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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ARMY.

A most emphatic protest in a most emphatic manner against the tactics adopted by a certain section of the English press in assuming the Jesuit priests of France to be responsible for the Breton... The following letter in reply...

HERIT.

The Rev. Hugh McCooey, P.P., Ballinacorney, who died at the parochial house, was a native of the parishes of Donnoose, County Armagh. Father McCooey had reached the age of seventy-five...

A deplorable outrage was perpetrated at St. Basil's Catholic church, in the village of St. Johnston, near Londonderry. A large cross had just been completed over the apex of the main gable...

The departure of the Annonciation of ten priests for the Australian mission in the dioceses of Melbourne, Perth and Ballarat. Like the three that have gone to South Africa...

Six of the young priests have gone to Melbourne, three to Perth, and one to Ballarat.

Of the six who have become subjects of the Most Rev. the Curate, two belong to the Most Rev. the popular and patriotic young priest, Father John Francis, well known in the diocese of Galway...

The priests who have gone to join the Mission in Perth under the Right Rev. Dr. Gilmore, are Father Brendan and Father Joseph, of the diocese of Elphin; and Father Verger, of Cloyne.

The meeting to protest against the Transvaal was proved one of the largest and most orderly gatherings held in Dublin for some years. It was to all intents and purposes called by a newspaper paragraph, at very short notice...

ma's voice carry over the whole of the throng. The resolutions were received with the greatest enthusiasm... The speaker congratulated the meeting that the platform had been so full...

It is interesting to learn that three young Irish priests sailed from Southampton for the Cape, bent on a mission of peace and apostolic charity. They go to take up missionary work in the Eastern Province...

The following letters are the principal contributions to the Parnell fund. The first is from Mr. J. H. Parnell, who is existing a great deal of interest in Dublin...

My Dear Lord Mayor, I have received your letter of the 21st inst., conveying to me the invitation of the Executive Committee to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial...

When I consented to act on the Committee for raising a monument to Mr. Parnell, I was fully aware of the fact that the Executive Committee would remember on the express assurance from you that the movement would be kept strictly apart from sectional differences...

Under the circumstances, I respectfully beg to invite you, in justice to the committees, which are all of a mixed political character, as well as for the reason that you imply a breach of my personal assurance to you, to point to any act of the committees, or of any member of them, which attempted to give a sectional aspect to the proceedings...

I remain, yours sincerely, JOHN DILLON.

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APO-TOLE DELEGATE TO THE PHILIPPINES

The Boston Republic says when Archbishop Chappelle goes to the Philippines in his capacity of apostolic delegate, with which he has recently been invested at Rome, he will, in all probability, find himself face to face with a much more difficult proposition than the one which he encountered in Cuba and Porto Rico. For, in the first place, there were no healthful going on in the West Indian islands when Dr. Chappelle visited them as Papal representative. If he proceeds to the Philippines now, however, he will find what General Phil Kearney once characterized as "lovely fighting along the line." There, again, Cuba has but two dioceses, and Porto Rico is all comprised in a single episcopal Archdiocese (Chappelle found it easy to visit all the episcopal cities down in both islands, as the delegates are directed to do when he goes to Porto Rico and Cuba to discharge his delegated duties, but when he goes to the Philippines if he carries out the same plan he will have to visit not only Manila, but also Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, and Nueva Carceres. For these are all episcopal cities. Manila is in the United States possession at present; so, too, are Cebu and Iloilo, but Nueva Carceres, which is on the island of Luzon, and Nueva Carceres, in Camarines, are both held by the Filipinos. Possibly the latter may make no objection to the visit of the delegate apostolic; but inasmuch as the bishop of Nueva Carceres, who is a priest of the Philippines, has been shamefully treated by those individuals, Archbishop Chappelle would be very apt to hesitate before venturing into any part of the Philippines not controlled by the most orthodox. As at the present time the Americans simply hold the ground they stand upon, the delegate, even though he would be apt to visit three of the five episcopal cities in the islands, could not by any means inspect more than the dioceses themselves, for the greater part by far of all the Philippine dioceses is still in the hands of the Filipinos. The present archbishop of Manila is a Dominican, and so is the incumbent of at least one other see. Very few of the Augustinians are very often represented in the higher hierarchy. It will be a question for Archbishop Chappelle to consider whether he will be prepared to recommend the continuance of this policy of taking the bishops from the religious orders for the Philippines, or of putting diocesan priests in their places. That, however, will be only one of the problems, and perhaps one of the minor ones, which the apostolic delegate will have to consider. The more important ones will be to get the parishes in good running order again, after peace has been restored, to see that the property of the Catholic church is kept intact, and to arrange matters so that the orders, which have done so much for the islands, shall not be treated unjustly. It goes without saying, of course, that Archbishop Chappelle will not only be expected to do these things, it is in Rome's interest to act; but whatever he shall recommend will be very apt to "go" at Rome, as it has done in the case of Cuba and Porto Rico. When the delegate goes to the Philippines he will doubtless be accompanied by an American clergyman as secretary; and if he could be induced to go to Manila without delay, his presence there might prove of great assistance, if not in stopping altogether, the dissensions of Catholic churches which are now so frequently reported from the islands. The appointment which he has so lately received is a distinct and marked honor conferred upon Archbishop Chappelle, and it may be said to be Rome's approval of the way in which he has discharged his duties as apostolic delegate in Cuba and Porto Rico. May the same honor attend him as he goes to the Malaya archipelago as delegate apostolic!

CATHOLICS AND THE TIMES.

The Catholic people of England are indignant with the London Times on account of recent exhibitions of bigotry. The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, says: "The editor of a great paper cannot afford to make great mistakes. If he does so, he is likely to damage irreparably the reputation of the journal he conducts. The editor of the Times committed a grave error when he became the leading instrument of a conspiracy against Mr. Parnell, and its results he cannot wholly remove. In his next issue he egregiously and dangerously blundered when he refused the Times to take the level of the Book and allows it to be made the vehicle for all sorts of manumblings and ravings against the Catholic Church? He is, no doubt, misled by the notion that he can act near the editor of the Times noted in former days. But that is not so. Fifty years ago he would not have lost respect by publishing attacks on the Catholic Church, however bitter or ungenerous. In England ignorance of its doctrines and practices was then without limit, and it was an accepted maxim that every kind of opposition to Rome was justified. Within the half century, however, there has been not a little progress, moral as well as educational, and the judgment of the public even when the Catholic Church is in question is far fairer and more sober. An editor may, it is true, fill his columns with the products of his callow and crazy bigot, and may for the moment imagine that he has the public with him, but let him be sure to reckon with the mass of thoughtful opinion and he cannot escape the contempt which he deserves. Without the least consciousness of pride or ill-feeling, we hold that the anti-Catholic policy of the editor of the Times is bringing discredit on that journal."

HE HAD A FIT.

The merchant uttered a sharp exclamation and sank back in his chair. A telegram fell from his shaking hand. His eyes were wide as two white, and beads of perspiration stood on his brow. The men in the outer office whispered among themselves. "Touch of heart disease?" asked one. "No; the old man can't take up a

note," said another. "I heard rumors of that kind. We fellows will have to look for another place."

For to work—his coming to night. The merchant wiped his brow, fetched a despairing sigh, plucked up the paper from the floor, looked at it, stamped his foot, as if to summon all his resources, placed the telegram on his desk, and forced himself to read the latter message. This was it: "Dearest James: Please send the wheat for my grain suit at once. You will remember the one, as it has come on the frontage and again attached to the back. It is in the lower trunk in the cupboard beside the back door, under your winter overcoat. It is not there it must be in the sealed box on the third shelf in the front room cupboard. If you don't find it there, it must be somewhere else. The trunk keys are in the second wardrobe drawer, unless they are put in the chiffoniere; and I think the keys are in a vase on one of the mantels. I wish you would get the trunk, I and, oh, James, please do not swear! Your loving wife"—"Till-Bits."

INCREASING A SALARY.

I heard a quaint little story the other day about Collins P. Huntington, said a New Orleans railroad man. It may or may not be true, but, anyhow, it's picturesque enough to bear retelling. "A few years ago, according to the yarn, his private secretary, Mr. Miles, struck him gently for an increase of salary. "Do you need any more money?" asked Huntington, thoughtfully. "No, sir, but I'm exactly used to it," replied Mr. Miles, "but still I'd be glad to get a little more." "All right, my man," said his employer, "you've got it, without the asking." "Oh, yes," answered the secretary, "I guess so; and the matter was dropped." "A couple of years later a new boy appeared at the Miles home, and the secretary thought the time propitious to renew the application. "Why, my dear sir," said Mr. Huntington, "you've heard him through, I raise your salary when you asked me before." "I never heard anything about it," said the secretary, in amazement. "Probably not," returned Mr. Huntington, "in fact, I used that money to buy a piece of property for you. I'd just let it stand for a while if it were your Mr. Miles, but I'd be glad to see you retired, somewhat mystified. "Recently Mr. Huntington called him into his private office. By the way, Miles," he said, "I have sold that real estate you bought at a pretty good price." "Here is the check. The amount was \$50,000." "The property was part of a large section purchased by the railway king as an investment for his wife, and he is anxious that she should have several millions by the deed. This story is being told generally in railway circles just at present. Mr. Miles is well known here, and is a good fellow all over."—Chicago Times-Democrat.

AN ENGLISH REVOLUTION OF THE TRAILS.

The New Era says: It seems to have escaped notice that Mrs. Catharine Parr Trill, whose death in Canada was announced a few days ago, was a sister of Agnes Strickland. It is now nearly seventy years since she married and went to the New World. In the "Life of Agnes Strickland," by another sister, Jean Margaret, then an old story of Mrs. Trill's later-in-law, who from an austere Presbyterian had become an equally earnest Catholic, and was eventually process of St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh. This lady is probably the only one who ever set out to convert the Pope to Presbyterianism. Miss Trill, being "deeply versed in controversial divinity," imagined she could not only confute the Pope—it was Pius IX.—by her convincing arguments, but could convert him to her own tenets. She actually went to Rome for the purpose; but Pio Nono, who was instructed as to what was in store for him, declined the audience for which she asked, on the ground that ecclesiastical etiquette did not permit him to grant private interviews to ladies. But the Pope's keen sense of humor got the better of him to some extent, and he deputed a Scottish priest to hold the disputation. When Miss Trill endeavored to show that Rome was the City of the Seven Hills of Revelations this astute dialectician proved that it was Edinburgh, and that not the Pope, but John Knox was the Man of Sin. The result was that the lady became a Catholic in a fortnight.

UNDER-TOOD JUST WHAT WAS WANTED.

"I want some kind of a door spring—one that won't get out of order," said a customer to a hardware man. "A door spring?" "Yes; and one that won't require the strength of an elephant to open it." "Hem!" "And it must be strong enough to bring the door all the way to and not leave it swinging open a couple of inches." "I see." "When the door closes I don't want it to slam like a catapult, with a jar that shakes the house from its foundation." "Yes, you want one that will bring the door all the way to, and yet do it gently?" "That's the idea. But I don't want any complicated arrangement that requires a skilled mechanic to attend to it." "No—of course not. You want something simple, yet strong and effective?" "Just so! Something that can be put on or taken off easily—something that will do its work quietly yet thoroughly, and won't be eternally getting out of order." "I see, I know exactly what you want, sir, exactly." "Well, show me one." "We don't keep door springs"—"Till-bits."

FIELD SIDE SPARKS

Why are brides always late to the altar? "I because they see so many looking at their bridal dresses that they can't see their way to going." An editor was asked by a coffee-walker to put his article in the paper. He wrote: "No person having used one of these coffins will ever use any other." "Look at that man carrying a watermelon and trundling a baby carriage! Yes, what a goosel! Why doesn't he carry the baby and trundle the watermelon?" "Why, I can't," said a mother to her little daughter, "what are you crying about?" "I can't," sobbed the little girl, "I started to make dolly a bonnet, and it came out a bismillah." A fellow feeling—thoughter: "I must have appeared very strongly to your sympathy to have borrowed a hundred." Henpeck—"He did. It was to keep his wife away in the country for another month."

"Mother," said Harold Emerson, of Boston, in an aggrieved tone, "you have no constitutional right to send me to bed without my supper." "What do you mean, Harold?" "You are exercising your right without the consent of the governess!" "Papa," said that big boy whipping the little one and you didn't interfere? "Suppose you had been that little boy?" "Bobbe!" "I did think of that and was going to punish you; but then I happened to think you were the big boy?" "So I left 'em alone."

"An exchange pictures a small fish with a hole in his head—saying simultaneously to his father: "Say the word for being blind—sticking down the the creek." "Well, come, say the father, re-arranging, "I've just kept on losing potatoes and I guess they won't bite you."

"There's too much darn system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I studied a little the monitor turned me over to the teacher, the teacher turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to pa." "Was that all?" "No, pa turned me over his knee." "New York," said a fellow aboard a few days ago and was rescued as he was sinking for the third time. The first thing he did on recovering consciousness was to soundly berate the man who saved him, declaring that if he knew his business he would have caught him the first time he sank, not the third.

All that is needed—"Would you care to be rich, George?" "What, really rich?" "Oh, fairly rich; say ten million." "I think not," answered the other many things could do, and between the bother of doing them and the remorse of neglecting them it would be a hard life. No one needs more than two millions unless he wants to marry." "By George, I'd like to be built that way." "What makes you think he's stingy?" "I don't think it. He proves it every day! Do you know that old curmudgeon? So stingy that he gives out to lunch only before his appetite comes on, so he can't eat any more? It's a fact. I've been watching him."

SOMETHING FOR AMERICANS TO CONSIDER.

New Orleans, La., October 18.—Archbishop P. L. Chappelle, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, last night announced that he was using every effort to leave here via San Francisco for Manila within the next month. "I shall attempt," he said, "to accomplish the pacification of the islands. I have discussed the situation with President McKinley and there is a thorough understanding between us. I shall appoint a number of bishops for the ecclesiastical provinces of the islands." The attention of the Archbishop was called to a recent Washington special in which it was announced that President McKinley would appoint him Government trustee of the interests acquired by the Government in the Philippines church property by cession of the Queen's possessions in this country. "That is erroneous," said His Grace. "The church property in the Philippines belongs exclusively to the church. The Queen had no interest in that property, and the United States therefore acquired nothing. The priests have been in Luzon for 300 years. Naturally they have acquired much property as well as the church, and in time they have civilized the people." Here His Grace made a surprising statement: "The per capita literacy of the island of Luzon is less than that of the State of Massachusetts."

ORIGIN OF "PROTESTANT."

During the Kulturkampf against the church in Germany, planned and conducted by Bismarck, the charge of religious intolerance was brought up in a debate in the German Reichstag, says the Outlook. The great Catholic leader, Windthorst, made answer as follows: "Have you then forgotten why it is that you are called Protestants? Have you then forgotten what took place at the Diet of Speier in the year 1529? It was there agreed that all disputes should be referred to rest until the holding of a general council, that the prince who had introduced the so-called reformation in religion should be free to maintain it, but that Catholic subjects should be granted religious toleration and protection. And though no project was favored by Melancthon, the mildest of the reformers, the Lutheran princes came together and drew up as a result of their conference a declaration of protest, which they expressly declined to concede to the clause regarding tolerance towards Catholics, inasmuch as it was contrary to the teaching of their preachers. They furthermore declared that they could not

The End is Paralysis

"A living mind in a dead body" is the way paralysis is described. Next to death itself paralysis is most to be dreaded. And yet many people who have nervous disorders, which are leading directly to paralysis, lose sight of the terrible ending awaiting them. Overwork, worry, irregular habits, or excessive alcoholic or sexual indulgence, are among the causes of this disease. The first symptoms are nervousness, sleeplessness, irritability, loss of appetite, memory, and business capacity, lack of confidence, gloomy forebodings and despondency, headache and general weakness of the body. When these symptoms appear you can be sure that the nerves are exhausted, and unless quickly restored will ultimately become paralyzed.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899.

- Oct. 19 - S. Peter of Alcantara. 20 - St. John Cantius. 21 - Office of the Immaculate Conception. 22 - All the Holy Roman Pontiffs. 23 - The Most Holy Redeemer. 24 - St. Raphael. 25 - St. Boniface.

The Cry of the "Little Peoples."

The sister republics of South Africa, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, have been at war with the United Kingdom for more than a week. War was formally declared by the Transvaal, and it is said that by this fact the British conscience has been purged of any guilt which might otherwise have been incurred.

Still the colonies will have their share in the glory of the achievement. Nor is it easy to see why Britain with her "purged conscience" yearned for the sympathy of the United States and solemnly undertook to "remember the Maine," by calling a loaned hospital ship after the ill-fated vessel blown up in the harbor of Havana.

down beneath Russia, the Philippines under the United States and the Dutch republics of South Africa the certain prey of England. England would indeed be destitute of her quota of just men if a true English poet like William Watson did not rise up to rebuke the jingo bards in these ringing words sent over the cable on Tuesday of this week: "Let us remember that the existence of a great theme, not less certainly than of a great poet, is one of the indispensable antecedent conditions of great poetry. The assassination of a State and the strangling of a people are not heroic themes, and never while this world continues shall they evoke one note of noble song. Moreover, in all combats between a giant and a stripling, the muse must of necessity be at a certain moral disadvantage in the somewhat ludicrous task of enheartening the giant. It is the valor of David with his sling, and not the arrogant bulk of Goliath, that kindles the imagination of the poets, and captures for ever the sympathies of man."

Canada and the Empire.

The present quarrel between the Conservative and Liberal camps of Canadian jingoes is a mere verbal affair. Both are tarred with the same brush. They have mutually committed Canada to some military alliance with England unprovided for in the Constitution. They have done this without the consent of parliament and by a mere interchange of letters between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Globe, which is taken to speak for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, makes the following declaration: "Great Britain has had on its hands during the last forty years numerous wars, some of them of a serious and formidable character. They have been regarded, however, as wars which did not menace the safety and integrity of the empire, and it has never been regarded as the duty of Canada to take part in them. That, until a few weeks ago, was supposed to be the position of the war with the Transvaal."

These declarations of policy mean that for the future, no matter with whom England may be at war, if we have Conservative government in Canada, we must also pour out our blood and treasure as the saying goes. If, on the other hand, the Liberals are in office we shall be permitted to keep the peace unless the integrity of the empire be menaced. But it is six of one and a half a dozen of the other, because every war in which England engages must necessarily menace the integrity of the Empire more or less. Do our politicians, outbidding each other for the favor of the jingo pack, realize the weight of their declarations? Are the people of Canada, who must be consulted over prohibition and every other pettifogging cry, to be ignored when a change in our policy as radical as the very abolition of our constitution is the issue of the day? Neither the people nor their representatives have been consulted by the only constitutional method. It may be said that all are practically unanimous, and that may be so. But Canadians are not in this matter more unanimous than the people of England, who are consulted. Canada has no representation in the British parliament. Our own parliament should deliberate on our share in this business.

Mr. G.V. Fox, the "Oxford" man who has just carried off the French Sculling Championship, is an Irishman. Though not yet 25, he has already carried off many of the leading prizes of the rowing world, and expects to win a still brighter canoe for him in the future. Mr. Fox was formerly a student at Clongwood Wood College.

French Canada, and Treason.

La Patrie, La Verite, Le Temps, and some other French-Canadian papers are remonstrating with the all-around surrender of Canadian opinion to the jingoes, and heretofore a general shout of French-Canadian treason has been raised by the patriotic organs of the province of Ontario. The Globe, which is not a true jingo but an opportunist, charges the Ontario end of the love feast to the old hate of race and religion. And if this be the simple explanation, we have to contemplate French-Canadian Catholics associated by religion with Dutch-Boer Presbyterians, and Protestant Ontario making the spectacle of declaring a religious war. It is certainly a very curious arrangement all round. And as dishonest as it is curious. It is not in Quebec alone that anti-jingo papers are found in Canada. Here in Toronto The Weekly Star, Citizen and Country, The Reformer and other journals have no apologies to offer for denouncing the speculators' war in South Africa. Why are the charges of treason not bandied about in Toronto without looking further afield? The reason is that we in this city know the catch-penny loyalists from whom the charges against the French-Canadians emanate. The Globe has dragged in the bait of religion for a purpose. By this plan it dexterously catches the Manitoba school issue on its hook again, and boasts as a rejoinder to the cry of treason hurled at the French-Canadians, that it was the French-Canadian Catholics in the face of very formidable ecclesiastical influences, voted against coercion, and that the effect of the Laurier Government coming into power was to put an end to coercion and to give relief to Manitoba and religious peace to this country.

This is the way clap-net is being pitched about in partisan warfare. The honest opinion of the country is not given a chance to get a word in edgewise. The outside world under all the circumstances cannot be blamed for thinking that Canada itself is ready to become a theatre for a race war of English against French.

Parliament Should Meet.

It may be quite impossible to obtain a hearing for fair and reasonable opinion in the midst of this bedlamite mob of partisans and treason-hunting haters of the French-Canadians. It is, however, a plain matter of duty for the country to consider the position in which it now stands. The short and the long of it is that we Canadians are at war with the Dutch in South Africa. The people, parliament and Government cannot be held fully responsible for this condition of things. The responsibility technically belongs to Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers cabled Mr. Chamberlain for leave to send to the Transvaal a brigade of Canadian volunteers, armed and uniformed at the expense of Canada. Mr. Chamberlain was willing and there the responsibility began and ended. If the Premier and his confederates imagined themselves responsible to the people of Canada in this matter parliament would have been called without delay and sanction of what had been done obtained. But there was not and is not the least intention of calling parliament together. Sir Wilfrid and his confederates acknowledge responsibility to Mr. Chamberlain alone. We are supposed to be in the enjoyment of responsible government in this Dominion. The right of the people is supposed to be as strong in Canada as in England. But in England Her Majesty cannot call out the reserves without parliament being summoned within ten days. Nor can war supplies be voted without the consent of Parliament. Canada, however, by Mr. Chamberlain's high permission, calls out volunteers and spends money for equipping and despatching a considerable force to the other side of the earth and parliament is absolutely ignored. This is certainly not responsible government. Nor does it affect the vital question at stake whether the Canadian people and their parliamentary representatives are unanimous or not in support of Mr. Chamberlain and his subordination at Ottawa. If Canada makes war upon a distant people, the action ought to be deliberately taken by the representatives of the people in parliament.

ment assembled. If not, then we have only arrived at this position, that Mr. Chamberlain is the only ruler in Canada. The Canadian people don't count, and don't seem to wish to count.

Retirement of Premier Hardy.

The official announcement has been made of Premier Hardy's long-expected retirement from the Cabinet and from political life on the score of ill-health. Mr. Ross has been sworn in as Premier and Mr. J. R. Stratton, of Peterborough, who has long been looking for a Cabinet position, has at last been called. Mr. Hardy, in his farewell letter to his constituents, denounces the fearful corruption of political life in Ontario in the following terms, thus leaving his successor no alternative but to set the machinery of the law at once to work inflicting this deep-seated disease. "Circumstances of a very painful character," he says, "have recently transpired in connection with some of the bye-elections, which all must deplore, which no one can defend, and which I and my colleagues and the Liberal party as a whole unhesitatingly denounce. Neither the Government nor any member of the Government, nor any Liberal member of the House had any part in them or knowledge of them or sympathy with them. Some of the methods and practices adopted were not those of the Liberal party, nor were they those of the Reform candidates, nor, as I have reason to believe, of the principal organizers acting for the Liberal associations, nor were they the work of true Liberals of any class, but those of enemies of the Liberal party. My resignation does not arise from these misdeeds, however much they may be deplored, nor is it in any wise connected with them, although they have somewhat delayed it."

Fair Play for the Jews.

The Weekly Register, one of the leading Catholic papers of England, says: Another object lesson, less conspicuous but not less lurid, of the result of Anti-Semitism, is given by the conviction in Bohemia of an unfortunate man named Hulser on a charge of having murdered a Christian girl in order that her blood might be used for "ritual purposes." The girl was found dead in a wood at Polna on April 1st, and Hulser was arrested on suspicion discharged for want of evidence, and subsequently re-arrested. He has now been convicted, though the evidence against him seems to have been extremely small. There is every probability that the sentence will be quashed on appeal, but the serious part of the matter is that the ridiculous fable about "ritual murders" by Jews is apparently accepted by large numbers of people in Austria—and even by educated people—as a fact. It has been reserved for the end of the nineteenth century to revive a fable believed in the Middle Ages and discarded for centuries. Dr. Bera the anti-Semitic deputy, was the prosecuting counsel in the Hulser case, and he actually made the following remarks in the course of his speech: "Thank God, that the trial has brought to light the motive for the murder. It was God's will that for this purpose the body should have been discovered immediately. That there are people of another race, people who behave like animals, who murder a virtuous Christian girl in order to obtain her blood, has been clearly proved. To what purpose this sect should turn this blood, no proof has been adduced. It is the duty of society, particularly the leaders, to reveal this secret, so that society, amongst whom this race lives, should take counter-measures."

Peculiar View of the Boer War.

The editor of The Observer Romano ought to take a holiday for the benefit of his health if the following allusion to the Boer-British war, quoted by The Weekly Register expressed his best view of the situation: "Patience and clemency have been carried too far. Catholics must now treat in the God of armies. The Presbyterians are terrified at the possibility of war between England and the Transvaal. But England cannot give way without covering herself with ridicule. Can it be that this war is providential? Will Protestantism be exhausted by it? Has the period for the great transformation of the world begun when the Church will accomplish a new conversion of the Gentiles? Let us have courage, determination and faith in God, who is now and ever the God of armies."

The Globe, Oct. 16.—We know that anonymous circulars were sent through Ontario, actually trying to make Ontario and Quebec quarrel over the Droyfus case.

Contradictory reports of heavy engagements in South Africa fill the newspapers. The wires are all out and there is no official news. The bulk of the news is manifestly mere guess work and practically valueless.

Sir Thomas Lipton has fallen on a streak of poor luck. He is having trouble with his public-house licence in Ireland, he has been fined for offering a lot of bad jam in England, and Shamrock has lost two races in America, one in a fair contest and the other as the result of a mishap.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in his speech at Bowmanville on Monday evening, said if the Transvaal republic would yield the franchise to all Uitlanders upon taking the oath of allegiance, there would be no war. The Uitlanders have all along positively refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Republic, and have registered themselves at the British agency as British subjects, thereby avoiding all responsibility of citizenship.

The first newspaper despatch from the Transvaal frontier after the declaration of war was received by The London Daily Telegraph. The special correspondent of that paper is Mr. C. J. McHugh who is a native of Derry, and is well known to Irish pressmen, having been for some time on the reporting staff of The Freeman's Journal, both in Dublin and in the gallery of the House of Commons.

With regard to the jingo extract on the Transvaal war from The Observer Romano reprinted in this issue, it may be well to explain to all who believe that paper to be the organ of the Vatican, that its character is official only in a limited sense. The Observer itself has very recently explained that the only official matter which its columns contain is that given under the heading "Our Information."

John Plant writes to The Mail and Empire a severe criticism of the public schools of Toronto. Disrespect for old age, selfishness and bad manners were undesirable enough accomplishments which the rising generation brought out of the schools heretofore. But now, says Mr. Plant, "our schools are about being turned into military camps, filling our youths with presumptuous hate and its concomitant evil of brutality."

There was a "rally" of the Dominion Junior Christian Endeavor in Montreal last week. No wonder the youngsters rally round the platform of this organization. Whether it costs them more or less than the theatre is a point for some enterprising statistician to tackle. But it may be taken as quite settled that they get equally good value for their money. Here is an extract from the sermon of Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, Ph. D., Galt, Ontario, at the Montreal rally: "The society had frequently been called a kissing and a courting society. This is true in a respect; but in my opinion there is not enough kissing. The society is undoubtedly the best place in the world for courting. We provide the very cream of the young people of this continent and some splendid matches have been made here." Comment is needless.

Rev. Armstrong Black, an old country Presbyterian clergyman who has only been a few weeks in Toronto, preached an extraordinary sermon in St. Andrew's church on Sunday. It was a war speech of course. This leading Presbyterian compared Boer Presbyterianism in South Africa to Mahdism in Egypt. Although it is none of our business to defend one brand of Presbyterianism against the attacks of another, we may at least take the liberty of saying that Rev. Armstrong Black did not pretend to ask from personal experience among the Boers. It may also be of interest in this connection to put beside his opinion, the experienced view of a great historian, Mr. Lecky, who in an address to the Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin, said of the President of the Transvaal Republic: "I can speak of him with some personal knowledge. He has been more than once in my house, and I have come in contact with several men who have known him well. In many respects he resembles strikingly the stern Puritan warrior of the Commonwealth—a strong, stubborn man with indomitable courage and resolution with very little tinge of cultivation; but with a rare and natural shrewdness in judging men and events he impresses all who come in contact with him with the extraordinary force of his nature. He is the father of no less than seventeen children. He belongs to a sect called the Doppers, which is derived from a Dutch word for an extinguisher, because they are desirous of extinguishing all novelties since the Synod of Dordt. In a semi-regal position, and with even

more than regal power, he lives the life of a peasant, and although, I believe, an essentially just, wise, and strong man, he has all his countrymen's dread of an immigration of an alien element, and all their dislike and suspicion of an industrial and mining community."

From Australia comes the announcement of the death of the Rev. Isaac Moore, who was for many years one of the most popular and gifted members of the Jesuit Community in Berkeley Square London. He also held for a time the post of Superior at Stonyhurst College. During recent years he has been stationed in Melbourne. He was a splendid preacher and lecturer.

La Presse, Montreal, the most widely circulated of the French papers, has been investigating the municipal affairs of Toronto, and concludes a very accurate description of the way things have been managed here as follows: "In Toronto we find a long series of mayors of whom several have been very fanatically and violently hostile to the church and all connected with it. Today all the important officials of Toronto are Protestants, and almost all are connected with the Orangemen and the Sons of England. In municipal affairs in Toronto it is sufficient to be a Catholic to be ostracized. A Protestant who would preach equal justice for Catholics would be sound upon the street."

We are not sure as to the final statement. In fact there would be no necessity for such violent tactics. But what would almost certainly happen is that the preacher of "equal rights" would find himself silently ignored. The lodges have no fear. They control the situation not only in contempt of the opinion of Catholics, and of all others who for the good repute of the city favor the principle of minority representation, but they control it in reckless disregard of the evil effects of ring rule, which are year by year giving the taxpayers more anxiety. It is on the whole a good thing that outsiders should know of the machinery by which Tammany is out of Tammany in Toronto. If citizens cannot be moved by local opinion they may be inclined to think of the possible effects of wide-spread notoriety.

THE CRY OF THE EXILES.

BY REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD ("Slav-nation").

Hear ye the cry of the exile from over the ocean waves.

Hear ye the cry from prairie and plain, the cry from a million graves—From lands where shines the Southern Cross, where mad Niagara raves.

Hark ye the cry from a thousand fields where'er was fought a fight, From Ramfells to Dundermond, Boston to Mary's Height, Hear ye the cry of the exiled dead, their mandate is "Unite!"

Hear ye the cry of the living, the exile's cry that rings From where Missouri wanders, and far La Plata springs, From great Australian Bushland where never a warbler sings.

This is the cry of the exile: "We've made our beds afar, Our bones shall lie 'neath alien sky across the broad earth's bar; But our hearts are true to Ireland as Pole to the Boreal star."

Here is the cry of the exiles: "Our souls are sad to see Her ranks all rent and broken, her chiefs that suffered be Unite! let the banished people proclaim they shall be free."

Heed ye the voice of the exiles, from Clear unto Malin Head, Heed ye the voice of the living, heed ye the voice of the dead, He that not heed is a traitor, look ye—his hands are red!

See, while ye rant and squabble, the wind's best life-blood flows, With anguish heart and broken, the peasant to exile flows, Bleeding and bound to Erin, the scorn and jest of her foes.

He is a traitor to Ireland who now shrinks back from the fight, Deal him the doom he merits, true men, up in your might! Cease, in God's name to quarrel, brothers, be one, unite!

Heed ye the voice of the exiles, the cry of the quick and the dead, He that not heed is a traitor, look—his hands are red, The blood of a murdered nation, the wrath of God on his head. THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Progressive and Successful.

The fact that the Central Business College well located in the Forum has found it necessary to materially increase its hitherto spacious accommodations by adding to its premises the large E.W. formerly occupied by the A. O. U. W. and other societies, and the apartments now held by the Dorcas Society of the Church of England, is quite sufficient evidence that this progressive school is enjoying a prosperous and successful term. On the staff are nine regular teachers, while the equipment including over 40 typewriting machines is up to date in every particular. The work of this school is practical and thorough, and that business men look largely to this College for such clerical education as the numerous applications on file at the College Office, which during the past

SIR ROBERT BALL ON SHOOTING STARS.

In a recent lecture to the Sir Robert Ball and a great deal of interest attached to the present moment to the subject of shooting stars, which have been from the fact that one of the periods was approaching when shooting stars appeared in exceptional magnificence. Generally speaking in every middle of November there was more or less of a display of these beautiful flames of heaven, as they had been called. This once every three years the display became one of extraordinary magnificence. Many of these in the room must remember—as he did himself—the superb spectacle which was seen on the night of the 13th of November, 1902. They were not able to predict the recurrence of a shooting star shower with the same accuracy as they could an eclipse, the occurrence of which could be prophesied with absolute certainty, for, on the shooting stars dashed into the atmosphere they burned out and were extinguished for ever. These showers had been observed for nearly a thousand years. The earliest record of one was of a shower that occurred in A.D. 902. According to the chronicle which related it, an old Moorish king, who was a great tyrant, died in that year, and thereupon there were great rejoicings on the part of his subjects, and "when night came on the heavens were lit up with a display of fireworks the like of which man had never seen before." It was called the "year of stars" for many a long day afterwards. Since 902 A.D., a great number of showers which occurred every 33 years had been observed. Of course the possibility of seeing them depended upon having clear weather. He had been in correspondence with Dr. Johnston Stoney, who had calculated the date of the shower of November next, but the prediction must be accepted with a large margin of reserve. So far as they could tell, the earth would cross the track in which these meteors were moving at about 6 o'clock on the morning of 18th of next November; and if anyone of the audience should be in bed at that hour he would be eternally disgraced (laughter). But don't blame him (Sir R. Ball) if nothing should turn up, but all he could say was that he intended to be up himself. These shooting stars were called "lanes of heaven" by the Greeks, who believed that they were aimed by the gods at evil spirits. The great showers which attracted attention by the enormous multitude of the shooting stars, and they were extremely small objects. But sometimes, although rarely, vast fire-balls blazed through the heavens. One, which first appeared over France, in England, at night, as was calculated, of ninety miles, was seen dashing over Cornwall at the rate of about forty miles in a second until it disappeared beyond the Scilly Islands. For an hour afterwards the track was marked by glowing dust in the atmosphere, which was the debris of the gradually calculated meteor. In 1870 a great fireball was seen in America. It was first seen in Kansas, and took a flight of a thousand miles over the States until it disappeared near the Falls of Niagara. It diffused a flood of light almost comparable with moonday. In its flight it burst into a cluster of smaller globes. A schoolmaster was walking home along a road when he saw a flash of light which illuminated the heavens. He listened, but heard nothing, and walked on. A quarter of an hour afterwards he heard a deafening explosion, and calculating by the rate at which the sound is known to travel through the atmosphere the meteor must have been about 180 miles from him, and some ninety miles high when it burst. The objects which composed the great shooting star shower were extremely small, not being bigger than beans, peas, or even grains of sand. How did they show so brilliantly? The terrestrial atmosphere extended upwards about 200 miles. These little objects moved through the spaces outside the limits of the atmosphere at a velocity a hundred times greater than that of a rifle bullet; but the resistance which they encountered on entering the atmosphere not only checked their speed, but generated in them a heat which reduced them to vapor. One the size of a marble yielded, as had been calculated, as much light as 25,500 wax candles. These myriads of little objects were called Leonids because they all proceeded from a point in the constellation Leo; and a remarkable feature of the phenomena of their appearance was that they seemed to diverge through the sky from that point. But, however, owing to perspective. Small showers occurred in the August of each year, but these proceeded from the constellation Perseus. Why did the great shower come about the 14th or 15th of November every three years? Because the great orbit of little objects, which was hundreds of thousands of miles wide, and millions of miles long, moved round the sun in an elliptical orbit, the length of which it took them 33 years to traverse; and at the present time the earth dashed into them when it reached that point of its own orbit at which it was on those dates, that being the only point at which the orbit of the planet and that of the shooting stars intersected. The display of A.D. 902 occurred in the month of October; and it had been calculated by Professor Adams that the restoration in the occurrence of the shower was due to attraction which had been exerted upon the stream of objects by Jupiter, Saturn, and other planets. Sir Robert Ball concluded and I will announce.

ACTION OF THE POPE.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphed last evening—'Today's great event in Vatican circles is the news that the Pope, as he did before the Spanish-American war, is now endeavoring to prevent a conflict between England and the Transvaal, by acting as intermediary and possibly as arbitrator. I am assured that a direct exchange of communications between the Vatican and President Kruger is going on, and the Pontiff has repeatedly addressed a request to President

Kruger to do all in his power in order that during the period of the Holy Year, which the present century closes at the end of the present year, there may not be the stain of a bloody conflict. It seems that Mr. Kruger is not disposed to ask for arbitration, now the situation has reached such an extreme point. The Vatican will, however, try to induce Mr. Kruger to change his views, although it hardly seems likely that England will allow any interference on the part of the papacy in what she considers her own affairs.

DOMESTIC READING.

Human hope is a dark whose feet are tied to the ground. In youth one has tears without grief. In old age grief without tears. You may die the victim of a heart-attack, but do not put any water in your ink. 'Tis an effect of tools merey not to deliver us wholly from temptation and imperfections.

Happy is he who finds a friend whose heart and mind harmonize with his own; a friend who adheres to him through likeness of taste, feeling and knowledge; a friend who is not the prey of ambition or selfishness, who prefers the shade of a tree to the pomp of a court. Happy is he who has a friend.

New actions are the only apologies for past deeds of old ones which the world can be said to offer or receive. If your friend has displeased you, you shall not sit down to consider it, for he has already lost all memory of the passage and has doubtless his power to serve you, and you can give up again with burden you with blessing. It is the settled conviction of all true educators, as well as of all other intelligent and thoughtful persons, that the formation of character is the most important part of education, but in fact, no amount of merely intellectual or scientific training is of much real value without it. The religious element is the most essential factor in the formation of character.

O Mother of the Saviour Christ! and nurse those who seek meaning and weeping in the valley of tears. Tarry not long, for the weary world leans toward the future, and is listening for the sweet sound of thy footsteps; for thou wilt bring to the darkness Christ, the everlasting light, and to its sorrows Christ, the everlasting joy, and to its places of death Christ, the Infinite salvation. O Mary of the Promise! Heaven does not need thee, for all is joy and blessedness there; nor earth needs thee, for she is full of the goodness of God, which comes down through the gates of the morning, bearing the olive branch of the peace of God to the world.

Young people do not as a rule write articles on the manners of older ones, but if they put forth their views with the candour with which their own manners are criticized, we would find that they are very often unpleasantly affected by the manners of their elders. If they were always addressed courteously and smilingly, never admonished irritably, never silenced, or snubbed, or sneered at, however much their utterances may seem at times to demand such treatment, they would probably in their turn feel inclined to reply more amiably, and we should perhaps not hear so many despairing discussions as to the best way of getting on with one's family. The Christian priest true to the trust that Heaven has given him, and faithful in his discharge to the poor, weak, fallen men, is the noblest specimen of humanity that walks the earth. Praise does not render him haughty, nor blame make him dejected. The greater the confidence placed in him, the weightier he feels his obligations. The more he is trusted the more he extends the greater the sympathy he extends. The more dangerous and contagious the disease the sooner and the more constant by his bedside, the more dejected the criminal the greater is his mercy, and that inner light of the Divine grace, as he sees in every man a soul for whom Christ died, so he becomes a brother for whom Christ's tear must make sacrifices.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES IN GERMANY.

Among the most interesting reports presented to the great congress of German Catholics, recently held at Niesse, was that of the Popular Association for Catholic Germany. From this we learn that last year that powerful Volksverein numbered no less than 180,000 members, divided as follows among the various parts of the empire: Rheinland, 62,029; Westphalia, 34,308; Hanover, 11,600; province of Saxony, 302; Brandenburg, 1376; West Prussia, 1459; Silesia, 1572; Bavaria, 18,289; Wurttemberg, 22,054; Baden, 10,054; Alsace-Lorraine, 2176. One of the chief ends of the association is the advancement of social reforms by word and pen, as well as by the individual influence of the members. It promotes with a special zeal meetings of Christian clubs for working people. After several years' activity the association is able to claim with perfect justice that: "It has at length succeeded in creating among the Catholic population greater interest in and understanding of the great social-political question." The German Society has circulated 6,620,000 publications, and last year, during the elections for the Reichstag, it scattered abroad no less than 3,000,000 fly leaves on social questions.

70,000 WORDS PER HOUR.

The Morning Herald's Vienna correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday, says: "A great feat of telegraphy has been discovered by two Hungarian engineers, named Anton Pollock and Joseph Vraz, which enables nearly a hundred thousand words to be telegraphed. The method was tested yesterday on the tele-

graph line from Buda Pesth to Berlin. The representatives of the German Minister of Commerce viewed the apparatus working in Berlin, while a delegate from Paris and a representative of the American Cable Co., besides the Hungarian officials, inspected the working of the invention in Buda Pesth. A number of telegrams were exchanged between Buda Pesth and Berlin, and it was found that the new apparatus was 22 words per second, giving 1,320 per minute, and over 79,000 per hour. These results were witnessed and testified to by the above mentioned experts. The new apparatus is a marvel of ingenuity, the messages are first perforated on a strip of paper by a kind of type-writing machine. These signs are then transferred on to lightning speed over the wire and received as a photograph at the other end, where they can be read and prepared for delivery with the utmost ease and celerity.

SISTERS OF CONGRATATION AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, the oldest order of nuns in Canada, and which is about to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation by Marguerite Bourgeoise, whose life is so intimately connected with the early history of Montreal, have prepared a beautiful and highly interesting exhibit for the Paris Exhibition, and which is now on view at the Normal School, 1630 Notre Dame street, under charge of Sister Anne Marie, the 112 convents of the order in Canada, and the United States, have each contributed their quota to this collection, which will be one of the most interesting to be seen from Canada. Among the most striking features of the collection may be mentioned a specimen of students' work which have been compiled, these ranging from the elementary class of little girls 5 to 7 years of age up to the honor class of young ladies 18 or over. The seven heavy books are the work of students at Villa Marie Convent only, and comprise: botany, history, literature, chemistry, zoology, and two books of mathematics. The other books contain specimens of the daily work done by the various convents. Another book contains samples of knitting, sewing, etc., beginning with simple forms and gradually becoming more difficult until the most beautiful and intricate embroidery work is seen. The Villa Marie students have also prepared a beautiful book of twenty-nine illustrations and designs, representing scenes in the life of the Venerable Mother Bourgeoise, founder of the order at Montreal.

Excruciating Pains.

THE VICTIM A WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR HOTEL CLERK.

After other Medicines Failed He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Every Day Continued in the Battle Against Pain. From the News, Alexandria, Ont. There is no more popular hotel clerk in Eastern Ontario than Mr. Peter McDonald, of the Grand Union Hotel, Alexandria. At the present time Mr. McDonald is in the enjoyment of perfect health, and a stranger meeting him for the first time could not imagine that a man with the healthy glow and energetic manner of Mr. McDonald could ever have felt a symptom of disease. There is a story, however, in connection with the splendid degree of health attained by him that is well worth telling. It is a well known fact that a few years ago he was the victim of the most excruciating pains of rheumatism. Knowing these facts a News reporter called on Mr. McDonald for the purpose of writing fuller particulars. Without hesitation he attributed his present sound state of health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. "I am," said he, "83 years of age, but three years ago I did not expect to live this long. At that time I was afflicted with the most excruciating pains in my limbs and body. I sought relief in doctors and then in patent medicines, but all to no purpose; nothing seemed to afford relief. For two months I could not imagine that I was suffering from the most excruciating pains. My hands and feet swelled and I was positive the end was approaching. My heart was effected and indeed I was almost in despair, when fortunately a friend of our family recommended the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began using them in May, 1896, and had taken three boxes before I noticed any change, but from that time every dose counted. The blood seemed to thrill through my veins and by the time I had finished the fifth box every trace of the disease had vanished. Ever since then I have been working hard and frequently long overtime, but have continued in excellent health. Whenever I feel the slightest symptom of the trouble I use the pills for a day or so and soon feel as well as ever. I feel that I owe my health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and never lose an opportunity of recommending them to others suffering as I was.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for babies and closely resembles mother's milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value. Your physician will confirm the statement. NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided. Consult our doctor about Nestle's Food and send to us for a large sample can and our book, "The Baby's Book," both of which will be free on application. Also ask for "Baby Birthday Jewel Book."



St. Michael's College (In Affiliation with Toronto University) Under the special patronage of His Grace the Arch Bishop of Toronto, and Directed by the Basilian Fathers. Full Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-professional Certificates. Terms when paid in advance: Board and Tuition... per year, \$150.00 Day Pupils... 25.00 For further particulars apply to REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF ONTARIO, LIMITED Incorporated 1889. Our Annual Report for 1898 shows as the result of the year's operations the following: Substantial increases in the important items shown below:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Premium Income, Interest Income, Total Income, Net Assets, Gross Assets, Reserve, New Insurance, Insurance in force, and And Decreases in Death Claims, Death Rate, in ratio of Expenses to new Insurance, in interest due and accrued, and outstanding premiums.

RENFREW'S Fur House 5 KING ST. EAST.

Importers and Manufacturers of Ladies' Fine Furs, Fur Rugs, Mounted Heads, Fur-lined Overcoats, Evening Wraps, Circulars, Etc., etc. Fur show rooms open at all seasons. Ladies' Furs repaired and remodelled at low prices during the summer months. G. R. RENFREW & CO. 5 King St. East, Toronto. 35 and 37 Buede St., Quebec

WE WANT YOUR WORK

And we are going to have it if GOOD WORK and LOW PRICES will do the business

No such Printery in ye West and no such Types since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now has *

Wise People are plentiful. One of the strongest displays of wisdom is in the selection of good stationery. For commercial purposes our Bonds are the acknowledged superiors of any on the market. For society use our Original English Wedgwood is the Popular Fancy. It has won favor wherever it has been used. It is truer to color, cheaper, and better than the imported goods. Envelopes In all sizes, shapes, qualities, and for all purposes, are a specialty with us. If you cannot get our goods from your stationer, send direct to us. The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited Manufacturing and Wholesale Stationers 43 to 49 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Extended Insurance. One of the many Mutual Features contained in the Unconditional Accumulative Policy issued by the Confederation Life Association is the provision for Extended Insurance. After two full annual premiums have been paid the insured is entitled, without application, to Extended Insurance for the full face value of the policy. Paid-up and cash values are also guaranteed. Rates and full information will be sent on application to the Head Office Confederation Life Association, Toronto or to any of the Association's Agents. W. C. MACDONALD, J. K. MACDONALD, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000. Office, No. 87 Church Street, Toronto. DIRECTORS: HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, Senator, President. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President. JOHN FOY, EDWARD STOOK, JOHN RYAN. SOLICITOR: JAMES J. FOY, Q.C., M.L.A. Deposits Received from 20c. upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon. Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of payment, on Mortgage on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures. Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. JAMES MASON, Manager.

The Cosgrove Brewery Co. OF TORONTO, Ltd. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO. Also supplying the Trade with their superior ALES and BROWN STOUTS. Awarded the Highest Prize at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Party of Pilsner at a Special Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mentions, Paris, 1875. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1885. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 364.

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company Has the BEST SYSTEM for accumulating money. Head Office—Confederation Life Building Toronto. For Croisiers, Beads, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Chaplets of St. Anthony, and Canceled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethlehem Apostolic School, 153 Shaw Street, Montreal, Que.

PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS OF EVERYTHING NOTHING TOO SMALL; TOO LARGE! No such Printery in ye West and no such Types since ye discoverie of printing, as ye Printerman now has * The Catholic Register JOB DEPARTMENT 40 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO.

The Ring and the Glove.

I felt like a thief upon a moonlight evening when the jeweller's glass door swung behind me, and, matching up to the counter, I asked for a ring. "A ring, sir?" said the attendant, a Cockney to his finger tips. "What sort of a ring?" "An engagement ring," said I valorously. "What size, sir?" demanded the man docketing me mentally. "Five and a half. I repeat, thinking of the glove."

I put my hand in my breast pocket and felt for the ring. I was disappointed. I looked at the jeweller's glass door and saw the attendant looking at me. I felt like a thief upon a moonlight evening when the jeweller's glass door swung behind me, and, matching up to the counter, I asked for a ring.

Christian Science and the Book of Mrs. Eddy.

Mark Twain in The Cosmopolitan (Continued from last issue) It is elegant. And it is a fine thought, too, to marry the religion to medicine. Instead of medicine to the doctor in the old way, for religion and medicine properly belong together, they bring the basis of all spiritual and physical health. What kind of medicine do you give for the ordinary disease such as—

of to I heard a dull click inside and knew that the two outside a fracture had been successfully joined. This method of stitching and grating and grating and grating continued during the next three hours, and then stopped. The case had had all been made. All except operations, there were only seven of these. I had seen over one after another they slipped into their sockets, with a sound like pulling a piston out, and I jumped up as I went to work, as to framework, and went for the horse doctor. I was obliged to do this because I had a stomach-ache and a cold in the head, and I was not willing to trust these things any longer in the hands of a man whom I did not know, and in whose ability to successfully treat my disease I had lost all confidence. My father was puzzled by the fact that the horse doctor had been in my charge from the first, along with the nurses, but had a patient as well as a horse doctor, and indeed was an expert in both. He had been a member of the profession of the horse doctor, and he had been a member of the profession of the horse doctor, and he had been a member of the profession of the horse doctor.

A Brief Chapter In Recent History.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. Though only a few years before the public, has outstripped all competitors, and attained an enormous demand "Superior Quality" has long accomplished this.



Truest Economy to Get the Best. A cheaply made sewing machine is dear at any price, because it is difficult to break and difficult to operate. A labor-saving machine for woman's use should be the best; it is truest economy to get a sewing-machine bearing this time-tried trademark.

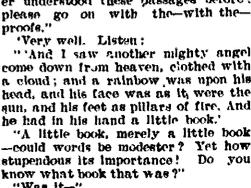
EXPERIENCE PROVES A SINGER THE BEST. Sold on installment. Terms: \$10.00 cash, \$10.00 per week. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. CANADIAN FACTORY: MONTREAL, P. Q.

lation complete? If it was, on what grounds were the later copyrights granted? I am sure that the first translation was not a translation of the original. Mrs. Eddy translated his English three times, and I finally got it into its present shape, where the grammar is plenty good enough, and the sentences are smooth and plausible though they do not mean anything. I think I am right in this surmise, for Mrs. Eddy cannot write English to-day, and this is argument that she never could. I am not able to guess who did the translating, but I think it was not done by any member of the Eddy Trust, nor by the editors of "C. S. Journal," for their English is not much better than Mrs. Eddy's.

AN INDIAN PAPER ON LEO XIII.

"The Indian" error, a paper written by native Indians, thus speaks of Leo XIII. "We are not Catholics, nor even Christians; nevertheless we pray for the prolongation of the life of the Holy Father. There does not live on this earth another man of life and thought so pure as Leo XIII. Without doubt he has labored for the glory of the Church of which he is the earthly head, but he has also labored for the peace of the world, and many bloody international conflicts have been averted by his opportune intervention. Protestant as well as Catholic powers have sought his counsels. The Papacy is today more respected and more powerful than in the past ages in view of the power of the present Vicar of Christ."

The Automaton chess player is a wonderful thing. It plays a perfect game inside of its box.



Mr. Chas. Huwick of Lenox, Macomb Co., Mich., writes: "I have never felt better in my life than when I was playing chess with the Automaton. I have been playing chess for many years, and I have never felt so much interested in the game as when I was playing with the Automaton. It is a wonderful thing, and I have never seen anything like it before. It plays a perfect game inside of its box, and I have never seen anything like it before. It is a wonderful thing, and I have never seen anything like it before. It plays a perfect game inside of its box, and I have never seen anything like it before."

TOBACCO IN ITS RELATION TO ALCOHOL.

It is often stated that the use of tobacco leads generally to over indulgence in alcohol by creating a craving for it, but this has been strenuously denied. In "Modern Medicine," Dr. H. Kellogg brings up numerous facts that seem to him to show a very close relationship between the two habits. He says: "A very conspicuous fact in reference to these drugs is their exceedingly common association in use. Quite a considerable number of people may be found who make use of tobacco without habitually using alcoholic liquors; but the number of persons using alcohol who do not use tobacco in any form is exceedingly small. This fact may be attributed to two causes:—1. The use of tobacco usually begins at an earlier age than the use of alcohol (this is true at least in the United States), the use of alcohol being later grafted on as a result of the association to which the use of tobacco naturally leads. 2. The use of tobacco creates a demand for the use of alcohol (a) by the production of a drug habit which naturally leads to the development of other habits of a kindred sort, and (b) by the production of morbid conditions and discomforts from which alcohol affords temporary relief."

Life!

The shortest road to happiness is to start. The man who puts off never achieves. Work is always in the present tense. If you would leave your family well provided for, in case of your death, you should begin now, while health permits, by insuring in a solid company such as the North American Life.

The Company has plans suited to the requirements of all classes. Pamphlets respecting same, and copy of the Company's last Annual Report, furnished on application to the head office, or any of the Company's agents.

L. Goldman, Wm. McCabe,
Secretary, Managing Director.

Imperial Parliament and the Boer War.

London, Oct. 17.—Parliament opened today in a stormy session, the first since the South African situation. In the speech from the throne, Her Majesty said:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"Within a brief period after the recent proclamation I am compelled by events—by affecting the interests of my Empire to recur to your advice and aid.

"The state of affairs in South Africa has made it expedient that my Government should be enabled to strengthen the military force of this country by calling on the reserve. For this purpose the provisions for the late session necessary that Parliament should be called together.

"Except for the difficulties that have been caused by the action of the South African Republic, the coalition of the world continues to be peaceful.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

"Measures will be laid before you for the purpose of providing the expenditure which has been or may be caused by events in South Africa.

"Estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you in due course.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—

"There are many subjects of domestic interest to which your attention will be invited at a later period when the ordinary session for the labors of the present year has been reached.

"For the present I have invited your attendance in order to call your attention with an exceptional urgency, and I pray that in performing the duty which I have just assigned to you, you will have the guidance and blessing of Almighty God."

In the Commons.

Both Houses assembled in the Chamber of Peers at 2 o'clock. The Queen's speech being read by a eunuch. Immediately after the reading the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. William Grenville, returned to the Chamber of Commons and the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, will move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne in favor of arbitration in the Transvaal embargo, even at this late date.

Mr. John E. Redmond, Parnellite, member for Waterford, will move an amendment, protesting against the war.

The Opening Ceremonies.

The opening ceremonies occupied a quarter of an hour. Scarcely a score of seats were present when the Lord High Chancellor, Baron Halsbury, took his seat on the woolsack. The Black Rod was directed to desire the immediate attendance of the Commons and after a brief interval the Speaker and other officials of the House of Commons, followed by the members, appeared at the bar. The galleries of both Houses were filled with ladies. United States Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Bass, were in the gallery with the members of the House of Lords. Mr. Charles James Power, United States Minister to Russia, was also present. United States Minister Nelson and Mrs. McCann, of Chicago, were in the gallery. There was less competition than usual for the honor of being the first to stand up. Mr. John Cunliffe Macdonald, Conservative member for North Lincolnshire, who was elected by a majority of 1,000, stood up first. Mr. Cunliffe Macdonald, Conservative member for Central Fife, who was elected by a majority of 1,000, was the next to stand up. The regular routine of the day was followed. The House of Commons was called to order by the Speaker. The House of Commons was called to order by the Speaker. The House of Commons was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Baileys' Motion to Amend.

Mr. Baileys' motion to amend the address in reply to the speech from the throne was supported by Mr. Baileys. He moved that the address be amended so as to express the opinion of the House of Commons that the war in South Africa is a necessary and just war, and that the Government are justified in their course.

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without being used as a precedent for this kind of action. The necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war with the Boers is a matter which we have predicted that we would be able to do.

Grave Questions at Issue.

There have been very grave questions at issue, but up to the time of the ultimatum the Boers were successful and the British were not. We have lately had a letter which has been reserved for my better fate.

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North American Life

Solid Continent

Head Office: 112-118 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

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Johnston & McFarlane, Bca C.R.G. Toronto, Ont.

Catholic Home Annual for 1900

Now appears with a beautiful cover in colors.

Contains 64 beautiful full-page and text illustrations.

Stories by the Best Writers:

Price, 25 Cents.

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NEW YORK
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI

Little Folks' Annual for 1900.

Stories, Games, Puzzles, Trivia, etc., with 60 beautiful illustrations.

Price, 25 Cents.

BENZIGER BROTHERS,
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the cattle market were 1,200 head, 81 calves, composed of 1,200 head, 81 calves, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and a few calves.

The quality of the cattle offered from the Northwest was generally poor.

Trade dull all round, with the exception of the heavy class of heavy calves, but in every other class prices were lower, and there was little doing of the kind.

The want of space on the boats and the prices in Britain were the chief causes of the dullness of the market.

Export Cattle—Heavy lots of export cattle, 1,200 head, 81 calves, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and a few calves.

Heavy calves—Heavy calves, 1,200 head, 81 calves, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and a few calves.

Light calves—Light calves, 1,200 head, 81 calves, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and a few calves.

Sheep—Sheep, 1,200 head, 81 calves, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and a few calves.

Lambs—Lambs, 1,200 head, 81 calves, 1,100 sheep and lambs, and a few calves.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Cattle Steady—Light Receipts.

New York and No Trading.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Cattle—Prices ruled barely steady. Good to fancy grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; common to medium grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00; heavy grades, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Sheep—Good demand; offerings, prices \$4.00 to \$4.50; prime lots, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common to medium grades, \$3.50 to \$4.00; heavy grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Lambs—Good demand; offerings, prices \$4.00 to \$4.50; prime lots, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common to medium grades, \$3.50 to \$4.00; heavy grades, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

The receipts of farm produce to-day were the largest of the season. 9,000 bushels of grain, 30 loads of hay, one of straw, 500 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of fruit, vegetables, poultry, butter and eggs.

Wheat—Wheat, 100 bushels sold at 85c; 100 bushels sold at 85c; 100 bushels sold at 85c.

Oats—Oats, 100 bushels sold at 45c; 100 bushels sold at 45c; 100 bushels sold at 45c.

Barley—Barley, 100 bushels sold at 45c; 100 bushels sold at 45c; 100 bushels sold at 45c.

Hay—Hay, 100 loads sold at \$1.50; 100 loads sold at \$1.50; 100 loads sold at \$1.50.

Straw—Straw, 100 loads sold at \$1.00; 100 loads sold at \$1.00; 100 loads sold at \$1.00.

Potatoes—Potatoes, 100 bushels sold at 75c; 100 bushels sold at 75c; 100 bushels sold at 75c.

Fruit—Fruit, 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c.

Vegetables—Vegetables, 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c.

Poultry—Poultry, 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c.

Butter—Butter, 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c.

Eggs—Eggs, 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c; 100 bushels sold at 50c.