestreet, Toronto, and would request that you make investigations for yourself, as Mr. Boyne will gladly answer any questions regarding his remarkable cure.

Mr. Boyne says:—'I was troubled severely with kidney disease, stone in the urine, severe pains in the back and strains over the lions

"Though long a sulferer, I was contined to my bed for three weeks, and during that time thought I could scarcely endure greater misery It is with gratitude that I say that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have freed me of all these symptoms, and made me a well man. I would not think of being without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house, and can say from experience that I can also recommend Dr. Chase's Sypup. of Linseed and Nerve Food as very superior medicines."

seed and Nerve Food as very superformedicines."

There is no experimenting when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. You can take them knowing that they have actually cured tens of thousand of people of severe and dangerous diseases of the liver and kidneys. They act directly and specifigerous diseases of the fiver and knowneys. They act directly and specifically on the kidneys and liver, and also perfectly regulate the box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co,, Totonto.

He had already passed many sentinels, whose vigilant eyes he had escaped. The moon had now come from behind the clouds and shed its shining hight over the entire camp. He knew he could now be more readily seen; besides, he must make haste, for the rehief guard would soon he rehevlieving the sentinels now doing duty. In order to make time he changed his creeping attitude to an upright position. He had walked scarcely fifty yards in his new attitude when a voice rang out clear and strong, "Who goes there?" Our young crusader was caught. What was to be done? The crusader had been trying to escape. He never answered the call. He pulled his sword from his to escape He never answered the call. He pulled his sword from his belt. With one blow he could put this sentinel to death. He thought in such a crisis that if he wished to es-

cape he mast commit some terrible crime. This would be murder "O God!" he cried, "help me".

Again that voice rang out, "Who goes there?"

Our young crusader dropped his sword and cried, "A friend!"
"Then advance, friend; advance and the countersign give!" cried the sential.

Ine noise of the sentinel had brought four more sentinels to the spot

spot
"A spyl" one crack: "a Turk!" an other. Their blood boiled, their lips quivered, their cyes rolled fiercely, as it they were meditating tengeance. Our young crusader said nothing, they recognized the uniform, but not the young man They put all kinds of questious to him. He was searched and some parchment containing important details relating to the coming battle was found upon him. In his hurry he had taken a comrade's surtout instead of his own. He could give no reasonable account of how it came into his possession, le answered many questions in a trembling voice. He told them the said story concerning his mother, how he had left her under the excitement of the prevailing times. Two of the sentinels believed his story, the other three told him he was a spy, a "killer of Christians."

They held counsel together and they came to a speedy conclusion that his head must come off. They took the 'A spy!" one cried; "a Turk!"

They held counsel together and they came to a speedy conclusion that his head must come off. They took the authority in their own hands. Our poor young crusader must die. Would, it not have been far better to have died in battle than the disgraceful death of a traitor and descrete? These two phis were revolving in his mind when one of the sentinels told him to prepare to die. "For God's sake," he cried, "let me live; I am a soldier of Jesus Christ! Can't you see the uniform I wear?"

His pleadings were in vain; fury

form I wear?"

His pleadings were in vain; fury and indignation were stamped on the face of every sentinel. Our young crusader asked them "to spare his life until morning, until he could prove nimself a soldier or the class."

No use; he had been found stealing away, he could not give any account of the papers found in his possession and, worst of all, he could not give t'e countersign. One hand was tied behind his back and his feet together.

not give t'e countersign. One hand was tied behind his back and his feet together.

They gave him a minute to prepare for death. The young soldier prayed to God to spare his hie if possible. He seemed to be resigned now to the inevitable death approaching. He placed all his hope in God, for whom he had left home and mother to light. His minute of preparation for death was over. The sentinels advanced with uplifted swords; they were about to strike, when our young crusader slowly and solemnly made the sign of the cross. Every sword dropped to the ground. What had happened? Why did they not strike? Every sentinel had a look of astonishment on his face, all turned deathly pale. They could not speak. The sentinel immediately untied his hand and feet and cried out to him that he was avived for making the sign of the Cross—for the sign of the Cross—for the sign of the Cross is the pass-word this morning.

It only remains to be said that the story of our young crusader's escape from death was the talk of the camp during that day. He went to battle, where he achieved wonderful success. His bravery was highly rewarded, and his own dear mother, for whom he had the greatest love, had the pleasure of seeing him receive a stecial blessing from Pope Urlan II.

NOW HE BECAME A CATHOLIC. "Cats have feelings like the rest of us, too, says a lady in The New York Tribune, "and show them in much the same way sometimes. My husband is a "rotestant clergyman. A Catholic priest lives not far from us, in the same block, but we had never made his acquaintanc amin min min made his acquaintance. Some years ocfore I got the cat I now have we

in the same block, but we had never made his acquaintance amm min min made his acquaintance. Some years before I got the cat I now have we had an unusually large Tom, with yellow patches of fur on a white background. He was a great favorte with the children, especially with the baby, who was never contented unless Tom st on a chair leside him at mealtines and had a slare of everything that baby his self ate "One day the children received a present of a little black; ind-tan dog, and they were so delighted with their new pet that Tom was let in the cold. When dinner-time came he got up in his accustomed place teside the baby, expecting to be fed But baby would have nothing but the new pet, and so the dog occupied the place of honor, and Tom had to be thumped to rake him get down

"It was an insult that called for blood, and watching his opportunity after dinner, Tom pitched into that dog and was giving him an awful licking when the children with shouts and blows fell on the cat and beat him soundly till he fied.

"When the novelty of the new pet began to wear oif, however, as it did a few days ago, inquiries were made for Tom again. But no Tom could be found. Then it became known that nobody had seen him since the children beat him away from the dog. Tom was evidently lost. Perhaps the beating had broken some of his bones and he had crawled away to die Great was the wailing, but no cat could be found. Two or three days after that I passed the Catholic priests house, and there, inside the sash, seated on the windowsil, washing his face in the sunshine, I saw the hig yellow and white spots of our Tom He had deserted us and gone over to another faith. "I tool the children and they went and got him, but no another faith. "I tool the children and they went and got him, but no another faith. I told the children and they went and got him, but no

coaxiny or ting could persuade him to stay is our liouse an hour after they let him have his liberty. He could not forget our casertion of him in favor of a rival, and so he stays still with the priest, who gives him an excellent character. We shall never succeed in making him a Protestant again."

REMEMBER

There's nothing that's gained without grit-Remember that always, my lad-

Ambition will solemnly sit,
And ener ownap, o mad
Unless grit will purh them Along
To the goal where success reigns
supreme,
Your life's but a somnolent song,

Your struggle a wearisome dream.
Ah, then, if the nail you would hit,
Be sare that you do it with grit;
For, until you do.
You will find it quite true
That nothing is gained without
grit.

grit, My lad-That nothing is gained without grit.

You struggle until you are old, Then say, with a sigh, "Nothing

won.

won.
Oh, why didn't someone take hold
And drive me till something was
done?"
Why didn't you know how to grasp
The value of each flitting d f,
And not let old Idleness clasp
You tight in his meshes, and say:
"Ah, lad, you can't win on your
wit,
It takes lots of courage and grit—
You may conquer a place

You may conquer a place Near the first in the race— But nothing is gained without

grit,
My lad—
No, nothing is gained without
grit.'j
...Robert Gray, in Success.

EFFICACY OF CATROLIC EDUCA-

TION.

A most pathetic occurrence took place here on Thursday evening last writes the Bathurst correspondent of The Sydney Freeman's Journal); Four little boys, named W. Dapies (14), Morris (12), W. Elliott (13), and Davies (22), went out rabbit shooting with a pea-rille. The eldest of them, Willie Davies, fired at a rabbit and missed it. He reloaded and handed the rille to the boy Elliott to hold while he got a few more bullets from his pocket. The boy Elliott, not knowing the rille was loaded, pointed it at Davies and touched the trigger, with the result that the ball lodged in the chest of Davies and mortally wounded him. He ran about 30 to the varies with his hand on his pointed it at Davies and touched the trigger, with the result that the ball lodged in the chest of Davies and mortally wounded him. He ran about 30 or 40 yards with his hand on his heart, saying, "You've shot me;" The boy Morris (12 years of age)! followed him and asked him to say and at of contrition, which poor Willie did, asking Morris to help him to pray. He then asked his brother to kiss him, and to kiss his fatter, and mother for him, and he expired in the arms of Morris. How very sad and yet how beautiful to see these lettle boys in a sceptical ask like this helping their poor little friend to meet his God! The religion of the Catholic Church was shown here in its true colors. When the case came before the coroner (Mr. O'Neill) that gentleman was visibly affected at hearing the boys' story. During an experience of twenty-three years on the beenh, never before (he said) did such a pathetic scene come before him. He highly praised the boy Morris for his Christian act in directing the dying boy's thoughts to the Almighty. It was a grand and consoling thing. of find boys so young knowing their duty so well. The Christian ducation they must have received washighly to be commended When the account of the occurrence was seen in the papers many an eye was dimmed. It was touching beyond description. The Rev. Father McGee spoke a few words about the sad event at the Children's Mass on Sunday, and there was scarce! a dry eye in church. He pointe! Lat the beautiful teaching of the C tholic schools, and the necessity for e crybod, to be prepared to meet their Treator, and

tiful teachine of the Catholic schools, and the necessity for e crybod, to be prepared to meet their Creator, and always to be in good company, and asked the children to pray for the little boy who was so saddenly called away. The boys were pupils at the Patrician Brothers' Schools. Davies and Morris were also altar boys. All the altar boys from the school attended the funeral, marching in processional order. A BOY'S ESSAY ON CATS

The house cat is a four-legged cuad-ruped, the legs as usuer being on the corners. It is what is sometimes call-The house cat is a four-legged cuadruped, the legs as usuer; being on the corners. It is what is sometimes called a tame animal, though it feeds on mice and other birds of prey. Its colors are striped, tortusshell, black; also black and white and uthers. When it is happy it does not bark, but breathes through its nose instead of its mouth, but I can't remember the name they call the noise. It is a little word, but I can't think of it, and it is wrong to copy. Cats also mew, which you have all heard. When you stroke this tame quadruped by drawing four hand along its back it cocks up its tale like a ruler, so you can't get no further. Never stroke the hairs acrost, as it makes all cats scratch like mad. Its tale is about too foot long and its legs about one each. Don't teere cats, for, firsily, it is wrong to do 20, 2nd, cats have clawses, which is longer than people think. Cats have 9 liveses, but which is seldom required in this country because of Christianity. Men cats are allus called Tom & girl cits Pues or Tiss, but queer as yon nav think, all little cats are called kittens, which is a wrong name, which ought to be changed. This tame quadruped can see in the dark, so rats stand no chance, much less mice.

A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A

A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A A SOUND STOMACH MEANS A CLEAR HEAD—The high pressure of a nervous life which business men of the present day are constrained to live makes draughts upon their vitality highly detrimental to their health. It is only by the most careful treatment that they are able to keep themselves alert and active in their various callings many of them know the value of Parmete's Vegetable Pills in requating the stomach and consein regulating the stomach and consequently keeping the head clear.

The Cutholic Register

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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901,

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY HONORS A GREAT POPE.

An event of unusual interest to all scholars has marked the celebration of the ninth jubilee of Glasgow University. This was an exchange of letters between the university authorities and Pope Leo XIII as the successor of Pope Nicholas V., the founder. An English paper recalls the description of Pope Nicholas given by Macaulay as "the greate" of the restorers of learning," and adds that Glasgow to-day honors that Pontiff's memory, probably in a far greater degree than at the founding of the Scottish home of life and learning The history of the foundation is given in the following words:

"In the reign of James of the Fiery Face, the pious Bishop Turnbull of Glasgow exerted himself to obtain from the Pope a Bull constituting a University, 'to continue in all time to come in the city of Glasgow, it being ane notable place, with gude air and plenty of provisions for human dife;' and to further ensure that the classes might begin with some degree of celebrity he granted a universal indulgence to all faithful Christians who should visit the Cathedral of Glasgow in the year 1451. In the early morning of June 12, 1901, in the first year of the reign of King Edward, first of that name in Scotland, a vast company of Christians met in the Cathedral to begin with Divine worship the celebration of their four days' jubilee

No longer claiming the indulgence, they have travelled from far and wide to hear again in the Cathedral the name of the Pope and in another sense to acknowledge that Bishop Turnbull had been justified in describing Glasgow as a spot providing plenty of provision for human life. Salmon no longer swarm by the Broomielaw, but the tireless hammer of the shippards speaks of bread earned by many thousands in the sweat of the brow."

The Osservatore Romano publishes the reply of the Pope to the letter from the Rector and Schate The let ter from the Rector took the form of Latin address by the professors and students of the University.

. The Pope's letter, which is addressed to the principal and students, thanks them for the sending of the address; which he describes as a moble act, and recalls the memory of Pope Nicholas, who carned the undy-, ing esteem of the Scottish people The Pope also prayed God to direct in the way of truth all the works of the members of the University, and to milite the latter to the Papacy in pe fect love.

Veneration of the past is a noble attribute of the civilized Christian, and this veneration of the memory of Pone Nicholas is a credit to the Scottish nation after the lapse of 450 years. The reply of His Holiness is such as shows the perpetual youth of the Papacy in matters of education and love of knowledge. The incident as a whole is one to be dwelt upon

DOMINION DAY IN TORONTO.

Itawould be a pity to let the cele-Shration of Dominion Day in Toronto pass without a word of commendazion. July I is the day of days upon which genuine Canadianism is left unfettered and unencumbered. Leading Orangemen and leading Catholics, Englishmen and Scotchmen, the "old iboys" of this school and the young Barle of that joined in the procession with perfect confidence in the spirit of the day and celebration. For the present we need not insist upon having this feeling and evidence of good citizenship on all the days of the year. But at least an honest and adequate or otherwise, but the tribungeneral appreciation of the goodness al, the approval or disapproval or

of it once a year will help to make the influence felt upon the other days, and perhaps in good time we shall come to a full reglization of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's aspiration the other day, "Canada first, Canada last, Canada all the time, nothing but Canadi "

Everyone knows that this aspiration does not belittle any of the races from which the people of Canada have sprung. That man will always be the better Canadian, the more that he loves Scotland or France or any other country as the land of his race and blood In true liberality there is no leveling down. The leveling into a common citizen p is upward. It is leveling toward respect all found for each other's r mest sentiments and national traditions.

The most pleasing feature of Monday's celebration was the presence of Mr Speaker Brodeur of the House of Commons He is a Canadian of whom the people of Ontario may as justly be proud as are the people of Quebec. Mayor Howland's reference to Mr. Brodeur's address were also worthy of a chief magistrate of the capital of Ontario. making progress of the right kind when we sit down together, young and old, under the Canadian maple on Dominion Day.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S ARTICLE.

We publish this week a communicafrom Mr. William G'Connor on Mr. Goldwin Smith's article in The North American It is a surprise to us that Mr. O'Connor takes the point of view put forward in this letter. For if Mr. Smith's article be accepted at its face value, all it possibly can mean is that trish Catholics have been serfs, helots or slaves so long that they are incapable of exdreising the functions of self-government. More than this, he denies that they ever were competent to govern themselves. He pities them as he would pity the Chinese or the Filipinos. He says, however, they should own the land or, at least, not be driven from it. Mr. Smith is a "Unionist" Who are the Unionists in Ireland? The landlors' mortgagees and the po-Unionists in England? The Irish landlords' mortgagees and the po' litical backers of both. We have read Mr. Smith's article carefully. And it is written not in the language of pity but derision. We do not honor it at its face or any other value. Mr O'Connor overlooks the decision in it. He takes no notice of the plea against Irish nationality. Mr. O'Connor knows that Irishmen are liberal, not bigoted. They are as liberal in Ireland as in Canada. If left to themselves without the attentions of the politicians who call themselves "Unionists," they would manage to get on very well together. Even the Orangemen would soon see that the Catholic majority in Ire' ind stands for equal rights as the Catholic minority in Canada Any one who reads the Irish papers will not ask to be convinced of this. In our exchanges of this week we see that by the Dublin County Council Mr Clay, a Protestant and a strong Conservative, has been unanimously chosen vice-chairman, although the members of the Board are overwhelmingly Catholic and National.

What do the old quarrels mean to the Irishmen of to-day?. Mr Goldwin Smith's argument is that they have left upon us an indelible mark of inferiority Does any Irishman, Protestant or Catholic, believe that? In this country, where all men have, or should have, equal opportunity, there can be no sincere or logical believer in so absurd a doctrine

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

The revising committee of the King's Coronation Declaration have reported, and the short paragraph in which the Associated Press announce. the fact merely mentions that certain modifications have been approved of. It is intimated in a further paragraph by Mr. I. N. Ford of The New York Tribune, and other McKinley Administration organs in the United States, that the modifications are likely to satisfy moderate expectation. Mr. Ford says.

The modifications suggested by the Parliamentary Committee in the accession oath are generally approved by moderate men in the Commons. but the Irish Nationalists are net likely to accept them as satisfactory, and there will be objection from altra-Protestants to this reasonable method of avoiding affronts to the sover eign's Catholic subjects."

This paragraph is misleading. Although the committee is a theory Parliamentary Committee, none but Protestant peers are actually serving upon it. Mr. Ford is hardly in the position to assume the role of prophet for Irish Nationalists. They are competent to judge the revised version as it may appear to them, in-

al, the approval or disappointment of which must count is the Catholic body throughout the British Empire. Ultra-Protestants if they choose to condemn will not have it in their power to say that the modifications were inspired by Catholics on the committee, all Catholics, whether peers or commoners having declined to serve there It is best for Catholics to wait for further information before approving or disapproving of what the Protestant peers have thought proper to recommend to Parliament

INNLUENCE OF THE RELIG. tous press.

Rev. Herbert W. Holwill, a graduate of Oxford, and M. A. of London University, now a literary man in New York, writes in The Forum on "Religious Journalism in England and America" He declares that the denominational publications in the past have made valuable contribution to popular education, and that contribution must inevitable increase in the future, according to the following observations: "Perhaps the most effective reform in the religious newspapers of the future," he says, "will be a lowering in price. A paper of high quality appearing at the democratic figure of two cents would reach a large constituency that cannot afford the aristocratic ten cents, or even the reduced subscription price which has to be paid in one sum. By readers whose income is moderate two cents a week can be paid much more easily than \$1 a year Accordingly the paper which is to gain a large circulation among the multitudes must be procurable at the railway book stall, or the news-agent's store as easily as through the mail. Supply and demand must stimulate each other until this stage has been reached."

All of which means that the religious papers are gaining largely in their influence upon the general public. This is undoubtedly the fact. It is the habit of many to regard journalism as a highway upon which the daily paper has the right of way. In reality the daily and weekly do not compete under present conditions in the same field. The only family papers read are the weeklies. The average daily is unfit to be taken into the average family. The suggestion of The Forum writer is that the religious papers extend their influence outside the family and compete with the dailies for the casual circulation which might in a short time double their influence

PROSELYTISM IN ROME.

The following is the full text of the letter of the Holy Father on the Protestant Propaganda ot Rome, addressed to Cardinal Parocchi.

My Lord Cardinal-The Apostolic charity, which draws our solicitude continually towards the entire flock of Jesus Christ, excites at the same time in Us an altogether special care regarding the city of Rome, the centre of Catholic faith, and the seat of Our bishopric. Thus at the moment that We learned, with profound regret, that there were emissaries of heresy who spare no efforts in their propaganda, We immediately took every possible measure to check so deadly a peril. Among the different measures employed, according to need, We have been glad, in Our letter of last year, to praise and recommend the recently inaugurated work of the Preservation of the Faith; and since We have not ceased to favor its activity and efficacy. Truly consoling are the fruits which, thanks to God, it gathers in, according to various modes of vigilant solicitude. But, in order that these fruits may always augment and correspond with the increasing necessity, it is most desirable that the importance of the work be much better and more widely known, and that good people should voluntarily testify their generosity of every sort. To this end it has been judged useful that an exposition of its objects be publicly made by member of the Sacred College, and We have approved the idea. Therefore, it is, my Lord Cardinal, that this task has been confided to your zeal and

eloquence. We are happy to hope that the virtue of your word will persuade souls more and more, and will excite them to embrace with ardor so holy a cause and one which is most dear to Us. May the Divine mercy grant that this city of Rome, the city of Peter, the city of the martyrs, may preserve for ever in its integrity, invincible and indestructible, the faith of its fathers, which the Apostle Paul glorified magnificently when he wrote to them: Gratias ago Deo meo, quia fides vestra annuntiatur in universo inundo" (Rom. I., 8).

In aid of Our wishes, We accord with all Our heart the Apostolic Benediction to you, my Lord Cardinal, and to all who will come to hear you at the Vatican, 10 June, 1901.

LEO XIII., POPE.

OANADIAN BÂNK OF COMMEKCE

The annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce must have been pleasant reading for all the bank's shareholders and customers The statement of assetts stands for the most careful management and the report aptly used the word "revelacommon citizenship is upwards It is tion" in that particular cornection The profit arising from the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia alone considerably exceeded the half million mark, a most satis factory account when taken in addition to the ordinary profits of the of dividends bank The statement appropriated during the year at 7 per cent the three quarters of a million added to the reserve and \$95.710 appropriated to the bank premises account combine in the year's accomplishments so highly creditable to the management.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Earl Russell, charged with bigamy, is to be tried in England by a jury tion, but it is one of the remaining is in conformity with the constituof his peers-lords. This, of course, visible signs of the Freemasonry of aristocracy, which having lost practically all its legislative privileges, still stands together for mutual advantage and protection against the increasing force of democracy There is no doubt that Earl Russell will get a fair trial from his peers all the same.

The House of Lords Committee, which is to inquire into the advisability of revising the King's accession oath against Catholics, has now been constituted. It will consist of the following peers: The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argvil, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Spencer, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Dunraven and Lord Tweedmouth. The Committee is a strong one, and includes, it will be noticed, the present and three former Lords Lieutenant of Ireland. All its members are Protestants, the Catholic peers having decided not to

Mr. T. W. Russell's forthcoming book, "Ireland and the Empire," will be awaited with considerable interest , and is likely to prove an exceedingly valuable and instructive commentary on the results of British rule He begins with the in Ireland. Union, and divides the history of the country into periods. The first is from the Union to Emancipation, the second Emancipation to the Famine; the third, the Famine to Fenianism; the fourth he styles the great awakenmg period-the period of Mr Gladstone's land legislation; the fifth, the great surrender-the Home Rule bill; the sixth deals with pretences of amelioration begun by Mr Arthur Balfour, and in the final chapter Mr. Russell considers the important question, Can the Union be maintained?

The memorial to the late Lord Russell of Killowen, erected over his grave at Epsom Cemeterv, has now been completed. It takes the form of a wall of white Irish granite, enclosing a space 27 feet long by 20 feet wide The pillars at the sides and ontre weigh over a ton each, and are ornamented with a band of carved Runic work. The panels consist of a series of small arches rising from a stone base, with a rounded coping, also ornamented with carving stone was taken from a quarry near Newry, and the memorial, which presents a very striking appearance, was executed entirely by Irish workmen.

The Church has always been opposed to any way of disposing of the dead except by burial or entombment. She regards the dead body as holy and worthy of all reverence. The July number of The Catholic World Magazine says:

"Tht liturgy of the Church is one solemn profession that the corpse of the faithful departed is sacred and auviolable in her eyes In accordance with the full ceremonial the clergy are instructed to go processionallly receive the body. The priest must sprinkle holy water on it, and, having recited the De Profundis, must in tone that antiphon of most comforting hope which iccalls that a day will come in which that body, humbled now by death, vill return alive and will exult in its God. Then, with the accompaniment of psalmody and of waxer lights, the body to be brought to the sacred edifice. Here prayer is made that the eternal peace of the Lord be accorded to the departed, and on the completion of the obsequies the minister of the Church accompanies the body to the tomb, invoking on it the blessing of the Lord and praying that an angel may be sent to guard it. When he finally leaves the scene of sepulture the joyous hope of the resurrection of the body is recalled in the antiph a, 'I am the resurrection and the life.'

St. Stephen's, issued by students of University College, Dublin, has the following note: "On Friday, May 24th, Trinity College displayed a flag which-caused much surprise to passers-by. It was the well-known Union Jack, with white horder, which, is flag language means 'a pilot wanted."

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

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

special honor of the Mother of the Blessed Virgin

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

Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Halibuiton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as fur as Morrisburg, and at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville included. The exceptionally low rates included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8.00 have been secured for return tickets from Whithy and Myrtle with proportionately low rates throughout the eastern part of

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

them and proceed to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

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

The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twoonacy, Tweed, Ont, who will promptly stud posters containing the fullest information to Ontaric pilgrims.

CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND The Globe, of Saturday, said. "It

is not very often that a religious body in the old country looks to Canada for assistance in an enterprise, but such has been the case recently with the Catholics in the Highlands of Scotland. Very Rev. Dean Bisset of Nairn came across to America last winter, and since then has been taking subscriptions in behalf of the Bishops of Scotland for the crection of a substantial wing to Blair's Semmary at Nairn, the only institution in Scotland for educating young men for the Roman Catholic priesthood. His efforts have been directed largely among the Catholics in some of the cities in the United States, but he has some to Canada mainly for the automated Canada mainly for the automated. come to Canada mainly for the purpose of presenting his petition to the Scotch Catholics of Nova Scotia

pose of presenting his petition to the Scotch Catholics of Nova Scotia
During his stay in Toronto the Dean interviewed the Archbishop and visited friends at Collingwood. He was seen at the Walker House by a Globe reporter, to whom he said that his errand had already met with fair success. Bleir's Seminary is named after the douor. It was built in 1829, and since that time has trained many Scottish youths for the priesthood. But of recent years it has been found inadequate to accommodate the number of students applying annually for admission. Accordingly, the Bishops of Scotland have undertaken to raise between thirty and forty thousand between thirty and forty thousan pounds for the election of such additions as will enable the institution to tions as will enable the institution to accommodate 150 students. All but twelve theusand pounds was con-tributed at home, and it was to raise that balance that Dean Bisset was sent Canada and the United States."

COST OF SEEING THE PAN-AMERICAN. From the Roller Mill

Extravarant stories as to the cost of board and lodging in Buffalo have been going about the country and may have deterred some of our read ers from planning to visit the Pan-American Exposition

The only basis for these stories is the fact that a few of the larger and more fashionale hotels are asking and getting, rates as high as eight to ten dollars a day which certainly is enough to stugger a man of moderate means. But there are many respectable hotels and countless boarding houses and private homes where one may lodge comfortably for not to ex-ceed one dollar a night, and meals can be procured both within and without the exposition grounds for prices lit-tle if any above the normal. We say tle if any above the normal. We say this after careful investigation, and we have placed millers through our free Accominodation Burcau at rates which fully sustain our statement. Leaving out the cost of railroad fare and sleeping car berth, which varies with Le distance, the day's list of expenses in Bulfalo for one person may be set down as follows:

Total for day and night...\$3.50 These figures are nei her high nor low. They are moderate, and reliable.

By a little client cating places can be found that will bring the item of meals considerably rearer one dollar. Under incidentals we include such expenditures as strict car fare, one or more Midway admissions at ten to twenty-five cents each light refreshments at five cents and upward, and so forth

HERBERT SPENCER DENOUNCES

Mr. Herbert Spencer has written a letter pleasing for mitigation of the war spirit, in which he says "Whatever fosters multarism makes for barbarism, whatever fosters peace makes for civilization. There are two fundamentally opposed principles on which social life may be organizedompulsory co-operation and volunompulsory co-operation and tary co-operation—the one implying corcive institutions, the other free institutions. Just in proportion as institutions Just in proportion as antitant activity is great does the coercive regime more pervade the whole society. Hence, to oppose militancy is to oppose return toward despotism. My fear is that the retrograde movement will become too strong to be checked by argument or exhortation."

THE HEART OF THE WOODS.

I hear it beat in moining still When April skies have lost their gloom,
And through the woods there runs a

thrill That wakes Arbutus into bloom.

I hear it throb in spouting May-A muffled murmur on the breeze, Like mellow thunder leagues away, A booming voice of distant seas.

In daisied June I hear its roll. Pulsing through the leafy shade, And see the drummer unafraid. And fam I am to reach its goal,

Or where the autumn leaves are shed, And frosts attend the fading year, Like secret mine sprung by my tread A covey bursts from hiding near.

I feel its pulse 'mid winter snows, And feel my own with added force, When red ruff drops his cautious pose, forward takes his humming And

The startled birches shake their curls, A withered leaf leaps in the breeze—Some hidden mortar speaks, and hurls Its feathered missile through the

Compact of life, of fervent wing, A dynamo of feathered power, Thy drum is music in the spring, Thy flight is music every ho -John Burroughs, in July Atlantic.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE ON IRE-LAND.

London, June 27. - "England is gradually giving Ireland home rule," said Archbishop Keane, in an interview on Tuesday night. "I have just arrived from Ireland, where I performed the pleasant duty of preaching a sermon as dedicator of a cathedral in the diocese in which I was born. I met many substantial, thinking Irishmen, and found them practically all optimists, as to the final outcome of their struggle for self-government.

"After all, Englishmen love fair play, and ultimately they will yield to Ireland everything that fair play demands They will give Ireland a Catholic university. Mr. Balfour hasn't abandoned his intention to press that bill. His withdrawal of it was a strategical move, not a confession of defeat.

"Englishmen will continue to liberalize their policy until not only Ireland, but Scotland and Wales, will land, but Scotland and Wales, will have their own Parliaments. Then these countries, kint together geogra-hically, will be represented in an Imperial Parliament which shall knit them together politically. The world will see in these isles a second realization of the American system of government. When that time arrives there will be no more chafing, no more chmity, no more talk of tyranny and revolution, all will join to make the British Empire the greatest empire in history.

make the British Empire the greatest empire in history.

'Canada, Australia and South Africa will never have the same relation of federation which I contemplate for England, Ireland, Scouland and Wales. Those distant lands do not possess the geographical unity of the British Isles, not that close unity of interests which will obtain in this sisterhood of States.

'It is a mistake to suppose that the people who are shaping the life of Ireland want absolute independence for that country. They are willing to

for that country They are willing to belong to an associated British Em-pire, but they want home rule."

belong to an associated British Empire, but they want home rule."

HAD AN ATTACHMENT.

An Irish sheriff got a writ to serve on a young widow, and on coming into her preserce said; "Madam, I have an attachment for you."

"My dear sir," she said, blushing, "your attachment is reciprocated."

"You don't understand me You must proceed to court,"said the sheriff.

"Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I

'Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I

"Well, I know 'tis leap year, but I prefer to let you do the courting your self. Men are much better at 'hat than women."
"Mrs P, thus is no time for fooling. The justice is waiting."
"The justice waiting? Well, I suppose I must go, but the thing is so sudden, and besides I'd prefer a priest to do it."

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

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Sixth Sunday after Pentecost, COSPEL, ST. MARK VII -IIS: JESUS FEEDS THE MULTITUDE

7 | The Most Precious Blood St Killan, B. M. M. o St Ephren, Deacon.
W. 10 | Seven Bros, and Felicitas.
Th. 11 | St. Plus I., P. M.
F. 12 | St John Gualbert, Ab.
S. 13 | St. Anacletus, P. M.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

DEAN EGAN'S GARDEN PARTY.

The annual garden party in connection with St. Mary's Church, Barrie, was held on the grounds adjoining the Dean's residence on the afternoon of the 26th. There was a large and brilliant attendance, visitors coming from distant places. Dean Egan is to be congratulated upon the largest gathering of his friends in many years. Rev. Father Whitney, Newmarket, and Rev. Father O'Malley, Uxbridge, were among the clergy piesent. One feature of the affair was absence of all games or devices to get chance contributions from visitors. From Toronto the list of visitors included Mr. John Hanrahan, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Kernahan, Mr. T. P. Pielan. Mr and Mrs. Richard Dissette, J. McFarlane, B. Dickey, Mr, and Mrs. T. K. Haffey, Mr. J. Haverson, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mulqueen, Mrs. Nealon; from Lindsay Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shannon. The prominent citizens of Lindsay were all present.

and Mrs. J. R Shannon. The prominent citizens of Lindsay were all present.

Mr. John McBride, Mr. Alf. Beardsley, Miss Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. George Byrne, Mrs. Cassan, Mr. and Mrs. John Clayton, Mr W H Crossland, Mrs. John Flaherty, Mr. Arthur Gill, Mr. Albert Hasket, Mr Chas. Hemis, Mr and Mrs I. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs Thos. Brown, Mr and Mrs. Thos. Brown, Mr and Mrs. P. Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. James Marrin, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Shanaey, Mr. Daniel Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. John Coffee, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hinds. Miss Viola Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGuire, Mr. and Wrs. Wm. Moore, Mr. B. Denlin, Mr. S. B. Hinds, Mrs. Chas. Hinds, Mr J. R. Cotter, K. C., Mayor Radenhurst, Reeve McLean, Mr. James Kavanagh, Mr. and M.s. M. Hattin, Mr. M. J. Frawley, Mr. James Malloy, Mr. John Murphy, Mr. P. McDougall, Mrs. Frank P. J. Kernan, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Frauk Robinson, Mr. Eugene Smith, Mr. J. Toohn, Mr. George Smith, Mr. J. Toohn, Mr. Harry Ellis, Mr. Haughton Lennox, K.C., Miss McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. W. McDonald, Mr. Donald Ross, Dr. McLaren, Alderman Tyrer and many others.

CFLEBRATION AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, June 24.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of St. Jean Baptiste Soclety was fittingly commenced yesterday morning by a parade to the Basilician, where Archbishop Duhamel officiated at high mass and where Canon Deguire preached an able ser-mon. A banquet in By-ward Market Hall wound uy the day. The cere-monies were continued to-day.

PICNIC AT MACTON.

At the picnic held at Macton during last week in aid of the Catholic Church, of which Rev. Father Haley is pastor, a large crowd were in at-tendance. Speeches were delivered by Dr. Lackner, ex.M.P., L. J. Breit-haupt and Simon McCabe, otherwise known as the silver-tongued orator of Wellington. "Mack" is a future aspirant for Parliamentary honors, and spoke on the topics of the day, making a decided hit. It might here be mentioned he has a special invitation to the picnic to be held at Drayton.

WOMANLY MODESTY.

London, June 24 .- The London Advertiser says: "I want to warn you from an abomination--the new wo-man," said Bishop McEvay in his address to the pupils at the commencement exercises of St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, Saturday. "She is a disgrace and a dishonor to her sex, and if you see her on one side of the street,, you should take the other side to show your abhorrence of such creatures. It is a woman's position to be queen of the home, for

tion to be queen of the nome, for there she is without peer or rival, but it is not her station to be posing as the mannish woman."

Continuing his address, the bishop complimented the pupils on the fine showing made in the exercises. He trusted they would pursue their studies with a zest which, in time, will give them a perfect education. He told them to love their parents, brothers and sisters, and to keep near God, as in Him alone they will find perfect happiness.

Besides Itishop McRvay, Fathers Meunier, Doiwney and Hogan of Windsor, Father Reaudom, of Walkerville, Father BuMouchel, of Sandwich, and Fathers Freson and becailler, of Detroit, were among the clergymen present. The rotunda was handsomely draped in the school colors, and the other decorations consisted of cut flowers, potted plants, ferms and palms.

There are no graduates from the academy this year, but a large number of pupils were promoted in their studies, and were presented with prizes: by Bishop McEvay.

studies, and were presented with prices: by Bishop McEvay.

have achieved for furnishing an excel-lent spread.

The following clergymen graced the plenic with their presence: Ven. Arch-deacon Casey. Rev. Fathers D. O'Con-ne.l, Fitzpatrick and Scanlan.

During the afternoon the piculckers gathered round the platform creeted for speechmaking, and of course, ev-eryone was anxious to hear flon. F. R. Latchford, the popular Minister of Public Works.

Public Works.

Ven. Archdeacon Casey acted as chairman, and introduced the different speakers. The address of Hon. Mr. latchford was a happy one. He referred t. the pleasure it gave him to have an opportunity of mingling with the good people of Duoro, whom he congratulated on possessing such a beautiful edifice as St. Joseph's Church. He was pleased to observe the signs of prosperity which existed on every side, and congratulated them on the outlook for a bountiful harvest. His speech was replete with many witty anecdotes, and the speaker was loudly applauded as he resumed his seat.

Short speeches were also delivered

sumed his seat.

Short specches were also delivered by Rev Father Fitzpatrick, Messrs. R. R. Hall, F. D. Kerr, J. J. Crowe, license inspector, John Lang. M. P. and Mr. Win. Anderson, the Liberal nominee for the Provincial Legislature. ture.

HONORING MR. SPEAKER BRO-DEUR.

Marieville, Que.. June 27.—To-day was observed as a holiday in Marie-ville, the largest town in the County

ville, the largest town in the County of Rouville.

All the inhabitants, laying aside all considerations of politics, turned out to do honor to their representative, llon. L. P. Brodeur, on his having been chosen to fill the distinguished office of Speaker of the House of Commons.

Commons.

The result was a delightful and flettering reception. Large numbers from Montreal, St. Hyacinthe and surrounding towns flocked in during the fearman and at three classes. forenoon, and at three o'clock, the hour set aside for the speeches, there must have been close to five thousand on the college grounds.

MOYNAGH-M'ELLISTRUM.

MOYNAGH-M'ELLISTRUM.

A wedding was solemnized on the 24th of June in St. John's Church, Arthur, by Rev. Father Doherty, between Mr. Michael Moynagh, of Peel, and Miss Maggie McIllistrum, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Dennis McEllistrum, of the second line of West Lutner The bridesmaid was Miss Annie McEllistrum, sister of the bride, while Mr. John Delahanty, performed the duties of groomsman. The bride was married in a dress of steel blue broadcloth, with chiffon and pearl trimmings, with hat to match, and carried in her hand a white prayer book.

FARRELL-O'BRECHT.

FARRELL-O'BRECHT.

A wedding of much interest to many in Arthur, Peel and surrounding country, was solemnized in St. Mary's Church, Mt. Forest, by Rev. Dean, O'Connell, between Patrick John Fatrell, of 16th Peel, and Miss Electora O'Brecht, daughter of Mr. Andrew O'Brecht, Mt. Forest. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Farrell, sister of the groom, while P. F. Farrell, a brother, was best man. The bride was becomingly gowned in a beautiful costume of white orgazdic, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, while the bridesmaid wore blue. A long, prosperous and happy career is the wish of their many friends.

KARGES-WHITE.

KARGES-WHITE.

KARGES-WHITE.

A very pleasing event took place at St. Mary's Church, Be-iii on June 24, when Mr. Chris Karges, of Waterloo, was united in marriage to Miss Lena White, daughter of Frank White, of Berlin. The ecremony was performed at 9 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Schweitzer in the presence of a large number of friends. The bride was assisted by Miss C. Schneider and Miss White, while Messrs. Henry Karges and Lea White looked after the welfare of the groom.

MALONE-KENT.

A wedding took place in the Catholic Church, Freelton, on June 26, when
Miss Mollie Kent became the wife of
John Malone, of Bulfalo. Rev. Father
Murphy, cousin of the bride, performby solemn high mass. Rev. Fathers
ed the ceremony, which was followed
Mahony and Cotv, of Hamilton, assisted. A breakfast was then served
at Father Murphy's.

CLIFFORD-WILSONS

London, June 26.—Miss Lillian Wilson daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Wilson, of 418 Grey street, and Mr. Patrick Clifford, of West Nissouri, were wedded at 9 o'clock this morning at St. Peter's Cathedral, London, b. Rev. Father McKeon.

Father Fallon in Buffalo.

Buffalo, July 1 .- Holy Angels' parish of this city, at Porter and West avenues, greeted its new pastor, the Rev. Michael Francis Fallon, D. D., yesterday. Dr. Falton introduced him. self to his new parishioners at 10.30 o'clock mass. The eminent clergyman gave his greeting in less than 300 words, and was in the pulpit just long enough for his people to get a good look at him, and to convince them that he is an orator and a

scholar.
"I appear before you to-day for the first time, as your parish priest," he said, "and if I were not a Catholic priest and you a Catholic people I would say that I was a stranger. But know I have come among friends. I am utterly unacquainted with the circumstances and needs of you and your parish, and I ask you to bear with me patiently while I learn what I have to do.

FATHER KEILTY'S PICNIC.

There have been many successful picmics held in the township of Duoro,
but the picnic held by the parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, in
O'Brien's Grove, eclipsed all previous
records in this respect.

The popular parish priest, Rev.
Tather Keilty, was on the grounds all
day, and did everything in his power
to make the day an enjoyable one for
those who attended the picnic. The
meals served by the ledies of the partile are worthy of special mention,
and they deserve the reputation they

your parish, I knew that I would come among good friends and a stanuch and loyal people.

"I am happy to begin my ministry among you on this feast day of Saints Peter and Paul, and to start on what is to me a new career under the patronage of these great saints. Therefore, let us dedicate our work together under their patronage. I ask the aid and assistance of your prayers that, whatever I might do or whatever we might do together, may be done in the sight of Jesus Christ, to the glory of God and for the salvation of soils."

Buffalo Express: The announcement of the transfer of the Pev. Dr. Fallon of Ottawa, Ont., University to be Superior of the College of the Holy Angels in this city directs attention once more to the frequency with which men of Canadian college training are appointed to important educational positions in this country.

Dr. Fallon is not a Canadian himself, but, coming from a successful career in the Dominion, he serves to illustrate the point that the United States is the natural field for the ambitious Canadian scholar who is desirious of achieving a distinction denied to him in a country of much more limited opportunities. Schurman of Cornell and Oyler of Johns Hopkins have done this, and it is reported from Montreal that Prof. George of the Congregational College, an eminent educator, has accepted a college appointment in Chicago These names

of Cornell and Osler of Johns Hopkins have done this, and it is reported from Montreal that Prof. George of the Congregational College, an eminent educator, has accepted a college appointment in Chicago These names occur at the moment, but there are very many more Candian scholars holding with credit digmfied and responsible positions in the aducational institutions of this country.

It is apparent that the grade of Canadian scholarship is very high or these things would not be possible. It is not so long ago that Canada brought the great majority of its teachers from the British amiversities. Indeed there are instituions in the Dominion to-day which magne they could not get along at all without a British principal and three or four British principal in the staff. The natural result is just beginning to manifest itself. During the week the announcement w.s. made that Prof. J. G. McGregor of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canadian born and educated, has been appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in Edinburgh University. Such appointments speak well for the Canadian scholarship of the present time. Much more attention is being paid to education than to agriculture, especially in the adjoining Province of Ontario, where nearly every other fairmer's son's preference is for a career apart from that of a tiller of the soil. There are not enough boys left on Ontario farms to gather the crops. They are in Ontario calleges preparing themselves to be Oslers and Schurmans and McGregors.

. LET US BE CANADIANS.

Mr. Charles Murphy, barrister, Ottawa, writes to The Free Press: During the past week the newspapers of the city have given prominence to the protests of the parishioners of St. Joseph's parish against the removit of Rev. Dr. Fallon from Ottawa to Buffalo, and have expressed sympathy with the requests made for his reten tion in the city chiefly on the ground that the Dominion can ill afford to lose a citizen of Dr. Fallon's intellectual power, energy and patriotism. Editorial opinion made it clear that Dr Fallon's being an Irishman did not make him any the less a good Canadian, and an obvious deduction from this perfectly correct statement is that Irishmen who are not obliged is that Irishmen who are not obliged to leave Ottawa, and who do not yield tor any class of its citiens in their devotion to Canada and her may be a stream of the control of the stream of their devotion to Canada and her material their devotions, should have equal political affairs he would, despite his unquested in the control of their despite his unquested hope to lawe his ability to could here to law his ability to could hope to lawe his ability to could hope to lawe his ability to could here to law his ability to could here to complete the could have an equal share in the legislature of the his ability to could have an equal share in the legislature will take place with the enjoyment of the law his appoint of the higher offices to represent the city contend that they should have an equal share in the legislature will take place with the reference of the higher offices to represent the city contend that there will be nothing said about the interest of the higher offices to now higher postent generosity. With their recent and here follows and here to the will be nothing said about the interest of the higher offices to the exclusion of to leave Ottawa, and who do not yield to any class of its citizens in

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Department of Railways & Canals, Canada

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Department of Italiways and Canala, Ottawa, 26th June, 1901.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Department o. Railways & Canais Canada

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endors d "Tender for Dam at Dunnville," will be teceived at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, the State of the State o

Casas, of Catananes, where forms of sender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tonder the actual signifures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$4.000 must accompany the chender. This accepted bank cheque must be inderesed over to the Honorabi's the Minister of Railways and Ca also will be forwided if the party tendering declines to erter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are no

Department of Railways and Ganals,
Ottawa, 26th June, 1901.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without
authority from the Department will not be paid for.

BALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 16th July.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to five per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract what called upon to do so, or if he fails to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

WELLAND CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED terviers, addressed to the underrigned, and endorsed "Trender for deepening, Port Colborne to Humberstein for deepening, Port Colborne to Humberstein French and the received at this office until 16 o'Lock on Friday, the 12th day of July, 1901, for deeping the Rock Cutting from Fort Colborne to Humberstein,

Plane and specifications of the work may be seen on and aitr Monday, the 1st day of July, 1901, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Wella I Canal, St Catharines, where forms of tender may be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the radius of the occupation and residence of each mean the control of the same, and further an accompany the tender. On the same, and further an accompany the tender, over to the Homospiel Cheque must be endorsed over to the Homospiel Cheque must be endorsed over to the Homospiel Cheque the party tendering declines to enter into contract the party tendering declines to enter into contract the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the off-work at the Tale accepted chaque thus sent in will be returned to the respective pattles whose tenders are not accepted. The Department does not bind likelf to accepted.

to the respective parties whose some countries of the Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

Light, JONES,

Secretary.



WELLAND CANAL

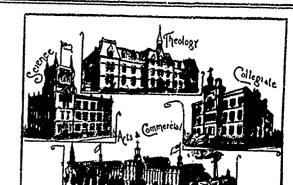
NCTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

accepted,
The D partment does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Re Order.

By Order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.





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J. R. STRATTON, io, June 8th, 1901.

able mention, E. Gœtz, Fr. Yousko, J. Kelly.
Lower Philosophy Class—Pirst prize, Th. Mahony; second prize, J. Klahs; honorable mention, Wm Becker, H. Hennessey
Latin Composition.—Medal (Rev. J. C. Sullivan), Anthony Stræder, prize, A. Leyes; honorable mention, Fr. Yousko, A. Montag, F. Gœtz
Rhetoric Class—First prize, J. Schmit, J. Oberholt; second prize, Peter Winklemann; honorable mention, O. Wernet.

Teter Winklemann; honorable mention, O. Wernet.

Higher Syntax — Medal (Rev. J. C. Malone), L. Radigan, hist prize, Chas. Hill; second prize, A. Cyran, honorable mention, Win. Murphy, D. Callaghan, Jno, Winterhalt

Latin Elements,—S. P. Crowicz, honorable mention, S. Winter, J. Geuting, Jas. McCrossan, Cha. Brohmann, Fr. Zinget

Greek--Fourth Year — First prize, A, Streder, second prize, J. Schmit, honorable mention, A. Leyes, F. Geetz, Fr. Yousko, M. Weidner, J. Klahs.

Klahs.
Third Year. Prize, Fr Scieszka J
Dardas, honorable mention, William
Becker, Wm. Klæpfer
Second Vear.—First prize, A Cyvan; second prize, P. Winkelmann
First Year.—Prize, Wm. Murphy,
honorable mention, Jno. Oberholz
English Literature—Higher Division.—First prize. Thos. Michony, second prize, A Leves; honorable mention.—Jos. Schmit, Jas. Kelly, M.
Weidner.

one pites, the pites of the pites of the pites, the pites of the pites

ond prize, Wm. Winterhalt; honorable mention, D. Callagha., L. Radigan, Chas. Day.

Lower Division.—First prize, S. Winter; second prize, Chas. Hi's, honorable mention, J. McCrossau, S. Pietrowicz, N. J. Chevreaux, M. McHale, H. Zinger.

English Grammar—Highest Division.—First prize, D. Callaghan; second prize, Wm. Becker, L. Radigan, honorable mention, J. Oberholz, Fr. Zinger, Wm. Kleepfer, J. Winterhalt, Chas. Dav A. Cyran.

Middle Division.—First prize, S. Winter; second prize, J. McCrossan; honorable mention, C. Hils, H. Zinger, E. Brick, S. Pietrowicz.

Lowest Division.—First prize, F. Toty second prize, J. Getting; honorable mention, J. Janeus, J. O'Halloran, A. Foster.

English Reading.—First prize, H. Zinger; second prize, S. Winter, honorable mention, Ed. Boty, M. Me-

English Reading.—First prize, H. Zinger; second prize, S Winter, honors ble mention, Ed. Doty, M. McHale, E. Brick, J. Gies, J. McCrossan, J. Halloran.

English Spelling.—First prize, E. Doty; second prize, J. McCrossan; honorable mention, H. Zinger, M. McHale, S. Winter, Ed. Brick.

German—Fifth Year.—(Literature Composition and Style.)—Medul, (Mr. Jno. A. Rittinger), Jno. Oberholz; first prize, Wm, Becker, A. Streeder; second prize, Jos. Schmit, honorable mention, A. Leyes. P. Winklemann.

Winklemann.
Fourth Year.--Grammar, Composition and Style.--First prize, Chas.
Hils: second prize, F. X. Arnold
Third Year.--First prize, L. Radigan; second prize, Chas. Day; honorable mention, A Cyran, Jas Dardas,
F. Yuosko.

F. Yuosko.

Second Year.—First prize, S. Pietrowicz; honorable mention, H. Hennessey, Th. Mahony, D. Callaghan.

First Year.—First prize, H. Zinger, see and prize, E. Brick honorable mentin, J. McCrossan, I. Walsh.

French.—Highest Division.—First prize, J. Klalls; second prize, Chas. Day; honorable mention, H. Hennessey, J. Schmit, M. Weidner Middle Division.—Prize, P. Winkelmann; honorable mention, A. Cyran, L. Radigan.

Lowest Division —First prize, Chas Hils; second prize, Wm. Winterhalt; honorable mention, D. Callaghan, L. Walsh.

Walsh.
Polish—Grammar and Composition
—\$10 gold (Rev. V. Garek), Jas
Dardas, prize, A Cyran, honorable
mention, Fr. Scieszka.
History of Poland —Medal (Rev
F. X. Pruss), Fr. Scieszka; prize,
Jas. Dardas, honorable mention, A.
Cyran.

Cyran.

Drawing.—First prize, Jas. McCrossan; second prize, S. Winter honorable mention, D. Brick, Jas. Hal-

orable mention, D. Brick, Jas Malloran.

Penmanship —First prize, S. Winter, second prize, Jas. Halloran, E. Brick, honorable mention, M. Trombley, E. Doty, M. McHale.

Geography—First prize, S. Winter, second prize, M. McHale; honorable mention, H. Zinger, E. Doty, E. Brick.

Bookkeeping—Higher Division—Gold medal (Rev. Geo. A. Williams.)

Wm. Winterhalt, first prize, I. Walsh, honorable mention, S. Pietrowicz, Fr. Zinger.

Our Schools and Colleges

St. Jerome's College Berlin.

Following is the list of prizes at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, held over from last week:

Latin—Higher Philosophy Class—Prize, A. Stroeder, A. Leyes; honorable mention, E. Gutz, Fr. Yousko, J. Kelly.

Lower Philosophy Class—First prize, D. Callaghan, second prize, Lowert Philosophy Class—First prize, D. Callaghan, Second prize, L. Walsh, honorable mention, S. Winter, J. Klahs; honorable mention, Wm Becker, H. Hennessey mann.

mann.

Universal History. — Medal (Mr J. E. Seagram, M. P.), J. Oberholz, first prize, J. Schmit, second prize, Wm. Murphy, honorable mention, Chas Day, P. Winkelmann, Jas. Daidas, A. Cyian, D. Cailaghan, Fr. Ordrowski, L. Radigan.

History of England. — First prize, Wm. Winterhalt, second pize, Chas. Hils, honorable mention, S. Winter, L. Walsh, S. Pietrowicz, J. Gies, E. Doty.

Hils, honotable mention, S. Winter, I. Walsh, S. Pietrowicz, J. Gies, E. Doty
Church History - Higher Division
— Special prize (Rev G Gnam),
Thos Mahony, second prize, J. Klahs,
honotable mention, Wm. Ricker, II
Hennessey, Jas. Kelly, F. Gotz, Jno.
Englert, Wm. Klepler, J. Schmit, M.
Weidner, O. Wernet.
Lower Division -- Medal | Rev. Ph.
Hauck.), Jno. Oberholz, first prize,
Jos. Schmit, second prize, P. Winkelmain, honorable mention, J. Pardas,
C. Day, D. Callaghan, O. Weinet.
Bible History, -- First prize, E.
Doty. second prize, J. McCrossan,
honorable mention, S. Winter, H. Zinger, M. McHale, Fr. Zinger, N. Chevteaux, E. Brick, M. Tromblev
Religious Instruction -- Highest Invision -- Gold medal (Rt. Rev. T.
J. Dowling, D. D.), A. Leyes, first
prize, A. Streeder second prize, Fr.
Yousko, T. J. Mahony. honorable
mention, J. Kelly, Chas. Windbiehl,
[J. Englert, E. Goetz, A. Montag, H.
Hennessey, J. Klahs, J. Schmit, M.
Weidner
Middle Division -- First prize, Jno.

Hennessey, J Klahs, J Schmit, M Weidner
Middle Division — First prize, Jno. Oberholz; second prize, P Winkelmann; honorable mention, L. Radigan, J Dardas, A. Cyran, Chas Day, W Murphy L. Walsh, Wm Winterhalt, Fr. Odrowski.
Lowest Division — First prize, S Winter, second prize, H Zinger, honorable mention, J McCrossan, E Doty, Jas. Hallors.n.
Mental Philo' phy — Higher Division. — Ten dollars gold (Very Rev. E. B. Kilroy, B. D.), A. Leyes; first prize, A. Streeder, honorable mention, E. Gestz, Fr. Yousko
Lower Division —Gold medal (Rev. Wm. J McColl), J. Klahs' first prize, Th. Mahony; second prize, Fr. Scieszka; honorable mention, William Becker, H. Hennessey.

Scieszka: honorable mention, William Becker, H. Hennessey.
Ethics. -- Prize, Fr. Scieszka; honorable mention, J. Klahs, Wm. Becker, F. X. Arnold, Th. Mahony, Wm. Kleepfer.
Rhetoric. -- Medal (Rev. Geo. Brohmann), Jos Schmit; first prize, P. Winkelmann, Jno. Oberholz; honorable mention, John Arnold
Music -- Medal (Rev. Jos E. Wey), J. Klahs; prize, W. Winterhalt, Chas. Day.

Chas. Day.

General Proficiency — Classical
Course. — Medal (Rev. S. Wadel),
Jno. Oberholz, honorable mention, A
Leyes, A. Stroeter, Th Malnony, J.
Klahs, J. Schmit, D. Callaghan, L.
Radigan, P. Winkelmann, A. Cyran
Commercial Course. — Prize, S.
Winter, honorable mention, Chas.
Life F Doty. Winter, honor Hils, E. Doty.

Hils, E. Doty.

Good Conduct — Seniors. — Medal
Rev. Jos. Wev), A Cyran; first
prize, P. Winkelmann; second prize,
E. Geetz; honorable mention, J. Oberholz, J. Schmit, D. Callaghan, F. X.
Arnold, A. Montag, A. Streeder, I.
Radigan, Fr. Malecki, C. Windbiehl,
M. Weidner.

M. Weidner.

Juniors. — Medal (Rev. A. J. Razek E. Doty; honorable mention, Chas. Hils, S. Winter.

Neatness and Politeness.—Prize, D. Callaghan, honorable mention, J. Schmit, A. Leyes, J. Arnold, William Becker, P. Winkelmann, A. Cyran, N. Chevreaux, J. Englert, E. Goetz, O. Wernet, W. Murphy, A. Montag, V. Poetz, Jno. Oberholz, L. Radigan, A. Stræder, C. Windbiehl, Jno. Winterhalt, Fr. Zinger, M. Weidner, Fr. Odrowski, Jul. Klahs, E. Doty, Chas. Hils.

Hils.

Commercial Diplomas — Wm Winterhalt, Fr. Zinger

Note. — Special prizes for having passed the Easter and June examinations awarded to the following students E. Gœtz, Fr Zinger

A. M D G. -

The closing exercises of Loretto Academy, 140 Wellesley Crescent, took place on Saturday morning, June 22nd, the prizes being distributed by Reverend J. M. Cruise. The pleasure of the pupils was further heightened by the presence of their former pastor, Reverend James Walsh, of Brockton.

At the conclusion of the program a short congratulatory address was given by the reverend pastor, folfollowed by a few words from reverend Father Walsh.

The following is the prize list:—

Penmanshp—First prize, S Winter, second prize, Jas. Halloran, E Brick; honorable mention, M. Trombley, E. Doty, M. McHale Geography—First prize, S Winter; second prize, M. McHale; honorable mention, H. Zinger, E. Doty, E. Brick.

Bookkeeping—Higher Division—Gold medial (Rev. Geo. A. Williams.)

Wm. Winterhalt, first prize, I. Walsh, honorable mention, S. Pietrowicz, Fr. Zinger.

Lower Division—First prize, S Wanter; second prize, E. Doty, H. Zinger, honorable mention E. Brick, J. Gles, J. McCrossan, M. McHale Shorthand—First prize, Fr. Scieszka; second prize, R. Chevreaux.

Mathematics—Geometry.—First prize, Sr. Middle Division.—First prize, Win Winterhalt.

Lowest Division.—First prize, S. Winter second prize, Jos Schmit, honorable mention, L. Radigan, Fr. Zinger.

Middle Division.—First prize, S. Winter second prize, Jos Schmit, honorable mention, M. Murphy, P. Winkelmann.

Middle Division.—First prize, S. Winter second prize, S. Pietrowicz, honorable mention, M. Trombley.

Arithmetic—Highest Division—Medal, Wm. Winterhalt, honorable mention, Wm. Murphy, P. Winkelmann.

Middle Division.—First prize, S. Winter second prize, Jos Schmit, sand T. Roesler, obtained by Miss Banacho Sawan. Silver medal in Jun. 5th class obtained by Miss Bonn. Cors. awarded to Miss Parsie Roes. obt.linger medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Research to Miss Parsie Roes. obt.linger medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Research to Miss Parsie Roes. obt.linger medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Research to Miss Parsie Roes. obt.linger medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class, obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class. Obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class. Obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class. Obtained by Miss Rita Simpson. Silver medal in Jun. 4th class. Obtained by Miss Rita Simps

dal in Jun 5th arithmetic class, obtained by Miss Annie Smith. Silver medal in Sen 4th arithmetic class, obtained by Miss Clare Phelan. Silver medal in 4th class French, obtained by Miss Blanche Swan Silver medal in 3rd class French, obtained by Miss Tessie Roesler. Special prize for fancy work, equally merited by Miss Tessie Roesler. Special prize for fancy work, equally merited by Miss Tessie Roesler. Become K. Lynar, M. Smith, S. Joyce, I. Burber, E. Eastman, V. Rundle, V. Belton, T. Roesler, A. Smith, O'Donnell, E. Webster, I. Coulter, L. Ford, L. Bavis, I. Wickett, C. Phelan, obtained by Miss Estelle Eastman, Special prize for Catechism, awarded to Miss Muriel Smith. Special prize in ard class, awarded to Miss Irone Barber. Special prize for fidelity to practice, in instrumental music class, equally merited by the Misses M. Cowell, L. Ford, H. Ford, A. O'Donnell, V. Smith, B. Swan, C. Phelan, G. Kelly, E. Eastman, N. Wheaton, I. Coulter, obtained by Miss Leli Coulter.

G Kelly, E Eastman, N. Wheaton, I. Coulter, obtained by Miss Lell Coulter.

Prize List, Fifth Class — Miss Blanche Swan, 1st prize for arithmetic and fancy work, and 1st 'n the Jun 1th instrumental music Miss Daisy Dorrion, 1st in Jun. 4th instrumental music, 1st prize for fancy work, 2nd for arithmetic and Christian doctrine. Miss Mona Coxwell, 1st in Jun. 4th instrumental music, 1st for Christian doctrine, 2nd for arithmetic Miss Annie Smith, 2nd for arithmetic Miss Annie Smith, 2nd for English, algebra, and Christian doctrine, 3rd for arithmetic Miss Annie Smith, 2nd for English, algebra, and Christian doctrine, 3rd for English, Erithmetic and Christian doctrine, 3rd for algebra and French, Miss Annie O'Donnell, 1st for Christian doctrine, 2nd for English and arithmetic, 1st in 2nd instrumental music.

Fourth Class—Miss Tessic Roesler, 1st for fancy work 2nd for Christian doctrine, and in 2nd instrumental music. Miss Louise Davis, 1st for arithmetic, 2nd for English, fancy work and French. Miss Nana Wheaton, 3rd for English, French and arithmetic, 2nd for English, French and arithmetic, 2nd for English, French and Christian doctrine and 2nd in instrumental music. Miss Beatrice Webster, 1st for arithmetic, 2nd for English, French and Caristian doctrine, 1st for English, 2nd for arithmetic and French, 1st in 3rd instrumental music class. Miss Clara Foy, 2nd for Christian doctrine, 3rd for fancy work.

Junior Fourth—Miss Reta Simpson, 1st for arithmetic, and French, 2nd for Christian doctrine, 3rd for fancy work.

Junior Fourth—Miss Reta Simpson, ist for arithmetic, and French, 2nd for Christian doctrine. Miss Kathleen Lynar, 1st for English, 2nd for Christian doctrine and French. Miss Muriel Smith, 1st for writing, 2nd for arithmetic and French. Miss Georgio Simpson, 2nd for English, arithmetic and Christian doctrine, 3rd for French. A ss Louise Ford, 2nd for English, French, arithmetic and fancy work, 1st 12 Jun. 4th instrumental music. Miss Ethel Webster, 1st for English, 2nd for French and Christian doctrine, 2nd in 2nd instrumental music. Miss Susie Joyce, 1st for fancy work, 3rd for English.

Third Class—Miss Irene Barber, 1st Junior Fourth-Miss Reta Simpson

English.

Third Class—Miss Irene Ba-ber, 1st for English and arithmetic Miss Olive Petley, 2nd for Faglish and Christian Doctrine. Miss Reta Cassidy, 1st for Christian doctrine, 3rd for English, 2nd in Preparatory class. Miss Estella Eastman, 2nd for English, 3rd for arithmetic, 1st in 1st instrumental music. Miss Vera Rundle, 3rd for English and arithmetic, 2nd in preparatory instrumental music. Miss Veronica Belton, 1st for drawing, 3rd for English.

lish.

Junior Department—Prize for good conduct, equally merited by the Misses Mary O'Connor, Neille Clancey, Izet Ashenhurst, Gertrude Kelly, Rita Wheaton, Marion Smith, Ethel Dean and Irene O'Leary, obtained by Miss Mary O'Connor, Prize for catechism, obtained by Miss Neille Clancey; hono. The mention, the Misses Mary O'Connor and Cortrude Kelly. Prize for order, equally merited by the Misses Adille Dwyer, Gertrude Kelly and Izet Ashonhurst, obtained by Miss Adille Dwyer, Prize for ladylike deportment, equally merited by the Misses Rita Wheaton, Izet Ashenhurst, Lizzle Roesler, Gertrude Kelly, Mary O'Connor, Neille Clancey, Ethel Dean and A. Cassidy, obtained by Miss Rita Wheaton Prize for regular attendance, obtained by Miss Gertrude Kelly. Prize for plain sewing, merited by the Misses I. Ashenhurst, A. Cassidy, G. Kelly, G. M'Connell, N. Baker, L. Roesler, M. O'Connor, A. Dwyer, I. O'Leary, and E. Dean, obtained by Miss I. Ashenhurst. Prize for writing merited by the Misses G. K. elly, M. O'Connor, N. Baker, I. Ashenhurst, N. Clancey, A. Cassidy, M. Smith, I. O'Leary, and Ethel Dean, obtained Junior Department—Prize for good M. O'Connor, N. Baker, I. Ashenimose,
N. Clancey, A. Cassidy, M. Smith, I.
O'Leary, and Ethel Dean, obtained
by Miss Gertrudo Kelly Prize for
drawing, merited by the Misses A.
Cassidy, G. M'Connell, G. Kelly, I.
Ashenhurst, P. Belton, chtained by
Miss ——.

Ashenhurst, P. Beton, Chuned by Miss —.

Prize List—Miss Gertrude Kelly, 1st for English, arithmetic, and drawing, 2nd for French, 1st in 2nd Instrumental musle, promoted to senlor department. Miss Nellie Clancey—2nd for English, arithmetic and drawing, 1st for writing and French. Promoted to senior department. Miss Mary O'Connor, 2nd for English and arithmetic, 1st for drawing. Promoted to Senior Department. Miss Norine Baker, promoted to senior department. Miss Adile Dwyer, 1st in Jun 3rd class, 2nd for arithmetic, 1st for drawing. Promoted to Sen. Third class. Miss Iset Ashenhurst, 1st in Jun. 3rd class, 1st for arithmetic, drawing and French. Promoted to Senior Third. Miss Gladys M'Conaell, 3rd prize in Jun. 3rd class, 3rd for arithmetic, 1st for drawing. 3rd for French. Promoted to Senior Third. Miss Gladys M'Conaell, 3rd prize in Jun. 3rd class, 3rd for arithmetic, 1st for drawing. M'Conaell, Ord prise in Jun. 8rd class, 3rd for arithmetic, 1st for drawing, 3rd for French. Promoted to Senior Third. Miss Appolenia Cassidy, 1st in Jun. 8rd class, 2nd for arithmetic, 1st for writing, 3rd in preparatory instrumental music. Promoted to Senior Third. Miss Lizzle itoesler, 1st prize in Jun. 8rd class, 1st for arithmetic and French. Promoted to Senior Third. Miss Rita Wheaton, prize in Jun. 3rd class.

Second Class—Miss Ethel Dean.

ton, prize in Jun. 3rd class.
Second Class—Miss Ethel Dean,
1st prize in 2nd class, 1st for an hemetic, drawing, and French, 1st in
1st instrumental music. Promoted
to Junior Third. Miss Irene O'Leary, 1st for English and arithmetic,
2nd for drawing and French, 2nd in
1st instrumental music. Promoted
to Janior Third. Miss Philomens
Bolton, 2nd prize for English 1st for

arithmetic and drawing, 3rd in pre-paratory instrumental music. Pro-moted to Junior Third. Miss Mar-gory Crawford, 3rd for English and arithmetic Promoted to Junior

paratory instrumental music. Promoted to Junior Third. Miss Margory Crawford, 3rd for English and arithmetic Promoted to Junior Third

Junior Second — Miss Annie O'Loane, 1st prize in Junior Second. Miss Annie Annie O'Loane, 1st prize in Junior Second. Miss Annie Rae, 2nd prize in Junior Second Miss Annie Rae, 2nd prize in Junior Second Miss Annie Rae, 2nd prize in Junior Second class Miss Mary Vale, prize in Junior Second class Miss Belie Clancey, 1st prize in Senior First class, and prize for good conduct. Miss Vanle Kelly, 1st prize for Catechism, arithmetic and regular attendance. Miss Lorent kennelly, 1st prize for writing and ladylike deportment. Miss May Fullerton 2nd prize in Senior First and Senior First and Senior First and Senior First and Senior First Class Miss Kathleen Rae, prize and Senior First Annie Senior First and Senior First Senior Fi

First Class,—Master Rupert Lalor, 1st prize. Master Reginald Hadrill First Class, Master Ruport Later, 1st prize. Master Reginald Hadrill 2nd prize. Preparatory Class—Master George Vale, 1st prize. Master Plunket Gibson, 2nd prize.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

Montreal, June 24. — Throughout the whole province of Quebec and in other sections of the Dominion, wherever the French-Canadians are to be found in any number, this day is being celebrated with the most elaborate ceremonies. The celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day dates into the remote past. celebrated in the early days of Can-In Canada the feast of St. John was ada, even by Potrincourt, in Acadle, later by the French settlers at Quebec. After the cession of the country, the custom fell into desuctude, but was again revived in 1834.

The feast was then fixed as the national feast of the French-Canadians. The reason for this choice was that many of the settlers of the colony were called by that name, and on this account all the French members of the colony were designated by the name of Jean-Baptiste.

The first celebration of the revived festival was held on the eve of stirring times, and was the signal that the people of Lower Canada had united to resist the encroachments of the Governors.

Duverney, the poet, was the founder of the society known as St. Jean Baptiste Society. Their first celebration took the form of a banquet, which was held in the grounds of Mr. MoDonnell. Strong political feeling marked the first banquet and toasts were drunk to the health of the Logistative Assembly of Lower Canada, to Mr. Papineau, the Speaker; to Messrs. Viger and Morin, who were then in England laying the case of the province before the Government of England, to the Canadian clergy and to the Reformers of Upper Canada, to O'Connell, and many other toasts of like nature.

The only survivors of that celebration are Judge Slootte, Rev. Mr Trudeau. cure of Plattabure; Dr.

The only survivors of that celebration are Judge Sicotte, Rev. Mr Trudeau, cure of Plattsburg; Dr. O'Callaghan, Dr. Picault, Mr. L. G. De-Lorimier and Mr. T. S. Brown.

An immense crowd gathered to-day on Logan's Park, which had been chosen as the place for the inaug-uration of the celebration. From all aration of the celebration. From all sides they came, some in carts, some in carts, some in carringes, some on cars and many on foot. All were animated with the same desire to take part in the celebration of their beloved patron saint. The park is an immense place and an ordinary crowd seems but a handful, but last night it would have been hard to place many more people on the spacious grounds. They came from everywhere.

They came from everywhere.

After the arrival of the parade to the park, a low mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, attended by Rev. Abbe Troic, P. S. S., Cure of Notre Dame, as assistant priest. During the celebration of the Mass, the immense throng joined the choir in the singing of hymns appropriate to the eccasion.

The sermon was genered by Rev.

joined the choir in the singing of hymns appropriate to the occasion. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Rene Labelle, P. S. S., of the Seminary. He dwelt on the duty of the people towards God and their country. If they wished to succeed as their forefathers had done in the founding and progress of the colony, they must practice same virtues and mitato them in their attachment to religion.

After the sermon the crowd disbanded, but by far the greater number remained in the vicinity. Numberless booths and tents had been erected on the park, and refreshments were served.

The proceedings of the afternoon wore opened by a concert in which all the crowd took part. The popular Canadian airs were sang to the accompaniment of the two orchestras in attendance, after which speeches were delivered by distinguished speakers.

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IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where the smiles

If I knew the box where the smiles are kept.

No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard—
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and sea broadcast I'l scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,

To hold all the frowns I meet, would try to gather them, every

one, From nursery, school and street, Then, folding and holding, I'd pack

them in
And can the monster key;
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depth of the deep, deep sea.
Dora Sexton thom in

M'NULTY-CASEY.

M'NULTY-CASEY.

Ottawa, June 12.—A quiet wedding was solemnized in St. Joseph's church at 6 o'clock this morning, by Rev. Father Fallon performed between Mary A. Casey, daughter of Mr. John Casey, of His Majesty's customs, and High McNulty, contractor, of Ottawa.

Miss Katie Casey, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmald.

After the ceremony the guests repaired to the home of the bride, 271 Nicholas street, where breakfast was served. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs M. P. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Connor, Miss J. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, and Mr. and Mrs. Phelan.

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

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Insurance in force, 3,656,913.15 472,950.00

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d Internally and Externally. Two Sifes, 35c. and 50c. bottles.

O'CASSIDY'S DAUGHTER.

D'CASSIDY'S DAUGHTER.

By Rev. Robert Leech.

Her hair from the sunbeams their radiance has stolen,
As with long, rippling glory it hides her from view,
And the deep azura light when young April has fallen

Is the glance of her eye in its heaven c. olue.

Oh, love truth and honor
And joy wait upon her
As she trips with the graces and walks by their rule,
For pleasure entrances
And grows with her glances,
O'Cassidy's daughter, Blush Rose of the Coole.

Her mouth in its dimples and witchery flaming
Where 'mid beauty's sweet curves
the young loves have their birth,
While the blush of her cheek sets the

painter a dreaming
Of a lady supernal no longer on

earth.

Her laughter clear ringing,
Like picty bringing
To the heart a new gladness in joytide of yule
Maiden modestv taught her;
She hves o'er the water,
O'Cassidy's daughter, Blush Rose of
of the Coole.

Oh, she's glorious in graces of form and of motion,
And her heart, where young purity nestles secure,
Makes her like our young maidens least know 'ne commetion
Her gladness or smiles cause our swafns to endure.
May sweet joys caress thee
And heaven's love bless thee!
Thy mind's like the waters of the soft, limpid pool,
Thou dear Irish maiden,
Glory-crowned, beauty-laden,
O'Cassidy's daughter, Blush Rose of

O'Cassidy's daughter,, Blush Rose the Coole.

ROMANCE OF A SIXPENCE.

He had come to London to accept

He had come to London to accept the offer of an extensive manufacturing concern. They wanted a first-class chemist, as they were about to conduct extensive experiments. Richard Kennedy had been highly recommended by a well-known expert, and they engaged him. It was an excellent situation, with a fine salary and the certainty of liberal rewards if the experiments he was conducting turned out winners. He liked his position, he liked the city, and yet he was lonely.

Richard Kennedy was slow at making friends. He had never overcome a natural shyness. In all his school career he possessed but one strong friend. They had parted the day after they took their degrees. If Owen Moore had remained with Richard under the same roof, sharing his thoughts and aspirations, it would have been different. But when Owen left him Richard slipped back into his hermit ways. He studied, he experimented, he took long walks and rides. But he made no friends, and his heart hungered for human companionship.

Early in November he had occasion to visit the West End. One of the directors of the company was convalescing from a long illness, and he had expressed a desire to hear the bright young chemist describe to him the results of certain important experiments.

expressed a desire to hear the bright young chemist describe to him the results of certain important experiments he had been conducting. Richard started late in the afternoon, and, taking a bus, found it pretty well filled. Seating himself, he drew a letter from his pocket and perused it with great interest. It was from Owen Moore, from Hong Kong, where he had secured, through the influence of English friends, a position as manager of an exporting house. It was a bright, cheery letter, and it did Richard good.

of English friends, a position as manager of an exporting house. It was a bright, cheery letter, and it did Richard good.

"Let me know when you finally settle down," the writer said. "You tell me you have an excellent offer from the West. Have you accepted it? And where is it? You don't write half enough about yourself, dear boy. I particularly want to know where you are going, because my little sister has just finished college and is to reside with our aunt, and it is possible that you will become acquainted—a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The 'bus drew up rather suddenly, and Richard was aware that a young lady had entered it. He looked up and found she was left standing close to him. It was only a hasty glance that he gave her, but he was aware that she possessed a face that was strongly attractive and that her eyes were perhaps the tenderest and the brightest he had ever seen. He crumpled up his letter and, quickly rising, offered her his seat. She accepted it with thanks. A moment later she lad deftly crowded up the two women who occupied the seat and made room for Richard. As she pointed to the vacant place he noticed that she looked at him a flittle curiously.

A moment later the conductor came round for the fares. Richard hastily felt in his pocket and passed out a sixpence. The yourg lady handed the conductor a shilling. That official promptly returned her the sixpence which Richard had just given him, and which he retained in his hand. As it fell in her neatly gloved palm Richard started. He recomized the coin. It was, his dearly-prized talisman, the one Owen Moore had given him, a sixpence defaced on one side with cabalistic symbols, which meant, according to Owen, "Iam never lonesome," and that in turn meant that the tallisman would always attract other coins to the owner's pocket. "Cherish it like the apple, of your eye," said Owen, "until you meet the

some," and that in turn meant that the talisman would always attract other coins to the owner's pocket. "Cherish it like the apple of your eye," said Owen, "until you meet the girl who is to win your love and wear your name, and then have it made into a bangle for her with Brother Moore's best wishes."

And here was this precious token of a David and Jonathan friendship slipped into the dainty purse of a strange young lady. What could he do? He must ask her for it. Could he summon up the courage? He tried. He framed the words he would use. He moistened his tongue.

Then the 'bus suddenly halted at a cross street, and while his attention was momentarily distracted the young

lady arose and giving him a bright look that was so unmistakably friendly that it almost took his breath away, alighted from the car—with the precious—on, of course.

Richard softly groaned. This would never do. The car was in motion. He hastily strode back to the platform and leaped lightly to the pavement. When he reached the corner of the street down which the young lady had turned he saw her ascending the steps of the second house, a handsome stone residence on the west side of the street.

Then Richard's courage fled again. He wheeled about and came back. He couldn't give up that precious coin.

He walked to the house in which

re wheeled about and came back. He couldn't give up that precious coin.

He walked to the house in which he had seen the lady disappear, and boldly ascended the steps, pressed the bell button. A neat serving maid answered the summons. Richard felt in his pockets. He hadn't a card with him.

him.

"I wish to see the young lady of the house," he said.

The maid looked at him sharply. Something about his appearance must have softened her heart.

"Come in," she said, "and I will call Miss Leslie. What name please?"

"The name," replied Richard, "is of no consequence Tell her a gentleman desires to see her for a moment or two," And he wondered at his own boldness.

The maid disappeared, and almost immediately a handsome elderly lady with a motherly look came into the room.

'You wished to see my niece?" she

"You wished to see my niece?" she inquired, with a rapid glance that took in the caller's general appearance. Richard slightly flushed. He bowed and hesitated.

"I came on a somewhat peculiar eriand," he stammered. "If your niece is the young lady whom I saw entering the house a few moments ago, she is the person I wish to see."

"My niece entered the house a few moments ago," said the elderly lady, "but she is at present engaged. I infer that you are a stranger. Can you tell me the nature of your business?"

"I have come, madam," stammered Richard, who was finding this ordeal very trying indeed. "I have come for a sixpence."

"I would not infer from your appearance," she said, "that your circumstances could be so—so straitened."

Richard wiped his forchead.

ed."
Richard wiped his forehead.
"You misunderstand me, madam,"
he said. "I am not asking charity. I
--I simply want to exchange sixpence with your niece."
"How very extraordinary!" murnured the old lady.
"It is, indeed," said Richard, and he wished himself at the other end of London. In fact, he was just about to bolt through the hall door when with a swish of drapery the young lady he had seen on the 'bus came into the room. Somehow her appearance called back Richard's oozing courage. He faced her and bowed.

"Will you kindly listen while I explain this intrusion?" he asked. Then he hurriedly added: "I sat next to you in the 'bus this afternoon. In handing the conductor my fare I inadvertently gave him a defaced sixpence that I value very highly. It was the gift of a dear friend now far away. The sixpence the conductor gave you in change, I saw and recognized it as it dropped into your hand. I have come here to beg of you to permit me to redeem it." He paused, and the ladies looked at each other. "It was quite an extraordinary

story," said the young lady, and Richard heard her voice for the first time, and a charming voice it was. "Just what I remarked," said the

"Just what I remarked," said the aunt.

"Just what I am prepared to admit," said Richard.

"It might, of course, be true," said the young lady.

"It might," said the elderly lady doubtfully.

"It is said Richard. He gathered himself up again. "If you will take the trouble to look into your purse, you will find the proof."

"I will look," said the young lady.
"It will necessitate my going up stairs." She turned in the doorway.
"Did you say your name was on the

stairs." She turned in the doorway.
"Did you say your name was on the
coin?"
"No," said Richard; "there are only
some cabalistic signs on it."
She turned again.
"Will you be scated, Mr ---" She

paused expectantly.
"Richard Kennedy," replied the "Richard Kennedy," replied the young man.
"Thank you." And he sat down. As he did so a lightning glance passed between the ladies, and then the younger lady disappeared.

"There was one thing in your fav-

younger late disappeared.

"There was one thing in your favor, said the elderly lady, with a friendly sinile. "Lena, our maid, never admits suspicious-looking strangers. The fact that she let you in is greatly to your credit."

Richard laughed

"It may be to my credit." he said, "and vet I have never been prepared to idnit that there was the slightest siggestion of a suspicious character in it y general appearance. At the same time I will acknowledge that I have felt during the last quarter of an hour as much like a confidence man as it is possible for an innocent youth to feel."

And then the young lady reappeared.

ed.
"It is too bad," she said, "but just as I was entering my room my purse dropped to the floor and scattered the coms in every direction. Your six-

dropped to the floor and scattered the coins in every direction. Your sixpence must have hidden itself with great care, for I failed to find it."
Richard hastily arose.
"I am very sorry to have put you to all this annovance," he said, "and I'm especially sorry that I have been unable to prove the hone ty of my purpose in intruding upon you. Good afternoon."
"One moment!" cried the young lady. "I will make a more thorough search, and you must call agin."
"Come to-morrow evening if you are not engaged," said the elderly lady.

inviting him to dine with Miss Leslie and herself.

And so Richard enjoyed the most delightful meal that ever was catenable to the sixpence did not turn up.

Pretty soon he began to call without being specially invited—and after a little while he never alluded to the sixpence. Sometimes he felt quite dazed by his good fortnie and by the remarkable assurance he displayed in accepting it Yet he was a shy lover still. He asked no questions, he took everything for granted—inuch as if he were living through a delightful dream and feared he would awaken if he didn't even know the lovely girl's first name She was Miss Leshe to him as to the household, and he could invent many delightful names to call her when he was not at her side.

One evening—it might have been six weeks since the memorable day he lost the sixpence—he was with Miss Leshe in the little reception room at Mrs. Morgan's, for that was the elderly lady's name.

Suddenly the sweet gray eyes looked up at him.

"I have found the sixpence," said the gentlest of voices.

"Have you?" cried Richard. Then

"I have found the sixpence," said the gentlest of voices.
"Have you?" cried Richard. Then his voice changed. "Really," he went on. "I don't believe I'm half glad over its recovery. It bro ght me such wonderful luck, you know, the day it disappeared."
"Then you do not want it?" she

it disappeared."

"Then you do not want it?" she softly questioned with a blush.

"I am not so anxious about it as I was," replied Richard.

"Then," said the gentle voice, "why not give it to me?"

Richard started,
"II I dare," he muttered.

"Dare what?" asked the young girl.

To Richard's ears it sounded like a defiance.

To Richard's cars it sounded like a defiance.

"This is imadness!" he murmured. He caught Miss Leslie's hand. "Will you be my wife?"

She dropped the veiling lashes over the bright gray eyes.

"I—I accept the sixpence," she stammered and blushed as she said it and gave him the other hand.

A little later she drew him toward the mantel.

"Dick," she said, "you're the victim of a mild conspiracy. I knew you that very first day. I knew the sixpence. I told aunte who you were."

"You knew me!" cried the dazed Richard.

Richard.

"I knew all about you through Owen's glowing praises. I am Leslie Moore, Owen's sister."

"What!" cried Richard, sinking into a chair. "Owen's sister? Then you knew about the sixperce?"

"I knew all about it," taid Leslie, demurely. "And then, too, we had your photograph. Look here."

She reached behind the clock and drew the portrait into sight.

Richard gazed at it with a dazed expression.

expression.
"We'll put a frame of gold on it,"

he murmured.
"On your portrait?" laughed Leslie.
'No," said Richard, solemnly, "on the sixpence."—Catholic Fireside.

A SILVER JUBILEE.

The Silver Jubilee in honor of Rev. Father Brown's twenty-fifth anniversary in the priesthood was fittingly celebrated at Hogansburg on Tuesday of last week. The weather being all that could be desired the congregation assembled in the church at 9 o'clock to assist at the Grand High Mass, which was sung by Father Brown, assisted by Vicar-General Conroy as Deacon, Rev. J. P. Murphy as sub-deacon, and Rev. Father O'Neil master of ceremonies. The following priests were also in the A SILVER JUBILEE. lowing priests were also in the sanctuary: Father Cotter, D. D., Fathers Marron, Rossiter, of Malone, Rossiter, of Rochester, Brure, Pierce, Holland, Waters, Cahill, Duvall, Nolan, Gallivan, Desmer, Bourget and Crowlow

Crowley.
The sermon was preached by Rev.
Father Marron and was a masterly

father murron and discourse.

Immediately after mass the guests together with many of the congregation boarded the steamer Algoma for a After enjoying for a together with many of the congregation boarded the steamer Algoma for
Stanley Island. After enjoying for a
few hours the pleasure of this resort
the company embarked for Logansburg. Benediction was sung at 7
o'clock, after which a sumptuous banquet was served in the school hall.
Father Crowley gave a short address and presented Father Brown
with a fine studio couch in behalf of
Fathers O'Neill, Mulphy and himself,
they being the three native priests of
this parish.

Mr. S. G. Grow presented an address and well filled purse from the
congregation; Mr. Frank Kerman presented a solid silver service from the
young men of the parish. Several
other presents were given.

M'DONALD-M'PHEE.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place in St. Finnais Cathedral, Alexandria, when Miss Catherine MePhee eldest daughter of the late A. D. McPhee, of this town, was married to Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Cornwall, eldest son of J. A. McDonald, Esq., Ottawa, Dominion Inspector of Weights and Measures. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Foley, after which Hiss Mass was celebrated. Immediately after the service the wedding party drove to Green Valley, where the bridal couple took the express for Toronto.

are not engaged," said the elderly lady.

Richard stammered that it would be a pleasure, and a moment later was hurrying down the street to catch a bus. He felt strangely exhilarated. She certainly was a remarkably pretty girl. And some-how the remembrance of her looks softened the thought of the ordeal through which he had just passed.

He called the next evening and found

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LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick and Mr. D'Arcy Scott of Ottawa were in the city on Tuesday.

Rev. Frank Ryan, rector of St.
Michael's Cathedral, is at present at
Sea Isle City, New Jersey, for his
health.

RETREAT OF THE CLERGY.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto will commence next Monday. It will be held at the Carmelite Hospice, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Falls, Ont.

A BROTHER EDITOR.

The latest issue of The Dominion Medical Monthly to reach us announces the name of Dr. Walter McKeown, B.A., M. B., as one of the editors. We congratulate our medical contemporary upon its association with a gentleman of the high professional reputation of Dr. McKeown.

PAGES OF PLEASURE.

The Copp Clark Co. have issued a handsomely illustrated catalogue of their season's books, entitled "Pages of Pleasure." In these pages no one is likely to be disappointed in finding a book to his liking for holiday reading.

reading.

APLOINTED FACTORY INSPECTOT.

Mr. James T. Burke of Stratford has been appointed factory inspector, in succession to Mr. R. Barber, resigned. The salary of the inspectors is \$1,000. Mr. Burke took up his duis \$1,000. Mr. B ties on July 13t.

WILLIAM A. LEE & SON.
Messro. William A. Lee & Son,
general agents of the Western Assurance Company, whose advertisement
for many long years has been read in
the columns of The Register, moved
on July 1st to 14 Victoria street,
where they have taken large and
handsome offices. We direct attention to the change of address of this
old and respected house and cordially
wish them a continuation and inwish them a continuation crease of prosperity in their new quarters.

guarters.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE
ALUMNI

The second annual meeting and dinmer of the St. Michael's College
Alumni Association, Toronto, were
held at St. Michael's College, on Tuesday, July 2nd. Vicar-General McCam presided in the absence of the
chairman, Mr. J. J. Foy, Mr. P. P.
At the meeting the executive was reelected to mature the projects they
have in view for the association. At
the dinner short speeches were made
by Archishop O'Connor, Archishop
Bruchesi and by Very Rev. Father
Durand, Superior General, who spoke
in French. Other speakers followed.
An extended report of both the meeting and dinner will appear in The
Register next week.

ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Register next week.

ST. MICHARL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.
The closing exercises of St. Michael's Sunday at 4:30 in the Cathedral. His Grace, the Archbishop, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. The gold medal, which was presented by Mass French, was obtained by Master George. O'Leary. Ducilla Crov. received: the same number of marks. The silver medal, which was also presented by Mrs. French, was obtained by Coc Case. The prizes for high standing and receiver attendance were awarded to Ducil a Crow. Ada Blair, Iriene McLaren, Zeni Dutton, Kate Feney, Inez Brazille. The fourth class girls who are prizeholders are Cornelia Russell, Emma Lyons, Veronica O'Leary, Ann'e Doheny, Lillian Lavery, Anne McMillam, and the prizeholders in the fourth class beyes are W. O'keitly, N. McGrath. T. Hvans, N. Hennessy, A. Heck, Jeues Kenny, Edward Foley.

After the distribution of prizes the Archbishop gave a very eloquent matruction to the children, raying at the immediate cause.

Mr. Ryan looks improved by his journey, the Racistra, He called into the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the Content of the owner, the called into the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the Content of the owner, the called into the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the War Office in London for his son's Matebele on the War Office in London for his sole division of Matebele on the War Office in London for his sole delivered to the owner, who is still in South Africa serving in the Prince of Wales Horse.

WILLIAM MOYLAN.

It is with sorrow we announce the death of Mr. William Moylan, which took place at his late residence, 74 but on Sar street, on Sunday night the 30th ult. Mr. Moylan was born in Rath-calah, Ireland, in 183°, and came to the country in 1854 and to Toronto in 1855. He had for many years and confe ST. MICHAEL'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

the same time that it gave him very great pleasure to be with them. He had been asked his views on pat fortism and the relations of a citizen to his country. He channed that he nad very adequately fulfilled the duties of a patriotic citizen on that day. In the morning he had ordained a good young man to the priesthood of God's holy church in the Dominion of Canada, and in this way had conferred a benefit on the country at large. And this afternoon, said the Archishop, I am taking a practical interest in the great work of Catholic Christian education by furthering the good work which is being done by St. Michael's Cathedral Sunday School.

BASILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The annual retreat of the Basilians

BASILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The annual retreat of the Basilians ended on Friday the 28th ult., when the following pri'ate were appointed superiers for the different houses of the community. Rev. Dr. Teefy, St. Michael's College, Rev. R. McBrady, Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. M. Kelly, St. Basil's Novitiate; Rev. Fr. Aboulin, Master of Novices; Rev. Fr. Aboulin, Master of Novices; Rev. Fr. Hayes, Waco, Texas; Rev. V. Roche, Houston, Texas; Rev. P. O'Donoghue, Port Lambton; Rev. Fr. Renaud Amherstburg and Rev. J. tyan, assistant to Rev. F. B. Grannotier at Owen Sound.

Sound.
The Council for the current year will be Rev. V. Marijon, Provincial; Rev. Fr. Cushing, 1st Vice-Provincial; Rev. L. Brennan, 2nd Vice-Provincial; Rev. Fr. Ferguson and Rev. Fr. Grannotier.

MR. JOHN RYAI' HOME. MR. JOHN RYAI' HOME.

Mr. John Ryan, Jarvis Street, returned home last week, after an absence of ten months in the old world. He paid a prolonged visit to Ireland, driving through the country in a carriage, instead of taking the trains and tourist road "cars" In this way he came in close contract with the people, and learned much of interest about their present condition. Mr. Ryan says the land laws at present are a vast improvement upon the old form of inadicardism; but there is still a great deal remaining to be accomplished. Until the people are rooted in the soil, enjoying also local government that will give opportunity remaining to be accomplished. Until the people are rooted in the soil, enjoying also local government that will give opportunity for economical administration, there will be left the traces of their past evils to retard progress, As an instance he mentioned the fact that if his horses pulled up at a crostroad, a hamlet or a village it was immediately surrounded by a small force of police. What the police had to do he could no where make out, as the country not only had all the visible signs of peace and order, but the records of the Petty Sessions Courts and Assizes proved the reality of this peaceful state. The burden of the police alone should be deemed intolerable. Several times he had to ask them why they were idling about his carriage. Mr. Ryan does not wonder at the emigration record. But he is strongly impressed with the hope that further improvement in the law will enable a justurally active and intelligent people to stem the tide of their retrogression and make the country inviting to the rising generation. Mr. Ryan looks improved by his journey, and was in excellent spirits talking with the Russern. He called into the War Office in London for his son's Matebele medal, but it would only be delivered to the owner, who is still in South Africa serving in the Prince of Wales Horse.

THE WILLIAM TO THE WILLIAM TO THE TANK THE THE TANK THE T

The funeral took place Tuesday morning to St. Basil's Church, where requiem high mass was sung by Rev. L. Brennan, assisted by Rev. Father Sullivan as deacon and Rev. Mr. Pagean as sub deacon in the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Teefy, Cushing, McHady, Frachon, Walsh, O'Donoghue and Roche.

The pall bearers were Messrs. Shea, McConvey, Wien and Rahelly. After mass the body was taken to its last resting place in St. Michael's Cemetery, followed by a large cortage of sorrowing relatives and friends. He leaves a widow and five children to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy. May be rest in peace.

DEPUTY CHIEF O'REEFE.

DEPUTY CHIEF O'REEFFE.

Ottawa, June 28.—Ottawa's deputy their of police Mr. Denis O'Reefe, hother of Police Magistrate O'Reefe, died yesterday, ag d of years. He had been ill for some time as the result of la grippe, but bis end came suddenity. The late Mr O'Reefe had been down stairs in his home, so Russell avenue, and he remarked to his sister, Mrs. Prevost, that he felt the heat and would go up stairs to change his coat. He did so, and just as he finished weakness overcame him and he sauk back in the chart dead.

His death removes one of the veterans of the police force, and a man who enjoyed the respect and esteem of all the members of the police force as well as many others. The news of his death caused genuine sorrow at the police station, where the kindly deputy chief will be very much missed.

The late Mr. O'Reefe rose from the DEPUTY CHIEF O'REEFE.

the police station, where the kindly deputy chief will be very much missed.

The late Mr. O'Keefe rose from the ranks. In 1866, when the present police force was organized, he joined as one of the first six constables, under the late Chief Langrell. The late Mr. O'Keefe's attention to duty woa for him promotion, and he was made sergeant, then inspector and four years ago he became deputy chief. During the thirty-five years he was on the force the late Mr. O'Keefe was never mentioned for any inattention to duty. Always ready for duty, he took part in many noted cases, and he knew not only many of Ottawa's best citizens but also many of the worst. He was noted for his sound common sense, good judgment and knowledge of human nature.

Mr. O'Keefe came to this city in 1861 from Bombay, New York, where he was born in 1840. He was a bachelor and lived with his brother, Police Magistrate George O'Keefe, at 50 Russell avenue. Mr. John C. O'Keefe, contractor, is a brother, and Mrs. Alphonse Prevost is a sister.

Seldom has there been a larger funeral in the capital. The presence of the full force of the Ottawa police, the Dominion police, and a section of the fire brigade, constituted a testimony of the kindly feeling with which every one regarded the departed.

The funeral took place from the late residence of the chief. The procession went first to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery

At the church Rev. Father Murphy and Rev. Canon McCarthy conducted.

cession went first to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to Notre Dame Cemetery
At the church Rev. Father Murphy and Rev. Canon McCarthy conducted the funeral service There was a large attendance at the church.
The police were under the personal leadership of Chief Poweil and the sergeants. They numbered about forty. A section of over twenty of the Dominion police, under Inspector Hogan, followed, while the fire brigade under Deputy Chief Latimer were also in the march. The men marched from the house to the church, and from there to the city limits, where they took busses that had been provided for them and followed the dead to the last resting place in Notre Dame Cemetery. The chief mourners were Magistrate O'Keele, Mr. J. C. O'Keele and Mrs. Alf. Prevoat, sister of the deceased.

A large number of the aldermen and the mayor were present in carriages, and followed the procession to the grave.

THOMAS SINNETT. The Ridgetown Dominion records the death of Thomas Sinnett, 7th con. Howard, aged 52 years. His the death of Thomas Sinnett, 7th con., Howard, aged 52 years. His illness, pneumonia, extended over a period of ten days, during which he had every care and attention from physicians and nurses. Deceased was born on the farm and was one of Howard's bes-known and most highly respected citizens, enjoying the confidence and esteem of a very large circle of friends. He served several years as trustee of the school section. About 15 years ago he was united in marriage to Miss Mary O'Neili, of Raleigh. Besid. the widow five children, two boys and three O'Neili, of Raleigh. Besid the widow five children, two boys and three girls, are left to mourn the loss of a good husband and father. Deceased also leaves three sisters and one brother, Mrs. A. McAnally, of Chatnam; Mrs. Cunningham, of Shenboro, P. Q.; Mrs. William Regan, of this town, and Rev Pather Sinnett, the well-known chaplain who was with the Second Canadian contingent in South Africa. Father Sinnett, who is at Edmonton, N. W. T., found it impossible to reach here in time even for the funeral, which took place on Monday. Ine funeral was very largely attended, the members of Branch No. 235, C. M. B. A., of which deceased was a member, attending in a body and acting as pall bearers Service was held at St. Michael's Church, Rev. Father Boubat officiating. The remains were interred in the R. C. Cemetery, Howard.

Among the floral offerings was a cross of red and white roses from the C. M. B. A.

JAMES HENIGAN.

JAMES HENIGAN.

Hamilton, June 17.—The funeral of the late James Henigan occurred from the family residence, 448 King William street, yesterday attranoon, and the large cortege which followed the remains evidenced the esteem in which the deceased had been held by his fellow-citizens. The requiem was sung by Rev. Father Coty, at St. Patrack's church and the interment occurred at Holy Sepultive Centery.

The floral offerings were many

chre Ce netery.

The floral offerings we'e many and nandsome, and included remembrances from Samuel Davis, ir., H. James, Thos. H. Cor'iett, O. W. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. Jones (Buffalo), Joseph and Mrs. Jame! (Windsor), G. J. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Colgan, Mrs. James Wilson and D. Sullivan.

The pall-bearers were: Samuel Davis, ir., Baniel Sullivan, John Tord, William Findiay, M. D. Nelligan, and John Mullianey (Toronto).

MARRIAGES.

TACEY-WALSHE-At Vancouver, B. C., on June '5th, by Rev Father Whalen, J. R. Tracey and Miss M.

WAISIO.

KEARNEY-O'BRIEN — On Juncto, 1901, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by Rev. Father Quinhvan, Francis Kearney to Wiunified O'Brien.

O'Brien.

WARRINGTON - FITZGERALD — At St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on Monday, June 24th, by the Rev. Father Quinivan, John Thomas Warrington to Mary Catherine, only daughter of James Fitzgerald.

O'HEARN-GIBPONS — On Tuesday, June 25, 94, at St. Patrick's Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. Father Cotv. Thom as O'Hearn, of Alliston, to Amelia Gibbons, daughter of Patrick Gibbons, Hamilton. ton.

ton.

STACK-BRENNAN.—In Mt. Forest,
on June 17, by Rev. Dean O'Connell, Jos. Stack, to Jane, daughter of Thos. Brennan, all of Arthur township.

RIORDAN. M'DONALD, —At Acton on June 18, by Rov. Father Feeney, Jeremiah Riordan, of Arthur, to Gertrude McDonald, of Acton thur township.

MELLY-SHAW.—In Proton on June
19, by Rev. Father Cleary, Jos.
Kelly to Lucy, daughter of Patrick Shaw, all of Proton town-

MURRAY - DEE — At St. Mary's Church, Toronto, Monday, July 1, 1901, by Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., John J. Murray to Miss Eleanor

Cherrier.—Chysler.—On June 19, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, by the Rev. J. P. Holden and Rev. I. E. Cherrier, Joseph I. Cherrier, to Elmina (Ella), eldest daughter of B. Chrysler.

Markey---Currie--In St. Marys,

June 17, by Rev, Father Brennan, Mr. John Markey of Woodstock, to Miss Nellic Curric of St. Mary's.

English--Heffernan--At Norwood, on June 11, by Rev. Father Conwav, Mr. Edward English, to Miss Hannah Hef-fernan, all of Asphodel.

DEATHS

O'ROURKE-In Montreal, on the 16th inst., James O'Rourke, late Supt. Longue Pointe Asylum. Supt. Longue Pointe Asylum.

TWOHEY—In Montreal, on Monday,
June 17th, 1901, Arthur P Twohey, son of Patrick Twohey, aged
6 years, 1 month and 17 days.

MURPHY—At Tignish, P.E.I., Jone
7th, Mrs. Murphy, wife of Dr. P.
C. Murphy,

MOWAT—On June 27th, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Bridget,
beloved wife of James C. Mowat;
Age 30.

LATEST MARKETS.

Toronto, July 3. -- Receipts of farm produce were 1350 bushels of grain, 25 loads of huy, 2 of straw, several loads of potatoes and about 75 d.cssed hogs. Wheat--Nine hundred bushels sold as follows: White, 250 bushels at 68c; red, 100 bushels at 68c; goose, 500 bushels at 67c to 61 1,22° one load of spring at 67c.

Barley--One hundred bushels at 43c to 44c.

to 44c.
Oats-Six hundred bushels sold at

Oats—Six hundred bushels sold at 34 1-2c to 35 1-2c.

Hay—Twenty-five loads sold at \$11 to \$13 per ton.

Straw—Two loads sold at \$8 to \$8,50 per ton.

Potatoes—Prices easy at 25c to 50c per bag by the load. A few lots sold on the market at 55c to 60c. The market closed w ak. Car lots of potatoes—are easy at 35c per bag.

Dressed Hogs—Prices a little easier at \$9.40 to \$9.65 per cwt. for the bulk.

Hogs, lights, under 160

Grain -

Hay and Straw

Dairy Produce—
Butter, lb. rolls......\$0 15 to \$0 18
Eggs, new laid, per doz.... 0 14 0 16

Few feeders or stockers were offered and prices were unchanged.

About 15 milch cows, some of which were of choice quality, sold at good prices. Inferior sold as low as \$25, and common to medium \$30 to \$35, with good to choice at \$40 to \$51 cach.

cach.
Sheep, lambs and calves sold at unchanged prices.
Deliveries of hogs we elight, and prices were easi. . . . \$7 for selects and \$6.62 I-2 per cwt. for fats and

and \$6.62 1-2 per cwt. for fats and lights.

The quotations for fat cattle are for stall-fed, unless otherwise stated.

Export Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$5 to \$5.20 per cwt., while lights are worth \$3.80 to \$5.

Bulls-Heavy export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.40 per cwt., while light export bulls sold at \$5 to \$4.40 per cwt., while light export bulls sold at \$7.75 to \$4

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1050 to 1150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Loads of good butchers' cattle are worth \$4.35 to \$4.55, and medium

worth \$4.35 to \$4.55, and medium hutchers, mixed cows, heliers are steers, \$4. to \$4.25 per cwt.

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HEAD OFFICE, . TORONTO.

Export Cows---Choice stall-fed export cows sold at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per

port cows sold at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers' Cows--Common butchers' cows sold at \$3 to \$3.25, and inferior grass cows at \$2.75 to \$3 per cwt

Heavy Feeders -- Heavy steers, weighing from 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, of good breeding qualities, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. while those of poorer quality but same weight sold at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Light Feeders--Steers weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Buffalo Stockers--Vearling steers, 500 to 800 lbs. each, sold at \$3.50 to \$3.30, and off-color and those of inferior quality at \$2.50 per cwt.

Milch Cows -- Fifteen cows and springers were sold at \$25 to \$51.

Caives--Calves were sold at from \$2 to \$8.

Sheep--Deliveries, 306, prices easy at \$3.50 to \$3.60 for ewes and \$2 50 to \$3 pe. cwt. for bucks.

Spring Lambs--Prices steady at \$2.50 to \$4 each.

Hogs--Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 nor more than 200 lbs. each, unfed and unwatered, off cars, sold at \$7; light, \$6.62 1-2, and fats \$6 62 1-2.

Unculled car lots of hogs sold at

about \$6.90.

William Levack was the heaviest buyer on the market, having purchased 140 butchers' and export cattle. Mr. Levack paid for medium to good loads of stall-fed cattle \$4 to \$4 25 per cwt, and for choice, "ll-finished stall-fed, \$4.35 to \$4.85. cwt; for grass-fed cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Wheley & McDonald commission

Whaley & McDonaid, commission dealers, sold 20 butche: s' cattle, 1055 lbs. each, at \$3.95 per cwt.; 28 butcher cattle, 820 lbs. each, at \$4.15 per cwt., and \$10 over on the lot; 20 butcher cattle, 1050 lbs. cach, at \$4.6; per cwt., and \$10 over; one export bull, 1630 lbs., at \$4.40 per cwt., three milch cows, at \$30 each.

James Harris bought 40 f.all-fed cattle at \$4.25 to \$4.60, and 40 cattle finished on grass at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt.

Couphlin Bros. bought one load exporters, 1300 lbs. each, at \$5.10 per

ewt. Crawford & Hunnisett sold one load of butchers' heliers, meal-fed, on grass, 1050 bs. each, at \$4.62 1-2 per cwt., and one load of common but-chers' cows, 1025 lbs. each, a. \$3.50

cwt., and one load of common butchers' cows, 1025 lbs. each, a. \$3.50
per cwt.

R. J. Collins bought 25 stable-fed
cattle, 940 lbs. each, at \$4.50 per
cwt., less \$10 on lot.

A. Zollern bought one load of exporters, 1390 lbs. each, at \$4 80 cwt,
principally cows

T. Halligan bought one in 1 of
butchers' cattle, 950 lbs. each at
\$4 25 cwt., and one load of grass-fed
cows, 1040 lbs. each, at \$3.62 1-2 cwt.

P. Holland bought four springers of
extra choice quality at \$51 per head.

R. Hunter hought four butchers'
heifers, 950 lbs. each, at \$4 30 cwt;
three inlich cows, at \$46 cxch

J. Rwan bought six milch cows at
\$4 each and two at \$38 each.

Wesley Dunn bought 150 sheep at
\$3.6, cwt., 110 lambs at \$4 each;
56 calves at \$6.50 cach.

W. B. Levack bought 75 sheep at
\$3.60 cwt., 50 lambs at \$4 each;
40 calves at \$7 cach.

Shipments per C. P. R., M. Vincent, two cars, William Crealock, two cars, all for Montreal.

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