

COWAN'S
CHOCOLATE
CAKE ICING
CREAM BARS
etc.
Absolutely Pure Goods
THE COWAN CO. Limited
TORONTO

The Catholic Register

SMOKERS
CIGARS Ten Cent Goods
Sold for Five
Cents Each.
MY OWN MANUFACTURE
ALIVE BOLLARD
New Store 150 Yonge St.
Old Store 150 Yonge St.

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

VO. XII., No. 27

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DEATH OF REV. FATHER BRENNAN

The Venerable Pastor of St. Basil's Passes Away.

Clergy and Laity Testify by Their Sorrow How Well He Was Loved.

Profound grief envelops the people of St. Basil's parish, who have just sustained the loss of their dearly-loved pastor, Rev. Father Laurence Brennan, and sincere sorrow is felt by thousands throughout the city and province, where the life and work of the deceased priest are well and widely known. The sad event occurred at St. Michael's College on Thursday, June 30th, and though it had been expected for some weeks, the stroke was none the less severe. Father Brennan had been in delicate health for many years, but it was only about three weeks ago, when he fainted at the altar, that it was seen that his extraordinary vitality had well-nigh exhausted itself, and that the end was near. On the day previous to his demise the Archbishop, who is a member of the Basilian Order and was a class-mate of Father Brennan, administered the last Sacraments and bade a last farewell to his faithful colleague and priest.

Father Brennan was in his fifty-seventh year and a native of Kilkenny, Ireland. He came to this country at the age of seventeen and entered upon his studies for the priesthood at St. Michael's College. After his ordination he was attached to St. Basil's parish, where he at once won his way into the hearts of the people. His next station was at Owen Sound, at that time an extremely trying mission, hence he was recalled to St. Basil's, where he remained until his death. Eighteen years of the life of Father Brennan were given to the work and to the people of St. Basil's. Nor were the love and labor of those years

of success, he published St. Basil's Hymnal, a work now generally used in Canada and the United States. Nowhere will Father Brennan be missed more than amongst the different parish societies of which, one and all, he was the inspiration and life. St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Altar Society, the League of the Sacred Heart, Sewing Society, the different Sodalties, all have lost an able and enthusiastic director. It was on Corpus Christi that Father Brennan gave them his last attention.

In the morning he had charge of the procession and he entered the church, leading and directing the children, a true shepherd and patriarch in appearance, the long beard which he always wore, helping this effect, and the white vestments intensifying the ascetic countenance, spiritualized by sickness and suffering, seeming already as if touched by a finger from above, he thus remains in the minds of his people. In the afternoon he addressed the Sodality and laid out a plan of work for the coming season, his sanguine mind refusing to see death until the rite of presence would no longer be shut out. Three weeks later he was dead.

Father Brennan was a member of a family of four boys and four girls; all his brothers predeceased him; one of his sisters is a member of St. Joseph's Convent. In this connection it is reported that on several occasions Father Brennan received money from relatives in Ireland, which sums were invariably distributed amongst the poor of the parish, he himself always living within the yearly allowance of eighty dollars permitted him by the rule of his Order.

The funeral took place from St. Basil's church on Saturday morning. The remains had been visited first in the parlor of the college and then in the church, by thousands. Members of the C.M.B.A., St. Vincent de Paul Society and St. Basil's Union, kept loving watch, and at 7.30 on Friday evening vespers for the dead had been sung. At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the Archbishop and a great gathering of priests filled the sanctuary and the office for the dead was said previous to the funeral mass of requiem. The people filled the body of the church and the children and choir filled the gallery. The church was heavily draped in mourning and the very atmosphere seemed permeated with grief. The celebrant of the mass was Very Rev. Father Marjion, C.S.B., Provincial, assisted by Rev. Father Ryan as deacon and Rev. Father F. Murray as sub-deacon. The preceptors of the mass were Rev. Fathers Du Mouchel and Plomer; Rev. Fathers Hurley and Foster were acolytes and Rev. Father Murphy acted as Master of ceremonies. His Grace Archbishop Connors was assisted at the throne by Very Rev. J. J. McCann and Rev. Father Cushing, C.S.B. Others nearing one hundred in number, from the diocese and elsewhere, filled the sanctuary. The choir, directed by Rev. Father Martin with Mr. Mourre at the organ, and assisted by Rev. Fathers Rholeder, O'Donnell and members of outside choirs, rendered the music alternately with the singers in the chancel. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father McBrady of Assumption College, Sandwich, a friend and fellow-laborer of the deceased priest. Father McBrady spoke shortly but eloquently, his words and tones testifying to the sad emotions called up by the occasion. He quoted the words of the one lying dead before the altar as typifying his whole career, "I offer my life to the service of God for my own soul and for the souls of others."

Father Brennan was described as a man of God and a lover of souls. All will miss him, said Father McBrady, the little children whom he loved and for whom he contrived will miss him; the young men will miss him; the business man will miss him; the schools will miss him, and those of this house will miss in him a true and kind member. Twenty-seven years ago he was here as prefect, then again, after five or six years, during which his health was wrecked in the arduous mission on Georgian Bay, he returned as parish priest of St. Basil's; since then his life is before you; you saw him in the street, you came face to face with him everywhere; you saw a man of God full of the spirit of God. You, the people of St. Basil, were his flock, he was your shepherd; he worked in the street sick and suffering, and wondered that he could even leave his room, and yet shortly before his death his words were, "I am glad to die in harness." His joy was to be with the children and the last occasion on which he was seen in public was on Corpus Christi, when he led the little ones in procession into the church. Last Wednesday His Grace and some twenty others gathered about his bed. His Grace administered the last sacrament, the last prayers were said; then passing slowly round the bed, each stretched out his hand and grasped the thin hand extended in farewell; it was hard for us, it was hard for him, and yet I thought I caught beneath all a look of happiness, as if even then he heard the music of the approaching angels. I will not ask you to pray for him, said Father McBrady, the people of St. Basil's congregation have long memories and loyal and in Holy Communion and by your family hearth, you will never forget him, and this will be your consolation, your answer, to again meet your beloved priest before the face of God. At the conclusion of the mass the "Libera" was sung, the Archbishop and priests forming a circle round their late companion. At this moment the scene was at once sad and beautiful and before the solemn chant was ended its prayer seemed already to have been answered; the sombre drapings of the church were lost sight of and only the great circle of light and whiteness which surrounded the bier seemed to remain; a forest of heaven was already in the air and as the cortege moved



THE LATE FATHER BRENNAN.

given with any stint or measure; they were poured forth with all the energy and ardour with which a soul full of enthusiasm for the work of the Master is capable. Father Brennan was an ideal priest, one whom not grace alone, but nature also, seemed to have intended for the divine office. Tall and dignified in appearance, with a winning countenance and smile, he attracted all, both young and old; the little children loved him and their elders admired and revered him, every household in his parish felt as if he were one of its personal members, and his loss is felt as a keen and individual grief.

To great piety and exceeding charity and generosity Father Brennan added the intellectual gifts of an alert man of business and the results of his successful financing were seen when he wiped out the debt upon his church and erected the novitiate on St. Clair avenue. The versatile character of his mind is evidenced by the fact that amidst the work and cares of a large parish he found time to collect and compile material for a large and well-assorted hymn-book. Anxious to introduce congregational singing amongst his people, a task he accomplished with fair amount

Through the Post-Office

No matter where you live, our Savings Department is made accessible to you without the slightest inconvenience. Avail yourself of the security our great strength affords.

Send your address for our Booklet,
SAVING MONEY BY MAIL

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
Toronto Street, Toronto

down the aisle accompanied by the singing of "In Paradise," it was not difficult to imagine the opening of the pearly gates and the loving welcome at the foot of the great White Throne. The coffin was carried from the church to the hearse by Rev. Fathers McBrady, Burke, Kelly and Murray, each step of its progress being marked by the tears and prayers of his mourning people, and at the porch where the little girls of the schools enveloped in their white veils, awaited its coming, a spontaneous burst of grief greeted its appearance. A long procession accompanied the hearse to the cemetery, first the boys of the schools in black suits and white sashes, then members of the C.M.B.A., Branch 149, and a large number of friends in carriages. The lay pall-bearers were Judge Anglin, R. Emsley, J. J. Murphy, Hugh Kelly, W. O'Connor and W. J. Kernahan. Representatives of the Separate School Board and Christian Brothers were also present. The remains were laid to rest in the plot of the Basilian Order at St. Michael's cemetery, Very Rev. Father Marjion officiating at the grave.

Among those present were: Very Rev. Father Marjion, C.S.B., Provincial; Very Rev. Father Teely, Superior of St. Michael's College; Very Rev. Father McBrady, Superior Assumption College; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G.; Rev. Dean Morris, Rev. Fathers Granotier, H. Canning, Jas. Walsh, W. A. McCann, Holden, G. Dogherly, Brady, Hamilton, Gallagher, Hand, J. P. Treacy, D.D., Boyle, Devine, O'Connell, M. Intee, Minahan, Whelan, Stuhl, Nazar, Rholeder, Cushing, O'Donnell, Staley, C.S.B., E. Martin, McKeon, representing Bishop McEvoy of London; Mons. Heenan, representing Bishop Dowling of Hamilton; Coty, Dr. O'Brien, representing Bishop O'Connor, Peterborough; Ferguson, C.S.B., Hurley, C.S.B., Foster, C.S.B., N. Roche, C.S.B., Grand, C.S.B., De-troit; Frachon, C.S.B., Collins, C.S.B., E. O'Neill, C.S.B., F. Finnagan, Dean O'Connell, Mount Forest; Traylor, Plomer, C.S.B., Du Mouchel, C.S.B., F. Walsh, C.S.B., E. Murphy, Urban, C.S.S.R., M. Kelly, J. McGrand and T. Roche, C.S.B. May he rest in peace.

Among those left to mourn the loss of Father Brennan are his sisters, Sister Immaculate Conception of the Community of St. Joseph, and Sister Brennan of Toronto, also his cousins, Rev. Father Ryan, C.S.B., Sister M. de Sales, Sister M. Adelaide, the Misses Mary, Margaret and Kate Ryan of St. Joseph's Academy, Miss Katie Phelan, St. Joseph's Academy, and Mr. John Brennan, Washington.

Brides of Christ

On the Feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin in the pretty Chapel of the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Nazareth, Kalamazoo Co., Michigan, Miss Margaret Golden and Miss Katherine Fritz received the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and hereafter will be known as Sister M. Clara and Sister M. Anna. The following Sisters made their vows: Sister M. Loyola, Bertilla, Florentine, Charles, Theodora, Carmel, Mildred, Leocadia. A number of clergymen of the neighborhood were in attendance.

PERSONAL

Mr. Hugh Day Scully, second year Toronto University, son of Mr. William Scully, Parkdale, has secured the Alexander MacKenzie Scholarship in Political Science at the recent university examinations.

Dr. M. M. McGahey, honor graduate of the University of Toronto, is about to London for the purpose of opening a dental office there. Dr. McGahey was for several years in the business with his brother on Yonge street.

IDEAL School Desks



Automatic Comfortable Adjustable Noiseless

MADE IN SIX STANDARD SIZES

It is durable, well finished and comfortable. A perfect desk for school use. Improve your school by putting in "Ideal" Desks. Place your orders now so that the desks may be put in during vacation.

Write for special catalogue.

The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Limited

Temporary Offices: 55 Yonge Street, Toronto

New buildings being erected 97-101 Wellington Street West.

CATHOLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

To the Editor of the Register:

In a previous contribution your correspondent dealt with a very important article on the advantages of University training for ecclesiastical students, which appeared in this year's number of an Irish College Annual. Only a portion of that article was then touched on, the latter and most interesting part being left for a separate instalment. In this latter part the article under consideration proceeds to show what has been done in this matter in Germany and Italy. In the former Empire in which Catholics by their admirable organization have struck off the shackles of the most unrelenting and unscrupulous persecution of modern times and have attained a position of commanding influence, there are at present some thirteen hundred ecclesiastical students on the rolls of the various universities! Thirteen hundred students for the priesthood. This must be a very large proportion of all the ecclesiastical students of the German Empire. And when we think of that number of students at this moment absorbing all that is best in the lecture rooms of some of the most renowned universities in the world and utilizing the same for the benefit of the Church, we cease to wonder at the proud position the Catholic Church at present occupies in Germany. We are not surprised that the most powerful papers and magazines of that Empire are the product of Catholic trained intelligence.

The triumphant progress of Catholicism in Germany is an object lesson for Catholics throughout the world. It effectually disposes of the idea, sedulously fostered by intellectual laziness and narrowness that the successful student, the bookworm as he is contemptuously styled, is often shy, retiring, absorbed in his library, unacquainted with the rugged and practical work demanded of the ordinary missionary. The experience of Germany has disproved this completely. There may be individual cases in which the man who has distinguished himself at a university may prove somewhat of a failure on the mission or fail to realize expectations. But in the great bulk of instances, the man who has made a creditable university course, the man who in the lecture hall has been pitted against the brightest intellects of the various professions, will be the progressive and zealous missionary afterwards.

We need not go to Germany for confirmation of this. The Toronto papers are just now paying tributes to the most generous character to the success of an Anglican clergyman who made a most brilliant record in Toronto University and whose subsequent career has not been unworthy of that record. What is being done in Germany, the writer of the article under consideration tells us, is imitated in Italy. In the latter country the State Universities are being largely utilized by ecclesiastical students, and this is all the more noteworthy because of the strained relations between Church and State in that country.

What is the Catholic Church in Canada doing in this regard? Her colleges in some instances have university affiliations. But what is done to utilize these affiliations as far as ecclesiastical students are concerned? How many of them have taken a university course or possess a university degree? And what standing would such a degree give them? Would it give them a recognized position in ecclesiastical affairs?

Here are matters which demand the serious and immediate consideration of those who have the progress of Catholicity at heart. And the only way in which that consideration will be obtained is the appointment by Rome of an Educational Commission to inquire thoroughly into the whole question of Catholic education for the clergy first of all and then for the laity. At the present time we have one system of teaching here, another there, one

".....and so I decided to start at once." He's here with us now, booked for a six months' course. Thought, before he got our letter, that schools 'fizzle out in June—closed up entirely in July and August.

Not ours. This is a business school. Ready to serve its patrons every month in the year. If you have a business, shorthand, or telegraphy course in view don't defer till September. Write now and get our terms.

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Yonge and Gerrard Sts.

W. H. SHAW, President.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND

Resolutions Adopted by the Hierarchy Assembled at Maynooth

The proceedings of the Maynooth annual re-union which has just closed were of a very interesting character. The following declarations and resolutions of the Hierarchy were ordered to be published:

"As authoritative statements made recently in Parliament indicate that the Government of the country contemplate serious changes in our systems of primary and secondary education, and as some pronouncements made by individual Catholics would suggest that the gravity of the issues involved and their true nature are not sufficiently understood, we deem it our duty to make the following statement:

"That we feel that any limitation or restriction of the control which is now exercised by managers over the schools of the National system of education would be so injurious to the religious interests of our people as to make it imperative on us to resist the introduction of such a measure, and, in case it were adopted, to reconsider our whole position in relation to those schools.

"That as the power of appointment of the teachers in National Schools is the principal guarantee that Catholic parents have that the education of their children will be placed in trustworthy hands, and as the reports of the inspectors of National Schools concur in stating that that power is, on the whole, well and judiciously employed by the clergy, we are satisfied that on moral and religious, as well as educational grounds, it would be disastrous to interfere with it.

"That there is no sufficient reason for the adoption of extreme measures such as have been recently suggested; the National system as it actually exists is the growth of sixty years; it has gradually been transformed from its original irreligious conception into a form that is in harmony with the actual conditions of the country; it has removed, broadly speaking, all religious strife and contention from the primary schools; it has been widening year by year, and improving its educational work, and, although there are still many defects, we are convinced that these may be remedied under the present system without convulsing the country, and perhaps throwing education back for generations, especially if the appointment of Commissioners is carefully made and on educational qualifications.

"If the improvement of education is the object which the Government and those who are behind them have in view they would first try what simple and obvious reform within the existing system would effect. In a wretchedly poor country that is drained by excessive taxation and a ruinous land system, it would occur to anyone that whatever parsimony was allowable it was not in dealing with our schools. Yet at the moment that England is transferring over a million a year from local rates to Imperial taxation for the support of her schools, the Equivalent Grant for this country is refused to our primary schools on the score that our poor people do not contribute enough locally to their support. In our opinion, the primary schools of Ireland, especially in the poorer districts, have the first

class of teachers in one diocese, another in another, one class of qualification demanded of teachers in one city, a different standard in another. We have a number of colleges, each catering to its own circle and seemingly unconscious that there is anything outside that little circle to interest it. And the least effort is, apparently, not being made to remedy this 'convenient' system. There seems to be no ambition to move out of the old narrow groove. 'What has been good enough for fifty years ago ought to be good enough for to-day,' seems to be the motto of those from whose position something in the line of leadership should be forthcoming.

It can safely be asserted that nothing will be done until some step such as suggested will be taken. An Ecclesiastical Commission, composed of men thoroughly acquainted with our present drawbacks and needs and thoroughly imbued with the importance of welding our local and struggling educational institutions into one Canadian system and of setting one standard from the primary to the highest forms would open an era of progress for the Catholic Church in Canada, where she has hitherto been sorely handicapped by the want of constructive statesmanship of a broad character.

"The waste of £30,000 a year on the Model Schools ought to cease; the Training Colleges should be helped until they reach the highest point of efficiency; the salaries of the teachers should be made such as to attract the best and most suitable candidates to the profession. These and other reforms would remove the greater part of the defects which are now the pretex for attacking ostensibly the present system, but in reality the power of the clergy in the schools.

"Statements have been made as to the want of interest on the part of the people in education. We do not think that it is so. The amount of voluntary contributions which they make towards the building of schools, particularly convent and monasteries, schools, towards which in many instances the Government makes no building grant, is very large, and all over Ireland it is the uniform experience of managers that the people willingly contribute whatever is necessary to the upkeep of the schools. There are exceptions, we allow, but they must not be taken as a type of the whole, and, for our part, we should gladly second any measure to compel such managers to do their duty. In the details of the educational work done in the schools parents do not, as a rule, interfere, from the conviction, which we regard as, on the whole, sensible on their part, that these things are somewhat outside their competence, and can be safely left to the teachers under the supervision of expert inspectors and the immediate control of the managers.

"The alternative to the present Board of National Education of a Governmental Department, subject to the British Parliament and directed by Governmental officials, would be most objectionable to the Irish people and to us on religious, political and educational grounds, and we feel that Mr. John Redmond deserves the thanks of the country for the prompt and decisive action which he took in the House of Commons against this project.

"A Department of Education may be well enough in England, where society is socially and politically in a normal condition, but in Ireland it would mean another outbreak of Dublin Castle, and a further opportunity of practical ascendancy for a favored sect.

"We regard with distrust this new-found zeal for educational reform and the importation of English secularists to propagate their views, and are satisfied that its purpose is not the improvement of our schools, but the elimination from them of the religious influence of the Church.

"This is a state of things to which we shall never assent; and we have to add that, while we shall continue to do everything in our power to improve the education of our people, we shall not be induced by specious pretences to adopt measures that are conceived in an anti-Catholic and an anti-National spirit. The first condition of a radical reform of Irish education is the establishment of a University system that the vast majority of the Irish people will accept. Until that is done, we shall regard all this talk about co-ordination and local control and educational progress as insincere and as aimed at lessening clerical—that is Catholic—influence in the schools, rather than at promoting their educational efficiency."

claim on this Equivalent Grant, which by itself would be sufficient to remove practically all the material defects about which complaint is now being made, and, amongst other things, would render unnecessary the objectionable suggestion of amalgamating boys' and girls' schools in districts where the necessity for such amalgamation does not exist, whether as regards attendance or educational efficiency, but solely to save expense.

"Then the waste of £30,000 a year on the Model Schools ought to cease; the Training Colleges should be helped until they reach the highest point of efficiency; the salaries of the teachers should be made such as to attract the best and most suitable candidates to the profession. These and other reforms would remove the greater part of the defects which are now the pretex for attacking ostensibly the present system, but in reality the power of the clergy in the schools.

"Statements have been made as to the want of interest on the part of the people in education. We do not think that it is so. The amount of voluntary contributions which they make towards the building of schools, particularly convent and monasteries, schools, towards which in many instances the Government makes no building grant, is very large, and all over Ireland it is the uniform experience of managers that the people willingly contribute whatever is necessary to the upkeep of the schools. There are exceptions, we allow, but they must not be taken as a type of the whole, and, for our part, we should gladly second any measure to compel such managers to do their duty. In the details of the educational work done in the schools parents do not, as a rule, interfere, from the conviction, which we regard as, on the whole, sensible on their part, that these things are somewhat outside their competence, and can be safely left to the teachers under the supervision of expert inspectors and the immediate control of the managers.

"The alternative to the present Board of National Education of a Governmental Department, subject to the British Parliament and directed by Governmental officials, would be most objectionable to the Irish people and to us on religious, political and educational grounds, and we feel that Mr. John Redmond deserves the thanks of the country for the prompt and decisive action which he took in the House of Commons against this project.

"A Department of Education may be well enough in England, where society is socially and politically in a normal condition, but in Ireland it would mean another outbreak of Dublin Castle, and a further opportunity of practical ascendancy for a favored sect.

"We regard with distrust this new-found zeal for educational reform and the importation of English secularists to propagate their views, and are satisfied that its purpose is not the improvement of our schools, but the elimination from them of the religious influence of the Church.

"This is a state of things to which we shall never assent; and we have to add that, while we shall continue to do everything in our power to improve the education of our people, we shall not be induced by specious pretences to adopt measures that are conceived in an anti-Catholic and an anti-National spirit. The first condition of a radical reform of Irish education is the establishment of a University system that the vast majority of the Irish people will accept. Until that is done, we shall regard all this talk about co-ordination and local control and educational progress as insincere and as aimed at lessening clerical—that is Catholic—influence in the schools, rather than at promoting their educational efficiency."

"The alternative to the present Board of National Education of a Governmental Department, subject to the British Parliament and directed by Governmental officials, would be most objectionable to the Irish people and to us on religious, political and educational grounds, and we feel that Mr. John Redmond deserves the thanks of the country for the prompt and decisive action which he took in the House of Commons against this project.

"A Department of Education may be well enough in England, where society is socially and politically in a normal condition, but in Ireland it would mean another outbreak of Dublin Castle, and a further opportunity of practical ascendancy for a favored sect.

"We regard with distrust this new-found zeal for educational reform and the importation of English secularists to propagate their views, and are satisfied that its purpose is not the improvement of our schools, but the elimination from them of the religious influence of the Church.

"This is a state of things to which we shall never assent; and we have to add that, while we shall continue to do everything in our power to improve the education of our people, we shall not be induced by specious pretences to adopt measures that are conceived in an anti-Catholic and an anti-National spirit. The first condition of a radical reform of Irish education is the establishment of a University system that the vast majority of the Irish people will accept. Until that is done, we shall regard all this talk about co-ordination and local control and educational progress as insincere and as aimed at lessening clerical—that is Catholic—influence in the schools, rather than at promoting their educational efficiency."

THEIR LORDSHIPS' RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by their Lordships:

1. "That the rents drawn by Trinity College out of land in almost every part of Ireland, which, as the outcome of confiscation, have been reserved during three hundred years as a prize for a State-favored minority."

(Continued on page 8.)

BELL
ART
PIANOS

One Finds The Fine Qualities That Musicians Desire

The Delightful Touch Imparted by the Illimitable Repeating Action has made them Popular in Musical Institutions, among which Moulton College Toronto and Hamilton Conservatory of Music use them exclusively.—Send for Descriptive Catalogue No. 64. (free)

The merits of a piano lie in the construction, on which depends the tone, quality and the endurance of the instrument. The

Heintzman & Co. Piano

is well constructed. It has been used by some of the world's greatest musical artists, who have been unanimous in describing it as a faultless piano.

BELL ORGAN AND PIANO CO. LIMITED
FACTORIES, GUELPH
TORONTO WAREHOUSES
146 Yonge Street.

DINEN'S
FURRIERS
ENGLISH HATS

Exclusive agents in Toronto for the most reputable hat manufacturers of England.

The precision of style in Silks and Hard and Soft Felts.

The
W. & D. DINEN CO. Limited
YONGE & TEMPERANCE
TORONTO

Church Union Impossible Under Present Conditions

A Widely Discussed Subject by Various Denominations in Canada and Elsewhere

The views expressed by various clergymen on the Church Union question have apparently been perused with considerable interest.

In reply to the first question, "Is a Union of Churches Practicable," he said: Not under present conditions.

When asked for his reasons, he stated, it might be practicable from a business or financial point of view, but not from a doctrinal one.

Why? Because, they have no basis by which they can be held together, even if certain compromises were made.

Can they not agree on essentials? No, because there is no one to decide what the essentials are.

Can they sink their own individualities? They have not, but what has that to do with the question? If God has revealed certain truths to man, man steps out of the argument and religion-making.

Could not the chasm be surmounted? No, because there is no one to decide what the essentials are.

Who is right? God did not reveal opinions, He revealed truths. Christ said: "You shall have the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The difficulty is, how do these differences arise? If God has revealed a religion, it is the duty of every man to accept it just as God gave it.

We cannot all think alike? No, but the reason all people don't think alike is because some are in error.

Do you consider this the first step towards amalgamation among all churches, including the Anglican and Catholic churches? It may lead to it in time, because people are beginning to see the necessity of unity in religion.

What makes you think then that this union is impossible at the present time? Because many of those who are talking about the union are keeping beside the mark and have not laid down any platform on which such a union can take place.

What do you think of the financial part of the question? From the financial point it is desirable, and from a purely mercenary one some compromise might be made which would last for a while, but until some authority is established to decide what people are to believe or disbelieve, there is a possibility of disintegration that will always make a true union of this kind impossible.

From this stage the priest dropped into more or less of a reminiscent mood and expressed himself as follows: "The people now desiring this union have been brought up in the belief that each one has a right to interpret the Bible for himself. This will always present facilities for separating. It was on this principle that so many divisions took place. If it is difficult to accept the decisions of one infallible Pope, how much more difficult must it be to accept the theory of the infallibility of each individual, or in other words, that each individual will be his own infallible Pope? There can be no real union without authority, authority to which all must look as final and unerring in its decisions. Those who deny a visible infallible authority must not be surprised if their congregations take them at their word and doubt or disbelieve the teaching as not infallibly true. Where there is no infallibility there can be no certainty, except perhaps the right to doubt or disbelieve.

As infallibility is a state of certainty which does not admit of error, so fallibility is a state of doubt which does not admit of conviction. In pronouncing, therefore, the theory that each one can get the true religion by reading the Bible, and interpreting it for himself, the definitions of doctrines have been suggested so as to leave the choice of

passable and opposite interpretations of each person. Those who teach the doctrine of private interpretation have a great deal to undo before a permanent union shall be effected. In promulgating this doctrine, the fundamental axiom of their whole theological system, they rise for the moment to the authority of teachers, and put on the robe of infallibility in order to proclaim the dogma of their own liability to error.

This question is very important and extensive, and is well-deserving of attention. The investigation is in the right direction, and it is to be hoped good will come of it. It must be evident to any sane intellect that a system approving of contradictory doctrines, as equally true or good, is not sound, and until that principle, or rather system, is abandoned, no material progress will be made.

To resume: If God has made a revelation to man, as to what man must believe and practice, that revelation must be true.

If that revelation is true, it must be one, or have unity; because one truth, in whatever order, cannot contradict another truth. Therefore in seeking the truth as God has revealed Himself to man, prejudice, passion and self-interest must be put aside, and truth must be sought, on principles which recommend themselves to our reason, for human reason is infallible in its own sphere, and God is the author of truth in reason as well as in religion.

What the authors of this principle of division have prided themselves upon was the breadth and liberality of their views, and these views were so broad and so elastic that they embraced as God's revelation, all kinds of contradictory doctrines, and the difficulty they have to face now before they effect a consistent, logical and permanent union, will be to fix, once and for all a basis, and principle, consistent with God's wisdom upon which all must consistently agree and rest.

At the Model School closing exercises held in the Normal School on Friday last, an exhibition of the work done by the children in the manual training classes under the tutelage of Mrs. MacBeth, was held. Samples of darning, mending and plain and fancy stitching were shown which were very creditable indeed.

A unique exhibit was a score of dolls with the names of the girls attached thereto who made the dresses. The work was very well done and received high praise from the many people who inspected them.

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

The Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies will take place in Detroit, Mich., August 2, 3 and 4, 1904.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the National Committee and the Wayne County Federation, of Detroit, to make this convention a veritable Catholic Congress. All indications point to a very representative and most successful gathering.

The convention will open with Pontifical Mass. The Sermon will be preached by an eminent Prelate. There will also be a Public Congress at which addresses will be made by Rev. Thomas J. Campbell of New York, subject, "Socialism"; Judge Paul Carpenter of Milwaukee, subject, "The Church and Society"; Mr. Conde B. Pallen, LL.D., of New York, subject, "Christian Education"; Mr. T. B. Minahan, National President, subject, "Federation. Its Nature, Aims and Methods"; Mr. Nicholas Gomer of Dubuque, Ia., and others.

The Federation movement has since its inception in 1901, made steady progress. It has not been the mere enthusiasm of sentiment, but the well sustained, thoughtful progress of conviction. Its power for good has been felt in the Church, the State and the Nation. Its work has the endorsement and blessing of the Apostolic Delegate, eleven Archbishops, fifty-one Bishops and hundreds of priests. It has the blessing of the late supreme Pontiff Leo XIII., and likewise of His Holiness Pius X.

The leaders of the movement have been much encouraged by the many kind words, written and spoken, of Federation by Bishops and Priests within the past year. One of the oldest and most conservative members of the American hierarchy has recently stated that "A Federation of all the Catholic societies of the entire United States would mean righting every wrong; for those who would do wrong would not dare face such an array of numbers."

The Constitution provides that representation at this Convention shall be from State Federations, where such exist; from State Leagues and from County Federations, where no State Federations exist; and that such representation shall be on a basis of one Delegate for each one thousand members, or ma-

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

for fraction thereof. Each County of State Federation, even though its membership shall fall below one thousand, shall be entitled to at least one Delegate. National Organizations shall be entitled to one Delegate-at-Large for each ten thousand of its membership.

For a quarter of a century Bishops and Priests have been beseeching and urging the Catholic Laity to closer unity with them and greater activity in the work specially fitted to the opportunities and energy of the Laity. This has been the urgent appeal from all our pulpits and the entire Catholic press. The Laity has responded by the coming existence of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. As this is a Catholic movement, it must of necessity have the practical, active co-operation of Clergy and Laity.

If the great work of Federation is to be accomplished, we must have, as we have a right to expect, something more than mere recommendations from our spiritual leaders. Marshalled under the hierarchy to take its part in the great work of the Church in America, the Catholic Laity now appeals in turn to the spiritual leaders, asking: "Will you assist us by sending to Detroit representatives, not only from societies, but from every diocese and parish in the Country?"

Again we say to the Clergy and Laity: The opportunities and necessities all about us invoke a union of pastors and people to help us make the Detroit Convention a magnificent Catholic Congress. Let Clergy and Laity take counsel together upon the practical needs of Catholic endeavor. By unity we can make our impress upon the Nation and reflect Catholic thought and action regarding the vital questions affecting the social, moral and intellectual life of the Nation!

All organizations and Federations wishing representation should secure credential blanks from the National Secretary, Mr. Anthony Matre, 612 East Pearl Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, not later than July 28th. Parish representation is specially desired, so as to bring in the whole Catholic body, and every Clergyman in the United States is hereby invited and requested to appoint one or more delegates to represent his parish, and if possible, attend himself.

Very faithfully yours, T. B. MINAHAN, National Pres. ANTHONY MATRE, National Secy. Most Rev. S. G. MESSMER, D.D., D.C.L. Rt. Rev. JAMES A. McFAUL, D.D., LL.D.

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

Each its own parliament now had to make good laws instead of bad. This was the "Constitutional Act," and British law became a fact.

This lasted till 1841, when came the "Act of Union." Towns and villages now arose, the woods re-echo the axeman's blows.

Ontario was settled then by Irish, Scotch and Englishmen; in 1812 the States, at war with England at those dates, invaded Canada and tried to conquer the Canadian side.

But Michigan, Detroit and Queenston Heights.

Showed how well Canadians fight. The Frenchmen, too, of Montreal, drove back the enemy in the fall; Tecumseh, with his Indians brave, gave good help our land to save, and all in vain did American arms strive to take our towns and farms, for not one foot of Canadian soil rewarded all their care and toil.

Peace had hardly been declared when civil dissension's voice was heard; The governing power all seemed to be placed in the hands of the Loyal U.E., and the people much dissatisfied were with the burdens and taxes they had to bear.

Appealing to England without success, they rose at last, those wrongs to redress, and 1837 saw an armed band in Quebec and Ontario making a stand; Led by Mackenzie and Papineau, the brave Canadians fear no foe. However, the rebellion was soon suppressed and Canadians saw their wrongs redressed, for by the advice of the wise Lord Durham "Responsible Government" to Canada was given.

And in 1841 was passed the "Act of Union." The provinces, re-united now to one sovereign government must bow; This government, being responsible, were to the people accountable.

Great public works were then begun, self-government for the people won. The Ashburton Treaty then we sign to once more settle the "Boundary Line." From 45 degrees on New Brunswick shore it runs up and down, now less now more; Follows the river, goes through the lakes,

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND MALT AND FAMILY PROOF WHISKIES, OLD RYE, ETC. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

LOYD'S LUCK How One Lad's Pluck Won the Family Back a Farm and Comfort. (Fred. Lockley, Jr., in July St. Nicholas.)

When Lloyd's father told him that he had sold the farm, and that they were going to spend the summer camping out, Lloyd was very much delighted. His father and two other men had formed a partnership and were going to spend the summer in mining. They bought their provisions and mining outfit, and loading them in two wagons, they started out. Lloyd's father and mother, with Lloyd and the provisions, were in one wagon; in the other were two partners, with the picks, shovels, gold pans and the lumber for sluice boxes and rakers.

When, after several days' travelling, they arrived at the place where they intended to mine, the men cut down some trees, and in the course of a week built a log cabin. They had planned to work a "placer claim." It had been mined long ago, when gold was first discovered in California, but not very thoroughly. Lloyd liked to watch the men shovel the dirt into the sluice boxes and see the swift muddy water wash the rocks and coarse gravel out at the other end. They found the "dirt" was not very rich, and some day when they made a "clean-up" they would find a very small quantity of gold dust in their riffles, less than half an ounce for a whole day's run.

Lloyd soon grew tired of watching the men work, he wished to do some mining all by himself; so his father, one evening after his own work, made him a little rocker out of the thin light boards of a dry goods box, and every day Lloyd would play he was a miner. Finally he carried his rocker up the stream nearly a quarter of a mile above where his father was working.

One of the men had called to him, "Hello, rocker, where are you going with that boy?"

Lloyd looked back and said, "We're going up the creek to find a claim of our own."

Table with 4 columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENT, and text for the month of July 1904. Includes feast days like Octave of St. John the Baptist, Sixth Sunday after Pentecost, etc.

TO MEND TABLE LINEN. A housewife whose table linen always does her good service mends it with embroidery cotton of a number to correspond with the quality of the cloth. Under the ragged edges of the tear she hastes a piece of stiff paper and makes a network of fine stitches back and forth over the edges, carrying the stitches about an inch beyond the edges. Thin places and breaks in linen may be run with the flax or embroidery floss, and towels should be mended in the same way.

Children's Corner. WHERE SHE STOPPED. Contentment went a-roving— 'Twas very strange, you'll say, That when asked by Wealth to tarry She quickly answered, "Nay!" And from Wisdom's outstretched fingers, Without recognition fled; While to Pleasure's invitation She only shook her head. But where did she stay for lodgment? In a cellar damp and dim, Where dwelt a tired laborer— She stopped and supped with him. —Adelbert F. Caldwell.

THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE BENEDICTINE SALVE. This Salve Cures RHEUMATISM, PILES, FELONS or BLOOD POISONING. It is a Sure Remedy for any of these Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS. RHEUMATISM. What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says: 212 King street east. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1903.

Church Lighting. To obtain the best effect consult McDonald & Willson Toronto. Plan and estimate gladly submitted on request.

HOME CIRCLE. The HOME CIRCLE.

BABY CHARMS. Let poets sing of maidenhood, I sing of winsome two, Of rosy cheeks and pouting lips, And merry eyes of blue. Let lovers dream their dreams of love, For me they have no charms, The while I feel about my neck The clasp of baby arms. Let pleasure-seekers roam the world, I know no joy like this— A baby cheek to press my own, A dimpled face to kiss.

Homesick? Ah, yes! for friendship all ideal, The lofty passion that we dreamed in youth, When all was radiant, all was light and truth, Before the hollow wakening called "the real!" Yes! Ah, yes! we fain would win a home, Where friends might love us, nor misunderstand, Where kindly hands might take our outstretched hand, Where all we met would greet us as their own.

GOOD HUMOR. You dust your furniture and burnish your silver; believe me, it is as necessary to keep watch over your temper, to freshen it and brighten it, says Charles Wagner in an exchange. We are threatened without ceasing by a subtle evil like those that attack the leaves of the vine and weather and corrode them. Beware of bad temper, that mildew of the soul; its nature is contagious. From parents it spreads to children and to all the household, and I even knew a parrot to contract the malady: it had a fund of amusing sayings, but at the end of two years in an ill-tempered family it had forgotten them all and incessantly repeated, "I'm in a perfect rage!" Youth does not look at this matter of temper in the right light. It has less grave cares, fewer reasons for dark moments than its elders; but its lack of the habit of self-control leads it to attach to its sulks and bad temper too great an importance. It wraps itself up in them as in a sort of royalty, "I'm in a bad temper to-day," say these young lords and ladies, and think it the final word. They ride their dark horses in defiance of humble mortals; nothing else so exalts them as bad temper. We should learn early to consider such grandeur as very questionable, if not ridiculous. The more we see the outcome of this unhappy disposition, both in the home and outside, the more disposed we are to bestow our homage; else where. Good humor is a power; it is a victory gained over brutal facts and over our own hearts; it transforms the world. I agree that good humor is less imposing than the cardinal virtues, and yet, what are they all together unless touched by a ray of its beneficent light?

SHOD HIM WITH IRON. We are told in Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" that in the reign of James I. of Scotland a Highland robber chief named Macdonald plundered a poor widow of two of her cows and that she in her anger vowed that she would never wear shoes again till she had carried her complaint to the king for redress. "It is a false boast," replied the bandit. "I will have you shod myself before you can reach the court." To carry out his threat, he caused a smith to nail shoes to the woman's naked feet and then thrust her forth, wounded and bleeding, on the highway. The widow, however, faithful to her word, as soon as her wounds had healed, went to the king and told him of this atrocious cruelty. James heard her with mingled pity and indignation, and in righteous retribution caused Macdonald and twelve of his followers to be seized and shod with iron shoes as they had done to the poor widow. In this condition they were exhibited to the public for three days and then executed.

FILES. 7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 16, 1901. DEAR SIR,—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, JOS. WESTMAN.

SWEET FORGIVENESS. If love is to flourish between two people, they must each be slow to take offence, and not only willing, but glad, to pardon at the first and faintest sign of penitence; still more, to overlook entirely the transgression which has made a blunder and an accident. Life and love are in great part the art of bearing with other people's shortcomings. Every offender, whatever the offence, is in the eyes of the law entitled to a fair trial, and no one should be condemned unheard. The exercise of a modicum of common sense and justice would nip most quarrels in the bud. Some one has wisely said that scarcely a novel was ever written which could have run to the end if the hero and heroine had been fully frank with one another. Most dissensions are founded upon misunderstandings. Much may be forgiven to those who love much by those who return such affection. Nor is it sufficient to forgive without forgetting the offence. The slate should be wiped clean, and the transgression be as though it had never been.

ALONE. Alone! my heart it aches to say Its many failings in the right, Its constant errors day by day, It's good resolving in the night. Alone! Yet there are those who bear By ties of friendship's bond my name, Who for my actions seem to care Yet see not, in my inward frame.

PRETTY CUSTOMS OF JAPAN. Japanese ladies are like the French in their love of social intercourse and conversation. They pay fewer visits, but they stay infinitely longer, always two or three hours and sometimes a whole day. They are received by the maid, who places a large silk cushion for them to rest upon, and much time is spent in detailed inquiries concerning each other's family. There is no special calling day in Japan. They visit when their fancy takes them, and they never go empty handed to a friend's house. The gifts are usually fruit or flowers or perhaps a fresh fish, and whatever they take is always daintily wrapped in a little box of paper or wood.

HOMESICK. Homesick? Ah, yes! the spirit craves so much, Our starving hearts lead such a life repressed, We look, and sigh, and yearn for heaven, blessed For something kinder than our souls may touch.

CHILDREN'S FOOD. Children as well as their elders need change in their food. Nothing so soon palls on the palate as a too frequent repetition of the same dish. Cereals and fruit are good for breakfast, but it is well to change them daily, and it costs no more. Rice, tapioca or hominy puddings are excellent, but they can and should be prepared in a variety of ways. Children are fond of jam, and this is good for them, if given in the form of sandwiches; a dish of jam to eat with a spoon clogs the stomach. Nuts, raisins, figs, dates and good plain chocolate are all good fare; a little box of these makes an excellent lunch. Many crackers are unwholesome. Never stint the milk, and have cream for stewed fruit if you can; it is really condensed nourishment.

A TALK TO WIVES. Such details as a bright room, pretty curtains, his wife's voice singing in the kitchen, seem to give a welcome to a tired man after a day's work, and a dainty well-cooked meal will make him feel that there is no place like home. Such a meal does not demand the highest skill of a cook. It demands the loving thought of the wife and the knowledge that consideration and kindly thought will do more to retain her husband's love and appreciation than all the culinary art of a Parisian chef.

WHO LOVES BEST? Love begets love, it is true, but it is always being questioned whether man or woman loves the longest. Some folks are emphatic that woman's love is all-enduring, and that the more it is crushed or neglected the stronger it grows, whilst man will get out of the love that is scorned at. Yet, cases are always known where, though apparently living a calm, quiet, easy life, a man will hold so sacred the love of his life that even his best friend scarce dreams of its existence.

There are a few other points which a wife will attend to if she wishes to gain the name of a good wife. She must make a resolve each day to be as cheerful and bright as possible, for nothing causes so much difference in the happiness of a home as the temper of the wife. Undoubtedly little things will occur to ruffle the temper, but such small troubles must be gotten over as quickly as possible. It is wrong to vent temper on the husband who is innocent of the cause of the temper, for such an action irritates a man and draws on his stock of patience. When the husband is out of temper a good wife behaves discreetly, and tactfully. She does not argue with him in such a mood, nor does she get cross and show him that she perceives he is out of humor. No, she should not notice it at all. But in her own clever way she should be sweeter and nicer to him than ever, so that he will find it impossible to remain long in the dumps. There is only one good time for each of us to die, and that is at the exact hour at which God wills that death should find us.

ABANDONED PETS. A good deal of love is lavished on animal pets. Cats and dogs, faithful friends that they are, too, are loved and cared for as tenderly as are many children. Their feelings are considered, their rights are a matter of moment. They are a resource when there is nothing better. When something else offers, however, the pampered animal can shift for itself. A woman—and it is a woman who is to blame for most wrongs—arranges for a summer vacation. She plans for every one but the helpless cat, the home-loving, clinging dog, the honest pig. When she locks the door, she says "Scat," and poor pussy is an outlaw from then on until kind fate provides help or oblivion. And the loyal dog, who will give his life for his master, is locked out with the choice of the neighbors' garbage cans for his life's chance, until the pound-master takes pity on him and sends him to the dog heaven.

THE LEGEND OF THE ASS. "What means the mark upon thy back, dear Griz?" I trace it on thy shoulders as I ride. Slender the cross it seems that showed even to thy side. "Well may'st thou ask of me, who bear'st the sign, Albeit unseen, upon thy tender brow. Are we not signed with the self-same sign, Even I and thou?" "Behold an heritage, and who shall know What mystic virtue the great sign contains— Where is the hardship of the cruel blow Of whip and reins?" "Nay, when we shrink beneath a cudgelled hide Dawns a far memory all sorrow calms, We hear the murmur of the multitude, We see the palms— "And all else falls from us. It matters not If we with Suffering keep patient tryst. We, as a race, O child, may share thy lot, We have served Christ."

A Medicine for the Miner's Pack— Prospectors and others going into the mining regions where doctors are few and drug stores not at all, should provide themselves with a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will offset the effects of exposure, reduce sprains, and when taken internally will prevent and cure colds and sore throat, and as a lubricant will keep the muscles in good condition.

For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life. True devotion to Our Lady consists in nothing else than a conviction that she loves us, and those whom we are helping.

JOHN O'CONNOR 199 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 170 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON & CO., 171 King St. E. And by all Druggists. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOX.

The Catholic Register
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO
PATRICK F. CRONIN,
Business Manager and Editor.

Approved and recommended by the Arch-
diocese, Bishops and Clergy.
ADVERTISING RATES
Transient advertisements, 2 cents a line.
A liberal discount on contracts.

MONTREAL AGENCY
6 Richmond Square
R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY,
MONTREAL REPRESENTATIVE

LOCAL AGENT
JOSEPH COOLAHAN
Is now calling upon Toronto Subscribers
THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904.

IRISH CATHOLICISM AROUSED.

No more trenchant declaration has emanated, outside of France, from any body of the Catholic Hierarchy in recent years than the manifesto of the Irish bishops which we publish to-day. A critical condition of things has arisen out of the governmental procrastination in regard to the education question; and the bishops have for some time discerned a skilful intrigue to re-establish the old Protestant ascendancy not only in the schools of every grade, but also in the different departments of the public service. The protest now published is amply entitled to recognition as a declaration intolerant only of intolerance. The Irish people are Catholic and cannot for ever submit to have English and Protestant superiors imposed upon them in every phase of their national life. They no longer need feel anxious that their attitude is liable to be misunderstood. They are fully understood by the sovereign himself, whose sympathies have been warmly expressed in encouragement of the effort and entourage at present manifest throughout the Island. It is also most auspicious for the religious leaders of the people that the political organization was never stronger or more respected. The Bishops' declaration cannot fail to produce a powerful effect.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

All signs point to Judge Parker as the choice of the Democratic National Convention to be President Roosevelt's opponent for the presidency of the United States. The belated determination to bring forward Mr. Cleveland's name at the St. Louis gathering was significant evidence of the same weak and divergent elements that have so long kept the Democratic party in a position of popular disfavor which is neither its natural birthright nor deserved portion. Its outlook at present is not bright; but sympathizers with the principles and ideals of Democracy outside the United States will be less inclined to lament the omens of the political hour in the knowledge of President Roosevelt's record and reputation. Here is an American citizen who is every inch the part demanded by the office of President. He may not have checked the Imperialist spirit enough, nor withstood the Trusts as unflinchingly as an uncompromising Democrat. But take him for what he is, a party adherent, and we see in him a man of large sympathies, extraordinary energy and courage worthy of the leader of a mighty nation.

LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

There is no body in Toronto subject to more frequent criticisms than the Board of License Commissioners. Nor is there a body in Toronto the criticism of which is less inviting to the Register. However, we have a duty to perform before every other consideration, and whatever right direction that duty leads us will be followed. Sufficient facts have come to our knowledge in connection with the cutting off of the hotel license of Mr. T. O'Rourke, at the Market, to warrant us in demanding from the Provincial Secretary a thorough investigation into the working of the Board of License Commissioners.

It is true that cause has been assigned for the mandate of the Commissioners; but it is equally true that that cause has not been impartially judged because there was no deliberate or profitable infraction of the law by the license-holder. Mr. O'Rourke is a thoroughly respectable citizen, a man of substance and of good esteem among all who know him. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, an Irishman who has and would, upon occasion, vindicate his nationality under all circumstances. Perhaps this may have had something to do with the vigorous "justice" that has been meted out to him. An investigation will show whether it has had or not. At all events it is not to be gained that the law has been strained against him. No investigation is needed to prove the injustice

of the action of the License Commissioners in this particular.

It is not our purpose here to go into the merits of this case. All will come out in time. Our purpose is to say to the Provincial Secretary that it is his duty to order an investigation into the workings of his Board. We would say further that, if the investigation is not ordered in time to counteract a gross piece of injustice, an insistent demand will for ample cause, compel it, sooner or later. There is no element of uncertainty in the issue. One hour's examination of the chief inspector, Mr. Thomas Hastings, and his assistants will impress the public that the workings of the Board are not in the interests of temperance and respect for the license law. We have no intention or wish to impeach the policy of Mr. Stratton, who, we believe, shares the best sentiment of the public in regard to the strict and impartial administration of the statute. Nor do we accuse the members of the Board individually of squinting the line of duty imposed upon them by their office. What we do say is that elements wholly foreign to the good of the community are permitted to operate against some license-holders and in favor of others. The case of Mr. O'Rourke offers an excellent example of partiality and prejudice, and an investigation is in the public interest as well as in the best interests of temperance and public respect for the license law of the province.

JUDGE O'CONNOR'S APPOINTMENT.

The Register notes with appreciation the appointment, as Surrogate Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court for the provisional judicial district of Algoma, of His Honor Judge O'Connor of Sault Ste. Marie. It is eleven years since Mr. O'Connor was elevated to the Bench, and it was left to the present Minister of Justice, with his keen powers of estimating judicial ability, to give promotion in the first place, and the present higher honor now, to a gentleman who has been an ornament and a credit to the administration of justice in a somewhat remote district of this province.

The Register from time to time has had occasion to recognize the professional and public satisfaction invariably evoked by the appointments of Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick; and whilst giving his Ontario colleagues in the ministry due credit in this regard, we feel convinced that the distinction of Mr. Fitzpatrick's service as minister of Justice is but the natural consequence of the high personal character brought by him into office and which his occupancy of that office has steadily enhanced. There is probably in Canada no man freer either from class and religious favoritism or prejudices than the Minister of Justice, and Ontario Catholics can appreciate this quality in him all the more that he allows no consideration of the kind to influence his obvious determination to maintain in the minds of the whole public that feeling of confidence in the judiciary which is perhaps the worthiest attribute of the judges of Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES

General Kelly-Kenny has sold his estate in the County of Clare to his tenants for \$50,000.

Mr. Balfour's Government has forced through Parliament a still more severe closure measure. The Liberals resisted with physical force and the police were called in. What an inducement to the colonies to hand back their liberties to the "Mother of Parliaments!"

The war in the Far East progresses with daily gains for the Japanese, if the despatches tell the truth. But the capacity of the press for libelling the Russian soldier is as nothing compared to the campaign of slander intended to divert the moral support of Christianity from the Czar and his people. Next week The Register will begin the publication of Michael Davitt's letters from Russia, showing the other side of the picture.

You Should Not Miss

Spending a few days at the great \$50,000,000 Exposition, St. Louis. A sight worth a year's education. Through sleepers leave daily for St. Louis via Grand Trunk and your local agent will make reservations and give full information regarding connection with through trains from this station.

Low rate of \$19.20 is in effect for round trip from Toronto, and allows stop over at Chicago, Detroit and intermediate Canadian Stations. Call on any Grand Trunk Agent for tickets, illustrated literature and full information. District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Normal School Honor Graduate

The Register congratulates Miss Teresa Rush, the daughter of an old subscriber, upon her passing with honors the Ontario Normal School examinations, being one of thirty deserving the distinction.

Woman is the real economic distributor. The millionaire manufacturer imagines that he himself runs his business. When he does not care for yarn or calico, his looms stand idle for a year; the vast machinery of the world turns on woman's little word, "I want." Hence the education of women should include this factor: The desire to want the right things.

English Bluejackets Visit the Pope

Rome, June 23.—The British flag-ship "Bulwark," having left for Spezia, vicinity of her crew, who are Roman Catholics, were unable to come to Rome to visit the Pope, so that the body which arrived at the Central Station numbered only 230 men, with 40 officers. Lieutenant Garnett of the battleship Formidable was in charge. The police objected to the sailors being accompanied through the streets by a band of the Clerical Institute as had been proposed. The contingent was met at the station by Father Peter Grovel, the British Chaplain, and Father Monselle, of the English Catholic Church in Rome. Leaving the station the sailors and marines formed up at the bugle call, and commanded by their officers, and headed by Father Grovel, proceeded through the Via Nazionale and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, presenting a picturesque sight which everyone stopped to admire. British flags were waving in their honor. It was the first instance of such a large force marching through Rome in full uniform and in parade formation. Half way to the Vatican the column met King Victor Emanuel surrounded by Cuirassiers returning from the inauguration of a museum. The King stopped to admire the martial and orderly bearing of the men. The British officer saluted his Majesty, who returned the salute, and then proceeded. At the Piazza de San Pietro the bluejackets halted and took refreshments, then forming up again by bugle call they entered the Basilica. They were received at the portico by Mgr. Giles, Mgr. Prior, and a number of British residents. After kneeling at the tomb of the Apostles the party heard mass in St. George's Chapel, Father Bellasis, of the Oratorio being the celebrant. Mass was served by a seaman and a petty officer. Before receiving the sailors the Pope gave private audience to Lady Compton Domville, wife of the Admiral Commanding the Mediterranean Fleet, and her three daughters. Captain Henderson and Colonel Downing were presented by Mgr. Prior.

His Holiness then received the sailors in the Hall of Geographical Maps. He gave each man his hand to kiss, and presented each with a silver medal, afterwards delivering a short address at the end of which the sailors cheered enthusiastically.

The Pope entered the hall accompanied by Mgrs. Bisleti, Stonor, Giles, Fraser, and Prior Count Monteleone. He was accompanied by the Marquis M'Sweeney. In his address the Pope congratulated the officers, sailors, and marines on the reward granted them of being allowed to see the Vatican. His Holiness said: "I thank your illustrious Admiral and all your superiors for having allowed you to come here, thus procuring for me the pleasure of seeing and blessing so many of my good children. I offer every prayer to the Almighty for the prosperity and long life of your august Sovereign and for the British Royal Family, and also your wise Government, to which I owe my thanks for having granted you Roman Catholic chaplains and also for the protection it extends to the interests of Roman Catholic missionaries. Moreover, I invoke all the blessings of Heaven upon you among the many dangers in which you live, wishing you may never come to any harm, but be always victorious."

The Pope then bestowed his Benediction on all present and their relatives.

The sailors then proceeded to the Santa Maria quarter for luncheon.

The repeat to the British sailors was served by ladies of the British Colony, including Lady Herbert, the Marchioness M'Sweeney, and Miss Benny, and also by Monsignor Ugolini and Monsignor Locatelli, the recently appointed Intendant at The Hague. At the table of honor sat Monsignor Stonor, Monsignor Prior, Father Grovel, and Lieutenant Garrett. At the end of the luncheon Father Grovel, Monsignor Prior and Lieutenant Garrett made speeches. A band played the British National Anthem and the Papal March. The party afterwards dispersed to visit the gardens and museums.

St. Joseph's Academy

Results of Musical Tests conducted by the Toronto University, June, 1904:

St. Joseph's Academy—Junior theory: Class II, Miss E. Prinity, Miss M. M. O'Shea, Miss S. Brasseur. Pass, Miss E. M. Austin, Miss L. Mullan, Miss K. Clarke, Miss E. A. Ross (aeg.) Intermediate theory: Class I, Miss M. Conlin. Class II, Miss C. J. Murphy. Primary piano: Class I, Miss S. Brasseur. Pass, Miss M. M. O'Shea, Miss M. Cameron. Junior pianoforte: Pass, Miss L. Mullan, Miss E. Prinity. Senior pianoforte: Class II, Miss C. J. Murphy. Pass, Miss M. Conlin. Junior singing: Class II, Miss M. L. Davis. Pass, Miss M. M. O'Shea.

St. Mary's Academy—Primary pianoforte: Class II, Miss C. Ayeart, Miss N. Cuscock, Miss L. Fulton, Miss J. Vahay (aeg.). Pass, Miss S. O'Reilly, Miss A. Hyland.

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLESLEY PLACE.

Junior Theory—Class I, Miss M. Guilfoyle. Primary pianoforte: Class I, Miss G. Grenier; Miss G. Hughes and Miss E. Lorie (equal). Class II, Miss B. Loughran, Miss M. Enright, Miss R. Gray, Miss S. Ryan, Miss N. O'Hearn. Junior pianoforte: Class I, Miss L. Bender, Miss E. Almas, Miss M. Coxwell, Miss M. Dutton, Miss J. Pakenham, Miss F. Smith (the last five equal). Class II, Miss O. Lynn and Miss M. McGwin (equal), Miss L. Bradin, Miss E. Farmer and Miss C. Leckie, (the last three equal). Senior pianoforte: Class I, Miss B. Caran. Class II, Miss F. Baby.

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLESLEY PLACE.

Primary pianoforte: Class II, Miss G. McConnell. Pass, Miss R. Mutton.

Professor: "Yes, sir, your daughter is pretty well grounded in French, but it will, of course, take some time and trouble for her to acquire fluency." Father: "Well, you know that's rather strange to me; I had an idea that the fluency would have come sort of natural to her."

THE WORK AND CHARACTER OF CHAMPLAIN

His Lordship, Bishop Casey, of St. John, N.B., preached the sermon before the Catholic societies of that city on Sunday, June 25. He said: Behold the hand of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save. (Is. 59. 1.)

Dearly Beloved,—If we compare the present happy condition of our city with that of its site three hundred years ago there is little short of a miracle evident in the difference. Truly worthy of an apostle's intervention is the change that has been effected and it is the tercentenary of its beginning that we have been all week celebrating. Much glory has been given to the illustrious Champlain who gave its name to our beautiful river, nor will we dare detract an iota from the credit which is his due; but we will go further and along the lines pleasing to his own great soul and give the sea glory of the God who chose him and guided him happily on his voyage of discovery. Ours was then a savage land where only superstition and idolatry had a hold. These have been entirely obliterated, not a vestige remaining. Champlain planted the cross in the neighboring Sand Point. That was the beginning. Today on the highest point in our city shines out in golden splendor the sign of Redemption on the spire of our Cathedral, declaring to all eyes that under the sway of the Gospel a new world has been added to Christianity, thus proclaiming the incontestable truth that "The hand of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save."

The conversion of the American Indian and the establishment of Christianity in this pagan land are the prodigies which it pleases God to invite us to admire and to proclaim that they are not unworthy to be classed with Apostolic labors and successes, even as the attributing to St. Peter of greater miracles than his Divine Master performed, detracted nothing from the glory of the Man-God. In like manner may we consider Champlain the pioneer of Apostolic Missionaries, the advance agent of a merciful Providence for the establishment of Christianity in this great land, without detracting from the supereminent prestige of the Apostles. His own words entitle him to this rank in our esteem and indicate the end of his plans and labors. "The conversion of one infidel is of more value than the conquest of a kingdom."

His admirable character was early formed to piety, and his training in navigation singularly adapted him to the successful pursuit of his arduous design. He may have had plans of commerce and of patriotism too, but even in these he is not unworthy of praise. This tribute, however, has been duly and excellently rendered him, both in the press and on the platform, nor is it quite fitting that we should dwell upon it here. His own words, as already quoted, showing his just estimate of an immortal soul, as seen by the light of faith, rather indicate to us the side of his character proper for exposition in this pulpit. He was a patriot. He loved his country and desired its expansion. He labored to increase its wealth by the advance of commerce. But he was pre-eminently a Christian and filled with the spirit of the Gospel, he desired more than anything else that the poor savages of Canada, who were sitting "in darkness and in the shadow of death," should be brought into the admirable light of Christianity; for he tells us that nothing else can justify Christian princes in making war on savage nations.

His appreciation of an immortal soul, how just, how instructive was that! It is well for us to learn from him how properly to estimate the value of the soul, for, after all, the one thing necessary is that we should save our own. We should know its value, and in this we can learn from the great Augustine who, perhaps in the whole history of the Church is the doctor whose learning and sanctity we esteem most highly: "O soul," says that admirable doctor, "learn to value thyself by this ransom; behold the price which is thy value. O Man! He who made thee delivered himself up for thee. He whose infinite wisdom knows how to put a just value on thy soul. What, therefore, is the earth, what is Heaven, what is all creation together compared to thy dignity?" Indeed, My Beloved, what a transcendent spectacle, to see the Son of God, infinitely pleasing to the Eternal Father, put Himself in the place of enemies, the All-Holy in the stead of criminals, the infinitely rich going bail for insolvent sinners! The blood of animals God demanded in sacrifice for sin and in His mercy could accept them as offerings somewhat in propitiation. Man could sacrifice his goats, and his oxen, ay, all his possessions, they could but show the vastness of his debt, but in no wise its payment. A man must be found to be offered in sacrifice for the redemption of his fellows, but he must be of infinite merit. Hence did the Son of God become a man that He may effect the work of Redemption. Thence did the great Augustine teach us to "estimate the value of our soul at its ransom." From this too does the Apostle of the Gentiles consider that he is giving nothing when he wishes to spend himself and be spent for the salvation of souls. From this same fountain of light and truth life. The burden of the message which the Church bears to each soul is that "One thing is necessary" to secure its own salvation. We are to be apostles too in regard to our children, our servants, and those under our care, and to our neighbors also by our good example. If we neglect these little duties of our limited apostleship what answer, my beloved, will we be able to make to the great Judge, when He will point out to us Saints and Apostles without number who succeeded by His Grace not only in saving themselves, but in bringing whole nations to faith and piety? Forewarned, let us forewarn ourselves against this terrible reproach, and by fervor altogether new, inspired by the noble character of Champlain, let us place ourselves in such dispositions that we may merit what our faith tells us is the greatest of all blessings, the reward of a well-spent life, the crown of eternal glory, which I wish you in the Name of the Most Holy Trinity, Amen.

will reward or punish each one according to his works.—Such teaching was news and revelation to the untutored mind of the Indian, until now "in darkness and in the shadow of death." It is true of him, as of the rest of mankind, that he had the divine law written in his heart. He had a sense of right and wrong inspired by the care of God over all His creatures; and this moral instinct prompted for him in all his darkness the dictates of conscience. Conscience urged him to the performance of certain natural duties, but unsupported by the principles of faith, gave him no sufficient motive for obedience to its dictates. His natural intelligence was keen enough to guess the mysterious problem of the future life, but it afforded not sufficient light to solve the mystery. Champlain was the agent of Providence in preparing the way for the missionaries who followed with the divine commission to teach, as another John the Baptist, preparing the way of the Lord. And when in due time the priests did come, participating through the Church in the commission which Christ gave to His Apostles, "Going, teach all nations," and revealed to the Indians the doctrines of Christianity in their entirety, a new light broke over their soul, "not less but greater than that which flashed over creation when the Voice of God first broke the silence of eternity."

The conversion of the Indians was a work effected by slow degrees, was hazardous, beset with difficulties and dangers. Jesuit and Recollect Fathers were found in numbers willing to spend their lives and sacrifice them in their efforts to add a new nation to the Church. They had to explore this then rugged and barbarous country, facing fearful dangers from which less stout and devoted hearts might well shrink. Several shed their blood in the midst of barbarous tortures and thus gained for themselves the crown of martyrdom. Their story is thrilling and pathetic, and their sufferings were endured in our land and unsurpassed in their barbarity by any inflicted on the martyrs in the early ages of the church, they possess for us an interest greater than those of the early ages in a far distant land. It is still true that "the blood of martyrs is the seed of Christians"; the Indians bowed beneath the yoke of the Gospel, and our country fertilized by the blood of the missionaries, rejoices to see itself Christian.

It is true that we cannot give Champlain credit for all these magnificent results, but he planned for them and worked to make their realization possible. The naming of our river Saint John after him on whose feast it was discovered, the planting of the cross on Sand Point, the calling another river St. Croix (Holy Cross) its waters naturally forming a cross, all indicate that the one great end he had in view was the propagation of Christianity among the heathen. He sanctified his frequent and perilous voyages as may be seen from the directions he left for the guidance of Christian mariners. "Let the mariner," he said, "above all things be a man of God, fearing God; let him never allow His Holy Name to be blasphemed on his vessel, lest the divine Majesty chastise him by leaving him often in peril; let him be careful above all things to have night and morning prayers said, and if the navigator has the means, I would counsel him to bring with him a capable priest or religious to give instructions from time to time to the soldiers and mariners to keep them in the fear of God as also to assist and console the sick, and otherwise comfort them in the perils of the sea which they encounter."

Here is a character evidently filled with zeal for the divine honor, God's blessings were not withheld from his efforts. Looking now at our city and our country as studied as they are with monuments of Christian religion and charity, we justly raise our voices in exultation and gratitude to God, the giver of all good, and recognizing His gracious Providence over our land we may declare with the Prophet of old "that the hand of the Lord is not shortened that it cannot save."

We are not called as was Champlain, to discover new lands and to prepare the nations for the Gospel, but we have duties to perform no less clearly marked in the divine plan than were the hazardous voyages of our hero. We can learn much from reflection on his character, his zeal, his piety, his labors, and sufferings for the dissemination of Catholic truth. We are not called as were the Apostles to teach the nations of the earth, but we have the certain duty to let our light so shine before men that they may see our good works and glorify our Father who is in Heaven. God has given a care and a law to everyone concerning his neighbor. We are all, therefore, called to be apostles in a certain limited but well defined sphere. We are obliged above all things to avoid everything that may be a cause of scandal to our neighbor in any walk of life, for this would prevent Catholic truth from producing its natural fruit on well disposed hearts. For such conduct we must render a fearful account and the Master has told us that it were better for man than to be guilty of such things "that a millstone were tied around his neck and that he be cast into the depths of the sea."

Nor is it enough that we should have to exercise then an apostolic spirit first of all over our own souls. We have to walk the "narrow way" that leads to everlasting life. The burden of the message which the Church bears to each soul is that "One thing is necessary" to secure its own salvation. We are to be apostles too in regard to our children, our servants, and those under our care, and to our neighbors also by our good example. If we neglect these little duties of our limited apostleship what answer, my beloved, will we be able to make to the great Judge, when He will point out to us Saints and Apostles without number who succeeded by His Grace not only in saving themselves, but in bringing whole nations to faith and piety? Forewarned, let us forewarn ourselves against this terrible reproach, and by fervor altogether new, inspired by the noble character of Champlain, let us place ourselves in such dispositions that we may merit what our faith tells us is the greatest of all blessings, the reward of a well-spent life, the crown of eternal glory, which I wish you in the Name of the Most Holy Trinity, Amen.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED

In business as a Savings Bank and Loan Company since 1854.

HEAD OFFICE: 78 Church St., Toronto

BRANCH "A" 522 Queen St. W. Cor. Hackney

Assets \$3,000,000

Interest allowed on Deposits from Twenty Cents upwards.

3 1/2% Withdrawable by Cheques.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

OPEN EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT 7 to 9 O'Clock.

JAMES MASON, Managing Director

Hall of Branch 145, C.M.B.A. July 5th, 1904.

Very Rev. V. Marjion, Provincial of the Community of St. Basil:

Dear Rev. Sir.—The members of Branch 145, C.M.B.A., desire through you to tender to the Community of St. Basil their deep sympathy and heart-felt sorrow for the loss occasioned by the death of the Rev. Father Brennan. Though never in robust health he was unsparing in his efforts to assist all societies connected with this parish and in many particulars he accomplished more than could be done by some who enjoyed the blessing of good health.

We know through our own experience that the Community of St. Basil has lost a clear-headed adviser and a firm adherent to priestly ideals, and though one man's life or death makes little difference in the sum total of the work of the Church, yet we believe that Father Brennan's loss will be felt for a long time.

With a firm belief in the promises of our holy religion and a humble trust that our late beloved pastor has entered into the reward of his labor.

July 5, 1904.

At a meeting of Branch 145, C.M.B.A., held this evening, it was moved by Bro. Wm. O'Connor, seconded by Bro. J. D. Warde, and carried, that the foregoing letter of condolence be sent to Very Rev. V. Marjion, Provincial of the Community of St. Basil, and that copies be sent to the "Canadian" and The Catholic Register.

In Memory of Father Brennan

The month of June of fullness tells, 'Tis the month when God's dear heart To man and nature doth impart Rare grace which more our love compels.

The rose its symbol is, for there Created beauty finds its height, There daylight lingers into night, Loath to forsake a world so fair.

Nature in recompense has given Her lavish store with beauty rife; And we—our rose—a human life; That toward perfection long hath striven.

For with the month went out the breath Of him, who through long years had wrought To mould our ev'ry deed and thought, And teach us how to conquer death.

'Twas not with flow'ry speech he taught, Tho' he encouraged those who strove To broaden English, he but wove Plain warp and woof of honest thought.

Tho' frail his frame his soul was strong; His mind's keen edge sought ev'ry phase Of human life, could guide our ways From childhood's hour to age, along The devious paths that oft perplex; And with sound sense would brush aside

The brambles. No one vainly cried For succor from the ills that vex. He thanked his God that he remained "In harness to the end." Then gave His life, a sacrifice to save His soul. No longer now detained, His spirit mounted to the Heart.

For which he yearned. The sinless One Hath surely led him to her Son, She of his life was such a part.

And even as we crowded round His honored clay, with sigh and tear, It seemed the voice we held so dear Still spoke, could we but hear the sound,

And said, "Waste not in idle grief Your precious time, my friends, but pray And work while yet ye have the day; The span of life is all too brief.

—Rose Ferguson

If you want to buy or sell a house, see

E.A. ENGLISH

ESTATE BROKER

48 VICTORIA PARK, TORONTO

R. MURPHY M. MURPHY COAL AND WOOD Any quantity promptly delivered The Imperial Coal Co. 1184 Yonge St. Phone North 2046 767 Yonge St. Phone North 1901 295 College St. Phone Main 2993

DRESS WELL FOUNTAIN "My Valet" Cleaning and Repairing of Clothing 30 Adelaide West, Tel. M. 9074

SCHOOLS ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL (Boys' Department) HONOR LIST The following is a list of the pupils of the Senior Forms, St. Michael's School who have distinguished themselves in the various specialties during the Scholastic Year 1903-'04.

General Proficiency—(over 60 per cent.) F. Murphy, F. Ungaro, J. Walsh, A. Schneider, J. Smith, F. Phelan, B. Murphy, J. Cusolito. Class Work—1. F. Ungaro, 2. A. Schneider, 3. J. Walsh. Best Records—1. F. Ungaro, 2. A. Schneider, 3. J. Walsh.

JUNIOR FOURTH CLASS. General Proficiency—(Over 60 per cent.)—R. Stormont, G. Rennie, L. Hennessy, C. Lalor, R. Harmon, F. Hennessy, J. O'Connor. Class Work—1. J. O'Connor; 2. L. Hennessy; 3. R. Stormont.

SENIOR THIRD CLASS. General Proficiency—J. Glynn, P. Small, W. Farmer, A. McLean, B. Doyle, W. Hutchinson, E. Spring. Best Record—W. Hutchinson.

New Method Laundry Limited 187-189 Parliament St. Toronto.

Penmanship—W. Farmer, W. Wright, Drawing—E. Spring, E. Lockhart, J. Glynn. JUNIOR THIRD CLASS. General Proficiency—L. Martin, L. Schneider, J. Hughes, J. O'Dea, M. Kelly.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Proceedings at Annual Commencement Exercises. Wednesday afternoon a large number of the friends and relatives of the students gathered in the De la Salle Institute Hall to witness the commencement exercises.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL. The following pupils received prizes at the closing exercises at St. Peter's School: Senior Fourth—1. Nano Warde; 2. Mary Malone; 3. Edward Dunn and William Bennett.

FORM I. General Proficiency—J. Neville, 1; F. Shearns, 2; M. Meehan, 3. Christian Doctrine—J. Scanlon, M. Meehan (equal); J. Heffron, 2.

FORM II.—JUNIORS. General Proficiency—Austin Dee, 1; Walter Mogan, 2. Christian Doctrine—C. March, 1; A. Dee, 2.

FIVE PER CENT. IN GOLD. By means of a 5% GOLD BOND POLICY you can secure a guaranteed investment and protect your family in case of your death. WRITE FOR PAMPHLETS. POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL APPROVED PLANS. Confederation Life ASSOCIATION—HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

FORM III. Christian Doctrine—E. Hurley, 1; P. Foley, 2. Mathematics—P. H. Dee, 1; J. Flanagan, 2.

ST. BASIL'S SCHOOL. Examinations for June, 1904—Marks Obtainable, 252. Senior Second Class—F. Kennedy 251, L. Murphy 249, I. Hinchey 249, M. Cronin 249, F. Foyle 248, M. Hennessey 244, Tom. Murphy 243, M. Duggan 243, S. Todd 241, M. Fullerton 241, H. Breen 241, V. Duggan 240, I. Cassidy 238, M. Hendrick 238, M. Meehan 237, E. Hinchey 237, V. Pelletiere 237, M. Brophy 237, J. Thomas 235, John Dwan 236, Joe Dwan 225, P. Roddan 221, G. Keating 215, A. O'Keefe 195, G. Hunter 154, E. Lillie 140, F. Wainwright 133, Joe Lenhardt absent (sickness.)

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL. The following pupils received prizes at the closing exercises at St. Peter's School: Senior Fourth—1. Nano Warde; 2. Mary Malone; 3. Edward Dunn and William Bennett.

STRATFORD. Mr. Simon Long, despatcher M. C. Ry. Co., at Pelton, was in the city for a few days last week visiting at his home here.

Dundonald and the Constitution. The Canadian Order in Council relieving Lord Dundonald of the command of the Canadian Militia contains a statement that Lord Dundonald's remarks as to what he called the "political interference" of the Minister of Militia indicate a regrettable failure on his part to appreciate the principles of British Constitutional Government.

HONOR LIST FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL, STRATFORD. Following is the honor roll for June for St. Joseph's School, Stratford: Senior 4th Class—Irene Goettler, Rhea Kneilt, William O'Donnell, Lawrence O'Brien, Leon Long, Frank Stock.

Wahl, Nellie Brisson, Voronica Durand, Annie Harding, Mary Flannigan, Angela McQuade, Annie White, Annie Wik, Angus McPhee, Harold Killoran, Victor Carey, Willie Burns, Eddie Cartledge, Eddie Scully, Charles Eckert, Frank Barkwell, Harry Barkwell, Vincent O'Brien, John Lennon. Senior Part 2nd—Charlie Richardson, Thomas Frawley, Andrew Terberry, John Paterson, Thomas Swift, George Nelligan, Willard Hurley, Maggie Montgomery, Ellen Donohue, Mary Keyes, Lucy Bannon, Mary Donit, Anna Halpin.

Promotion to Senior Second—Lawrence McIlhargey, Anthony Wingefelder, Fred Patterson, Annie Khane, Ella Fitzgibbons, Bridget O'Brien, Kathleen Nagle, Irene McQuade, Agnes Cahill, Annie McLaughlin, Stella McIlhargey, Helen Hassell, James Fitzgibbons, Lizzie O'Brien, Mary O'Donoghue.

Senior Third—Violet Fryer, Bertha Kneilt, Ada Morris, Sophia Bryrick, John Cahill, Patrick Hishon, Edward Gleason, Peter Smith, John Hoy, James Keegan, Gerald Patterson, Dan Flanagan, Willie Harding.

True independence is to be found where a person contracts his desires within the limits of his fortune.

ANY FIRST-CLASS GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH FIBRE WARE TUBS, PAILS, WASH BASINS, ETC. Manufactured by EDDY'S. LOWER PRICES MORE DURABLE BETTER QUALITY INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S

St. Joseph's Church, Douro, Jubilee Picnic. On Thursday, June 23rd inst., a monster picnic was held in the "King Edward Grove," Douro, to celebrate Father Keilty's 25th anniversary as a parish priest in the County of Peterborough.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY COMMENCING JULY 3 CANADA'S NEW TRAIN 'OCEAN LIMITED' Will leave Montreal 7.30 p.m. Daily except Saturday Arriving Halifax 8.15 p.m. The following day, making close connection with PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Via Point du Chene. Through the Famed Metapedia Valley by Daylight Grand Trunk Day Express from Toronto makes direct connection at Montreal. Toronto Ticket Office 50 King Street East

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Live Stock exhibit covers 37 acres. THROUGH TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS Fast Express Trains leave for St. Louis twice daily, carrying through Pullman Sleepers. Your Local Agent will make reservations. \$19.20 FOR ROUND TRIP From Toronto. Proportionate Rates from other points. With an opportunity of visiting in Chicago, Detroit and Intermediate Canadian Stations.

THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY LIMITED MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Wrought Iron Pipe Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings Brass and Iron Body Valves General Steam-Fitters' Supplies Head Office and Works TORONTO, - - CANADA BRANCHES Montreal, Quebec, St. John N. B., Winnipeg and Vancouver.

He said that before concluding he would apply to the Hon. John Costigan a quotation from the World's Part: "O, good old man, how well in thee Appears the constant service of the antique world when service sweat for duty, not for need!"

MEN WANTED. Let us start you working for us tacking up show-cards and distributing advertising matter at \$840 a year and expenses, \$2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICAL CO., London, Ont.

THE HURON CHIEF RANGE is constructed from the very best quality of hand hammered heavy steel sheets, formed and put together by specially made machinery. They are exceptionally strong, heavy and durable. Designed and constructed for the requirements of large Public and Private Institutions, Convents, Colleges, Hotels, etc. They fill every known want. Extra large ovens give abundant baking capacity and a large smooth top ample cooking surface. Fire-boxes can be fitted with powerful water fronts, ensuring an ample supply of hot water. The flue areas are lined with imported firebrick to prevent radiation of heat in kitchen. If interested write us. We are pleased to answer enquiries. THE WESTERN FOUNDRY CO., Limited WINGHAM, ONT.

ARBUTUS JIM

(By Laura Gilbert Gunther.)

It stood on a knoll in the middle of a small but well-tilled stretch of farm land—a low, rambling building, the original part of stone, and one storied; with an addition of wood, shingled and gabled, and a narrow piazza which ran across its front and was supported by slender square posts. The stone part was the kitchen now. The chestnut sprigs that had been planted close to its doors were great trees, spreading their broad fans over the old roof, and shielding it from the summer sun. The well at the edge of the cobbles paved dooryard, had, like the house it served, grown gray, and leaned a trifle. In fact, the whole place showed that Time had laid heavy tribute on it; but it was a tidy old age, and spoke of thrift in spite of a lack of worldly prosperity. It was here lived Jim Quackenbush and his wife, Ellen.

Jim had never been a tall man, and years of hoeing and digging had bowed his shoulders until he appeared exceedingly short. His face was round, and creased about the eyes and mouth in big, generous, grin wrinkles. A stubby, grizzly fringe bordered his jaw from ear to ear. From beneath his thick, shaggy eyebrows bits of blue twinkled good naturedly out at the world; and the world, as he saw it, was a sunny place, where people were put for the sole purpose of making one another happy. Aunt Ella, as everyone called her, was a thin, spry, cheery little body, always busy, but always with plenty of time when there was a kindness to be done.

Jim had always loved wild things, whether flowers, birds, or the furry creatures of the woods; but there was nothing in which he took so keen a delight as in Arbutus. It had grown to be a hobby with him. Back of the house there was a strip of high, open woodland which he had given over to the dainty waxed blossoms. He watched over them as a florist would over some rare hot-house beauty, tucking the plants under a thick covering of leaves when the first cool breath of autumn blew. In the spring, long before the rest of their kin, the sleeping buds awoke in a flush of delicate beauty.

It was very busy those times. There were children and grandchildren, cousins and aunts, some in distant states, but to every one he sent a box of the sweet-scented messengers. With the loving care he bestowed on them, the plants spread until now they completely carpeted the bit of woodland and there were blossoms for any that cared to gather them.

Early one day in spring Jim and Aunt Ella went to New York in "Arbutus time," taking with them a big muslin flour bag filled with sprigs of the dainty bloom. Jim was kept busy on the trip, for, to every one with whom he came in contact, he presented a spray. When he reached the New York side of the river, he beckoned to the first youngster, he chanced to see. In a twinkling, he was surrounded by a crowd of eager newsboys and "shiners," and in five minutes the sack was but an empty rag. That was the beginning of an idea which took root in Jim's brain, and grew into a longing. He had heard of "Fresh Air Children"; he knew that people took them from the cities out to the great, wide country in the summer months. Through the spring, he dreamed of a plan. In June, when the strawberries were turning into crimson hearts, he could keep his secret no longer.

"Not just one, Ellen," he said as he unfolded his plan to his wife. "The little fellow'd be lonely out here alone. He'd want some one to play with an' fish with an' go scootin' round the farm."

"Couldn't it be a girl, Jim?" asked Aunt Ella gently. "I'd like to hev a little girl playin' round in a little sumpnet like Tildy used ter, an' rockin' her dollies. There's two of Tildy's doll-babies up in the attic an' the little wooden cradle an' rockin'-chair. It ud seem most like hev'n Tildy back agin, ter see some one a mussin' with her things." Jim blew his nose suspiciously as Aunt Ella recalled the childish tricks.

"It ud be mighty nice fer yer, Ella, that's er fact; but they wouldn't neither one be much company for each other. I wish we could take two each, but I don't suppose we kin. Tell you what, though, Ma, we ain't so young as we used ter be. We're gittin' purty old, an' maybe we won't hev er chance ter do anything like this agin."

"It'd ud take a sight of money, Jim," said Aunt Ella cautiously, "an' we ain't got but—that was it—a hundred an' sixty dollars!"

Just how much lay tucked away in the old white stocking was a thing with neither Jim nor Aunt Ella ever seemed able to remember. This caused many draggings forth of the homely bank, and much fingering of the little hoard. Neither seemed to mind it though, and so, at Jim's suggestion, the stocking was again brought into evidence.

"Jest er hundred an' sixty dollars exact, Ella. You remembered it all right, sure enough."

"An' how much would it take, do yer suppose, Jim?"

"Wall, I don't know just how much. There'll be their carfare, an' like as not they'll hev ter hev some shirts an' breeches an' petticoats an' things. They don't need no toledors, but they'll hev ter hev enough ter keep clean an' their hides kivered, an' somethin' so they kin look decent fer Sundays. It ain't going to cost much ter feed them, with the garden sass all comin' on, an' it ud do them, and us jest heaps er good."

Aunt Ella shook her head.

table roof. Jim had been particular to ask for "young uns" who were "off their feed, an' jest wanted good air—an' nursin'." With one exception spot, the children were given the freedom of the house and the farm. That spot was the strip of woodland where nestled Jim's beloved Arbutus.

August found their rosy and strong, and Jim and Aunt Ella beaming with happiness. One Saturday afternoon Jim had an errand in town for a neighbor, and which would keep him until late at night. For several weeks there had been a drought; the roads were hard baked and dusty, and the day fearfully hot.

"It ain't fit fer man er beast ter be travellin' sech weather, so I reckon you kids better all stay hum; though I could take the hull er you jest as well as not. You kin all go down ter the brook, if yer want to, an' see if yer kin ketch a whale er two fer supper, an' maybe Aunt Ella's got some cookies she'll hev ter hev ter pic-nic on. Don't drown yerselves, though, or set fire to the woods."

With this admonition, which was his regular parting speech to the children, Jim drove off, leaving the youngsters happy in the prospect of an afternoon's fishing, with a picnic under the maples as a finish to their sport.

It was ten o'clock when Jim returned. Aunt Ella went out with the lantern and helped him bring in the bundles of "store stuff" which he had prudently contrived to bring from town.

"Been bakin' late, eh?" said Jim. "Reckon you've burned somethin' purty bad, Ma. I could smell it befer I drew in."

Aunt Ella's face turned gray, then flushed, as she answered unsteadily, "Yes—somethin' did—burn—Jim. I burned a pan o' cookies black."

Jim chuckled. It was something so unusual for Aunt Ella to do.

"Wall, I guess I shouldn't care much about it. Ma. Cookies is cheap, an' I didn't say nuthin' 'bout burnin' cake stuff. I only said not ter burn the woods; an' you ain't done that, so it's all right." Grinning over his little joke, Jim led Dolly to the barn, while Aunt Ella returned to the house and busied herself "taking up" Jim's supper.

She had prepared an unusually tempting one, partly as an act of policy, and partly because there was something to be told which she knew would hurt Jim, and she was sorry for him. She had planned to wait until the meal was over, but something in his words swelled the lump in her throat, which she had been fighting down the whole evening. What had happened had unnerved her, and she felt almost hysterical. Two or three times she brushed away the tears. Her lips trembled, and as her husband's noisy foot falls sounded on the steps, she broke down completely. When Jim entered, she was standing by the table, her face working, the tears streaming down its furrows faster than her gingham apron could wipe them away.

"Why, Ma, what on earth?" he began, then stopped for lack of words with which to express his astonishment.

"Jim—Jim—it's true. They did—do it—the young uns. They was playin'—an' they made a fire—and the grass caught—an' Jim—yer Arbutus burned—an'—oh, Jim, don't be hard on 'em!"

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

Sunshine Furnace advertisement featuring an illustration of a man operating a furnace. Text includes: 'DOUBLE FEED-DOORS', 'Just about the meanest thing a furnace can have is a dinky little door.', 'Ever have one? Hit the edge as often as the hole? One has to be an expert stoker to shovel coal into some furnaces. If you're not an expert you'll get as much on the floor as in the furnace.', 'The Sunshine furnace is equipped with a good, big door. You can put your shovel in and drop the coal just where it is wanted—no trouble, no taking aim, no missing, no scattering, or annoyance.', 'Everything about the Sunshine furnace is on the same scale of thoughtfulness.', 'Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for booklet.', 'McClary's', 'LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.'

BETWEEN THE WIRES

If Jennie Bird had realized the full power of the telephone in transmitting sound on that day in June, she might still inscribe herself "Miss Janet Bird" instead of the present title, "Mrs. Robin Armstrong." Until recently she had known that instrument by sight only. Of her first speaking acquaintance with it her brother said: "Just step to the door, Jen, and deliver your message; anybody with your power of expression—lung power, I mean—doesn't need a telephone."

Later he complained: "I can't make Jen remember that it isn't absolutely necessary to put her mouth inside the transmitter and yell, to be heard at the other end of the line. I believe she would have no fear of standing before the telephone, receiver in hand, and shouting her most profound secrets if her lips were three inches from the transmitter."

This day, Jennie remembered Joe's instructions "not to yell," so her voice was low and dignified in tone; hard and cold and hollow it sounded to that young man at the end of the line.

They had quarreled, these two, returning from Daisy Mayfield's moonlight picnic the night before, that is, if it can be called quarreling when the one does most of the talking and all of the accusing, the other, only defending himself good-naturedly.

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

When they reached the gate of her home she said: "I will not trouble you to go any farther, Mr. Armstrong, and—then something flashed in the moonlight—I will return this now, and send your other gifts by brother Joe to-morrow."

It was that defense that angered her so. If he had only confessed and apologized!

"Well, yer a snubbin' then." And that little girl at the other end of the line was surely "snubbin'" and didn't know that he heard. Presently the icy voice began again: "I forgot one thing, R—Mr. Armstrong. That little bouquet of pressed violets. It was not with the other articles. I have always kept it in my prayer-book. I will get it, though, if Joe will wait."

"Do you mean those woodland violets we gathered that day, Jennie, and divided, each to keep in remembrance of our happiness?"

"Yes, oh, yes," whispered the telephone.

"Let us keep them for a memorial. They are only little ghosts of flowers now, fit emblems of our dead—of your dead love."

"No, oh, no, not dead," wailed the tell-tale telephone.

Then a voice that tried to be cold and firm, answered: "I—don't like ghosts; I had better—return them too, I—"

"Jennie," he said, "Jennie." There was no reply, but another voice came over the wires, loud and boyish: "Say, Jen, is this the package you want me to take to Rob? Looks like a small coffin!"

Then there came a choking burst of sobs and—silence.

"Jennie—dear," he called softly. Then someone picked up the dropped receiver and the boyish voice said: "Hello, Rob, that you? What's all this storm about?—regular cloud-burst here, and Jen has cycloned upstairs, and left a package on the table addressed to you; may be dynamite, for all I know. Shall I venture to bring it to you?"

"Don't you dare to bring that package to me, Joe Bird; if you do, and it doesn't blow you up on the way, I will when you arrive! Take it up to your room, Joe, to be kept until called for, and—I say, Joe—"

"Well, say it."

"Invite me to your house to-night—about eight o'clock."

"Well, of all the cheek! As though you hadn't been coming here regularly three times a week for six months, regardless of my desires or invitations!"

"Oh, come, Joe—"

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO GOLD MEDAL AWARDED Labatt's Ale and Porter SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS BRANDS The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited TORONTO.

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC Owing to the increased price of flour and the other materials necessary for making bread, and also being interested in the cost per loaf, I had an interview with Mr. H. C. Tomlin, proprietor of the Toronto Bakery on Bathurst St., relative to the price. Mr. Tomlin told me as far as he was aware there was no intention to increase the price at the present time, and he also said he hoped flour would not advance higher, making it necessary on his part to increase the cost per loaf. I was very pleased to know this as a user Tomlin's Bread in preference to others, some of which are very good. Signed, A CITIZEN.

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED White Label Ale TORONTO, ONTARIO

Fortify Against The Ills of Spring. Build Up the System and Strengthen the Nerves by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

IF YOU ARE RENTING or working for someone else, why not get a farm of your own in

NEW ONTARIO For Particulars Write to HON. E. J. DAVIS Commissioner of Crown Lands TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. J. O'HEARN PAINTER DECORATOR CALSOMINER GLAZIER 161 QUEEN ST. WEST Telephone Main 2677 Residence Phone Main 377

EMPRESS HOTEL Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO TERMS: \$1.50 PER DAY Electric Cars from the Union Station Every Three Minutes. RICHARD DISSETTE - PROPRIETOR

Every person is more or less weakened and debilitated by the artificial life of winter, and few escape the depressing ill of spring. In the winter the blood gets thin and watery. It lacks the richness and vitality necessary to rebuild the tissues wasted by over-exertion and disease. The system is so weakened and enfeebled as to invite the germs of infection. It is an easy matter to keep well and to keep the blood pure and rich by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. That "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is well known, and this applies especially to disease of the blood and nerves. If the gums, lips and eyelids grow pale, the appetite poor and digestion imperfect, you recognize that the blood is getting thin and watery in quality. Such blood cannot support and sustain the nervous system, and there is bound to follow sleeplessness, irritability, irregularities and severe nervous exhaustion.

Nine out of ten persons require just such a tonic as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food at this season of the year to enrich and purify the blood. It is not one day, too soon to fortify against the ill of spring. You may as well keep well this spring and avoid the debility and weakness that seems to follow the change of temperature.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

The Indian Boy at School They brought him away from his prairie home, From his comrades so wild and free, From the games and sports that were his delight, And the plains where he longed to be; For they fain would conquer his savage tastes, And they hoped he might be beguiled, Through an Indian boy—to follow along In the trail of the white man's child. How tame to him were the quiet haunts, And the hum of the study hour, When he longed on his barebacked steed away O'er the level fields to scour! Or to poise himself on a giddy height, Where no white man would dare to go, And send his arrow with fatal aim To the deer in the vale below! His people were warriors brave and strong! His father a Ponca chief! And many a scalp he had thought to win Himself, in a warlike nef, And now, as he tossed on his narrow bed, His slumbers with dreams were rife Of the tomahawk, and the deadly spear, The arrow and hunting-knife.

The humdrum lessons, the daily drill, The training, were far too mild To suit the taste of this savage boy, This fierce and barbaric child. And though he daily pursued his tasks, And daily his lessons spelled, The spirit within him, still unsubdued, Each hour at his lot rebelled. To flee from the spiritless, paleface ways And—again a wild boy—to roam In the pronghorn chase as in earlier years— The years that were all to brief— For his heart was the heart of the Indian brave, And the son of a Ponca chief, Josephine Pollard in July St. Nicholas.

The schoolmaster of a certain village asked his pupils the following question: "Suppose in a family there are five children, and the mother has only four potatoes between them. Now, she wants to give each child an equal share. What is she going to do?" Silence reigned in the room. Everybody calculated very hard till a little boy stood up and gave the following unexpected answer: "Wash the potatoes, sir."—May Travel.

Beloved, what does God require of you? Just what? Can it be put into words so plain and explicit that you cannot err? Yes, and here they are: "To do justly, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God."

To Those of Sedentary Occupation.—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active, outdoor lives. The former will find in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious on the market. They are easily procurable, easily taken, act expeditiously, and they are surprisingly cheap, considering their excellence.

The Pope and British Sailors As the British battleship Implacable was leaving Rome for Malta and the cruiser Pandora for coaling purposes, fifty Roman Catholic sailors belonging to their crews and three officers were received by the Pope in the Consistorial Hall. They were presented by Mgr. Prior. The Pope, on hearing that the sailors had not had anything to eat since morning, stopped his private audiences and went to them immediately, surrounded by his whole Court. His Holiness received each individually, and gave them his hand to kiss. The Holy Father delivered a short address, which was translated by Mgr. Prior. The Pontiff thanked the sailors for their visit, which was most dear to him, and invoked a benediction on them, their families and their friends. His Holiness exhorted "to be faithful subjects of the King, and to be loyal to that flag which allows you the consolation and pleasure of coming here to visit the head of the Church."

The Pope presented them each with a medal.

What was that queer little sound that came fluttering to him instead? Was it the wind on the wires? or was it that the switch-board was out of order and it came from some source with which he was not connected? It sounded far away. He listened intently, puzzled.

Then a change crept over his face; the grim mouth relaxed, and the gloomy eyes laughed; for again that sound was wafted to his ear more distinctly than before, and it was unmistakably a sob. Joe's description of Jennie's idea of the telephone came to his mind, and that wicked young man almost laughed aloud. Again that mysterious sound and another change came over his face; it grew tender and pitiful. He thought of a certain little boy in the long ago who had hurt himself and was struggling, oh, so bravely, to keep from crying before the other children, and thought he was succeeding because the tears had ceased to flow; but when the after-sobs would come, a big boy said, half scornfully, "I wouldn't cry, Robbie; it'll feel better when it gets well."

"I ain't er cryin'," he had indignantly disclaimed.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

THE LOVE STORY OF ALISON BARNARD

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

(Author of "The Handsome Brander," &c.)

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

"You have found the rightful owners—where?" asked Mr. Peter, taking the lead as usual. "Here, and here," Alison replied, putting a hand on the arm of each. For a moment again there was silence. It did not occur to either of the men to deny the truth of what she had discovered. They did not ask her how. That could be told later. "My dear," said Mr. Peter, "we never intended that you should know."

It would be impossible to keep up two great houses side by side with each other, and Tessa and Paul had made no plans for future habitation. They were to have a long honeymoon. The passing of the Bill would set Paul free. The marriage was postponed till the Bill had been passed. She could not have believed that there would be such difficulty about the act of restitution. For one thing the elder Bosanquets were bitterly opposed to taking the name of Barnard. They had brought Paul up in ignorance of that old tragedy. Why should they cloud his life by telling it now? Why since he was well-satisfied to be Bosanquet, burden him with a new name to which he had only half a title?

"Why, for the matter of that," asked Mr. Peter, protruding his lips, and thrusting his eyebrows forward till he was positively alarming. "Why let the young lives begin in a house with such a history? You will forgive me, my dear, but I have heard stories of the Barnards who preceded your grandfather and my father. They were persecutors, those Barnards. They waged war on the faith that is mine. They were bloody to their humbler neighbors. Many a one in the old days had cause to curse the Barnards of Castle Barnard, as they have cause to bless you, my dear cousin. Forgive me for bringing up those painful things."

"The Molyneuxs," said Alison with apparent irrelevance, "never warred upon the people. They kept the estates of the Catholic branch of the family in trust during the days when no Catholic could own a horse of greater value than five pounds, when any one that conformed could take the estates of his Catholic brother. It is true that the Barnards were persecutors." Mr. Peter rather wondered at her proud air. Why should she rejoice that the Molyneuxs were better than her own people? It was friendship run to extremes.

"You have made the atonement and we have accepted it. You have given us Castle Barnard and we give it back to you. How could it ever be to us what it is to you? To us it is the monument of our mother's betrayal. It is to you who have all the sweet and tender memories." It was Mr. Peter who spoke, and as he said the words Alison turned quite pale. "The shadow of sin is on it for me too," she said in a low voice; and then was conscious of a pang of pity for the old house, as of something cast out and rejected. There had been a time when she might have been tempted to hold Castle Barnard if its rightful owners had handed it back to her. Now she wanted to be done with it; she had the feeling of one who had accomplished something with pang only to find it unnecessary after all. "I will not take it," she said again.

"You cannot refuse it," she said obstinately. "It is not a heritage to be refused for those yet to be by you two." "Old men not so far from the grave," said Mr. Peter with a smile. "But we do refuse. We have done very well for Paul and his children. I wish we could wipe it all out of your mind. But as it is you see we refuse it. Are you not content?" Alison shook her head. She felt as though the splendor and baseness of Castle Barnard was being put back around her neck like a millstone. She had not thought that they might choose to be the honorable Bosanquets rather than Barnards with that old shame and stain in the background. She had not foreseen that argument. Why, whatever shame attached to Barnards of Castle Barnard was for her and hers and not for them and theirs. Free of Castle Barnard, unfettered by its past she would be fitter to be Gerard Molyneux's wife, the mother of his children. "I will not take it," she said. "I am done with Castle Barnard."

CHAPTER XXVI. Defeat. Life is made up of compromises, and Alison found that after all one does not shed a possession like Castle Barnard as easily as one does an old glove. The cottage scheme was abandoned for the present. She agreed to go on living with Tessa just as she had done before, at least till the marriage had taken place. It was no use making a nine days' wonder until it was absolutely necessary. Perhaps it would never be necessary. When it was known that she was going to be mistress of Kytinoe, it would not be so wonderful a thing that Castle Barnard should pass away from her.

did remember him, that they appreciated him, that he will have scope for his abilities, a field for his great goodness; it is that more than anything else that moves me to tears." The tears were indeed running down Mrs. Lang's cheeks by this time. "Never mind me, Alison," she went on. "They are only tears of joy after all. And what do you think? The news is out in Ballycushla already, and,—" laughter struggled with her tears—"they are going to give us a service of plate, we for whom nothing was too bad."

"Come!" said Alison, "there is good even in Ballycushla. You know how glad I am—only it will take you from us. When?" "The Archdeacon—I feel I ought to say the Dean—will stay to marry Tessa. It is to be a hurried move. I wish, I wish, Alison, he were staying to marry you."

Alison parried the suggestion in Mrs. Lang's words, looking away from her wistful eyes. Even this dear friend must not surprise the wonderful secret just yet. "When the time comes," she said, with an air of gaiety, "none shall marry me but Mr. Dean, I promise you." She turned round impulsively then and kissed her friend. "We shall have to make a great many visits to Dublin," she said. "I am so glad, so glad, although it takes you from us."

"By the way, I saw Miss Rodney,"—Miss Rodney had moved a few days earlier to a Dublin Hotel. "Billey is to be married in July. Miss Rodney is busy with her frocks. There are nothing but trousseaux going, Alison." "Tessa's fortunately is packed away in her brand-new travelling trunks. So I have an easy mind." "I'm! You don't look as if you had a very easy mind. When all this strain is over, you will need a long rest, or you will break down."

"I shall tell you a plan of mine? Castle Barnard does not permit me to rest. You know I have never delegated my duties towards it. I think of stealing away to the Cotage as soon as I have sped Mrs. Paul on her honeymoon. There I shall sit in the sun all day, and do nothing more exacting than read a novel. None of my friends will know where I am. I can think of no better plan."

"If you do not find it too lonely," "I shall not find it too lonely. Bessie Doyle will look after me. Do you know I have sighed to be there often of late? You know the garden, sunk in its private hedges, and the box hedges, and the old apple trees, and the bushes of sweet briar. I could have been very happy as a cottager."

"You would never have looked the part. But I think it is a good idea." The Bill was read for the first time on the 20th of May. The events of the days following, the splitting up of the party into two camps, the rejection of the Bill by a great majority on the second reading, the resignation of the Government, are matters of history. The writs were out for a General Election before June was a week old. Somehow when the bad news came Alison felt she had known it all the time. Paul Bosanquet came as fast as the flying train and boat could bring him from London. He arrived pale and travel-stained, as though he had been travelling across half Europe.



"MONEY IS THE SINews OF WAR." It is also very essential to our existence in time of peace. No one can secure the necessities of life without money or its equivalent. Yet notwithstanding how much it is needed, it is sometimes very difficult to obtain, and the supply frequently ceases entirely upon the removal of the bread-winner. Recognizing then the duty of making certain provision for the family in event of such a contingency, the desirability of life insurance as a means to this end is at once self-evident. Now is the appointed time to attend to this matter; it may be impossible to do so later. The best forms of policy contracts are issued by the

North American Life Insurance Co. a company whose financial position is unexcelled. Home Office - Toronto, Ont. J. L. BLAIR, President. L. GOLDMAN, A.L.A., F.C.A., Managing Director. W.B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL. B., Secretary.

The Errismore election was remarkable for violence among violent elections. It lifted up the hearts of supporters of Sir Gerard although once more his methods were against him. Alison's heart was over there in the usually sleepy town of Drum, which could so wake up on occasion. Between the Orange Scylla and the Nationalist Charybdis, the Government candidate was sorely pressed.

"If he'd give us the word to wait the faces of them," sighed Barney Brady, once more brought face to face with Sir Gerard's tenderness for the people who were furious against him. The violence increased up to the very day of the polling, which happened to be the wedding day of Paul and Tessa. Alison's prayers hovered about her lover night and day, like invisible protecting spirits. "God will not let him be hurt, seeing that he has such a work to do," she said to herself passionately. And then she would weep mother-tears for the hurt heart she knew he must be carrying.

"The wedding day went by like a pageant of shadows before Alison's tired eyes. At last the young people were gone, the last of the guests were departing. Alison stood at the door saying good-bye to one and another. "You will be glad to get rid of us," said Mrs. Lang, the last to go. "I wish you would come home with us; the place looks so lonely without Tessa, with the ruins of the wedding feast all about it!"

"I shall be very happy." Some hours later Mrs. Lang awakened her husband from his slumbers to impart to him that she believed he had been right all through and that there was an understanding between Alison and Sir Gerard Molyneux. "She will wait for him at the cottage," she said. "How idyllic it will be! And I should not be at all surprised if she never went back to Castle Barnard at all. I don't know what has come over Alison about Castle Barnard. She used to be so fond of it, but now she seems to have detached herself from it. Have you noticed her air of standing apart from it?"

"I have not, my dear," said the future Dean, sleepily. "If you are right perhaps she is studying the art of not putting all her eggs in two baskets." "It is well the Ballycushlites cannot hear that preposterous jest," said his wife, "or they'd be about withdrawing that service of plate after all." (To be Continued.) The Visitation. Serenely dove the Maid of Nazareth, Like dove in flight, pursues her upward way. To where the low hills make the distance gray, And mid their greenness waits Elizabeth, Expectant of her coming whose sweet breath Such wonder-words into her ear shall say As turn world-darkened to eternal day, And ring with silver peal the knell of death.

Companies THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT. CAPITAL \$2,000,000 Assets: \$3,546,000 Annual Income: 2,675,000 Losses paid since organization: \$7,000,000

WM. A. LEE & SON, GENERAL AGENTS 14 VICTORIA STREET. Phone: Office Main 592 and Main 5098 Phone: Residence Main 2075.

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company Plans suitable for those desiring to own their homes instead of continuing to pay rent. Literature free. Head Office—Confederation Life Building Toronto. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Pres.

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. Insurance in force \$5,170,816.30 Men of character and ability to write insurance can obtain with this Company an agency which will give them an ever increasing income apply to HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO EDWIN MARSHALL, Secretary, DAVID FASKEP, President

A PRIVATE TRUSTEE May become bankrupt, may become a defaulter, may leave the country, may become incapacitated through accident, illness, or mental derangement, and in the course of nature must some day die. A Trusts Corporation Has perpetual existence, never becomes insolvent, never changes its residence, keeps complete records and accounts, and cannot shirk any of its responsibilities.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund - \$300,000 59 Yonge St., Toronto

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND ASSETS \$62,000,000 DOLLARS O. Mc. L. STINSON Local Manager

WM. A. LEE & SON GENERAL AGENTS 14 Victoria Street, Toronto Phone Main 592 and Main 5098 Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Legal JAMES E. DAY Successor to ANGLIN & MALCOLM BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR Office: Last security Chambers, W. Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto. Telephone Main 1268.

HEARN & SLATTERY BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. Practicing in Admiralty. Offices: Canada Life Building, 46 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. Office Phone Main 104.

LATCHFORD, McDOUGALL & DALY BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS Supreme Court and Parliamentary Agents. OTTAWA, ONT. F. R. Latchford K.C. J. Lora McDougall Edward J. Daly.

LEE & O'DONOGHUE BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. Dineen Bldg., Yonge and Temperance Sts. Toronto, Ont. Offices—Boltin, Ont. Phone Main 1943. Res. Phone Main 2075 W. T. J. Lee, B.C.L., John G. O'Donoghue LL.B.

MCBRADY & O'CONNOR BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. Practicing in Admiralty Rooms 67 and 68 Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto. Telephone Main 2055. L. V. McBrady, K.C. T. J. W. O'Connor Res. Phone North 458

SCOTT, SCOTT, CURLE & GLEESON BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Supreme and Exchequer Court Agents CARLETON CHAMBERS OTTAWA, ONT. Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C. LL.D. D'Arcy Scott W. H. Curle, M.A. H. F. Gleeson D'Arcy Scott, Departmental Agent and Parliamentary Solicitor authorized under the Rules of the House of Commons of Canada.

UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN C. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS, ETC. Surveys, Plans and Descriptions of Property, Disputed Boundaries Adjusted, Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located. Office: Corner Richmond and Bay Sts., Toronto. Telephone Main 336.

Architects ARTHUR W. HOLMES ARCHITECT 10 Bloor St. East, TORONTO Telephone North 1260.

Roofing FORBES ROOFING COMPANY—Slate and Grav. Roofing; Established forty years. 153 Bay Street. Phone Main 53.

E. McCORMACK MERCHANT TAILOR 31 JORDAN ST. 1 DOOR SOUTH OF KING. TORONTO.

B. CAIRNS Prop. Tingley & Stewart Mfg. Co. RUBBER STEEL METAL STAMPS Seals, Dies, Stencils. 10 King Street West, TORONTO, ONT.

McCABE & CO. UNDERTAKERS 222 Queen E. and 319 Queen W. Tel. M. 2838 Tel. M. 1406

F. ROSAR UNDERTAKER 240 King St. East, Toronto Telephone Main 1034.

Late J. Young ALEX. MILLARD UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER TELEPHONE 679 389 YONGE ST. TORONTO

MONUMENTS Finest work and best designs at lowest prices. Granite and Marble Monuments. We are the Largest Manufacturers in the Dominion. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Co. LIMITED, 1119 & 1121 YONGE ST. (Terminal Yonge St. Car Route.) Telephone North 1249 TORONTO

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE PATENTS TRADE MARK DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C. Anyone sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications should be addressed to: Ladd, McKim, Young & Co., Patent Attorneys, 333 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Scientific American. A hand-drawn illustration of a person is shown, with text describing a scientific invention.



A little Sunlight Soap will clean out glass and other articles until they shine and sparkle. Sunlight Soap will wash other things than clothes.

In and Around Toronto

MANION-REDEY.

The marriage of Mr. John Manion and Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. John Redey, was celebrated in St. Francis' church at nine o'clock Thursday morning by Rev. W. A. McCann, Mr. Redey giving his daughter away.

A large number of friends were present and the music was furnished by the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, of which society the bride was a member.

Miss Catherine Redey, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. John Redford best man.

The bride wore a pretty gown of light green, a veil and blossoms, and carried white roses.

The bridesmaid wore a champagne colored gown and white hat, and carried pink roses.

Wedding breakfast was afterwards served at 46 Brookfield street, the home of the bride's parents.

Rev. Father Rohleder, Chancellor of St. Michael's Cathedral, yesterday celebrated his 31st and Rev. Father Stuhl of St. Patrick's his 35th anniversary of ordination to priesthood.

PRESENTATION AT THE CENTRAL.

Mr. John English, who is retiring from the position of bailiff to the Central Prison, was last week requested by the Warden to visit the institution. The staff had assembled in the main corridor and Mrs. English was presented with a magnificent gold-headed walking stick.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

On Wednesday last at 10 o'clock a.m. the children of St. Peter's School had their annual closing. Despite the early hour a large number of the parents and friends had gathered, and quite a good-sized audience greeted the children on their appearance on the platform.

TO VISIT IRELAND.

Rev. Father Gallagher, parish priest of St. Cecilia's, Toronto Junction, is about to start for Ireland to be present at the opening of the great Cathedral at Armagh, the ceremonies in connection therewith taking place on July 24th.

RECEPTION OF PROMOTERS.

The Church of the Holy Family had its first reception into the League of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, the 26th inst., after Vespers. Rev. Fr. Coyle, pastor of the parish, gave a short address explanatory of the devotion which is the special object of the League and of the duties of those about to become promoters in the Society.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC.

The children and their teachers in connection with St. Paul's Parish held a picnic to Island Park on Wednesday of last week.

A PLEASANT OUTING.

On Monday, the 27th inst., a pleasant outing was enjoyed by a party of ladies from the west end and the sanctuary boys from St. Francis. The party, numbering about four hundred, went per steamer Argyle to Oshawa, where a day's enjoyment was in store for the children; races in the park, games and other recreations made the hours fly quickly.

HOWARD AND McQUILLAN.

A wedding of interest to Toronto where the bride has many relatives and friends, was that of Miss Margaret McQuillan and Mr. Frank Howard. The ceremony took place at the church of St. Chrysostom, Newmar-

ket, on Monday, June 27th, Rev. Father Whitney officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Bernard McQuillan, Queen street west, Toronto, and granddaughter of Mr. P. Guthrie of Yonge street, Newmarket.

MASON-McARTHUR.

The marriage of Major James Cooper Mason, one of the best known and deservedly popular young men of our city, took place at the Church of our Lady of Lourdes on June 29th, the bride being Miss Jean Florence McArthur, eldest daughter of Mrs. Alex. McArthur of St. George street. Rev. Father Cruise officiated. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Peter McArthur, Detroit. The bride made a lovely picture arrayed in white satin and Brussels lace and carrying white roses and lilies of the valley.

WOODS-FLANAGAN.

A quiet but interesting wedding took place at 7 o'clock on Monday morning at St. Paul's church, when Miss Teresa Flanagan of that parish was married to Mr. Fred. Woods of St. Helen's. Rev. Father Hand, P. P., officiated, the ceremony taking place before the nuptial mass. The bride was attired in cream, with white tulle and carried white roses, and was sustained by her sister, Miss Minnie Flanagan, who was dressed in champagne voile over tulle and pink roses. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. J. J. Flanagan, and the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. Ambrose Woods. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. Flanagan of 271 Ontario and is widely known as one of the most beautiful among our soprano singers, while the groom, son of the late Alderman John Woods, is a member of an old west-end family and a general favorite.

After a breakfast at the home of the bride's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Woods left for New York, Atlantic City and other points of interest. On their return they will reside on Devereux court.

DEATH OF MRS. FLAHERTY.

The death of Mrs. Flaherty, widow of the late Timothy Flaherty, occurred on Friday, July 1st, at her residence, 84 Bathurst street, after an illness of three weeks. Mrs. Flaherty was a native of Ireland and had been a resident of Toronto for about thirty years, previous to which she had for some years resided in Thornhill. Three sons and three daughters survive; the sons are John of Barrie, and Michael and Patrick of Toronto; the daughters reside at home. The funeral took place from above address at nine o'clock Tuesday morning from St. Mary's church to St. Michael's cemetery. May she rest in peace.

GONE TO EUROPE.

Miss Kate Clark of Beattie avenue, has left with a party from New York for a three months' tour in Europe. They intend to visit Germany, Austria and Italy, taking in London and Paris on their return. Miss Clark will be missed during her absence at the Church of the Holy Family, where her services in the choir and Altar Society are generously given.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW CHURCH.

The new church at St. Patrick's, which promises to be one of the most magnificent in the Dominion, is now under way. The dimensions when complete will be as follows: Front on McCaul street, 82 feet; length, 190 feet; width at transept, 108 feet. It will accommodate 1,200 persons, and the estimated cost is \$100,000. The principal entrance will be on McCaul street, the doors to be 40 feet wide, thus promising ample means of exit. There will also be an entrance from William street in the south transept. Two towers, one 200 feet and the other 98 feet in height, will add much to the architectural beauty of the edifice. The material used for the exterior will be Credit Valley stone for general work and Ohio stone for dressings and general ornamentation. The covering of the spires and pinnacles will be of copper. The ceilings throughout will be vaulted and the moldings and groins will be carried out in staff work. The style of architecture to be employed is Romanesque. The contract for basement and foundations has been awarded to Mr. William J. Keane. The entire erection is in charge of Mr. Arthur W. Holmes, architect.

A Business Change

In April of last year Messrs. J. E. McCannell and Geo. W. Miller, both well-known in London, established an advertising agency in this city with their offices on Carling street. Since its inception the business has steadily grown until it has now become a strong factor in the Canadian field of advertising, and at present the firm is handling some of the best advertising accounts in Canada. In September last the firm found it necessary to find larger quarters, and moved into a handsome suite of offices in the Bank of Toronto Building, where they are still located. The entire interests in the business of Mr. George Miller have now been taken over by Mr. M. M. Ferguson, late of Lawson & Jones, who will devote all his time to the interests of the new firm. The change took place Saturday morning. Both Messrs. McCannell and Ferguson are young men and popular in this city, and the business is sure to prosper under the new management.

"What makes you tell such extraordinary stories about your fishing trips?" "Well," answered Mr. Bilgins, "if you could only see how disappointed the folks are when you don't tell 'em a few good ones, you'd realize that it's just kindness of heart."

OBITUARY

THE LATE FATHER DAVIS, OF PERTH.

Kingston, June 30.—Rev. Father Thomas Davis, of Perth, died at a quarter past one o'clock, Tuesday, after a long illness. He was a native of Kingston, and was born on February 5th, 1845, in a house on the lower end of West street. His father, the late James Davis, was an Anglican and his mother (the late Mary MacArrow), a Roman Catholic. In the latter faith the lad was trained. He received his preliminary education at the Christian Brothers' School here. Then he pursued his theological studies at Regiopolis College, Kingston, and at Laval University, Quebec.

In 1868 he was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Phelan. The following year he was appointed parish priest of Madoc, and remained there for thirty years, during which time he was instrumental in having new churches erected at Madoc, Marmora, Queensboro and Tweed.

On July 5th, 1899, Father Davis was appointed parish priest of Perth and held that office till his death. Soon after receiving the appointment, he began his plans for the general improvement of the parish and its surroundings. The presbytery was first undertaken and such a thorough overhauling did it get that it is to-day one of the finest in the diocese of Kingston. The grounds surrounding it were beautified, and shortly afterwards he enlarged the Church of St. John the Baptist and built a new vestry, erected three handsome new altars, re-seated, re-lighted by electric light and reheated the whole edifice, besides having it painted and decorated; in all \$14,000 was spent. Such was the activity, zeal and devotion of Father Davis to his church and his parishioners.

DEATH OF MRS. JAMES BERMINGHAM.

Kingston, July 1.—The numerous readers of the Freeman will regret to hear of the announcement of the death of the above estimable lady, which took place at the family residence, Brock street, on Saturday evening last after a prolonged illness at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. The deceased lady was well known in Kingston and was beloved and respected for her many kind and charitable deeds throughout her quiet and pious life. Mrs. Bermingham was born in Galway, Ireland, and was the wife of the late James Bermingham, of Kingston, who was a member of St. Mary's Cathedral congregation and at all times ever ready to lend her assistance to any movement that would advance the interest in that faith which she loved so dearly, and also to alleviate the sufferings of the poor by her many kind and charitable acts—at the same time she was a staunch and true friend to all who would at any time seek her kindly aid or advice. The deceased was devoted to her family, and should be devoted, however given to the pilgrimage from any given point in Western Ontario, if only she shall have timely notification from one of such a party. The pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will send posters to intending pilgrims. Dining cars will be attached to the C.P.R. special, in which excellent meals may be procured on the journey, and whilst at St. Anne's, for the nominal sum of 25 cents per meal.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND

(Continued from page 1.)

ority, are of right the inheritance of the nation at large, and should be devoted, however given to the pilgrimage from any given point in Western Ontario, if only she shall have timely notification from one of such a party. The pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will send posters to intending pilgrims. Dining cars will be attached to the C.P.R. special, in which excellent meals may be procured on the journey, and whilst at St. Anne's, for the nominal sum of 25 cents per meal.

2. "That the practical exclusion of Catholics and of others who are known to entertain popular sympathies from public offices and employment is a flagrant abuse of governmental power, worthy of the worst days of ascendancy and has its counterpart in an enormous and wasteful expenditure of Irish taxation to multiply, and afford them good reason for calling themselves the loyal minority."

3. "That, whereas in addition to their endowments for higher and intermediate education and the great wealth of their Church, amounting to a capital of eight millions, derived originally from the appropriation of Catholic Church property, Irish Protestants have their full share of the State grants for primary, intermediate, industrial school and technical education, it is intolerable that the efforts of our poor people to rebuild their churches, support their clergy, and make some provision for the better education of their children, should be travestied by the champions of an arrogant minority of opinion that the more attention that is concentrated on this question the more will the public in these countries marvel at the slender resources on which the Church of the Nation does its work for the great bulk of the people, and the huge endowments that remain to the Church of the few."

4. "That, while we ask for no consideration for Catholics that we do not desire for all others in regard to State, or company, or business employment, and while we utterly repudiate the idea of excluding Protestants or anyone else from any position to which they are entitled on the merits, we consider that the utterly indefensible state of things to which attention is called in the foregoing resolutions is so discouraging to our people, so fatal to effort and enterprise, and consequently so ruinous to the country as a whole, that we think that the attention of the public men and the Press of the country and the full force of enlightened public opinion should be concentrated upon it, until the monopolists are compelled to stand on exactly the same footing as the rest of their fellow-countrymen in public opportunities and advantages."

MRS. THOS. O'FLAHERTY. The death occurred on June 23rd of Ellen O. Dowd, relict of the late Thos. O'Flaherty. Deceased lady was 88 years of age. She was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, where she resided until some forty years ago, when she came to Stratford with her husband. She was of a most amiable and cheerful disposition and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her husband predeceased her about 15 years ago. He was a great politician and highly educated, having taught a private school in Stratford till the Separate Schools were established. Four sons, two daughters and twenty-five grandchildren survive to mourn her loss. Her children are: Timothy of Nelson street, Edward of Wellington street, Mrs. Clancy of Romeo street, John of Duluth, and Thomas and Nellie at home.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

To St. Anne de Beaupre Itinerary of Special Trains

The Ontario Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre will take place (this year) on Tuesday, July 19th, and the time-limit of tickets has been extended so as to enable pilgrims either to be present at the Shrine on the Feast of St. Anne, July 26th, or to remain longer in Quebec or Montreal according to their fancy. Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G.T.R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Peterboro, Haliburton, Mariposa, and all points east thereof, as far as Autoville; and at all stations of the C.P.R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Perth, Manotick, Stittsville, Carleton Place, Brockville, Prescott, Smith's Falls, as far as Chesterville, included. Passengers from Lindsay, Haliburton, etc., will take regular morning train and connect with special at Port Hope, and those from Mariposa, etc., will board special at Whitby Junction. Pilgrims from Toronto, London, Hamilton and other points in Western Ontario will leave Toronto on Tuesday morning by regular Montreal express trains, procure regular tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle stations on the main lines of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. a short distance east of Toronto, purchase tickets at either of these stations at a cost of \$8.05 from Whitby and \$8.00 from Myrtle, and then take special trains which will be awaiting them and proceed to St. Anne de Beaupre, which shall be reached at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Exceptionally low rates will prevail at all stations throughout the Eastern part of the province, and tickets will be good only on the special train going, but valid on any regular train returning to any of the stations named, including Tuesday, July 26th. This means that pilgrims can leave Quebec city by the night trains of Tuesday, July 26th and Montreal by the morning trains of July 27th; but if a stop-over at Quebec or Montreal is desired, it must be so timed as to leave Montreal for a continuous journey home, not later than the morning of Wednesday, July 27th. This time-limit will allow ample time not only for a day at the Shrine, but also for a tour of the far-famed Saguenay and a short visit to Tadoussac or Cacouira or Murray Bay. The Director of the Pilgrimage will be in a position to quote very low rates for the Saguenay trip, provided that, at least, twenty-five persons write to him signifying their intention of making it. He will also be very glad to indicate how the most favorable terms may be obtained by parties of ten or more persons starting together to join the pilgrimage from any given point in Western Ontario, if only he shall have timely notification from one of such a party.

The pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will send posters to intending pilgrims. Dining cars will be attached to the C.P.R. special, in which excellent meals may be procured on the journey, and whilst at St. Anne's, for the nominal sum of 25 cents per meal.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND

(Continued from page 1.)

ority, are of right the inheritance of the nation at large, and should be devoted, however given to the pilgrimage from any given point in Western Ontario, if only she shall have timely notification from one of such a party. The pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will send posters to intending pilgrims. Dining cars will be attached to the C.P.R. special, in which excellent meals may be procured on the journey, and whilst at St. Anne's, for the nominal sum of 25 cents per meal.

2. "That the practical exclusion of Catholics and of others who are known to entertain popular sympathies from public offices and employment is a flagrant abuse of governmental power, worthy of the worst days of ascendancy and has its counterpart in an enormous and wasteful expenditure of Irish taxation to multiply, and afford them good reason for calling themselves the loyal minority."

3. "That, whereas in addition to their endowments for higher and intermediate education and the great wealth of their Church, amounting to a capital of eight millions, derived originally from the appropriation of Catholic Church property, Irish Protestants have their full share of the State grants for primary, intermediate, industrial school and technical education, it is intolerable that the efforts of our poor people to rebuild their churches, support their clergy, and make some provision for the better education of their children, should be travestied by the champions of an arrogant minority of opinion that the more attention that is concentrated on this question the more will the public in these countries marvel at the slender resources on which the Church of the Nation does its work for the great bulk of the people, and the huge endowments that remain to the Church of the few."

4. "That, while we ask for no consideration for Catholics that we do not desire for all others in regard to State, or company, or business employment, and while we utterly repudiate the idea of excluding Protestants or anyone else from any position to which they are entitled on the merits, we consider that the utterly indefensible state of things to which attention is called in the foregoing resolutions is so discouraging to our people, so fatal to effort and enterprise, and consequently so ruinous to the country as a whole, that we think that the attention of the public men and the Press of the country and the full force of enlightened public opinion should be concentrated upon it, until the monopolists are compelled to stand on exactly the same footing as the rest of their fellow-countrymen in public opportunities and advantages."

MRS. THOS. O'FLAHERTY. The death occurred on June 23rd of Ellen O. Dowd, relict of the late Thos. O'Flaherty. Deceased lady was 88 years of age. She was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, where she resided until some forty years ago, when she came to Stratford with her husband. She was of a most amiable and cheerful disposition and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her husband predeceased her about 15 years ago. He was a great politician and highly educated, having taught a private school in Stratford till the Separate Schools were established. Four sons, two daughters and twenty-five grandchildren survive to mourn her loss. Her children are: Timothy of Nelson street, Edward of Wellington street, Mrs. Clancy of Romeo street, John of Duluth, and Thomas and Nellie at home.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 2 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Land Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, soil and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART, Deputy Minister of the Interior, N.B., in addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

THE BEST ALE!

COSGRAVE'S

THE BEST PORTER!

(From Pure Irish Malt only)

COSGRAVE'S

THE BEST HALF AND HALF!

COSGRAVE'S

ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST!

COSGRAVE BREWERY CO.

TORONTO

TEL. PARK 160. And of all reputable dealers

Saved By a Toronto Boy

On Monday, July 4th, while Herbert L. Conlin, formerly an employee of this office, was watching some boys bathing in the river at Chatham, Ont., his attention was called to one of the boys who had got beyond his depth and who was going down for the last time. He jumped into the river and after a severe struggle, got him safely to shore.

Good breeding is the result of much good sense, some good nature and a little self-denial for the sake of others.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings,' will be received at this office until Monday, July 25, 1904, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he failed to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary and Acting Deputy Minister Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 24, 1904.

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

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Sent for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL Co., Hillsboro, O.

DR. JOSEPH LOFTUS

DENTIST 114 St. Paul St. Opposite James St. Phone 406 ST. CATHARINE

T. HARRY TRIMBLE

REFRACTING OPTICIAN DINEEN BUILDING Toronto

McSHANE'S BELLS

are ringing evidences of stirring words. Over 20,000 ringing round the world. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

FOR SALE

Twenty-six volumes of the True Witness, commencing with its first issue in August, 1850, edited by the late lamented George E. Clerk. These volumes are richly bound, in perfect order and consecutive, containing most valuable information regarding English-speaking Catholic interests in Canada, it being at that period the exponent of their views in the country. This is the only known complete set of the publication. Address "True Witness" Office, Montreal.

TYPEWRITERS

All makes rented and sold on instalments

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. LIMITED

TORONTO

Sent on Approval

TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin

FOUNTAIN PEN

Guaranteed Finest Grade 14k. SOLID GOLD PEN

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium we offer you choice of

These Two Popular Styles For Only \$1.00

(By registered mail in extra)

Holder is made of the finest quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, fitted with very highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, any flexibility desired - Ink feeding device perfect.

Either style - Richly Gold Mounted for presentation purposes \$1.00 extra.

Grand Special Offer

You may try the pen a week. If you do not find it as represented, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other makes, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen - (Not one customer in 5000 has asked for their money back.)

Lay this Publication down and write NOW

Safety Pocket Pen Holder sent free of charge with each Pen.

ADDRESS

Laughlin Mfg. Co.

210 Griswold St. Detroit, Mich.

WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY

Church Bell and Chime Bells Best Copper and Tin Only

THE W. VANUZZEN COMPANY

Buckeye Bell Foundry Cincinnati, O. ESTABLISHED 1837

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

UNEXCELLED

H. E. ST. GEORGE LONDON ONT