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VOL. X. No. 87

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902

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D'ARCY SCOTT'S TOUR

Impressions of His Trip Through Ireland
 After spending several months in Europe, taking in the Coronation and afterwards the scenic beauties of Ireland, Mr. D'Arcy Scott has returned home, says The Ottawa Citizen. As president of St. Patrick's Society, and as a member of other national organizations, Mr. Scott has done much to promote the Irish cause, locally, and so it was but natural that he should spend not a little of his time while away enquiring into the condition of affairs in Erin's Isle. His views as related to a Citizen reporter will be of interest.

"The Irish people," said Mr. Scott, "are of course very hospitable. I had the pleasure of stopping a few days with Mr. John Redmond and Mr. William Redmond. They were both extremely kind to me and took much interest in Canada and Canadian affairs. I met many prominent Irishmen, both Home Rulers and Unionists. I also had the good fortune of hearing several Irish debates in the House of Commons. As far as Home Rule is concerned I am perfectly satisfied that it is coming, and perhaps much sooner than some may expect. The parliamentary party is strong and united. It has an experienced and able leader in Mr. John Redmond. He is not only one of the greatest parliamentarians in the empire, but is acknowledged to have no superior and perhaps no equal as an orator in the British House of Commons to-day. Mr. Redmond is respected by all parties in the House, and always gets a good hearing when he speaks.

don't favor 'an independent parliament at Dublin,' and while many think Ireland is entitled to it, and should have it, it is certainly not what the Irish party is asking for. Mr. John Redmond, at the coronation meeting in Dublin on Aug. 9th, speaking as the leader of the party, made the point quite clear when he said that they were prepared to accept the same settlement which Gladstone and Parnell had agreed to in 1886. That, as everybody knows, was not 'an independent parliament at Du'lin,' but a responsible legislature and a government in Ireland subject to the imperial parliament, to legislate for and govern Irish affairs.

MISGOVERNMENT OF IRELAND
 "The present method of governing, or rather in governing, Ireland by coercion is a disgrace to the British empire. Ireland is as crimeless a country as there is in the world, yet in addition to the municipal police there is a standing army of 15,000 Irish constabulary costing the people millions of dollars annually who are kept by the Government to hound the people and prevent free speech and other recognized rights of a British subject. Under the Crimes Act, which is something like martial law, and which is now in force in many of the counties of Ireland, special magistrates called removable are appointed by the chief secretary to try political offences. These men are usually Government hangers-on, and are subject to be dismissed by the chief secretary at any time, so that if they don't make it unpleasant for the Government's political opponents they know what will happen to them.

FOLLOWED BY BLACK DEVILS.
 "I had a rather novel experience of English government in Ireland myself. I went over to the west to see what they call the congested districts and to visit the De Freyne estate, where many of the tenants are being evicted. I was met at Castle-ree by Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Mr. Webb and Mr. Johnston, who are interested in the management of the United Irish League in Roscommon County. I noticed a good many constables standing around, but as there are so many of them in Ireland I did not pay much attention to them. However, upon leaving the station with Mr. Johnston to take a drive through the De Freyne estate, I was much amused to find that I was closely followed by two constables on bicycles carrying revolvers and batons. I drove from about half-past ten in the morning till seven at night with these men at my heels. Sometimes I would leave the jouncing car I was driving on and walk through the fields to see the tenants. The 'black devils,' as they are sometimes called, were not content with remaining on the road till I returned to my car, but would follow me up to the tenants' houses and hang around to try and hear what we would be talking about. We traveled about 30 miles. It rained part of the day and I did not see the constables eating any lunch, so I fancy they were not so much amused with their day's experience as I was with their presence.

LAND-LAW REFORM:
 "The position of affairs in the west shows the absolute necessity of remedial land laws. The people are all crowded together on the poor bog lands and the rich lands are reserved for the cattle, not the poor people's cattle, but cattle of the wealthy grazier or the absentee landlord who never visits Ireland or spends a sixpence there. What the people of Ireland want, not merely the Nationalists, but also the Unionists, the Catholics of the south and the Protestants of Ulster, in fact everyone except the landlords, is 'compulsory purchase,' that is, powers to be given to the congested districts board to expropriate the landlords' interest in the land without the consent of the landlord, so that the board may then sell to each tenant the freehold in a sufficient quantity of arable land to enable him to live on it, parliament to supply the money to pay the landlord, and the tenant to repay the government in annual installments. Their arrangement is now car-

ried out when the landlord consents to sell, and is found to work very well. The board some time ago bought the estate of Lord Dillon. I visited the former Dillon tenants, who are now freeholders, and found they were perfectly happy and contented. Their land was being drained and new houses built and a general appearance of prosperity was coming over the district. Adjoining the Dillon freeholders is the De Freyne estate, where Lord De Freyne is evicting tenants for non-payment of rent. The people could not possibly live on the small holding and pay rent from what the land produced. When the rents are paid they are paid out of money earned principally by servant girls in America, and harvest laborers in England. The rent that Lord De Freyne is asking is 33 per cent. more per annum than the instalment of purchase money that the Dillon freeholders are paying the government each year, and which will in a stated number of years be paid off. Such a state of affairs cannot long exist, and it is the opinion of many on both sides of the political fence that 'compulsory purchase' will become law within the next year or two. After a visit to Ireland one can readily understand why the people don't gush much about the advantage of British rule. It seems to me that we in Canada would not be as proud of the British empire as we very properly are if we were governed as Ireland is."

CORK EXHIBITION.
 Mr. Scott said he visited the Cork exhibition and was proud of the splendid exhibit that Canada has there. One thing, however, which he says "does not reflect much credit on the agricultural department" is the fact that while Canadians have been sent over there to look after our exhibits, and explain our resources and the advantages of our country to the people not a single Irish Catholic is employed in or about the Canadian building. "It seems to me," said Mr. Scott, "that business methods if nothing else would make it appear necessary to the department to send some men who were in sympathy with at least ninety per cent. of those who visit the exhibition."

Mr. Scott said that while he enjoyed his visit to the old country very much he is glad to get home and is perfectly satisfied that Canada is the finest country in the world and that Canadians have much to be proud of in their country and much to be thankful for in their form of government."

THE UXBIDGE PICNIC
 Editor Catholic Register:
 Dear Sir—Having read in last week's Register an account of the picnic held at Egin Park, Uxbridge, Labor Day, under the auspices of the Catholic congregations of Port Perry and Uxbridge, I was very much amused while perusing the part of the programme in connection with the gold watch contest between Miss Nellie O'Brien and Miss Agnes Whalen. It seems both ladies and their supporters on either side worked hard for victory, and while Miss Whalen was declared the winner of the watch I think Miss O'Brien is entitled to something in the shape of a consolation—she being ahead at the first count. I have not the pleasure of the acquaintance of either of the young ladies, but in justice to Miss O'Brien I would say the promoters of the picnic should award her a substantial remuneration.

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DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH
 His Lordship the Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, D.D., at Gravenhurst

The congregation of St Paul's Church, Gravenhurst, had the pleasure on Sunday of a visit from His Lordship, the Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, D.D., of Peterborough.

On Saturday afternoon, the happy children, who had been thoroughly drilled by the constant and arduous labors of the pastor, Father Collins, assisted by Miss Brennan, and with high anticipations of the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost, assembled in the Church and were put to the test by His Lordship, to answer and give reasons for the faith that is in them.

Much interest was manifested in the services of Sunday, large congregations being in attendance, and they were very impressive, the altar being well illuminated. The first devotion was at nine o'clock, when Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, and the little ones in an orderly and edifying manner approached the Holy Table, and received from the hands of His Lordship the Sacrament of the Eucharist. The singing was by the Confirmation Class of boys and girls.

High Mass was sung at 10.30 a.m. by the pastor, Father Collins. At the conclusion of the Mass, Mr. Robert Moore distinguished himself as usual, singing in superb voice the "Veni Creator" by Bordeux. The little children were also re-assembled in the church for the event of the day, namely: the reception of the Sacrament of Confirmation, in the execution of which His Lordship was attended by the Reverend T. Crowley, of Peterborough. After the administration of the Sacrament, His Lordship asked the little ones to stand and recite the Apostles Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Hail Mary, which they did in a clear and uniform voice.

Then His Lordship, in eloquent and touching words, addressed the children and the parents. He began by remarking that this should be a day of great joy to them—the greatest they had experienced—and why? Because of the magnitude of the grace they had this morning received. He gave them solid and pointed instructions, inspiring them with high ideas of the gifts of faith and grace, and encouraged them to continue the way of learning and piety, they had so well commenced, that they were now firm in the faith, and he hoped they would never falter on the way, nor turn to the left nor right, but keep on in the narrow path that finally leads to life eternal. They must watch and pray and avoid the occa-

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sions of sin. Frequent the Sacraments, and thus show by their lives their gratitude to God for all He had done for them. He also spoke to them upon the importance of corresponding with the graces received by the Sacrament of Confirmation, advising them to abstain from those vices, which children of their age are liable to fall into.

He called upon the parents to set a good example to their children, by practising their religion, and avoiding such un-Christian acts as drunkenness, swearing, etc., that was calculated to scandalize the little ones. And he exhorted the parents to be watchful over their children. That this sacrament would strengthen children to avoid evil and do good, to keep away from sin and bad company, and to be more pious and attentive to their prayers.

He then exacted from all of those who were confirmed a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors until they would attain the age of twenty-one years, which they should not forget, hoping that they would have sense enough at the end of that time to renew it for twenty-one more years.

In his address to the congregation, he mentioned the necessity of enlarging the church to accommodate the many tourists who attend the divine services during the summer months. It has been calculated to commence this work during the month of October.

Vespers at 7 p. m. was sung by the pastor, Father Collins, and after the recitation of the beads, His Lordship delivered a most instructive discourse, taking for his text, the third chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, seventeenth verse: "For God sent not His Son into the world to judge the world, but that the world may be saved by Him." The Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor is not only a most and impressive speaker, but has a most genial manner, and possesses a splendid delivery.

Before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Miss Clara Clairmont rendered in her sweet and impressive manner, "My God and Father While I Stray," which was most acceptably received.

Throughout the services of the day the choir did splendid singing. Worthy mention is due the pastor, Father Collins, for his tireless energy on all occasions such as this.

THE CURSE OF MARTINIQUE
 (Written for The Register.)
 Great and stirring events frequently give rise to or revive traditions or superstitions of a country. Every land has its legendary lore, more or less based upon history, and the Island of Martinique is no exception to this general rule. The terrible fate of the beautiful and flourishing city of St. Pierre last May, was well calculated to awaken memories of olden prophecies. In that land of extreme ease, or rather indolence, where the calm luxury of Creole life has scarcely ever been disturbed, the fearful work of Mont Pelee, in its steatitic upheavals, surely afforded ground for the revival of such like traditions and stories of old. One of the most interesting in the Curse of Pere Labat. The story is still current with the natives of Martinique how this famous priest cursed the Island and predicted all that has happened. That there is very much of the legendary interwoven by fertile imagina-

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tions with the historical facts, we cannot doubt. The tradition says that the priest on leaving Martinique shook the dust of the land from his shoes and cursed it, foretelling the horrors that have come to pass. On the other hand the historian of Martinique, Lefcadie Hearn, in his work, "Two Years in the French West Indies," shows Pere Labat as being recalled to Europe by the authority of his Order, and as ever afterwards begging and wishing to return to Martinique—the land of his love—but dying without ever having had that consolation. This is a contradiction, for if he was so attached to the Island, as the historian says, and as would seem quite natural on account of all the ties that bound him to the place, it is not at all probable that he would have cursed it on leaving. Of course we must take with certain reservations all that Hearn tells of Pere Labat, above all his account of the priest's dual character of monk and layman. We of today, who know all that our missionaries have done for the civilization as well as the Christianizing of the New World can readily understand how at the remote period of two hundred years ago a priest could have been engaged in building up at once the temporal prosperity and the spiritual glory of the country with which his mission carried him. At all events, abstraction made of what is purely legendary, of what is recorded as history, but devoid of an exact fitting into the life of a religious, we will find the story of Pere Labat and of his famous curse very interesting. It is somewhat summarized, for the purpose of saving space, but its leading features will be found in the following extracts from Hearn's work.

We will, however, begin with the tradition of the Curse as told in the folk-lore of Martinique. It is an old woman of the Island that tells the story to an American reporter:

"Ah, Pere Labat," she exclaimed at my first question. "Pere Labat was a good priest who lived here very long ago. And they did him a great wrong here; they gave him a wicked tongue wound and the hurt given by an evil tongue is worse than a serpent's bite. They lied about him; they slandered him until they got him sent away from the country. But before the Government embarked him, he took off his shoe and he shook the dust of his shoe on the quay, and he said: 'I curse you, O Martinique! I curse you! There will be food for nothing and your people will not even be able to buy it! There will be clothing material for nothing and your people will not be able to get so much as one dress! And the children will beat their mothers. You banish me; but I will come back again!'"

We will see later on that he was not banished from Martinique, but recalled to Rome by his Superiors, for purposes of the Dominican Order. But, referring to the condition of the Island a few years ago—which is only accentuated by its still more terrible condition to-day—the old lady says:

"All that Pere Labat said has come true. There is food for almost nothing and people are starving here in St. Pierre; there is clothing for almost nothing, and poor girls cannot earn money to buy a dress. The pretty printed calicoes that used to be sold at twelve sous the metre; but nobody has any money. And if you read our papers you will find that there are sons wicked enough to beat their mothers. It is the malediction of Pere Labat."

We will now turn from these legends, and from the one that called Mont Pelee "Pere Labat's lantern" to the historian's account:

"Nearly 200 years ago, August 24, 1693, a traveller wearing the white habit of the Dominican Order, partly covered by a black camel's overcoat, entered the city of Rochelle. He was very tall and robust, with one of those faces at once grave and keen, which bespeak great energy and quick discernment. This was the Pere Labat, a native of Paris, then in his 50th year. Half-priest, half-layman, one might have been tempted to surmise him from his attire; and such judgment would not have been unjust. Labat's character was too large for his calling—expanded naturally beyond the fixed limits of the ecclesiastical life, and throughout the whole active part of his strange career we find in him this dual character of layman and monk. He had come to Rochelle to take passage for Martinique. Previously, he had been professor of philosophy and

mathematics at Nancy.

"While watching a sunset one evening from the window of his study, some one placed in his hands a circular scroll issued by the Dominicans of the French West Indies, calling for volunteers. Death had made many wide gaps in their ranks, and various misfortunes had reduced their number to such an extent that ruin threatened all their West Indian establishments. Labat, with that quick decision of a mind suffering from the restraints of a life too narrow for it, had at once resigned his professorship, and engaged himself for the passage."

We skip some unnecessary details, and come to the estimate of Pere Labat's work in Martinique:

"In less than two years Labat had not only rescued the plantation from bankruptcy, but had made it rich, and if the monks deemed him verily inspired, the test of time throws no ridicule on their astonishment at the capacities of the man. Even now the advice he formulated as far back as 1720, about secondary culture, about manufactures, about imports, exports and special methods, has lost little of its value. Such talents could not fail to excite widespread admiration and a reputation in the colonies beyond precedent."

As to how he had exercised his administrative talents we need but turn to another page of the same history.

"Labat," continues Hearn, "was only 30 years old when he went to the Antilles—he was only 12 when his work was done. In less than 12 years he had made his order the most powerful and wealthy of any in the West Indies, lifted the property out of bankruptcy, to rebuild it upon a foundation of extraordinary prosperity. His career, as Hearn observes, seems to more than realize the labors of Hercules. His passage was memorialized by the rising of churches, convents and schools, as well as mills, forts and refectories. Even cities claim him as their founder. The solidity of his architectural creations are no less remarkable than their excellence of design; much of what he created still remains, what has vanished was removed by human agency, not by decay, and when the old Dominican church at St. Pierre was pulled down to make room for a larger edifice, the workmen complained that the stones could not be separated, that the walls seemed single masses of rock. Things can be no doubt, moreover, that he largely influenced the life of the colonies during those years, and expanded their industrial and commercial capacities."

"He was sent to Rome on a mission and never returned from Europe. There he travelled more or less in after years, but finally settled at Paris where he prepared and published the voluminous narrative of his own voyages and other curious books, manifesting as a writer the same tireless energy he had shown in so many other capacities. He does not appear, however, to have been happy. Again and again he prayed to be sent back to his beloved Antilles, and for some unknown cause the prayer was always refused. To such a character the restraint of the cloister must have poured a slow agony; but he had to endure it for many long years. He died at Paris in 1736, aged 75 years."

This last remark about enduring the cloister merely shows that the historian judges the monk by a worldly standard, and one forgets that this great sacrifice was possibly the crowning glory of his life.

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DEVOTED TO FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

His Holiness Leo XIII continues to enjoy the uninterrupted good health with which he has been so long favored.

The Holy Father amidst the anxieties incidental to his position has been greatly encouraged by the Catholic Congresses recently held on the Continent.

UNITED STATES BISHOP FARLEY'S APPOINTMENT

The Pope has confirmed the appointment of Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Auxiliary Bishop of New York, as Archbishop of New York.

Archbishop Riordan is expected to reach Rome shortly, both the Pope and the Papal Secretary, Cardinal Rampolla, desiring verbal information regarding the Pious Fund question.

Mgr. Vecchia, Secretary of the Propaganda, at an audience which he had of the Pontiff recently, submitted a full report of the proceedings of the Congregation of the Propaganda September 1, and His Holiness immediately approved the appointments of Bishops Farley and Montgomery.

Archbishop Farley was born at Armagh, Ireland, in 1842 His classical education was begun at St. McCann's College. When he was seventeen years old he came with his parents to New York.

He served two years at St. Peter's and then Cardinal McCloskey brought him to New York as his private secretary, succeeding the Rev. Francis McManis, who had been made Bishop of Albany.

Venerable prelate His duties brought him in contact with the leading dignitaries of the Church, and his fame was not long in reaching Rome.

It was only six months afterward that he was consecrated titular Bishop of Zeugma and made coadjutor to Archbishop Corrigan.

As coadjutor to Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley took upon himself a great deal of the work of the diocese.

FRANCE

The general position of the Religious Orders question in France is thus at present all orders recognized as of public utility, and especially those connected with hospitals.

The Orders of the Holy Ghost, the Foreign Missions Society and several others are continuing their work in France, and are complying with the law.

To the Kaiser the following telegram was sent "The General Congress requests your Majesty to accept the expression of our most respectful homage and unalterable fidelity."

The Eclair states that all the schools kept by members of Religious Orders, which have been closed by the circular of M. Combes, have now applied for authorization.

decide on the applications for authorization.

The same paper gives the following statistics At the date of the passing of the Associations Law there were in France 5 Congregations of men already authorized, and 147 unauthorized, having altogether 3,206 establishments.

In compliance with the Associations Law 61 out of the 117 unauthorized Congregations of men applied for authorization, and the remaining 83 were dispersed.

Out of the 606 unauthorized Congregations of women 551 applied for authorization, and the remaining 55 were dispersed.

Of the applications for authorization for Congregations for men will be submitted to Parliament, and 3 to the Council of State.

There are thus at present in France 69 Congregations of men which are either authorized or have applied for authorization, as against 83 dispersed, and 1,456 Congregations of women, which are either authorized or have applied for authorization, as against 55 Congregations dispersed.

In the case of the Congregations of women, the intention to comply even with an oppressive and unjust law is made so overwhelmingly manifest by those figures that the war against the nuns of the small minority of non-complying Congregations.

GERMANY

GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS. The forty-ninth General Congress of the Catholic of Germany has been held at Mannheim and was one of the most successful meetings of the kind.

At the first general committee meeting Herr Cardanus, editor of The Kolnische Volkszeitung, was elected amidst heart applause, President of the year's Congress.

To the Kaiser the following telegram was sent "The General Congress requests your Majesty to accept the expression of our most respectful homage and unalterable fidelity."

The following telegram was despatched to the Grand Duke of Baden "The forty-ninth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany, assembled from all parts of Germany in the commercial capital of Baden and attended by thousands, sends to Your Royal Highness the expression of its most respectful devotion and loyal homage."

ness to feign for a long time yet over the fat land of Baden

Replies to the messages were read later at the Congress Cardinal Rampolla sent the following telegram which was received with a storm of applause.

Herr von Lucanus telegraphed on behalf of the Emperor of Germany "His Majesty the Emperor and King has graciously accepted the expression of fidelity on the part of the Catholics of Germany assembled at Mannheim, and has commanded me to convey his thanks to the General Congress"

The Grand Duke of Baden thanked the Congress in the warmest terms for the telegram addressed to him.

The proceedings of the Congress passed off in the most satisfactory way, and excellent work was done. Many important matters, such as the Labor problem, the Roman question, the present position of the Church, and the agitation against duelling, received attention.

The general meeting of the Volksverein or "People's Association for Catholic Germany," was presided over by Herr Brandts, and addressed by Archbishop Norder.

Dr. Pieper, the general secretary, stated amidst applause that during the past year the Association numbered 185,000 members.

The modern attacks on the Church came under consideration, and an admirable speech on the subject was delivered by Dr. Karl Bachem, a member of the Reichstag.

On the 17th inst. the Emperor and Queen were again in the midst of a struggle. The objects of both attacks were the same, though the methods adopted were different.

knew how to honor the purity of their belief and of their lives. When celibacy had existed for so many centuries, were Catholics to do away with it because their opponents did not like it?

HUMOR IN HORSES

Only those who are unfamiliar with animals doubt that they have a sense of humor. Jimmy is a lively road horse who has ideas of his own and very original conceptions of what is amusing.

The banditti fell back in every direction and the horse, withdrawing from the tert, laughed silently to himself before going back to his grass-cropping Jimmy's favorite amusement is that of scattering a flock of sheep.

Jimmy's two mistresses harness him without trouble or danger, but he delights in alarming one girl cousin who visits at the house.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

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Hail the Holy Cross;
With special exultation
We glory in the Cross.

NINTH MONTH 30 DAYS September THE SEVEN DOLORS

Table with columns for Day, Month, Year, and various feast days and events. Includes dates for the Seven Dolors and other religious observances.

Indulgenced Prayer A plenary indulgence is granted once a month to all those who shall say the chaplet of the seven Dolors every day for a month, it being truly penitent, after confession and communion, they shall pray for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff. Other indulgences for the frequent saying of this chaplet are granted.

The HOME CIRCLE

THOUGHTS FOR SEPTEMBER. The month, my Queen, which brings thy natal day: And yet we give it to thy Dolors Seven! And lo, the strains have scarcely died away Which hymn'd thy bright Assumption into heaven!

necessary. Sleep at night is better than food. An infant is a creature of habit, and usually responds to the wish of the mother, if the mother has order in her will.

FOR BABY'S COMFORT. Light and loose clothing and frequent bathing or cool sponging are necessities for the infant in hot weather.

SEASONABLE SALADS. Salads may be prepared from almost all vegetables, many fruits, nuts, meat, fish and shell fish, and these, used either singly or in combination, form an almost unending variety, for as soon as one thing goes out of season there are a dozen

to take it place. Above all, let your salads be daintily served, not thrown in a heap on to a dish, with some thin, watery dressing over the top. If your supply is small, let it be served in individual dishes on the crisp, fresh, dry lettuce leaves.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

LITTLE MISS SOLOMON Her real name is Kohlfaat, and her papa owns The Chicago Evening Post, in which the little story is printed. Little Miss Kohlfaat had lost a much-beloved pet dog and had mourned it for many weeks.

Whole Tomato Salad—Take a firm tomato and empty its contents, adding them to some cold law and celery hashed up very fine, mix with mayonnaise dressing, add a pinch of salt and a pinch of paprika pepper. Mix it well and fill the tomato with this mixture.

Apple Salad—Pare, core and slice tart apples. To four apples sliced add one-half cupful of chopped walnut meat. Cover with whipped sweetened cream, put on ice and serve cold.

Autumn House Cleaning. A little cold tea mixed with warm water and applied with a soft woolen cloth will make stained woodwork look bright and fresh.

The Bell Wolf. A settler on the upper Mattawa River, Canada, caught a wolf last winter. He had read that ships were sometimes cleared of rats by fastening a bell around the neck of one of them.

The Dear Old Mother. Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheek—but is she sweet and beautiful now? The lips which have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheek are the sweetest lips in all the world.

Baking Soda Value. Good for insect stings! Moisten a pinch of soda with water and apply to the wound. For pimples, fever blisters, burns, poison from ivy, mix one teaspoonful of soda with one-half glass of vinegar and apply with cloth to face and hands just before retiring.

A Funny Compliment. Two women and a bright little girl, occupied seats in a Prospect avenue car one evening. The little girl attracted attention by her questions

and answers. It was when the car reached Eighteenth street that the climax came. At that point the car makes a long stop. While it was at a standstill a pretty woman, evidently a friend of the two in the car passed along.

The little girl was looking out of the window after the figure strolling up the hill. Presently she turned in her seat. "Say, mamma, you look just like that lady!" "Do I, dear?" asked the mother, sweetly.

The Super-Sense of Animals. When engaged in locating a railway in New Brunswick, Mr. James Camden, a civil engineer, was compelled one night by a very severe snow-storm to take refuge in a small farmhouse.

The door of the house was closed by a wooden latch and fastened by a bar placed across it. Mr. Camden and his man were just falling asleep when they heard the latch of the door raised. They did not get up immediately, and in a short time the latch was tried again.

They waited a few minutes, and then Mr. Camden rose, unfastened the door and looked out. Seeing nothing, he returned to his blanket, but did not replace the bar across the door. Two or three minutes later the latch was tried a third time. This time the door opened, and the collie walked in. He pushed the door quite back, walked straight to the old Newfoundland, and appeared to make some kind of a whispered communication.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest.

A Purely Vegetable Pill. —Parmentier's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system.

MONUMENTS. Best work and best designs at lowest prices in Granite and Marble. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Co. Limited 1115 & 1121 YORK ST. (Toronto) 1115 & 1121 YORK ST. TORONTO.

Good Serviceable Rugs. TORONTO RUG WORKS. 63 QUEEN ST. EAST. CORNER BAY, PROPRIETORS.

MEMORIAL STAINED GLASS WINDOWS AND HOUSEHOLD ART GLASS. Robert McCausland, Limited. 80 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

CHURCH BELLS. Chimes and Peals, Best Quality Copper and Tin. McCausland Bell Foundry, 1115 & 1121 York St., Toronto.

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J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS and MALT and FAMILY PROOF Whiskies, Old Rye, Etc. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THOSE RENOWNED BRANDS "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT"

OUR BRANDS The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited TORONTO. Images of various beer bottles.

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., Limited MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED White Label Ale. Their other brands, which are very fine, are: INDIA PEAL, AMBER, JUBILEE, CROWN PEAL, XXX PORTER and HALF-AND-HALF.

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To the Advertising Manager Catholic Register: Dear Sir—In renewing my advertisement for the current year in your paper, I feel obliged to compliment you on its merit as an advertising medium.

MONUMENTS. Best work and best designs at lowest prices in Granite and Marble. The McIntosh Granite & Marble Co. Limited 1115 & 1121 YORK ST. (Toronto) 1115 & 1121 YORK ST. TORONTO.

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McCABE & CO. UNDERTAKERS. Telephone Main 88 222 QUEEN STREET EAST.

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D. Mann & Co. UNDERTAKERS and EMBALMERS. 507 Yonge St. Phone North 2262. No extra charge for Messrs. Service. Open Night and Day.

Do Sly—Have you ever heard of ping-pong? Quabuta (Innocent) — Oh, yes, I frequently take my lesson to him.

The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. PATRICK F. CROMIN, Business Manager and Editor.

Subscription: City, including delivery, \$1.00; Outside points, \$1.25.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy. Advertising Rates: Transient advertisements, 5 cents a line.

Telephone, Main 480.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1902.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

The Toronto dailies of Saturday last published extended reports of an interesting judgment delivered by the High Court of Justice by Mr. Justice Langin, K. C., sitting for Mr. Justice Ferguson.

It is, indeed, a great pleasure to The Register to observe such signal and hearty appreciation of one of our leading Ontario Counsel learned in the law.

ES PARTY GOVERNMENT ESSENTIAL Mr. A. J. Balfour is the father of the doctrine that government by one of two political "Parties" is essential to the maintenance of strong administration in British countries.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Hon Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, who is making a tour of the west has been banqueted by the Catholic Club of Winnipeg.

ada, though happily they are a very insignificant minority, who would detach the first part of the name so long borne by that political division of citizens whose opinions they profess to espouse.

Common sense would, accordingly, estimate the respective merits of the two nominal parties in the Dominion and Province by endeavoring to discover wherein their policies conflict.

GERMAN CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION

On another page we publish a summary of the resolutions and debates of the German Catholic Congress.

To-day there is no life and death combat. The Pope and the Kaiser are acclaimed with the one voice of loyalty and confidence.

The German lesson cannot but be profitable to all earnest Catholics throughout the world. It is true that in most countries the fires of sectarian rancor have died out.

OBITUARY MR WILLIAM O'BRIEN, HAMILTON Hamilton, Sept 5.—There passed away, in St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday, at the age of 72 years, a citizen who had made Hamilton his home a great many years, and who had merited and received the respect of all who knew him.

DEATH OF MISS BURKE, HAMILTON Miss Nellie Burke, only daughter of Mr. Martin Burke, of Dundas, died last week in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, after a few days' illness of typhoid pneumonia.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN and be sure that when you ask for Perry Davis' Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramps, diarrhoea and all other bowel complaints in summer.

FATHER CONWAY ON IRISH AFFAIRS No Presents Mr. John Redmond's Speech as a Convincing Statement of Ireland's Grievances

A. O. H. CONDOLENCE

Whereas, It was with feelings of deep regret that we the officers and members of Div. 1, A. O. H. learned of the sad death of Bro. Francis Rutledge, brother of the President of Div. 1, and himself, when in life, a member of Div. 5, A. O. H., and

RYAN-SHEA

A wedding of great interest both in Toronto and Hamilton took place in the latter city last week. The bride was Miss Ruby Shea, the only daughter of James Shea, the well known merchant, and the groom M. P. Ryan, merchant, Toronto.

THERE IS ONLY ONE ANSEETER—Ireland (applause) Gentlemen, in Ireland Edward VII. is not a Constitutional Monarch (applause). No English Sovereign has been a Constitutional Monarch in Ireland since the Union, and to-day the Nationalist representatives of Ireland renew the protest—which has never been allowed to die for one hundred years—against the destruction of our Constitution and the usurpation of the government of our country by England.

FATHER CONWAY ON IRISH AFFAIRS

Rev. Father Conway, of Norwood, Peterborough diocese, recently returned from an extended visit to Ireland, called upon the editor of The Register this week and was asked to give his opinion upon present conditions among the Irish people.

MR REDMOND'S SPEECH The Chairman, Mr. Redmond, who on rising was received with loud applause, said this meeting of the Nationalist representatives of Ireland in the capital of our country on the day when the King of England is being crowned in London is an event of National and historical importance.

THE FIRST IRISH PARLIAMENT of which we have any authentic records, sat in 1295, and from 1295 until 1495 that Parliament was absolutely supreme, a sovereign Parliament, and no law made in England was binding in Ireland, and although in 1495 what was known as Poyning's Law was passed, which provided that the heads of all Bills to be introduced into the Irish Parliament were first to be approved by the King and Privy Council of England, still that law was an Irish law (hear, hear), and did not sacrifice the independence of the Irish Parliament or recognize England's right to make laws for Ireland (applause). It remained unquestioned until the reign of George I., and then, in 1713, an English Act was passed which enacted that the English Parliament had power of making laws for Ireland. Now, that clause was always resisted by this country (applause).

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION on the basis of purchase is an urgent necessity. He declares that the delay of justice is a denial of justice (cheers). And, yet, because the movement in Ireland is not strong enough and overwhelming enough—I suppose because it is not violent enough—and unconstitutional enough (cheers)—the Chief Secretary introduces a halting and miserably inadequate measure (hear, hear). And even for this measure he cannot obtain from the Government adequate time for discussion (cheers). No Ireland is not a constitutionally governed country.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION (Continued on page 8)

FATHER CONWAY ON IRISH AFFAIRS

English Act was passed which enacted that the English Parliament had power of making laws for Ireland. Now, that clause was always resisted by this country (applause). Ireland never for one hour, ceased to protest against it, until at last in 1782 the freedom of the Irish Parliament was obtained by the great measure which Gratton, backed by the Irish Volunteers, passed by law (applause). The Act of George I was repealed, and the English Act of the 23rd of George III, Chapter 23, solemnly declared as follows: "Be it enacted that the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdom in all cases whatsoever, shall be, and is hereby declared and ascertained for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable" (applause). Well, we know that eighteen years after that solemn declaration it was disregarded, and the Irish Parliament which lasted for five hundred years was destroyed by the Act of Union. Gentlemen, the Act of Union was carried by force and fraud, by treachery and falsehood (applause). Speaking to an ordinary Irish audience it is unnecessary for me to labor these facts, but I hope you will forgive me if I attempt in a few observations to place our case upon record just as if we were making our case to England and not speaking here upon Irish soil (hear, hear).

MR LEcky IN THE SECOND VOLUME OF HIS HISTORY SAYS "The sacrifice of Nationality was extorted by the most enormous corruption in the history of representative institutions. It was demanded by no considerable portion of the Irish people, it was effected without a dissolution, in opposition to the universal majority of the representatives of the counties and considerable towns, and to innumerable addresses from all parts of the country. The Union was a crime of the deepest turpitude, which by imposing with every circumstance of infamy a new form of Government on a reluctant and protesting nation has vitiated the whole cause of Irish opinion."

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION on the basis of purchase is an urgent necessity. He declares that the delay of justice is a denial of justice (cheers). And, yet, because the movement in Ireland is not strong enough and overwhelming enough—I suppose because it is not violent enough—and unconstitutional enough (cheers)—the Chief Secretary introduces a halting and miserably inadequate measure (hear, hear). And even for this measure he cannot obtain from the Government adequate time for discussion (cheers). No Ireland is not a constitutionally governed country.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION (Continued on page 8)

POINT TO ANY SINGLE ACT OF JUSTICE OR REFORM WHICH HAS NOT BEEN EXTORTED

in one way or another from the British Parliament by force or by fear (applause). Catholic Emancipation, falsely promised before the Union, granted, in the words of Wellington, to avoid civil war. The Church Act and the Land Act, produced by the influence of Fenianism (applause). I was interested the other day in reading an article which appeared in the year 1881 in the Nineteenth Century, written by the late Lord Derby. Mr. Gladstone has in these recent times often been censured by declaring that the Church Act and the Land Act were the result of Fenianism. Let me quote the words of the late Lord Derby, who cannot be questioned as an adequate and representative exponent of English Unionist opinion. He said "The Fenian movement agitated Ireland from 1861 to 1867, producing among other results the Clerkenwell explosion. Mr. Gladstone's statement as to the effect of this and similar attempts on the public mind of England, though too significant to be ignored, is too familiar to be repeated. I have too often heard this speech censured as unwise. For me it has always seemed that the exact and naked truth should be spoken without now regretting the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, or the passing of the Land Act of 1870, but it is to be regretted, that for three times in the century an agitation accompanied by violence should be shown to be the most effective instrument of redressing Irish wrongs" (hear, hear). The Land Act of 1881 was carried by the agitation of the Land League, and what is our experience to-day? The Chief Secretary for Ireland declares that

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION on the basis of purchase is an urgent necessity. He declares that the delay of justice is a denial of justice (cheers). And, yet, because the movement in Ireland is not strong enough and overwhelming enough—I suppose because it is not violent enough—and unconstitutional enough (cheers)—the Chief Secretary introduces a halting and miserably inadequate measure (hear, hear). And even for this measure he cannot obtain from the Government adequate time for discussion (cheers). No Ireland is not a constitutionally governed country.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND QUESTION (Continued on page 8)

ROGERS' MORRIS CHAIRS

Our Morris chairs are embodiments of comfort at little cost. Get one now and enjoy the chilly evenings before your own fireside. \$7 to \$18.00. Write for our Morris Chair booklet.

THE CHAS. ROGERS & SONS Company, Limited 97 Yonge St.

Advertisement for W. Kahnert's furs. Includes an illustration of a woman in a fur coat and the text: "If you are interested in FURS, you are cordially invited to inspect our stock, comprising the latest novelties in Jackets, Neckwear and Ruffs."

Advertisement for The Robert Simpson Company Limited. Includes the text: "We Are Mailing Fall Catalogues Now. A regular encyclopaedia of valuable information about proper styles in dress matters, and newest ideas for the home." Includes an illustration of a woman in a jacket and the text: "SPECIAL JACKET OFFER. This 25 oz., All-Wool Frieze Jacket, 37 inches long, colors Black and Oxford Grey, lined throughout with Black Mercerized Saten, trimmed with Black Military Braid, perfectly cut and carefully tailored. Sizes: 32 to 43 inches, Bust Measure. Remarkable Value \$3.50."

AT THE END OF THE ROAD

"They ain't to know a thing about it unless they mistrust it's to be a real surprise," said Lou Harlow, polishing herself like one about to take a flight, in the doorway of Mrs. Green's kitchen.

"But, 'Rastus, I can't hitch old Nell. You know how she acts the minute we get out—caperin' and pullin'."

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900. Neave's Food For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged. Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation. DR. BARNARDO



The NORTH AMERICAN LIFE offers the very best of Security. A policy in it pays. Home Office, Toronto, Canada. L. GOLDMAN, SECRETARY. WM. McOABE, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Dodgson, the local merchant's wife, began talking at her elbow. "How nice Lou Harlow looks tonight. That lace at her throat is very becoming. I hear something about her and your 'Rastus How's that?"

KARN IS KING The Action AND The World. THE D. W. KARN CO. LIMITED. Music Teachers WANTED. IRON-OX TABLETS

THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE BENEDICTINE SALVE. This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning. It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation.

J. O'Connor, Esq., City. DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work.

Cowan's Coffee. Famous Blend. and it will settle the question to your entire satisfaction.

KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. We carry a full line of Sandries including Coffee Grinders, Meat Choppers, Knife Cleaners, Gurney's Scales all kinds.

Rice Lewis & Son LIMITED. 52 and 54 King St. East, Toronto. THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. Blake's Scales.

OUR Reputation. Victor. Warm Air Furnace is one of our successful inventions. Burns COAL or WOOD.

J. F. PEASE FURNACE CO. LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE: 189-193 Queen St. East.

My Violet. FURMAN TAILOR. Dress Suits to Rent. J. E. BRIGHT, Druggist.

A SECRET VOW

(An Original Story.)

The last rays of the setting sun shone into a richly decorated chamber. In Pine Villa, and rested on the weary-worn and sorrowful face of a man who had seen about two and forty winters come and go.

This man was Sir Arthur Deane, and by his side sat his fair daughter Mabel. Her hair was golden, falling in long ringlets over her shoulders, while about her lips played an angelic smile, on which both joy and sorrow were strangely mingled.

"Mabel!" How that word sounded faintly through the still room. "Yes, father! What is it?" "Draw your chair nearer the bed, for I feel that I must speak to you while I have yet the strength." He sighed, and Mabel obeyed, with the tears dimming her beautiful eyes.

"Father, begin, or you will not be able, as your strength even now is nearly exhausted." "You are right, my darling Mabel. It will take all my strength to tell you what I loathe. Yes, yes! The very thought makes my heart ache. Listen to all I must say, and for God's sake do not despise your poor old father for his weakness."

"Years, years ago, when I was but a boy, I had a very dear friend, a boy of about my own age. His name was Austin Reynolds. We loved each other very dearly, so dearly that we would not bear to think of the day when we had to part, each to go his own path through life. We were separated through our school days in Dublin. But one day, when I was yet only twenty, years old, a telegram came to me, saying my father was very ill, and I must hasten to Pine Villa.

"When I arrived home, the house was all stillness, for grim death had come and claimed my father. I met my dear mother, and she seemed to overcome by grief, so for her sake I determined to be brave. I suppressed every sorrow in her presence, and hid everything in my power to avert her thoughts, but of no use.

"After my father's remains were deposited in the family vault and all affairs settled, I found that our estate was heavily encumbered, but still I never bothered my mother with the knowledge of these facts. Everything was done for my dear mother, but of no use. I saw clearly her life was drawing to a close, so I hastened for my Confessor, Father La Marie. This holy man came, did all in his power for her spiritual welfare, gave her the last rites of the Church and then withdrew. After he had gone a sad expression settled on her face, and early the next morning her soul passed from this world before her heavenly Judge. Her last words were: 'Oh, Sacred Heart, have pity on me!'

"A sad expression settled on the father's brow, and Mabel, seeing he was getting weak, left his side and went to a small table at the farther end of the room and poured out a glass of wine. Returning, she handed the glass to her father with these words: 'Dearest father, drink this—it will restore your strength!' Her father sipped the wine, then handed back the glass.

"Mabel," he said, "for your sake I must proceed. 'Aside my mother's death, I received a letter from my friend Sir Austin Reynolds asking me to go and spend a few weeks with him. He had been married scarcely a year. His home was all happiness, for he was blessed with a loving wife and darling son, whom he called Frederick. 'His invitation was so pressing, and my grief so heavy—since I had in little better than a year lost both my parents—that I thought to be with the dearest friend I now had on earth and a change of scene would do me good, so I accepted his invitation. 'Early one fine morning, when the white earth was roiled in her green

mantle and all nature was 'beauty' in itself, I set off for the station. We arrived in due time. The trip on the train gave me time to study my future, for I knew that the estates which were then mine were heavily in debt.

"While I was in the midst of my reverie, the conductor called out 'Campton Station' I at once arose, and, taking my hat and coat, the next moment saw me standing on the platform of the station. Just then a man tapped me on the shoulder and asked me if I were Sir Arthur Deane. I bowed assent. He got my luggage and soon we were on our way to 'Greenwoods.'

"When I arrived, I was received with a hearty welcome from Sir Austin Reynolds and his wife. Oh, Mabel! It was like a new life to me. I seemed to forget my past troubles and enter into the life of my faithful friends. When I was at 'Greenwoods' only a week, there came a fair-haired, graceful girl—the daughter of 'Captain Ash'—to spend her summer vacation. When first I saw fair Alice Ashley my whole heart went out to her. Well, Mabel, there is no use delaying over this, for you know I married Miss Ashley, and she became your mother, but died only a few days after your birth. A low moan seemed to force itself from Mabel's lips, but still she listened.

"Mabel! I must make haste. I am wasting my time and wearing myself out!" "When Austin had been married about five years and his little Fred had then seen four fair summers, a terrible disease, 'The Yellow Fever,' raged in the district of Greenwoods. Austin fell a prey to the plague and his beautiful wife was taken from him. Then he was taken ill himself, and it was when his doctors told him he could not live, that he thought of settling his business. He sent for me and made me guardian of his son. He had £100,000 in money and this he gave into my keeping to place it in some bank and leave it to accumulate until his son should become of age and inherit Greenwoods. Two days after these arrangements God called him from the world of sin. Then I returned home, bringing with me little Fred. I did all I could to make him happy. But what did I do with the money? As I told you before my estates were heavily in debt, so I took the £100,000 and paid off my debts, thinking I should have accumulated it again before Fred should be of age. But business failed me, and now on my death-bed I find myself no better off. Oh, Mabel, Mabel! I cannot pay back this money, but you, and you alone, can cancel this debt!"

"How, father?" "Listen, Mabel, while I tell you. Fred loves you. Yes, my darling, he has told me so, and asked me for your hand in marriage. If you will consent, Mabel, you shall have the estates between you, and Fred will never know about the £100,000. Oh, Mabel! Promise me you will become the wife of Fred."

Mabel sat staring at her father, completely overpowered. All was dead stillness until her father raised his head and said: "My darling daughter, do you loathe me for my sin? Speak—Mabel—speak!" Mabel could only fall on her dying father's bosom and weep.

After the lapse of some minutes, Mabel controlled herself. She sat up and said: "Father, I am so glad you told me all. We can arrange matters now and Fred shall have his own, and you can die happy." "Thank God!" murmured her father.

"Listen, father, to your own Mabel. Would you not like to know on your death-bed, what your daughter's future career must be?" "Oh, Mabel, I can die happy, if I only knew you future lifetime was happily provided for."

"Father, I ask of you only one request, and I hope you will not refuse your only child." "Anything, anything, I shall grant to you if it will make you happy."

"Oh, father! How happy those words make me. But I must tell you, father, I can never become the wife of Fred Reynolds." At those words escaped the lips of Mabel Sir Arthur Deane started, a

deathly pallor settled on his face, and a groan escaped his lips. He recovered himself and looking into his daughter's dewy eyes almost groaned the words "Spare me, oh, my darling daughter, for whom I would sacrifice my very life; have pity on me, and do not let me die in debt, in sin!"

Mabel raised her father's wasted hand to her lips and kissed it, almost passionately. Then she said: "Father, let me tell you of a long-cherished thought of mine. Do you remember the summer we visited France, and the three weeks we stayed in Paris?"

"Yes, darling, I remember." "Well, during our stay there, I visited the convent, and, oh, the very air of that holy place seemed to give me a new strength. The whole place had such a quiet, sanctified air about it, and the kind, modest nuns gained my heart, and when we were leaving I took a solemn vow that I would join these holy nuns and devote my life to the service of God. But, father, I loved you so dearly I could not leave you in your old days alone in the world without a wife or another child to comfort you. Father, I love Fred as I would love my own brother, and am so glad you have told me all. I am sorry I shall grieve him, but—

"Father hesitated. Then she said: 'Father, will you not settle your affairs before you get any weaker?' 'What shall I do, Mabel?' answered her father.

"I will go and send John, the footman, to the town for the lawyer, Mr. Lindsay, and with these words Mabel stooped and kissed her father's white forehead, and then withdrew.

About eight o'clock that evening the lawyer was ushered into Sir Arthur Deane's chamber, where no time was wasted in doing justice to Frederick Reynolds. It was found that the estate should bring about £200,000, of which £150,000 should go to Fred, £25,000 to Mabel, small legacies to the servants and the residue to charitable institutions.

After the lawyer had taken his leave, Mabel slipped into her father's room and asked him if she should send for good Father La Marie (now a very old man). Her father's look full of joy and hope was enough to convince Mabel that her father wished to see the holy man.

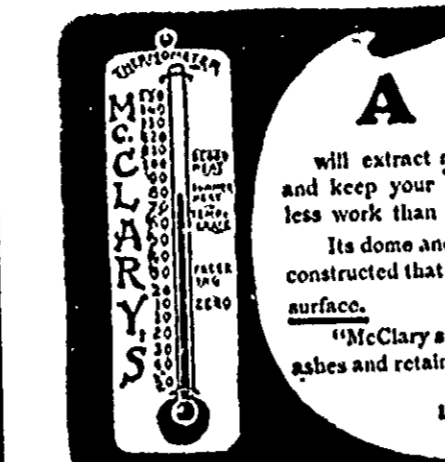
Father La Marie soon sought the bedside of his dying friend, and after Sir Arthur Deane poured out his heart to his confessor, a heavenly smile seemed to settle on his face. The good father knew that his life was drawing to a close, so Mabel and Fred were summoned. Mabel stole to her father's bedside, and took his hand in hers. Slowly he opened his glassy eyes, and for one moment they rested on the sorrowful eyes of his daughter. With these words, "Thank God; thank God! I die happy!" his spirit passed away.

Mabel fully realized now that she was alone in the world. The whole shock broke upon her at once, and with a low moan she fell prostrate to the floor. In a moment Fred was by her side, and with the help of a servant, carried her to her own room, where she lay half unconscious for two days.

After the remains of Sir Arthur Deane were placed in the family vault, and the will read, Mabel went to Fred, and asked him if he would remain at 'Pine Villa' until all business was settled. "Fred," she said, "I leave on Monday for Paris, where I intend to enter a convent in about another month and devote the remainder of my life to the service of God."

Fred stood as one in a trance. Then collecting himself, he said: "Mabel, forgive me, but I must tell you I love you! Oh, Mabel, I love you!" Mabel stood with tears in her eyes. Then she said: "Fred, we shall still be as a brother and sister."

"Oh! Mabel, I read your heart! You are a noble woman, but I must sacrifice my love for your happiness. We must part now, forever. Farewell, Mabel, farewell!" And he stooped and kissed her snowy hand. Early the next Tuesday morning, Mabel was ushered into the convent parlor, and a month later she received her first vows, and started on her duties and work for God. Now you may see the happy face of good Sister Mary Cecilia moving about the hospital, her kind hand administering to the wounded and weak, and her low, soft voice comforting many a repenting sinner on his death-bed. In a little country parish is a Rev. Father Fred. Reynolds, loved



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by all the young, and the pride of the elders of the parish. Oh, how many pious sinners has this pious father taken by the hand and lead back from the dark road they were following, and put them on the path of Light, which leads to God, to Heaven! NELLIE ADAMS

A YOUNG DIPLOMAT. I have a little son eight years old. He is smart and bright and for mischiefousness I think he can't be beaten. I was sitting in a room one day reading and smoking, when he came sauntering up to me with the forefinger of his left hand in his mouth. I thought at the time that there was something wrong, but said nothing with regard to the same.

"Pa," he said after a while, "I didn't get one demerit in school today." "You didn't, Willie?" I interrogated, throwing a rather fierce look upon him. "Well, I'm sure that's a good showing."

"Yes, and I carried a bucket of coal up for Kate after school," he went on, still keeping that finger in his mouth. "Why, you are getting very considerate," I returned.

"Yes, and I brushed your coat all off nice and clean." "No, Willie, you didn't do that?" I said, looking frowningly at him, for I knew he had been up to something.

"Yes, I did, pa, and I lit the gas in ma's room for her." "Well, now." "And I shined your best shoes until they glitter like Sister Ella's looking-glass."

"Is that so? What else have you done?" "Well, I studied all my lessons in school, got out at the regular time, said 'yes, sir,' to Uncle Job, and helped the hostler around the stable."

"Why, what is the matter with you? Are you going to get sick?" "No, sir," he replied, twisting around a trifle, "but I'm going to be a better boy—at least for a while." "You are? Well, I'm glad to hear that." There was a short pause and then he said: "Here, pa, are two cigars for you. I bought them with my own spending money. I'll buy you a boxful when I get money enough."

HOW SEA-BIRDS QUENCH THEIR THIRST. The question is often asked, "Where do sea-birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst?" But we have never seen it satisfactorily answered until a few days ago. An old skipper with whom we were conversing on the subject said that he had seen these birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm-cloud, clattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smelt a rain squall a hundred miles or even further off, and scud for it with almost inconceivable swiftness.

How long sea-birds can exist without water is only a matter of conjecture, but probably their powers of enduring thirst are increased by habit, and possibly they go without water for many days, if not for several weeks—Golden days.

PROGRESS OF NEW CHURCH. The new Catholic Church in course of erection at the corner of Close avenue and King street, Parkdale, is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected to be ready for opening service early in November. The Separate School in connection with it will soon be fit for occupation.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT. On many occasions during the past week people could be easily led to the belief that some groups of three, four, five and six persons pacing the sidewalks paid the whole taxes levied on the district over which they traversed, owing to their monopoly of the whole thoroughfare—and often linked at that. Local.

A CHINESE CONVERT. Hum Bow, a Chinese convert to the Catholic faith, has been received into the church by Mgr. Racicot, V.-G., in Montreal. The ceremony took place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The church was crowded to the doors, a great number falling to get seats.

MISPLACEMENT OF A COMMA. A popular captain's wife was more than usually anxious over the safety of her husband, and accordingly a parish clerk received a slip one Sunday morning, bearing the words "Captain Wilson, having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of this congregation on his behalf." Unfortunately, by the misplacement of the comma after the "sea," the congregation were told that "Captain Wilson having gone to sea his wife, desires the prayers of his congregation on his behalf."—Cornhill Magazine

TIME HAS TESTED IT. Time tests all things, that which is worthy lives, that which is inimical to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

ONE REASON. "Why do men always laugh when they hear jokes about losing money at horse races?" "That," answered the unlucky person, "is because a laugh is often used to conceal an aching heart."—Washington Star.

FIRESIDE SPARKS. Capital Exercise—Turning over money. "John," said a physician, "did Mrs. Green get the medicine I ordered?" "I guess so," replied John, "for I saw craps on the door next morning." "Teacher—What is a synonym? Bright Boy—"Tis a word you can use in place of another one, when you don't know how to spell the other one. "My wife's millinery bill came in today." "Big, of course?" "Of course." "Make the usual kick?" "No. I had just bought a 60-dollar Panama hat." Meyer—What do you consider the best sign of spring weather? Gyer—The delicious feeling which makes you want to sit down and watch other people work.

"Did you divide your bonbons with your little brother, Mollie?" "Yes, ma, I ate the candy and gave him the mottos. You know he is awfully fond of reading." An ignorant but well-meaning individual came near getting into trouble at a wedding reception, for wishing the beautiful young bride "Many happy returns of the day."

New Office Boy—A man called here to thrash you a few minutes ago. Editor—What did you say to him? New Office Boy—I told him I was very sorry you weren't in. The Mother—Uncle Charles asked the baby what kind of eyes it had. The Father—Just as if the dear little thing could tell him. The Mother—Well, she did. She said, "Goo, goo!"

Counsel for the Defendants (sarcastically)—You're a nice fellow, aren't you? Witness for the Plaintiff (cordially)—I am, sir, and if I were not on my oath I'd say the same of you.

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FRANCE'S ANTI-CATHOLIC CRUSADE

The following is published in The New York Freeman's Journal.
 Rome, Aug. 21, 1902.
 Reverend Dear Sir—Some days since I wrote you regarding the question of the "Religious in the Philippines." It occurs to me now that some account of the facts which are daily transpiring in France might interest the readers of The Freeman. It is now more than thirty years since I was the regular correspondent of The Freeman in Rome, and it seems familiar to send a line to the old paper from the Eternal City. I have only recently come to Rome from France, and there also the question of religion is causing much excitement, but there is no difference of opinion among the ecclesiastical authorities. For the benefit of those who have never been in France, I may as well say that it is a great mistake to imagine that the French Republic is like ours. Whether the people are or are not fitted for a republic like ours, I do not pretend to discuss.
 It is, however, absolutely certain that if this French affair be a republic, ours certainly is not. There is as much difference between the French Cabinet and our Cabinet and the French President and Mr. Roosevelt, between the French Assembly and our Congress, as one could well imagine. The nearest approach to the French Assembly which I have witnessed is Madison Square Garden during a dog show, and about feeding time. I make the comparison with due and most profound apologies to the dogs. That there are decent men—gentlemen, in the Assembly, I do not for a moment question, but the rowdy element predominates. The famous Tillman episode would not provoke much comment there. I am aware that the representative of the American press which is published at Paris gives different views of matters, and yet I see no reason to change my judgment. The New York Herald is a remarkable paper. The Paris edition is excessively Heraldisque—if I may coin a word. The present ministry is a very fair representative of the Chamber of Deputies. The President could hardly be called a "strenuous" person. He is good natured and looks comfortable; draws a fine salary, wears good clothes and lives in a palace—Voilà.
 However, there has come a stormy time for Mr. Combes, the present head of the ministry. Under the late Government, the Chamber passed the famous Association Laws. They are being put into effect just now, and the execution of the law has been the occasion of many disturbances. Under this blessed Republic, parents are not permitted to send their children to any school they may prefer, but it is sought to compel them to send them to one of the Government establishments. There are many old fashioned folks over here who want to have their children taught that there is a God and that we have certain duties to Him, but the Cabinet thinks that would hurt the Republic. To insure the sending of the children to the Government schools the Cabinet adopted the simple means of closing the other schools, and expelling the teachers. No one but a burglar or some other sharp-witted fellow would have thought of so simple a thing. It is quite true that in many cases, all the parents protested that they wanted their children taught ideas of religion and morality, but that has nothing to do with the essence of the question, which resolves itself into the simple proposition: The Republic is supreme. It reminds me of the old satire of other days, when the ten Government was prohibiting certain manifestations which were said to be miraculous, and some wag placed a placard with the following inscription. By order of the King, it is forbidden the good God to perform any miracles here.
 Any religious order in France, no matter what it does—nursing the sick, tending the poor, caring for the orphans, visiting the distressed, must humbly ask Mr. Combes for permission to continue its labors. The gentle Sisters, who on every field where France has fought, have followed her soldiers and nursed the sick and cared for the wounded; who have exposed—and often lost—their lives that they might succor the wounded, who have been crowned with decorations for conspicuous gallantry; who have done more for France's name and renown than soldiers or sailors—the Sisters of Charity have been expelled from their homes at the point of the bayonet by order of Mr. Combes! They teach the little children to love and fear God and to love France, but Mr. Combes drives them out into the street, puts a seal on their doors and forbids their return. And this is a republic! Now, naturally one will say there must be a reason for this. What have the Sisters done? The Government does not even pretend to accuse them of having done anything. It merely says that no religious organization shall exist without first having applied to Mr. Combes for permission to exist and carry on its work, whatever it may be, and Mr. Combes gives or refuses permission as he pleases.
 Not so many years have passed since some of the predecessors of Mr. Combes decreed that for the safety of France it was necessary, to do throne God, so they took a woman of had character, and they said she was the new divinity typifying Reason. Mr. Combes thinks the ten commandments are apt to hurt the Republic, hence there must be no religious instruction. Seriously, Mr. Combes is leading up to a revolution which will bury Mr. Combes and his so-called Republic, and his present supporters will establish what they desire—another Commune of Paris.
 But I set out to tell the many thousands who read The Journal of an incident in the application of Mr. Combes' laws.
 It only took place week before last and at St. Julian's Convent at Landerneau.
 It was 2 o'clock in the morning when, in some mysterious way, the news was brought that the police and soldiers were coming to close the schools and expel the Sisters. In a thrice the appearance of the village changed. There was movement and life in every house. Lights gleamed from the windows. In twenty minutes a crowd, silent, determined, gathered around the Convent door. Remember, these were the mothers and fathers who merely demanded that they should be permitted to send their children to such a school as they deemed best. But Mr. Combes sends his soldiers and police, as the soldiers and police are sent in Ireland to evict families, to drive the teachers away and close up the schools. At 3 o'clock lights were seen in the Convent where the Sisters were hearing Mass at that hour and praying that no blood would be shed and that the people would submit without resistance to the iniquitous law of Mr. Combes. At 4 o'clock the soldiers came, accompanied by two Commissioners with their sashes of office. The women are massed around the door. At 4.45 admission is demanded in the name of Mr. Combes. A man steps out from the crowd and says in loud, ringing tones: "In the name of an outraged people, I protest against this scandalous act. I tell you here to your faces that all honest men only experience supreme contempt for those who have given you this work to do. You wish to drive away these women who teach our children. The parents will defend the Sisters. Only by use of force will you enter that Convent. We are determined to use force against force. We will not attack you, but we will resist violence." One of the Commis-

sioners said: "I understand you, sir."
 The order was given to the drummer, and he sounded the roll "Let all good citizens retire," said the Commissioner. A second and a third summons fell on unheeding ears. "Long live liberty!" "Long live the Sisters," cried the men and women. "Charge," replied the Commissioner, and the mounted police came in a gentle trot. A young priest stepped forward and, grasping the bridle of the first horse, said "Only over my dead body will you advance on these women." The mounted police reined in their horses for a moment. "Charge," once more cried the Commissioner. Canes and sticks were used by the men. The soldiers could not break through the lines and they once again halted. "Charge!" came the summons the third time. They rode into the midst of the crowd. Some were trampled by the horses and some soldiers received blows with the sticks. The women, however, remained grouped around the door. "Get away," cried the officer. No one moved. "Drive them away," he cried out. Another charge by the soldiers, who struck some women. All left save one girl, who stood at the door and would not leave until a soldier dragged her away. Suppose she was your sister, what would you have done?
 Victory perched on the banner of Mr. Combes' brave soldiers in their war on women. The door was broken down. The Sisters were expelled, seals were placed on the closed door, and the Republic was saved.
 One officer has been found who refused to obey the order to attack helpless women, and he is in prison awaiting court-martial. To-day Mr. Combes and his door smashers are victorious, but what of to-morrow, or next week, or next year? Mr. Combes is sowing the seed. What will the harvest be?
 The work goes merrily on. Convent doors are broken down. Sisters are expelled, and for all Mr. Combes cares they may starve. Some have been compelled to return home to their parents. And the Republic lives! It would be more than useless to remind Mr. Combes of the story of those who have tried similar action in the past. But has he forgotten the man of blood and iron, Bismarck? Little Mr. Combes would scarcely compare himself with the great German Chancellor. With the empire at his back, with a grand army flushed with victory, with a complaisant legislature, with a tributed and applauding press, the German Chancellor attacked the church and with a sneer he said: "I will not go to Canossa." He struck bravely and boldly against the Rock. But he retreated step by step and finally gave up the fight—a defeated man. Mr. Combes might profit by his example. Is Mr. Combes a knave or a fool? In his younger days he studied for the priesthood. Now he has all the bitterness of an apostate. When he drops into the obscurity from which a trick of fate caused him to emerge, let him not remain in his ungrateful republic. The presidency of the A. P. A. would just suit him. Let him come to the States.
 BENJAMIN J. KEILEY,
 Bishop of Savannah.

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Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind
 "I've asked Mr. and Mrs. English to tea next Wednesday," said Mrs. Green. She cleared her throat at the eager interest on "Rastus" face, and added what she knew would establish perfect understanding between herself and him: "And I've asked the niece, too."
 "Have you?" In "Rastus" voice was a thrill of such gladness as comes when one is twenty-three and in love for the first time. "Have you?"
 How much the boy, looked like his father in spite of having her eyes and chin! Mrs. Green felt a sudden all-embracing motherliness that let the girl of his love into the depths of her heart. But she only said, in a matter-of-fact way:
 "I should think 'twould be real lonesome for the Englishes bein' as their house is where there a'n't never any passin' I should hate to live so far from folks. I wouldn't for anything."
 "Rastus turned and looked back toward the old yellow house. To him it seemed that under some circumstances he could live his whole life at the end of the road.—Mary Clarke Huntington, in The Independent

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Wheat Steady—The Live Stock Trade—Latest Quotations.

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Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

The street market was quiet to day with a slight receipt in our fall forward...

Cheese Markets.

Cambridgeford, Sept. 16.—At the cheese board today 1,800 boxes were loaded...

Toronto Live Stock.

The activity at the Toronto Cattle Market was continued to day, and there was an excellent demand for practically all classes of stock.

Export Cattle—Offerings were fairly large and the market was in good shape...

Sheep and Stockers—There was a steady demand for all good stock, particularly among the buyers of the market...

West Buffalo Cattle Market.

West Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head...

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head...

(Continued from page 4) Iced in the history of the world Under English rule MILLIONS OF OUR PEOPLE HAVE DIED

by artificial famines, and hundreds of thousands of homes have been levelled by the crow-bar brigade...

A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF OUR PEOPLE DIED BY STARVATION

In the midst of a country which was actually at that time exporting food and grain to the English markets...

They are dying, they are dying Where the golden corn is growing...

They are gasping for existence Where the streams of life are flowing...

(applause) Gentlemen, from that day to this THE POPULATION OF OUR COUNTRY HAS GONE STEADILY DOWN

from eight and a half millions of men to four and a half millions now in the reign of Queen Victoria...

THE RICHER PARTS OF IRELAND HAVE BEEN MADE DESOLATE

have been depopulated, and turned into mere cattle ranches. Our industries have gone, our people are flying from the country...

ROBBED IN THE MATTER OF TAXES

of hundreds of millions. Just in a sentence, let me point this out. The accusation is made against England that she is robbing this country by unjust taxation...

solately true that Ireland's contribution towards the expense of the empire have been since that Commission sat increased by almost two million pounds a year...

upon which it has been engaged (cheers). And England, in the face of these facts, asks us—expects us to join in the jubilation of the moment...

the direct result of English misgovernment. After all, Ireland, taken as a whole, is a rich and fertile island with a proper distribution of the population...

THE DECLARATION OF MR GLADSTONE In 1887: "There is so much record of failure in human affairs, go where you will to seek it—there is no such record of failure as in the treatment of Ireland by England for 700 years...

LOYALTY TO WHAT?

(Cheers.) Why, there is no race in the world which, I believe, by instinct is more inclined to sentiments of loyalty than the Irish...

IN IRELAND THERE IS NEITHER LIBERTY, PROSPERITY, NOR LOYALTY (hear, hear). There is oppression and poverty and misgovernment...

THE SKELETON AT YOUR FEAST (loud applause) You cannot disguise from the world that one portion of that Empire—and a portion which, all things considered, had probably as great a part in building up that Empire as England itself (applause)...

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has been carried away by famine and emigration, and who are at this moment stripped of every constitutional right of trial by jury, freedom of the press, and of public meeting...

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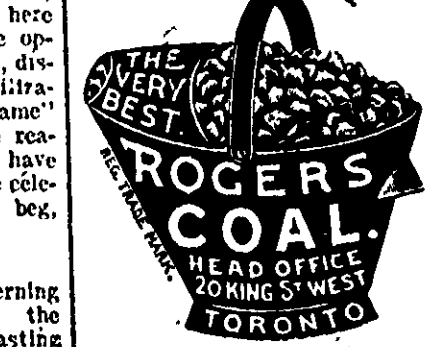
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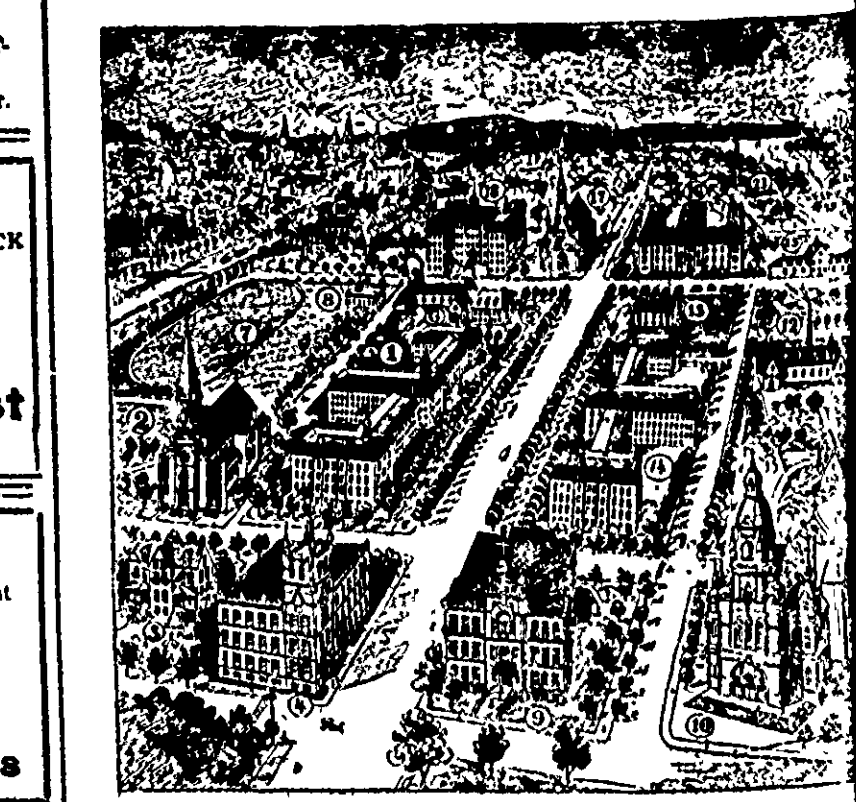
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BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA (Including churches and outlying dependencies.) Grouped in Symmetrical Order. ENGLISH SECTION. 1. St. Joseph's College. 2. St. Joseph's Church. 3. St. Joseph's Juvenile. 4. Science Hall. 5. St. Joseph's Infirmary. 6. Industrial Building. 7. Athletic Grounds. 8. Pavillon. 9. Sacred Heart Juniorate. 10. Sacred Heart Church. 11-12. Dependence. 13. Sacred Heart Infirmary. 14. Sacred Heart College (proposed). 15. Botany Hall. 16. Scholastic. 17. Holy Family Chapel. 18. Diocesan Seminary (proposed). 19-20. Dependence. 21. Villa (Lake McGregor). 22. Villa (White Fish Lake). 23. Cemetery.

TERMS \$170 PER YEAR. Send For Calendar. English Speaking Catholic population of Ontario 1901 136,933. French speaking population of the Ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa 55,095.

The Whole Story in a letter! Pain-Killer (PAIN EXPELLER) From Capt. F. L. Lyle, Police Station No. 1, Montreal. "We frequently use PAIN EXPELLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, neuralgia, and other ailments which beset the human race. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN EXPELLER is the best remedy I have ever used."

"A GRAVE-YARD COUGH!" is the cry of tortured lungs for mercy. Give them mercy in the form of Allen's Lung Balsam, which is used with good effect even in consumption's early stages. Never neglect a cough.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL MICHAEL DAVITT'S BRASS BOOK

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