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Maximum of Tailoring Excellence.
At the Minimum of Tailor Charge. Ready to wear Name, but Made to Your Order
in Reality
113 King St. W., Toronto
ALSO
MONTREAL, OTTAWA AND BRANTFORD.

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 6.

OUR COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Closing Exercises at the University of Ottawa, St. Jerome's College, Loretto Abbey, St. Joseph's Convent and Other Educational Establishments.

Ottawa, June 21.—On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th inst., the elite of Catholic society in the Capital gathered together in the vast Academic Hall of Ottawa University to assist at the Annual Commencement exercises. This yearly function is eagerly looked forward to by those interested in Catholic education and by Ottawa citizens in general. It means much for us this ceremony which heralds the departure for all points on the continent, of young men who have learned within the term of their Varsity life to appreciate our city and its institutions. It means more yet for the friends of Catholic education, for they know that each student takes with him the lessons he has learned, the lesson of science and faith, virtue and manners, in a word, the fruits of religious education. He returns to his home laden with diplomas and prizes, but he feels that he has worked for something higher—the fashioning of his future career as a representative man. The less fortunate recognize better the value of patient endeavor and appreciate the fact that there is yet room at the top. And that is what the Catholic educator wants, that young men strive and even in their failure triumph.

The Alma Mater training will tell at every stage of the life struggle; the spirit of the Alma Mater will guide in the greater world. That Alma Mater fills the student-mind during the closing weeks of the scholastic year, and especially at the Commencement Exercises. The Lessing Class naturally feels most keenly what separation means, and voices it in the time-honored valedictory. And if the attendance at the exercises on Wednesday is any criterion of sentiment, the people of Ottawa and the friends of the institution reciprocate the regrets of the valedictorian's last goodbye.

Could it be otherwise? "Varsity and its students have become a feature of Ottawa whether in the lecture hall, the academic hall or the Campus, the garnet and grey has ever been identified with success. In the line of pure technical education the "Varsity" cannot well afford to take the second place, placed as it is in the educational centre of Eastern Ontario. And the authorities appreciating the fact have opened up the new century with a marked advancement in the scientific department. The magnificent new science building adds once more to the imposing blocks of gray stone grouped on the corners of Wilford, Cumberland and Theodore streets. The blessing or christening of this new arrival of course formed a highly interesting part of Wednesday's proceedings.

At ten in the morning the prizes in the various departments were distributed. Repeated applause evidently sanctioned the choice of the examiners.

At 2.30 p.m. a large crowd gathered

in spite of the rain. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, and His Grace Archbishop Gaumer of Kingston, were present with many of the clergy. The faculty arrayed in the academic robes escorted the church dignitaries from the main building to the new hall, where the blessing was given according to the imposing ritual of the Church.

On their return the orchestra played an overture. The next item was a cantata in which a rare talent and careful training were evident. The Rev. Rector M. A. Constantineau then spoke at length in English and French, announcing the opening of the Science building, the prospect of free lectures in the near future, and the change in the Arts course, whereby a dual language system will be introduced.

Followed the conferring of degrees and medals. Then came the Valedictory by Mr. Jas. McGlade, '01, of Brockville, Ont. A chorus by the Students, 480 in number, brought the proceedings to a close.

Subjoined is a complete list of those upon whom the various degrees were conferred, and of those to whom medals were awarded for excellence in the various branches.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. Lawrence G. Power, Halifax, N.S.; Alfred D. De Colle, Ottawa, Ont.

The degree of Licentiate of Theology was conferred on Jean Baptiste Horozan, Tours, France.

The degree of Bachelor of Theology was conferred on Etienne Blanchard, Chambery, France; Albert Hanon, Nancy, France; Julien Priour, Remus, France; Charles Souby, Loudeac, Eng.

The degree of Licentiate of Philosophy was conferred on Leon Blinet, Hull, P.Q.; Aimé Jasmin, St. Genevieve, P.Q.; Alain Normand, Dilton, N.H.; Joseph Warnock, Arnprior, Ont.; Leon Carrière, St. Marthe, P.Q.; Francis McCullough, Lonsdale, Ont.; Alphonse Donnelly, Westport, Ont.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on Joseph Simard, Baie St. Paul, P.Q.; Ovide Pelletier, St. Robert, P.Q.; Francis X. Gagnon, Howe Island, Ont.; Achille Auclair, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Sylvain Combazier, Villeray, France; Arthur Guérin, St. Jean de Rives; Joseph Bertrand, Terrebonne, P.Q.; James Gookin, Lowell, Mass.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Rev. Alexandre Lejeune, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Alphonse Charbonneau, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. Bruce Roy, Ottawa, Ont.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Leon Blinet, Hull, P.Q.; John O'Gorman, Renfrew, Ont.; Joseph Warnock, Arnprior, Ont.; Alphonse Donnelly, Westport, Ont.; Jas. McGlade, Brockville, Ont.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Leon Blinet, Hull, P.Q.; John O'Gorman, Renfrew, Ont.; Joseph Warnock, Arnprior, Ont.; Alphonse Donnelly, Westport, Ont.; Jas. McGlade, Brockville, Ont.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit—Joseph Leroux, Ste. Monique, P.Q.; Joseph Hudon, St. Norbert, P.Q.; Arthur Lalonde, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph Rainville, Arctic, R.I.; William Chaplin, Webster, Mass.; Joseph McDonald, Ottawa, Ont.; James Lynch, Kingston, Ont.; John Dowd, Buckingham, P.Q.; Alfred Beaudin, Rat Portage, Ont.; Ulric Wilson, Ste. Genevieve, P.Q.; Michael Burns, Watertown, N.Y.; Francis Burns, Watertown, N.Y.; Ulric Valiquet, L'Islet; Aimé Valin, Ottawa, Ont.

PASSED THE PARTIAL INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION—James Keeley, Railton, Ont.

MATRICULATION.

Students who obtained their Certificates (in order of merit)—Harry Letang, Barry's Bay, Ont.; Francis X. Marcotte, Montreal, P.Q.; Walter Plaisance, Worcester, Mass.; Albert Armstrong, Ottawa, Ont.; Roderick Byrne, Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Blais, Highland, Mass.; Francis X. Lefebvre, Hull, P.Q.; John Burke, Ottawa, Ont.; Raoul Lapointe, Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Caron, St. Charles, Man.; Richard Haigland, Kingston, Ont.; Felix Vachon, L'Islet; Aimé Valin, Ottawa, Ont.

COMMERCIAL COURSES.

Graduates (in order of merit)—James Healey, Marquette, Mich.; Antonio Langlois, St. Octave, P.Q.; Eugene A. Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles Biache, Bigelow, N.Y.; Albert Chamberland, Rivière du Loup, P.Q.; Simeon Coupal, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Francis Sheridan, Granville, Vt.; James Donahue, Granville, Vt.

KICKS AND COMICS.

General Baden-Powell's South African Constabulary are kicking harder than ever. Here is an extract from a letter home by one of the recruits regarding his voyage out: "Hammocks all touching, one blanket each and no mattress; impossible to eat the food. This ship

French Course—Silver medal presented by His Grace the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, Chancellor of the University—Awarded to Ulric Valiquet, Ottawa, Ont.

FOR CLASS STANDING.

These medals are awarded to those only who have followed all the branches taught in their class. The successful competitor for a medal has to obtain eighty per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the branches, and not less than sixty per cent. in any branch.

University Course—Third year (Sixth Form)—Silver medal presented by His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada—Awarded to James Gookin, Wameot, Mass. First in merit.

Second Year (Fifth Form)—Silver medal presented by Very Rev. Canon Auclair, O.M.I., Superior General, Paris, France—Awarded to John Dowd, Buckingham, P.Q. First in merit.

Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. K. Keough, V.G., Paris, Ont.—Awarded to James Lynch, Kincardine, Ont. Second in merit.

First Year (Fourth Form)—Silver medal presented by Very Rev. J. Jodoin, O.M.I., Provincial, Montreal, P.Q.—Awarded to Vincent Meagher, Read, Ont. First in merit.

Silver medal presented by N. A. Belcourt, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to John J. O'Gorman, Ottawa, Ont. Second in merit.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Third Form (Division B.)—Silver medal presented by D. J. McDonald, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to John Burke, Ottawa, Ont. First in merit.

Second Form (Division A.)—Silver medal presented by Rev. J. Sloan, B.A., P.Q., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to John Harrington, Kilaloe, Ont.

Second Form (Division B.)—Silver medal presented by Very Rev. H. A. Constantineau, O.M.I., Rector—Awarded to Frank Quinn, Ottawa, Ont.

First Form (Division A.)—Silver medal presented by Rev. C. G. Delaney, B.A., Burlington, Vt.—Awarded to Hugh Donahue, Loomis, Mass.

First Form (Division B.)—Silver medal presented by Rev. E. J. Tourangeau, O.M.I., Quebec—Awarded to Jas. McNeill, Marysville, Ont.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Graduating Class—Gold medal presented by A. E. Lusier, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to Eugène Seguin, Ottawa, Ont., for highest average in monthly notes.

Silver Medal presented by J. L. Chabot, B.A., M.D., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to James Healey, Marquette, Mich.

Graduation Class—Gold medal presented by Rev. C. G. Delaney, B.A., Burlington, Vt.—Awarded to Hugh Donahue, Loomis, Mass.

The Warnock Gold Medal, presented by James G. Warnock, Ottawa, Ont., for highest note in Philosophy—Awarded to Joseph Healey, Marquette, Mich., for highest average in diploma examination.

SPECIAL MEDALS.

Gold medal presented by W. A. Herkett, M.A., O.E., New York, N.Y., for the best speech of the Annual Prize Debate—Awarded to George Nolan, Waterdown, N.Y.

The Warnock Gold Medal, presented by James G. Warnock, Ottawa, Ont., for highest note in Philosophy—Awarded to Joseph Healey, Marquette, Mich.

BENEFACTORS.

Five Scholarships, each \$175 annually, exist in the University, and during the year just ended were awarded, in accordance with the provisions of their founders, who are—The Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Chancellor, Ottawa; Very Rev. Canon Michel, Buckingham, P.Q.; Rev. A. Boucher, Hawrelak, Mass.; Rev. M. Byrne (deceased); Rev. M. Mackey (deceased).

SPECIAL DONATIONS.

The donors toward the erection and equipment of Science Hall are: M. P. Davis, B.A., Ottawa, \$5,000; M. J. Hickey, Esq., Toronto, \$5,000.

The Martin O'Gara Scholarship was awarded to Ambrose Novell, Ottawa, Ont.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.

HIGH CHURCHISM AT ITS HIGHEST.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent is responsible for the following rather interesting paragraph: "To-day, the feast of Corpus Christi, a great congregation assembled at St. Alban's, Holborn, for High Mass." The church was full literally to overflowing, for several persons occupied seats in the porch. The mass was Gounod's 'Mass of the Sacred Heart,' and under the direction of Mr. Adams, the excellent organist was beautifully rendered, the director himself contributing a striking setting of the 'Lauds Sion.' It is not without point to remark that half the church was filled by men, and that a good portion of these were laymen. I myself, counted half-a-dozen fairly well known barristers amongst those present. Litany was used, and movable lights. The observance of Corpus Christi—the best Anglican authorities tell me—depends on the permission of the Ordinary, so I presume that the new Bishop of London has given his consent to Mr. Stocking for to-day's doings. The sermon was preached—according to the use of St. Alban's, after the service—by Dr. Bell, of Cumbene; and while the preacher adopted the strongest view of the real objective Presence, it was noticeable that he guarded himself and his hearers carefully against 'scholastic mediavalism' and against any idea that the full benefit of the sacrament could be obtained without communion."

PETER THE PACKER SNABBED.

The London Westminster Gazette contains the following:—"The popularity in Ireland of General Sir William Butler, K.C.B., and the verdict of public opinion on the recent insult of Lord O'Brien, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to Mr. Bodkin, K.C., a distinguished member of the Clongowes Union, were illustrated on Sunday at the annual general meeting of the Clongowes Union, held at the famous College of the Irish Fathers from which it takes its name, with the President of the Union, the Right Hon. Christopher Falles, the Irish Lord Chief Baron, in the chair. The outgoing Vice-Presidents, who were proposed for re-election, were Sir Francis Cruise, M.D., and Lord O'Brien. General Sir William Butler was also proposed. The ballot resulted in the election of Sir William Butler, who received 58 votes, and Sir Francis Cruise, who received 54. Only nine votes were recorded for Lord O'Brien.

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Graduates (in order of merit)—James Healey, Marquette, Mich.; Antonio Langlois, St. Octave, P.Q.; Eugene A. Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles Biache, Bigelow, N.Y.; Albert Chamberland, Rivière du Loup, P.Q.; Simeon Coupal, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Francis Sheridan, Granville, Vt.; James Donahue, Granville, Vt.

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PROTESTANTS WARNED TO UNITE.

The Hamilton Herald has the following editorial:—"We have it on the authority of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, missionary secretary to the Methodist church in Canada, that the Methodist Church is turning out too many preachers—that the supply is greater than the demand. On the other hand, the complaint has been made at the Presbyterian mission work. Too many young Methodist ministers for the work there is to do in the Methodist field—so much work in the Presbyterian field that there are not enough men to do it!

Now, if the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches co-operated, instead of competing with one another, how easily it would be to adjust the supply of laborers to the demand for missionary and ministerial labor! How much energy could be utilized that now goes to waste in barren competition—how much more good might be wrought with less expenditure of money and toil!

It is largely because of the absence of co-operation among Protestants engaged in foreign mission work that Roman Catholic missions usually make better progress than the Protestant missions. Catholic missionary effort is invariably better organized and more efficiently directed than Protestant missionary effort.

If there were various seats within the Catholic Church, each competing against the other for the prize of souls, the Catholic missions in China would not deserve the high praise bestowed upon them by Sir Robert Hart, controller of Chinese customs, and probably the best posted European authority on Chinese affairs. In an article contributed to The Fortnightly Review Sir Robert says that Roman Catholic missions in China "differ from all others—perhaps excel all others—in the fitness and completeness of their organization, in provision for and certainty of uninterrupted continuity, in the volume of funds at their disposal, and the sparing use of money individually, in the charitable work they do among the poor—nursing the sick, housing the destitute, rearing orphans, training children to useful trades, watching their people from cradle to grave, and winning the devotion of all by assisting them to realize that Godliness is the best for this world, and has the promise of the next."

And Sir Robert Hart makes this significant addition: "Protestants work on other lines, but individualism and something that savors of competition rather than cooperation may be said to give them their color."

Now, Sir Robert Hart is himself a Protestant, and his testimony therefore cannot be colored by prejudice against Protestant missionaries and in favor of Roman Catholics."

O'CONNELL'S DUELING PISTOLS.

The London Daily News says: "The problem as to who possessed the true and only pistol with which O'Connell shot D'Esterre seems incapable of solution now that the Liberator has gone to join his victim. The writer of our original paragraph can only tell us that his information came from one whose grandfather was the Mr. David Mahony, whom O'Connell was said to have given the pistol as a souvenir, and who told his grandson our story about them. It was Mr. Mahony who was solicitor to O'Connell in the treason trial of 1848, from which he came out in triumph. Our contributor adds: 'Had the dispute occurred a generation or two ago a result might have been that the rival pair of pistols would have been utilized once more for duelling purposes.'

Father the Packer Snabbled.

The London Westminster Gazette contains the following:—"The popularity in Ireland of General Sir William Butler, K.C.B., and the verdict of public opinion on the recent insult of Lord O'Brien, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, to Mr. Bodkin, K.C., a distinguished member of the Clongowes Union, were illustrated on Sunday at the annual general meeting of the Clongowes Union, held at the famous College of the Irish Fathers from which it takes its name, with the President of the Union, the Right Hon. Christopher Falles, the Irish Lord Chief Baron, in the chair. The outgoing Vice-Presidents, who were proposed for re-election, were Sir Francis Cruise, M.D., and Lord O'Brien. General Sir William Butler was also proposed. The ballot resulted in the election of Sir William Butler, who received 58 votes, and Sir Francis Cruise, who received 54. Only nine votes were recorded for Lord O'Brien.

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*The CATHOLIC
CHRONICLE...*

DEVOURED
TO...
FOREIGN
NEWS

ROME

A very interesting audience was recently given by the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., to the French writer, M. Boyer d'Agen. This writer is the author of several studies of the early life of the Pontiff and of bulky work on the art of Pinturicchio. He admits that he had some apprehension in approaching the Pope, considering the manner in which the Government of France is treating the Pontiff and persecuting the Catholics. "The Pope is sad," was the word he heard repeated in the antechambers. But he saw in each of these rooms an ivory crucifix, the only ornament of these modest chambers, representing Him Who permitted Himself to be nailed to the gibbet of Calvary. "In presence of this admirable old age," writes Boyer d'Agen of his first moments with the Pontiff, "still more of this Sovereign Majesty, an emotion which I could not control held me, and did not permit me to utter a word. I translated my filial thought by a long kiss which I imprinted on the ring on the hand which Leo XIII abandoned in mine."

The Pope spoke of the work being done by M. d'Agen, and of the Conference on Christian Art which this writer had recently delivered at the Palace of the Cancelleria in Rome. "The idea which you put forward as an artist," he said, "must be developed in a Christian way. The Catholic world must return to Rome as to its original cradle." The pilgrimages of faith are the first form in which the more pious do this, and the journeys for its art the second way which weighs less upon pushy persons. But the headquarters of the supreme religion and of the imperishable fine arts is at Rome. The crowds must come here again."

Then, according to M. d'Agen, the Pontiff told him that he had hoped for the happiness of France, which he dearly loved, to have finished the work of pacification which he had undertaken. He has not succeeded. It will be completed by better servants of the Divine Providence and of His secret designs, but it could not be by friends more devoted to the political fortune of that unfortunate country. "I have dearly loved it," he said, "I must, indeed, have loved France dearly to believe, in spite of it, in a happier future which I wish it." Later in the conversation he said, "France has too much good to do still to despair of her future. I believe in it still. But will it be given to me to see it finally happy and mistress of its destinies?" The weight of years and the attitude of France preclude the probability of this hope being fulfilled. "Thus," says the French writer, in concluding his account of the Papal audience, "I have again seen Leo XIII full of vigor and courage, and at the age of nearly 92 years, preparing, with indomitable energy, for new efforts. It is a touching and interesting picture."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

His Holiness gave special audience to his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, who arrived in Rome a few days previously. The Cardinal was accompanied by his secretary, Rev. William A. Fletcher. Afterwards the Pontiff gave audience to this secretary and several other priests and lay persons, who were presented to him by the Cardinal. Later on the Cardinal addressed at a numerous audience granted by the Holy Father to persons of many nations waiting in Rome for this occasion of seeing him. Amongst these were Count Thurua, Knight of the Golden Fleece; the Countess de Vogue, and the Superior of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary—men belonging to Canada, who had with her a little girl in Canadian India costume. Later still the Holy Father gave private audiences to Baron Cromer, Senator of Bavaria, and M. Andrew Vermare, pupil of the French Academy in Rome, who offered him a statue in bronze he had executed, representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus. General Giacchino F. Vezzi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Colombia to the Holy See, was also received in private audience.

SAVONAROLA.

The memory of a distinguished member of the Dominican Order, no less a person than Father Girolamo Savonarola, has again been brought to mind by a memorial recently raised to him in Florence. On the 23rd of May, the day of his execution, the site on which it is believed he perished in the Piazza della Signoria was covered with flowers. This year a circular slab of bronze, bearing the effigy of Savonarola, with a palm branch over his head and a lengthy inscription, was placed on the spot where the scaffold on which he, with two companions, was hanged and burned on 23rd of May, 1498, by iniquitous sentence. On the monument raised to Martin Luther in the City of Worms, Savonarola is represented by a statue as a forerunner of the Reformation. As the Protestants of Germany have most unjustly taken him as one of their heroes, it was natural that the anti-clericalism of Italy should claim him, and they have testified to their claim by placing wreaths of flowers on this bronze slab. The Tertia of Saint Dominic, with true appreciation, have recognized his merits, and have placed a wreath at this spot. One of the ribbons attached to another wreath bears the words, "A group of young Evangelicals." An ex-officer of the Garibaldians offers a tribute to the great Friar. On

Such glories were and may again be thine,
Wrongs thou hast suffered, sorrows
that hast known;
But sin yet thy faith and hope have
grown!
Sons hast thou still who worthily uphold
The proud remembrance of thy age of
gold;
Teachers and preachers seeking, not in
vain,
To add new fields to Peter's wide domain.
The older spirit and the special grace
Sustaining still their long-afflicted race,
Mother of Saints! No human eye can
see them;
What yet thy future holds in store for
thee?
But thou the love of noble sons hast
won
By perils dared and service bravely
done.
A man is thine that ever will endure,
A man is thine that stands undaunted and secure,
A man is thine that shall not pass away
Unto the dawning of the Judgment Day.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS HUNT.

Thousands of the citizens residing in the immediate vicinity of the Pro-Cathedral, Dublin, heard with heartfelt regret the mournful tidings of the death of Father Thomas Hunt. The Diocese of Dublin mourns over him as for the loss of one of the holiest, most useful, and accomplished of its clergy. Indeed it is but bare truth to say that no nobler heart ever served in the ranks of the Irish priesthood than the heart of Father Th. Hunt. His devotion to duty reached quite a heroic degree. He found all his joy in his work, and his love of it took him through incessant toils and broke the burden of them.

A native of Clonmel, he made his clerical studies in Illyria Cross College, Clonfert, and subsequently in the Propaganda College, Rome—and won in both Colleges the highest esteem of his Superiors and Professors. Father Hunt was a man of fact, more than average intellectual endowments—indeed he was in many ways remarkably gifted.

He served about eleven years in the Pro-Cathedral. Previously he labored in Kingstown, City quay, and elsewhere, and everywhere with conspicuous success.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

A year ago last Sunday, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal of June 15, the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland was launched upon its useful and promising career. The work was begun in the City Churches of Dublin and a few of the suburban parishes. We recorded its beginnings with more than usual interest; for the need of such a society had become obvious to all. The flood of demoralizing literature, un-Catholic and un-Irish in substance and tone, had been pouring into the country in such volume that it had become a subject of universal anxiety. Nor was it only from over sea that a literature insidiously un-Catholic in principle and idea emanated. Some of the work claiming Irish sympathy on the ground of its Irish qualities, was, if less gross, scarcely less hostile to the cherished ideals of the Irish masses. We have recently read a volume of essays by an "Irish" writer of the new school, whose work forms a volume in a library taking its name from an historic Irish river gloriously associated with Irish Catholic history, in which a frank materialist gospel is propounded, and the old figure of Irish Nationality caricatured as "a hog" with "whiskey on her breath and the crucifix in her hand." It was clearly time that Irish Catholics should bestir themselves to resist the now enemies at the gates. The Catholic Truth Society was the outcome of an anxiety widely shared. Though it is only a brief year in existence, its establishment has been more than justified. Enterprises of the kind have, in the commencement, to overcome many difficulties. Perfectly smooth operation and complete organization are not achieved in a moment. Last year's work can only be regarded as the earnest of work to come. Yet it is already clear that the future of the Society can be made one of immense influence in the intellectual and moral culture of our people. The Society has not had to nudge a public into appreciation. It has found a public greedy for a simple literature, soundly Irish and Catholic. No fewer than eight hundred branches of the society have been established, and they have distributed throughout the country six hundred thousand of those excellent little booklets that we have from time to time reviewed in these columns. The little volumes have covered a wide area of interest. Irish fiction and romance, as well as Irish hagiology and archaeology, have been included. The list of writers secured is an imposing one. But the work of the Society can only be regarded as in its infancy. It is time, when Englishmen are being provided in the great centres of population with the higher education they want, and that what a Scotland has her four universities, Ireland should not be denied the equal educational facilities for the great mass of her people (applause). The masses want higher education as well as the classes (hear, hear), and in a poor country like Ireland higher education should be made accessible and popular. It should be brought to the doors of the people (hear, hear). The new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, in popularizing technical education, is setting an example which might be advantageously imitated by the statesmen who undertake—and it is to be hoped that responsible statesmen will be found with courage to speedily undertake—the settlement of the Irish university question. University education, as well as technical education, should be popularized (applause). It should be brought within the reach of the poorest student who has the desire and the brains to take advantage of it (applause). At present Catholic students, whether rich or poor, are without adequate facilities for acquiring university education in Ireland. The Protestant and Presbyterians and the minor religious denominations are well provided for. In Trinity and the Queen's Colleges, there is no similar provision for the Catholic majority. Now, we simply want to be put on an equality with our neighbors (hear, hear).

IRELAND

SAINTS OF IRELAND.

The June number of the "New Ireland Review," contains a notable feature in the shape of a poem entitled "Irish Saints in Foreign Lands," by Mr. T. D. Sullivan. Needless to say, the theme is one which is admirably adapted for poetic treatment, and, equally needless to remark, it is done full justice to at the hands of Ireland's Poet Laureate. As a sample of the quality of these verses, which will, we have no doubt, be admitted to be the noblest tribute ever paid to the labors of Irish saints and scholars, we give the first three stanzas:—

One wondrous tale through many a stormy age,
With shadows dark defiles the historic page;
It tells of raids of fierce marauding bands
On weaker tribes on unfondling lands;
Or right struck down and freedom overthrown
By conquering hordes in regions not their own,
And trampled peoples striving, but in vain,
To break their bonds and free their lives again.

Not bent on deeds so wicked and so vile,
Did Erin's sons speed from their holy isle;

Unarmed they went, not eased in shrinking mail;

Or waving pirate banners in the gale;

No aim was theirs to plunder or enslave,

To rob the helpless or to crush the brave.

They went a nobler purpose to fulfill,

To war with nought but ignorance and To free the slaves of error from the thrall

Of vice and sin—the slavery worst of all—

To make the clouds of Pagan darkness flee;

And lift men's souls to light and liberty.

Not unposed their glorious work they wrought;

Not always welcome was the light they brought;

Grim superstition does not quickly Or shrink submissive from the conquered field—

It strives to linger where its life has passed,

And fights a running battle to the last.

To many men the rules that would restrain

These lawless passions are an odious chain.

And those who seek such fetters to impose

They hate as pests, or fear as potent foes.

Conquered thus, but ever undismayed, taught and prayed,

"Till, as before the growing light of day

The mists and fog of midnight pass away,

And wholesome winds make pure, and fair the scene

Where noisome airs and noxious things have been—

So Erin's sons, brave soldiers of the right

Spread bold wisdom, peace and true delight.

Dispelled dark clouds of folly, sin and shame.

And won heaven's guerdon and the world's acclaim.

As an eloquent expression of the author's

in the glories yet to come for us native land, we give the noble concluding stanza of a poem which is destined to hold a permanent place in our national literature:

The heroes of Irish sanctity must have fostered Irish devotion. No Irishman who considers the possibilities for good that lie in the exist-

ence of such a Society can deny it his practical help. The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Bishop of Ossory and Conductor to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, took place on June 16 in the Cathedral, Thurles. The impressive ceremonial was carried out with fitting solemnity. Several of the bishops attended, and about 200 dignitaries and priests from various parts of Ireland were present. There was an immense concourse of the laity, representatives of whom attended not only from all parts of the Archdiocese, but even from Dublin, Cork, and other distant places. At the beginning of the new century the bishops attended, and about 200 dignitaries and priests from various parts of Ireland were present. There was an immense concourse of the laity, representatives of whom attended not only from all parts of the Archdiocese, but even from Dublin, Cork, and other distant places. 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...The
EEEEEHOME CIRCLE
EEEEE

MONTH OF JUNE.

You bring us the bees in the clover,
Month of June, sweet month of June!
With blossoms you dot the land over,
Month of June, fair month of June!

You show us the mold in the fallow,
Month of June, bright month of June!
That change to bloom as the swallow,
Wings way through thy month, dearest June!

But you bring to us children so lowly,
Month of June, dear month of June!
A devotion so high and so holy,
We love you, dear Heart's own fair June!

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Instead of chopping parsley for soup or creamed potatoes, try twisting a few sprigs into a tight little roll and then clipping with a pair of scissors.

Two or three cleaned oyster shells boiled in the tea kettle once a week will prevent rust from forming.

A cotton flannel silence cloth makes the tablecloth look better, but protects the varnished surface from stains from hot dishes. Sometimes, when baking a cake, line an earthen platter with rose geranium leaves and turn the hot cake out upon them, leaving it there until quite cold. The steam absorbs the fragrance from the leaves, imparting to the cakes the most delicate flavor, that suggests nothing so much as the odor of a La France rose.

A housekeeper says that water bottles may be kept bright by the use of a handful of very fine ashes mixed with the soapy water in which they are washed.

If parsley is wrapped up in a piece of wet cheesecloth it can be kept for some time. To make successful gravies, only just enough fat to take up a heaping teaspoonful of flour should be reserved; the rest should be poured off. Add the flour to the hot fat with stirring first in cold water; the starch will burst more speedily in this way. Water mixed with beef extract is better than plain boiling water for brown gravies.

CARE OF MEATS.

Meats of all kinds, as soon as brought from the market, if not cooked immediately, should be placed at once in the ice-box. If it is to be kept for a day or two it is best to wrap it up in wax paper and lay it close to the ice. If wax paper is not handy, wrap it first in cheese cloth, then in paper, and place it near the ice. In the country, where fresh meat is obtainable only once or twice a week, and where there is no ice to keep it, it may be placed in a jar or bowl and covered with sour milk, tightly covered with lid or board, and set on the cellar floor. It will keep thus in good condition for four or five days, particularly veal, lamb and mutton. A piece of beef from the rump, round or crossrib, may be covered with vinegar and kept for a whole week. Such beef is generally used for sour roast or beef à la mode. Another way to keep meats fresh in the country is to brush the meat over with salad oil and then wrap it in brown paper and bury it two feet deep in the ground. It will keep thus in good condition for a week or longer. Game of all kinds may be kept either in ice box or in sour milk. Ham and bacon should be wrapped in paper and hung in a cool, dry place. If poultry is drawn it is best not to wash it, but simply to wipe it dry inside and place it on the let. If ice is not handy it may be rubbed in and outside with a little salt, wrapped in paper and placed on a dish on the cellar floor. Covered with a deep pan it will keep cool for several days. Fish, being the most difficult to keep, it is best to buy no more than is needed for one meal, and to cook it as soon as possible after it comes from the market. Soaked dried codfish wrapped in paper will keep for some time in a cool place. Fresh eels may be kept fresh for two days when rubbed with salt and set in a cool place. Eggs kept best on the lower shelf of the icebox or in a cool cellar. They should stand on the small end.—Mrs. Gesine Lemcke in Ledger Monthly.

VALUE AND USE OF RICE AS A FOOD.

The nutritive value of rice is not much appreciated, for if it were it would be much oftener substituted for the potato. In discussing with a physician the relative qualities of these two vegetables, he said that if necessary he could live and do his work upon a diet of milk and rice, these two staples providing all that was necessary for nerve and tissue building. There are two varieties, the long, white and very white, which is best for cooking as a vegetable, and that which is called "broken rice," costing just one-half as much a pound, and, save for looks, being exactly as good. The first thing to know is how to boil rice correctly. It is a simple process, and this vegetable, as it comes from the hands of a turbaned Southern cook, is as different from the ordinary gravy mess we see at the North as chalk is from cheese. To boil rice, Southern style, wash a cup of rice in two waters, then put it in a pot, adding a quart and a pint of water and two tablespoonsful of salt. After it has boiled over a quick fire for ten or fifteen minutes, pour off all the water except a scant cupful, cover the pot and let the rice steam for another fifteen minutes, stirring once or twice. Each grain will stand up flaky and white, distinct grains, yet perfectly cooked. It should be eaten with gravy or butter, the latter being stirred in quickly while the rice is hot.

Rice soup is particularly good for invalids or persons with delicate digestions. Put a cup of rice, a quart and a pint of water and two tablespoonsful of salt into a pot and boil an hour. Press through a sieve and thicken with the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, half a cup of cream, if obtainable, a tablespoonful of flour, two of butter and a good grating of nutmeg. Add a little more salt if necessary. If digestion need not be considered, serve with toasted crackers, dusted with Parmesan or grated Dutch cheese on them.

Nothing is neater than rice croquettes made creamy and delicious. Take two cups of cooked rice and add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, some chopped parsley, a tablespoonful and a half of butter, a little pepper and nutmeg. Stir over the fire till the mixture is well blended. When cold, form into croquettes, roll in egg and then in bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. The inside of these croquettes should be like a thick custard.

If you have any left-over macaroni, use a cup of rice and a cup of macaroni, even if cooked with cheese, it is excellent. Another variation is one cup of canned corn and one of rice.

Rice blanc mangé is a real delicacy. Boil half a pint of rice so that it is very soft, and press it through a sieve. Sweeten to taste and add half a cup of chopped almonds, which have been blended. Stir in about half a teaspoonful of vanilla and two tablespoons of milk. Mix well together and pour into molds while hot. Serve with a custard to pour over it, or better still, some cream slightly sweetened and flavored with a few drops of vanilla. —From What to Eat.

Celebrities Who Loved a Smoke.

The famous writer, Thomas Carlyle, was rarely seen without a clay pipe between his teeth, and one of his most famous literary panegyrics is devoted to the delights of "Lady Nicotine." Victor Hugo was also a passionate lover of tobacco, and paid fabulous prices for his cigars.

Guizot, the French historian, considered that it was tobacco which lengthened his life to an inordinate degree; whilst Charles Kingsley, the author of "Westward Ho!" was unable to compose a single line of his work until a cigar was firmly set between his lips. Robert Burns was a persistent smoker, and would sometimes consume 1 lb. of tobacco per week.

The late Lord Tennyson, when being asked how he had enjoyed a Continental tour, confessed that he had disliked Venice because "they had no good cigars in the town," but towards the latter portion of his career the Laureate abandoned cigars in favor of clay pipes made especially for his own use.

Prince Bismarck was an inveterate cigar-smoker, but that his good-heartedness could triumph over his love of the weed was proved during the Franco-German campaign, when he resigned a cigar which he had been treasuring for use after the battle to a wounded soldier who cast longing eyes at the precious weed.

His great contemporary, General Moltke, was equally devoted to smoking joys, and was rarely seen without a huge cigar between his firm lips.

Professor Huxley stated in the course of a lecture that he considered tobacco a "sweetener and equalizer of temper," and he supported his theory by consuming vast quantities of the same on all occasions. Charles Lamb, the delightful essayist, held a similar opinion, and he was at once forced to express the wish that "his last breath might be drawn through a pipe and exhaled in a puff."

Both Charles Dickens and William Thackeray loved a good cigar, though curiously enough the former rarely refers to the smoking habit in his fictions with any degree of enthusiasm; but Lord Lytton, the famous contemporary of the two aforesaid writers, not only revelled in the making of smoke, but glorified the process in various portions of his voluminous works.

Thomas Alva Edison smokes, to use a popular simile, "like a funnel," and has often been known to consume a dozen cigars in the course of a working day. When pondering the details of a novel invention he confesses that he is greatly aided in the process by the presence of a fragrant weed, and there are few brain-workers who do not find their wits stimulated and sharpened by such extraneous aid.

On the other hand, there are many famous people who view all forms of tobacco with undenialable aversion. Napoleon the Great was one of this class, and after making an heroic attempt to smoke a pipe in his early manhood he abandoned the business with alacrity and never smoked again.

The celebrated Dr. Abernethy hated nicotine with fervent hatred, and, on being asked if tobacco injured the brain, replied testily that the question was a vain one, seeing that nobody possessed of brains would contemplate smoking for an instant. Equally Mr. Algernon Swinburne, the famous poet, is an enemy of the weed, and cannot remain in a room where the odor of tobacco has penetrated.

THE DIAL OF THE SOUL.

That the soul leaves its impress on the face as years go by, is a fact too well known to need emphasis. No matter how beautiful the features or how perfect the coloring of eyes, hair or complexion, time and added years write unerringly and indelibly the character of the soul within. A wonderful thing indeed, is the human countenance. Shakespeare says, "There's no art to find the mind's construction in the face." And in the book to Ecclesiastes, it is said, "The heart of a man chang-

eth his countenance whether for good or evil."

Now let us understand once and for all, what is meant by a beautiful face. "The beauty that elicits our admiration," says a writer in The Oracle, "is the beauty of expression. It is a strange story, that of this little child. The small soldiers who occupied that quarter of the city had come across a house where, stretched on the long, side by side, were the bodies of all its occupants. They had committed suicide on the advent of the Allies.

As the soldiers had not time to bury them immediately, intent as they were on pillaging and looting the neighborhood, they threw lime on the bodies. After two days, when they came to throw their remains into a pit, which had been dug for their burial, they found that the youngest victim, was yet alive, and cradled her, with her hair still caked with lime, to the nuns.

The controlling emotions of the inner life will make themselves known—nature's dial will reveal them so clearly that he who runs may read. Powder and paint have not in them the charm, even vigor finds not the power. Write it, therefore, in large characters, and remember it ever,—"The heart is the dwelling place of the magical angel of beauty, Whose smile is seen in the face."

Christian Missions in China.
(By George Lynch, in "The Westminster Gazette.")

It was the garden of the Mission of Pei-tang. Not a blade of grass was showing above the ground. The roots of the grass itself had been torn up, eaten by the last few starving animals within the besieged compound before they had been killed, and the trees were absolutely stripped of their bark as high as the beasts could reach. At one side of the garden a great open crater, fringed with the ruins of buildings, showed where a mine had exploded.

The cross on the Cathedra! had been broken, and its Gothic architecture additionally defaced by the scoring marks of shot and shell. But I think nothing told more forcibly the tale of the ordeal through which the garrison had passed than did these gnawed, naked tree-trunks.

I was shown round them day after day by one of the Sisters, which by the way was effected by the Japanese, but not until the third day after the Legations had been relieved, although it was only twenty minutes' ride distant from them. The Mother Superior, seventy-four years of age, who had spent thirty-eight years of her life in Chinese mission work, lay ailing—a daughter of Count Barnabas, of Chateau Barnabas, near Nordenx. She had belonged to the Order of Sisters of Charity since her eighteenth year. Three mines had exploded within the Mission enclosure, and walls and roofs were riddled and lay tossed about in grotesque confusion. I went into the Cathedral church, which they were using as a hospital.

Coming from the glare of white light outside, it was some moments before I could distinguish anything in the gloom within. By degrees one made out rows of rounded forms of little children lying on the floor. Above, the stained-glass windows were broken in many places, and the roof perforated where shells had entered, letting in shafts of light that fell astain the gloom. High up on the wall, one lit up a figure of Christ that with bowed head and extended hands seemed to point in eloquent silence to the little suffering children below. The entire floor of the church, even up to the Extinguished Lamp of the Sanctuary,

was occupied with them. In one explosion alone, eighty children were killed, and a still greater number injured. Many more were ailing for want of sufficient food, because they had been reduced to only two ounces of rice per day, and had but two days' rations left. Other children, who were helping the nuns, moved noiselessly about among the prostrate forms. The hushed silence of sanctuary was broken only by low moaning or the querulous sobbing of the ill.

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It is above all a common sense treatment, which is approved of by physicians and laymen alike. By supplying to the thin, watery blood and weak, exhausted nerves the very materials of which nature constructs new nerve cells and new bodily tissue it gradually and certainly reconstructs and revitalizes the weakened and debilitated nervous system, cures nervous headaches and dyspepsia, and permanently overcomes the weaknesses and irregularities from which women suffer so much.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is immensely popular among women, because it restores them to perfect, vigorous womanhood, and does so by naturally and gradually toning up and invigorating the system, gently regulating the bowels, and strengthening the action of the heart. Fifty cents a box; six boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or Edmaston, Bates & Company, Toronto.

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Wm. ROSS, Manager.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

PAPAL JUBILEE OF THE YEARS
OF PETER.

The Cardinal Vicar has communicated to the Archbishops and Bishops of the entire Church the formation of the Committee for the Papal Jubilee of "the Years of Peter" by means of the following letter:

"Most Reverend Excellency.

"The Holy Father, Leo XIII, in his second old age, is near to enter upon the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate. You understand easily, Most Reverend Excellency, how suitable it is that the loving solicitude of all Catholics should show itself as unanimously grateful to Divine Providence for a favor which is so great, and which is bound up with the general good of Catholicity. Naturally, the first duty which presents itself to us is that of offering everywhere public prayers to God, the preserver of every life, and, next, that of fasting, and making suitable arrangements, the hoped-for and desired event with other demonstrations which shall be popular and fully adapted to the solemn occasion. To this end there has been founded in this holy city, as perhaps has reached your knowledge, a Committee of esteemed persons, to whom has been entrusted the duty of presiding, together with myself, over the ordering and carrying out of everything, I, in regard to what strictly concerned me, have thought well to order that in the Church of Rome there shall always be added as often as the Rosary of Our Lady is recited, special prayers for the safe-keeping of the Holy Father, and likewise that the priests shall, in the August Sacrifice, offer fervently the customary prayers for the same end.

"It will also be a care of mine to celebrate, in June next, to this intent, a Mass in the Ludovician temple of St. Ignatius, after inviting the Romans to be present in the largest possible number, and to participate by the Communion in the Holy Sacrament of the altar.

"The Committee will further send you hereafter, a detailed communication about what it shall decide as to the presentation of congratulations to the Holy Father and as to the paying him honor on so beautiful an occasion.

"We have wished in the meantime to bring to your knowledge the said things, so that you may be enabled to arrange in time beforehand whatever you will judge it opportune in order in your Diocese for the extraordinary festivities, begging you strongly to be so good as to aid us both with counsel and with act.

"Begging for you every good from God, I rejoice in heart to be able to express to you the feelings in my full regard.

Rome, May 24, 1901.

"The Cardinal Peter Respighi,
"Vicar to His Holiness."

DECEIVED BY OLAPTRAP.

In the last issue of the North American Review, an article appeared from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith, written with a pretense of sympathy for Ireland and the cause of the people, insofar as that cause touches the agrarian question. But the Professor, from beginning to end of his paper, made a familiarly bitter assault on the national aspirations of Irishmen, using language of studied derision in almost every paragraph. The Register did not consider it worth while calling attention to the article at all, believing that that class of crocodile city had grown monotonous to intelligent Irishmen. But seeing the thing now reprinted in the Irish Canadian, accompanied by an editorial saying that "as a whole," it makes "picaresque reading, providing one is merely in search of a pastime," we are bound to infer that Mr. Smith's language is so nice that it deceives some genuine sympathizers with Ireland, who, however, are but imperfectly versed in the history and national politics of the country.

The "Unionist" cry against Home Rule when Mr. Gladstone's bills were under discussion, so far as that cry was intended for Catholic ears, was heard in denunciation of the old Irish Parliament in College Green as a hotbed of ascendancy and corruption, far and away more intolerant of the spirit of reform than the contemporary Parliament at Westminster. Goldwin Smith was one of the clever persons who tried to misrepresent history to suit that line of anti-Irish and "Unionist" politics. It was also said that Ireland had gone to the dogs under the native Parliament. Mr. Goldwin Smith

says it all over again now in this North American article. We quote him:

"Grattan had hailed, in strains of rapturous eloquence the birth of the Irish nation, but the nation still consisted of a Protestant and land-owning oligarchy, reigning over a population of political, social, and agrarian serfs. The Catholics were, at last, admitted to the electorate, but not to Parliament, and being, as electors, under the thumb of the Protestant landlord, they gained little by that scanty measure of toleration. Economically, they rather lost, for the landlords subdivided the holdings to multiply subservient votes.

"The economical evils and sufferings remained unabated. Manufacturers could not rise, and the prime pair trade was smuggling, with its moral results. The letting of the land by the landlords to middlemen, who ground the tenant without mercy, increased the suffering of the peasant. Between the mid' emon and the tithe proctor every thin, was taken from the tiller of the soil but the barest sufficiency of potations to support life."

How often have we heard this! The meaning of it is: Only for England's management of their affairs is the Irish would rot. The truth, however, is, that during the life of the Irish Parliament Dublin grew and prospered in a most remarkable way. No English city in the same period experienced such gain. Any visitor to the Irish capital to-day may see the ineffaceable marks of the beginning and end of the Dublin "boom" during the interval of independence between 1780 and 1800.

Correction of the other point of Mr. Smith's article, viz., the alleged extreme intolerance of the Irish Parliament is of more historical importance to believers in the Irish national spirit. This is what Mr. Goldwin Smith says:

"It is not likely that a Parliament of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland would ever have granted Catholic emancipation. The united Parliament granted it after a long struggle, terminated by the conversion of Wellington and Peel."

It is pitiful to see a paper written for Irish Canadians swallowing stuff like this, and wiping its mouth with the remark that it really tastes pleasant. Was it not to defend the Protestant ascendancy, threatened by the spirit of liberality and reform which sprung up within the Irish Parliament, that the Orange Clubs were first formed in 1795? Mr. Goldwin Smith simply falsifies history in his North American article, and does it for the purpose which dictated his opposition to Home Rule.

Rev. Canon Sherlock, of Kildare, himself a Protestant, preached in Trinity College, Dublin, two weeks ago on Henry Grattan, whose memory he held up to the admiration of modern Irish Protestants, declaring, with perfect truth, that Irish Protestants were the leaders in the Emancipation movement. Of course, it is necessary to add that they were political leaders of a Catholic nation. But they were as aggressive as if they themselves were Catholics. Continuing, Canon Sherlock said:

"It remains a reproach to the Protestants of the Legislature of the United Kingdom that Roman Catholics were refused a university of their own—a refusal which Grattan more than a century ago denounced as an act of injustice and a denial of Christian charity. I believe that this refusal was not by the great mass of Irish Protestants; certainly not by Irish Churchmen, who asked nothing for themselves which they would not give to the rest of their fellow-countrymen."

It ought to be too late in the day for Irish Catholics to be deceived by gentlemen of Mr. Goldwin Smith's political complexion into the belief that all their Irish Protestant fellow-countrymen hate them. These same "Unionists" also operate on Irish Protestants and keep the Orange lodges in trim by their rhetoric. It is by dividing Irish national opinion that they gain their ends. Put do they do it through any sympathy with Ireland, mistaken or otherwise? Certainly not. They foment prejudice on both sides of the religious line, and find it an easy plan for sacking the hands of Ireland's willing sons, Protestants and Catholic.

We remember having listened a few years ago with some cynical concern to Mr. Goldwin Smith's harangue to the Orangemen in Exhibition Park on the Twelfth of July. It was nothing short of an experience to hear a man of his mental attainments roll off rounded periods about Derry, Aughrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne. But he went farther, and appealed, especially to the Young Britons, to keep their party tunes alive; there should, indeed, in Mr. Smith's opinion, be no "let-up" in that peculiar agency of public ill-feeling and insult. And this is the same gentleman who tells the American people that Ireland must always be governed from Westminster, otherwise it would be impossible to keep the religious factions from each other's throats. Tut, tut, Professor! It is with you and not with each other that Irishmen of every stripe have legitimate cause of quarrel. You employ your talents—we had almost written talons—raking up the embers of passion which you profess to deplore. And this you do for a political purpose. You ought to be better employed; and Irishmen, both Orange and Green, should at this time of day be indifferent to your rank insincerity, whether you harangue them as Orangemen or shed crocodile tears upon Catholic serfs.

MR. D. R. WILKIE ON THE OUR.
RENOVY.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, General Manager of the Imperial Bank, in the course of his very interesting address at the annual meeting, report of which we publish to day, adopted a line of approval of the Government parallel with what THE REGISTER has itself recently been saying. He commanded in the first place the encouragement by bounties of our iron and steel, lead, nickel and other industries, and placed by no means last or least among the items of credit

"The adoption of a policy that will create an attractive home market for the product of our own gold and silver mines, through the establishment of Government assay offices and a branch of the Royal Mint."

This may be regarded by some as outspoken language from a leading banker; but it is certainly a healthy sign of the relations of Canadian moneyed institutions with the public, when so much frankness is encountered in banking quarters. Here we have not a trace of that narrower view that looks for an assured profit to the holders of money from the present circumscribed condition of currency in Canada. Mr. Wilkie looks beyond all minor considerations to the development of the natural wealth of the Dominion, especially in the West, in precious metals, and sees in the results of that development a larger share of prosperity to all Canadian industries and enterprises, in which the banks, as the depositaries of the people's money, cannot be prevented from participating. Indeed, it seems to us that Mr. Wilkie proves himself not only more public spirited as a Canadian, but a more hard-headed banker by his candid address.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

On Friday last the Marquis of Ripon wrote to the English press: "I am filled with shame at the description of the so-called refugee camp. The fair fame of the country and the reputation for manliness of our people are at stake. No condemnation of the system is too strong."

Or the same day the Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick, informed a questioner in the House of Commons that out of 68,000 persons in the concentration camps of South Africa, 34,000 were children.

The Marquis of Ripon is not an Englishman who goes out of his way to attribute shame to his country. Neither is he a politician looking for notoriety. Old in years but young in spirit, loved by the citizens of Ripon, respected by his sovereign and his peers, devoting the greater share of his energy to works of charity and the advancement of the Catholic faith, which he espoused a quarter of a century ago, the Marquis may be relied upon to voice the loyalty, the honor and the conscience of Conservative England.

The figures given by the War Secretary more than justify the confession of Lord Ripon. Think of 34,000 children confined in camps which are admittedly prisons, and of which the following description is given: "Iron sheds without a single article of furniture, only one blanket for each woman, and the dust floor for a bed." We suppose the other 29,000, unaccounted for by Mr. Brodrick, are women of all ages. No wonder the poor creatures are dying off like flies.

These camps were established to deter the Boer men from carrying on the war. They have failed of their intended purpose, and have now become a spectacle of horror in the sight of the civilized world. Englishmen of every class are denouncing them, and the desperate Government cannot afford to let the shame endure. The Marquis of Ripon is one among millions. His position enables his voice to rise above the universal murmur. The concentration camps are not warfare. They are sowing seeds of hate that will endure as long as time in Dutch hearts, and are making many loyal Englishmen champions of Boer independence. They are the greatest bane under committed by Lord Salisbury's Government in all its blundering conduct of the war.

FATHER FALLOWS DEPARTURE

There was witnessed during the past week, in the city of Ottawa, a very natural and whole-hearted effort by the people of St. Joseph's parish to have Rev. Dr. Fallon retained as their pastor. All classes of parishioners were invited in making the request to Father Fallon's superiors. The change, which is a promotion and a distinction in the Oblate Order, had not been announced until the time for departure had almost arrived, and this fact necessarily added so much zeal to the affectionate action of the people that the whole matter has attracted considerable interest in every part of the country. Father Fallon, on Sunday, delivered an address which well expresses the relations that have existed between pastor and flock in St. Joseph's parish relations which, however, are the same in all Catholic parishes where the priest is looked up to by rich and poor as the friend and father of his people. It is a magnificent testimony of the power of Catholicity, influencing priests and people alike, when every day we see in parishes of this

nature the command of ecclesiastical authority obeyed. This fact was present to Father Fallon's mind on Sunday, when he said that it is this principle of authority which distinguishes the Catholic Church from other organizations of Christians. Those who have known Father Fallon only by name cordially join with the people of Ottawa in all their good wishes.

ACADEMIC SUMMER NUMBERS.

Very creditable indeed are the mid-summer numbers of "Leaflets from Loretto," the "University of Ottawa Review," and "The Bee," published by the students of St. Jerome's College, Berlin. The first-named takes precedence in regard to artistic appearance, as befits the fair pupils whose art and literature it represents. "The Bee," as usual, shows hard work, and a great deal of it, at the close of the scholastic year. But the most interesting of all is The Review's description of the new Science Hall of the University of Ottawa.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A memorial on behalf of the Catholic hierarchy of the Australian Commonwealth, protesting against the studied insults of the Coronation Oath, was presented the other day at Sydney to Mr. Barton, the Premier of the Commonwealth, by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. The memorial sets out that the oath outrages common sense, and is an infringement of religious equality. It emphasizes the fact that, while the Australian Catholics demonstrated their loyalty in South Africa, they refuse to tolerate any insults to their Faith. The Cardinal asked that the protest should be forwarded to the Imperial Government, and Mr. Barton agreed to forward the address. The Federal Ministry is unanimously in favor of a revision of the oath, and Mr. Chamberlain has been informed to this effect.

Or the same day the Secretary for War, Mr. Brodrick, informed a questioner in the House of Commons that out of 68,000 persons in the concentration camps of South Africa, 34,000 were children.

The Marquis of Ripon, whose protest against the concentration camps in South Africa has arrested the attention of the British people this week, is, in some respects, the most distinguished of English converts to the Catholic faith. He was Grand Master of the English Free Masons five-and-twenty years ago. When the announcement was made that he had been received into the Catholic Church the city of Ripon went into deep mourning. Last week, however, when the Marquis and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, the citizens of Ripon gave themselves up to festivity on a grand scale, while Catholics of the place held a special day of thanksgiving. The Marquis and Marshioners of Ripon are English aristocrats of the old-fashioned type, whose lives are not only irreproachable but admirable for their unceasing charity.

What the Boer is to Canada as a symbol of nationality, the Muir Kat bids fair to become to the Transvaal. This little animal is described as intelligent and affectionate, and many men returning from the war have brought Muir Kats home with them as pets. Olive Schreiner, in her "Appeal for Peace," used the Muir Kat of the Transvaal as an illustration of war between Great Britain and the Republics. She wrote: "It may be said—But what has England to fear in a campaign with a country like Africa? Can she not send a hundred thousand or a hundred and fifty thousand men and walk over the land? She can sweep it by mere numbers." We answer yes; she might do it. Might generally conquers; not always. I have seen a little Muir Kat attacked by a mastiff, the first joint of whose leg it did not reach. I have seen it taken in the dog's mouth so that hardly any part of it was visible, and thought the creature was dead. But it fastened its tiny teeth inside the dog's throat and the mastiff dropped it, and mangled and wounded, and covered with gore and saliva, I saw it creep back into its hole in the red African earth."

The Osservatore Romano publishes an account of a meeting held last week at the Palace of the Apostolic Chancery to hear a lecture given by Cardinal Parocchi on the defence of the Catholic Faith against Protestant Propaganda. Twenty Cardinals and many bishops and prominent lay Catholics were present. Before the lecture the Secretary-General of the Association for the Defense of the Faith described the work of organization in Rome, where it is carried on by twelve institutions of different character, established with the object of protecting children and young people from Protestant Propaganda. A letter from the Pope was read, in which his Holiness expressed his pleasure at the work carried on by the Association in Rome, where the emissaries of heresy were increasing in number, and were carrying on an unchecked propaganda with redoubled efforts. The journal, which promises to give a more complete account of Cardinal Parocchi's lecture, states that he described the determined attacks that Protestants have every where begun on Catholicism, taking advantage of the present disturbed state of society, especially in Italy and Rome.

His Eminence, however, declared that such a mad and dangerous undertaking could never succeed in destroying the work of God.

Our Schools and Colleges

(Continued from page 1.)

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

The commencement exercises of St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ont., took place on June 18, in St. Mary's Hall. A large gathering was present, including church dignitaries, members of Parliament, city officials, and prominent educationists. The program prepared for the occasion was a rare treat for linguists, there being delivered, by attending students, speeches in eight different languages, viz., Latin, Greek, German, French, English, Polish, Slovak, and Hungarian. The Hebrew and Italian speeches were dropped in the eleventh hour to shorten the program. The extraordinary ease and smoothness with which the speeches in the foreign languages were delivered drew intense admiration from the appreciative audience, and innumerable expressions of praise for the efficiency of the college teaching staff.

The catalogue of studies at St. Jerome's College offers rare inducements for Canadian students. The program of the commencement exercises of this year illustrates the superior quality of its course of languages, while in analytical and comparative literature, the mental and natural sciences, and mathematics it compares favorably with the leading educational institutions of the Province.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM.

Part I.

Veni Creator E. Alice Club

Lustspiel, Overture Keler Bela

College Orchestra

French Speech, "Au Revoir," Mr. Edward Goetz.

Slovak Speech, "The Slovak Literature," Mr. J. Janes.

Piano Solo, "Grand Galop de Concert," H. N. Bartlett

Mr. Wm. Winterhalt.

German Speech, "Liberty," Mr. Alvan Leyes.

Greek Speech, "The Value of Time and Its Relation to Eternity" Mr. Jos. Schmidt.

Quartette, "Last Rose of Summer," Moore

Glee Club.

Part II.

"Lorraine Waltzes," R. Stahl

College Orchestra

Hungarian Speech, "The School System of Hungary," Mr. Frank Youssko

Latin Speech, "The Existence of God," Mr. A. Stroeder

Piano Solo, "Spring Song," Mendelssohn

Mr. J. Kindt

Polish Speech, "Poland in the Seventeenth Century" Mr. F. Slezak

"St. Adelina" Selection Verdini

College Orchestra

English Speech, Valedictory, Mr. Jas. Kelly

"We Are Homeward Bound," G. Martz

Chorus and Orchestral Accom.

Distribution of Diplomas, Medals and Prizes.

God Save the King.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT LORETTO ABBEY.

The closing exercises took place at L

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 30.—Red—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost. Commemoration of St. Paul the Apostle. Double Major.
 Monday, July 1.—White—Octave of St. John. Double.
 Tuesday, July 2.—White Visitation B. V.M. Double 2nd class.
 Wednesday, July 3.—White—St. Paul I. Pope, Confessor, Double.
 Thursday, July 4.—Red—St. Irenaeus. Double.
 Friday, July 5.—White—First Friday of month. Double.
 Saturday, July 6.—Red, Double.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

REV. DR M. F. FALLON.

Ottawa, June 24.—There was sorrow yesterday among the parishioners of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, over the departure to Buffalo, N.Y., of their parish priest, Rev. Dr. M. F. Fallon.

It was Father Fallon's last Sunday with the people among whom he had labored as pastor for three years, and the occasion was one which shewed fully the esteem and the reverence and the love in which the parishioners held their priest. Many were the expressions of regret that were passed regarding his leaving, and many the words spoken of the good work he had done for the parish. At the mass in St. Joseph's Church in the morning Father Fallon said "good-bye" to the congregation, and during his address a large number of the people were visibly affected, and others had hard work in controlling their emotion.

At High Mass Father Fallon spoke as follows:

"As you are aware, my dear brethren, I will to-morrow leave this parish and this city in obedience to my superiors. I am exceedingly thankful, and must express my most heartfelt and grateful thanks for all you have done for me during the three years that I have been in your midst. It is not given to any man to gain the love of the people more than once in his lifetime. This is one of the saddest features of my position. I am satisfied that, go where I will, I will never meet with people whom I will love as much as I love the people of St. Joseph's Church. I want to thank you for the goodness and unbroken kindness and assistance and support you have always given me. I have felt the strength of all the members of my parish united in support of any step I have taken as your pastor. It is my earnest hope and desire, it is my earnest request and pray'r, that that spirit of faith of this parish which has always characterized it, may continue. It is my request as the last reward you can give me that your Catholic faith and love which are above and beyond any person whomsoever, may continue to govern you. I look to the people of St. Joseph's parish to be staunch, true and loyal and that you will never allow it to be said that your faith or loyalty was in any degree weakened or made faint by anything that could possibly happen. I look to you all to continue always in the faith and the loyalty you have shown before me. I had fondly hoped to work among you during my earthly career, and that I would lay down my life here someday in the midst of my people."

"I wish to speak to you in favor of him who will come after me. Show to him respect and give him your assistance. Though I realize that the parting is rather sudden and painful to you and me, I am quite confident in that Catholic spirit and those religious principles which have always characterized you."

"For if there is any one thing that I have believed in and preached to you more than another, it is the principle of authority in the Catholic Church. It is this principle which distinguishes the Catholic Church from all other Christian organizations. It is my duty to show in my own life an example of obedience which I have always preached to others."

I want to leave you my blessing, to yourselves and your children, and the young men whom I have loved perhaps much more than they imagined. It is to them we look as the strength of the church and country, to carry on the work of God in the future. I want to leave my blessing to the whole parish.

"During the three years I have been in your midst, I cannot recall anything which any parishioner ever did to me to cause me pain."

"Whenever I had occasion in the past to leave you for a time, I never omitted on every Sunday and holy day during my absence, to offer for prayers for the people of St. Joseph's parish, when I ascended the altar. To-day I speak to you for the last time as your pastor, but every day henceforth as long as God gives me life and strength, I will during mass always pray for living and dead of St. Joseph's parish, that God, who has been so good to them, will continue His blessing to them to the end, and that, though we part now, there may be, in God's own good time, a meeting where we shall come together to separate no more. I shall always pray that God's choicest blessings may be with you, and beseech you that you will pray for me that I may endeavor with strength and wisdom to follow my duty in my new field of labor. I have now to say 'Good-bye, and God bless you, and increase a hundred-fold the benefactions He has showered upon you. Good-bye, my dear brethren!'

When the Toronto train steamed out of the Union station this morning Rev. Dr. Fallon standing on the rear platform of the Pullman looked upon the faces of hundreds of his friends and former parishioners. Many tear-dimmed eyes looked after the train and cheered after cheering the air, indicating the warm regard of many friends for the popular ex-pastor of St. Joseph's church.

Dr. Fallon was escorted from the university by members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in carriages. A four-in-hand had been engaged for the popular priest, who is provincial chaplain of the order, and with him in the carriage were Messrs. B. Slattery, P. S. Dodd, and J. Arcy Scott. Other members followed in carriages and all along the way to the station many hats were

lifted and hands waved in farewell. The station platform was crowded, young and old were there. The ladies were largely represented, and taking advantage of a favorite opportunity, Master Walter Davison of Mr. W. H. Davis, was brought to the front and he presented Dr. Fallon with a purse of gold from the ladies of the parish. A valuable umbrella and a cigar holder were also presented to the departing priest, who was much touched by the kindness of his friends. Hundreds crowded around for a last handshake and good bye. Before the signal to leave was given Dr. Fallon embraced and kissed his brother, the Rev. James Fallon, and then while cheers filled the air and drowned all other sounds, the train steamed away and Dr. Fallon was on his way to Buffalo.

Among those at the station were: Messrs. J. D. Grace, T. Nolan, H. C. Grounds, G. P. Brophy, Dr. Freeland, A. Brophy, M. J. Griffin, M. J. Gorham, G. W. Goodwin, R. Tobin, L. O'Connell, J. St. D. Lemire, J. Moynihan, S. M. Rogers, Ald. Enright, J. J. Dowlin, Rev. W. J. Christie, Archdeacon Begert, W. J. Poupart, J. Beaumonde, J. J. Honey and many of the college boys and others.

In connection with an effort to have Rev. Dr. Fallon retained in Ottawa, a number of the parishioners of St. Joseph's parish on Saturday afternoon waited on Archbishop Fallone, the papal delegate, and asked him to have Father Fallon kept here as pastor of St. Joseph's. The delegate said he could not interfere in the matter. Dr. Fallon's transfer was an internal affair of the Oblate Order, and was not connected with the general administration or the faith and morals of the church.

WEDDING AT GRAVENHURST

In spite of the early hour and heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday, at 8 a.m., June 19th, St. Paul's Church, Gravenhurst, was thronged to its utmost capacity, a witness one of the prettiest and most fashionable weddings ever held in the church the occasion being the marriage of Helena May, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Clairmont, local manager of the Gravenhurst agency of the Rathbun Company, to William J. Moore, eldest son of Mr. Robert Moore, representative of Messrs. Perkins & Pettibone, lumber exporters. The church and altar were becomingly and artistically decorated by the many friends of the bride, with colored lamps, palms, ferns, and flowers of almost every description, and was illuminated with the electric lights, the church being previously darkened for the event, which produced a beautiful effect. Precisely at 8 a.m., the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, preceded by her two little brothers, Masters Walter and Fred, as pages, and followed by her two small sisters, Misses Christina and Grace, as maids of honor, daintily gowned in white and her two bridesmaids, Miss Clara Chalmont, sister of the bride, and Miss Florence Moore, sister of the groom, both charmingly attired in white organdie with picture hats, and carrying shower bouquets of pink roses. The groom was assisted by his brother, Mr. Robert Moore. The ushers were Mr. M. J. Yeats and Mr. E. Clairmont. The bride looked very pretty in a white organdie dress with a deeply flounced skirt on train, the bodice having chiffon trimmings, and a point lace bolero. Her bridal veil was gracefully held in place with orange blossoms. She carried a large bridal bouquet of white roses. The officiating priest was Reverend Father Collins, pastor, assisted by the Reverend Father McGuire, of Hastings. After the mass, Father McGuire spoke in his happy and easy manner, and gave an interesting discourse upon the sacrament of matrimony, which was attentively listened to by all present.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by the bride's sister, Miss Mahel Clairmont, the bridal party left the church. The choir rendered music suitable to the occasion. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the wedding party was conveyed in carriages to the residence of the bride's parents, where a dainty dejeuner was served, by six young ladies robed in white, relatives of the bride. At the wedding breakfast, congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Reverend Fathers Collins and McGuire, and the toasts were responded to, by the bridegroom, father of the bridegroom, bride's father, and bride's uncle.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore left on the 12.05 p.m. train for Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, amid showers of rain and old slippers. The bride's travelling costume was of fawn Venetian cloth, with a Eton jacket, hat and gloves to match, and a blue silk blouse. The bride was the recipient of numerous costly, and handsome presents, showing the esteem in which she was held. Among the gifts was a silver tea service, engraved as follows: "Presented by the employees of the Rathbun Company, Gravenhurst, to William J. Moore and Helena May Clairmont, on the occasion of their marriage, June 19th, 1901." On their return Mr. and Mrs. Moore will reside in Gravenhurst.

ORDAINED AT ALL HOLLOWES.

Among the ecclesiastics ordained at All Hollowes, Ireland, at the recent public ordinations by the Archbishop of Dublin, was Rev. Jeremiah O'Riordan, Regiopolis, Kingston.

AYTON.

A picnic under the auspices of the C. M. B. A. Society, in aid of St. Peter's Church, Ayton, will be held on the Church grounds on Thursday, June 27, 1901.

MT. FOREST.

The annual picnic of St. James Church, Mt. Forest, will be held on the Church grounds on Thursday, July 4, 1901. From the amount of interest taken in the past a large attendance is expected.

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pill became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever andague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

Tenders



COAL AND WOOD TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned at this department will be received until noon on

WEDNESDAY JUNE 3RD, 1901.

For coal and wood, to be delivered at the undermentioned institutions, for the term commencing July 1, 1901, and ending July 1, 1902

TORONTO	Hard Coal	Soft Coal	Hard Coke	Soft Coke	Gas	Wood	Per Sacks	
							Hard	Soft
Government House about 0 ft. Parliament Buildings about	160	25	25	10	0	0		
New Parliament Building, Queen's Park, hard peat coal, taken from 100 to 200 tons from time to time, as may be required, up to a total of about 1,200 tons	8	13 ..	7	7	1			
Educational Buildings about	12	1200						
School of Practical Science, Estevan Hall, barrels of soft wood charcoal, and about Osgoode Hall, about	400	10 ..	40	1	30			
Ottawa Normal School about	300			30	30		
LONDON Normal School about	160						

The coal and wood must be delivered and stowed away by the contractors in the bins or other receptacles at the respective institutions in quality and manner satisfactory to the persons in charge, and, at Toronto, at any time until the 15th October next, except that for the Government House, Osgoode Hall and the Educational Buildings, probably about one-third of the furnace coal cannot be received until after the 31st of December next, and for the old and new Parliament buildings it must be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required during the term ending July 1st, 1902. Coal for the Government House, old Parliament buildings, School of Practical Science, Educational buildings and Osgoode Hall must be weighed at such scales as shall be approved, and coal for the new Parliament buildings at the scales connected therewith. The coal and wood for the Normal and Model Schools at Ottawa must be delivered not later than August 1st next. The wood must be of good quality, and hard, and in the proportion of not less than one-half maple and the residue of beech or other kinds equally good.

Forms of tender and other information can be had on application to this department. Separate tenders will be received for the supply of any one or more or all of the kinds of fuel required, and for any or all of the departments and institutions named. The bona fide signatures of two sufficient sureties will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or for each of the contracts.

F. R. LATCHFORD, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Toronto, June 20th, 1901



TENDER FOR BINDER TWINE.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Twine," and addressed "Warden of Kingston Penitentiary, Kingston," will be received until the 28th inst., inclusive, for binder twine on hand and unsold on July 1st, 1901. The lot consists approximately of 250 to 275 tons of mixed Manila (Monarch and Beaver) and 30 to 40 tons pure sisal. The twine will be delivered f.o.b. cars or boat at the penitentiary in quantities to suit the purchaser. The penitentiary warehouse will be cleared by the 15th August next. Terms, cash on delivery. Twine may be inspected at warehouse.

Tenders should state the price per pound for each grade and the number of tons tendered for, and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for 10 per cent of the amount of prospective purchase, payable to the Minister of Justice, which, if tender accepted, will be retained as guarantee for performance of contract and accounted for in final settlement.

Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King, "print" will not be paid therefore.

J. M. PLATT, Warrenton, Kingston, June 14th, 1901.



KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The delegate for the supreme convention of the Knights of St. John, at Cincinnati, Sergeant McQuinn, left on Saturday for the convention city.

St. Anthony's Auxiliary No. 42, Knights of St. John, had a very successful meeting on Thursday last. Three new members were initiated. The auditors handed in their half-yearly report, showing a satisfactory surplus. A picnic to Oakville will be held in a week or two.

The Knights of St. John intend sending a company of uniformed Knights to Woodstock on the 20th, under the command of Capt. Veltz, to take part in the procession in connection with the Woodstock civic inauguration.

CANADIAN YEAR BOOK.

Mr. Alfred Hewett's "Canadian Year Book" is out for 1901. The publication is most useful for business men and others. An excellent feature of the book is in the illustrations. The prominent men in public life and the commerce of the country are photographed.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the Minister of Justice, and countersigned by the Warden of the Penitentiary.

Order, JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 6th, 1901.

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

Tenders



COAL AND WOOD TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Work," will be received at this Department until noon on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3RD, 1901.

for the erection of a building on the grounds of the Agricultural College, Guelph, for a

Museum, Physical and Biological Laboratories, etc.

Plans and specifications can be seen and terms of tender procured at the College and at this Department.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the undersigned, for 5 per cent on the amount of each tender for the above work will be required, the cheques of the unsuccessful parties tendering will be returned when the contract has been entered into.

The bona fide signatures and business addresses of two parties as sureties, must accompany each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. R. LATCHFORD,

Commissioner

Department of Public Works, Ontario, June 19th, 1901.



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THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

Europe was never so entirely and terribly armed. Who to him who sets fire to Europe now.—Moltke.
Who was the bravest of the brave; The bravest hero ever born? Twas one who dared a felon's grave, Who dared to bear the scorn of scorn.
Nay, more than this—when sword was drawn the sword waited but His word. He looked with pitying eyes upon The scene and said, "Put up thy sword!" Could but one king be found to-day As brave to do, as brave to say?
"Put up thy sword" into the sheath! "Put up thy sword," "Put up thy sword!" By Cedron's brook thus spake beneath The olive trees our King and Lord, Spake calm and kingly. Sword and stave And torch and stormy men of death Made clamor. Yet he spoke not, save With loving word, and patient breath.

JOAQUIN MILLER

DAVIE MOORE'S "LIFTING."

(FRANCIS MAITLAND, IN THE IRISH MONTHLY)

In the west of Scotland the memory of two Father Dalys is dear to the hearts of the people. Father Peter Daly, shrewd, keen of humor, a "fine man" (and greater praise than these two words comprise the Lowlander cannot bestow) a "fine man," and—this should have come first—with such a devotion to the Blessed Sacrament that "whatever he asks it got," the people, crossing themselves, whisper to you still, "a body kent the Lord hearkened Father Peter."

Then Father John, Father Peter's nephew and successor, shy, silent, reserved and "a great" scholar w/ the Latin at his finger'en's, and such a wealth of books that, when a parishioner came for a "word," a chair had to be cleared of his treasures before the visitor could be asked to sit down.

It was towards the end of Father Peter's days that the collection in aid of funds to repair the chapel was begun.

"We'll have the roof about our heads," the Father had said one Friday after Benediction when he was having a chat with two of his parishioners.

"We will that," John Mitchell, the farmer at Peggleslea returned, with a shake of the head. "We might mobb' lift the siller," the third member of the little company advanced in a deprecating way.

The priest, in his turn, shook his head, "there's an old saying, Davie, my man, that 'ye canna tak' the breeks off a Highlandman!"; Father Peter quoted the proverb with a smile. Who knew better than he the poverty of his flock?

"The folk wud do their best," Davie Moore, he was the village shoemaker and cobbler, said in the same timid way.

"You are right there, Davie," the priest returned with emphasis, "the people do their best." There was a kindly gleam in his eye as he spoke.

"Peggleslea an' me," the cobbler began, but Peggleslea interrupted him.

"I never was ony gude at lifting," (the local word for collecting), he said, and again shook his head.

"Aye aye," Father Peter chuckled, "we'll make Davie do the lifting," he's a heap nearer heaven than most of us, honest man! This was an old joke of the Father's, Davie measuring some six foot four in his stocking soles, and a joke that made Davie always smile.

"Aye, an' Davie's warm," Peggleslea returned, as he took a pinch of snuff from the Father's box.

Davie smiled in his deprecatory fashion, "the Lord's no' that ill to me," he said.

"Well, Davie, it's settled?" Father Peter asked, a twinkle in his eye, as good evenings were being said.

"If Peggleslea'll no," Davie began, but again the farmer interrupted him.

"Na, na, I'll ha'e noch t' do wi' the lifting," he scratched his head.

"Well, well," the priest said, "then, Davie, it's settled!"

"Aye, it's sawtiewe," Davie said in his slow way, and the friends parted.

Davie Moore's brow was drawn together in thought as he climbed the hill on which the village stood towards his home.

Half way up he turned into the "general-merchant's" shop and asked for a penny account book, "we'll ha'e a' things in order," he muttered to himself as he turned over the "chole" the "merchant" laid before him; then a thought struck him, he turned to the shopkeeper.

"Mr. MacMath, ye wadna be for giening Father Peter a trifle for the gude o' the chapel wan's?"

The grocer shook his head, but trade is not good in a little country town, the little MacMaths got through a heap of shoe-leather—the "general merchant's" bairns could not run about, like their humbler neighbors, bare-footed, and Davie Moore was never pressing, he would even take payment in kind—tea, sugar, oatmeal, a keg of herring, a cheese; after a moment's hesitation, the man dived his hand into the till and brought out half-a-crown.

"Aween you an' me, Davie," he winked, "Aween you an' me."

"Aye, between you an' me," Moore returned as he took the offered coin.

"Glo it's t' gang l' the boot yel say 'a freen,'" the merchant asked anxiously. He was a prominent member of one of the many dissenting bodies of the district.

"Aye, we'll say a freen," Davie returned, and borrowing a pen, made his first entry.

"The lifting'll no' be easy," the shopkeeper said.

"No, the lifting'll no' be easy," Davie said, "the folk's poor," and

street, voices, erlos, the patter of passing feet.

Gently, on his stocking soles, Davie crept to the window, and drew the blind aside. Half way up the street there was a glare, a blaze, and against the flames were figures, figures hurrying to and fro. Davie started—impossible—it could not be, but—yes—a house, but his own stood so far back from the street. It was his house that was burning. Davie looked at Father Peter sleeping heavily after his draught, but in entering through the sleep now, and then, the doctor had said he might sleep like that all morning. He must call up Mrs. Pagan and run up the street, and save—leather and odds and ends of furniture had been in Davie Moore's mind, and then come another recollection—the "lifting"! The "lifting" in its paper envelope lying, as he had left it the night of Father Peter's accident, on the table.

As he stood, almost stunned for a moment, a knock came to the Presbytery door, that made poor Father Peter start, and turn his head from side to side, a summons to Davie.

"A spark on the thatch, we're thinkin'" the bearer of ill news explained, as side by side the two men hurried up the street "onway, the fire has taken the roof, an' ye'll no' save a steek, Davie, man, I's feared."

A steek! The "lifting" was all Davie cared about! If he could save that; but at the instant there was a shout from the over-swelling crowd, a shout, a cry to the rearer on-lookers to stand back. The flames seemed for a moment to mount like a pyramid to the sky, and with a crash, the roof had fallen in, and Davie, sick and giddy, was holding on to his companion for support.

A room could be found to work in; the leather, the tools—Davie was known as a man that could be trusted—could be replaced, but the thirteen pound odd, the thirteen pound seventeen and six! Davie sobbed like a child. His own fault, too. Why had he not, like a sensible man, banked the money instead of "hanging" it up in that way, just that he might look at it from time to time. What would Father Peter, what would Peggleslea, what would the other folk who had trusted him with their money think—say? What would our Lady—but—vith that thought—the first ray of comfort came to Davie's breast. Our Lady knew, if no one else did, that every bit of "lifting" and "hauling," too had been for her.

It was not till Father Peter had been carried down stairs one day by Father John and Davie that he was told of the loss of the "lifting."

"Well, well," the Father said, and lifted for a moment his eyes to heaven.

"I ever lifted a penny" he went slowly on, with a shy look at Father John, of whose solemn ways he stood a little in awe, "that I didn't count it to her afore the altar," he sunk his voice at the last words.

"Ah," the old twinkie came to Father Peter's eyes. "That accounts for the chink-chink that disturbed me at any prayers. Davie, you've many a distraction of your priest's to answer for."

Davie blushed. "She was in her rects to see it at" he went on, and if the voice had its usual deprecatory ring there was firmness in it, too. "She was i' her rects t' see it a', an' she saw it, every bawbee, an' I didn't think it o' her."

"Come, come, Davie," Father Peter remonstrated, "you must not be too hard on Our Lady," but his face was very gentle as he looked at the tall shoemaker.

"Come, come, Davie," Father Peter reprimanded, "you must not be too hard on Our Lady," but his face was very gentle as he looked at the tall shoemaker.

"Come, come, Davie," Father Peter said, "there's nothing like obedience."

"You must not be too hard on Our Lady, Davie," Father Peter whispered when half an hour later he was settling down on his pillow.

Davie looked at him. "I'm awa' t' the chapel t' gie Her a bit o' my mind," he said.

Father John would have spoken, but Father Peter laid his hand on his shoulder.

"One, two, three," Davie counted, though he knew the sum total well enough, thirteen pound odd, a big sum to be got together in a place like D., even in a twelvemonth.

He had just put the notes back into their envelope before consigning them to the pocketbook, when a knock came to the door.

"It's time yet Reverence was back in bed. It's well there's somesay in the house with sense." Mrs. Pagan had opened the parlor door and was eyeing first Father John, and then Davie with severity.

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"Well, well," Father Peter

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 19th June, 1901.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 19th, 1901.

There were present:—H. S. Howland; T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines; William Ramsay, of Bowland, Stow, Scotland; Robert Jaffray; T. Sutherland Stayner; Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton; E. B. Oster, M.P., C. C. Dalton, Professor Andrew Smith, Anson Jones, J. G. Ramsay, R. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Dr. Luke Teskey; Edward Martin, K.C., Hamilton; D. R. Wilkie, R. N. Gooch, G. B. Smith; I. J. Gould, Uxbridge; Clarkson Jones, Lyndhurst Osgood, J. W. Beatty, S. Nordheimer, R. H. Temple, J. Kerr Osborne, W. Gibson Cassels, T. W. Horn, David Smith, A. E. Webb, Rev. E. B. Lawlor, J. L. Blaikie; A. A. McFall, Bolton; John Stewart, John Gowans, Major W. I. Merritt; Wilson Bell, Brandon; Rev. T. W. Paterson, Henry O'Brien, K. C.; A. Foulds, Quebec; H. W. Flinton, H. C. Boomer, W. C. Crowther, H. Sintzler, J. H. Paterson, N. Merritt, R. L. Benson, V. H. E. Hutcheson, William Spry, O. F. Rice, H. R. O'Hara, Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Dr. Thorburn, R. K. Burgess, J. H. Edis, etc.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. H. S. Howland, and the General Manager, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, was requested to act as Secretary.

The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

The Report.

The directors have again much pleasure in meeting the shareholders and in presenting the twenty-sixth annual balance sheet and report upon the affairs of the bank, which they hope will be considered in every way satisfactory.

The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate of interest on unmatured bills under discount, have enabled your directors to pay a semi-annual dividend at the rate of four and one-half and five per cent, respectively, to add \$123,008.35 to rest account, to contribute the annual payments already authorized to the pension and guarantee funds of the bank and to appropriate a further sum of \$20,000 in reduction of bank premises and furniture account.

The amount carried forward in profits and loss account is also \$23,040,40 in excess of the amount brought forward last year.

The premium received upon the balance due on new capital account has also been applied to rest account, which now stands at \$1,850,000, bearing 74 per cent. of the subscribed capital, which is now fully paid up.

The officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties to the satisfaction of the directors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. HOWLAND
President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 51, 4½ per cent.
(paid 1st of December, 1900) \$ 111,420 41
Dividend No. 62, 5 per cent.
(payable 1st of June, 1901) 125,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account, 150,000 00
Written off Bank Premises and Furniture Account 20,000 00
Balance of Account carried forward 104,037 08

\$ 511,007 39

BALANCE AT CREDIT OF ACCOUNT, 31st May, 1900, brought forward \$ 50,688 05
Profits received on New Capital Stock 20,001 03
Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1901, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount 405,477 10

\$ 511,007 39

REST ACCOUNT.
Balance at Credit of Account, 31st May, 1900 \$ 1,700,000 00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account (premium on New Capital, \$25,000.00, and from Profits of the year, \$123,008.35) 150,000 00

\$ 1,830,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Notes of the Bank in circulation \$ 1,030,203 00
Deposits not bearing interest 3,117,714 53
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date) 12,378,042 31

15,515,756 80

Due to other Banks in Canada 1,645 18
Total Liabilities to the Public \$17,407,653 04

Capital Stock (paid up) 2,500,000 00
Contingent Account 86,671 24
Dividend No. 62 (payable 1st of June, 1901) 125,000 00
Former Dividends, unclaimed 75 50
Rebate on Bills Discounted 46,564 00

Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward 104,037 08

2,214,043 02

ASSETS.
Gold and Silver Coin \$ 904,298 44
Dominion Government Notes 1,500,000 00

\$ 2,104,732 44

which, however, have been unanimously approved of by the House of Commons and by the Senate. I do not concur in the objections which have been raised to those projects, on the contrary, I am more than ever convinced, from a patriotic, a sentimental and an economical point of view, that no time should be lost in completing their establishment. The advantage of attracting to our own market the producers of an ever-increasing output of gold and silver, won from our own territory, by the establishment of government assay offices is self-evident; the alarm lest we have an over-production of gold and silver coin through the establishment of a mint, is needless; our present excellent currency system will not be interfered with. Canadian gold assayed and refined by Americans finds a market to-day in the shape of U.S. bars or U.S. coins, whichever is applied for by the depositories. Why should a Dominion government assay and a Dominion government certificate, in the shape of an impression of his Majesty's head upon each coin and upon each ingot debase their value or divert their course. It is not necessary or expedient that everything in the shape of gold or silver purchased at the government assay offices should be coined into sovereigns or decimal coinage—such is not the course of events in Great Britain or in gold-producing countries, such as Australia and the United States, where government mints now exist. Much of our Canadian gold does, under American auspices, and will, under Canadian auspices, find its market in the shape of ingots or bars. Its coinage into sovereigns, half sovereigns and decimal pieces will not be compulsory. The profit in the coinage of silver currency will probably encourage our government to devise steps which will lead to the substitution of our own Canadian coinage for the large amount of United States silver which now forms the principal part of the metallic currency of British Columbia. Such a demand for our silver coinage would, of itself, go far to meet the expenses of the proposed mint. The profit to the United States government on their silver coinage in circulation in Canada, is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, a profit entirely lost to our government. Canadian sovereigns will circulate side by side with the product of the Royal mints of England and Australia wherever a British sovereign will pass as currency, and will advertise to each possessor, for the time being, the wealth of the Dominion in that precious metal.

It was not until 1840 that the value of the gold and silver products of the United States exceeded the present gold and silver product of Canada, 55 years after United States assay offices and United States mints had been established. There are at this present moment three, if not four, government mints in the United States, besides eight government assay offices, and this with a total output of gold in 1897 of \$67,368,000, nay, against a present output in Canada of about \$40,000,000, without one such establishment. Seattle has grown from a town of 25,350 in 1890 to a city of 80,671 in 1900, mainly through its trade with the mining regions of Canada, and many millions, the product of Canadian mines, have been expended in its development, millions that might just as well have remained with us. No less than 6,000 deposits were made in the United States assay office in Seattle during the year 1900, the great bulk of them consisting of Canadian gold. The assayer in charge, in his annual report for 1900, says:—

"The value of the deposits amounted to \$183,747,011, an average of \$2,360.01 to each deposit. The major portion of the button handled was of foreign production, originating from the placer mines in the Northwest Territories of Canada." Don't let us hear anything more of opposition to a policy that will build up the cities of our Pacific coast and which will open up a wide and profitable trade for our manufacturers, our merchants and our agriculturists, all that will be another and an essential forward move towards Canadian nationality without any interference with British connection.

Let me, before I sit down, say a few words with reference to the loss which we have sustained in the death of the late Mr. Jennings, whose sudden and unexpected passing away occurred on the 27th of May. Mr. Jennings had been closely associated with me in the management of the bank since its organization; he had joined us in 1875, and was in harness to the hour of his death, vigorous, enthusiastic and loyal to the bank to the last. As Manager of the principal branch of the bank he had great responsibilities and onerous duties, which he always most cheerfully performed. His death breaks into the little band that have been associated together since the organization of the bank, and I shall, more than anyone else, miss his cheerful assistance and valuable experience. The whole staff of the bank sympathize deeply with his brothers and sisters in their great affliction.

Mr. E. B. Osler, in moving a vote of thanks to the president, Vice-President and Directors of the bank for their services during the past year, said that the report which had just been read must be exceedingly satisfactory to the President and to the Directors as well as to the other shareholders. He thought that the Imperial Bank stood above all other banks in a very successful banking year. Although specially interested in another bank, he had great admiration for the way in which the Imperial Bank had been conducted and expressed satisfaction as a shareholder in the report now presented, which in his opinion reflected great credit upon all concerned, and the Directors were, he thought, entitled to a very hearty and cordial vote of thanks.

Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, seconded by Mr. G. B. Smith, moved a vote of thanks in suitable and complimentary terms to the General Manager and officers of the bank for their efficient services.

Mr. Edward Martin, K. C., in moving that the ballot box be opened for the election of Directors, expressed the hope that at the next annual meeting of the shareholders,

the usual honorarium to the gentlemen then elected to act as scrutineers would be presented to them in Canadian gold, intimating that he could not understand why we should continue to send our gold out of the country to be stamped by the United States.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.—H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, T. Sutherland, Stayner, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. H. S. Howland was re-elected President and Mr. T. R. Merritt, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

By order of the board,
D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager,
Toronto, June 19th, 1901.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

TWO MESSAGES.

A Message from the Sacred Heart;
What man, its message be?
"My child, my child, give Me thy heart,
My heart has bled for thee."

This is the message Jesus sends

To my poor heart to-day,

And eager from His throne He sends

To hear what I shall say.

A Message to the Sacred Heart;
O bear it back with speed;
"Come, Jesus, reign within my heart,
Thy heart is all I need."

Thus Lord I'll pray until I share

That home whose joy Thou art;

No message, dearest Jesus, there,

For heart will speak to heart.

BE OBSERVANT.

A child may know more than a philosopher about some things. A little girl entered the study of a celebrated historian and asked him for a coal of fire.

"But you haven't brought a shovel," he said.

"I don't need any," was the reply. And then, very much to his astonishment, she filled her hand with ashes and put the live coal on top. No doubt the learned man knew that ashes were a bad conductor of heat, but he had never seen the fact verified in such a practical manner.

Two boys of my acquaintance one morning took a walk with a naturalist.

"Do you notice anything peculiar in the movement of those wasps?" he asked, as he pointed to a puddle in the middle of the road.

"Nothing, except that they seem to come and go," replied one of the boys.

The other was less prompt in his reply, but he had observed to some purpose.

"I notice that they fly away in pairs," he said. "One has a little pellet of mud, the other, nothing. Are there droves among wasps, as among bees?"

"Both were alike busy and each went away with a burden," replied the naturalist. "The one you thought 'do nothing' had a mouthful of water. They reach their nests together; the one deposits his pellet of mud and the other ejects the water upon it, which makes it of the consistency of mortar. Then they paddle it upon the nest and fly away for more materials."

You see, one boy observed a little, and the other a good deal more, while the naturalist had something to tell them that surprised them very much.

Boys, be observant. Cultivate the faculty. Hear sharply, look keenly. Glance at a shop window as you pass it and then dry how many things you can recall that you noticed in it.—The Picayune.

UNTIDY GIRLS.

One often wonders how it is that some lovely girls, who are domesticated, obliging and accomplished, are so terribly careless of their personal appearance at home? They are in the minority, it is true, but they are to be met with very frequently, and it is for their benefit that this paragraph is penned. Why should the members of your own household, who are presumably far dearer to you than strangers, be treated with less consideration than outsiders?

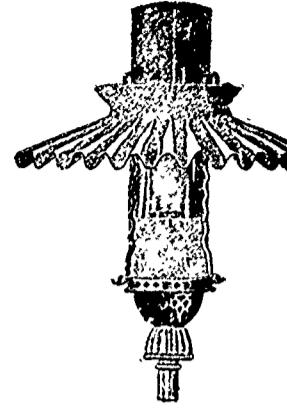
If you were staying at a friend's house you would not leave your bedroom without making a careful, though not necessarily elaborate toilet. Why, then, under the parental roof should you take your seat at the table with hair still in "iron," neck and wrists decidedly untidy, and a general appearance of neglect and slovenliness pervading your attire? Even if there are household duties of "grubby" nature to be performed—sires to be swept—these can be done just as well if the hair has been neatly arranged, the morning ablutions conscientiously performed, and a neat dress donned. Then, just before breakfast, another washing of the hands and the putting on a collar and a pair of cuffs will make the busy girl quite as attractive in appearance as she undoubtedly is when dressed for the afternoon.

The habit of going about the house untidily attired is one which grows rapidly on the unwise girl who once adopts it. It appears so much more easy to keep on the "cu-lers" instead of giving the hair its matutinal brushing and arranging. The complexion preserving wash is shirked, because the "water is so cold"—this is not an exaggeration; there are some girls who, in winter, never wash their faces till after breakfast. The old gown with frayed wrists, missing buttons, or broken button holes is put on morning after morning, until its wear becomes almost second nature; and no attempt is made to "look nice" until there is a chance of being seen by somebody outside the family circle.

If these untidy girls could only hear the remarks made about them when by chance a stranger does happen to catch sight of them in their unlively garb, they would at once relinquish their slovenly habits.

The strange thing is that it is generally nice-looking girls who are

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HEAD OFFICE
38 KING WEST

the worst sinners in this respect. Plain girls know how greatly neatness of attire adds to personal attraction, and, very wisely, take care to adopt it.

THANKSGIVING.

I thank thee, Lord, for mine unanswered prayers.

Unanswered save thy quiet, kindly "Nay,"

Yet it seemed hard among my heavy cares—

That bitter day.

I wanted joy, but thou didst know for me

That sorrow was the gift I needed most,

And in its mystic depths I learned to see

The Holy Ghost.

I wanted health—but thou didst bid me sound

The secret treasures of pain,

And in the moans and groans my heart oft found

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER
THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

Continued from page 4.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

Of the many school commences-
ments which are a feature of this
season, perhaps the most charming
and attractive in its way, was that
which took place at St. Joseph's
Toronto, on Friday, the 21st. At
eight in the morning of this feast of
the patron of youth, High Mass
was celebrated with solemnity in the
lovely convent chapel. The Gregorian
music rendered by the pupils,
displayed exquisite taste and skill,
and added much to the impressiveness
of this grand closing act of
worship.

The distribution of honors took
place in the concert hall at about
10 a.m., in presence of His Grace
the Archbishop, and a large assembly
of clergy. Upon the stage, ar-
ranged in tiers were the pupils, their
black uniforms making a fitting
background for the graduates who
occupied the centre and front. The
graduates of 1901, are Miss Mulcahy,
of Orillia; Mrs. Meahan, of Toronto;
and Miss Casserley, of Tottenham.
These formed a charming picture in
their white gowns and huge bou-
quets of white roses, and in their
youthful modesty were very types of
sweet girl graduates. They were at-
tended by little maids of honor, who
accompanied them when they de-
cended to receive their honors and
be crowned with their golden
wreaths, which is a part of the cer-
emonial of graduation.

The programme was short, but
well selected and executed with skill
and expression. At the close, the
Archbishop addressed the pupils,
congratulating them on the success-
ful issue of their school year, giving
them words of advice touching the
coming vacation and concluding with
many good wishes for future success.
Honour list and prize list follows:

Honor List.—Bronze Medal, pre-
sented by His Holiness, Pope Leo
XIII, for Christian Doctrine and
Church History, competed for by the
pupils of Senior Grade "A," obtained
by Miss Mary Morgan. Gold Medal
and Diploma of Graduation, awarded
to Miss Loretto Meahan. Gold Medal
and Diploma of Graduation, award-
ed to Miss Mary Mulcahy. Gold
Medal and Diploma of Graduation,
awarded to Miss Rose Casserley. Gold
Medal, presented by the Most Rev.
Dennis O'Connor, Archbishop of Tor-
onto, for Christian Doctrine, in Jun-
ior Grade "A," obtained by Miss Loret-
to Meahan. Gov.-Gen.'s medal,
presented by his excellency, the Earl
of Minto, for excellence in English
Literature, awarded to Miss Boulah
Devlin. Gold Medal, presented by the
Most Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G.,
of Toronto, for superiority in Eng-
lish, awarded to Miss May Flannigan.
Gold Medal, presented by the Rev. J.
J. McEntee, for superiority in Na-
tural Science, awarded to Miss Mar-
garet Ingoldsby. Gold Medal, pre-
sented by Rev. E. Kieran, for su-
periority in Sixth Grade Instrumen-
tal Music, awarded to Miss Josephine
Noble. Gold Medal, presented by
Rev. L. Minehan, for superiority in
Mathematics, awarded to Miss Mary
Urlocker. Gold Medal, presented by
Rev. L. A. Barcelo, for superiority
in Commercial Branches, awarded to
Miss Hope Thompson. Gold Medal,
presented by Mr. A. Elliot, for ex-
cellence in Plain Sewing, awarded to
Miss Margaret Ryan. Gold Lyre,
for superiority in Intermediate Grade
Theory of Music, obtained by Miss
Mary Healy. Gold Cross, for super-
iority in Intermediate Grade Har-
mony, obtained by Miss Mary Healy.
Gold Bracelet for Lady-like Depart-
ment, Fidelity to Duty and Obser-
vance of Rule, merited by the Misses
Flannigan, Venini, Healy, Shep-
pard and Engen, obtained by Miss
Flannigan. Silver Medal, presented
by Rev. F. Frachon, for Christian
Doctrine, in Junior Department, ob-
tained by Miss Alice Power. Silver
Medal for superiority in French, ob-
tained by Miss K. Powers. Gold Mon-
ogram, presented by Mr. A. Elliot,
for excellence in Point Lace, obtained
by Miss Clare Leacy. Gold Pen
for greatest improvement in Pen-
manship, obtained by Miss Irene
Sullivan. Special prize for Latin,
presented by Rev. J. Cruise, obtained
by Miss — Crown for Charity
in conversation, by vote of compa-
nions, Miss Beulah Devlin. —Crown for
amiability, by vote of companions,
first course, Miss Grace Thompson;
second course, Miss Irene Sullivan;
third course, Miss Margaret Clarke.
Crown for satisfaction in St. Cecilia's
choir, Misses Mulcahy, Meahan, No-
ble, Healy, Power, Wilson, Morgan,
Urlocker, O'Connor, Murray, Con-
lon, Jaffray, Carlton, F. Meahan,
Swift, Eagen, Murphy, E. Wilson,
Howe, Hemenway, Clarke, M. Shar-
pton, Sullivan, Gartland, Sheppard,
McLaughlin, Ward, Hendrich, De-
herty, M. O'Shea, obtained by Miss
Devlin. Crown for Lady-like Depart-
ment and Fidelity to Duty, merited
in day school, by Misses Cleary
and O'Shea.

Certificates of music awarded by

Mr. Vogt, Junior Grade, First Class
Honors, Misses Devlin, Doherty,
Corte, and F. Martin; Second Class
Honors, Misses Swift and McKinnon
Pass, Miss Carlton. Intermediate
Grade, First Class Honors, Misses
Healy, Meahan and Mulcahy; Second
Class Honors, Misses F. Meahan,
Fogg, Conlon, Wilson, Murphy and
Morgan. Harmony, Junior Grade,
First Class Honors, Misses Healy,
Murphy, Meahan and M. Conlon. Sec-
ond Class, Misses Mulcahy and Fogg;
pass, Miss F. Meahan.

Certificates awarded by Mr. Tripp
for instrumental music, Junior
Grade, First Class Honors, Misses
Devlin, F. Martin, Corti and Swift;

Second Class Honors, Misses Meahan,
McKinnon and Doherty. Intermediate
Grade, First Class Honors, Misses
Mulcahy and Murphy; Second Class
Honors, Misses F. Meahan, Fogg,
Conlon, Wilson, Murphy and
Morgan. Harmony, Junior Grade,
First Class Honors, Misses Healy,
Murphy, Meahan and M. Conlon. Sec-
ond Class, Misses Mulcahy and Fogg;

pass, Miss F. Meahan.

Certificates awarded by Mr. Tripp
for instrumental music, Junior
Grade, First Class Honors, Misses
Devlin, F. Martin, Corti and Swift;

Second Class Honors, Misses Meahan,
McKinnon and Doherty. Intermediate
Grade, First Class Honors, Misses
Mulcahy and Murphy; Second Class
Honors, Misses F. Meahan, Fogg,
Conlon, Wilson, Murphy and
Morgan. Harmony, Junior Grade,
First Class Honors, Misses Healy,
Murphy, Meahan and M. Conlon. Sec-
ond Class, Misses Mulcahy and Fogg;

pass, Miss F. Meahan.

Certificates awarded for vocal mu-
sic by Mrs. J. W. Bradley, T. C. M.;
Junior Grade, Second Class Honors,
Miss Hemenway. Intermediate Grade,
Second Class Honors, Misses Morgan
and Carlton.

Proficiency certificate for Draw-
ing, awarded by Educational De-
partment to the Misses Shannon,
Leacy, Bennis, Thompson, Conlon and
Murphy. Certificate for Pastel,
awarded by Educational Depart-
ment, to Miss Bennis.

Commercial Diplomas, awarded by
the Normal and Garrison Business
College, Toronto, for General Pro-
ficiency in Phonography, Typewrit-

ing and Business Correspondence, ob-
tained by the Misses —

Prize List, Senior "A" Class. Prizes
awarded to pupils who obtained 50
per cent. on the final examinations:

Prizes in English awarded to the

Misses Devlin, Jaffray, O'Neill, Ur-
locker, Cleary, Power, Donegan, No-
ble, Powers, Wilson, Morgan, F.
McBrien, Venini, Thompson.

Prizes in Mathematics awarded to the

Misses Urlocker, Fitz-Patrick, Pow-
ers, Donegan, Venini, Thompson,

O'Neill, Morgan, Noble, Cleary,

Power, F. McLean. Special prize for

Christian Doctrine awarded to Miss

Thompson. Special prize for French

translation, awarded to Miss Pow-
ers. Special prize for Water Color

and Monochrome, awarded to Miss

Jaffray. Special prize for Instru-
mental Music (Fifth Grade), award-
ed to Miss Wilson. Special prize for

French awarded to Miss Wilson.

Prize for Latin, awarded to Miss

Fitz-Patrick.

Certificates of promotion to Junior

Grade Piano and Theory of Music,

awarded to Miss Venini.

Prizes awarded in Junior Division

F. Senior "A" Grade English, Misses

Tuffy, Murray, O'Connor, Church,

Ingoldsby, Phillips, Flannigan,

O'Keefe and McDonald. Mathematics,

Misses Tuffy, O'Connor, Phillips,

Ingoldsby, Flannigan and Church.

Prize for French, awarded to Miss

Shepard. Prizes for Latin awarded to

Misses Murray and Crowe. Prize for

Observance of Rules awarded to Miss

Shepard.

The reception hall was filled with

display of painting, fancy work

and lace work, which certainly re-
flected credit upon the established

institution; in quantity, variety and ex-
cellence it left nothing to be desired and

and formed an entertainment in it-
self to the admiring visitors.

LORETO CONVENT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, June 21.—Last evening
the commencement exercises of Lor-
etto Convent took place in the as-
sembly hall of the institution. There
was a large gathering of relatives
and friends of the fair students, and a
most enjoyable programme was
presented. His Lordship Bishop
Dowling presided. The programme
was as follows:

Duet, "Military March," four pianos
and orchestra, Misses L. Whitton,
A. O'Connor, E. Sneath, M. Mc-
Keeve, I. Kuntz, M. Dako, M. Mor-
ton, M. Greene; recitation, "The First
Te Deum"; Misses Frawley, Platt
and Coty; piano duo, "Pas Des Gym-
nasiades"; Misses K. O'Meara and A.
Kavanagh; instrumental trio, four
pianos and orchestra, Misses Sneath,
Daniels, Hunter, Watson, German,
Fleury, M. Skelly, A. Skelly, L. Snow-
don, Whilton, Carroll and Wehrle;
recitation, Misses Dako, McGillyray,
Luttrell and German; cantata, "The
Bells of Elsinore"; the solo parts
were taken by Misses K. Frawley,
L. Coty, Dako, M. Wilson, I. Foster,
M. Platt.

At the conclusion of the pro-
gramme the medals were presented
by the following: Bishop Dowling,
Wm. German, M. P., of Welland; F.
H. Whilton, Lieut.-Col. Moore, Roy.
Father Coty, Rev. Father Mahony
and Rev. Father Brady. All made
short speeches and referred to the
good work done by the mother super-
visor and the faculty in training
young ladies.

Following is a list of the medal
winners and prize students:

Graduating medal, awarded to Miss
Emma Boyes, Hamilton.

Graduating medal, awarded to

Miss Flossie Fouquet, Hamilton.

Gold medal, for Christian Doctrine,
awarded by Bishop Dowling, ob-
tained by Miss O'Connor.

Bronze medal for English litera-
ture, obtained by Miss Howell.

Gold medal for satisfactory de-
partment, obtained by Miss O'Con-
nor.

Gold medal for English essay,
obtained by Rev. Father Mahony,
obtained by Miss Lena Coty.

Gold medal for satisfactory de-
partment, obtained by Miss O'Con-
nor.

Gold medal for general proficiency
in under-graduating course, dona-
ted by Mr. F. H. Whilton, awarded to

Miss Josephine Foster.

Gold medal for instrumental mu-
sic, donated by Mr. H. Kuntz, award-
ed to Miss I. Kuntz.

The silver medals were awarded as
follows: In Junior Class Christian
Doctrine, Miss Eugenie Brennan; for
Order, awarded to Miss Edith Evans; for
Punctuality in day school, to Miss
Mabel Barry; in 6th class English,
to Miss O'Connor; in 6th class Math-
ematic, to Miss K. Orr; in 5th class
English, to Miss L. Whilton; in 5th
class Arithmetic, to Miss I. Kuntz; in
5th class French, to Miss K. Lamb,
(honorable mention, Miss M. Luttrell);
in 2nd class German, to Miss G. Mc-
Auley; for Water-color Painting, to
Miss M. Luttrell, for Art to Miss I.
Kuntz.

Diploma in Commercial Course,
awarded to Miss M. Radigan.

Prize for Elocution and Physical
Culture, donated by Miss Howell, ob-
tained by Miss M. Luttrell.

Prize in Bookkeeping awarded to
Miss E. Sneath.

Prize in 4th class English award-
ed to Miss M. Gorman.

Prize in Junior 4th class English
awarded to Miss W. Flory.

Prize in Senior 3rd class English
awarded to Miss L. Koubier.

Prize in Junior 3rd class English
awarded to Miss M. Petrie.

Nelligan's Orchestra was present
and played a number of selections
in the course of the evening. Nearly
all of the city clergy were in
attendance, and Rev. Father Burke, K.
C.S.B., of Toronto.

LITTLE DIVISION.—Prize awarded to
Miss Annie Quigley, 1st in English
and arithmetic. Prize awarded to
Miss Annie Quigley, 1st in English
and arithmetic. Prize for applica-
tion to study, awarded to Miss
Elzie Clarke.

Prize awarded to Miss Lizzie

Clarke.

Prize awarded to Miss Kathleen

Clarke.

Prize awarded to Misses Mulcahy

and Murphy.

Prize awarded to Misses F. Meahan

and Conlon.

Prize awarded to Misses E. Wilson

and Hemenway.

Prize awarded to Misses F. Meahan

and Conlon.

Prize awarded to Misses F. Meahan