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# The Catholic Register.

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

ALIVE BOLLARD, 199 Youge Street TORONTO.

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#### ORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1901.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### The Prospects of Catholicism

We make the following further extracts from the impressive arti-cle by Dr. William Barry, in the current number of The National Review: Rome holds up an ideal which comes to us from the New which comes to us from the New Testament and is directly opposed to the prevailing Athersm. This has been admirably shown in a volume of "Letters," published two years ago by one, himself not a Catholic, who was projoundly sware of the truth so often overlooked, that all the complex agencies, hierarchial, monastic, or de-votional, which strangers believe are parts of an ambitious secular policy, do aim, in effect, at some-spolicy, do aim, in effect, at some-ething very different and are only means to a supernatural end. I am astonished, by the way, that ipages so full of thought, so genuine in their sympathy, and so penetra-

ting as criticism, have not at ractting as criticism, have not attracted the attention which they deserve. Viewing the Roman Church in a variety of aspects, and letting its opnonents speak their unvariabled mind, the writer throws out these pregnant surgestions, which it is to be the drift of his reason. I take to be the drift of his rea-soning: First, that "at a certain psychological point, perhaps, a man can only choose between the Cathcan only choose between the Catholic Church, and entire rejection of
supernatural Christianity." Such a
moment one would say, has arrived for the Latin races in general,
and is approaching faster than
amost of as think for the intellectuall and devout in these islands and éven in America. But, second, the volume reminds us that mere historical or philosophical objections to Rome miss the centre of attack, for "the Catholic Church also reasons but it relies for victory upon prayer, that is to say, upon desire or will to win souls, a desire or will multitudinous, yet disciplined to act collectively, and skillfully directly to its end. This is the faith which moves hearts, if not mountains," And, third, says not mountains," And, third, saya that one of the correspondents from whom we are quoting, "It seemed to me that the Church centred at Rome alone — far, of course, from perfectly, but yet in some measure — realizes the idea of a church extending itself to all countries, races, languages and generations. Visible unity seemed to me of the essence of the Christian Church in idea, and its chief utility, so far as realized, in practice."

ty, so far as realized, in practice.' In reply to these arguments, or enforcing them from a slightly dif-ferent point of view, it is said by the man to whom they are addressed: "I find in the Church of Rome much that satisfies my reason, a strong deciding authority, a continuous and unbroken history. a far wider community with fellow human beings than any other Church can offer. \* \* \* Like you, I think that the Catholic Church best fulfills the great ends of religion, namely, association and common worship on the widest scale, continuity, assertion of the mysteries, maintenance of the direction of the heart toward the centre." Bertram who subscribes to these apologetics, is not unacquainted with present abuses or past scan-

lic ages, but he goes on to say: "Yet, like St. Peter, Rome, has always shown the power to return to the true order of ideas. Like him, too, the Church of Rome has ever been saved by her profound belief in the divine nature of Christ. She believes in that, and she believes in herself, her commission, and her destiny. Alone among churches, she claims the world as her kingdom. All this is very impressive.

Surely it is so, and none the less that it strikes upon us unbidden, at times or in situations where the at times or in situations where the controversies of the day, their poli-ties and personalities, seem the most remote from our meditations; perhaps when ve look down from the sculptured solitudes of a great foreign cathedral like Chartres upon a land torn with revolutions, or as we contemplate the golden mos-aics of St Mark's, or listen to the fervent singing of a Catholic folk, gathered in their thousands under the soaring spires of Cologne, we know for certain in such hours that the heart of Catholicism is divine worship, addressed to the Supreme in facie Christi Jesu.

That is something very ageient, sublime, affecting, and powerful to change us for the better, that it needs no proof but experience, which is within reach of all, the illigentees the young the outget which is within reach of all, the illiterate, the young, the outcast, and that an astonishing harmony runs through the diversities of operation, as if one inexhaustible anodyne had been discovered for human ills; this, at all events, is worth considering, that in every spiritual crisis the Catholic Church knows what to do, has her fit principles and methods at hand, by which to treat the malady with lecision, and without embarrassment. Her confidence in her own resources is unbounded, whether she con-fronts a Bismarck who relies on his culture and his edicts, or has to tame and civilize Australian blacks into such pieties as are possible for them. She, and she alone, has sounded human nature to the top of its compass; she knows all its of its compass; she knows all its stops; and, if we may believe our own record, she would play on them to some divine intent. For millions of us can say, and, indeed, are bound to say, that from the lips of this mighty Mother we have learned religion pure and undefiled. When, therefore, it is sked, "What are the prospects of Ca.holicism?" we shall not ascertain them simply by consulting parochial figures, or by casting our lead into the residuum which is made up of lost souls, or by taking a

up of lost souls, or by taking a microscopic view of prelates diplomatizing in the Curia, unless we will measure the Atlantic by its froth or its weeds. A more philosophical method is suggested by De Tocqueville as I find him quoted in the "Letters" of Onyx: "Men in our time are naturally little disposed to believe, but as soon as they are drawn by a hidden in stinct toward the ancient Church." And conditions of modern life tend to raise that instinct, in many hearts, to an imperious desire. Not only do they long after a religion which is something else than their own fancy, but they want the peace, the support, which will bear them up under the daily growing burden of business and competition. To the few, in our time, the prizes; to the many such a strain of anxious care as in a campaign where no armistice ever suspends Pass from the street or the work-shop into a Catholic Church, and you will feel the force of that argument. It will not lose its attraction while monopolies flourish.

tion while monopolies flourish.

To say that history, art, religion, present comfort, and future hope, recommend the Catholic devotions, would almost appear to be one thing with affirming that unless ideals are utterly to die, humanity must one day pass on into a great Roman period. If some have left us only to give up the religious me altogether, and are now secularist in their philosophy, the inference for those who believe in God is that Catholicism alone in God is that Catholicism alone in satisfy our highest aspirations. Countless numbers are indifferent, not because they have rejected the faith, but because they never knew it. What I find it impossible to suppose is that a reciety which was once Christian will deliberately choose to be "atheist and thanatist," to forswear the noblest be-liefs, and to acknowledge nothing beyond its five senses. If we long would any form of West' n civilizawould any form of West n civiliza-tion last under these conditions? Men and women will came back, simply because they must, to the traditions of idealism. Not to a dead Christ, but to a living and present Redeemer; in other words, to a history which they can grasp with their hands, and feel with their hearts, at any noment; which is always there when they look up to it. This actual religion, more lively than books, however more lively than books, however

#### DEATH OF FATHER STANTON.

Brockville, Ont., November 18 .- | The death of Rev. Father Stanton, parish priest of Brockville, which occur.ed on Saturday, removes one of the most beloved priests in the Archdiocese of Kingston, Since coming to Canada from the County Galway, Ireland, where he re-ceived his classical education, he ceived his classical education, inc. has labored in this diocese at Wolfe Island, Erinsville, Westport, and Smith's Falls and Brockville He was ordained by the late Bishop Horan, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, in 1865, after a brilliant theological course at Regiologic Callege in that fits. Where giolopis College in that city. Wherever he has labored his work has been of the most satisfactory na-ture. In 1899 Archbishop Gauthier chose him to take the parish of Brockville which the Archbishop held at the time of his election to the Archbishopric. The deceased priest was very popular in Brock-ville, and his flock greatly mourn his death. He was 59 years of age, When in Westport, Rev. Father Stanton was instrumental in having a convent erected and at Smith's Falls he was the organizer of several pilgrimages to St. Anne de Beaupre.

THE FUNERAL ON TUESDAY. Brockville, Nov 19 -The funeral of the late Father Stanton to-day was signelized from the public point of view by every me k of respect that could be shown the re-

mains of the respected priest. About 2,000 people, including re-presentatives from all churches, gathered in St. Francis Church at the fun ral services. The Solemn Requier Mass was celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Gaathier of Kingston, fermerly paster of the new breaved congregation. Church dignitaries and priests were presand priests were present from different parts af the Province and the United States, including His Lordship Bishop Mac-Douell of Alexandria, Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough; Dean O'Coanor, Marysville; Very Rev. Vicar-General Masterson, Prescott, Very Rev. Vicar-General Masterson, Prescott, Very Rev. Vicar-General Council Or Rev. Vicar-General Conroy, Og-densburg, N. Y., Very Rev. Vicar-General Swift, Troy, N. Y., Very Rev. Vicar-General Larose, Ogdens-burg, N. Y., Very Rev. Vicar-Gen-eral Corbett, Cornwall, Rev. Fath-er St. Clair, representing the Grand er.St Clair, representing the Grand Seminary, Montreal; Rev. L. Mur-phy, representing the Ottawa Uni-versity, Rev. Father McPhail, re-presenting the Redemptorist Fath-ers; Rev. Father Patton, Holy An-gels' College, Buffalo. The clergymen from the various Protestant denominations were present, and very many public men, including Hon. F R. Latchford, Commis-sioner of Public Works for Ontario; Hon. R Harcourt, Minister of Education The tribute to the deceased was made by Rev. Father Ke-hoe of St. Mary's Cathedral. The remains were interred in the mortuary vaul' beneath the sanctuary.

inspired, close to us than sermons be they as eloq ent as Boussuet or Chrysostom -- an atmosphere which we open our mouths and breathe in — is found nowhere else than in the Catholic ritual which, be it observed; never ceases, for its centre is the Real Presence. In this everlasting Sacrament the this everlasting Sacrament, the unknown God, if we believe, is not far from every one of us. What, in compariso, with such a gift, are the petty discords, the obscurities in detail, and the human miseries, which can be negatively in every which can be paralleled in every system, but not the gift that makes them of little account? 'To do justice," said Hawthorne in a justice," said Hawthorne in a striking sentence, "Cathoticism is such a miracle of fitness for its own ends, many of which might seem to be admirable ones, that it is difficult to imagine it a contrivance of mere man. \* \* If there were but angels to work it, the system would soon vindicate the dignity and holiness of its origin." Yes, and since its ministers are Just before the absolution. His

Yes, and since its ministers are not angels, yet its forms bear upon them such tokens of the supernat-ural, will the philosopher conclude that the dignity and holiness were invented by those too inferior demigods? Perhaps the saddest of all sights in this melancholy world is the mishandling, worse than ne-glect, of our Catholic treasures, our ceremonies, music architecture, our philosophies and our devotions by those who would watch over them as at the gate of Heaven. Re-formation is always called for, now as in more scandalous times and in no slight, degree. But whether it comes soon or late, a growing number will say with Gerlad Reecheroft, in the volume I commend to all serious readers. that my true country is the Caththat my true country is the Cath-olic Church centred at Rome, and that all other forms of thought and religion, however good in them-selves, however good they were then for m; and however good they are for others, were but rest-ing places on my journey home."

#### THE LATE MGR. MURPHY.

The Antigonish Casket just to hand, says: On Wednesday of dast week all that was mortal of the Rt. Rev. Mor. Murphy, D.D. Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Halifax, was laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery. The day was bright and warm, more like a day in June than a day in November, and the streets through which the luneral procession passed were lined with people. Some forty priests in their cassocks and white surplices, three Bishops with their Archbishop, troops of Sunday School children, members or temperance societies and of charitable organizations, wearing their badges, walked in the procession before the hearse, which was followed by a multitude of citizens of all denominations. Striking proof of the affection the esteemin which men not of his faith held
the deceased clergyman was given
on the Sunday before his death,
when prayers were offered for him.
at both the morning and evening
services 'St. Luke's (Episcopal)
Church. services Church.

On the evening before, the office ers for the dead was chanted by the phy

assembled priests and prelates in assembled priests and prelates in St. Mary's Cathedral, where lay the remains. There, too, the faithful kept vigil the livelong night. At 10 o'clock in the morning, Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishman assisted by Fether Verrilly of op, assisted by Father Varrilly, of Bathurst Village, as Deacon, and Father Hamilton, of Yarmouth, as Sub-Deacon. Father Moriarity, of St. Mary's, was master of ceremonies, and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Daly, Rector of St. Joseph's, assistant, priest. After the Mass the Rt. Rev. Bishop MacDonald, of Charactetown, gave the last absolution.

Just before the absolution, His Grace the Archbishop paid the dead priest a fitting and heartfelt tribute. He who lay before them in death could have said with St. Paul, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the fa.th." The life of man, as holy Job had said, was warfare more arth. Our war our warfare more arth. Our war warfare upon earth. Our war, our striving was not with flesh and blood, but with principalities and powers, with sin, with the angel of darkness. In this spiritual warfare the priest was a leader. And as in war the enemy made it a point to 'ck off the officers, and set more store by putting one officer out of action than by killing a dozen men, so the devil tried his hardest to catch the priest in his toils, and thought more of comparising the public of a single principle. passing the ruin of a single priest than of leading astray a hundred laymen. Monsignor Murphy had fought this good fight against sin without faltering. His duties brought him ot in contact with six at times he had to enter into Gerlad brought him o t in contact with sin; at times he had to enter into the very vestibule of hell; but he came forth unsullied, and the stole their stewardship, and the parable of priestly purity placed upon his shoulders thirty-four years ago he bore unstained and spotless to the last. He had finished his course; last. He had finished his course; he had done, and done well and faithfully, the work that had been given him to do. They among whem he had lived and labored so long, to whom his life was as an open book, knew how well and faithfully he had labored. He, the Archbishop, could bear witness how exact the lamented dead was in the performance of his duties, and how loyal to his superior. And he had kept the faith. St. Paul thought it no small merit to have kept the faith. Nor was it small merit for a preacher of the Gospel in our day to keep the faith. He had not, it is true, to suffer for it stripes or imprisonment or chains. But he has to bear the scorn and derision of a world wise in its own conceits, of a world which looked down in contemptuous pity alike upon the believer and his belief. His Grace spoke of tie last moments of Monspoke of the last moments of Mon-signor Murphy; how he had been conscious almost till the end; how, when now unable to speak, he made the sign of the cross repeatedly upon himself; how he had twice edly upon himself, how he had twice kissed the episcopal ring in to'ten of his loyalty. He concluded by asking the prayers and suffrages of the faithful for the man who had so often prayed for them and offered the Holy Sarrifice, while he was yet with them as their pastor and guide, leading them on to the life that is everlasting.

We ask the prayers of our read-

We ask the prayers of our read-ers for the soul of Monsignor Mur-

#### Rev. Dr. Teefy in Hamilton

Hamilton, Nov. 18. - Winter is fast approaching and the members of St. Vincent de Paul Society are giving thought to the needs of the poor in the various parishes. To swell the funds that must soon be called on, the large congregation that assembled in St. Mary's Cathedral last evening was invited to contribute freely to the good cause. The appeal was made by Re. Father Teefy, C. S. B., of St. Michael's College, Toronto,, who founded his address on the words, standeth concerning the needs the poor." Some flowers, said the preacher, quickly blossomed and quickly died, while others grew slowly and lasted longer. So it was with the deeds of men. Some started forth and quickly faded while others were more lasting. r roots around the while others were more la. They had their roots around clods of earth, but their results were in heaven.

Such was charity. It would be said it was an old, old theme, with which the years were weary and the hand tired of answering the appeal. But it was not so, nature was peal. But it was not so, nature was never worn out. It was governed by the laws of grace. So it was with man's duty. The Confraterarty had always been to him a school of piety and charity, where one could learn better than teach. He was appealing on behalf of a society which had the sweetest souvenir in his life, the Conference of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Mary's Cathedral.
Looking around at the good work he was struck with the strange conjunction of contrarities — light and shade, cold and heat, strange-ly mingled to produce the wonders of God. There was not all wealth, nor was there all poverty; they went strangely side by side. Both conduced to the welfare of man. There could not be all wealth or all poverty. In men's hearts were virtue and vice, constancy and incon-stancy resolution and irresolution. It was a strange thing, yet all these characteristics were intended by God for the sanctity of man and the welfare of all.

and the welfare of all.

Christ came essentially to redeem
man; to establish the relationship
between God and man and '\_tween
man and man. He placed these
relations on the great law of charity; the whole man was to go out.

Christ's command was that
man
man to love his predefered. was to love his neighbor as him-self. The Lord did not violate or seek to interfere with the rights of man. He did not do away with the law, but he put a crown on the law. Christ ann nunced His doc-

trine in two great parables.
Was he preaching socialism? God forbid. It was not socialism in the modern sense of the term. It was a stewardship, guaranteeing every right, but enforcing all obligations. It was introducing God into the felations of wealth and poverty. Take God away and there would re main the abominable doctrine o modern socialism. Introduce God and wealth would come to the altar of God and lay down its treastheir stewardship, and the parable of Dives and Lazarus was dwelt on

of Dives and Lazarus was dwelt on to emphasize the point.
Was there such excess of selfishness to-day? He thought not. Nevertheless, with so much wealth, and by its side the direct poverty, there was not enough giving done to carry out the great law of charity and readjust the equilibrium that should rest between wealth and poverty. Much wealth could be gathered on earth, but it must be left behind, and its owner must alswer. behind, and its owner must answer for it before the Judge at the last

With St. Vincent de Paul love for the poor was a passion. He was a man of no great talent; the son of poor pious parents. He was educated for the priesthood, and after being ordained wanted to suffer martyrdom. Eventually he went to Paris at the time when France was passing into a nation. There was war and the priest heard a voice calling on him to serve the poor. He, accordingly, went forth and begged of, may almost forced the rich to give of their abundance, and more than a million of money passed through his hands for the benefit of the poor and needy. In his zeal he would carry a child through the streets. His motto was to "give," and for 50 years, till he was an old man of over 80, he went about looking af-

ter the poor.
There was no other method.
Wealth must give; poverty must receive. Wealth must be charitable; poverty must be patient. The church of God had understood the call, as given in the text, and hadsent out women and sien into the

highways and byways to succor the need. They had taken the vows of chastite obedience and poverty, and went forth under the guidance

of St. Vincent de Paul.

A short time ago, continued Father Teefy, these faithful ones m
France had avain been told to leave their homes, unless authorized by the state. France before sowed the whirlwind and reaped the storm in the revolution. To-day she was again sowing the whirlwind and the voung neople would yet see her reap the storm again The Al-mighty God visited a nation with His wrath in His own time.

Proceeding, the preacher said that in 1836 in Paris a party of university students had gathered. They included many Socialists, and these sneered at the Catholics, telling them their church had done great things in the past, but now they were but dreaming. The words fell on the ears of Frederick Ozan-an. He felt them keenly, for he elt there was some truth in them; and he resolved to bring together his co-students and form a society to give the lie to the charges made against the church. Seven men at first formed the society for the benefit of the poor and placed it under the patron ge of St. Vincent de Paul. Such was the origin of the present society. A little leaven got into the mass and spread and spread from Paris to province, from France to Italy, England and out to Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton. It was a society of lay-men under the direction of the priests. Its members visited the poor and entered into their lives,

poor and entered into their lives, and many souls were saved.

In conclusion, Father Tuefy appealed to his hearers to be generous to the poor during the coming winter, and in beautiful language contrasted charity with the stars in the heavens. While the latter that we meant death acts of charin the heavens. While the latter in time meant death, acts of charty meant the resurrection into end-

ity mean. ...
less glorv
The choir of the cathedral, under the direction of J. M. Boyes, with the direction of J. M. Boyes, with J. L. Cherrier at the organ, sang Est's Vespers; Magnificat (Marzo); Tantum Ergo (Wiegand), and O Salutaris (Martin'). F. A. Filgianosang O Jesu Deus Pace (Haydn).

LOCAL OPINION IS STRONG in favor of Pyny-Blasam. It cures coughs and colds with absolute certainty. Pleasant to take and sure to cure. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Kill-

#### FORESTER'S CONCERT.

St. Joseph's Court, C. O. F., will hold their annual concert and so-cial on Nov. 28 (Thanksgiving night), in Dingman's Hall. The entertainment is in the hands of Miss Kate Rigney. This is sufficient guarantee of success of the concert. Miss Rigney is widely known as a successful entertainer, being thoroughly familiar with all kinds of music. She is in a position to ratify the tastes of all. Don't forget the date of the Forester Concert— Nov. 28th.

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## Mr. Morley on the War

Arbroath, Scotland Nov. I The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., addressed the first two inect-ings of his constituents in the Town Holl Town Hall, Arbroath; to-night. Provost Grant presided, and there

was a crowded attendance.

Mr. Morley, who was received with loud cheers, again and again. renewed, said: Two years ago I appealed to you to have no part nor lot in a war which I ventured to think was rapidly approaching. Well, these two years have revealed many uniforeseen secrets of time, many unforeseen secrets of the des-tiny of our nation; and I say that there is no man among us, what-ever his view may be about the sources and the origin of the war, whether he thinks, as many do, that it has been a just and unavoidable conflict, or whether, as I think, that it has been an affair of infatuation, in either case all sections of us would admit that neither of us foresaw, or could have foreseen, all that has happened since. We could not have foreseen the magnitude of the operations; we could not have foreseen the farreaching extent of what has taker

LOOK AT SOUTH AFRICA IT SELF.

Two years ago we saw there a floutishing, self-governing colony of our own—the whole colony of the Cape with two races—the Dutch and the British—living side by side with constantly strengthening ties of amity. We saw across our own border two republies, one of them independent, one of them enjoying an independence with us, qualified and limited with us, qualified and limited by agreements. Now look at it to-day. this island we deplore the loss of thousands of generous lives quenched, and all the hopes bound up in those lives extinguished. We have seen our own treasure poured out like water upon the sand in South Africa. In the two Republics that are now extinguished thousands of Boers are now in their graves during the last two years in consequence or the thousands are restrained in distant thousands are restrained in distant lives blasted. In the Cape Colony itself we see an extraordinary state of things.

ONE WAR HAS GROWN INTO TWO WARS.

A war against the enemy outside our borders has added to itself a civil war within our own borders in the Cape Colony (hear, hear). There in Cape Colony the doors of their Parliament are closed, the public money is expended without the sanction of the Constitution, and the Colony is now under the yoke — for good reasons or bad I only want you to expend the I only want you to examine the difference in situation — that Colony is under the yoke of what is called martial law, of which I will say something to you in a few minutes. I was very much struck with an expression - and I will borrow it — of a young Conservative M. P. of great premise, great acuteness, and who knows this South African ground — I mean Mr. Winston Churchill. He used an image which I will borrow from him. He said: 'At the beginning of the war blood flowed freely, and it was a healthy wound; but now it is no longer a healthy wound, but a festering wound." It is

A FESTERING WOUND EATING INTO THE FLESH

in Cape Colony and in South Africa, and it is eating into our elves also (cheers). Well, that is an image, gentlemen, that I much recommend to your consideration. Now, we are in the third year of the war. I ask you to put this question to yourselves, you who were here two years ago, has anything happened during those two were here two years ago, has anything happened during those two years to make me or you repent the judgment which we then pronounced upon the prospect of that the judgment which we then pronounced upon the prospect of that
approaching war? (Cheers). In
talking of the Cape Colony I do not
want to leave out our British fellow-subjects in the Cape Colony. I
think there were misled; but, still,
however that may be, they, too,
have suffered. As was said the
other night at Edinburgh, they,
too, have been made poor, the
poor have had to suffer starvation,
there has been mischief on every there has been mischief on every side, nobody has profited. The mil-itary prowess of this country has been exalted, its old colors, its old valor, its old constancy and per-sistency, but when you come to count up the substantial results, I ask you again whether anything has happened to make you and me repent of the judgment that we pronounced two years ago?

(years ago, when I stood on this platform, whether that war would have been permitted, whether the opinion of this country would not have said: "Let us move slowly let us be quite sure as to all the conditions of the struggle on which you invite us to embark," and if they had seen such a horrible, hide ous transformation as I have sketched for you in bare outline, is there an honest, a candid man in Scotland who would let us go on with the war? (Cheers). Gentlemen I freely admit the patriotic motives and intentions of His Majesty's Government, and I wish they would be a little more generous would be a little more generous and fair in admitting that we, who disapprove and dislike and see the mischief of the ccurse that has been followed — that we in all are animated by motives as loyal and patriotic as their own (cheers). It is not worth while, I think, really for me to deny all these slanderous imputations (hear, hear, and cheers). The truth is this, gentle-ment There has been

asserted to the wing you will have going the open by the wing to high or wing

#### A SERIES OF INVOLUNTARY DECEPTIONS. which were imposed first of all up-

on the Government themselves, and

then, alas! which were imposed upon the people of this country. (A Voice—"Are they involuntary?") Well, then I give them the benefit of the doubt (laughter.) We were told the other day — and let me say at this point I have never sought — on the contrary, I have carefully avoided making this great controversy and discussion, so premant with enormous issues, not only to this island, but to the whole Empire — I have always endeavored to avoid making that in any sense a personal, or even party issue. But I must make some reference to what has been said by a very important and powerful man. They were told the other night in Edinburgh, on behalf of the Government: "We never contemplated taking the offensive." They never intended, that is to say, to bring on the war. I, for one have never intended. have never charged the Govern-ment with intending to bring on a ment with intenuing to bring on a war, and I do not believe for one instant that they did intend to bring on this war. But our charge is quite different. The charge is not that they contemplated the offensive. The charge is that perotion sive. The charge is that negotiations were allowed to drift into a condition which made the offensive almost certain (hear, hear). That is the charge. "If you never contemplated the offensive," I would say to the Government, "how was is that in the speech. made at Birmingham on the August, 1899, or the speech which brought me down on to this platform a week later - how was it, if the offensive was never contemplated, that the world was told that the issue of peace and were in the hands of President Kruger?" Now, then, I charge, gentlemen, that negotiations pressed on at that period, manipressed on at that period, manifestly leading to the possibility of an issue in war, without either warning the country or taking those military measures which the possible approach of war made indiscensely. dispensable (cheers.) Gentlemen, don't believe those who tell you that all this talk about the origin and source of the war is academic talk, or an academic question. If you find vourself, as a nation, in a difficult position — I put it no higher than that — if you find higher than that — if you find yourself in a difficult position, it is not academic, it is common sense, to look back and sav: Why was it that we took that step wh ch has landed us in this difficult position? (Cheers.) Therefore I make no apology to you for dealing for a moment with the point.

THE GOVERNMENT ADMIT admit their want of knowledge — and what an admission it is—they and what an admission it is—they admit their want of knowledge into the real condition of things in South Africa. What an admission it is! They drifted along to the edge of the black, unfathomable abyss of war, in ignorance of where it was they were drifting to (cheers). Whose fault was it? As I have said, in so far as I have interposed in this controversy I have been careful to avoid any reference to particular persons; but I am bound to sav that whenever it is confessed that the Government were in ignorance of the real condition of things — that they didn't foresee what a task it was which they were asking this country with they were asking this country with a light heart to undertake,

it well, who knew all the forces at work, who knew all the perils that surrounded any South African question. Well, when Lord Rosemend received from the Colonial Office a despatch of a menacing character to President Kruger, and when he was instructed to convey the language of the despatch to President Kruger, Lord Rosemend, who knew Africa well, begged to be excused (cheers). He steadily declined to be the instrument of either of the two racial parties in South Africa, and he declined to be the voice of prejudices, the passions and the antinathies of one of those two partipatries of one of those two par-ties (hear, hear). There is my test of an agent on the spot. Well, I am told you must regard the man on the spot. Well, if the man on the spot has shown himself always right, I will assuredly bow to him with the utmost deference; but if

#### LANDED US IN THE CATAS-TROPHE

for I call it nothing else, and I will give you some reasons by and by for using that high word—when he has landed us in a catastrophe, bodyguard or no bodyguard, I, for one, will not consent to see South African situation through the eyes of Lord Milner, and those Contrast eyes alone (loud cheers). Contrast the firm impartiality of Lord Rosemead with the despatches in which Sir Alfred Milner exhorted and besought his Government, above all of others who were not for shrinking from extreme measures, and who warned the Government on no account, if they valued that opinion, to let the proceedings drag. Gentlemen, there is a singular circumstance about all these things which interests all of us who are observers of human nature. It is this - it is the assumption that those who have made the most mistakes and the most miscalculations in the past are the people who are most confident that they must be right as to the future (laughter and cheers). I suppose it is some new theory, or it is old theory, of human character, and human life, that everybody is bound to be right some time in his life, and that if you are wrong long enough that is a very good preenough that is a very good pre-liminary for a claim to infallibili-ty (laughter). The Government are in that position. It is true, they say, that wherever say, that wherever our foresight and our knowledge could be tested, wherever our foresight we have shown blindness—short-sightedness, at all events, and ignorance. It follows from this, they say, that where we cannot be tested in the future, you are bound to trust us implicitly, and without usking any questions (laughter). Well, this is

VERY SINGULAR LOGIC

(laughter). It was said a day or two ago in Edinburch, and I call your attention to this because you your attention to this because you and I are involved. It was said that the war would have been over after Lord Roberts got into Pretoria, but for what? The action of certain misguided persons (laughter), that is to say the electors of Arbroath and the member for Ar-broath, who led the Boers to believe that if they held on we should grow tired of the struggle. Well, now if that proposition isn't a mere platform jibe — and from the position of the speakers I won't suppose that for a moment - it is suppose that for a moment — it is not an empty platform gibe, it only shows this assertion that the prolongation of the war is due to people like us. I say that that shows, if it is more than a gibe, ignorance of the position of the problem we have to solve as deep as anything that has been said in as anything that has been said in the course of this affair (cheers). I would like to read you a few lines from an interesting letter that ap-peared in The Times newspaper the other day describing the condition other day describing the condition of the Boer prisoners in Afmednugar: "At any hour of the day you may walk into the camp at Abnednugar and see hundreds Boer prisoners) sitting or lying vacantly upon their beds, men in the prime of life, loyal farmers, shopkeepers, merchants, condemned to helpless inactivity by stubborn fellows their compatricts in the to helpless inactivity by stubborn fellows, their compatriots in the field. The severity"—this is the point I call your attention to—"of our measures is said to have made surrender impossible. It is generally arguid that if after General Prinsloo's surrender the prisoners had been sent to their homes the war would have ended. The severer measures then adopted marked the turning point in this struggle (hear, hear), and

#### THAT POLICY INAUGURATED BY FARM BURNING

in the property of the judgment that we repent of the judgment that we repent of the judgment that we pronounced two years ago. (Cheers). You have seen, as I think I said to you in my election address, you have seen a mighty and a powerful people and a very small people, neither of whom, recollect—neither we nor the Boers—had any real substantial grounds of quarret (hear, hear), neither of them with anything substantial to gain from the other, and now to-day both of them paying the penalties of the unwisdom of their own rulers and our rulers (cheers). I would like to ask you—it may be

A PERILOUS QUESTION—whether there is any candid man in Scotland this day who will say of the present condiction of the garnt of the present condiction of the garnt of the present condict of things could have been foreseen two.

things than it is to me - but I pass most unwillingly to notice by way of illustration of what I think has prolonged this deadly mischief one or two of the incidents that one or two of the incidents have marred this struggle. It will be a very happy day when we can blot out of sight and blot out of memory these incidents to which I am going to draw your attention for a single moment. I am not going to dwell upon this miserable— I am not going to dwell upon this extraordinary -

THE UNUTTERABLE MEAN-NESS OF SUCH MEASURES,

as putting upon half rations the wives and the children of the men who were still lighting in the field (hear, hear). I am not going to dwell upon the putting upon the engines of military trains civilians who had done no wrong and com-mitted no offence, but whose presence here it was thought might prevent the fighting Boers outside from wrecking those trains. Well, this is justified because it is said the fighting Boers are brigands and rufhans and bandits. Well, but I would Lae to ask you now in Arbroath here to consider whether because somebody else is a bandit and brigand and ruffian it is a very just thing to put me, who am not a bandit, brigand or russian, upon the engine of a train and jeopardise my life. But then suppose the train wrecker is a origand and a bandit, I do not believe he will much care if a respectable man like myself is put upon an engine and driven through those dangerous spots (laughter). But who are the men who are put on the trains or have been put on the trains - I am not sure whether it is abandoned or not, but suppose it is not abandoned — who are the men who are put on the trains? They are the men who would not fight on com-mando. Therefore the fighting mando. Therefore the fig Boers will not care a straw those men coming to grief by the wrecking of trains ("Quite true.") Take these three points, gentlemen, into your mind an I if anybody here is inclined to violence for its own sake, for any exhibition of force, putting a peaceable and neutral citizen on a train in danger, keep these three points in your minds and say whether you do not think they are rather futile. There was the ignoble practice of flogging lads. "hey put respectable men on to the engines. They dealt with to the engines. They dealt with various people in various ways. This is an heroic exploit. I cannot dwell on such trumpery as that; but now I come to another set of incidents — I mean the compulsion upon the neighbors, friends, kins-folk of men condemned rightly or wrongly to capital punishment the compulsion of these men hear the sentence upon their friends kinsmen, and neighbors read, and then afterwards to a read, and

SEE THE GHASTLY SEN-TENCE CARRIED OUT.

then afterwards to go and

I confess I do not believe such a proceeding as that has been adopted by any civilized community or Government for many a long generation. Think what it is that men are called upon — some fellow-prisoners from their cells, others from their homes in the town — they are called upon to go out in the morning and actually to be-hold as a deterrent what I think must be one of the most dreadful spectacles which can wring the heart of a man - to see his friend and his neighbor and his kinsmen launched with violence and ignominy into the hangman's pit. tlemen, when we read of these things, and in the papers that re-port them it is said: From all that can be gathered there is no doubt that the execution impressed the beholders to an extent which will never be forgotten." No (hear, never be forgotten." No (hear, hear, and cheers). It will never be forgotten (cheers!. The things that

THE NEW IRELAND THAT YOU

in South Africa are more like what in South Africa are more like what was done in the old Ireland in the repression of the Rebellion of 1798. Some of you ask me if the Government abhor all this. I don't doubt they abhor it for a moment. Why, even some of our Liberal friends, who dont see these transactions quite as we do, even they admit that such proceedings are not so dignified as they ought to be (hear, hear). Gentlemen, I will not argue about the dignity of it. I

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21 St. John of the Cross, C.
25 St. Catharino, V.M.
26 St. Conrad, B.
27 St. Leonard of Port Maurice,
28 St. James of La Marcha, C.
29 St. Saturninus, M.
30 St. Andreck 20 St. Saturninus, M 30 St. Androw, Ap.

want you to see the foolishness of what I must call

THIS INFERNAL ATROCITY (hear, hear). Why, in this country—certainly in my part of the is-— certainly in my part of the island — public executions have been abandoned. Why? Among other reasons because it was felt they were not deterrent. Well, if they were not deterrent here, why do ou suppose they will be deterrent in South Africa? (Cheers.) All war kindles lateful passion; and evil war heats the furnace hotter still: war heats the furnace hotter still: but civil war, with its ingredient of race feud, race jealousy, race animosity, makes the cauldron boil and seethe at its fiercest, and my charge is that all this has aggravated the essential mischief of the situation and the feature of the situation, and that for days that will pass beyond the memory of any of us here these transactions will not be forgotten (hear, hear).
Would they be forgotten in Scot-land? (Cries of "No" and cheers.)
One more of these incidents — in many ways the most distasteful of them all—of the painful circum-stances of the situation, I am com-ing to, the concentration camps. I am not going to carry you through all the controversy of vital statis-tics as to whether it is fair to take the death rate is a month and calculate what the death rate for a year would be, whether it is fair to compare them with the average death rate of children in Arbroath or in Pretoria or any-where alse, but the fact remains that with reference to these concentration camps the death rate among children, measure it as you dike,

IS H'DEOUS, IS EXCESSIVE, IS APPALLING

(cheers). When they tell us what we went into the war, as an eminent man did the other day, that we went into this war with a good conscience and clear hands, what sort of hands shall we come out of it with? (Cheers.) When these figures are studied and measured it is horrible. But now I will beg you to notice this, that the policy of concentration camps in which the women and children are placed is directly connected with that evil policy of devastation, of farm burning, which I think I was the first, certainly one of the first, to call public attention to, and which has been — this policy of devastation of which the concentration camps are an incident — has certainly conscience and clear hands, what of which the concentration camps are an incident — has certainly been one of the worst of all the mistakes of this war — and mistakes are admitted. I think it has been one of the worst mistakes of all. Just look at it. We burn the farms. Why? to prevent the Boers from getting food, and then having burned the farms women and child-ren were on our hands, but the policy of devastation carried with it as I think you will all understand without further description from me, carried with it the policy of conceutration. The women and children were on our hands. That was one result-

A HIDEOUS AND GHASTLY RESULT.

But look at the policy of devasta-tion a little more widely. I want you to measure the common sense of these things. Do not let them call me sentimentalist. I want you can me sentimentalist. I want you to consider them from the point of common sense, this policy of laying waste and concentrating. We relieved the Boer, the fighting Boer, of all responsibility for his wife and his children. Second, we distroyed the chances of the fighting Boer giving up his commendo and Boer giving up his commando and returning home, because we left him no home to return to (hear, hear). We quite forgot — our object being to prevent the Boers from getting food — we quite forgot the natives in enormous num-bers who remained, and who grew grain, of which I understand the fighting Boer has had ample bene-

THE BOER HAS NOT WANTED FOOD.

You have not cutl off the supplies of the Boers. The whole policy of devastation has been, and is admitted really by those who are more impartial judges if you like than I am, the whole policy of devastation is now admitted to have been a mistake. It missed fire completely, missed fire in its special observed. meet, and it has done more than anything else to embitter and exasperate the quarrel and to make the chances of peace more remote and I will say, too, if that mat-ters, to the straining and burden the conscience of the people of a country. And now the Governing. They say, well, but we have one nothing, and we shall not do ything for which a precedent anot be found. Where? Russia in pland or the Caucasus; Austria in cania; and so on. Was there ever h a sinister parallel drawn in history of this country (hear, and cheers). We had a great high-spirited Bristish minister, with phone in the history of the hear and the high-spirited bristish minister, with whom plenty of fault by be found I daresay Livel imeraton (cheers). I wonder; at Lord Palmerston would have

said of a Government that justified its proceedings by the fact that Russia in Poland, and Austria had done something of the same kind, or perhaps even worse (cheers). I ask myself sometimes whether Englishmen and Scotchmen are the same as they were in these the same as they were in these days. Why, I recollect — I am old enough to recollect the story of an Austrian general who was severely assaulted and maltreated by some London drayman, Why? Because he was believed — I think that is the story — to have flogged the women. It is an old story now. I never felt very sorry that the drayman broke the law against assault. But what are we come to when these are the precedents that when these are the precedents that are held up to you in order to induce you to acquiesce in these matters? (cheers). Let us look at the effect of severity as a deterrent. What has the effect been? The more farms you burned the more fierce has been the resistance (hear, hear). The more lands you laid waste, the more lads you flogged, THE MORE "REBELS" YOU HANGED

under what is called martial law, the larger the area to which mar-tial law has had to be extended. Why, it was only the other day— when the Lord Chancellor himself admitted the war was over, but there was still a sort of war going on (laughter) — it was only then when this judicial utterance was de-livered that martial law was extended into Cape Town because the state of things was become there state of things was occome the too dangerous to be dealt with by ordinary law. I am not going to weary you by going through the weary you by going through the farago of proclamations with which farago of proclamations with which South Africa has been flooded, proclamations, some of them ridiculous, some of them unlawful, all of them futile. There is the last FAMOUS PROCLAMATION OF SEPTEMBER 15th:

it threatened banishment and demands for maintenance of and children. That proclamation, perhaps the most ridiculous of all, has proved about as futile as the others. My right hon. friend, Sir William Harcourt (cheers), a the very moment when that proclamation was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, at once of the House of Commons, at once put his finger upon it, at dhe said: "These men whom you propose to banish have as much of the rights of legitimate combatants, though you may call it a guerilla warfare if you like, as if they were the biggest battalions that you can put into the field" (cheers). Gentlemen, you have read in the papers of the setting up of drumhead courts, soldiers' jurisdiction, of military tribunals, of martial law in parts of the colony which before were perfectly peaceful. You have read of the arrest and deportation of peaceful citizens. If reports are to be trusted, you have read of all that, where circuit courts were holding regular assizes. I hope you will first let me, for a moment, read to you a short extract as to read to you a short extract as to

WHAT MARTIAL LAW IS, and what its limits are in a case of this kind, and I really do not apologize to you for reading it, because in a controversy of this kind it is all important that we should all of

Mrs. BENJ. HATFIELD

know the newspapers-I would not on any account speak disrespectfully of them (laughter) — but they liave this advantage, that they are their own judge, their own jury, and their own witnesses (laughter and cheers). You must admit that gives then a considerable advant age in any issue that is submitted to this country (cheers). Now, this is a lawyer's opinion — the opinion of Sir John Campbell, afterwards a Chief Justice — unon martial law, and — I do not apologize to you - I beg of you take note: "The right of resorting to such an extremity as martial law is a right a rising from, and remedied by, the necessity of this case. For this reason we two lawyers, advising the Government, are of opinion that the prerogative of the Crown does not extend beyond the case of pressor taken. yond the case of persons taken in open resistance, and with whom, by reason of the suspension of ordinary tribunals it is impossible to deal, according to regular courts of justice. When regular courts are opened, so that crim als might be delivered over to them to be dealt with seconding to law, there is new, as we conceive, any right in the Crown to adopt any other course of proceeding. Such power can only be conferred by the Legislature, as was done by the Acts lature, as was done by the Acts passed in consequence of the Irish Rebellion in 1798 and 1803, and also of the Irish Coercion Act of

THESE ARE NICE PRECE-DENTS

for you. That is what the law officers of that day said, and they added this: "It is hardly necessary for us to add that in our view of the case, martial law can never be enforced for the ordinary pur-poses of civil or even criminal justice, except in the latter, so far as the necessity from actual resistance compels its adoption." Gentlemen. if you do me the honor to read these words to-morrow morning—
or at any later date—recollect
this was an opinion given by two
law officers of the highest authorilaw olncers of the highest authority upon the proclamation issued by the Governor-General of Canada, which in essentials was entirely analogous to the proclamations of martial law and proceedings under martial law of which we hear so much to-day, and of which we shall hear much more in days to come (cheers). That is what I say, I confess with no likelihood of influencing the King's Government up-on such a point, but I do say that if the other difficulties of the situa-tion in South Africa are too complex to be dea't with, at all events this we should insist upon, that a Civil Administration of Justice shall be set up in the Cape Colony, so that these offences shall be dealt with the control of the colonial and the colonial with as in this legal opinion, and in other judicial respects shall be dealt with on the ordinary principle of civil courts and civil administrations, and that it a law of the sword shall cease Now, gentlemen, look to the future. We have looked for two years past. What sort of two years are there ahead? I'm what is the settlement of this destroyed country in South Africa to be founded? It is very plain that from every word used her manual that from every word used by responsi-ble persons it is to be founded upon

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favor of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It has performed a complete and thorough

cure in my case, and I am healthler and fleshier than I have been for years, The testimonials I see are not half strong enough. I tell my friends and

neighbors about it, and many of them join me in pronouncing Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective restorative obtainable. Desiring that other

sufferers may benefit by my happy experience with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food,

Every woman will read with interest the following letter from a lady who has been cured of a serious illness by

a design, within any reasonable or measurable distance of time, a desire to treat the two races equally. Don't you perceive — I shall be disappointed if you don't — the t the war has now completely changed its character? It was originally a war for the defence of the civil rights of certain of our country-men in the Transvaal dominions. Well, that was the first. Do those of you — if there are any in this hall who approved of this war as a proper war for securing civil rights - do you go further to-day, and say you approve of a war for as-serting the mastery of one race over another, because that is the language used by more than one Cabinet Minister? But now, suppose I put the third supposition to you Suppose you approved of the war for the civil rights of the Outlanders in the Transval war for the civil rights of the outlanders in the Transvaal — suppose you approve of the war for breaking and pulverizing the Boer power—do you approve of the third kind of war which is now approaching, a war which I can only describe as A WAR OF EXTERMINATION

Depend upon it — it may horrify you to hear such a word — but you are, just as you drifted into the first war, so this war is drifting and degenerating into nothing less than a war of extermination (hear, hear) So it is a war for the extermination of the Boers in the Orange Free State: so with the Orange Free State; so with the war that we went into with a good conscience and clean hands. (A Voice—"In self-defence.") That may be true, if my friend likes, although I am quite willing to have an evening with him on that point (laughter and cheers). Granted that you went into the first war for reasons of self-defence; are you now, in Arbroath, prepared to use new, in Arbroath, prepared to justify the war which is, as I tell you, drifting and degenerating into a war for the extermination of the people? That is the point (A Voice—"If necessary.") Ahl if necessary. Who are these men? I will tell you — not in my own words— I will tell you in the words of a person of far greater authority than I am. These are the words describing these men the other night at Edinburgh: "We are ready to pay some meed of admiration to the brave men, for brave men they are (loud cheers), who have fourth are (loud cheers), who have fought against such odds, with a tenacity, a courage, that are worthy of their race and of their history, and maintained their resistance against our overwhelming forces." These are the words of the Colonial Secretary, and if there is a gentleman in the whole of Arbroath — (A Voice — "Rub it into him," and cheers) — and yet there is a gentleman in this hall who says that these men, described in that lan-guage by the Colonial Secretary himself, are to be exterminated i incessary (loud and prolonged cheers.) I don't believe that my good friend voted for me at the last election (laughter). I am afraid not. I use this language to him and to anybody who justifies extermination of a people fighting for their own land (cheers).

I SAY THAT THAT IS A MON-STROUS INIQUITY

(loud cheers) Aye, and he would not like to try it on in Scotland. the charges, and what is the law, as to which we are talking. You

ble persons it is to be founded upon the persons it is to be founded upon the charges, and what is the law, as to which we are talking. You

ble persons it is to be founded upon the persons that you had got into a the persons that you had got into a war with England and that we had come down and laid your lands waste, and stuck your women and Painful Operation.

#### **ASTHMA** CURE



Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases

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The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your tria. bottle os Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how chankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat sud Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send meta full size bottle."

#### Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,

Rabbi of the Cong Bnai Israel Dr. Tait Bros.' Medicine Co., Kew York, Jan. 3, 1901.

Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co., Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of yow Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife nodic asthma for the past 12 vears. Having exhausted my own skill as a many others, I chanced to see your sign of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who as afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

Dr. Tait Bros. Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make use of as you see fit.

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Typewriters

CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER 40.

children into concentration camps, children into concentration camps, and hung men whom we called rebels, and flogged lads, and then said:
"Now we are going to have you down on your knees — unconditional submission. If you don't agree we will exterminate you." If I know anything about Sco'land, you would say: "Exterminate us if you can" (Loud cheers). I was glad to can" (Loud cheers). I was glad to note that at present all the demands for wholesale confiscation and wholesale executions do not recommend themselves to the King's Government as either likely to conduce to the termination of the war or to a satisfactory peace at the end of it. I am glad to say that, but I confess — and I say this with the utmost sincerity and gravity — I was sorry to see qualified words introduced at Edinburgh that His Majesty's Government is not convinced up to the present time

THAT THE POLICY OF WHOLE-SALE CONFISCATION AND WHOLESALE EXECU-TION

will be a prudent or a justifiable policy. I do hôpe at all events that that grim idea will never be justified by any responsible statesman in the King's employment (cheers). Although I cannot believe — I will not believe — that responsible statesmen will enter upon any such course, I would like to read you a paragraph from an article in a highly responsible and serious jour-nal upon this point of killing them out, which is extermination. This is the paragraph written by a man

(Continued on page 7.)

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the most effective nerve restorative of the age. It is certain to benefit everyone who uses it, because it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and creates new nerve force. It is expecially efficacious in the cures of female ills and weaknesses. 10 cents a box. 6 boyes tor \$2.50. At all dealirs, or Edmanton, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1901. GRAVE DISCLOSURES.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, and his Cabinet colleagues are impeached by a Parisian journalist of being in the pay of Mr. Chamberlain. We doubted at first the truth of this startling charge, but we have since seen a paragraph in "The Flaneur" page of The Mail which forms an unerring link in the now completed chain of circumstantial evidence against the French Government. "Flaneur" says:

"A friend of mine in Paris - a Parisian Lorn and a Roman Catholic reared - wrote to me the other day to this effect: 'I should say that eight out of every ten people here are in favor of the Governmen's action against the religious orders; you in Canada can scarcely understand the position of affairs; but we know what we are about; it is the Republic and Liberty as opposed to the Papacy, the Priests and a King. Which would you choose?""

Observe that the letter writer which would "Flaneur" choose. Only one construction can be placed upon these words. "Flaneur" has the choice, and the correspondent can and will do the rest.

This "Flaneur," besides being extremely modest, is really as clever as any Costermonger passing for a lord in the colonies. The delicate allusion to the "Parisian born and Roman Catholic reared" scarcely protects the personality of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, who is himself no doubt the correspondent of "Flaueur." And now that we have "Flaneur" and the French Government in proved intimate relationship, it is high time to show up a mystery of international politics that has long bailled the brightest intellects in the secret service branches of more than one European Government. This mystery is in a word "The Flaneur," whose occasional revelations of the secrets of monarchical courts and republican salons in the pages of The Toronto Mail have made for that journal a reputation compared to which The London Times is but a rheumatic second fiddle.

Most people will find little difficulty in recalling the fact that it was at the time Mr. Chamberlain decided to throw over his Radical associates in Birmingham and play to become King of a reunited England and France that "Flaneur" swept into the literary firmament like some new planet.. By the personal influence of the Colonial Secretary "Flaneur" was taken frem the "case" in The Mail office, and equipped with scissors and paste, facilities of an exceptional kind for destroying the Papal pow er and manipulating the whole corps diriomatique. It is erroncous to suppose that there is not a deep design beneath the hostility of The Mail to Catholicism. The truth is that since Pope Leo espoused the Republican cause in France Mr. Chamberlain has decided that the Papacy and the Republic shall fall together. So here we have to-day those archeonspirators, Waldeck-Rousseau and "The Flaneur" chloroforming the public of two continents through the agency of The Toronto Mail, hiding their own tracks and setting French and English electors at each other's throats at the same time that they are putting both in desperate opposition to the Church. There may be some who will doubt the stupendous gravity of these disclosures; but the facts are certainly unas-sailable. The intimate of Waldeck-Rousseau and the agent of Mr. Chamberlain is the master-mind of The Toronto Mail: On the other hand France is arrayed against the Church and Mr. Chamberlain's star is in the ascendant in England Here surely is cause and ci-

BISHOP CLANCY COMING TO

have already seen the accounts of of Mayor Howland last January,

Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Diphin, will be pleased to learn that His Lordship, before returning to Ireland, will find an opportunity of including a little of Canada in his trip. Bishop Clancy takes a deep interest in the educational question in Ireland. The Catholic perple of the oli land are still denied the privileges of higher education, which have been most liberally considered in the case of the minor ty. Canadian Catholics are in carnest sympathy with this equal vights claim of the Irish people. The advantages of university training are now within the reach of all alike in in every portion of the British realms, Ircland alone excepted; and it is the carnest hope of Catholic Canada that the zeal of the Irish hierarchy, which Bishop Clancy typifies in a remarkable degree, will soon impress itself upon the Imperial Parliament.

We take from The Ingersoll Chronicle the following announcement of Bishop Clancy's intended visit, made upon the invitation of an old friend, Father John Connolly:

"We are agin to be indebted to Rev. Father Connolly for the honor of a visit to our town in the person of Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, Ireland, who is at present making a tour through the United States, for the purpose of investigating the workings of the Catholic Educational Institutions of that country. Father Connolly went to Toledo last week to meet Dr. Clancy and induced him to favor Ingersoll with a visit, which will really be the only place in Canada he will visit, as his time is limited. He is expected to arrive in Ingersoll on the 29th inst., and will preach at both the morning and evening services at the Sacred Heart R. C. Church. The people of Ingersoil will therefore have another opportunity of hearing this distinguished Chrysostom of the Irish Episcopate, or as the American press speak of him, as the Irish Demosthenes. Our readers will recollect that Dr. Clancy preached here at Musical Vespers in the Sacred Heart R. C. Church some four years ago."

FINANCE AND THE WAR.

"The trail of finance is over it all," said Mr. Lecky, in the early early stage of the war. He implied that the Government made the war at the bidding of powerful financial interests. And now a correspondent who has never shown sympathy for the Boers, makes himself responsible for the statement that the war may be ended at the behest of the financiers, who realize at last that the game is not worth the candle. Mr. I. N. Ford, in The Toronto Globe of Monday cabled: "There are increasing signs that heavy pressure is being brought to bear on the Government by a powerful section of those interested in South African finances to come to a settlement with the Boers. Mr. J B. Robinson, the well-known gold magnate, is taking a leading part in this movement, the primary object of which is to protect the vested interests of Rand capitalists. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised that the Rand shall be made to contribute its share of the war expenses, and it is eviden that the longer the war lasts the heavier will be the call on those who have most at stake in South African gold mines. No decision has yet been arrived at as to the exact proportion of the cost of the war which the Rand will have to disgorge, but it is stated by a newspaper which is understood to be the mouthpiece of Mr. Chamberlain that the matter has more than once been under the serious consideration of the Cabinet. This very doubt on the point is being used as a lever by Mr. Robinson and other Rand millionaires to bring about pacification in the Boer territories at well-nigh any cost."

#### GAMBLING IN TORONTO.

Last week the police commission ers of Taronto opened an investigation into the alleged evil of protected gambling in the city, which we are annually informed at election times influences the Mayoralty campaign. To us it seems that the very nature of this investiga-tion a calculated to deleat any hope of beneficial results. If the evil is of the kind charged by news-Readers of The Register who papers and in the inaugural address the arrival in the United States of the duty of the authorities is clear.

They have in their hands the machinery for discovering whether the charge is susceptible of reasonable proof before bringing the matter before a tribunal, whether judicially constituted or otherwise. But they cannot expect private citizens to come forward and testny against individual gamblers against whom no actual charge has been laid. It is farcical in the extreme to expect professional gamblers to make voluntary confessions that would lay themselves open to criminal prosecution. Investigation: in the professed cause of the good government of the city have been frequent in Toronto of late years, and nothing has come of any of them. They have but tended in all cases to disprove rather than prove the existence of evil or corruption. The citizens expect nothing from them and are not disappointed. We have an expensive po lice department, and any serious crusade against gambling should be undertaken in that quarter only by the usual criminal process.

#### MISCHIEVOUS LIARS.

A villainous despatch came over the wires to the Toronto and other eastern papers on Wednesday (yesterday). The "Seattle liar" concocted a story on Sunday last about another "Jameson raid" into the Yukon from Skagway having been nipped in the bud by the vigilance of the authorities. The is notorious 'Seattle liar'' throughout North America an the boldest living liar on the press of this continent. His "Jameson raid" story was promptly denounced as a "fake" from Washington, Ottawa and Dawson. There was not the vestige of the tail end of a shadow of foundation for it. It was made from whole cloth. But so great is the public appetite for sensationalism for the sake of sensation, that a contemptible imitator in Victoria, B. C. of the "Seattle liar" on Wednesday, found a ready market for another story, which on the face of it was a palpable invention, unrelieved even by a glimmer of originality.

The Victoria fakir pretended to confirm the Scattle despatch without putting forward as much as a solitary statement of alleged fact. On the vague authority of 'recent arrivals from the north," he placed the whole plot at the door of the Feniens, attributing to them everything in the wav of friction between the Canadian and American authorities that has ever happened in Skagway. He instanced the harling down of the Canadian flag from the customs office. Here, however, the liar is discovered in a short memory, inesmuch as that act was done by an American lawyer, a brother of Joachim Miller, the poet, who is about as likely to be a Fenian as a Primrose Leaguer. It will be remembered that the Canadian Government justly blamed their own officer for giving provocation in regard to the flag incident. Every newspaper editor in Canada must remember these facts, but nevertheless they published with approving headlines a hall marked invention calculated to awaken party feeling, not only on this but on the other side of the boundary line.

Side by side with the yarr The Globe was a letter from the able resident correspondent of that paper in Dawson, Faith Fenton Brown, in which not one word appeared to indicate that Dawsonites had even dreamed of a plot against the British flag there.

#### THRIFT OF CANADIANS. Mr. Clouston, of the Bank of

Montreal, last week addressed the Canadian Bankers' Association, of which he is president. He asked Canadians not to dwell unduly upon the slow growth of population, but to think of pleasanter things. One of the satisfactory views he unfolded is the continuation of the country's prosperity. "Since our meeting a year ago," he remarked by way of illustration, "the figures of the bank returns show steady increase, and without going into details I may mention that the circulation has expanded during that period about \$5,600,000; public deposits have risen nearly \$40,000,-000, and the banks have some \$14,-000,000 more of loans employed. in the business of the country."

Thrift is a great national virtue, and the general manager of the Bank of Montreal is doing patriotic service in emphasizing it. Thrift,

too, implies the possibilities which the country offers for the practice of it, but in a country the size of Canada those possibilities can only be widened by increased population. Mr. Clouston, however, hits the natl on the head when he asks for the right kind of immigrants.

#### PEROSPS "MOSES"

Catholic religious do not keep from the world in the 20th Century any more than in the middle ages those surpassing gifts of faith that have enriched through the Christian ages the treasuries of art and music. In this connection, Mr. I. N. Ford cables this week to The New York Tribune: "The particulars of Abbe Peros s new dramatic cantata, 'Moses,' which reach here from Milan show that the first performance on Saturday night was a great success. The music is described by The Telegraph correspondent as warm and full of pathos. There are some reminiscences of Beethoven and Wagner, a few melodious phrases, indeed, vividly recalling the Valkyric and Parsifal, which Perosi has evidently studied with deep appreciation. The third part aroused real enth isiasm, and the whole finale, expressing the contrast between the wailing of the Egyptians struck by the anger of Jehovah and the song of the Jews performing the sacrifice of the lamb, was loudly applauded.j'

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

It is no slight cause that moves the Government to summon Parliament in December The cost of the war continues at an increased rather than an abated rate, v thout bringing the end perceptibly nearer. Diplomacy has been weakened both in Europe and America, although the British press smiles peacefully upon the success of the French demonstration against Turkey and the surrender of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without quid pro quo. If this were all, strain upon the public patience might be rendered tolerable by the oratory of incompetent Ministers. But month after month shows that a very serious 'decline is taking place in the trade returns of Britain During the month of October ain. During the month of October the decrease in the value of imports was over \$20,000,000 as comthe value of im pared with the corresponding month of 1900 and the decrease in the v de of exports about \$5,00,000. The decline is even marked when the returns for the better part of the past year are into account. It is evident that the country will not longer wait istry. The coming Parliamentary session is likely to develop some surprises for the politicians who have led Britain into a quagmire.

#### MERE INVENTION.

"I am convinced," says Prof. Lapponi, "that Leo XIII. will not only be spared to celebrate his Pontifical Jubilee, but that he will survive many of those imaginative gentlemen of the press who are now so freely and indelicately discussing the probability of his speedy demise.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lady Catharine Jane Carew, of Waterford, Ireland, is dead She was 104 years of age and danced at the Brussels ball on the eve of thebattle of Waterloo.

servatore Romano publishes offi-cial contradiction of all pessimistic rumors concerning the Holy Fa-

That grand old soldier and patriotic .cishman, General Sir William Butler, who advised Mr. Chamberrain not to push the Boers into South Africa as a penalty for his wisdom and candor, being suspected by the Colonial Secretary of pro-Boer sympathies, has at last risen above his enemies. He has just been appointed president of one of the most important com-mittees in connection with the reform of the War Office.

When the war is over Lord Kitchener will be doing sums in his head. The calculation of the Generhead. The calculation of the General for t'e past week shows the number of Boer casualties, including surrenders, 356, which is the second largest total recorded in four weeks. The London Daily Mail, one of the Jingo journals, is out of patience with Lord Kitchener's arithmetic, and says that when the killed are divided up among the 69 mobile columns, it would appear that less than one-tenth of appear that less than one-tenth of a Boer is killed per day by one col-umn. It is the old story over again. Figures can be made to prove anything.

The resentment of the English Tories against the Government in-

creases on account of the appointment to a Bishopric of the Rev. Charles Gore, Canon of Westmins-ter. The new Bishop of Worcester is not merely a pronounced pro-Boer, but a pronounced friend of the Irish National cause. Canon Gore is a great-grandson of the Rarl of Arran, who was one of the signatories of the protest of the Peers against the which is still cited by public men as one of the very ablest State papers ever written. The Canon is a great person on the platforms.
He took a leading part in the agitation against the Armenian atrocities, and only last week, when his name was mentioned as a likesuccessor to the retiring Bishop of Worcester, he jeopardized his chance of promotion by writing a letter on the horrors of the concentration camps. Canon Gore is un-married, his life is of the simplest, and his income, after the defraying of the expenses necessary for sub-sistence, wholly devoted to chariitable, pious, and benevolent pur-

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, in The Cornhill Magazine, writes some interesting reminiscences of the late Cardinal Newman. Even when far advanced in years the great Cardinal was wont to rise as early as 5 a. m. He said his daily Mass at 7, had breakfast at 8, and retired to his study at 9 a. m. There he remained working unceasingly till 2 or 3 p. m. After a light lunch he usually went for a walk, or called to see people with whom he had business agalings. He dined at 6 was in his study again by 7, and after a long day's work retired to rest about 10. It was the Cardinal's desire that his friends should treat him, even after his elevation to the words of the words. treat nim, even accer his elevation to the purple, as they used in the olden days. He had a horror of anything approaching obsequious-ness, and had hoped to live and die a simple priest. Some years before he was created a Cardinal it was proposed in Rome that some ecclesiastical distinction should be con-Ambrose St. John, who was then resident in Rome. But Newman wired him at once to the following effect: "Above all things, no decorations for n c."

In connection with the first pilgrimage to Lourdes organized the Catholic Association the lowing remarkable fact is recorded. A young novice suffering from hip disease was desirous of making the pilgrimage, and preliminary steps were taken with this end in view. Owing to difficul-ties in connection with the Religious Associations in France, however, permission to join the pil-grimage could not be obtained from her superiors, and a lady undertook to travel as her substitute. A novena was commenced by the nuns, the prayers of the pilgrims were invoked, and on the Feastday of Our Lady, September 8th, at the time the English pilgrims were in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament at Lourdes, the young nun was miraculously cured of her affliction, and is now able to walk without difficulty. Many privileges were obtained specially for the pilgrims by Father O'Reilly, spiritual director of the pilgrimage, whose efforts were ably seconded by Father Fletcher, by Mr. Munich, the official representative of the association, and by Dean Vere of the executive committee. Preparations are now being made to organize a large pilgrimage to Lourdes in September next vear.

An indication of the breadth of mind of many Anglicans is afforded by our English exchanges of this week. The King's accession oath was the subject of an interesting discussion at the Conference The cable despatches are again burdened with long reports of the alleged impending death of Pope Leo. In face of all this, the Ostocket of the King's declaration and ment to the King's declaration and ment to the Bill of Rights, William of the Control of the Rights, William of the Rights, William of the Rights of the Right liam and Mary, 1688, is desirable." liam and Mary, 1688, is desirable. The terms of that declaration, he said, were out of date and positively ruthless, bitter and painful It really arose out of the Titus Oates frauds, and is justly offending millions of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. The main point of the Information and the leaders. of the Reformation was to declare that the Pope of Rome had no jur-isdiction in these realms. He that the Pole of Rolle had no in-isdiction in these realms. He thought a similar declaration to that made by the King in regard to the Scottish Church would an-swer all requirements. The Rev. J. swer all requirements. The Rev. J. A. Reeve, Rector of Lambeth, seconded the motion. Canon Beck moved—"That in view of the terms of the Bill of Rights, I William and Mary, 1688, providing that no Papist should sit on the Throne, this Conference is of opinion that the deducation approach ion that the declaration annexed to the Statute should be abolished." After a somewhat confused discussion the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried by 84 votes to 8.

> ive testimony repeatedly laid be-fore the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil — an abso-Dr. lutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns and injuries of horses and cattle.

SIX OILS. - The most conclus-

#### THE MASS

To me nothing is so consoling, so piereine so thrilling, so overcoming, as the Mass, said as it is amongst us. 1 could attend Masses forever and not be tired. It is not a mere form of words-it is a great action, the greatest action that can be on earth. It is not the invoca-tion merely, but if I dare use the word, the evocation of the Eternal. He becomes present on the altar in flesh and blood, before Whom angels bow and devils tremble. This is that awful event which is the scope and the interpretation c. every part of the solemnity. Words are necessary, but as a means, not as ends; they are not mere addresses to the throne of grace, they are instruments of what is far higher, of consecration, of acrifice. They hurry on, as if impatient to fulfill their r ission. Quickly they go, the whole is quick, for they are all whole is quick, for they are all parts of one integral action. Quickly they go, for they are awful words of sacrifice, they are a work too great to delay upon, as when it was said in the beginning, "What thou donet do quickly" Ouickly thou doest do quickly." Ouickly they pass, for the Lord Jesus goes with them, as He passed along the lake in the days of his flesh, quick-ly calling first one and then anothriquickly they pass, because as the lightning which shineth from one part of the heaven unto the other, so is the coming of the Son of Man. Quicklythey pass, for they are as the words of Moses, when the Lord the name of the Lord as He passed by, "The Lord, the Lord God, merthe name to the lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering
and abundant in goodness and
truth." And as Moses on the
mountain so we, too, "make haste
and how our heads to the earth
and adore." So we all around,
each in his place, look out for the
great advent. "Waiting for the moving of the water" each in his place, with his own heart, with his own wants, with his own thoughts, with his own intentions, with his own prayers, separate but concordant, watching what is 93ing on, watching its progress, uniting in its consummation; not painfully and hopelessly following a hard form of prayer from beginning to end, but, like a concert of musical instruments, each different, but concurring in a sweet harmony. but concurring in a sweet harmony, we take our part with God's priest, supporting him, yet guided by him. There are little children there, and old men and sample laborers, and students in seminaries, priests pre-paring for Mass, priests making their thanksgiving, there are inno-cent maidens, and there are penitent sinners; but out of these many minds rises one Eucharistic hymn, and the great action is the measure and the scope of it. NEWMAN.

#### BARRIE NEWS.

Musical vespers were held here Sweeney, late of Barrie, but now of Orangeville, delivered a most eloquent sermon. He said he was pleased to meet the people here again and that feeling was evidently reciprocal, as the large congregation present testified. A collection was taken up in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which surpassed the amount of any former occasions.

Dean Egan officiated in Grangeville during Rev. Father Sweeney's absence in Barrie.

#### BRANTFORD.

Rev. Father Lennon, St. Basil's, preached a very eloquent sermon on the parable of the mustard seed before a sarge congregation last Sun-

Rev. Fr. Cummings, St. Mary's, exchanged with Rev. Fr. Cleary, Paris.

A Mission opens on Sunday at St Basil's Church, conducted by the Carmelite Fathers of Niagara Falls.





alone in price. quality and workmanship

Cali £nd See Our Stock. it Will Pay You. ĸ

Our prices for first quality No. 1 Persian Lamb Jackets are :

22 inch length..... \$ 95 00 24-inch length..... 100 00 26 inch length..... 110.00

We give you references as to fair dealing. We have one of the best fur cutters in the world in our employ-

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#### ֆրդդգրդդրդդրդդրդդրդդրդդրդդրդ Derry-Na-Mona

(Continued from last week.) By Victor Power.

Nora Brien withdrew shortly after this, and Eily was again alone in the school-room She tood by the centre table, on which her younger sisters' and her prother's hooke and slot, he was a state of Sheeke and slot, he was a state of Sheeke and slot, he was a slot and slot an books and slates lay scattered. She had lapsed into a kind of dreamfrom which she was aroused by the andden tapping of ingers on the window pane. The one window of the school-room looked into a small orchard at the back of the

Eily started, and turned her eves upon the pane; and, as she did so, she faintly distinguished the outline of a man's face pressed against the glass. Then a wave of carmine rushed over her pale cheeks. It was Frank Carroll himself-no other!

A moment later she had lifted the window sash, with shaking hands. The wind rushed in, with angry violence, and the mellow voice that the girl loved of all the voices on earth, rang in her cars.

"I am my own messenger, Eily, darlin,! I rached home only in hour ago; so, you see, I've lost no time in coming here."

He was leaning in through the open window. He held the girl's trembling hand in his. Presently, with a laugh of joyous triumph, he drew her nearer to him and kissed her.
"I wonder shall I venture in,

Eily? Is there any danger?"
She hesitated a moment, but her passionate love for him silenced

"No. no; - come in! The door is lo red. Papa, Aunt Susan, and the children are in the dining-room." He was a stalwart, handsome fellow, with a bright, open, generous face, all lit up with a pair of flashing brown eyes.

Just now the fire was throwing

out cheery little tongues of flame between the red coals, and as prepossessing a pair of lovers as one could wish to see were reveled in

could wish to see were reveled in the ruddy light.

"I guessed you were here, Eily, so, I stole to the window and looked in. I knew this was always your favorite room. Had I not seen you, I would have gone to the kitchen window and called old Nora. Well, darling, and how are you? I must not stay long, you know. It is rather risky."

It was more risky even than he

supposed. He was not aware, as he stole through the orchard, that a stealthy pursuer was behind him. He was not aware, as he now held Eily in his arms, close to the open win ow, that a hidden eavesdropper was at hand.

"Oh, Frank, I am in a most mis-erable state of mind. Listen, dear! I will tell you all about it." And, in as few words as possible,

she did tell him, while Frank Car-roll listened, with a darkening

"This is a hateful position for you, Eily, darling!" he cried, wrathfully, when the girl paused at last. "But keep up your courage, Eily. All will yet be well. We must be more cautious than ever now, though for your father will. be more cautious than ever now, though, for your father will stop at nothing to force you to marry this Walter Hamilton. By the way, Eily, what is the fellow like? I don't think I've ever seen him."

"I suppose one would call him handsome in his own stle — but it is not my etylat? Eily approach."

is not my style!" Eily answered, with a flash in her eyes. "I've spoken to him only twice, Frank—once when he called here, and once on the road, near the Castle gates.

I believe him to be an unscrupulous, bad man, Frank; and I almost fear him! He has a way of
looking at me that makes my
blood run cold."

(To be continued.)

DEATH OF MISS LATCHFORD. A death which will occasion wide-spread regret in Ottawa is that of Miss Kate Latchford, daughter of Mr. James Latchford and sister of Mr. James Latchford and sister of Hon. Frank R. Latchford. Miss Latchford passed away at the home of her father, 392 Albert street, Ottawa. She had been an invalid for a long time, but only became seriously ill about three weeks ago. Miss Latchford had teen a lifelong resident of the capital, and had many friends, by whom she was much beloved and by whom her death will be felt as a great loss. She was forty-one a great loss. She was forty-one years ol age, and leaves one brother and one sister, Hon. Frank Latchford and Miss Eliza Latch-ford The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church.

#### DEATHS

R. I. P. DIED on Saturday, Nov. 16, 1901, Sister Bernadine Gorman, of Loretto Abbey, Toronto, aged 58

NAVIN - In London, on Nov. 37 1901, John Navin, aged 37 years CAROLI, — At 11 Vine streer, Hamilton, on Sunday, November 17, 1901, Nicholas Caroll, in his 75th year.

NO SUBSTITUTE for "The D & L." Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say there is. Recommended by doctors, by hospitals, by the clergy, by everybody, for stiffness, pleurisy, &c. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

MR. J. W. MOGAN PRESIDENT. Mr. J. W. Mogan has been elected President of the East Toronto Reform Association.

A WELL-KNOWN RAILWAY MAN.

Mr. Thomas Flaherty, for over a and the financial relations of the conductor, Montreal, died from the effects of an operation in the General Hospital for appendicits. He had charge of the royal train which carried the Duke and Duchess of York over the Grand Trunk from Montreal Legister 1998. from Montreal to Levis recently.

DEATH OF SISTER BERNA. DINE GORMAN.

After a very edifying illness Sister Bernadine Gorman, Loretto Abbey, passed away on Saturday morning. The deceased Sister was 42 years a religious and was in the 58th year of her age. The news of her death will be received by many with profound sympathy. Next week The Register will publish au adequate obituary notice.

ST RAPHAEL'S CHURCH.

For many months past carpen-ters and decorators have had charge of St. Raphael's Church, Cornwall, and the labor of many lands and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars have affected a wonderful transformatior in the interior of this grand old edifice. Rev. Father Campbell and his flock have worked hard to find the ways and means of doing this work and now that it is finished they an-nounce with pleasure that the ceremony of blessing and re-opening the church will take place on Sunday, November 24th. His Lordship, Bishop Macdouell, will be in attendance and there will be special

and appropriate instructions given in connection with the ceremonies. ST. MARY'S C. L. & A. A. The regular meeting was held in the rooms of the Association Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. C. J. Read, in the chair.

Reports were handed in by the Executive Committee and House Committee.

A very able paper was read by Mr. E. J. Kelly, on "The Lafe of Daniel O'Connell," and was followed by an address from Mr. D. A. Carey, both of which proved most interesting and were warmly received

The Entertainment Committee announced that they had secured a lecturer for the first Tuesday

evening in December.

The Retreat for young men given by Rev. Father Gannon, C. SS. R., was brought to a successful termination on Saturday evening, when the Papal benediction was

CATHOLIC "RUTH SOCIETY, ST. MARY'S BRANCH.

There was a large attendance at the lecture and concert in St. Andrew's Hall Monday evening last. The subject of the lecture was the "Crusades" and was very ably handled by the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, the lecturer of the even-

The President, Mr. W. E. Blake, acted as chairman and others on the filatform were Rev. Fathers O'Leary, Minehan and W. M. Mc-Cann, and Messrs. D. A. Carey and E. J. Hearn.

E. J. Hearn.

An excellent concert was provided by the following: Misses Gertrude Landreville, Theresa Kormann, Kate O'Donoghue, Annie Dolan, Olga Strauss and Alida De La Hooke, and Messrs. Geo. Bullock, Roy Fluke, Adam Dockray and Frank Fulton.

The next regular meeting will be

The next regular meeting will be held this evening in Occident Hall., ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE.

Everything looks well for the success of the Annual Christmas Sale in aid of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, which opens on Monday, Novembr 25th. The energetic body of ladies who have the preparations in charge speak confidently of success and have gettered. dently of success and have gathered together an unusually fine display of novelties and attractions for the occasion. As on former occasions an enter-

taining programme has been pre-pared for each evening, the very best talent assisting in its prepar-ation. The programme for the opening concert has been prepared and arranged by Miss Kormann, the concert for Tuesday by Mr. Frank Fulton, organist of St. Mary's Church; that for Wednes-Marv's Church; that for weanes-day by Mrs. Fanny Sullwan-Mal-lon; the programme for Thursday by the choir of St. Basil's Church, and the Friday night event by Mr. L. Sajous, The tables are in charge of the following ladies: Fancy ta-ble, Mesdames Doane and O'Brien; candy table, Mrs. Warde and Misses O'Donoghoe and Brock; doll table, Misses Coghlan and Smith; table of novelties, calendars and re-ligious articles, Misses Fleming and refreshment table Mrs. John Foy.

ST. BASIL'S CATHOLIC UNION. The St. Basil's Catholic Union held is fifth session of the mock Parliament last Monday night. The Government introduced a measure to provide for expropriation of c rto provide for experiments of tain corporations. The members speaking on the Government side were the Premier (Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan), the Minister of Finance (Mr. E. V. O'Sullivan), Mr.

Perguson F. O. Meader, and for the Opposition, Mr. R. Conners (the acting leader), Mr. J. Hynes and Mr. Walsh. The debate was carried on in regular Parliament-ary style, the Government members being particularly strong and forcible. Heated debate arose over statements by a member of the Opposition (Mr. Walsh) which the Government declared were deroga-tory to the dignity of the House. After considerable discussion was indulged in the Speaker decided in Mr. Walsh's favor and the Premier allowed the matter to drop. The debate was adjourned until next meeting, when most of the mem-will take part, so that an exciting time will be looked for.

A HUGE CHRISTMAS TREE A NOOSE CHRISTMAN TREES
A very interesting feature of
this year's Christmas Sale will be
the hure Christmas Tree, from
which presents will be distributed
to every person presenting an admission ticket an Saturday, the
30th instant. The tree will be on
exhibitic, all week and tickets may
be purchased at any time for ten
cents. The articles range in value cents. The articles range in value from ten cents to one dollar, with a few worth even more

A musical programme by lso been prepared for the attention of been prepared for the attern on of the distribution of gifts from the Christmas Tree. Master Frank Clegg, Canada's famous boy singer, will sing in costume "In Old Lon don." Miss Susie Clegg and Master Frank will also give a sketch from "The Telephone Girl." They will be accompanied by Miss Violet Clegg, Recitations will also be given by Miss Pauline Padden, the clever young elocutionist. An instrumental duct will be played by clever young elocutionist. An in-strumental duet will be played by Masters McKeown and Ryan. Others numbers will be given by some clever young people. A most enjovable time for the grown-ups as well as the children may be ex-pected. The arrangments for the Christmas Tree are in the hands of Miss Clarke, Miss Bagley and Mrs. W. Walsh. W. Walsh.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat is Dull-Corn Stendy-Onts Advancing-Live Stock Trade. Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19.

Torontò St. Lawrence Market. Toronto 84. Lawrence Market.
The receipts of grain were heavy on the street
market this morning. There were 5,100 bushels
restricted this morning. There were 5,100 bushels
restricted to the second of the second o

Straw-Was steady, one load selling at \$11.

Toronto Live Stock. ch. Sheep-Were easier. Export ewes sell at \$3 to 2.25 per cwt, bucks at \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt and lis at \$2 to \$3 each. It is a \$4.50 to \$3 each. Lambus Were higher and in good demand, sell-ambus Were higher and in good demand, sell-ambus Were higher and to from \$4.40 to 0.00 per cwt, if weighing 100 from \$4.40 to 0.00 per cwt, if weighing 100 and over tichers' lambs are in poor demand, and over tichers' lambs are in poor demand. It is a selling a to 100 feet of \$4.50 per cwt for choice, \$5.37% beauty fats and \$5.25 per cwt for blights.

Chicage, Live Stock,

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Cattle-Receipts, 6.5co; good to prime nomins: at \$6.05 to \$7.10; poor to median. \$4 to \$5.5; stockers and feeders. \$2 to \$4.05; stockers and feeders. \$2 to \$4.05; canners. \$1.05 to \$2.23; believes. \$1.05 to \$4.5; canners. \$1.00; to \$2.23; believes. \$1.00 to \$2.00; canners. \$1.00 to \$2.00; canners. \$1.00 to \$2.00; mixed and butchers. \$1.00; and \$2.00; mixed and butchers. \$2.00 to \$3.00; bulk of sales. \$3.00 to \$4.00; western amps \$2.00 to \$4.15; western amps, \$3.00 to \$4.15; western amps, \$3.00 to \$4.10; Chicage Live Stock.

Enut Buffalo Cattle Market Enut Buffalo Cattle Market.

Rast Buffalo, Nor 10.—Cattle—Accelpts, 16 cars, unchanged and about all sold, vesis dull and weak, 24-to 37 grassers and recetes, 22 to 15 logs—Offerings, 45 cars; fair demand; 1cc to 15.00; expensers, 25 St to 35.55; mixed, 35.70; to 25.50; expensers, 25 St to 35.55; mixed, 35.70; to 25.50; expensers, 25 Co; rongha, 25

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing lodge.

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Cash. British Markets.

ndon. No. 19 .- Close-Wheat. on passage is and steady: carpors about No. 1 Culir. December and Janary 200. of sections of the country markets of preserving quiet long. French country markets of preserving the c

reprool. Now 10 —Close—Spot which quiet is a landard California. Be 100d to "a 11a! a nn stock, No. 2 red winter 60 vied to "did No. 1 not here winter 60 vied to "did No. 1 not here spring, 5e 81d "o 5e 11d to even quiet; 50 becomer a 5e d, March 5e 100d, corn quiet; old, 5e 45m to 5a 43d; frince or quiet; old, 5e 45m to 5a 43d; frince or property of the corn quiet; old, 5e 45m to 5a 43d; frince or property of the corn quiet; old, 5e 45m to 5a 43d; frince or property of the corn of werp, Nov. 28. No. 2 red winter, 16t.

Sisters of the Precious Blood WILL OPEN IN

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING Monday Nov. 25

At twelve o'clock noon, when lunch will be served.

Grand Entertainment Every Evening Three prizes will be given at each entertainment. AFTERNOON TEA on Thanks

giving Day from 4 to 6 o'clock, all are welcome. No Charge. CHRISTMAS TREE Saturday Nov. 30th, at 2.30 p m. A prize for

every child, Lunch Everyday.

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THANKSCIVING DAY

NOVEMBER 28th, 1901 RETURN TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED AT

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Good Going Nov. 27th and 28th.

Good returning from Destination on or bifore December 2nd, 1901.

Tickets and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

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ments to bright young men of energy who can pro-duce personal business and anylous to make a good future for f'emselves. We have several nood posi-tions in the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebeo and Nova Scotia. Apply to HEAD OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING



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THEY ARE NOT VIOLENT IN ACTION. - Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purga-tive sals. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient jure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

WANTED — FEMALE TEACH-er holding 2d or 3d class certifi-eate for the "Second" division of graded school, Penetanguishene, for 1902. Apply, giving testimonials and stating experience, salary expected, etc., before Dec. 3rd, to Rev. Father Labourreau, Penetanguishene, Ont.

Mr. E. C. Mann, formerly wellknown in Toronto newspaper cir-cles, now on the advertising staff of La Presse, was an o business visit to Toronto last week.



Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, &c., &c.

Few systems can seeinflate pure Oil, but a combined in "The D. & L.", ills pleasant ad digestible. Will build you up; Will add ald gounds of Seah; Will bring you back beatth. Boc. and \$1.00 bottles.
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REE

" The Home of Oriental Goods."

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J. R. STRATTON,
Provincial Secretary,
Parl'ament Buildings, Toronto, November 11th,
1901.



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By Order.

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fooked down upon a white city and frosted the snow that rested on every pinnacle and fretted carving with a silvern glory. From the heights of Montmartre could be traced the circles of the city walls, and outside the circle there gleamed another wider one of this billion.

ed another wider one of twinkling lights — the watch-fires of the be-leaguering Prussian.

Those among the besieged who were learned in such mattees had

been heard to declare that in five days at the latest capitulation

ebb; the flesh of cats and dogs was a Juxury known only to the rich,

and the sewers of Paris were scour

wretched lives!
Still the iren circle of conquest

worshipers that nited the churches, for there seemed none who answered and hope died grudgingly in the hearts of those who still clung to the belief in a Divine justice.

Therefore silence brooded over Paris, being broken only by the shells that landed in unexpected spots at all hours of the day and night. The quarter of Montmattre

pedestrian, for the Prussian marks-men had got their range and bom-baided the hill continuously. The defenders of the city had dragged their heavy cannon up to the heights and from their vantage point returned the fire, but the po-sition was a hot one, and the way-

sition was a hot one, and the way-farer in that quarter of Paris took his life into his own hand, for at any moment 4 bursting shell might bring it to an abrupt termination.

Two men, both wearing the uni-torm of lieutenant, were pacing the

bastion near the eastern gate of the city. From time to time they stopped and looked over the snow-shrouded plain that lay between them and the twinkling lights of the Prussian camp and then again with a shrug of their shoulders re-sumed their trans

especially dangerous for the

#### By HAVELOCK ETTRICK

brother's arm.

and I — brothers and the best of chums all our lives — should be rivals now. Isn't it?"

see Therese as we have done all these years is to love her, and that I believe we both do."

"But what of her?" persisted Sil-

one of us in the way a woman should the man she means to take for her husband, but which—" The sudden breaking off of the sentence betrayed his inability to fathom the

riddle of a woman's heart.

"She is so young" said Silvestre. "At her age women don't know their own minds. They want somebody or something to decide for them.

days at the latest capitulation must come and the cup of degradation he emptied to its dregs.

Within the city there reigned a stagnant misery, starvation and smouldering fury. Men looked at one another with an unspoken curse shining in their eyes, and women bearing the mark of long-drawn-out misery in their pinched faces trudged wearily to the few bakers' shops still open and waited their turn for the purchasing of such meagre portions of bread as were to be bought.

In the matter of provisions things had reached their lowest cob; the flesh of cats and dogs was Armand laughed a little, and leaning against the wali gazed out into the darkness.

"Do they ever know their own minds, Silvestre, think you? I agree with you on one point: they want something that appeals to their imprinciples." imagination or their hearts—what-ever you like to call it — before they wake up to the realities of life. Now, for instance, if either of

life. Now, for instance, if either of us had done something out of the common, anything that called for great courage or personal risk, during these past few weeks, we should not be in doubt now as to which of us she really loves. Women," continued the young philosopher, "are great hero worshipers, and often love a man more for what he does than for his own personality, though God knows what and the sewers of Paris were scour-ed by hungry men for the lean rats that starvation had brough down to common level of degradation— they hardly showed fight for their vertebal lives! drew tighter round the city, and prayers froze on the lips of the worshipers that filled the churches,

what he does then for his own personality, though God knows what they ever see to love in us."
"Well, it hasn't been our fault that everything has been as dull as dishwater lately," replied Silvestre. "Perhaps if an opportunity offered we might show the grit that is in us. But I see no chance—"
"Ber pardon. sir."

soldier was standing with his hand

They found their commanding of-

ing them.
"Ah," said the colonel, "here you are, lieutenant — and your brother, I see. I want to send one of you man an errand which means the

with a shrug of their shoulders resumed their tramp.

They were both young, having, indeed, but recently left boyhood behind them, and they were curiously alike in appearance, though the likeness was explained by the fact of them being brothers. Enveloped in the long military cloak, and with peaked caps drawn down over their eyes, it was difficult to as anything!" he said, "and small wonder, after being cooped up here with nothing to do but watch the lines yonder, But come," he added, briskly, "there is something on hand now. The general has recieved intimation that a fellow in the secret service has secured some valuable intelligence — probably plans of attack — which he has committed to paper — a rash proceeding, but one excusable under 'he circumstances. He sends word that he will be readiness to give up the paand with peaked caps drawn down over their eyes, it was difficult to distinguish between them.

"To surrender," said one of them, "is our only chance. At least it will save the whole place being knocked to bits and the certainty of being starved to death."

"It will be a sorry sight to see Bismarck riding through the streets as a conqueror," replied Armand de Quetteville. "I wonder how the people," observed the other, "have had all their spirit crushed out of them by sheer starvation. climstances. He sends word that he will be readiness to give up the papers to an accredited officer if met on the outskirts of the camp. He has disguised himself as a loafer, but is to be recognized by the exchange of a password and the fact of his whistling airs out of 'Lees Huguenots.' Now. do either of you either of you know that opera well enough to be able to continue any air he might

will have to toss for the honor of going. I won't disguise to you that it is an undertaking of great dan, ger. The enemy's lines will have to be passed, the risk of detection will have to be run—that and the chance of being shot as a spy. Should the secret service man be there and the exchange successfully carried out, the papers must be carefully secreted. The information will be closely written on thin tis-

the Rue Blanchard for some She got it, I hope?" interrupted Silvestre. "The supply was sold out before

out of them by sheer starvation. What they want is food, Bismarck

or no Bismarck! Empty stomachs are great levelers of pride!"
"But we French do not take defeat easily, Silvestre, and there is a pride in us that not even hunger

Lis brother did not reply, but again stopped and looked out over the plain at their feet.

The night was dark now, for the moon had set, but the gloom only helped to intensify the glitter of the enemy's camp fires. The lights looked vindictive in their watchfulness and like so many hypersuses.

ness and like so many hungry wolves waiting for their prey.
"What of Therese and Madam Raudin?" asked Silvestre at length.
"Thave had no time to go up to

the house to-day."

"It goes badly with them, as with everybody else. Therese waited for two hours at the baker's in

can kill:"

thoughts were none of the pleasantest. After a bit Silvestre took his

"It is strange, Armand, that you

"I see nothing strange in it," re-torted the other, rather hotly. "To

"Ah, that is past man's under-standing. I do believe she cares for

"Beg pardon, sir."
The young men looked round. A

to the salute.
"Yes," said
"What is it?" Armand, sharply

"Beg pardon, sir," said the man again, "but the colonel wants you in the orderly room."
"Right," was the reply. "Come, Silvestre, let's go and see what's "n."

firer and one or two others await-

upon an errand which means the devil's own risk. Which of you will undertake to go through with it?"
"I will, sir!" The brothers spoke simultaneously, and the officer laug; a as he looked from one to the other.

the other.

"You are both of you as keen as anything!" he said, "and small

be whistling?"
"I do, sir," replied Armand de Quetteville. "And I, too, added his

will have to toss for the honor of will have to toss for the honor of will have to toss for the honor of the carefully secreted. The information will be closely written on thin tissue, and if the bearer should be taken on his way back through the lines, he must cat and swallow it. The Prussians must not get hold of the papers. You understand?"

"Perfectly!" replied the young men in a breath.

"Now, settle between yourselves which is to be. Whoever goes will

which is to be. Whoever goes will make for the knoll — that one with Silvestre.

"The supply was sold out before it came to her turn!"

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the young soldier. "What will they do?"

"Therese says they have enough in the house to last them for another day, but then—" Armand shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, it is horrible." Silvestre smatt out, "horrible. For men strong and able the slege is bad enough, hut for delicate women and children—"

For a moment the two young fellows were silent, and their

may alter the whole aspect of af-"At what hour will the man ex

pect a messenger, sir?"
"At 2 o'clock. There is no time to be lost."

The brothers saluted and left the room. Once outside the house they faced each other with mutual irre faced each other with mutual Fresolution. The bursting of a shell not far from them was the only sound to be heard for a few moments. Neither wished to relinquish the opportunity of distinguishing him-self.

self.
"Well," said Armand, at last,
"there is nothing gained by standing here. Which of us is it to be?"
"Don't you think we had better
toss up for it?" said Silvestre, with
a little laugh. "That will be the
faircat way to decide which of us is

to court renown — or death!"

Both men felt more than the possible welfare of Paris was at stake in the expedition. The vision of a fair, girlish face lit up with pride was present in the minds of each, and with the certainty of her appreciation of a brave action and contempt of danger was a stronger actuating force than patriotism!
"Good! We will toss for it," was

the reply.

Armand de Quetteville took a coin from his pocket.
"Ready?" he inquired. The other

nodded. "You call, then. Let's decide by

a single throw." The coin was spun in the air and fell in the snow. Silvestre called and won,

"Yourd" exclaimed Armand.
"You are in luck. Come, you had better be seeing about starting."
He consulted his watch. "After I o'clock. It will take you all your time to get there, for you must have your wits about you and go cautiously. I will wait at the outer

calitously. I will wait at the outer gate till you return."

They descended to the drawbridge, the heavy machinery was put into motion and the two men crossed the moat, making their way towards the second rampart. The man in charge of the outer gate being curtly told of the work in hand prepared to open it.

Silvestre turned and grasned his

Silvestre turned and grasped his

Silvestre turned and grasped his brother's hand.
"You bear me no ill will, Armand, for my luck?"
"Ma foi, no! It was an even chance for us both. I only hope it will prove luck to you. Got your revolver all right! Good. Well, God guard you, old chap, and bring you safe back — with the papers. Vive la France!"

The gate swung back and Silves.

The gate swung back and Silvestre, creeping cautiously out, was swallowed up in the gloom.

With the advance of the night a light mist had arisen. This, argued Armand, would be in Silvestre's favor, lessening the chances of his being detected by the Prussian outposts. But it was a dangerous job, one requiring all the gerous job, one requiring all the nerve and thorough knowledge of the lay of the land that his broth-

er possessed.

The reward would be great, however — the consciousness of doing his duty for the honor of his country and of being perhaps the means of averting the grim doom that looked so fa ally certain, also — and to a lovers eyes the best.— the hope of bringing to a maiden's face a flush of pride for a loved one's deed of daring, a flush that might lead to much — to the winning, maybe, of that wavering heart!

With his cloak wrapped well about him Armani' de Quetteville kept watch for the return of his brother. The monotonous passing to and fro of the sentry hardly dis-turbed his thoughts as he leaned over the breastworks of the ram-parts, his eyes trying to pierce the impenetrable darkness of the coun-try that lay between the walls and the Prussian camp.

An irritating and to all appearances purposeless bombardment shells being directed against the up-standing hill of Montmartre, where the artillerymen, under cover of the night, were busy at the work of night, were busy at the work of remounting guns dislodged by the Prussian fire.

Occasionally a shot fell short and ploughed its way into the hard frost-bound earth at the foot of the walls, not more than thirty paces from where the officer stood. The gate was in the direct line of fire, and those in charge of it ran no small danger of becoming vic-tims to the Prussians' persistent endeavors to dislodge the artillery

endeavors to dislodge the artillery from their position.

The minutes passed very slowly to Armand de Quetteville. In spite of his words to the contrary, he was very jealous that the lot had fallen to Sylvestre. It was not so much that the love of his country burned in his heart as that he begrudged Silvest the chance of becoming a hero in the eyes of Therese Raudin.

coming a hero in the eyes of Therese Raudin.

From childhood those gray eyes had been the lode-star of the two brothers. Being orphans, they had of late years found a second home in the house of I adame Raudin, an old friend of their mother's. Thus side by side with themselves had grown up the sweet-faced child whose heart—when she grew old enough to realize that she possess-

certainly the cleverer, and possessed of the greater wit and fun.
Armand, to do him justice, was

conscious that Silvestre had points to which he could not lay claim. He cavied him his gentleness, the power of sympathy and readiness to sacrifice his own pleasure for that of others. He knew, too, that in spite of being the younger he enjoyed the confidence of his senior officers to a greater degree than himself — his word was always imnimeer — his word was always im-plicitly to be relied upon! also his unswerving sense of honor. Thus there were many disquiet-ing thoughts in Armand's brain as

he looked out into the gloom of

The church clocks had sounded the hour of 4, and still there were no signs of Silvestre.

Supposing—! Armand shook the thought from him; but the devil that had prompted it was only momentarily abashed, and again whispered into his

ed, and again whispered into his ear, arging the supposition.

If Silvestre failed in his mission! Failure could only mean one thing. Either he came back with the papers, or he did not! If the latter, then — the devil at his shoulder grinned as he saw the hot flush of shameful hope rise to Armand's face — then his path would be unobstructed.

Dicul What was that? The flash of a musket caught his eye, and a few seconds later the dull crack of the shot. As far as he could judge, it was about a couple of miles dis-

Armand started to his feet, erect

and vigilant, and peered intently into the darkness.

The minutes passed, drew out into half an hour or more, and yet nothing happened. There had been that one musket shot, and then—
silence! Strain his eyes as he
would he could see nothing. That
the shot was in some way connected with his brother he was posi-

tive, yet— Yes, there was a figure running toward the gate — a reeling, stag-gering figure, as of a drunken man, groping blindly in the snow, though almost in touch of the gate.

though almost in touch of the gate. Armand flung himself precipitately down the steps leading to the entrance, and seizing a lantern that hung upon the wall, ordered with an oath the man in charge to unlock the gate. He waved the hight frantically to and fro as a guide to the waylarer, whom he knew for a surety was Silvestre.

Out of the darkness a figure stage.

Out of the darkness a figure stag-gered into his arms— it was Sil-vestre, blood-stained, pale and ut-terly spent. Armand drew him quickly into the guar room by the side of the massive wooden bar-

rier
"See here," gasped Silvestre,
"the papers — quick, take them —
I can go no further — they hit me
twice." He pointed to his right
arm, which hung helplessly by his
side. "I have been bleeding like a
dog for God knows how long —
take the papers; they are safe
enough — take them—"

Before Armand could catch him
he tumbled in c heap on the floor

he tumbled in c heap on the floor in a dead faint.

But the papers were safe.

Telling the corporal in charge to look after l is brother and to fetch

a doctor, Armand grasped the pre-cious bundle and hurried at the top of his speed towards the inner gate He must go at once to the com-mandant's office; the papers must

mandant's onice; the papers must be delivered.

As he walked swiftly a curious feeling crossed him. With the pack-et in his hand he could almost have believed that he had been the have believed that he had been the means of procuring them for his country. True, the colonel did not know which of them — Silvestre or himself — had finally decided to go on the perilous quest. He almost laughed at the strange feeling of envy that swept across him, Silvestre was wounded, poor chap—but what of that? He would be a but what of that? He would be a on the morrow - ore had wrought a great deed at the peril of his life.

A weird humming sound, as of the working of a thousand looms, filled the air — the rush of some-thing that shricked like a demon in mortal fear as it tor: its way through the atmosphere — a blinding flare of light — a crash — a belching hell of flame!

Armand de Quetteville lay on the Armand de Quetteville lay on the ground, his hand tightly grasping the package of papers, his body deluged with blood, struck almost insensible by the bursting shell. He was grievously wounded, but he still kept the power of speech. Men rushed from all quarters and raised him gently him gently

him gently
"To the commandant's office!" he
had sufficient strength to whisper
before oblivion came to him.
So tightly did his fingers grip

So tightly did his fingers grip the papers that the officers had to use force before they would give up their charge "Take him to his quarters," said the colonel, "or stoy — better still — take him to the house of Ma-dame Raudin in the Rue Blanch-ard, and tell the surgeon to go

dame Raudin in the Rue Blanchard, and tell the surgeon to go there at once They will take good care of him — for they have known him from childhood. Not much the matter with him, I fancy," added the officer; "a few flesh wounds and a nasty knock on the head from a splinter. Be careful of him my lads—so—he's a brave fellew, and it's rough on him for this to have happened just as he had finished his work—so—gently there."

Not even the roar of the bursting shell roused Silvestre from the

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deadly stupor into which he had fallen. His wounded arm had been attended to, but the loss of blood that he had suffered had made him as weak as a child, and for a couple of hours he lay in the guard room unable to move.

When consciousness returned to him, his first question was as to the safety of the papers. He was told that they had been duly delivered, but that Armand had met with an accident, and had been tok-en to the Rue Blanchard. The corporal who was in charge of him was mystified as to the business of the papers — he only knew that the young officer had run some danger in procuring them. Silves, tre did not enlighten him as to the mission with which he had been en-trusted; the fewer who knew of such matters the better.

The morning was well advanced before he felt strong enough to walk up to the Rue Blanchard. However, he must see Armand first, and then report himself at the commandant's office to give an account of his doings the previous

He was very weak, but he some-He was very weak, but he some-how managed to reach the house of Madaine Raudin. He almost dreaded to ring at the door. What was the accident that had befallen 'Armand — and so serious a one as to necessitate his removal from barracks? He braced up his cour-age — he must know the worst, anyhow — and ram the bell.

anyhow — and rang the bell.

The sound of lightly hurrying footsteps came to him, and the door was flung open.

A pair of laughing eyes met his own, and in them was a strange look of happiness such as Silvestre had never seen before. It was Therese who was standing there, but — a glorified Therese! How could she look so radiantly happy with Ar-mand sick in the house?

"Oh, Silvestre, it is you! Where have you been all this time?" she gasped. Then catching sight of his arm in its sling, she cried: "Oh, mon Dieu! You have been wounded, too! Was it by the same shell?"
"How is Armand?" he interposed, almost fiercely. "Never mind about me. How is Armand?"

They were standing in the little salon, and he leaned against the

table for support.

"He is doing well. His heed is badly hurt, but the shell—"

"What shell?" stammered Silves-

"What shell?" stammered Silvestre, confusediv.

"You don't know, you haven't heard?" the girl asked, her face still in a glow of excitement. "Oh, Silvestre, was it not hard on poor Armand? To risk his life for those papers, and then at the last minute to be struck down! It is grand, though," she continued, her eyes sparkling. "He has done a splendid thing. I don't believe another man in Paris would have dared to go alone into the Prussian camp and risk being caught and shot as a risk being caught and shot as a apy, and all for the sake of a few papers. Dear, brave boy. I always knew he would be a hero some

A curious grayness spread over the face of Silvestre de Quetteville, and a dull understanding reached his numbed brain.

of all this. They only told me had Armand had met with an ac-

A look of infinite price filled the

d's eyes.

Oh, Silvestre," she cried, "you on't know? Why, you have got a ro-for your brother — all Paris Lalking of him by now! Listen! was chosen by the commandant indertake a work of great dan-lie went alone last night into memy's camp and got hold of papers that a spy wanted our papers that a spy wanted our peral to have — something very cortant. Then he managed to get the safely, and just as he was ling across the courtyard the fell and burst quite close to him. It might have killed him! They took him to the commandant's office where the meant of the commandant's office where the meants of the commandant's office where the commandant is the commandant of the comm ant's office, where the papers were found clutched tightly in his hand, and then they brought him here."
"Who told you of all this?" ask-

ed Silvestre gently, with a curious choking sensation in his throat — "Armand himself?"

tiOh, no. He was to weak to talk No, the men who brought him here early this morning told us, and when I asked Armand if it was all true he just nodded and smiled: Oh, I am so proud of him, Silvestre—"
"Has he spoken at all?" Silvestre

put the question with dry lips, a horrible feeling of helplessness came over him.

Therese flushed and again the

look of supreme happiness shone in

her eyes. "Yes," she faltered, "just a few words." 'And they were, Therese?" said

the distening man gently, leaning forward as he spoke.

"He — he said he loved me—and asked me—"

asker inc..."

She suddenly broke down and hid her burning face on Silvestre's

"Oh I am so happy," she sighed, with a half sob in her voice, "for I love him so dearly. And you, dear old Silvestre, will be my real brother at last."

The blood rushed with one wild throb from out of his eyes.
"Yes," he said, softly, "I will be your brother. I — I am so glad, dear Therese. God bless you — "You will see Armand?" she asked, after a little silence. "He can talk now,"

"Yes, I will see him-just for a "Yes, I will see him—just loc a few minutes," he assented. There was something in Silves-tre's face which made her hesitate on the threshold of the sick man's room. Then she let him go in alone and closed the door behind room.

him. As she stood outside she heard the low murmur of voices within. They were very low, but she could distinguish Armand's now and again raised a little, and as if in expostulation. But it was answered by the low, even tones of his brothe low, even tones of ms pro-ther's voice, and after a while the expostulation ceased, and Silves-tre came out of the room.

"He is doing well," he said, "and there is nothing like a mind at rest for helping the body to recover And his mind is at rest — now." Therese wondered a little at the words, but something checked her

from asking their meaning.

"God bless you, little one," murmured Silvestre. "You have got your heart's desire — and so has he! I hope you will be very, very hanned!"

happyl"

The expression on his face haunted Therese as she watched him pass slowly down the street, but in the light that flashed from the lover's eyes when she stood beside him she soon forgot it. One sentence rang in the ears of the lone-ly man as he knelt with bowed head before the altar of a neigh-

boring church:

"The men who brought me here told her—they knew no better, and they told her—and I, God pardon me! had not the courage to confess the truth! Forgive—"

And Silvestre had forgiven!
The kindly faced priest whose confessional became so popular in later years was noted, with some justice, for his external titles and the some properties of the some properties. justice, for his extraordinary severity in dealing with all faults erity in dealing with all faults that sprang from a lack of moral courage. This, and anything approaching the nature of a lie, caused the weary blue eyes to flash with the light of renewed youth, and the penitent would leave the confessional not a little awed by the holy man's austerity.

the holy man's austerity.
Therese de Quetteville has often wondered at her husband's tacit avoidance of his brother. Armand, though a successful soldier and one marked for cistinction, cannot meet the calm, clear glance of the priest's eyes without daggers of knowledge being plunged into his soul. He realizes bitterly that there is a human love that finds its highest ideal in laying its highest ideal in laying down its life on behalf of another. He is uneasily conscious that Silvestre's love for Therese was a nobler one than his own. He sees, too, in those tired blue eyes the reflection of an old sin, the reminder of an hour of cowardice, in which one who had done him no wrong he had cast the burden of a great silence. — Catholic Fireside.

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case.

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of great repute and seriousness and ished in a serious journal also: "This is the city point of view.
The prolongation of the resistance
is involving the permanent removal of the most bitter of our oppon-ents from large districts of the Transvaal and Orange Free State as it is quite impossible that many of the prisoners with their familie of the prisoners with their families can ever return. Their property is gone, they are incapable of industry, and there is nothing to justify their being restored to their country. All this," says the cold-blooded observer, "makes for peace in the Transvaal and Orange Free State in future Then industrious inhabitants may settle in peace of inhabitants may settle in peace all the more easily that the restless elements are eliminated."

You are going to eliminate and banish the men who have fought for their independence. Who are you going to keep? You are going to keep the mine owners, you are go-ing to keep all those gentlemen who justified Mr. Lecky, the Unionist, in saying, "The trail of finance is over it all." ast bear with me another minute. Here is the explanation of the extermination policy. "Unless," says one of the Lords of the Admiralty, speaking the other day, at Belfast, "unless at the close of the war we do something to sattle under favores. something to settle under favora-ble conditions Anglo-Saxon men Anglo-Saxon men with Anglo-Saxon sympathies we shall have fought this war in vain." Do you take that point? That is to say, we shall have fought this war in vain unless we turn out the old inhabitants, the old tillers of the soil, and put in under favorable conditions, Anglo-Saxon men and women with Anglo-Saxon sympathies. Gentlemen, that is a very ghastly, and I will say

A VERY HIDEOUS PROSPECT (hear, hear). I have had to travel (hear, hear). I have had to travel over a very long piece of road, and I hope I have made my various points tolerably clear to you. I will add this, that the policy of unconditional surrender, of unconditional submission, which is the present policy of the Government—remember the passage I read to you about the prisoners at Ahmed. you about the prisoners at Ahmed-nuggur — the just as it would mean here — it means the policy of extermination and annihilation, and what is their prescription—the only prescription that they have to offer now? A most important and responsible member of the Government, speaking the other day, said the only prescription they have to offer to this country is but a double, treble, quadruple dose of that fierce drug, violence and force—that fierce drug that has been futile during the last two years, and has in fact done all the mischief. chief. The prescription is more severity. Looking back over the picture that I have merely sketched to you, do you think severity has been a success? (No.) Well, WHAT IS THE PRESENT ATTI-

TUDE OF THE GOVERN-MENT? can only call it an attitude of sullen desperation (hear, hear). They are just as much or more drifting to-day in view of the enor-mous and complex and entangled problems that the restoration of peace will present to them. They are drifting just as much as they drifted two years ago. No doubt they use high language; and the people of this island will never fail in spirit, in fortitude, in tenacity, and in energy. We all know that perfectly well. Whatever view we take of this war, we know that this country is a country of a martial race, and of unbounded forti-tude; but when I look at their present leaders and advisers I am re-NOTHING SO DANGEROUS AS METTLE IN A BLIND HORSE (laughter). Let us ask ourselves what are our ends, now after our experience, knowing, as we did not know two years ago, the enormous difficulties of the question—what are the ends we are now about to seed? I have never concealed my view that the moment the sword was drawn we should have placed upon our shoulders what a Minis-ter of the day two years ago call-ed the unmitigated misfortune of taking over these two States. I taking over these two States. I have never changed, and I do not change now (cheers). That being admitted, what are our ends? What is the road along which we have to travel, assuming that we do so in order to gain not only the inomentary arrest of military operations, but the reconstruction of a new society in place of that society we have destroyed—to our shame have destroyed! Well, are these ends of ours, held by nearly shame have destroyed! Well, are these ends of ours, held by nearly all of us, in any degree apprehended by our enemy? The Government don't agree among themselves as to what these ends are. That I could easily show you if it were not so late. Are the Boer leaders unalterably opposed to the were not so late. Are the Boer leaders unalterably opposed to the essential conditions of our policy, if they believed the negotiators were negotiators in real faith? Is it not possible that practicable terms might be found within reach? I know the difficulties well. It may be that events will give no favorable answer to that view. I do not know how that may be, but in sight of a year or two years in

in sight of a year or two years in front of us, with dilapidated finances, with military pressure, with weakened diplomacy in Europe,

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surely it is worth while to make surely it is worth while to make any attempt consistently with the maintenance of the ends which we have in view — surely it is desirable not to sit with folded arms and say we leave it all to the soldier Gentlemen, to leave it to the soldier is to show that you are dier is to show that you are

BANKRUPT AS STATESMEN (applause). I don't relieve in that. I don't believe that the leading men in this dand are so devoid in resources, so stubborn, so narrow, see the problem before us in so constricted a way, as to have no further resource. (A Voice—"Cham-berlain haen't"). Well, I will not ruention any names. If that Minis-ter hasn't — I am not sure of it— then I think the King will propose at no very inordinate distance of time to seek for other Ministers (loud applause) with better insight into facts and with a more plant mind in face of one of the most dangerous and complex situations that has ever confronted the states men of this island (loud applause, amid which Mr Morley resumed his seat, having spoken 77 minutes).

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all discress of the threat and lunar Hostin Antithroat and lungs, Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thou-sands of cases and desiring to re-lieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

MY HUNTRESS. I know a huntress fair indeed And womanly sweet is she; Full many a trophy of the hunt In her home you may daily see; And many a story of the glory Of the chase she has told to me

How lar away in the morning

light
Where the forests drip with dew With shortened skirts and stillshod feet She vanders the woodland

Through,
And swiftly creeps or quiet keeps.
For her prey to come in view.

She has caught the deer in their lissom grace
As they drank from some rockbound pool,
And the birds that come for their

morning dip In its waters sweet and cool.

Yes, and many a raid has my huntress made On the pupils in nature's school!

But never the forest has heard her gun, Or its shadows seen its flame, And never a bird or beast has known

They were prey of her deadly aim. Yet those she sought were surely caught

When into her range they came.

A camera only my huntress takes, And she joys in life so free; Then there comes no thought of struggle or pain When she shows her "game" to

And her eyes are bright with kind-

ness light. For womanly sweet is she. -Alice Louise Brown.

AN END TO BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE. — Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests it-self by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Par-

malee's Vegetable Pills will cure it
— cure it almost immediately. It
will disappear as soon as the Pills
operate. There is nothing surer in
the treatment of billious headache. One of those "healers" who was in Georgia some time ago was ap-

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proached by a man with the rheu-

matism and a gold-headed cane. "Drop the cane," said the healer, "and depart in peace!" "Never!" exclaimed the man: "that cane cost me twelve dollars!"—Atlanta Con-



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### The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DLVOTED TO ... FOREIGN NEWS

#### ENGLAND

DEATH OF CANON BAGSHAWE.

We deepy regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Bagshawe, D. D., which occurred at Brighton. The deceased, who had been in failing health for some time past, had ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics at Richmond for the long period of forty-four years, and previous to that he served as chaplain to the troops during the Crimea War. He was the author of several interesting works, notably "Catholic Sermons," "Skeleton Sermons," and "Conversations on the Blessed Sacrament,' all of which had an enormous sale. May he rest in peace. DEATH OF CANON BAGSHAWE. mous sale. May he rest in peace.

We have just received the report of the half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Truth Society at the Archcatholic Truth Society at the Archishop of Westminster's residence at Westminster. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan (President of the Society) was in the chair, and amongst those present were: The Duchess of Newcastle, Lady Anabel Kerr, Lady Herbert of Lee, Bishop Menley (Preside), the Hon. Mr. Kerr, Lady Herbert of Lee, Bisnop Hanlon (Uganda), the Hon. Mr. Fraser, the Rev. J. Gerard, S. J.; Mr. Lister Drummond, K. S. G.; the Rev. C. H. Bowden, Monsignor Moyes, the Rev. Basil Maturin, Mr. Evelyn Stalsfield (treasurer), the Rev. W H. Cologan and Mr. James Fester, thou see, acc.

Eritten (hou. sec.), etc.

Mr. Britten gave a brief sketch
of what the Society had done during the past year. The most interesting event had undoubtedly been
the conference of the Society at Newcastle. No preceding conference had exceeded this in the useence had exceeded this in the usefulness of the papers and the discussion of them, and in the local interest which it evoked. There was great need for extension in the matter of membership, which now reached 1,300. There was also a great necessity for the Society to supply the antidote to the attacks, some of them of an offensive type, which were flooding the country. The Jesuits had been attacked with more than usual violence, and the more than usual violence, and the hospitality to religious orders from France had been a pretext for an outbreak against them, and great outbreak against them, and great criticism has been directed against Catholicism generally. It was, however, a matter for congratulation that these attacks had gained for them sympathy, and, he had no doubt, would ultimately tend to their advance (hear, hear). He was glad to say that, on the whole Catholics in these centroversies got fair treatment from the press. He wished the progress of Catholicism here was as great as the attacks of here was as great as the attacks of their enemies would seem to indi-cate. If it were so, the conversion of England would not be far off

(hear hear).
Cardinal Vaughan said they were grateful to Mr. Britten for his exposition of the work of the Soexposition of the work of the Society, which had gone on progressively during the past six months. He was pleased that there was some promise of a very considerable addition to the literature which he Society would circulat... for it the Society would circulat, for it was indeed, vely much needed. The account of the work of the Society, given by one who had first knowledge.

edge, ought to give them considerable encouragement (hear, hear).

Mr. J. B. Evelyn Stansfield (treesurer), having alluded to the satisfactory financial condition of the Society, spoke of the necessity of an effort being made to bring new recruits into their ranks. Bishop Hanlon (Uganda) testified

to the work the Society was doing in India, China, Japan, Africa and even Uganda. The people of Uganda were now getting very anxious to learn English, and he had himself introduced amongst them publications of the Society.

lications of the Society.

The Rev. J. Gerard, S. J., observed that all along the line there served that all along the line there was an attack upon everythir Catholic. Charges were raked and the spirit of animus shown was positively bewaldring (hear, hear). It was their duty to show the fundamental of the spirit of t

truth of those attacks. Several clergy and laymen then church, the hivst gratifying feature

spoke as to the best means to be adopted to propagate Catholic principle... Amongst the speakers were the Rev. C. H. Bowden, the Rev. Basil Maturin and Mr. Lister

Drummond. The last-named said he had often The last-named said he had often mixed with Anglicans, and he learned enough from them to know that many of them were getting tired of the "Mr. Facing-both-ways" of their Church. In his opinion, the chance for the Catholic Church was now greater than it had ever been before (cheers).

The other gentlemen who addressed the meeting referred chiefly to the attacks made on Catholicism.

ism.

Cardinal Vaughan said he has just had handed to him a copy of "The Bible Reader's Very Best Companion," which was a specimen of what Catholics had to contend with. His eminence laughingly read from it the following extract: "That religious impostor and blasphemer, Cardinal Vaughan, is guilty of the crime of supporting the old swindler the Pope of Rome, and both of them ought to be sent to jail as religious rogues and the old swindler the Pope of Rome, and both of them ought to be sent to jail as religious rogues and vagabonds. Cardinal Vaughan is also guilty of breaking the law of 1850, and if he had his deserts would be imprisoned as a dangerous criminal. Possibly he will be at an early date. Let him expect to be dea! with in a thoroughly effective manner by several true Protestants, who are determined to cleanse our Protestant Empire from the pollution of his leprous presence. He is a most dangerous Jesuit, absolutely unfit to be allowed to 'live under the British flag" (loud laughter).

A vote of thanks was then accorded to Cardinal Vaughan for the use of the hall for the meeting.

His Eminence in reply said he was glad the first meeting should have been in connection with the Catholic Truth Society, (hear, hear). He thought there were at the present time a good many people who had become a little scared by

present time a good many people who had become a little scared by the violence of attack of some of the violence of attack of some of their non-Catholic opponents. There was no need, however, for that. To ascertain the position about a year ago he sent to the clergy of the Diocese of Westminster for a return of the number of converts during the previous year, thinking that possibly it would be less than for the previous year. To his surfor the previous year. To his sur-prise when the returns were tabu-lated he found that the number of converts during what it was sup-posed would be a disastrous year, had run up to about three hundred more than in the preceding year. There were 1,500, as against 1,200 (cheers). Therefore they need have no fear of the bluster which had been made (hear, hear). Let them keep a good temper, and be good friends with their opponents friends with their opponents through all their controversies

#### SCOTLAND

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND. Wednesdey last, 24th October, witnessed at Aberdeen a ceremony which stirred the hearts of Catho-lic Scotland. This was the dedication and opening of the new church erected at Blair's College, Aberdeen, at the expense of some £12,000, defrayed by Mgr. Lennon, of Liverpool. High Mass was celebrated by the donor, Mgr. Lennon, the Rev. Dr. Mullen (St. Patrick's, Rev. Dr. Addien (St. Patrick's, Glasgow), being deacon, the Rev. E. Miley (Dundermline) sub-dea-con, and Professor Welsh (Blairs College) muster of ceremonics.

College) muster of ceremonies.

At the first gospel the Right Rev. Bishop Chisholm preached an eloquent sermon. He did not know (he said) in whose heart that day vibrated the feelings of greater joy, in his own who was celebrating the first Mass in that caurch, the offspring of his own large-hearted generosity, or in his (His Lordship's) who was but the "lum of his munificence. He did not forget his other dear and senerable frieud, other dear and Jenerable friend, Provost Tochetti, to whom they owed the internal fittings of the

of which was that he had been pleased to express himself well satisfied with the result. After expressing his gratitude to all benefactors, His Lordship proceeded to give an interesting historical account of the trials which had attended the founding of Scalan Seminary, in 1712, on the banks of the Cromble, amid the wild hills of Upper Banfishire. Twice within sixteen years of its commencement ITS INMATES WERE DISPERS-

ED BY THE SOLDIERY. In 1746, after the defeat of Prince Charlie, the college was completely burned down and the students compelled to flee to the hills for their lives. It was, however, shortly af-terwards established, and a more terwards established, and a more commodious house built, on the opposite bank of the mountain stream, and added to from time to time, notably by Bishop Hay, until its transference to Aquhorties on the banks of the Don. In January, 1797, Bishop Hay obtained 107 years' lease of the farm of Aquhorties, the house to be fitted up to accommodate thirty students Aquilorties, the house to be fitted up to accommodate thirty students besides masters and servants. It was a great advance on the old Highland home. Scanlan was a house of two stories and an atticthatched as was the custom then—about 50 feet in length and 16 in width. Compared with Scanlan, Aquhorties was a mansion. It was a building of solid granite three stories high with an attic 80 feet in length, and 22 in width. At the western extremity was the chapel, 20 feet by 14 feet, rising to the second floor. The small congregation attached had an entrance from the outside, while the students had theirs through a door leading to a the outside, while the students had theirs through a door leading to a gallery on two sides, one of which was occupied by the Leslie family, to whom the Bishop was indebted for the house and the long lease of the farm. The room on the same floor as the boys' entrance to the chapel at the eastern extremity had a small closet to the back, and this was Bishop Hay's room, in which he died in 1811, at the age of 82. Yet though the change was for the better both as regards amenity and surroundings, they had the good Bishop expressing his sorrow at leaving Scanlan, round which a history had grown, and a tradition formed. What gave them

#### A VERY VIVID PEN PICTURE OF THE TIMES was the fact that the Bishops had

contemplated building one college

for the Highlands and Lowlands, but by the advice of the Government - which was inclined to be ment — which was inclined to be friendly to them — the scheme was abandoned on the plea that a large establishment would be certain to rouse the bigotry and enmity of the people against them. The Lord Advocate advised them to begin with a few students, and increase their numbers by degrees. The Bishop of the Highlands, Bishop John Chisholm, accordingly began to collect funds for a new seminary, and purchased a site in the island of Lismore, with a good substantial house, which cost £4,-960. It is closely connected with the names of the two brothers, Bishops John and Aeneas Chisholm, but, like Aquhorties, its existence was not long enough to create a history and a tradition, and the students of both colleges were transferred to Blairs, where the combined college for all Scotland was established by the princely munificence of Mr. Menzies, of Pitlodels, who, in 1821, made over in free gift the estate of Blairs. friendly to them - the scheme was ly munificence of Mr. Menzies, of Pitlodels, who, in 182/, made over in free gift the estate of Blairs, with mansion house and gardens. In a first year at Aquhorties Bishop Hay informed them that there were twenty one students. In 1829, when Mr. Badenoch conducted the attulents to their new house 1829, when Mr. Badenoch conducted the students to their new home on the banks of the Dee, he brought thirty-one boys with him. When he (the right rev. preacher) entered the college as a student, in 1848 there were forty-five students, several of whom had taken refuge in their old Alma Mater from the storm of the French Revolution. The memory of the students of Scanlan has almost passed away, but with Aquhorties and its in-mates they were more familiar. The names of Dr. McPherson and Dr. Strain, the latter of whom was the Bishop Kyle, upon whose worthy shoulders fell the muntle of Bishop shoulders fell the mantle of Bishop Hay, Fathers Donald Carmichael and James Slarp, the procurators, the Rev. John Shørp, who may be called the first rector of Blairs; that grand old priest, the Rev Charles Gordon, of Aberdeen; Monsigner James Clapperton, whose name was the first in the college books of Blairs College, and who but a few short weeks ago looked but a few short weeks ago looked forward with great interest to be present with them that day, but was not permitted to see the rising walls of the new wing and the college tower, with which his name connected as a generous benefactor - these names, and many more of old Aquhorties boys, rose before them that day. How they would have rejoiced to see the days that they had seen and

> REJOICED IN THE FRUITS OF THE SEED.

which they had sown in toil and hardships, in prudence and foresight. And Blairs dear old Blairs! so closely connected with the history of the Catholic Church in

Scotland since its opening in 18291
Almost every Scottish priest in the country since that time has passed through its portals. What a hallowed tradition had grown round it. How many life-long friendships had commenced within its walls, how the cares and toils of mission life had been softened and mellowed by the old associations and the old memories. Many naties rose before them I turn to you, my fellow-priests (continued the Bishop); as you sit in those beautifully-carved stalls perhaps a little feeling of envy might be natural enough that such things were not in your days. But do you not look back upon the old chapel, with its plain row of seats, with feelings akin to those of Bishop Hay when he left the rude surroundings of Scanlan—the old chapel, with its associations of days of innocence, and the many graces and favors you received there in prayer, in preparation for the life before you as toilers in God's vineyard? and now my Lords, fathers and brethren, we find ourselves in the church of New Blairs. A new Blairs is rising up to take the place of the old house—and the home. It is ren, we find ourselves in the charts of New Blairs. A new Blairs is rising up to take the place of the old house — and the home. It is not for me to contrast the new house with the old — the present with the past; it is not for me to say, look upon this or upon that. But as we look back upon the past the vista of the old days rises before us, and we see the smallness and insignificance of the old order of things. We see the struggle for a bare existence, we see the steps taken one by one, cautiously, steadily, ever in advance. But we know that with it all from the beginning and through it all was a Presence — the same alike in the little room at Scanlan, in the more capacious chamber at Aquhorties, little room at Scanlan, in the more capacious chamber at Aquhortics, in the chapel of the old college, in the stately altar of the new church—whose power is not restricted by His surroundings; a wiscom sweetly and strongly disposing of all things; Adonia, the key of David, and expected of nations; the presence of Him who called Himself the way, the truth, and the life; the presence of Him who said of Himself. "Heaven and earth may the presence of Him who said Minself, "Heaven and earth may pass away, but My words shall not pass away;" the presence of Him whose presence is the fulfillment of His own promise, "I will be with you always." His Lordship concluded: Need I say more. We are

#### GRATEFUL BISHOPS, PRIESTS, STUDENTS, AND LAITY,

that our hopes and expectations are being realized in the completion of new Blairs and its college church - nay, the realization has gone far beyond our most daring hopes, our most sanguine/anticipa-tions. I feel grateful to Almighty God that He has been pleased to make use of me in any way as the medium and instrument of His demedium and instrument of His designs for the good of the Church in Scotland. The thought fills me with wonder and with a sense of humiliation when I consider the great men, the glant minds of those who laid the foundations. But if, like Paul of old, they planted and watered, it was God that gave the increase.

#### FRANCE

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A good deal of attention has been bestowed in France on the appointment of Dom Benzler, a Benedicment of Dom Benzler, a Benedictine of the Maria Laach Monastery, near Bonn, to the See of Metz. This bishopric of the great Lorraine city, lost to France since 1870, has been vacant for the past two years. The cause of this was the reluctance of many priests, both secular and religious, to accept the heavy charge of a diocese where they would have to reconcile the solicitude due to their chergy, who are all French, or nearly so. who are all French, or nearly so, with the loyalty due to the Kaiser, And not only the clergy, but many of the lay Catholics, of Metz, still turn their thoughts towards France, and are practically in the same position. Dom Benzler has thought fit to assume the tremendous task of reconciling the conflicting elements, but, according to the first despatches from Metz, he was very coldly received by the Catholics of that city. Lator despatches from the capital of Lorraine state that the new Bishop has proved that the coldness displayed towards him on his arrival was a mistake. There is a revulsion of feeling in his favor, he is winning the veneration the confidence of both French Germans. However this may the new Bishop has a difficult task before him. His Lordship was re-ceived by the Kaiser at Potsdam in a manner which was intended to be very impressive, but which the French correspondents treat as the atrical. The Kaiser, clad in Gurads' uniform and scated on a throne in the Festival Hall, received the oath of fealty of Dom Renzier, who subsequently lunched with the Imperial family in the Castle.

The usual demal has been given to the news agency reports about

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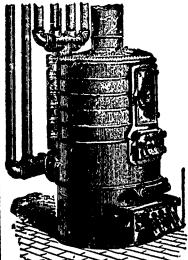
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in France. The Cardinal has written to Paris to say that he found the Sovereign Pontiff in excellent health. The rumors to the contrary were flying very thickly in the French papers.

There was a falling off in the number of preachers belonging to Religious Orders in the list for the great day of All Saints, which is observed with solemnity in Paris, even by many of those who are not punctual attendants at Mass. The punctual attendants at Mass. The French, as many compétent ob-servers have pointed out, and as Zola has admitted in his book on Rome, have always a haunting dread of death even in the midst of apparent frivolity. They, therefore, keep with as much fervor as possi-ble the two days of All Saints and ble the two days of All Saints and All Souls. On these days the visits to churches and cemeteries are numerous, but, as a matter of fact, people have been thronging the churchyards throughout the whole

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as numerous as usual, but there were fewer Dominicans in the pul oit, although the Preaching Friars are absolutely untouched by the new law.

The usual denial has been given to the news agency reports about the meeting between the Sovereign Portifi and H. ". Cardinal Richard. It is absolutely false that the Pope talked to the Cardinal Archibishop of Paris about the Concerdat and its bearing on the situation brought about in France by the Associations Bill. His Hollness confined himself to deploring the acts of sectarian animosity committed constraints. The Franciscans were nearly including it." I take great pleasure in recommending it."