113 King St. W., 'coronto MONTREAL, OFFAWA AND BRANTFORD.

ampbell's lothing like the first at the Minimum of Tatoring 1, seet sine, At the Minimum of Tatoring 1, seet sine, At the Minimum of Tatoring to wear sine, Blut Made to Your Order of Y

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest.--BALME2

THE W. & D. DINEEN CO.

VOL. IX.-No. 6.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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 Wodnesday, 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 easerly looked for-ward to by those interested in Catholic education and by Ottawa citizens in general. It means much for us this seremony which be alds 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 ach student takes with him the lessons he has learned, lassous 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 reels 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 scholartin year, and especiweeks of the scholartic year, and especiso at the Commencement Exercises.
The Leaving 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 goodbys.

Could it be otherwise? 'Varsity and

Ocald 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 atone grouped on the offerers of Wilbord, Cumberland and Theodore streets. The blessing or christening of this new arrival of course formed a highly interesting part of Wodnesday's proceedings. Could it be otherwise? 'Varsity and

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

Our Premium Pictures.

From hundreds of subscribers letters, acknowledging the receipt of our costly and beautiful premium pictures, we publish a few by way of suggestion to our friends not yet paid in adrance, that they are missing a gift never before made availuble to Catholic newspaper rea-

Caistor Centre, June 19th. I received your beautiful picture, many thanks.

B. Lavory Untergrove, June 18, 1901. I received the picture and thank you for your very prompt Wishing ye. sucattention. osss, I remain,

Thomas Mahoney. St. Catharines, June 21st. . It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your handsome picture, I shall get it neatly framed. Wishing you a long and presperous life.

Patrick O'Brien Montreal, June 23rd. Please send me the "Flight into Bgypt." I have been taking the Cathelic Register these nine years, subscription in advance. George De Rrach 348 Montina St.

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

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 orchostra played an overture. The next item was a cantata in which a rare talent and careful training were evident. The Roy. 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. will be introduced.

Followed the conferring of degrees and medals. Then came the Valedic-tory by Mr. Jas. McGlade, 'Ol., of Brock-ville, Ont. A chorne 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

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

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

The degree of Licentiate of Thrology was conferred on Jean Baptiste Horeau,

land.
The degree of Licentiate of Philosophy
The degree of Licentiate of Philosophy was conferred on Leon Binet, Hull, P.Q.; Aime Jasmin, St. Genevieve, P.Q.; Al-olde Normandto, Dilton, N.H.; Joseph Warnock, Arpprior, Ont; Leon Carriere, St. Marthe, P.Q.; Francis McCullough, Lousdale Ont.; Alphoneus Donnelly Westport, Ont.

Westport, Ont.

The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred on Joseph Simard, Baie St. Paul, P.Q.; Ovide Peloquin, St. Robert, P.Q.; Francia X. Gagnon, Howe Island, Ont.; Achille Auciair, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Sylvain Combaluzier, Viviors, France; Arthur Guertin, St. Jean B. de Rouville; Joseph Bertrand, Terrebonne, P.Q.; James Gookin, Lowell, Mass.

The degree of Master of Arts was conterred on Rev. Alexandre Lajouncese.

ferred on Rev. Alexandre Lajeunesse, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Alphonse Charron, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. Bruno Roy.

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

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit-Joseph Leroux, Ste. Monique, P.Q.; Joseph Huden, St. Norbert, P.Q.; Arthur Labonte, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph Rainville, Arctic, R.I.; William Chaput, Wobster, Mass.; Joseph McDonald, Ottawa, Ont.; James Lynch, Kingston, Ont.; John Dowd, Buckingham, P.Q.; Alfred Bezudin, Rat Portage, Ont.; Ulric Wilson, Ste. Genevieve, P.Q.; Michael Burns, Watertown, N.Y.; Ulric Valiquet, Lovis, P.Q.; Passed the Partial Intermediate Exmination—James Keeley, Railton, Ont.

amination-James Keeley, Railton, Ont.

MATRICULATION.

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, Oltawa, Ont.; Roderick Byrnes. Ottawa, Ont.; Roderick Byrnes. Ottawa, Ont.; Fancis X. Lefebvre, Hull, P.Q.; John Burke, Ottawa, Ont.; Racul Lapointe, Ottawa, Ont.; Joseph Caron, St. Charles, Man.; Richard Hailigan, Kingston, Ont.; Felix Yachon, L'Islat: Alme Valin, Ottawa, Ont.

Parsed the partial Matriculation Ex-

Parsed the partial Matriculation Examination—Owen McGarvey, Oitawa, Ont.; Octave Paradir, Quebec, P.Q.; John Freeland, Ottawa, Ont.; Frank Binte, Kingstord, Ont.; Leonard Staley, Wolfe Island, Ont.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Graduates (in order of merit)—James Healey, Marquotte, Mich.; Antonio Langlais, St. Octave, P.Q.; Eugene A. Seguin, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles Biobe, Bigelow, N.Y.; Albert Chamberland, Reviero du Loup, P.Q.; Sixto Coupal.; Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Francis Sheridan, Granitville, Vt.; James Donahuo Granitville, Vt.

MEDALS OF HONOR FOR EXCELLENCE IN CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.

English Course-Gold medal present ed by His Excellency Mgr. Diomedo Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, Awarded to John R. O'Gorman, Rentrew, Ont.

French Course-Silver medal present-French Gourso—Sirver medal present-ed by His Graco the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel, Archbishop of Chawa, Chan-cellor of the University—Awarded to Ulric Valiquet, Ottawa, Out.

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 cighty per cent. of the sum of the marks for all the brauches, and not less than

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, Wamesit, Mass. First in merit.
Second Year (Fifth Form)—Silver medal prosented by Very Rev. Carsell Augier, O.M.I., Superior General, Jaris, France—Awarded to John Dowd, Buckingham, P.Q. First in merit.
Silver modal presented by very Rav. J. Koough, V.G., Patis, Ont.—Awarded to James Lynch, Kingston, Ont. Second in merit.

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

Silver medal presented by N. A. Bel-oourt, M.P., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to John J. O Gorman, Ottawa, Ont. Second

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Third Form (Division B.) — Silver medal prosented by D. J. McDongall, B.A., Oitawa, Ont. — Awarded to John Burko, Ottawa, Ont. — First in merit.

Second Form (Division A.) — Silver medal prosented by Rev. J. Sloan, B.A., P.P., 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. O. Delaney, B.A., Burlington, Vt.—Awarded to Hugh Donahue, Loominster, Mass.

Virst Form (Division B.) — Silver Acadal presented by Rev. C. O. Delaney, B.A., Burlington, Vt.—Awarded to Hugh Donahue, Loominster, Mass.

Virst Form (Division B.) — Silver Acadal presented by Rev. E. J. Tourangau, O.M.I., Quebec—Awarded to Jas. McNeill, Maryaville, Ont.

Commercial Course.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

Graduating Class—Gold medal pre-sented by A. E. Lussier, B.A., Ottawa, Ont.—Awarded to Engene Seguin, Ottawa, Out., for highest average in monthly

ws, our, or an annual presented by J. L. Chabot, B.A., M D , Ottawa, Ont—Awarded to Jemes Healey, Marquette, Mich., for higher average in diploma examin.

Special Medals.

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

Watertown, N.Y.

The Warnook Gold Medal, presented by Jamer G. Warnook, Ottawa, Ont., for highest note in Philosophy—Awarded to Joseph Warnook, Arnprior, Ont.

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, Buckingkam, P.Q.; Rev. O. Boucher, Haverhill, 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, Esq., Ottawa, \$5,000; M. J. Haney, Esq., Toronto, \$5,000.

The Martin O'Gara Scholarship was awarded to Ambrose Nov'le, Ottawa, CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Mich Churchism at its Nigbest.

The Manchester Guardian's London The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent is responsible for the following rather interesting parsgraph:—"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 person occupied seats in the porch. The musi; was Gouneds 'Mass of the Sacred Veart,' and under the for several person occupied seats in the porch. The musi was Gounods 'Mass of the Scored Feart,' and under the direction of Mr. Adams, the excellent organist was resultifully rendered, the director himsel' contributing a striking setting of the 'Lauda 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. Incense was used, and movable lights. The observance of Corpus Christi—so the best Anglican authorities tell medepends on the permission of the Ordinary, so I presume that the new Bishop of London has given his consent to Mr. Suckling for to day's doings. The serof London has given his consent to Mr. Suckling for to day's doings. The sermon was preached—according to the nee of St. Alban's, after the service—by Dr. Ball. of Cumbrae; and while the preacher adopted the strongest view of the real objective Presence, it was noticable that he guarded himself and his hearers carefully against "scholastic mediovalism" and against any idea that the full benoth of the sacrament could be obtained without communion." be obtained without communion.

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

acoms to have every possible disease on to and there are four cases of scarlet liters. Incore cat any of the food supplied on board, as it is too bad; but four cf us club together and buy our food from—. Two days before I arrived here I went sick wish influence. I got much worse because I could not get jute hospital till the next day, the Major (donted) not being on view The R. A. into hospital till the next day, the Major (deotor) not being on view "Th: R. A. M. C. are a rotten lot, and won't do anything without payment. . . The orderly stole my purso and thirty shilliage." Another recruit writes: "Wo-spend our nights in the trenches. . . "O one has an overcent, as we thought we should got the regulation one So year! we not the regulation one So year!

one. So we all go out at night with blankets and rifles. Everybody thinks the S. A. C. a bit of a swindle. The B. A. C. have a very bad name out

Protestants Warned to Unite.

The Hamilton Herald has the following editorial:--" We have it on the authority of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, missionary secreiary 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 General Assembly that there is a shortage in the supply of young men for Pres-byterian mission work. Too many young Methodist ministers for the work here is to do in the Methodist field—so

young alcinodist ministers for he work shere is to do in the Method at 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 easy 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 do-operation among Protestants engaged in foreign missionary work that Roman Catholic missions usually make better progress than the Protestant missions. Catholic missionary effort is inversably better organized and more efficiently allrected than Protestant missionary effort. If there were various sects with effort. If there were various seets with-ist the Catholic Caurch, each competing against the other for the prize of souls, the Catholic missions in China would the Catholic missions in China would not deserve the high praise bettowed upon them by Sir Robert Hart, controller of Chinese customs, and probably the best posted European authority on Chinese allairs. In an article contributed to The Fortnightly Review bir Robert says that Roman Catholic missions in China "differ from all others—parhaps 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 rearing orphans, training shildren to useful trades, watching their people from oradic to grave, and winning the devotion of all by assisting them to real-ize 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 combination may be said to give them their color."

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

O'Conneil's Duelling Pistols.

Roman Catholics.

The London Daily News says: The roblem as to who possesses the true and only piatol with which O'Counell shot D Esterre seems incapable of solution now that the Liberator has gone to join bis viztim. The writer of our original 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, 'o whom O'Connell was said to have given the pistols 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 because out in triumpile. from which he came out in triumpli. 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."

Peter the Packer Snubbed. The London Westminster Gazette con-And London Westmaner Carette con-tains 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 Olongowse Union, were illustrated on Sunday at the annual general meeting of the Clongowes Union, held at the famous College of the Jeauit Fathers from which it takes its name, with the Prevident of the Union, the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, the Irish Lird Chief Baron, in the chair. The outgoing Vice-Presidents, who were proposed for re-alection, 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. of the Clongowes Union, were illustrated

Subscribers will oblige by promptly notifying us of delayed delivery or fall. ure to receive their Register.

Ottawa Correspondence.

For THE REGISTER.

Ottawa, Jano 25 .- I stated last week that increased happiness had reised every Member of Parliament's household, whother of Grit or Tory leanings. because the Dominion Government had. after an unaccountable delay, recognized their most valuable services to the extent of \$500 addition to their annual sossional ailowance. I am pleased, although not at all surprised, at this testimony of justice and generosity on the part of a paternal government, and if I am in anyway touched with astonishment, it will be, if the measure is not made retroactive in its character so that overworked representatives of the people, and broken down Senators may, in conformity with a hallowed practice, be invited to call for a further sum in the form of "Back Pay." The life of a member of Parliament is

an irks:me one. Between shaking hands at all times and in all places, with all sorts and conditions of men, caressing and kissing babies, praising the good and kissing babies, praising the good looks of married women to soft-headed and tender-hearted husbauds; patronizing church bazaars; heading subscription papers; attending weddings and wakes, baptisms and innerule, besides being al-ways ready, pistol in hand, to force an acknowledgment from the Minister or the Cabinet that the country owes a living to the "smart" son or the "smart" daughter of one of his constituents; and stands in breathless amazement that the mental and physical outtuents; and stands in breathless amazement that the mental and physical outift of our legislator; does not have an earlier collapse under such constant, pressure. By way of illustrating the actual state of affairs, and of proving the correctness of my statements, I may mention that within a hundred yards of where I write a title a gentlemen. My mention that within a hundred yards of where I write sits a gentleman—Mr. N. A. Bellcourt—the popular Liberal member for Oitaws, and i' is no exaggeration to say that ho is almost peetered to death, through means some of which I have indicated. From early moning until almost nightfall his office is resinged by applicants for favors, and a though a man of weak body but strong intellect. ed by applicants for favors, and a though a man of weak body but strong intellectually and a man of weak body but strong intellectually applicable in the refuse any favor which can by any possibility be granted. Thousands upon thousands of letters has be written to the Government on behalf of his constituents since his election in '90, and salthough he may have falled in many instances; the bundreds upon hundreds of appointments which he has secured, many of them both incrative and response. or appointments which he has secured, many of them both lucrative and respontible, and all pretty fairly divided amongst various creeds and races, establish his great zeal, his disinteresteduces and his popularity.

From different parts of Canada, which unfortunately for themselves are outside of Ottawa, we have an occasional wish

of Ottawa, we have an occasional visit from a solitary member of parliament. Last work the n. a who worthily repre-sents Montreal Centre, the wealthiest sense honcreal Centre, the weatment and most populous constituency in the whole Dominion, bore down on the Capital, and levelling his game at the various departments, forced a surrender advantageous and nonorable. The gentleman I allude to, almost needless for

DANIEL GALLERY, Esq.

It has been my pleasure to know Mr. Ga'lery since his landing, a mere boy, almost one-third of a century ago, in the commercial metropolis of the Domiulon, bearing about him the freshness of his untive hills in the County of Clare. of his native hills in the County of Clare.
He had no oratorical, no commercial, or
political pretensions. He was only an
itish boy with an honest heart and a
willing pair of arms. who was ready to
take hold of any work within reach, and
it is gratifying to say that the future
member for Montreal Ceatre, in the
discharge of any duties entrusted to him,
invariably gave satisfaction. After a
rough-and-tumble trial of various kinds
of envilonment, which lasted for some rough and tumble trial of various kinds of employment, which lasted for some years, Mr. Gallery opened a commercial business in one of the commercial thoroughfares of Montreal, and here the success which attended the modest greater developments as he became a man. On all sides Daniel Gallery, through his industrious habits, his high moral character, his intense love of his native land, and his unbending integrity, was regarded as an Irishman destined to become a leader amongst his fellow-countrymen in the great city of Montreal. So strongly was his friends seized by this feeling that, ere the lapse seized by this feeling that, cre the lapse of much time, they strongly urged him to offer for the representation of St. Ann's Ward in the City Council. Carping critics who sprang from nothing at at all, and still continue to be nothing, were horrified at the thought of such a man taking a part in the civic government of so great a city as Montreal. He ment of so great a city as Montreal. He was born without a silver spoon in his mouth, he never graduated in a college, and for the life of him he would never and for an inter or min he would never be able to interlard his speeches with classical quotations. Well, Daniel Gal-lery fought his way into the Council, and in a manuer both clever and creditable executed the trust and all its responsibilities so satisfactory that on the cocasion of the last Ceneral Election he was invited to shoulder the Liberal Banner in the great constituency of Montreal Centre, a task which he assumed, carry-ing it to victory by several hundreds of

a majority.

Montreal Centre has been honored by the men who have represented it. The crater who stood peerless in the Canadian Parliamen—Thomas D'Arcy Modes, tyoke for it, until he fell before the bullet of an assassin in one of the

leading streets of the Dominion Capital.
M. P. Ryan volced its sentiments until
his appointment to the Collectorship of
Customs at Montreal; Judge Curran
carried its mandate with dignity until
transforred from the Forum to the
Bench; M. J. F. Quinn in tones of oloquence maintained its traditions until
he sank in defeat at the last parliamentary contest; and pore the flag is mentary contest; and now the flag is borne by Daniel Gallery who, although not possessing the brilliant talents which

almost exclusively belonged to some of his predecessors, will not allow so sacred a trust to be trailed in the mire.

Another member of the Canadian Parliament whom I have had the pleasure of meeting last week was

J. B. McCott,

J. B. McColt,
the man who worthly represents Weat
Northumberland Mr. McColi is a bright
addition to Lat band of men of a
younger generation who floated into the
Federal Legislature during the pravalence of that memorable storm of Novem
ber last. Mr. McColl inherits many of
those qualities which go to make a sucnor last. Mr. McColl inherits many or those qualities which go to make a suc-cessful legislator. A man of fine educa-tion, and of splendid talents himself, he had the greater advantage of having the domestic training of early youth, direct-ed by a full namesaka—his worthy father.

father.

Mr. John B. McColl, the father of the present member for West Northumberland, was amongst the earliest generation of men who settled in the township of Murray in the eastern division of that riding. A man of intellectual endowments, and of practical experience, he soon rose to the rank of a local leader, and finally reached the highest municipal position in either township or county. We need not marvel then at the son's appirations, and if they have been realized. Unitiest parties are pretty evenly divided in West Northumberland, and from its volatile and fidgety character it does not care to remain in the bands of any party too long, but evidences are abundant that Mr. McColl has rolled into a solid column the Liberal Party, and that, if he chooses, his tenure in its representation will be indefinitely extended.

—RAMBLER. Mr. John B. McColl, the father of the

A Story of King Edward.

A Story of King Edward.

The following passage from the autobiography of Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M.P., is interesting, and shows King Edward VII. up in a pleasant light. Mr. Broadhurst, who started life as a workingman, was asked to Sandringham; and remained there with the Prince for three days. "After a long walk around the farms," he writes, Rand across some fields and back to the village by the roadway, the Prince took me into what is called the village club. The club is, in other words, the village public house, the difference being that it is mit conduct d for profit. A high standard of conduct marks the administration of the establishment, and a similar behaviour is required from those visiting it. To prevent drunkenness a limited quantity of refreshment only is allowed to any one person in one day. The Prince invited me to partake of the rafreshment of the buse, and I was quite ready to comply. We had, I think, a glass of ale cach, and sat down in the clubcoom, where we found several farmer laborers enjoying their half-pints and their pipes. No excitement, no disturbance, no uncomfortable feeling was evinced by these present. No condescension or patronage was displayed by the Prince towards his neighbors and friends. The bear was very good, and of a homely and acceptable flavor. Strong and plain but clean chairs and tables formed the furniture of the spartment. I remarked to the Prince that the chairs looked as though t. by were of the best-hullt and strongest specimens of High Wycombe. though to y were of the best-hullt and strongest specimens of High Wycombe-produce. 'Yes,' he said, 'they are firm seats; many a politician wishes his was



Gold Filled Watches

There is still a prejudice in some minds against Gold Filled Watch Cases. We had it oo until we were able to offer a case that we KNEW would wear for the next twenty-five years or more and be better than any all gold case at the same all gold case at the same money. For \$25.00 ve now sell the most beautiful plain sell the most beautiful plain cased watch for a man that has ever been made. The movement is our own special, and as timepiece is perfectly satisfactory.

A "Summer" Present for a Man

le a pair of our No. 4641T Silk Suspenders, with ster-ling silver mountings, at \$2.25. The leather parts are made of white kid, and are made of white kid, and the whole get up is just the style to be used with out-ing shirts.

Ryrie Bros.,

erner Yonge and Adelaide Streets

Toronto.

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DETOTEU FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

A very lateresting 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 Julky work on the art of Pinturicehlo. Ho admits that he had some apprehension in approaching the Pope, considering the manner in which the Government of France is treating the Pentiff 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 ivery cracifix, the oaly ornament of these modest chambers, representing Him Who 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 than 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

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 Cheistan 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 de developed in a Christian way. The Catholic world must return to Rome as to its original cradic. The pligrimages of faith are the first form in which the more plous do this, and the Journeys for its art the second vay which weighs less upon pushlanimous persons. But the "headquartors" of the supreme religion and of the imperishable fine arts is at Rome. The crowds must come here again."

Thon, according to M d'Agen, the

Rome. The crowds must come here again."

Thon, according to M d'Agen, the Pontiff told him that he had hoped for the happirezs of France, which he dearly loved, to hove 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 beliove, 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 destines?" 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 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 Ca, linal 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 as--umerous audience granted by the Holy Father to persons of many nations waiting in Rome for this occasion of seeing him. Amongst these vere Count Thurn, Knight of the Golden Fleece; the Countess de Vogue, and the Supergraves of the Franciscon Mission. per oress of the Frar ciscan Mission-Der.oress of the Frarelscan Mission-aries of Mary—nuas—belonging to Canada, who had with her a little girl in Canadian India costume. Later still the Holy Father gave private aud onces to Baron Cromer, Senator of Bavaria, and M. Andrew Vermare, pupil of the French Academy in Rome, who of-fered him a statuo in bronze he had axecuted, representing the Sac; ed executed, representing the Sacred Heart of Jesus. General Gloscolino F Velez, Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Columbia 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 Girolamó Savonarola, has again been brought to mind by a memorial recertly 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 lleved he perished in the Plazza 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 herces, it was natural that the anti-clericals of Italy should claim him, and they have testified to their claim by placing wreathe of flowers him, and they have testified to their claim by placing wreaths of flowers on this bronze slab. The Tertia ics of Saint Dowlnic, with truer appreciation, have recognized his merits, and have placed a wreath at this appt. One of the ribbons attached to another wreath bears the words, "A group of young Evangelloais." An ex-officer of the Garibaldians offers a tribute to the great Friar. On

a beautiful bunch of roses was a card hearing the words, "Hall, O dearest Girolamo, intercede with God for thy confrere, Fra Mario B" "Peace to the martyrs" was another of the mottoes. Many English Protestants, dreaming they were liberal, seattered flowers on this spot. The historian, Gino Cajponi, who has made Florence his chief theme, relates, concerning this habit of seattering flowers in the place of the Plazza della Signoria, where the seaffold was erected, that the veneration for the Friar, Savonarola, lasted longer than the reign of the Media dynasty, and, in the memory of our fathers, on the morning of the 25rd of May flowers were found spread on that spot in the Plazza where the stake stood. By the modern Italians Dante has been converted to the Savoy monarchy, and

der" Italians Danto has been converted to the Savoy monarchy, and Savonarola has been represented as a pre-Luther Protestant. The suiche of the miserable regiche, Gaetano Bresci, surprised all Italy, not because of the pribability that such an individual would seek that way out of his troubles, but that seeing how closely he was watched he could have found the ocasion. Yet the keepers who were watched he could have found the occasion. Yet the keepers who were
observing him day and night are to
a certain degree excused, as he committed selfdestruction in an interval
between one observation and the
other. That a towel and a pocket
handkerchief were allowed to romain
in the hands of the prisoner is acknowledged now, and the keepers of
Bresoi are more or less excused, as
he selzed the moments when they
were not on the watch. were not on the watch.

ENGLAND

DEATH OF COUNTESS DENBEIGH.

"The death of the Downger Countess of Denbigh in Rome removes from Roman Catholic society in London," says the Daily Chronicle, "a lady who was at one time ite most highly appreciated leader. smartest s t among Roman Catholies are content to margo themselves in the world of London, without regard to the religion or the politics of entertainers. At the other extreme entertainers. At the other extreme are the Reman Catholics who dishek all society, and live like hermits by preference, with all the world for cell.' Lady Denbigh happened to hit the happy mean, and to bring together, in the late Earl's lifetime, parties that represented all phases of life-religious, political, literary, and artistic. Lady Denbigh particularly loved to gather writers about her, and she had known and entertained nearly all the poets from Mr. Browning to Mr. Francis Thompson."

IRELAND

SAINTS OF IRELAND.

The June number of the "New Ireland Review," contains a notable feature in the shape of a poem en-"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 Laurate. 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 Irish saints and scholars, we give the first three stanzas :-

One woeful tale through many a stormy age.
With shadows dark defiles the histor-With shadows dark defiles the historic page.

It tells of raids of fierce marauding bands
on weaker tribes on unoffending lands;
of right struck down and freedom overthrown
by conquering hordes in regions not their own,
And trampied peoples striving, but in vain,
to break their bonds and free their lives again. Not bent on deeds so wicked and so

Not bent on deeds so where and so ville.

Did Frin's sons speed from their holy isle!
Unarmed they went, not cased in shining mail.
Or waving pirate banners in the gale;
No alm was their's to plunder or enslave.
To rob the helpiess or to crush the brave.
They went a nobler purpose to fulfill—
To war with nought but ignorance and ill. free the slaves of error from the To thrall
Of vice and sin-the slavery worst of
all—
To make the clouds of Pagan dark-To

ness fice, And lift men's souls to light and lib-Not unopposed their glorious work the wrought;
Not always welcome was the light they brought;
Grim superstitition does not quickly yield. yield.
Or surink submissive from the con-quered 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 re-strain strain
Their lawless passions are an odious
Linain,
And those who seek such fetters to And those who seek such fetters to impose they hate as pests, or fear as potent foes. Confronted thus, but ever undismayed, Our saints and scholars labored, taught "fill, as before the growing light of day the mists and togs of midnight pass away, and wholesome winds make pure and fair each seene where noisome airs and noxious things so fitte sons, brave soldiers of the Spread holy wisdom, peace and true debyther hely wisdom, peace and true debyther help wisdom, peace and true debyther h

Such glories were and may again be thine;
Wrongs thou hast suffered, sorrows thou hast known,
But firmer yet thy faith and hope have grown. grown 1 Sons hast thou still who worthly up-hold The proud remembrance of thy age of gold. Teachers and preachers seeking, not in

To add new fields to Peter's wide domain,
The olden spirit and the special grace
Sustaining still their long-afflicted
race, Mother of Saints ! No human eye can

What yet thy future holds in store for thee;
But thou the love of noble sons hast By perils dared and service bravely

done. A fame is thine that ever will endure, A crown is thine unfading and secure. Renown 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 heart-telt 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 accom-plished of its ciergy. Indeed it is but bare truth to say that no nob-ler heart ever served in the ranks of the Irish priesthood than the heart of Father Th mas Hunt. His devotion to duty reached quite a herele degree. He found all his joy in his vork, and his love of it bore him through incessant tolls and broke the burthen of them. A native of Clonnel, he made his in the immediate vicinity of the Pro-

broke the burthen of them. A native of Clonmel, he made his cierical studies in Holy Cross College, Clonhiffe, 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 father than average intellectual endowments—indeed he was in many ways remarkably uffed.

remarkably gifted.

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

A year ago last Sunday, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal of June 15,

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY

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 begingings 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 Norwas 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 rolume 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 franky materialist gospel is propounded, and the old figure of Irish Nationality caricatured as "a hag" 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 Irish was the outcome of an anxiety widely shared. Though it is only a brief year in existence, its establishment has been more than the Catholic Truth Society of Irean 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 organisation are not achieved in a moment. Last year's work can only be regarded as the carnest 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 be made one of immense influence in the intellectual and moral culture of our people. The Society has not had to aurse 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 detributed throughout the have distributed throughout the country s'x hundred thousand of those excellent little booklets that those excellent little booklets that we have from time to time reviewed ed in these columns. The little volumes have covered a wide area of interest. Irlsh fletion and romance, as well as Irish haglology and archaeology, have been included. The list of writers secured is an imposing one. But the work of the Solist of writers secured is an imposing one. But the work of the Society can only be regarded as in its
infancy. It is capable of great development. The committee has done
wisely to confine itself at the outset to the simplest form of propaganda. But when firmly established it should be able to undertake
the encouragement of a literature
of a higher type. The absence of
an Irish Catholic literature worthy
of the mame has always been a matof the name has always been a mat-ter of reproach. But the chief reason for its absence is the difficulty of the Irish Catholic writer reaching the public. The ordinary literary agencies are not in touch with that public, and the encouragement such a writer received was hitherto of a necessarily limited kind. When the organisation of the Catholic Truth Society has been perfected it should find a remedy for this state of affairs. Even for Irish Catholic literature of the more ambitious and permanent type it may be expected to son for its absence is the difficulty fairs. Even for Jish Catholic literature of the more ambittous and permanent type it may be expected to find a public. Even now it has easy away.

And wholesome winds make pure and fair each scene where noisome airs and noxious things had been—
So Erin's sons, brave soldiers of the right.

Spreac holy wisdom, peace and true delight:
Dispelled dark clouds of folly, sin and shame.

And wen heaver's guerdon and the world's acclaim

As an eloquent expression of the author's hin the glories yot in store for alls native land, we give the noble concluding stanza of a permanent place in our national liferature:—

Island of Saints i In God's supreme design.

toneo of such a Society can deny it his practical help.
The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Fonnelly, Bishop of Ostracene and Condintor to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archhishop of Cashel and Emly, took place on June 15 in the Cathedral, Thuries. The impressive coromonial was carried out with fitting solemnity. Soverel of the bishops attended, and about 200 dignituries and priests from various parts of Ireland were present. There was an immonse concourse of the latty, 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 illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, whose name will live in history amongst the greatest of the Irish preizies, felt impelled by reason of advancing years and decluding health to seek the aid of a conduitor to assist him in the administration of the Archdiocese. On the 15th of January he convened a meeting of the Chapter and parish priests for the purpose of selecting three names to be forwarded to Rome with a view to the appointment of a conduitor. When it became known that the Rev Thomas Fennelly, P.P., sloycarkey, had been nominated dignissanus, the fact was hailed with general satisfaction, and the feeling was accentuated when, towards the choice of the Diocesan electors, and had appointed Father Fennelly Conduitor cum jure successionls to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke By no class was the appointment received with greater delight than by the peeple of the united parishes of Moyearkey, and Two-Mile-Borris, among whom the early years of Father Fennelly's curacy had been passed, and amongst whom, after nin years of absence in other fields of missionary labor, he again took up his abode last their paster. Their feelings of delight at the honor done to their rements souracy mad occur passed, and amongst whom, after nine years of absence in other fields of missionary labor, he again took up his abode as their paster. Their feelings of delight at the honor done to their beloved "Father Tom," were, however, considerably damped at the prospect of his departure from amongst them. The extent to which the new prelate's kindly disposition and many sterling qualities have endeared him to the priests and people of the Archdioce's, and to those in other parts of the country with whom he came in contact, was evidenced by the general r. jole gamong the immense crowds of clergy and laity who thronged into Thurles yesterday and the previous day. Excellent arrangements were made by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company and the special trains which ran from Dublin, Cork, and other places trought a largo number of passengers. The special train from the Metropolis was arranged for by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Among those who travelled by it was an influential deputation of the Tipperary men resident in Dublin, who had already marked their sense of satisfaction at the elevation of Dr. Fennelly to the Episcopate by the presentation of amagnificent Victoria and set of harness.

IRELAND'S RIGHTS IN UNIVERSI-Troops of friends, and not a few

IRELAND'S RIGHTS IN UNIVERSI-TY EDUCATION.

There was a large attendance of clergy and laity at the annual meeting of members of St Malachy's Students' Union, in St. Maciachy's Col-

lege, Belfast. lege, Belfast.

His Lordship Most Rev Dr Henry, President, presided and in moving the adoption of the report, in the course of his remarks, said — The report shows that your executive committee have not been idle. They have not only attended to the interests of the Student's Union during the state of the Student's Union during have not only attended to the interests of the Student's Union during the year, but they have also been engaged in preparing evidence to lay before the forthcoming Royal Commission on Irish University Education (applause) If that commission is meant to end the griovances of the majority in the matter of university education, it will be necessary to bring higher education within the reach of our people (hear, hear). It is time, when Englishmen are being provided in the great contres of population with the higher education they want and that while Scotland has her four universities, Ireland should not be denied equal educational facilities for the great mass of her neople (applause). The masses want higher education as well as the classes (hear, hear), and in a poor country like Ireland higher education also will 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 popularising technical education, is setting an example which might be advantageously imitated by the statesmen who undertake—and it is to be hoped that reitated by the statesmen who under-take—and it is to be hoped that re-sponsible statesmen will be found with courage to speedily undertake—the settlement of the Irish univer-sty 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 advan-tage of it (applause). At present desire and the brains to take advontage of it (applause). At present Catholic students, whether rich or poor, are without adequate facilities for acquiring university education in Ireland. The Protestant and Presbytorians 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 not on an equality with Catholic majority Now, we simply want to be put on an equality with our neighbors (hear, hear).

SCOTLAND

SILVER JUBILEE OF ST. MARY'S, POLLOKSHAWS.

The great event of the Catholic world in Scotland last week was the celebration of the silver jubilee of St Mary's, Pollokshaws. The celebration is about just one year behind time, for Mount St. Mary's, as it was time, for Mount St. Mary's, as it was then called, was opened in 1865 by the late Bishop Murdoch; but one fuling after another prevented the due celebration of the event until Sunday last. A glance at the progress of the faith in the "queer town" will be interesting to the new generation which has sprung up. In the 'fortics it was attended from St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and the people, few in number, used to gather together for protection and march into

the eathedral at Glasgow, where they heard mass, and then band themselves together again and march back to the "Shaws"—a walk of four miles of ther way. At the of four miles either way. At the then little village of Crossmyloof the then little village of Crossinyhoof the inhabitants always turned out and treated the "Romans," as they were called to a shower of stones and other missies, that is, when they could conveniently do so without being called to account. By-and-byo the mission of St John's, Glasgow, was formed, and the little procession then went there, and thus saved perhaps a quarter of a mile on their journey, but the stones were always waiting for them at Crossinyhof and the same. The late Bishop Murdoch had at one time charge of the mission, serving it from St John's, Glasgow, and saying mass in an old smithy in a place ended the Skinmill Yard, so named on account of the number of tannories situated thereahout. Bishop (then Father) Murdoch used to walk his four miles from Glasgow, say mass in the "Shaws," and, after a slight repast in the house of three old mak'en ladies named Coyle, start about Sudish soften Glasgow, whose record is one of hardwork Or lained seventeen years ago after serving some time as curate at Maryhill and Greenock, he was placed in charge of the new mission at Cambuslang, which may be said to have blossened under his charge. Aver building, new shools and presbytery there, the mission was divided and Newton detached from it. The church was connected the church was overcrowied. The new altar of the Sacred Heart—a handsome structure—was blossed and dedicated by His Lordship Bishop Maguire, after which solemn High Mass was said, Father Meskell being celebrant. At the Gospel His Lordship Bishop Maguire, after which solemn High Mass was said, Father Meskell being celebrant. At the Gospel His Lordship Bishop Maguire, after which solemn High Mass was said, Father Meskell being celebrant and the people on behalf of the Archbishop and himself on the attalument of the silver jubilee of their church, and on the remarkable progress which they as a congregation had made His Lordship then preached by the Rev Ignatius Cartian, SJ, when the church was again crowded

FRANCE

PRINCESS MATHILDE

toadies and parasites, have been calling during the week on Princess Mathilde, niece of the great Napoleon, in order to congratulate her on having reached her Sist year. She was born at Trieste in 1820, her father being Jerome, whom Napoleon made King of Westphalia, and her mother, Caroline of Wirtemberg, or Wurtemberg The Princess is the aunt of the Bonapartist heir, Prince Victor Napoleon, whose father, Prince Jerome Napoleon, died in Rome a few years since, unreconciled, it is feared, to the Charch of his fathers, in lite of the efforts of his plous wife, 'rincess Ciotidie of Savoy, daughter of the second Victor Emmanuel. Princess Mathilde is an interesting old lad, who is rather popular. Sine founded a Salon in Paus, and banished polities from her "Sundays at home." At these "Sundays" she collected around her men of art and letters, and those journalists of the wealthier sort who have time to spend in society. The hitorary brothers Goncourt were her especial favorites, and one of them, Edmond, who survived the other for everal years, was frequently chaffed for his too frequent allusions to his great patroniser, the Princesse; On Wednesdays the nice of Napoleon had her select friends. She does not "receive" nowadays to any great extent, nor does she display such lavish hospitality as of old. She has a Paris residence in the Rue de Berri, and a country house near Englien, a pleasant place only a few miles out from Paris. The daughter of King Jerome was married to Anatole Demidofi, Prince of San Donato, but the union was not a happy one. having reached her 81st year. was born at Trieste in 1820, her faa happy one.

PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES

French Catholics are evidently bearing in mind what Cardinal Vaughan said some years since about the value of philosophical studies It is not, of course, given to everybody to be able to afford time and means for such studies. "Primo vivere, deinde philosopheri," is a motto which is quoted by Schenanhauer bimest is quoted by Schopenhauer himself, who was a man of means and had full leisure for metaphysical speculations. Those among the French Catholics, however, who by their ability tholies, however, who by their ability and their position are able to cultivate philosophy, are doing so with remarkable ardour. This is abundantly proved by M Brunotiere, for instance, in his recent address to the General Assembly of Professors and Teachers. The celebrated criticals sected the dectrines of the Eelectics and others, ridicaled the notions of sected the doctrines of the Eclectics and others, ridiculed the notions of the people who try to explain the onigmas of being on the "pure reason" plan of Kant, and showed that Christian philosophy is alone consoling and effective. Besides M. Brunctiere, Father Pachen, S.J., is taking up the philosophical problems of the day in a sories of remarkable lectures delivered at the Catholic Institute. The learned Josuit's latest lecture was on that man of many aphorisms, the innatic Nietzche, with his "Nebermensch" and his destructive paradoxes about religion and humanity. While philosophical subjects are thus generally dealt with in France, in accordance with the wishes of the Sovereign routiff himself, Father Villafrance's remarkable "Compendium Philosphiae Scholasticae" is coming into much use in colleges. This work by the celebrated Capuchin scholar is chiefly a defence of the philosophy of the old Schoolmen, whose methods are compared with those of later philosophers. The book is written in Latin remarkable for its clearness. and others, ridiculed the notions of remarkable for its clearness

AN AFRICAN CONVERT.

chout the conversion of an African King in the Lower Niger district. The letter appears in the "Missions Catholiques." King Sami was won over from Protestantism "despite the efforts of the Royal Niger Company." Sami has since given the missionaries ground for a chapel and a school. The conversion was notifed by Cardinal Leduchowski to the Sovereign Pontiff, who was overjoyed at the news, and sent the coloract king a fine picture of the Madonna. His Holiness also for warded a sum of £500 for the mission work in na. His Holiness also for various sum of £800 for the mission work in the lower Niger.

UNITED STATES

CONVERT-MAKING AT THE SEA-SIDE

Though in the summer time church work runs at a low obb, yet it is a

work runs at a low obb, yet it is a fruitful season for corvert-making, says Father Doyle, Secretary of the Catholic Missionary Urion.

Many converts a cribute their knowledge of things Catholic to a chance acqualitance made in the summer time at a seaside resort of at a country hotel. A well-known convert in the west, who had been brought up in a small town, during his youth in that town or during his early manhood at a Methodist college never saw anything of the Catholic Church that would lead him to think that it was anything but a mediaeval institution living beyond its years and usefulness. When he came to New York and saw the a mediaeval institution living beyond its years and usefulness. When he came to New York and saw the many places of worship and the crowded churches it was a revelation to him. It led him to study the question of Catholicism, and while he had many prejudices of birth and education to overcome, still he convinced himself that after all the any church that was doing all the mly church that was doing active and effective work among the

neutre and effective work among the people was the Catholic Church

He said when he became a Catholic. "I marvel that I was ever able to cast aside the training I received when I was a boy. I was taught to consider the Catholic Church an prefer they forced by meets whose when I was a boy. I was taught to consider the Catholic Church an institution fostered by priests, whoso only purpose in life was to dupe a few ignorant adherents. What they feared most of all was the spirit of progress. I had studied the question from a historical point of view in such histories as came to my hand but I realize now that English histories have been a conspiracy against the truth. Catholicism seemed to me to be destined to disappear before the keen spirit of inquiry that was abroad in this country, like the winter snow before the warm springtime sun. It was a relie of t. e past, while the people of this country lived in the present and turned an eager gaze into the age of enlightenment and progress that was surely to come I argued this way: Catholicism wrests from the people the right to choose their own ministers, and the right of election is the rry essence of our institutions. It establishes an aristocratic priesthood, while the whole people are steeped in republicanism. It aims to impose restraints on thought; but the printing press is aims to impose restraints on thought; but the printing press is now an active factor in modern life, and prople will brook no interference with free thought and eager inquiry.

with free thought and eager inquiry.

A Fool's Paradise.

"I lived and spoke and taught these opinions till I was thirty years of age. Then for the first time I took a vacation. The Columbian Exposition was the first thing that epened my eyes. I met there for the first time an intelligent body of Catholie men, and I wendered greatly how they could pin their faith to a defunct institution, or bind their hopes of salvation to a graveyard. My visit to New York the following summer disillusioned me. I stayed a week at the home of a body of devoted religious men. It was only after repeated conversations with these worthy priests that I thereoughly realized what a fool's paradise I was brought up in. I now see that whatever the world possesses of learning, art or civilization is due entirely to the old Catholie Church that had been the best exponent of Christian ideas through the centuries. It dawned on me with wonderful force that Protestants, who value the Holy Soriptures, are entirely indebted to the Catholie Church for the Biblic. Neediess to say, when I saw the truth I lost no time in repudiating the errors of my early training."

There are now a few intelligent converts to-day whose conversion has come about in the same way. Travel broadens one's mind, and there is no better way of dissipating prejudices than to exchange thought with men brought up in another environment and in circumstances different from our own.

On the Hotel Plazza. A Fool's Paradise.

On the Hotel Pinzza

On the Hotel Plazza
On the plazzas of summer hotels goes on a constant non-Catholic mission. There is no thought nearer the hearts of the people than the thoughts of religion. It is one's highest relation in life. So little wonder in the conversation that passes in the idle moments religion has a large share So strongly have these considerations about the possibility of non-Catholic mission work being carried on at the summer watering piaces impressed a zealous (Catholic leyman that he is about to start a seaside apostolate. His jurpose is to induce every Catholic to put a copy of some manual of Catholic teaching, like "Plain Facts," into his grip when he goes off on his vacation; to urge them not to neglect the opportunity when it presents itself of driving home an explanation of Catholic doctrine; to endeavor to induce the priests at the summer resorts to have a few lectures for mon-Catholics.

There is no donn't about the willingness on the part of pon-Catholic to attend. They are curious to know what are the teachings of the Catholic Church, and while they might not go to the Catholic Church in their own town for fear of being talked about when they are away from these social restraints they will go. They will listen with a much more open mind. There is no telling how much good work may be done under just such circumstances as these.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS have found Pain-Killer very useful. There is nothing equal to it in all cases of bowel trouble. Avoid custitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Day ... 25c. and 50c.

MONTH ON JUNE.

You bring us the bees in the clover, Month of June, sweet month of

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 swal-

. Wings way through thy month, dearest June!

But you bring to us children so lowiy,

Month of June, dear month of

June!

A devotion so high and so holy, We love you, door 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 selectors. of selssors

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

A cotton flaunel silence cloth makes the tablecloth look better, but protects the varnished surface from stains from het 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 cheeseeloth it can be kept for some time.

for some time.

To make successful gravies, only 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 cells burst more speedly in this way. Water mixed with beef extract is better than plain boiling water for brown gravies.

CARE OF MEATS.

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 lee. If wax paper is not handy, wrap it first in clees cloth, then in paper, and place it near the lee. In the country, where fresh meat is obtainable only once or twice a week, and where there is no lee 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 yeal, lamb and mutton. A plece of beef from the rump, round or crossable, may be covered with vinegar and kept for a whele week. Such beef is generally used for sour roast or beef a he mode. Another way to keep meats fresh in the country is to brush the meat over with salad oll and then wrap it in brown paper or beef a la mode. Another way to beep 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 despi in the ground. It will keep thus in good condition for a week or longer. Game of all kinds may be kept eltimer 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 shuply to wipe it dry inside and place it on the least, wrapped in paper and placed on a dish on the cellar flore. Covered with a deep pan it will keep cool for several days. Fish, being the most diricult 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 markot. Seated dried codiish wrapped in paper will keep for some time in a cool place. Fresh eels may be kept fresh for two days when rubbed with sait and set in a cool place. Eggs keep best on the lower shelf of the icebox or in a cool cellar. They should stand on the smhil end.—Mrs. Gesine Lemcke in Ledger Monthly.

VALUE AND USE OF RICE AS A

The nutritive value of rice is act much appreciated, for if it wore 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, whole 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 glucy mass we see at the North as chalk is from cheese. To bell 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 sait. After it has belied over a quick fire for ten or fifteen minutes, pour off all the water except a seant cupful, cover the pot and let the rice steam for another fifteen minutes, distinct grains, yet perfectly cooked. It should be caten with gravy or butter, the latter being stirred in quickly while the rice is hot.

Rico 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 teaspoons of salt into a pot and boil an hour. Press through a sleve and thicken with the yolks of two rggs, 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.

Parmesan or grated Dutch cheese on them.

Nothing is alone than rice croquettee made creamy and dehelous. Take two cups of cooked rice and add the yolks of two cigs, well-beaton, some chopped parsley, a tiblespoonful and a half of butter, a little pepper and natureg. 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 bolling fat The inside of these crouqettes should be like a thick custard.

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

Rice blene mange is a real deli-

one cup of canned corn and one of rice.

Rico blanc mange 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 custured to pour over it, or better still, some oream slightly sweetened and flavored with a few drops of vanilla.—From What to Eat.

Celebrities Who Loved a Smoke.

Smoke.

The famous writer, Thomas Carly'e, was rarely seen without a clay pipe between his teeth, and one of his mest famous l'terary panegyries is devoted to the delights of "Lady Nicotine." Victor Hugo was also a passionate lover of tobacco, and paid fabulous prices for his eigars.

Guizot, the French historian, considered that it was tobacco which lengthened his life to an inordinate degree; whilst Charles Kingsley, the author of "West ward 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.

per week.
The late Lord Tennyson, when be-

The late Lord Tennyson, when being asken how he had enjoyd 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 piper made especially for his own use.

Prince Bismarck was an inveterate cigar-smoker, but that his goodheartedness 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 hugo cigar between his firm lips.

Professor Huxley stated in the

without a hugo 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 heard to express the wish that "his last breath night be drawn through a pipe and exhaled

ist, held a similar opinion, and he was at once heard to express the wish that "his hast breath might be drawn through a pipe and exhaled in a pun."

Both Charles Dickens and William Thackeray leved a good cigar, though curlously 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 brainworkers 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 undentable aversion. Napoleon the Great was one of this class, and after making an herole 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 forvent hatred, and, on being asked if tobacco injured the brain, replied testily that the question was a vain one, seeing that nebody 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 oder of tobacco has penetrated.

THE DIAL OF THE SOUL.

THE DIAL OF THE SOUL.

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. Shakespearo says, "There's no art to find the mind's construction in the face," And in the book to Ecclesiasticus, it is said, "The heart of a man chang-

Start St.

eth his corntonance whether for good or cyll.

Now let us understand once and for all, what is meant by

Now lot 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 the thing alive api not the thing dead that we find ourselves drawn to. It is the play of light and feeling that lookes the face winsome. Who has not seen countensaices faulty from almost every standpent of the artist which nevertheless have become so transfigured by an inward gentleness and peace as to awaken in every beholder the most ardent affection and regard?"

The controlling emotions of the inner life will make themselves known—nature's diai will reveal them so clearly that he who runs may read. Powder and paint have not in them

Powder and paint have not in them
the charm, even vigor's flush has not
the power. Write it, therefore, in
large characters, and remember it
ever, that—
"The heart is the dwelling place of
the marginal angel of heavity.

the magical angel of beauty, Whose smile is seen in the face."

Christian Missions in China (By George Lynch, in "The West-minster Gazette.")

It was the garden of the Mission of Pel-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 fow starving animals within the besleged compound before they had been dilled and the trees were absolutely

torn up, eaten by the last fow 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 Cathedral hard by was broken, and its Gothic architecture additionally fretted by the scoring marks of shot and shell. But I think nothing told more foreibly the tale of the order! through which the garrison had passed than did these gnawed, naked tree-trunks. I was shown rou at they day after its relief by one of the Sisters, which by the vay was effected by the Japanese, but not until the third day after the Logations had been relieved, although it was only twently minutes' ride distant from them. The Mother Superior, seventy-four years of nge, who had spent thirty-eight years of her life in Chinese mission work lay wing—a daughter of Cour Bazais, of Charity since her eighteenth year. Three mines had exploded within to Mission enclosure, and wails and coofs were ridded and lay tossed about in grotesque confusion. I went into the Chatedral 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 aslant the gloom. Tigh up on the wall, one lit up a figure of Christ that with bowed head and extended 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 alling for want of sufficient food, because when the actual relief came, they had been reduced to only two ounces of rice per day, and had but two days' rations left. Off er 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 quarulous sobbing of

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happiness in the home for husband and children.

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oribed.

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cures nervous headaches and dyspepsia, and permanently overcomes the weaknesses and irregularities from which women suffer so much.

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little children weary with pain. The Sister brought me to see one little mite whom she called the "first fruit" of their recommenced labor. E. SEAGRA

HUMODER OUND AR TAVE.

the Allies.

friends, and their homes in far-off France.

irients, and their homes in far-off France.

It was not oute the same elsewhere, however. There were some missionaries who appeared to take a different view of the situation. Already they were lodging claims with their respective Consuls, and in order to guard themselves against the dilatoriness or uncertainty of action of their various governments, they were taking measures to secure immediate compensation.

One reverend gentleman, for instance, was to be seen day after day holding a sale of loot in a house that he had taken possession of. Another, as American, was carrying on a similar sale in a paintal mansion which he had commandeered.

on a similar sale in a paintial man-sion which he had commandeered. The latter was to be seen surround-ed by jade and poreclain vases, cost-ly embroideries from the spoiled temples, sable cloaks and various other furs, and rows of Buddhas ar-ranged like wild fowl in a positor-er's shop. As his stock became de-pleted, he was in a position to ask any unsatisfied customer to call in again as his converts were believing

again as his converts were bringing in fresh surplies of loot almost ev-

ery day!
Indeed, not satisfied with the proceeds of his loot sale, this worthy man was entorprising enough to levy compensation on the chinese, and, in addition to recovering the full value of the damage sustained by his converts, inflicted fines that exceeded that expected that avents.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

—Mr. S. Ackerman, commercial traveler, Belleville, writes: "Some years ago I used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for 'Inflammatory rheumatism, and three bottles effected a complete cure. I was the whole of one summer unable to move without crutches, and every movement caused excruciating pains. I am now out on the road and exposed to all kinds of weather, but have never been troubled with rheumatsm since. I, however, keep a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Oil on hand, and I always recommend it to others, as it did so much for me."

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It was a strange story, that of this little child. The cond sol-soldiers who occupied that quarter of the cit, had come across a house where, stretched on the kang, side by side, were the bodies of all its oc-cupants. They had Committed Suicide on the Advent of ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THOSE RENOWNED BRANDS the Allies.

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

In the midst of these ruins these good women, mostly of gentle birth, were striving to recommence their labors, and nurse, and feed, and teach the children that remained. But, conversing with them, one perceived underlying their herole resignation a strain of very human despondency and disappointment Their talk here was not of componation. It was merely of how they could get their ruined mission-house fit for work again—the work for which they had left father and mother and friends, and their homes in far-off France.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

PAPAL JUBILLE OF THE YEARS OF PETER.

The Cardinal Vicar has communicated to the Archbishops and Br hops of the ontire Church the formation of the Committee for the Pontifical Jubilce of "the Years of Peter" by means of the following letter:

"Most Reverend Excellency.

"The Holy Father, Loo XIII., in his so green 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 overywhere public prayers to God, the preserver of every life, and, next, that of feasting, 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 found ed 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 mo, 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 re pited, special prayers for the safe keep. ing of the Holy Father, and likewise that the pricets 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 Ludovisian 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 Sacrifice 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 nonor 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 Dioces for the extraordinary festivities, begging you atrongly 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 règard.

Rome, May 24, 1901. "The Cardinal Peter Respighi, "Vicar to His Holiness."

DECEIVED BY CLAPTRAP.

In the last issue of the North Ameri can Review, an article appeared from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith, written with a pretty semblance of sympathy for Ireland and the cause of the people, insofar as that cause touches the agrarian question. But the Professor, from inning to end of his paper, made familiarly bitter assault on the national aspirations of Irishmen, using language of studied derision in elmost overy paragraph. THE REGISTER did not consider it worth while calling attention to the article at all, believing that that class of orocodile pity 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 "pleas urable reading, providing one is merely in search of a pastime," we are bound to infer that Mr. Smith's lauguage is so nice that it deceives some genuine sympathizers with Ireland, who, however,

fory 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 cars, was heard in demunciation 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 West. minister. Goldwin Smith was one of the clever persons who tried to misrepresent history to suit that line of anti-Irish and "- aionist" politics. It was also said that Ireland had gone to the dogs under the mative Parliament. Mr. Goldwin Smith | tears upon as Catholic serfs.

are but imperfectly versed in the his-

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

"Grattan had halled, in atrains of rapturous elequence the birth of the Irish nation, but the nation still con-Irish nation, but the nation still consisted of a Protestant and land-owning oligarchy, reigning over a population of political, social, and agrarian seris. 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 ings to multiply subservient votes
"The economical ovils and sufferings

"The economical evils and sufferings remained unabated Manufacturers could not rise, and the principal trade was smuggling, with its moral results. The letting of the land by the land-lords to middlemen, who ground the tenant without mercy, increased the suffering of the peasant. Between the middlemen and the tithe proctor every thing was taken from the tiller of the soil but the bareat sufficiency of potatoes to support life."

How often have we heard this! The meaning of it is: Only for England's management of their affairs the Irish would rot. The truth, however, is, that during the life of the Irish Parliament Dablin grow and prospered in a most remarkable way. No English city in the same period experienced such gair. 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 intoleranc 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 Iroland would ever have granted Catholic emancipa-tion. 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, Dablin, 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 repreach 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 groat mass of Irish Protestants; certainly not by Irish Churchmen, wh asked nothing for themselves which any would not give to the rest of their fellow-country-

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 . sakening the hands of Ireland's willing sons, Protest. long as time in Datch hearts, and are ant 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 iil 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 others 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 orocodile

MR, D, R, WILKIE ON THE GUR-RENOX,

Mr. D. R. Wilkle, General Manager of the Imperial Bank, in the course of his very interesting address at the annual meeting, a report of which we publish to day, adopted a line of approval of the Government parallel with what The REGISTER has itself recently been say. ing. He commended in the first place the encouragement by bountles 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 out spoken language from a leading banker; but it is certainly a healthy sign of the relations of Canadian monoyed institutions with the public, when so much franknoss 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 condi tion 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 depositories 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 hardheaded banker by his candid address.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

On friday last the Marquis of Ripor wrote to the English press: "I am filled with shame at the description of the socalled refuge camp. The fair fame of the country and the reputation for manliness of our people are at atake. No condemnation of the system is too strong."

On 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, 84,000 were children

The Marquis of Ripon is not an Eoglishman 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 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 84,000 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 Covernment 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 making many loyal Englishmen champions of Boer independence. They are the greatest bounder committed by Lord Salisbury's Government in all its blun dering conduct of the war.

FATHER FALLON'S DEPARTURE

There was witnessed during the past week, in the city of Oltawa, a very natural and whole-hearted effort by the people of St. Joseph's parish to have Rov. Dr. Fallon retained as their pas tor. 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, or Sunday, delivered an add. ... which well expresses the relations that have existed between pastor and flock in St. existed beatin pastor and flock in St. Joseph's parish relations which, how-ever, 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, inflaenoing priests and people alike, when every day we see in partings of this

nature the command of ecclesiastical authority obsyed. This fact was present to Father Fallon's mind on Sunday, whon he said that it is this principle of authority which distinguisher the Jatholic 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 midsummer numbers of "Leaflets from Loretto," the "University of Ottawa Review," and "The Bee," published by the students of bt. Jerome's College, Borlin. The first-named takes proced ence in regard to artistic appearance, as befits the fair pupils whose art and lit. erature 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

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 temonstrated 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 tne oath, and Mr. Chamberlain has been informed to this effect.

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 Eng lish converts to the Catholic faith. He was Grand Master of the English Free Masons five-and-twenty years ago. When the appoundment 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 festivities on a grand scale, while Catholics of the place held a special day of thankegiving. The Marquis and Marshioness of Repon are English aristocrats of the oldfashioned type, whose lives are not only irroproachable but admirable for their unceasing charity.

What the Beaver is to Canada as a symbol of nationality, the Muur Kat bids fair to become to the Transvaal. This little animal in described as intelligent and affect mate, and many men returning from the war have brought Muur Kats home with them as pets. Olive Schreiner, in 1 er "Appeal for Peace," used the Muur Kat of the Transvaal as an illustration of war botween 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 Muur 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 touth inside the dog's throat and the mastiff dropped it, and mauled and wounded, and covered with its hole in the red African earth."

account of a meeting held last week at the Palace of the Apostolic Chancellery to hear a lecture given by Cardinal Parocchi on the defence of the Catholic Faith against Protestant Propagands. Twenty Cardinals and many bishops and prominent lay Catholics were present. Before the lecture the Secretary General of the Association for the Defence of the Faith described the work of organization in Rome, whore it is carried on by twolve institutions of different character, established with the object of protecting children and young people from Protestant Propaganda. A letter from the l'ope 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 parrying on an unchecked propaganda with redoubled efforts. The journal. which promises to give a more complete which promises to give a more complete account of Cardinal Parocchi's lecture, states that he described the determined attacks that Protestar a 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 euch a mad and dangerous undertaking could never succeed in destroying the week of God. work of God.

The Osservatore Romano publishes an

Our Schools and Colleges Continued from page 1.

ST . PROME S COLLEGE, BERLIN

The commencement exercises of St Jerome's Coilege, Berlin, Oht, took place on June 18, in St. Mary's Hall place on June 18, in st. Marys from A large gathering was present, in-cluding church dignitaries, members of Parliament, city officials, and prominent educationists. The pro-gram prepared for the occasion was a rare treat for linguists, there be-tor delivered in attending is, idents. a rare treat for linguists, there being delivered, by attending a idents, speeches in eight different languages, viz., Latin, Orcek, Gernan, Fronch, English, Polish, Slovak, and Hungarian. The Hobrew and Italian speeches were dropped in the cleventh hour to shorten the program. The extraordinary case and smoothness with which the speeches in the foreign languages, were dein the foreign languages were de livered drew intense admiration from the appreciative audience, and in-numerable expressions of grains for the efficiency of the coll ge track-

the efficiency of the coll 4c tradi-ing staff.

The eats logue of studies at St Je-rome's to lege offers rare induce-ments for Canadian studiets. The program of the commencement exer-cises of this year flustrates the su-perior quality of its course of ina-ganges, while in analytical and con-mentals literature. For mental and ganges, while in analytical and con-parative literature, the mental and natural sciences, and mathematics it compares favorably with the lead-ing educational institutions of the Province

Province. Commencement Program

Plano Solo, "Grand Galop de Con-Mr. Wm Winterhalt.

Glee Club. Part II.

Distribution of Diplomas, Medals and

Prizes.
God Save the King. CLOSING EXERCISES AT LORETTO ABBEY.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT LORETTO ABBEY.

The closing exercises took place at Loretto Abbey on Thursday morning, June twentieth, in the presence of His Grace Archbishop O'Connor, Very Rev J J McCann. V G. Rev Fathers Murray, Rohleder, McFrady, Cuise and W. McCann. The pupils were assembled in the reception room, and on the entrance of His Grace he was greated by a chorus of glad voices. The medals and prizes in the "different departments were then bestowed upon the lucky competitors, after which His Grace addressed the pupils in encouraging and impressive words. His Grace accompanied by the Rev. Fathers present then proceeded to the Art Department, where a most creditable display awalted inspection Each of the three studios had its own peculiar charm. The proficiency achieved in ceramic art enjoys a long-standing reputation and this exquisit; w. Pananship brings fresh laurels for the Abbey pupils. The beautifully embroidered table linen and bolting cloth centre pieces, were in harmony, and proved that deft fingers were kept as busy as active brains during the school session. The second studio was also a vision of delight, the long walls were literally covered with the most interesting oil and water-color sketches and portraits. The various ancure scudies were exquisitely reproduced and the copies of graceful figures were incoded when the little tots had a corner to the meeters advantage. The titled ly. Here the little tots had a corner to themselves where their needle-work and penmanship showed to the greatest advantage. The third studio was devoted exclusively to drawing in all its branches, and a charming array of pen anu lik sketches so much in vogue at present. The excellence achieved in this useful branch is really marvellous. Mr. Vogt. of the Toronto Conlous. Mr. Vogt, of the Toronto Con-servatory of Music, was the examin-or in the music department, instru-mental and vocal. He expressed mental and vocal. He expressed himself highly pleased with the ex-cellence attained by the pupils and specially complimented the Abley on being the only Indies' school in the city that psosesses an orchestra of

being the only ladies' school in the city that psosesses an orchestra of its own.

The commercial department accomplishes very satisfactory work, as the number of diplomas plainly trivays. All this, with the successful results in the various classes proves that the Abbey still retains its wonted position as an cheational establishment. The following is a list of honors conferred upon the successful competitors:—

Graduation Honors and Prizes Graduating medals conferred on Miss Nora Connolly, Miss Marie Long, Miss Anna O'Connor, Miss Teresa O'Connor, Miss Lalla Morris, Miss Lizic Caine, Miss Gertrude Landreville, Miss K. Ovorend, Miss Florenco McMullen. Gold cross for church history, presented by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G., obtained by Miss Lizic Caine. Gold cross for Christian doctrine, presented by Rev. W. A. McCann, obtained by Miss Aurelia King. Silver cross for Christian doctrine, Intermediato Department, obtained by Miss Emma Baillargeon Silver medal for Catechiam, Primary Department, obtained by Miss Sabina Macdonald. Silver medal for English literature, graciously presented by His Excellency, the Governor-General, obtained by Miss Gertrude Landreville. Prize for good conduct awarded to Miss Nora Connolly in Senior Department.. Prize

for ladvike deportment obtained by Miss Frances boad Frize for ama bility, by votes of conpanions, awarded to Miss Gertrude Landrebility, by votes of con panlons, awarded to Miss Gertrude Landreville Issay medal, presented by Mrs John Foy, obtained by Miss Nora Camelly Gold medal for mathematics, presented by Mrs Rugeno O'keefe obtained by Miss Petron Adam Protecens a medal in Undergraduating Class, obtained by Miss Rose Street Silver medal for English composition, obtained by Miss Katic Overend Profesemy medal in 6th class English, obtained by Miss May Williams Silver medal in 6th class English, obtained by Miss Beatrice Cosgrave Medal for highest honors in Matriculation, Part II, obtained by Miss Fin Leoock Silver medal in Matriculation, Part II, obtained by Miss Fin Leoock Silver medal in Matriculation, Part II, obtained by Miss Fin Leoock Silver medal in Matriculation, Part II, obtained by Miss Fin Leoock Silver medal for literature, presented to Miss Mary Guilfoyle Silver medal for satisfactory progress in English, obtained by Miss Kathben Alleyn. Miss Petron Adam Silver medal for literature, presented to Miss Mary Guilfoyle Silver medal for satisfactory progress in English, obtained by Miss Katish en Alleys, Special prize for English obtained by Miss Cecile Olivier Silver cross for French, bitained by Miss Rose Street, Silver medal for mathematics in 6th class I nglish awarded to graduating class, with honors in English, Miss Petron Adam Promoted to graduating class, with honors in English, Miss Petron Adam Promoted to graduating class, first year, Misses Belinda Byenes, Rose Street, Teresa McKomia, Mamio Clarke, and Bessic Butter Honors in mathematics, Miss Belinda Byrnes, Special prize for history, improvement in Latin and Enend. Promoted to undergraduating class, with honors in English Misses May Williams, Beatrice Cosgrave, and Fancients, Mishleys, and Fancients, Mishley, and Alley, and Alley, and Alley, and Alley honors in English Misses May Willlams, Beatrice Cosgrave, and Fanchette Mullon. Certificates of promotion to sixth class English obtainsd by Misses Vunie Murphy Flossie
Norman, Gladys Hogaboom, Bianche
Martin, Hisa Coursol, Mabel Martin,
Margarett Breen, Helen De Foe, and
Mary Lencock Certificates of promotion to senior 5th class obtained
by Misses Marie Smith, Pauline Mediaire, Emma Baillargeon. Honors
in English diterature and composition, Misses Stella Coles, Marie Dolan and Anite Flood.
Gold medic for Christian doctrine,
presented by Rey F Rohleder, obtained by Miss Kathleen Alleyne Undergraduating medals awarded to

tained by Miss Kathleen Alleyne, Undergraduating medals awarded to the Misser Louise Alleyne and Gilbert Rolthoux Gold medal for proficiency, presented by Rev F. Alline, obtained by Miss Louise Alleyne, Silver medals for literature obtained by Miss Gilberti Roldoux Special prize for compsolition obtained by Miss Olga Slaciair. Honorable mention for catisfactory progress, Miss Cecile Olivier.

Olivier.
Music Department, Ollyler.

Music Department, Pianoforte,
Senlor Dept, special medal for highest standing in planoforte course,
presented by Madame Robbiotax, obtained by Miss Cecil McKenna. Cortificate of honor in graduating
ceurse, obtained by Miss Eleanor
Cosgrave. Gold medal, presented by
Mrs Plankett Magann, obtained by
the Misses Kathleen McDonell and
Cecile Olivier. First class honors,
the Misses Magraret Lang and Ly-Mrs Plankett Magaan, obtained by
the Misses Kathleen McDonell and
Ceelle Olivier. First class honors,
the Misses Margaret Long and Lyyaan Smith Silver medal, Miss
Mary Guilfoyle Silver star, Miss
Teresa O'Connor Firs class honors, Miss Alda Sylvester Second
class honors, Misses Fauchette Mullen and Petron vlam In thirl
class, first class honors, the Misses
Pauline Carten and Marle Smith Second Class honors, Misses Ray Clancey and Marie Dolan
Second Class First class honors,
Miss Flosie Norman. Second class
honors, Miss Blanche Martin
First Class First class honors the
Misses Phyllis Smith nad Gilbert
Rebidoux Second class honors, the
Misses Ollie Lyng, Ida Monahan, and
Emma Baillargeon
Junny Donartment Silver

Emma Baillargeon

Junior Department—Silver lyre, Miss Edith Hans, First class hon-ors the Misses Heyn Coarsol, Manne Meck, Jennie McLaughlin Gracio Walter

Volin Department—Third grade, gold medal Miss Florence McMullen, First class bonors, Miss Maria Balllargeon. Second grade, silver medal, Miss Hope Cameron. First grade, silver medal, Miss Marie Smith First class honors—Miss Floosto Norman de Carte (1988).

grand, shiver medial, Miss Marie Smith First class honors—Miss F Flossie Norman.

Vocal department, gold medal, Miss Helen McMahon, Gold star, Miss Alda Sylvester Silver medal, Miss Kathleen Flood Special prize in Junior Class, obtained by Miss Beliada Byrnes First class honors, Miss Bertie Plankett Second class honors, the Misses Gwendolyn Stuart Kathleen Alleyn, Winnie Morrow. Morrow.

Conservatory examinations in harmony—First class honors, Miss Wilhelmina Guippicht. Second class honors, Miss Cecil McKenna. Jan-lors—First class he.ors, Miss Mary Guiffuyle. Second class honors, Miss Eleanor Cosgrave. Pass, Miss Margaret Long Primary pass, the Misses Marie Baillargeon, Kathleen McDonell.

Misses Marie Baillargeon, Kathleen McDonell.

Art Department - Gold pallette for oil, china, and water color painting obtained by Miss Ola Fowler Gold pallette for figure painting and water colors, obtained by Miss Gwendolyn Strart Silver medial for penand ink sketches, obtained by Miss Fleda Onirk Art school certificates, obtained by Misses Flowler, G Stuart, Marie Loug, Eiga.or Cosgrave, L McCarthy. First prizo in pen and tak sketches, Misses Eleanor Cosgrave, R Cosgrave, L McCarthy Second prize Misses H. McMahon, Annie Murphy, Olya Sinclair, Beatrice Snelder, Hera Coursol.

4th Class painting, first, Misses H. McArthy Warden and W. Morrow.

3rd Class painting, first, Misses L. McCarthy F Martin, L Keane, G. Landreville, E Cosgrave.

2nd Class painting, first, Misses B. Byrnes, Teresa Marshal; second, Misses M Long, F Mullen

1st Class mainting, first Miss H. McMahon. Second Misses F. Misses M. McMahon. Second Misses F. McMedian.

1st Class nainting, first Miss H. McMahon, Second, Misses E. Connie, B. Connie, Olivo Macdonald, E. Lajole Preparatory class — First, Misses A. Marshall, M. Spinks, M. O'Sulivan and G. Waller.

Shoethan and G. Waller.

O'Sullivan and G Waller.

Shorting and Typewriting; examiner, D. Hoskins, F.C.A.—Gold medial for shorthand, awarded to Miss Hope Cameron Gold medial for typewriting, presented by Mr. J. Leits, of Creelman Bros., awarded to Miss Sadle Morrow Diplomas were obtained by Misses Mary Keane, Alice Eagon, Elizabeth Gracey, Hope Cameron, Alma Dale. Leitte Bellair, Sadle Morrow. Olive Wheaton and Madge Morrow.

(Cottinued on page 8).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 30.—Red—Fifth Eunday after Pentecost, Commonoration of St. Paul the Apostle, Double Major,

Monday, July 1.-White-Octave of St.

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. Ironous. Friday, July 5 .- White-First Friday of nonth Double.

Saturday, July 6 -Red. Double.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

REV. DR M F. FALLON.

REV. DR M F. FALLON.

Ottawa, June 24.—There was sorrow yesterday among the parishioners of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Oburch, 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 occession was one which showed fully the exceen 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 works spoken of the good work he had done for the parish. At the masses in St. Joseph's Chuich in the morning Father Fallon said "good-bye" to the congregation, and during his addresses a large number of the people were visibly affected and others had hard work in controlling their emotion.

At High Mass Father Fallon spoke

visibly affected and others had hard work in controlling their emotion.

At High Mass Father Fallor, 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 ex ceedingly transful, and mast 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 ond of the saddest features of my position. I am satisfied that, go wifore I will, I will never meet with people whem I will love as much as I love the pople of St. Joseph's Church. I want to thank you for the goodness and unbroken kindioss and assistance and support you have always given me, I have felt the strength of all the members of any parish united in support of any step I have taken as your pastor. It is my carrest hope and desire, it is my ears st request and pray it, 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 your, I look to the people of St. Joseph's parish to 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 liappen. 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 any down my life here some day in the midst of my people.

"I wish to speak to you in favor of h'm who will come after me. Show to him respect and give him your assistance. Though I realize that the parting is rather sudden and quinted to you and to one. 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

it and those religious principles which have always characterized

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.

ed 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.

future. I want to loave 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 ma 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 of the prepare for the prepare fo never emitted on every Sinday and holy day during my absence, to of fer prayers for the people of St. Joseph's parish, when I ascended the alian. 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 pert 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 cholect blessings may be with you, and I 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 hundredfold the benefactions He has showered upon you. Good-bye, my dear brethrep.'"

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 Davisson 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 eigar holder were also presented to the departing priest, who was much touched by the kidness 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 flev. James Fallon, and then white 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. Frechand, A. Brophy, M. J. Griffin, M. J. Gorman, G. W. Goodwin, R. Tobin, L. O'Connell, J. St. D. Lemoine, J. Moyian, S. M. Rogers, Ald. Enright, J. I. Dowlin, Rrv. W. J. Christie, Archdeacon Begert, W. J. Poupore, J. Essmonde, J. Henoy 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 atternoon walted on Archbishop Falconio, the papal delegate, and asked him t. 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 Ohlate Order, and was not connected with the general aliministration or the faith and morals of the church.

WEDDING AT GRAVENHURST

In spite of the carry bour and

WEDDING AT GRAVENHURST

In spite of the early Lour and heavy downpour of rain on Wednesday, at 8 a.m., June 19th, St. Paul's Church, Gravenhurst, was thronged to its utmost capacity, so witness one of the protiest and most fashlonable weddings ever held in the clur's 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 br. thers, Masters Walter and Fred, as pages, and followedby her two small sisters, Misses Christina and Grace, as maids of honor, daintly gowned in white and her two bridesmalds, Miss Chara Chairmont, sister of the bride, and Miss Florence Moore, sister of the groom, both charmingly attired in white organide with pleture hats, and carrying shower boungets of pink rores. 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 organdle dress with a deeply flounced skirt on train, the bodice having chilfon trimmings, and a point lace bolero. Her bridair well was gracefully held in pince with orange blossoms. She carried a large bridai bouquet of white oroses. The officiating priest was Reverend Father Collins, pastor, assisted by the Roverond Father Collins, pastor, assisted by the Roverond Father Mediure, and the same of the brides sister, Miss Mabel Chairmont, the brides room, the wedding party was conveyed in carriages to the residence.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by the bride'

OPDAINED AT ALL HOLLOWS Among the ecclesiastics ordained at All Hollows, Ireland, at the re-cent public ordinations by the Arch-bishop of Dublin, was Rev. Jeremiah O'Riordan, Regiopolis, Kingston.

AYTON. A pienic under the auspices of the C. M. B. A. Society, in and of St. Peter's Church, Ayton, will be held on the Church grounds on Thursday,

on the Churcu June 27, 1901.

ered upon you. Good-bye, my dear forethrep.'"

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 forner parishioners. Many tear-dimmed eyes looked after the train and oheer after cheer rent 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 Hilbernians in carriages. A four-in-hand had been engaged for the popular priest, who is provincial chaplain of the order, and with him in 'he carriages were Messre, B. Slattery, P. S. Dodd, and D'Arcz Scott. Other members followed in extrages and all along the way to the station many hats were

Lenders



CONTRACT.

Scaled Tenders addressed to the un-dersigned 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 Grate Coal | Hard Err Coal. | Hard Stove Cod, | Hard Nut Coal | Hard Pea Coal. | Soft Coal | Hard Wood. | Pine Subs. |
|---|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Government House about Old Parlament | | | 160 | 25 | | 25 | 16 | ٥ |
| | Building s about New Pagliament | | | 8 | 13 | . ' | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| | Buildings, queen's Park, hard per ocal, hard per ocal, taking deliver), of from 100 to 200 tons fro un time to time, as may be required, up to a total of about 1,200 tons Educational Buildings about School of Practical Science, 12 barrels of soft wood charcoal, | | | 12 | 10 | 1200 | | 1 | |
| 1 | and about Osgoode Hall | 165 | 15 | ٠ij | | • • | | 3 | ••• |
| İ | AWATTO | 350 | ••• | 6 | • | . ! | ~ | 25 | 11 |
| | Normal School about LONDON | | 300 | | | | | 30 | 30 |
| | Normal School about | | 160 | | | | | | |

The ceal 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, 51st for the old and aew Parliament buildings it must be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required during the term ending July 18t, 1902. Coal for the Government House, old Parliament buildings, School of Practical Science, Educational buildings and Osgoode Pail 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, 50d in the proportion of not less than one-half hard 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,

the contract or for each of the con-tracts. F. R. LATCHFORD.

Department of Public Works, Toron-to, June 20th, 1901



TENDER FOR BINDER TWINE.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Twine," and addressed "Warden of Kingston Pententiary, Kingston," will be received until the 28th inst., melusive, fot 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 pententary

no quantities to suit the purchaser. The penitentiary warehouse to 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 to per at of the amount of prospective purchase, powable to the dimister of Justice, which, if tender be 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's Printer will not be paid therefor.

J M PLATT, Warach.

Kingston, June 14th, 1901.



CRALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will received a this office until Saturday, June 2nd, 1901, 1902,

Benders

COAL AND WOOD TO CONTRACTORS.

Scaled tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Work," will be received at this Department until noon o

Wednesday, July 3rd, for the rection of a building on the grounds of the Agricultural College, Guelph, for a

Museum, Physical and Biological Laboratories, etc.

tories, etc.

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

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the undersigned, for 5 fer can 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 bone fide signatures and business addresses of two parties as surettes, 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, Ontar io, Toronto, June 19th, 1901.



SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted "olice Clothing Supplies," and a ldressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon on Tuesday, 16th July.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to five per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to supply the articles contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inverting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

PERSONAL.

amateur artist, is in town on business.

The Register congratulates Mr. J.
J. O'Hearn upon his election as president of the Master Painters. The Master Painters' section of the Builters' Exchange held its annual meeting on Thursday and elected the following officers.— President, A.
J. O'Hearn; First Vice-President, A.
M. Brown, Second Vice-President, A.
Chas. Davis, Secretary, John Faircloth. A committee from the supply houses was present and a friendly discussion took place, ending most satisfactorily to all present.

MR C. J. MCABE APPOINTED.

The Globe on Saturday, made the

MR C. J. M'CABE APPOINTED.

The Globe on Saturday, made the following announcement:

Mr. Chas. J. McCabe, barrister, of this city, has been appointed Surrogate Clerk in succession to the late Hon. A. S. Hardy. Mr. McCabe is well known in Toronto, and has had wide experience in professional practice, both in one city and the country, having conducted a law office at Arthur for many years before coming to the city. He is a graduate of Toronto University, and a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Register congratulates Mr.

Catholic Church.

The Register congratulates Mr. McCabe. He was not, we understand, an applicant for the position, and it speaks well for the government's policy of making the position seek the man, that the appointment was made so promptly.

The delegate for the supreme 'on-vention of the Knights of St. Jo'u, at Cincinnati, Sergeant McQuinn, left on Saturday for the convention

city.

St. Anthony 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-

The auditors handed in their half-yearly report, showing a satisfac-tory surplus. A plenic to Oakville will be held in a week or two The Knights of St. John intend sending a corruany 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 innaugural.

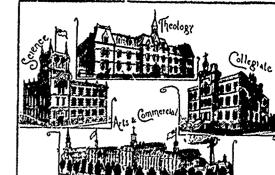
inunugural.
CANADIAN YEAR BOOK.

CANADIAN YEAR ROOM.

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 aboligaraphod. are photographoc

So rapidly does Jung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurjassed for all throat and lung trouble. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases. sumption and all lung disess

The State of the S



Catholic University of Ottawa...

Fully equipped Laboratories' A practical Business Department! Board, Tutton, etc., per session of five months \$80. Calendar sent on application.

Inland Navigation

The Niagara, St. Catharines & To-ronto Navigation Co., Limited. Steamers Garden City and Lakeside.

Commencing Wednesday, June 12th, steamers leave Toronto daily at 8 a m., 12 m.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. making connections at Port Dalhousie with the Niagara 8t Catharines & Toronto Railway for S'. Catharines, Niagara Falis, and Buffalo The best, the quickest, the easiest, and the cheapest route to the

Pan-American Exposition.

LAKE ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

Commencing first week in June, or Whitby Oshawa, every Tuesday and Friday

Niagara River Line

Five Trips Daily.

CHIPPAWA-CHICORA-CORONA 7a.m. 9.a.m 11a.m

2. p.m. and 4.45 p. m. for Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston, connecting with New York Central and Hudson River R.R. and Niagara Gerge R.R. JOHN FOY, Manager,

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Pan-American Exposition, to be used at
Euffalo, May 1st to October 31st. Fire
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acknowledged by travelers to be the best
line between the cast and the west. The
suly line passing through Canada using
the ceitebrated free recilining chair cars
if excellence of equipment counts for
aught, the Wabash should be considered
as having reached the very apex of idealism in modern railroading.
Tickets, time-tables and all information from any R.H. Agent or J. A. Bichardson, District Passenger Agent, northasst corner King and Yonge Sts., Toropta
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Dentists.

Dr. R. J. McGahey,

[Honor Graduate of Toronto University] DENTIST 278 YONGE STREET, opposite Wilton Avenue,

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Photographers

Gold Medalist for the World, Paris Exposition, 1900

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McCabe & Co. Ondertakers & Embalmers 222 Queen St E., Toronto.

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STUDIO-5 S'ISSEX AVE. TORONTO.

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This fine institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size, is situated conveniently near the business part of the city, and yet sufficiently re-mote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study.

to study.

The course of instruction occuprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies.

Circular with full information as to uniform, terms, &c., may be had by addressing LADY SUPERIOR.

School of ESTABLISHED 1874 Practical Science Amiliated to the University of Toronto. Toronto.

This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Ontario, and gives Instruction in the following departments:

1—Civil Kugineering, 2—Mining Engineering, 3—Mechanical and Electrical Engineer-ing, 4—Architecture, 5—Analyti-cal and Applied Chemistry.

Special attention is directed to the facilities pos-sessed by the School for giving Instructions in Mining Engineering. **ractical instruction is given in Drawing and burveying, and in the following Laboratories:

1—Chemical. 2—Assaying, 3—Milling, 4-Steam 5—Hetrological. 6—Electrical, 7—Tocting, The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Forells. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses.

For full information see Calendar,
L. B. STEWART, Socy,

<u> L'egal</u>

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Buildings, So Church Street, . to.

J. J. FOY, K.C. Telephone Main 793. IL T. KELLY, HEARN & SLALTERY BARRISTRES, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c.
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T. FRANK SLATTERY, Residence, 235 Sincos St.; Res. 'Phone Main 376.
EDWARD J. HEARN, Residence, 21 Grange Ave. Rec Phone 1036.

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Hon. R. W. Scott, K. C., L. L. D.
D'Arcy Scott, Departmental Japont and Parliamentary Soli iter authorized under the Rules of the House of Commons of Canada.

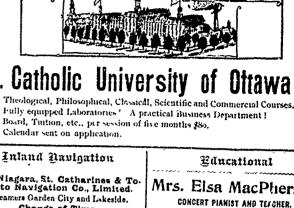
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ONTARIO LAND SURVEYERS, &c.
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Change of Time.

For information apply to Niagara St. Catharlnes & Ioronto Railway Co., St. Catharlnes, or to H. G. Luke, General Agent, Yonge St. wharf, Toronto,

Str. ARGYLE

or Whitby Orhawa, every Tuesday and Friday 5 pm.
For Bowmanville-Newcastle every Tuesday and Friday 5 pm.
For for Hom-Cobourg every Thursday 5 pm.
Excursion committees will do well to get our rates to Fan American Exhibition and other places before closing, as special inducements are offered.
Excursion booked to any point on Lake Ontario, Excursion booked to any point on Lake Ontario, Incit (Committee Committee C

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller, N. W. M. Police. Ottawa, 12th June, 1901

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

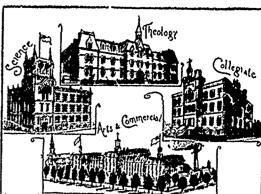
PERSONAL.

Mr W. Foran, Secretary of the Dominion Board of Civil Service Examiners, is in town.

Mr. John T. Kidd, of Athlone, an old student of St. Michael's College, who is now attending the American College in Rome, was ordined sub-deacon a short time ago.

Mr. Joseph Kidd, the well known amateur artist, is in town on business.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.



THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

fire to Europe now,-Moltke.

Who was the bravest of the brave; The bravest here ever born?
'Twas one who dared a felon's grave,
Who dared to bear the scorn of

Nay, more than this—when sword was drawn And vengeance waited but His

Word,
He looked with pitying eyes upon
The scene and said, "Put up thy
syvord!" Swords."
Could but one king be found to-day As brave to do, as brave to say?

"Put up thy sword," "Put up thy sword," "Put up thy sword," "Put up thy sword," By Cedron's brook thus spake be-

neath
The olive trees our King and Lord,
Spake calm and kinglike, Sword and
stave
And torch and stormy men of

To blnd and lead them forth to

Bohold this was His last command! Yet ye dare cry to Christ in

prayer,
With red and rocking sword in handl
Ye dare do this as devils dare!
Ye liars, liars, great and small,
Ye coward, cowards, cowards all!

Made clamor Yet he spoke not, save
With sword commanded to its sheath,
With loving word, and patient
breath,

Lord:
With sword commanded to its sheath,
The blessed olive boughs beneath
JOAQUIN MILLER

DAVIE MOORE'S "LIFTING."

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 askit he got," the people, crossing themselves, whisper to you still, "a body kent the Lord hearkened Father Peter."

Then Father John, Father Peter's nowphew and successor, shy, silent, reserved and "e gran' scholar wi' 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 beads," the Father had said one Friday after Benediction when he was having a chat with two of his par-

ishloners.

"We will that," John Mitchell, the farmer at Poggieslea returned, with a shake of the head

"We micht mebbe 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 brecks off a 'Hielandman.'". Tathen Peter quoted the proverb with a smile. Who know better than he the poverty of his flock?
"The folk wud do their best," Davie Moore, he was the village shoemaker and clogger, said in the same timid way.
"You are right there, Davie," the priest returned with emphasis, "the

"You are right there, but with emphasis, "the people do their best." There was a kindly gleam in his eye as he spoke. "Peggiestea an" me," the clogger began, but Peggiestea interrupted

"Peggleslea an" me," the closed began, but "czieslea 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 ir his stocking soles, and a Joke that made Davie always smile.

ing soles, and a loke 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 t'me," he said.

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

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

him.
"Na, na, I'll ha'e noch t' do wi' the ilfting," he scratched his head.
"Well, well," the priest said, "then,
Davie, it's settled."
"Aye, it's sawttied." Davie said in
his slow way, and the friends part-

"Aye, atween you an' me, Davie, and bre shown, a bender the friends parted.

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

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

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

The grocer shook his head, but—trade is not good in a little country town, the little MacMaths got through a heap of shoeleather—the "general merchant's" bairns could not run about, like their humbler neighbors, bare-footed, and Davie Moore was nover 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.

"Atween you an' me, Davie," he winked, "Atween you an' me, Moore returned ac he took the offered coin. "Gin it's t' gang i' the book y'el say 'a freen," the member of one of the merchant asked anxiously. He was a prominent member of one of the many dissenting bodies of the district.

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

"The liftin' 'll no' be easy," the sliopkeeper said.

"No, the liftin' 'll no' be easy," the sliopkeeper said. in then a thought struck him, he turned to the shopkeeper.

"Mr. MacMath. Ye wadna be for gleing Father Peter a trifle for the gade o' the chapel wa's?"

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"Atween you an' me," Moore "Aye, atween you an' me," Moore was a wag, attern a moment's hesitation, the man dived his hand into the till and brought out half-a-crown.

"Atween you an' me," Moore "Aye, atween you an' me," Moore was a wag, attern a moment's hesitating bodies of the district.

"Aye, we'l say "a freen," The book y'el say "a freen," Davie made his first entry.

"The littin' 'il. no' be easy," the shopkeeper said.

"No, the littin' 'il no' be easy," bavie said, "the folk's poor," and, "the folk is hand in the care in the known and the care left his slide, while Mrs.

Father Peter was an and and heave, the find, which is and and his wild, while which, will any which later, which heavy the lister.

Father Peter was an and, which is and and, which his is and sid, while Mrs.

Father P

Europe was never so entirely and "Put up thy sword" into the shouth iterribly armed. Woo to him who sets The peaceful olive boughs beneath.

Ye Christian kings, in Christ's dear

I charge you live no more this lie. "Put up thy sword!" The time they

O God, but for one gallant czar,
One vallant king, one fearless
queen!
Yea, there would be an end of war,
If but one could be heard or seen
To follow Christ; to bravely cry,
"Put up thy sword!" "Put up thy
sword!"

And let us dare to live and die.

As did command our King and

perhaps, next to Father Daly him-self, no one knew better than David Moore what a task he had set be-fore him, but—St. Mary's chapel, fore his rooflessi reoflessi
Once at home, Davie sat down solumity and began making out a list of the persons from whom he might expect a mite, and that finished he brought out—from a recess at the back of his boxbed an old leathern pecket-back or case, and aniking out. pocket-book or case, and talking out its contents spread thm out before

its contents spread thm out before him.

It wouldn't do for him, Davie Moore, to be giving too much, he told himself, it might frighten, maybe, poorer folks, and it wouldn't look well to give more than Peggleslea, who had promised his pound. Davie was in what he would have called himself, "a quandary," when suddenly his face lighted, and he gave a little chuckle as he nodded at the first entry in his book, "gin there's ac freen, there can be anither," he sale, and chuckled again.

"I was thinking, Davie, that His Holiness at Rome had so many friends in D.," Father Peter sald, a twinkle in his keen blue eye, when Davie, at the end of a month or two, she wed his account book.

"Well, Davie, man, you have done well," the Father sald, "but it's not one summer's lifting that'll roof the chapel," here came a little sigh. "Well, Rome, we know, wasn't built in a day, not in a Preshyterian village anyway," and the Father laughed.

Father Poter was right, another

"Well, Rome, we know, wasn't built in a day, not in a Presbyterian village anyway," and the Father laughed.

Father Poter was right, another summer came, and — I am almost ashamed to say it—a piece of tarpaulin that once had covered Peggleslea corn stalks was in requisition to keep the rain out of the vestry—the 'hiting' among such a congregation could not but be slow; but neither priest nor 'lifter' 'lost heart.

"We'll manage it, Davic," the Father always said.

With August came a bit of luck, a Catholic took some shooting in the neighborhood and Davie summoning all his coarage, called on him, after his work one day, and was rewarded with a five pound note. The 'hiting' was getting on!

It was a still, suitry evening, and Davie, when he got home, after making himself a cup of tea, took out the precious leather pocket book to add the day's collection to its treasures. The money was nearly all in one pound notes, notes given him by his friend, 'the "general merchant,' in exchange for the shillings and sixpences so slowly gathered, but making, f'ready, a little packet.

One, wo, three, Davie counted, though he knew the sum total well chough, 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.

"Davie, man, Davie, are ye there?" The speaker was an old Catholic woman who lived in a cottage facing the chapel. "Davie, was nijving down the street, he saw what Mrs. Pagan, the priest's housekeeper, was, when her nerves, as she put it, were "upset" and had he not nursed Father Peter's leen flung out o' the Crosskoy gig, an' they're sayin' his leg's broke."

In a -cond Davie was flying down the street, he saw what Mrs. Pagan, the priest's housekeeper, was, when her nerves, as she put it, were "upset" and had he not nursed Father Peter single-handed through his attack of pleurisy two years before?

Davie was breathless, as the Preshystery reached, he too' the

attack of pleurisy two years before?

Davie was breathless, as the Presbytery reached, he took the short
cut through the chapel into the
house, but even in his haste he stopped for a moment before the Lady
altar and blow out a smouldering
candle, inwardly anathematizing,
Mrs. Pagan as he did it, for a "careless limmer."

Father Petor was an old man and
heavy. There were other huris besides the broken leg, and a few anxlous days followed, during which
Davie aever left his side, while Mrs.
Pagan sat in her kitchen, her apron
to her eyes, pouring out her griefs
and her grievances to any gossip
who would listen.

Father John, Father Poter's
nephew, sent by the Bishop, would
soon be there. Father John, with
his "Revalenta" and his "ways," and
how could she, Mrs. Pagan, put up
with either at such a time? And
with, what was more, Davie Moore
in the house, not but what Davie
was a quiet and sensible man, but
—he was always another mouth to
feed.

The night before Father John's

street, voices, eries, the patter of masing feet.

Gently, on his stocking soles, Davie crept to the window, and drow the bilind aside, Half way up the street there was a glare, a blaze, and against the flames were figures nurrying to and fro. Davie started—impossible—it could not be, but—yes—no 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 ittering through the sleep now and then; the doctor had said he might sleep like that till morning. He must call up Mrs. Pagan and run up the street and save—leather and olds and ends of furniture had been in Davie Moore's mind, and 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

oome another recoilection—the 'lifting!" The "lifting" in its paper onvelope 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 Davio.

"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 ta'en 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 overswelling 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.
The next moment he had burst into
tears. House, home, leather, tools,
the "lifting," all were gone.

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 ski Davie sobbed like
a child. His own fault, too. Why
had he not, like a sensible man,
banked the money instead of "haining" it up in that way, just that
he might look at it from time to
time. What would Father Peter,
what would Peggieslea, 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 overy
bit of "lifting" and "haining," too
had been for her.

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

"Well, well," the Father said, and
lifte I for a moment his eyes to beaven.

"I aver lifted a penny" he went
slove in the server sellenn ways he

littel for a moment his eyes to beaven.

"I aver 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 didna count it to her afore the altar," he sunk his voice at the last words.

"Ah," the old twinkle 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 rechts to see it a" he went on, and if the voice had its usual depressing the state there was firmness in and if the voice had its usual depre-catory ring there was firmness in in it, too. "She was i' her rechts t' see it a', an' sie saw it, every baw-bee, an' I didna think it o' her." "Come, come, Davie," Father Pe-ter remonstrated, "you must not be too hard on Our Lady," but his face was very gentie as he looked at the tall shoemaker.

"Come, come, Davie," Father Pe-"Come, come, Davie," Father Peter remonstrated, "you must not be too hard on Our Lady," but his face was very gentle as he tooked at the tall shoemaker.
"I never thocht it o' her," Davie

was very gentle as he looked at the tall shoemaker.

"I never thocht it o' her," David repeated.

"Well, well, she'll find it for you yet 'Father Peter glaneed a little anxiously at his nephew. Father John was but young nd he might—Father Peter saw the expression in his face—be inclined to improve the occasion, by preaching Davie a little homily on resignation.

"It's time yer Reverence was tack in bed. It's weel there's someyin in the hoose with sense." Mrs Pagan had opened the parlor door and was eyeing first Father John, and then Davie with severity.

"Well, well," 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 lad his hand on his arm "Away with you, then, Davie," he said, "and don't forget the two poor sinners here."

he said, "and don't forget the two
poor sinners here."
Father John was still at his office,
Father Peter was just failing into
his first sleep, when Davie opened
the door.
"What is it, Davie? What is it?" No
words were needed to make Father
Peter divine that something had
happened; he raised himself on his
nitiows.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Shazeholders of The Canadian Bank of Commence was held in the Banking House on Tuesday the 18th instant, a large number of Shareholders and others being present.

The Vice-President, Mr. Robert Lilgour, war, in the absence of the President, requested to take the chair, and Mr. J. H. Plummer, the Assistant General Manager, read the report of the Directors which was as fol-

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the thirty-fourth Annual Report, covering the year ending 31st May, 1901, together with the "sual Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The Balance at credit of P. offt and Loss Account brought 854,823 17

..., ...\$1,151,920 33 Making in all..... ... 478,888 83

750,000 00 95,710 97 10,000 00 117,576 03 Transferred to Rest Account

\$1,451,920 33

claims of the start of the second of the start of the second of the start of the second of the second of the second of British Columbia 2,000,000 00

-\$2,387,000 00

Balance transferred to Profit and Loss account \$ 562.776 11

ROBERT KILGOUR, Vice-President. Toronto, June 11, 1901.

Toronto, June 11, 1901.

The motion for the adoption of the report was then put and carried The By-laws of the Bank were re-enacted in full, with a few amondments, the chief of which change is the annual meeting of the shareholders from the third Tuesday in June to the second Tuesday in January. The Directors were authorized to increase the amount of the Bank's annual contribution to the Officers' Pension Fund to \$15,000.

The usual resolution expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, and other officers of the Bank, were unanimously adopted.

er, Assistant General Manager, and other officers of the Bala, with unanimously adopted.

The retiring Board of Directors were re-elected as follows: Hon. Feorge A. Cox, Robert Kligour, W. B. Hamilton, M. Leggat, James Crathern, John Hoskin, K.C., Lille, J. W. Flavelle, W. E. H. Massey, and A. Klingman. At a meeting of the Directors subsequently, the Hon George A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. Robert Kligour, Vice-President.

as well as a twinkle this time in Father Peter's eye.
"I kenna about Amens," Davie said, and Father Peter turned away his head to smile, "but, the an' me understan' each other fine."
"Yoll please God, my first Mass "Well, please God, my first Mass shall be in her honor," Father Peter

said.
"As mine shall be to-morrow," said solemn Father John.

PRAYER.

From the Tablet. A modest but interesting addition has recently been made to the early documents of the history of Christirnity. This time it comes, not from Egypt, but from Greece. Nor is it a manuscript, but an unassuming fragment of a clay sherd, tional Museum at Athens. What remains, about a third of the whole area, is some 5 1-2 by 4 3-4 inches in size, and contains part of the Greek text of the Lord's Prayer, from the words, "Give us this day our daily bread," onward. The Doxology is absent at the end. After the words "from the evil one" followed a short phrase, the beginning of which is broken away, but which ended "O Lord," probably "Help," or "Save, O Lord," probably "Help," or "Save, O Lord," probably "Help," or "Save, O Lord," The whole is closed by the Christian monogram. Dr. Knopf who publishes the fragment in the "Mittheliungen" of the German Archaeological Institute, notes that the text was scratched on the wet clay before it was baked; hence the shord must have been made actually for the purpose of receiving the inscription; we have not to do with a mere graffite. From the style of lettering, combined with the form of the crux monogrammatica, and the absnee of the Doxology, he concludes that the text belongs to the fourth century, A.D. found at Megara, and now in the Na-

SIMPLY "CATHOLICA."

From the New Zealand Tablet.

In the languages of Continental Europe no term is known corresponding to the official deelgnation of "Roman Catholies" by which we are known in English-speaking countries. In French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch and other. European languages the title "Catholie" is applied to, and only to, the Church of Rome. Were the word "Roman" added, it would be under-From the New Zealand Tablet.

stood to mean the Catholics of the city of Rome. The same statement holds good in the East. In his "Vis-it to the Russian Church," Rev. W. Palmer, Anglican, tells how, to his great annoyance, the "Orthodox" Russians persisted in calling the adherents of the Church of Reme, "Ca tholics" pure and simple. The "Russian Orthodox American Messenger" as in its issues of January 1-13, 1898—does likewise. And the following paragraph appeared in the "Catholic Times" a few years ago from a correspondent resident in Cairo, Egypt.—"In the East no one is called a Catholic if not in communion with Rome. If a man called himself 'an Anglican Catholic' here he would be at once considered a Roman Catholic from England. All churches united with Rome are call-Palmer, Anglican, tells how, to his Roman Catholic from England. All churches united with Rome are called Catholic, such as the Catholic Cupts, Greek Catholics, Syrlan Catholics and Latin Catholics. Those in schism are called Orthodox. The Anglicans are simply English Protestants."

King & Yorston

Manufacturers and dealers in

Office Furniture, Chairs, Settees, etc. Churches, Halls and Public Buildings supplied on short

31 to 35 Elizabeth St., Cor. Albert,



Bronze Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1900.

Wm. Knaggs, Artistic Violin Maker and Repairer, Dealer in Fine Strings, Bows and Trimmings for Violins, etc. Eows Ro haired, Room 26, 99 Adelaide Street East, or 70 Wood Street, Toronto.

BRADSHAW'S CHEWING CUM

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO LIMITED

Companies

HEAD OFFICE, FORONTO Incorporated 1889.

Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial Increases in the important teams shown halom.

items ahown below:
Gross Asiets..... 628,469,92

WANTED-General District and Local Agents, EDWIN MARSHALL, DAVID FASKEN, Secretary, President

> ork County Loan and **Savings Company**

Has the.

BEST SYSTEM

for accumulating money.

Head Office— Confederation Life Building Toronto.....

ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED

CAPITAL - 2,000,000

FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

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W R. Brock, Esq. Geo R R Cockburn. J. K Osborne U. C. Foster, Secretary. Hon. S. C. Wood. Geo. McMurrich, Esq H. N. Baird, Esq Robert Beaty, Haq.

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on Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by eail or steam.
On Cargoes by steamer to British Ports. WM. A. LEE & SON

GENERAL AGENTS 10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST TELEPHONES 592 AND 2075.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

Office and Safe Deposit Yaults

59 YONCE STREET, TORONTO \$1,000.000 CAPITAL - - -RESERVE \$250,000

Vice-Presidents: How, S. C. Wood, J. W. Langmuir, A. D. Langmuir, Managing Director. Assist Manager

President.
John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.

James Davey, Secretary Authorized to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE OF LUNATIC, CUARDIAN. LIQUIDATOR.

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prices.

Parcels received for safe custody.

Bonds and other valuables received and Insured against loss.

Solicitors bringing Estates, Administrations, etc. to the Corporation are continued in the professions; care of the same.

For further information see the Corporation's Manual

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Relieve those Inflamed Eyes!

Pond's Extract

Reduced one-half with pure soft water, applied frequently with dropper or eye cup, the congestion will be removed and the pain and infiammation instantly relieved. and inflammation instally reserved.

CAUTION:—Avoid dangerous, inritating Witch Hazel preparations
represented to be "the same as"
Pond's Katract which easily sear
and generally contain "wood alcohel," a deadiy poison.

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 Candan was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the banking house of the institution, June 19th,

There were present :- H. S Howland; T. R. Merritt, St. Catharines; William Ramsay, of Bowland, Stow, Scotland; Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner; Wm. Hendric, Hamliton: E. B. Osler, M.P., C. C. Dalton, Professor Andrew Smith, Anson Jones, J. G. Ramsay, R Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Dr. Lake Teskey; Edward Martin, K.C., Hamilton; D. R. Wilkie, R. N. Gooch, G. B. Smith; I. J. Gould, Uxbridge; Clarkson Jones, Lyndhurst Ogden, J. W. Beats, S. Nordhelmer, R. H. Temple, J Kerr Osborne, W Gibson Cassels, T W Horn, David Smith, A. E. Webb, Rev. E. B. Lawler, J. L. E. Webb, Rev. E. B. Lawlor, J. L. Blaikle; 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. Fitton, H. C. Boomer, W. C. Crowther, H. Sintzel, J. H. Paterson, N. Merritt, R. L. Benson, V. H. D. Hutcheson, William Spry, O. F. Rice, H. R. O'Hara, Dr. Charles O'Relly, Dr. Thorburn, R. K. Burgess, J. H. Eddis, etc.

dis, etc.

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

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

The Report.

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 relate 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 \$128,008.85 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 proniture account.

reduction of blank premises and furniture account.

The amount carried forward in profits and loss account is also \$23,04040 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, being 74 per cent. of the subscribed
capital, which is now fully pald up.
The officers of the bank continue
to perform their respective duties to
the satisfaction of the directors.
All of which is respectively submitted.

H. S. HOWLAND

President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

511,067 39

26,901 65

403,477 10 ### STACCOUNT.

Balance at Credit of Account, 31st May, 1900 ... \$ 1,700,000 00

Transferred from Profit and Loss Account (premium on New Capital, \$26,901.63, and from Profits of the year, \$123,008.33) 150,000 00

LIABULITIES.
Notes of the Bank in circulation
Deposits not bearing interest (including
95,000 00 012,811 15 237,740 63 1.462.459 26

Canadian municipal securities and British, or Foreign, or Colonial public securities other than Canadian 1,257,984 20
Rallway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks 1,510,697 54

Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada 2,108,5% 56

Other Current Loans, Dis \$ 9,543,511 22 counts and Advances 12,086,325 98
Overdue Debts (less provided for) 39,386 c8
Real Fedate (other than Bank Premises) 54,103 93 75,409 45

Premises)
Mortzages on Real Estate sold by the Bunk
Bank Premises, Including Safes, Vaults, and Office Furniture, at Head Office and Brinches.
Other Assets, not included under foregoing head: 378,922 11 1,081 29

\$22 182,543 66 D. R. WILKIE, General Manager

GENERAL MANAGER'S REMARKS.

It gives me much picasure to meet you here to-day and to have the opportunity to address you.

The annual meeting of sharcholders is the culminating event of the year and I always look forward to it with a full realization of our responsibilities, When, therefore, we are able to present to you a balance sheet that is satisfactory to cursolves we meet you with confidence.

dence.

The past year has not been unaccompanied by anxieties and misforfortunes. At the same time there have been agreeable surprises and we stand here to-day satisfied with our own work for the past twelvementh. The growth of the institution can be best appreciated by a comparison of the figures of the last years of the past three decades with years of the past three decades with the figures presented to you in today's balance sheet.

(Totals are in Thousands.) Liabilities

Assets

Total assets

15.71 \$9.73 \$20.36 \$2.162

Dividends and bonuses, 1880, 7 per cent.; 1890, 8 per cent.; 1900, 9 per cent. and bonus 1-2 per cent.; 1901, 4 1-2 and 5 per cent.

Whitst Alie business of the bank has been expanding, the number of shareholders has also been increasing, and there are now of you 750, having an average holding of 33 shares, as against 715 shareholders in 1900, with an average holding of 35 shares.

With the exception of a branch at Ottawa, which was referred to in my

With the exception of a branch at Ottawa, which was referred to in my last address, no new offices have been opened during the year. On the other hand, the expansion of business at our existing branches, not withstanding the failure of the Manitoba harvest, has kept pace with that of previous years.

We have given up prophecy. Last year I find that I was congratulating you upon the prospects of might you upon the prospects of might year.

ing you upon the prospects of a bountiful harvest throughout Man-itoba and the Northwest Territories, and we all know now how wretchand we all know now how wretchedly disappointing was the result. If, however, I was now asked as to the prespects for 1901-1902, and felt at liberty to offer an opinion, I would have no hesitation in saying from the reports which I have from our agents and correspondents, that a good harvest is a sight and that good times generally are in store for Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We have at last attracted the notice and gained the confidence of the foreign capitalist, our forests and our mines and our agricultural lands are being developed, immigration is coming in

which, however, have been animously approved of by House of Commons and by the animously approved of by the Ifouse 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 markets the producers of an ever-increasing output of gold and sliver, 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 sliver 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 colas, whichever is applied for by the depositors. Why should a Dominion government assay and a Dominion government assay and a Dominion government crifficate, 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 sliver purchased at the government assay offices should be coined into sovereigns or decimal colange—such is not the course of be coined into sovereigns or decimal colnage—such is not the course of be coined into sovereigns or decimal colnage—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 au-picra, and will, under Canadian auspices, find its market in the shape of ingots or bars. Its colnage into sovereigns, half sovereigns and decimal pieces will not be compulsory. The profit in the colnage of silver currency will probably encourage our government to devise steps which will lead to the substitution of our own Canadian colnage 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 colnage 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 creulation in Canada. is estimated

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 sile 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 \$57, 368,000 only, as against a present output in Canada of about \$40,000,000, without one such establishment. Seattle has grown from a town of \$3,850 in 1890 to a city of \$0,671 output in Canada of about \$40,000,000, without one such establishment.
Senttle has grown from a town of
28,350 in 1800 to a city of 80,671
in 1000, 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 busk of them consisting of Canadian gold. The assayer in charge, in his annual report for 1900, saye;—
"The value of the deposits amounted to \$13,747,011, an average of
\$2,360.01 to each deposit. The major portion of the bullion handled
was of foreign production, originating from the placer mines in the
Northwest Territories of Canada."
Don't let us hear anything more of

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, and that will be another and assertial forward may towards.

ers, our merchants and our agriculturists, and 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 gustained 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 hank since its organization; he had joined us in 1875, and was in harness to the hour of his death, vigorous, enthusiastle 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 valued experience. The whole staff of the bank sympathize deeply with his brothers and sisters in their great affiliction.

Mr. E. B. Osler, in moving a vote

the usual honorarium to the gentle the usual honorarium to the gentle-men then elected to not as soruti-neers 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 Unit-ed States.

ed States.

The scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.—If S Howland, T. R Merrit, Wm Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, T. Sutherland, Stayner, Ellias Régers, Wm. Hendrie

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. H. S. Howland was re-cleeted President and Mr T R. Mer-ritt, Vici-President for the ensuing

By order of the board.

D R WILKIE,

General Manager,

Toronto, June 19th, 1901.

****** CHILDREN'S

CORNER

********* TWO MESSAGES.

A Messag . from the Sacred Heart;

A Messay from the Sacred Heart;
What ma, 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 bends
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 wil, 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.

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 had conductor of heat, but he had never seen
the fact verified in such a practicla manner.

ticla manner ticla manner.

Two boys of my acquaintance one morningtook a walk with a naturalist

"Do you notice anything peculiar the movement of those wasne?"

in the movement of those .wasps? he asked, as he pointed to a pud-dle 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

reply, but he had observed to some purpose.

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

"Both were alike busy and each went away with a burden," replied the naturalist. "The one you thought a'do nothing' had a mouthful of water. They reach their nests to gether; 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.

things you can recall that you noticed in it.—The Pleayane.

UNTIDY GIRLS.

One often wonders how it is that some lovely girls, who are demesticated, obliging and accompilished, are so terribly carriess of their personal appearance at home? They are in the minority, it is true, but they are to be mot 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 each come without making a careful, though not necessarily claborate toilet. Why, then, under the parental root should you take your seat at the table with half still in "irons," neck and wrists decidedly untildy, and a general appearance of neglect and sloveniliness pervading your attire? Even if there are household duties of a "grubby" and the general appearance of neglect and sloveniliness pervading your attire? Even if there are household duties of a "grubby" and the part of the property of the prop

The Welsbach Light



Welsbach Mantles lead the world, and are superior to all others.

Same As Are Used In The Street Lights Here.

CASOLINE LAMPS

Suitable for churches, public halls, stores, private dwellings, etc., giving 100 candle power per light, at a cost of only 50 per month. Absolutely safe and non-explosive, and approved by association of fire underwriters. Write for prices and circulars.

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38 Toronto Street, Toronto.

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IT'S AN INVESTMENT YOUR WINTER'S COAL

*+**+********************

WOOD FOR SUMMER USE-TRY OURS.

P. BURNS & CO.

HEAD OFFICE 38 KING FEST

the wo'st sinners in this respect. Plain girls know how greatly neutness of attire adds to personal attraction, and, very wisely, take care to acopt it.

THANKSGIVING.

I thank thee, Lord, for mine unan-swered prayers, Unanswered save thy quiet, kindly "Nay," Yet it seemed hard among my heavy That bitter day.

I wanted Joy, but thou didst know That sorrow was the gift I need-

ed most,
And in its mystic depths I learned
to see
The Holy Ghost.
I wanted health—but thou didst bid

me sound
The secret treasuries of pain,
And in the means and groans my
heart oft found
Thy Christ again. me sound

I wanted fame-but thou forbadest strife.

"Make no repute," so ran the Sacred Word,
And so I learned the sweetness of the life

she not cared for him day after day and brought him food and labored to make him gentle and unselfish? All this care bestowed upon him made

and brought him food and jabored to make him gentle and unselfish? All this care bestowed upon him made her love him.

One day while Mrs. Vireo was away searching for food Master Cowbird felt crowded in the nest and began to jostle and push. The young vireos lay as close together as possible, but still the cowbird wanted more room, and at length, putting one wing under one of the young vireos, which are much smaller than the cowbirds, he succeeded in pushing him out of the nest, where he fell to the ground and perished. Poor Mrs. Vireo grieved much over the loss of her little one, and talked to and plead with her undutiful adopted son to be more careful. For a time he was contentwith his own place, as he had now more room; but as he grew still older and larger and was rearly full grown, he again quarreled with the remaining young virco and pushed him to the edge of the nest. The wind was blowing and the birch tree in which hung the nest swayed back and forth. Master Cowbird gave another push and over fell his fosterbrother. Young Mr. Virco was much older and stronger than his brother who had been previously pushed out, and, hishing his wings, he succeeded in reaching the ground without any injury to himself. Here his mother found him upon her return, and she brought him food where he was. He soon recovered from his fright and after a little succeeded in flying to the branch of a tree and soon to fly wherever he chose. He did not return to the nest, however, and naughty Master Cowbird had it all to himself, and seemed greatly to enloy having the entire devotion of his foster-mother bird. He soon learned to fly, and later in the season he joined a large flock of cowbirds, among which was his own mother, but they did not recognize each other.—The Advance.

THE BOY WHO HELD THE PLOW, When the nation needs a soldier

THE BOY WHO HELD THE PLOW, When the nation needs a soldier Out on the fighting line; When the people need a leader Who knows both mill and mine; When the forum needs a statesman Before whom wrong will bow, We look across the prairies for The boy who held the plow.

When we want a noble people In countries broad and free, Brave men who are true and loyol On land and on the sea: For mighty men of brain and brawn, Clear eyes and noble brow, We choose, as have the uges, The boys who held the plow.

BAREFOOT BOBBY'S LESSON. Schoolmaster: "Bobby, how many are four and three?" Bobby (after looking under table): 'Seven, sir."

"Seven, sir."
Schools inter town and the town show there are the counted on your fingers. You know better than to do that. Now, put your hand belied you and tell me how much three and five are?"
Bobby (again looking under table): "Eight, sir."
Schoolmaster: "Good! How did you know that?"
Bobby: "Please, sir, I counted on my toes."—National Instructor.

THERE IS NOT a more danger-ours class of discreters than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thom-ns' Electric Oil—a pulmonic of ac-knowledged efficacy. It cures lame-ness and scenness when applied or ness and soreness when applied ox-ternally, as well as swelled neck and orick in the back; and, as an in-ward specific, possesses most sub-stantial claims to public confidence. Continued from page 4.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

Of the many school commencements 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 Iraday, 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 minels rendered by the Tuplis, displayed exquisite taste and skill, and added much to the impressiveness of this grand closing act of worship. ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

ness of this grand closing act of worship.

The distribution of honors took place in the concert hail at about 10 a. m., in presence of His Grace the Archvishop, and a large assembly of clergy. Upon the stage, arranged in tiers were the pupils, their black uniforms making a fitting back-ground for the graduates who occupied the centre and front. The graduates of 1901, are Miss Mulcahy, of Orillia; Miss Mechan, of Toronto; and Miss Casserley, of Tottenham. These formed a charming picture in their white gowns and huge bouquets of white ross, and in their youthful modesty were very types of sweet girl graduates. They were attended by little maids of honor, who accompanied them when they descended to receive their honors and be crowned with their golden wreaths, which is a part of the ceremonial of graduation.

The pregramme was short at well selected and executed with skill and expression. At the close, the Archbichop addressed the pupils, congratulating them on the successful issue of their school year, giving them words of advice touching the coming vacation and concluding with many good wishes for future success. Honor list and prize list follows: Honor List.—Bronze Medal, presented by His Hollness, Pope Leo XIII, for Christian Doctrine and Church History, competted for by the pupils of Senior Grade "A," obtained by Miss Mary Morgan Gold Medal and Diploma of Graduation, awarded to Miss Mary Mulcahy. Gold Medal and Diploma of Graduation, awarded to Miss Rose Casserly. Gold Medal and Diploma of Graduation, awarded to Miss Rose Casserly. Gold Medal and Diploma of Graduation, awarded to Miss Mary Stelence, awarded to Miss Bonlah Devila. Gold "Gedal, presented by the Most Rev. J., J. McCann, V. G., of Toronto, for Christian Doctrine, in Junior Graduation, Gold "Gedal, presented by the Most Rev. J., J. McCann, V. G., of Toronto, for superiority in Natural Science, awarded to Miss Mary Stelence, awarded to Miss Mary Stelence, awarded to Miss Mary Viroker. Gold Medal, presented by Rev. L. A. Barcello, for superiority i

new La Barcello, for superiority in Commercial Branches, awarded to Miss Hope Thompson Gold Medal, presented by Mr. A. Elliot, for excellence in Plain Sowing, awarded to Miss Margaret Ryan. Gold Lyre, for superority in Intermediate Grade Theory of Music, obtained by Miss Mary Healy. Gold Cross, for superiority in Intermediate Grade Harmony, obtained by Miss Mary Healy. Gold Bracelet for Lady-like Deportment, Fidelity to Duty and Observance of Rule; merited by the Missos Flannigan. Venive, Healy, Sheppard and Eagen, obtained by Miss Flannigan. Silver Medal, presented by Miss Flannigan. Silver Medal, presented by Miss Alice Power. Silver Medal for superiority in French, obtained by Miss Alice Power. Silver Medal for superiority in French, obtained by Miss K. Powers. Gold Monogram, presented by Mr. A. Elliot, for excellence in Point Lace, obtained by Miss Clare Leacy. Gold Penfor greatest improvement in Penmanship, obtained by Miss Irene Sullivan. Special prize for Latin, presented by Rev. J. Crulse, obtained by Miss Beulah Dovlin. Crown for charity in conversation, by vote of companions, Miss Beulah Dovlin. Crown for amiability, by vote of companions, first course, Miss Margaret Clarke. Crown for satifaction in St Cecilia's choir, Misses Mulcahy, Mechan, Noble, Healy, Power, Wilson, Morgan, Urlocker. O'Connor, Murray, Conlon, Jaffray, Carlton, F. Mechan, Swift, Eagen, Murphy, E. Wilson, Howe, Homenway, Clarke, M. Martin, Sullivan, Gartland, Sheppard, McLaughlin, Ward, Hemdrich, Deherty, M. O'Shea, obtained by Miss Devlin. Crown for Lauy-like Deportment and Fidelity to Duty, mericed in day school, by Missos Cleary, Cortificates of music awarded by Mr. Vogt. Junior Grade, First Class Honors, Misses Healy, Mechan and Mulcahy, Second Class Honors, Misses Healy, Mechan and Mulcahy, Second Class Honors, Misses Healy, Morphy, Mechan and Mulcahy, Second Class Honors, Misses Healy, Morphy, Mechan and Mulcahy, Second Class Honors, Misses Healy, Morphy, Mechan and Mulcah, Second Class Honors, Misses Healy, Morphy, Mechan an

ing and Business Correspondence, obtained by the Misses—
Prizo List, Sonior "A" Class. Prizes avarded to pupils who obtained 50 per cent. on the flaat examinations:
Prizes in English awarded to the Misses Devlin, Jaffray, O'Neili, Urlocker, Cleary, Power, Donegan, Nobic, Powers, Wilson, Morgan, F. Meehan, Venlin, Thompson, Prizes in Mathematics awarded to the Misses Urlocker, Fitz-Patrick, Powers, Donegan, Bowlin, Ventin, Thompson, O'Neili, Morgan, Nobic, Cleary, Power, Bonegan, Bowlin, Ventin, Thompson, O'Neili, Morgan, Nobic, Cleary, Power, F. Meehan Special prize for Christian Poetrino awarded to Miss Thompson. Special prize for French translation, awarded to Miss Powers Special prize for Water Color and Monochrome, awarded to Miss Powers Special prize for Instrumental Music (Fifth Grade), awarded to Miss Wilson. Special prize for Instrumental Music (Fifth Grade), awarded to Miss Wilson. Prize for Latin, awarded to Miss Fitz-Patrick
Certificates of promotion to Junior Grade Plano and Theory of Music, awarded to Miss Venini.
Prizes awarded in Junior Division F. Senior "1" Grade English, Misses Tuffy, Murray, O'Connor, Church, Ingoldsby, Phuningan and Church, Prize for French, awarded to Miss Sheppard Prize for Application drawn for by the Misses Tuffy, McDonell, Flannigan and Crowe. Prize for Observance of Rules, awarded to Miss Sheppard Prizes for Latin awarded to Miss Sheppard Prize for Map Indian, awarded to Miss Sheppard Prize for Map Indian, awarded to Miss Shennan Prize for Man Indian, awarded to Miss Bhannon, Prize for Monochrome Painting, awarded to Miss Brenns, Prize for China Painting, awarded to Miss Bonns, Prize for China Painting, awarded to Miss Bonns, Prize for Promotion in Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss O'Keefe.

Junior "A" Class, Prizes awarded to the pupils obtaining 50 per cont. O'Keefo.

non Certificate of Promotion in Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss O'Keefo.

Junior "A" Class. Prizes awarded to the pupils obtaining 50 per cent. in final exacinations:
Sentor Division. Prizes in English awarded to the Misses H. Thompson, K. Cleary, C. Murphy, M. Martin, F. Martin, F. Foy and S. Flanagau. Prizes in Mathematics awarded to the Misses H. Thompson, M. Martin, A. Fogg, M. Conlin, K. Cleary F. Martin, C. Murphy and G. Murphy. Junior Division. Prizes for English awarded to Miss M. Ryan Prize for Mathematics, awarded to Miss I. Sullivan. Special prize for Catechism, awarded to Miss M. Ryan Prize for Mathematics, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Special prize for Catechism, awarded (in Senior Division) to Miss M. Martin. Special prizes for Fronch, awarded (in Senior Division) to Miss M. Martin, G. Junior Division) to Miss M. Martin, G. Junior Division) to Miss M. McLaughlin. Prize for improvement in writing equally merited by the Misses F. Meighen, L. Woodcock, K. Murray, G. Phillips, K. O'Keefe, I. Sullivan and T. Madden, obtained by I Sullivan Prize for application to study, equally merited by the Misses Thompson, Cleary, Fogg. Prize for Art Needle-work, equally merited by the Misses Thompson, Cleary, Fogg. Prize for Art Needle-work, equally merited by the Misses Shannon, Leacy, McKinnon, Gallagher and F. Foy; obtained by Miss F. Crowe. Prize for Mexican Drawn.-work, awarded to Miss M. Martin Prize for Physical Culture, awarded to Miss E. Wilson. Prizes for Observance of school rules, awarded to the Misses M. O'Connor and M. Ryan. Prize for Lady-like Deportment, awarded to Miss M. Doherty. Certificate of promotion to Junior Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Senior "B" Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Senior "B" Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Senior "B" Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Senior "B" Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Senior "B" Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin. Senior "B" Grad

motion to Junior Grade Instrumental Music, awarded to Miss M. Martin.

Senior "B" Grade—Prizes awarded in Senior "B" Grade to pupils obtaining 50 per cent. In English and mathematics at final examination: Misses Madden, Egan, Heinrich, Durkin, Albertie, Ross, McLaughlin, Treanor, M. Ryan, Printy, Leonard, Warde, Breen, Fogg and Millar. Prize for Christian Doctrine in day school, Miss Albertie. Prize 'or application in boarding school, Alisses Egan and Gauthier. Prize for application in day school, Miss Herbert. Prize for Elocution, equally merited by Misses Durkin, Cariton and Madden, obtained by Miss Cariton. Prize for improvement in English and Mathematics, Misses Hemmway and Horn First prize for Plain Sewing, equally merited by Misses Chamborlain and Clarke, obtained by Miss Gartinu. Prize for Painting in Water Colors, Miss Leacy. Prizo for improvement in Second Grade Instrumental Music, Miss Leacy. Certificates of Promotion to Junior Grade Plano and Theory, merited by Misses Treanor, Warde, Heinrich, Ross, Albertic, Horn, Breen, Printy and O'Shea.

Junior "B" Grade—Senior Division—Prize awarded to Miss Viva Hea-

O'Shea.

Junior "B" Grade—Senior Division

—Prize awarded to Miss Viva Heaiv 1st in English and mathematics

Prize awarded to Miss Gladys Cleghorn. 2nd in English and me thematics. Prize for mathematics, awarded

to Miss Myrtle Ross. Prize for English awarded to Miss Loretto Van

Hang.

Haun.
Jumor 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 application to study, awarded to Miss
Lizzle Cirake.
to study, awarded to Miss Lizzle
Clarke.
Sonice Mark Crain Pales awarded to

Second Class Honors, Misses Mechau, MoKinnon and Doherty. Intormediate, First Class Honors, Misses Mulcoaby and Murphy; Second Class Honors, Misses Fogg and Conlon; Senior Grade; First Class Honors, Misses Healy and E Wilson; Sixth Grade, First Class Honors, Misses Koble and Vilocker.

Certificates awarded for vocal mussic by Mrs. J. W. Bradley, T. C. M.; Junior Crade, Second Class Honors, Misse Memenway. Intermediate Grade, Second Class Honors, Misse Hemenway. Intermediate Grade, Second Class Honors, Misse Morgan acc. Carlton.

Proficiency certificate for Drawing, awarded by Educational Department to the Misses Shannon, Leacy, Benns, Thompson, Conlon and Murphy. Certificate for Pastel, Awarded by Educational Department's O Miss Benns.

Cotimercial Diplomas, awarded by the Nimmo and Harrison Business College, Toronto, for General Proficiency, in Phonography, Typewr. Senior "C" Grade Prize awarded to

Prize for improvement in 2nd grade instrumental musle, awarded to Misses Florrie Post, Alice Mason and K. Foy.

Juntor Department. First prize in senior division, awarded to Miss M. Albertic. Second prize in senior division, awarded to Miss M. Post. Third prize in senior division, awarded to Miss M. Post. Third prize in senior division, awarded to Miss M. Post. Third prize in senior division, awarded to Miss R. Martin Third prize in junior division, awarded to Miss R. Martin Third prize in junior division, awarded to Miss R. Martin Third prize in junior division, awarded to Miss R. Martin Third prize in junior division, awarded to Miss R. Martin Third prize in junior division, awarded to Miss R. Martin Third prize in junior division, awarded to Miss A. Devine Prize in namber, awarded to Miss A. Devine Prize in namber, awarded to Miss M. Chisholm Prize in writing, awarded to Miss M. Criss M. Bartis, Prize in marting, awarded to Miss M. Cartis, Prize in jung awarded to Miss M. Cartis, Prize in marting awarded to Miss M. Cartis, Prize in improvement, awarded to Miss R. Kelly, Prize in improvement in musle, third grade, Miss O De Gray, Prize for sewing merited by the Misses M. Burns, A Devine, I Abbott, R. Martin, M. Post K. Foy, M. Cammings, M. Chisholm, H. Dean and M. Clark, obtained by I. Abbott Prize for good little girls awarded to Misses M. Anglia, M. Cammings, F. Kelly, B. McBrady, R. Hall, G. Renn, R. McGrey, J. Mandersov, M. Simon and F. Kennedy Promoved, Misses M. Anglia, M. Cammings, F. Kelly, B. McBrady, R. Hall, G. Renn, R. McGrey, J. Mandersov, M. Simon and F. Kennedy Promoved, Misses M. Anglia, M. Cammings, F. Kelly, B. McBrady, R. Hall, G. Renn, R. McGrey, J. Mandersov, M. Simon and F. Kennedy Promoved, Misses M. Anglia, M. Cammings, F. Kelly, B. McBrady, R. Hall, G. Renn, R. McGrey, J. Mandersov, M. Simon and F. Kennedy Promoved, Misses M. Anglia, M. Cammings, F. Kelly, B. McBrady, R. Hall, G. Renn, R. McGrey, J. Mandersov, M. Simon and F. Kennedy Promoved, Misses M. Anglia, M. Chisholm, M. Lander

LORETTO 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

otto Convent took place in the assembly 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 planos and orchestra, Misses L. Whitton, A. O'Connor, E. Sneath, M. McKeever, I Kuntz, M. Dake, M. Morta, M. Greene; recitation, "The First Te Deum," Misses Frawley, Flatt and Coty; plano duo, "Pas Des Cymbales," Misses K. O'Meara and A. Kavanagh; instrumental trio, four planos and orchestra, Misses Sneath, Daniels, Hunter, Watson, German, Fleury, M. Skelly, A. Skelly, L. Snowdon, Whitton, Carroll and Wehrle; recitation, Misses Dake, McGillivray, Luttrell and German; cantata, "The Bells of Elsinore," the solo parts were taken by Misses K. Frawley, L. Coty, Dake, M. Wilson, I. Foster, M. Flatt.

At the conclusion of the programme the medals were presented

I. Coty, Dake, M. Wilson, I. Foster, M. Flatt.
At the conclusion of the programme the medals were presented by the following: Bishop Dowling, Wm. German, M. P., of Welland; F. H. Whitton, Lieut. Col. Moore, Rev. Father Coty, Rev. Father Mallony and Rev. Father Brady. All made short speeches and referred to the good work done by the mother superior 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 Fossie Fouquet, Hamilton.
Gold medal, for Christian Doctrine, awarded by Hiss O'Connor.
Bronze medal for English litera-Gold medal for satisfactory deportment, obtained by Miss O'ConBoyes.
Gold medal for English essay, do-

portment, obtained by Miss Occur-Boyes.
Gold medal for English essay, do-nated by Rev. Father Mahony, ob-tained by Miss Lena Coty.
Gold medal for satisfactory de-portment, obtained by Miss O-Con-

portment, obtained by Miss O-Connor.

Gold medal for general proficiency in under-graduating course, donated by Mr. F. H. Whitton, awarded to Miss Josephine Foster.

Gold medal for instrumental music, donated by Mr. H. Kuntz, awarded to Miss O'Meara.

The silver medals were awarded as follows: In Junior Class Christian Doctrine, Miss Eagenle Brennau; for Order, awarded to Miss Edith Evans; for Panetuality in day school, to Miss Mabel Barry; in 6th class English, to Miss O'Connor; in 6th class English, to Miss C'Connor; in 6th class English. to Miss L. Whitton; in 6th class Farithmetic, to Miss I. Kuntz; in 5th class French, to Miss K. Lawb, (honorable mentic, Miss K. Lawb, (honorable mentic, Miss M. Tattall), in Sold class Gorgan Lamb, (honorable montica, Miss

M. Lattrelle in 2nd class Ge man, to Miss G. Mc_abe; for Water-color Painting to Miss M. Luttrell, for Art to Miss I. Kuntz.
Dictoma in Commercial Course, awarded to Miss M. Andican.
Prize for Elecution and Physical Culture, donated by Miss Howell, obtained by Miss M. Luttrell
Prize in Bookkeeping awarded to Miss E. Sneath
Prize in 4th class English award-

Miss E. Sneath
Prize in 4th class English awarddto Miss M Gorman
Prize in Junior 4th class English
awarded to Miss W Floury
Prize in Senior 3rd class English
awarded to Miss L. Kouber.
Prize in Junior 3rd class English
awarded to Miss M. Petrio.
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 Burks, K.
C.B., of Toronto.

LATEST MARKETS

LOCAL LIVE STOCM

The receipts of live stock at the Cattle Marckt here to-day were light --29 catloads, all told, composed of 48 cattle, 331 hogs, 396 sheep and annbs, with 98 calves

The quality of fat cattle generally was not as good as that of last Friday There were no loads of choice heavy exporters offered, and only a few extra well finished butcher cattle

Trade for in cattle was dull, and rrade for la cattle was dull, and prices were, from 10c to 15c per cwt. casier. There were few outside buyers on 1'he market. Export cattle, choice. \$5 00 to 95 25 Export cat le, ligat.... 4 8c 5 00 Export bulls, choice. 4 00 4 40 Retchers' cattle, picked 10ts and 20th and

tockers Milch cows Calves Calves
Sheep, ewes, per cwt . 3 50
Sheep, bucks, per cwt .. 2 50
Sheep, butchers' . . . 3 00
Lambs, spring, each .. 2 50

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J. R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary

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ahn Vay Can P A nay,

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