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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.-No. 49.

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GATENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday-St. Nicholas, Lishop, Con-

fessor, Friday—(Fast day) First Friday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor; Vigil of the Immaculate Conception. Saturday—The Immaculate Conception. Holy day of obligation.

noily day of obligation.
Sunday—II. Sunday of Advent.
Monday—Translation of the House of Loretto.
Tucsday—St. Damascus, Pope, Confessor.
Wednesday—(Fast day), St. Molchiades,
Pope, Martyr.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday-Care of children - 63,731

First Friday-Loyalty to the Church 114,651, Promoters. Saturday — Eastern Baptism — 361,550, Doparted.

Sunday - Desire of Heaven - 183,211, Persoverance,

Yerseverance,
Monday -- Good Works -- 3,105,699,
Young,
Tuesday -- Hetred of Schism -- 2,203,319,
First Communions.

Wednesday—Ferver — 132,086, Parents.

### PRAYER FOR DECEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and suffering this day, in union with the Sacred heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially for this month f r the Jublics, 1000-1901.

### Current Tovics.

A special to The New York Herald from Rio Janeiro says:—"Official information of a posiinformation of a positive character has confirmed the reports
that Uruguay is about to sever friendly
relations with Brazil. It is admitted
that the Government at Montevideo has
intimated that it is about to hand his
passports to the Brazilian Minister.
The Cabinet has decided upon the attitude of Uruguay, but in the absence
of definite action has not decided what
course will be pursued. Bolivia also is
showing some feeling against alleged
support given to the Republic of Acre by
the authorities of the State of Amasonas. The Bolivian Minister informed
the Minister of War that the Bolivian
troops have been hampered greatly in character has confirmed the rethe Minister of War that the Bolivian troops have been hampered greatly in their work of suppressing, the rebellion because supplies have been received by the insurgents through Brazilian territory. Through its soldlers and its friendship with Peru, the Bolivian Government has not been able to stop war supplies from the west. Its officers, who are endeavoring to suppress the trooble, report, however, that the robles, many of whom have come from the State of Amazonae, have no trouble in obtaining munitions by way of the in obtaining munitions by way of the Amazon and Purus rivers. Brazil is asked to take decisive measures in cooperation with Bolivia to end the re-

A plot to assassinate To Marder President McKinley has McKinley, been made known to the police of Hoboken, N.J., says The Evening World. They have communicated with the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, furnishing the name of the man who is a sounce. The police received their information through a lotter written by a Frenchman, whyse knowledge of the English language was exceedingly poor. The name of the accused is withheld by the police for obvious reasons. They have located the writer, and says that his story is at least worthy of investigation.

At the annual diamer.
University
Finances.

See A the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister
Education, responded to the teast of
lima Hater." After a few words of University "Alma Mater," After a few words of introduction he spoke of Government assistance to the University in part as follows: "And now as to the attitude of the Province toward the University. of the Province toward the University, it is believed that this institution is doing a valuable work for less money than any other institution of the kind on the continent. That is believed all over the province, and now the time is ripe for meeting. I hope, in a very-generous way, any demands which the University authorities will reasonably make. All that needs to be done is simply this, to make known to the public what are the reasonable wants of this great institution. The public, which knows the worth of this institution, will is great instrument. Inspired when nows the worth of this institution, will equiesce in any resconshie demand. I ope I will be credited with heing cin-rely carness in this matter. I believe

the requirements of an institution such as this are as serious as almost any as this are as serious as annual other demands which can be made upon other demands which can be mede upon the Executive of the Provines. The University has done very valuable work but valuable as that work has been, great as it has been, I am much mistaken if the work of the University in the next few years will not be distinctly more valuable than the work it has done in the past. I say, further, that I believe the next two or three years of this university will be red letter years in its history, and will witness departures which will result in the widening of its influence, the strengthening of its claims influence, the strengthening of its claims influence, the strengthening of its claims upon the people, and a further development of its general usofulness. No one need approach me in this province and remind me or urge upon me the importance of the Executive acquiescing in this work and in its needs. Long ago I was ready to accode demands such as thus. Long ago it was my hope and wish that, in one way or another, the university might be supplied with ample tonds to make good all its hopes and widen its influence."

In the political history of Canada no party
Liberal. was ever so completely
suashed and pulverized
as the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. Nominations for the
general elections were held in 72 constituencies, and so far as heard 31 Liberals were elected without opposition.
In addition to these there are a number
of seats where the opposition is purely of seats where the opposition is purely factions. The election in the Magdalen Islands will be held later, but it is certain to go Libert. It is equally certain that the Liberals will at least divide the that the Liberals will at least divide the remaining 50 seats, so that on nomination day the Parent Government is practically sustained by a majority of 28 and upwards. Such a result is unparalleled in Canada. Every member of the Government is elected by acclamation and not a single Conservative.

According to a special despatch from Washington to The New York Tribune, a virtual on the essential features American agreement upon the essential features of proposed legislation for the army has been reached by War Department of clais, with the President's approval and that of Congressional leaders. It provides for a permanent standing army organisation with a minimum strength of fifty thousand men, to be increased as occasion demands by doubling the size of companies, in the discretion of thosp training the size of companies, in the discretion of thosp resident, as Commander-in-Chief, and subject to the limitation of annual appropriations.

Mr. H. Wickham, sec-retary of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Navy Lesgue, had an interview with General O'Grady-Haly interview with General Ö'Grady-Haly in regard to the desirability of organising a Canadian Naval Militia, to be trained and drilled in accordance with the regulations of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Militia Act, Mr. Wickham says, provides for the formation of a Naval Militia, and be regards such a ferce as an important part of a proper scheme of imperial defence. The force should be composed of fishermen and satiors who are employed on the coasts and inland takes of Canada, and abould be trained by nayal instructors sent out and intandiance of Onnada, and anomale to trained by naval instructors sent out by the British Admiralty and paid by the Canadian Government. General O'Grady-Haly received Mr. Wickham contrously and gave an attentive hearing to his arguments.

The transport ShorTerrible man, which has arrived
Typheos. at Manila, brings news
of a terrific typhoon
which swept over the Island of Guan,
demollabing shousands of dwellings, inclouding Governor Seaken Schroeder's
headquarters. The towns of Inorsjan
and Tarratoro were obliterated. It is
estimated that hundreds of natives were
obliterated. The coccannt crops for
four years have been ruined, and the
vegetation of the island has been killed
bytasit water. The storm burst with
the morning. The United States auxilliary orulese Yesenite, which was ocoupying a both near the collier Justin,
drauged her anchors and was drives
aground a hundred yards from the reef.
Har bows were crushed in. A launch
with a crew of five men had previously
left the sing to endeavor to find a sale
anchorage for the druiser. The men
were not seen after they left the ship.
It was decided that it, was impossible to The transport Sher-man, which has arrived

takoher into port. The cruiser was then scuttled, after which she was abandoned, all hands going aboard the Justin. The Yesemite sank bow first at 8 o'clock, and the Justin stood away

The satisfactory re-ports presented at the meeting of the Domin-ion Iron and Steel Com-Canadlan non Iron and Steel Com-pony at Montreal leave no doubt as to the complete success of the the complete success of that great project. Mr. Moxham's interview, givon out afterwards, is accopied by the public to mean that ere very long thousands of tone of steel rails will be manufactured weekly at Sydnoy, and that Canada will then enter the world's carket as a successful competitor with England, Bolgium and the United States: It was also learned that realizing the success which has attended the preliminary undertakings at Sydney, one or two fron shipsuilding plants will be established in the Maritime Provinces. It is understood, in fact, that considerable progress has been made with the organization, and that Halifax, at least, will be one jot selected for such a plant as the one jots referred to. The idea, is of course, to have the plates and frames manufactured at Sydney, but the shipbuilding plant will be located at Halifax harbor. the complete success of that great pro-

The Canadian Manu-

The Canadian ManuTaxing of facturers' Association
Factories, made strong representations to the Assessment's
Commission sitting here last week for
the abolition of the personality tax and
the substitution therefor of a tax on
resial values of property. President
Ellis read a memorial embodying the
views of the manufacturers in Ontael
on the tax question. On the points adduced the members of the Manufacturer' Association are a unit. The memorers' Association are a unit. The men

1. In the first place, it is practically I. In the here place, it is manufacturers that the present system of assessment of personality is unfair and unjust, and that its enforcement would be destructive to the industries of the Prodestructive to the industries of the Province. The theory of the present law is that all capital invested in manufacturing should, for municipal purposes, be taxed, and taxed, not like many other investments, on its income or profits, but on the principal. This would mean, speaking roughly, that these uning their capital in manufacturing must pay a municipal tax of 2 per cent, there of each year. Manufacturing business in this Province could not possibly bear in this Province could not possibly bear such a burden. Industrial progress has been possible only by the connivance of municipal officials in the systematic violation of the law.

violation of the law.

2. Should it be the view of your hon-orable body that municipal requirements in this province are such as to necessi-tate additional sources of taxation be-sides real cetate, the association submits that a business tax, based upon rental values, as determined by assessment, is in every way preferable to the existing system. It could not be evaded, admiss aystem. It could not be evaded, admits of no falsification or fraud, and involves no inquisitorial inquiry into the affairs of any business concern. Such a tax, it imposed, should, in the view of the association, be obligatory on all municipalities, so as to secure uniformity.

8. The only other point with reference to which the association finds it are to which the association finds it appears to address your proposition.

necessary to address your honorable hody has relation to municipal exemp' tions to manufacturing industries. It will be clear on consideration that the

sions to manufacturing indicates. It will be clear on consideration that the repeal of the present onercus law of personalty assessment would tend to greatly minimise the importance of exemptions and bousses. They owe their existence partly at least to the necessity for mitigation of the bardships involved in taxing personalty.

Referring, however, for present conditions, the members of the association are practically unanimous in ursing that the municipalities should retain power to great exemptions to industrial concerns, but with equal unanimity they object to the provision of the present law requiring the assent of a certain proportion of voters qualified to vote in the municipality instead of a certain proportion of those actually voting, for the reason that the present status the municipality inweed of a certain proportion of those actually voting, for the reason that the present statute makes the granting of examptions featible in small municipalities, while it is practically impossible in larger ones. The association strongly urges that the law should be so framed that, not only in theory but in practice, it shall be equally applicable to all municipalities thereby accuring uniformity.

### THE ENCYCLICAL.

The Latest Pronouncement from Peters's Chair.

(Continued rote last week.)
Surely the masses are aware of the facts we here recall, nevertheless, the Surely the masses area wars of the facts we here excell, nevertheless, the general point of people notiber reflect or trouble about them. As far as that goes pride would not mislead, nor idlencess weaken so many people if overywhere the remembrance was kept of Divine favors, if people recollected oftener from what condition Christ has taken man, and to what Ho has raised him. Mankind, disinherited and exitled for so many conturies, was drawn daily towards death, plunged into these orrible ocils, and into others also, in consequence of the fault of our first parants. And these ovils could not be oured by any human help when Our Lord Jesus Christ appraved.

God Himself, at the beginning of the world had colemnly promised that His Son would overcome and strike down the sorpent: the result of the promise was that the world watted with burning deafre for the coming of Christ. The avelations of the Holy Prophete had for some these clearly announced that all hope rested on Him. Still more, the institutions, laws, occaments and assortions of a particular people whom God had cheen, had shown in an exact and distinct manner that the portood and abscincts salvation of mankind rested in Christ.

He was announced throughout the ages as the future Priest, the Expisiory

and assisted salvation of maning resided in Christ.

He was amounced throughout the ages as the future Priest, the Explatory Victim, as the Ose who should restore human liberty, the Prince of Peace, the Doctor of all Nations, the Founder of a Kingdom which should last forever. These titles, images and prophecies differing in appearance, but in reality agreeing, pointed to that One alone as the who should one day give Himself for one salvation on account of the extreme lawer, which He bbee us.

When the time appointed by Divine Wasdom had arrived, the only Son of God made Man, in shedding His blood, salisfied for men 1: a perfect and most

satisfied for men il a perfect and most fruitful manage the outergod majesty of Hie Father. And He olaimed mankind which was redoemed at such a price, "knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold or silver, but with the Proclous Blood of Jesus Christ, so of a lamb mappoited and underlied" (I. Pet., I., 18-19). Thus He placed anew under His authority, in ruly redoeming them as His vary own, all those who had already submitted to His power and dominion, because He and created them and owned them all. satisfied for men in a perfect and most His power and dominion, because He had created them and owned them all.

His power and dominion, because He had created them and owned them all. "You are not your own, for you are bought with a great price" (I. Cor., Iv., 19, 29). Thus all has been restored by God through Jesus Christ, "That He might make known unto us the mystery of His will, according to His good pleasure, which He hath purposed in Him, in the dispensation of the fulnes to re-establish all things in Christ" (Eph. I., 9, 10).

When Jesus, in fastening himself to the Cross, had destroyed the decree which was unfavorable for us, the Divine angers were directly appeased. The bonds of the Anoient Sarvitude were broken in favor of afficied and erring mashind; the goodwill of God was reconciled again for us, the interdicted anoses to elernal blessedness was re-opened for us, and the right to gain it and the necessary means to reach there were given to us. Then, when aroused from a long and deadly lethargy; man distinguished that light of truth on which his mind had been bent, and for which he had looked in vain through so many-centuries.

He weedgrissd in the first place that he was here to a happelness much hister

He recognized in the first place that he was born to a happiness much higher and more magnificent than that which his necess perceived, this fragile and transitory happiness, the soquisition of which he had at first limited his which he had at first limited his thoughts and attentions. He under-sion at the constitutive principle of human life, the supreme law to which all our deeds must be brought as their end, is that which is left to us from God and which we are called upon to return one day to God.

one day to God.

We see the conscience of the human dignity revive, which had renewed its life from this source and on this basis. All hearth have opened themselves to a feeling of hotherhood, and consequently our duties and our rights were the ones brought to periodice, the others made up of all phaces. At the same himse were raised up in different directions such victure that none of the ancient philophers were able even to suspect them.

But these the designs of men, the

conduct of their life and their habits took another course. And when the knowledge of the Redcemer was spread for away, when virtue, destructive of ignorance and of ancients vices had pone trated the deepect vefus of governments, then there followed this revolution which, thanks to Christian civilization, renewed the face of the carth.

Venerable brothers, assuredly one rolishes the endless charm of recalling these facts. In them is found moreover a great and powerful lesson; that is that we should give thanks from our whole

agreat and powerful lesson; that is that we should give thacks from our whole soul to the Divine Saviour and labour for this that He may be thanked as much as it is possible.

We are apparated by many centuries from the sources and first Iraits of the redemption, but what matter, since the power of this redemption perputation perputation and immortal? He who once saved mankind lost by sin, saves it anow and will save it always: "Who gave bimself a redemption for all." (I Tim., ii 0). "All shall be mede silve in Jesus Christ." (I Cor., xv, 22.) "And of His Kingdorn there shall be no end." (St. Luke, i, 33). Therefore, according to God's esternal

Therefore, according to God's eternal designs, the salvation of all men and of designe, the salvation of all men and of each one rests entirely in Jesus Christ. Those who abandon Christ, by that very act doom themselves with a blind fury to their own ruin. At the same time, insamuch as it is in them, they act in such a way that human society, tossed by a violent templest, may be drawn towards this mass of sourges and misfortunes which the Redeemer in His goodness has castiered.

goodness has nostered.

In fact, all those who fall into these out-of-the-way roads are led by their vagrant courses good distance from the goal which they desired to roseb. In the same way if they repulse the genuine and sincere light of truth, their intellects are fatally usurped by darkness and their minds are mislead everywhere by erroneous and calamitons ideas. What has say were in to these who shands erroneous and calamitous ideas. What hope can remain to those who abandon this principle and source of life? But Christ alone is the way, the truth and the life." (John, xiv, 6.) In such a manner, if man foreakes Jesus, these three chief necessaries for the salvation of all men disappear at the same time.

Is it percessary to anlarme one deat of

Is it necessary to enlarge on a fact o Is it necessary to enlarge on a fact of which experience constantly reminds us, and of which, even in the mides of a rast abundance of parishable goods, each one feets the resulty in the very depths of his being? Thus it is that there is nothing, outside of God, on which the human will can absolutely and in all things find contentment.

The foul and of music God? And all

The final end of man is God: And all The final end of man is God: And all this life spents here on earth most truly bears the aspect and image of a journey to a strange land. Moreover Christ is the way for us, because the end of this course is so particularly difficult and dangerous, that we cannot, in any way, reach the supreme and absolute good, which is God, if we have not had Him, Christ, for our master and our guide. "No one comes to the Father, but through Me." (St. John xiv. 15).

through Me." (St. John xiv, 16).

In what scane is it said: "If this is not done through Christ?" In the first place and above all these words mean: "If it is not done by His grace." This more theless would remain necless to man if he neglected to accomplish the commands and laws of Christ, Jean, in fast, after having second our saivation, accomplished that which was of so much consequence to perform. He has left us His law to protect and direct mankind in His name, in order that guided by His rule, man might have the strength to give up a pergrare life and 

One must understand in consequence that for him who professes to be a Christian, the main point, the condition absolutely necessary, is to show himself obedient to the commands of Jesus Christ, to being to Him, as his Master and Supreme King, an entirely subtristive and faithful will.

sive and faithful will.

Thus is a grand work and one which often deamnd great pains by enorgetic and operates efforts. In fact, though the gross of the Redeemeer may have renowed mankind, there exists, nevertheless, in each of us, like a cartain state of disease, weakness and vice. On all aides various destree allure man. And the seductions of cotside objects easily drive the soul to look for what pleases it, rather than follow the orders of Christ. And yet, its measurer, on the contrary, And yet, it is necessary, on the contract that we should make all our afforts at

resist our passions with all our power oo to Ohulat.' clinations, if they are not submitted to reason, rule man, and after having de-atropy-4 all he has done for Christ, they make him their slave. "The mon stray-d all he has done for Christ, they make him their slave. "The men whose minds are corrupted and who have repudiated the faith, do not any longer try to serve. They are slaves, in fact, of a triple passion: Which may be called voluptuousness, ambition and a desire to display." (S. Augustin, Do Ia Vesia valigion.)

users so ungress.
Yeals religion.)
In such a battle each one ought to be inclined to face oven sorrows and difficulties for the rake of Christ. It is culties for the sake of Christ. It is difficult to repulse objects which, in the midst of so great a work, faccinate and amuse us: it is hard and painful to despice those things they call temporal favours and richos, so that one may comply with the will and commandments of Obrist, our Master. But it is necessary that the Christian should carry out his duty to the end with a perfect pationee and valour, if he wishes to mess in a Christian manner the time pass in a Christian manner the time allotted for life on earth. Do we forget, then, of what body and of what head we are members? It is

Do we forget, then, of what body and of what head we are members? It is with joy He wished that as He has carried His cross, we also should renounce ourselves. Therefore it is on these dispositions of which we have spoken that the dignity of manhood depende. In fact, as ancient wisdom too has so often understood it: to rule onesalf, and to do it in such a way he submissive to the superior part, is by no means the work of a depressed and enfeebled will. Rather is it the effort of generous virtue, admirably in snooth with reason, and essentially worthy of man. Moreover our destination that we must bear and suffermany evils. Man can no more make for himself a life free from sorrows such full of all joys than he can repeal the designs of his divine Crestor, who has willed that the consequences of the anciest fault may perpetually reseash. It is expedient therefore not to look for an end of sorrow on earth, but to attempthen our soul in order to bear it indoe by this sorrow we learn to appreciate the firm hope of more precious since by this sorrow we learn to appreciate the firm hope of more precious blergings. It is not to the rich, or to those of luxurious life, or to those who those of luxurious life, or to those who live for honours or for power, but to the patient and pentices, to those seal-ous for justice, and the pure of heart that Christ has promised the heavenly and sternal bleating.

(To be Continued Next Work.)

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

POWERFUL ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL

The was a great gathering of Catholics at the Fifth Avenue, New York, in response to the call of Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N.J., for the holding of a meass meating in favor of the formation of a Catholic Federation. Delegates from nearly every preminent Catholic Clab and society in the country were present. The meeting was called because the leaders in the movement believe they are discriminated against as Catholics, and so have called together the representatives of all Catholic Societies in the United States to secure their rights. It was resolved to form a Federation for the purpose of Infloencing legislation and furthering the claims of persons who subrace the Catholic faith. Rev. F. H. Wall, paster of Holy Reary Church, New York, mentioned the Individual of the Catholic Churches in the Philippines by the American troops is another instance of discrimination; and the Rev. Father. "The older of Sen. Wood of Cubs, refusing the recognize a maxringe solemnized by a Catholic priest, among the largest Catholic organizations in the United States which are to be embraced in the federation are the Enights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, the Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation, the Irish Catholic Benevolant Legion, the Ancient Order of Hiberation of the Propertices with scores of others of less promisence." The was a great gathering of Catholics at the Fifth Avenue, New York, in re-

Mrs. Mary Kuhns, widow of Joseph Kuhne, has donaled \$10,000 to St. Alay-sius' Ohnzoh, Littletown, Pa. to be need for eshool purposes. The gift is made as a memorial to her daughter. Mige Jennie, who died a few weeks age.

## Our Weekly Sermon THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

. HAINT & INTELLECTUAL POWER

At the Cathedral Sufford, the Rev. Obortee Coupe, S.J., M.A., opened a series of discourses to be delivered at the O-Garden in celebration of the Holy Year Tie subject of Sunday's discourse with "Corates Intellectual Power." Taking for his text the words of St. John, cicepter 8, "Lam the light of the world, in that followeth me, welkedth not in Garkness, but similar to the light of the." Father Coupe Bala Cant Josus of Nazaroth, the humbar of the Burt Josus of Nazaroth, the humbar of the John of the same divine nature as the Father Elorial, infinite, immensurable, self-Eternal, infinite, immeasurable, self-existing, identical in honor, power, and glory with the father, He claimed to be believed with the same implicit faith, cherished with the same longer confidence, and worsthpred with the same longer confidence, and worsthpred with the same longer confidence, and worsthpred with the same longer state of the lowest hand the next time before the lowest hand time after time before the lowest hand time after time before the lowest hand that the was the promised Messiah that the the same local praying and looking forward, that He was the Christ, the Messiah, the great God. Yet the emiles of Christianity that new local praying and looking forward, that He was the Lowest and the Lowest hand the Scripturer could fall to red the Enripturer could fall to r to be believed with the same implicit faith, cherished with the same loving confidence, and worshipped with th

The dogmatic teaching of Christ mased the comprehension of man, and despite the vast minds that had been brought to bear upon. It for nearly two thousand years, all had to confess that they could mover fathom its submitted the string, the stronghold of Christianity, had been battered, and yet not one slight breach had been effected. It needed but one small title of Christiportine to be proved false to brain dham with being an impostor. Yet despite all that anti-Christianity had done for misteen countries, that crystall went up, "Christus vincit, Christias regnat, Christus vincit, Christias regnat, Christus incit, far the vast minds that had been

In his moral teaching Christ, far from giving rein to human inclination ran counter to it, and filled up those gaps left in the ethics of the Old Testament. In these practical business days of ours we saw constitutions come and go, but Christ's doctrines knew no change, and underwent no reform or refashioning. With stupendous rapidity. He had put forth his sublines genius in his doctrine, and commanded His disciples to go and tenois it to the out of time. If any man change one jot of it said Christ let him be anathema. If a man accept it his shall be saved, if he refuse it fet him be damed he have an dearth as an accept it his shall be saved, if he refuse it fet him be damed haven, He have and earth as hould pass away. He had said, but His Word should not plass away. Tested by the stumberd of durability of thins, Christ's doctrine was yet young and vigorous, and appealed to Christianity with the same force as it did in the days of the apostice. It was an axiom of everyday life trut the inventions of men were populari for a time, but says of the fell supplicated by a new agreem as generation succeeds generation. So it had gone on, and worsh, go on to the end of time, the winds as fleeting as the philosphers had respect that could claim to have acce converted a single individual? Froly Aristotle down to our own time subtice y have yet a study on the subtice of the could claim to have acce converted a single individual? Froly Aristotle down to our own time all the philosphers had discoursed with sounderful sloquence on the duties of run, yet never had they succeeding in couverting one single sout. Yet how swhilly different with Christ and Christian in the subtice of the course of the could claim to have swhill different with Christ and Christian course of the could claim to have swhill different with Christ and Christian course of the course of the course of the could claim to have such the course of the could claim to have such that the subtle course of the could claim to have a course of the could claim to have In the moral teaching Christ, far from giving rein to human inclination

Carlstans, thou and of rollinos had partificed their all for Carlst, and factificed their all for Carlst, and are there wanting to any age that hests of Christians who had willingh. Indi down their lives for Carlst and lills down their lives for Carlst and lills down their lives for Carlst and lills down their lives for the any other time were to be found in clotters, and in cory portion of the Lord's great singural, millous who had readily given up all—home, parents, friends and fortunes to an broothe sweet yoke of Christ downton to the sweet yoke of Christ downton. It is sufficiently all the continues of Josus Carlst Yet where did the Carpenter of Nazaroth derive this decrine. In there is an inheard of? In the possession of the stapendous freuith's life possession of the time in foot parameter was he are all the sublime, moral and dogmatic caosing in the minds of men. A plausible argument, indeed, that Christ, and that Christ taught what was then passing in the minds of men. A plausible argument, indeed, that Christ's own countrymen one and all deuled lits denote the thing that the possession of the series of the very death? It this very so how came it that pagains blunted its axe on the necks of Christ's food, the things that I do are not my works, but the works of Him Who sent Me." And again He had said, "Ego et are one." Jesus of Nazaroth was therefore no wild lilusionary. The intellect of Christ power His divinity. parrificed their all for Carlet, and there had never been wanting in my one." Jesus of Nazareth was therefore no wild illusionary. The intellect of Christ proves His divinity.

thinks) From the time of the primitive

### CHINA'S QUEER JEW&.

THE EXPERIENCES OF JESUIT MISSIONABLE WITH THEM.

In the heart of China, 700 miles from Shanghal, on the banks of the Hoangho or Yellow river, live seven families of Chinese Jews, the remnant of seventy clans, 5000 strong, who came into the Celestial Kingdom at the time of Mingte II., who reigned about 319 A.D.

of seventy clans, 5000 strong, who came into the Celestial Kingdom at the time of Mingte II., who reigned about 319 A.D.

These seven families represent what at one time was a power in China, a city of Jews, so weathy and esteemed that an Emperor built a magnificent synagous for them and made one of them the treasurer of a great province and another a general in the imperial army, and honored them in various other ways, says the New York Sun. Then in the golden age of Judalem in China, these Chinese Jews prospered to so great an extent that they grow careless in their worship and neglected the God of their fathers. Roday their synagogue is a mass of ruins, most of it sold to Turnish food for the seven surviving families, and abject poverty reigns among and abject poverty reigns among them. Their sucred books have been sold, their religious rites forgotten, their language has become a mero memory and their origin one of the mysterics of the mysterious Orient. The existence of Chinese Jews has

long been a mystery, for although their presence has been established beyond doubt, yet so much of their thistory is speculative that scholars history is speculative that scholars and students of Jewish and Oriental distory have been at variance as to their origin. The survivors and those seen and spoken to during the last 250 years all bore the unmistakable racial imprint of the Jews. There could be no doubt on that score Not only that but they observed most of the customs or their ancestors and worshipped in the orthodox manner. The fact of their Hebraic origin and descent has not been in dispute, but the

REASON OF THEIR PRESENCE IN CHINA.

has caused considerable controversy among those interested in such mat-

ters.
Some have held that they were the lost tribes of Israel, but this is wild appeculation, especially as China was referred to only once in the Bible, when Israel, ISIA, 12, says, "Behold, . . . and those from the land of Sialm" (China). At the time of Issian, 740 B.C., Tigitat: Pileser III., a concuprary of Jeroboam II., ruled Egypt and the Jews were even then Egonymel traders, whose Yukasas

renowned traders, whose voyages extended into the farthest East. If the

extended into the farthest East. If the Chinese Jews had been the lost tribes Chinese history would in all probability have referred to them and their own history would have done likewise. Neither is the case.

Chinese history asserts that the Jows came to China during the religing of Mingte II., of the Han or Tais ityment, about 319. The history of the Jews themselves declars that they came into China 224 A.D. from Theen china (Cabu). Their leaders were the heads of the Yen, Lo, Gas, Kaou, Chaou, Kin, Chow, Shih, Hwang, Noo and Two families. They brought with them tribute of "si yang pa"—cloth from the western cosan. This might

erve as a clew to tack origin, but it may be the indian ocean, the Red sea, the Mediterrenement even one of the

in the days of Mingto II. China was the most highly civilized ration in the world and all the world traded with her Half a dozen caravana led neres Asia to the marte of China, and the Asia to the marrie of China, and the Joan following their compation of traders, travelled over them re-peatedly. It took 250 days to travel from Syria to China It is produtic that the Joyleh traders, finding the country fertile and the people friend ly, advised their brothern to emigrate So a huge carrivan was made up and

SEVENTY CLAMS OR FAMILIES started for their now home in China Dieg left Yowtae (Judea) in 221 A.1 and travelling by easy stages across Jola. Wife them went robble and learned men, who carried holy books and the bayings of the prophete. Finally, after a year of wandering, the carayan arrived at Peen on the Hearisch, the Kathagelin Geday, situated. gho, the Kalfungfu of to-day, situated to the south of Pekin. No sooner had the caravan arrived than the Chinese bestowed a mun outon them—the fol-lowers of the religion which enjoins the extraction of the show—Tlaukinkian. Dals referred to the Hobrew custom of extracting the show or nerve of flesh used for food.

of extracting the show or nerve of flesh used for food.

For many years, nearly 600, the settlement at Knilungtu prespered, and gradually Jowish traders penetrated to all parts of the empire. They established an important trading station at Ningpo, which thay used as a port of entry. So well did they to that in the year 800, another influx of Jows took place and the power and influence of the settlement increased greatly. Climose listory fitted that mentions the Jows in the elevanth century, when the unnais of one of the dynastics refers to them as having served in the imperial army with distinction and bravery. The next mention is found on a tablet erected in their temple, discovered by a Jesuita in 1511. This tablet declares that the religion was founded by Awoolea. the religion was founded by Awoolo han (Abraham), who handed down the procepts to Mayshe (Moses). The synn-gogue or temple was built in the first year of Lunghing of the Sung-dynasty year of Lungmag of the Sung-synsery, in the two-tieth year of the sixty-fifth cycle (164). Leeching and Woosseta, two cubble, superintended the boust-cutton of the temple, while Xentoole furnished the funds. The structure burned down and was built in 1279 on Thomshe-tsze street, on the southeast side.

JESUIT DESCRIBES THEIR TEMPLE This temple was seen in the secuteenth century by one of the Jesuit fathers, and, according to his description, was a superb affair. Tals authority asserted that the tomple was 850 feet long and 150 wide. Before, or rather around, the synagone proper was a series of Courts, exgue proper was a series of courts, ex-tending from east to west. In the centre of the first court was a large and beautiful arch of white alabaster, inscribed with golden letters, dedicating the place to the Creator and Pre-

ing use place to the Creator and Fre-berrer of all things.

In the Hely of Helles beyond, which only the pricat could enter at time of prayer, stood twelve tables, each bearing a roll of the law—one for each bearing a roll of the law-one for each tribe in Israel. In the centre stood another table for Moses. Each table was enclosed in silken draper-les, On the extreme western wall were two tablets containing the ten Commandments in golden letters. On other side of them was a closet for books and before each a table, urn and containing. candelabrum. I

At service the men and women sat apart and all took off their shoes. The men wore bue hates. When reading from their Biblical scrolls the rabbls wore a viel over their faces, for Moses covered his face when descending the mountains after receiving the Teu Commandments. A red slike scarl was suspended from the right shoulder of the rabbl and tied in a knot under the left arm. All process faced the west-toward Jerusalem. The name of Jehovski was nover pronounced, Etunal (Adonal) being aubstituted, or the Chinese word these fluorers.

Cheaven).

As stated, the Chimeso Jawa gradually rose in power until 1868 began
their golden ern. In that year a committee was appointed to look after the
templo, and the Emperor conferred
many favors upon the sect. For fortymany favors upon the sect. For forky-nine years prosperity was theirs. In 1417 Chou Foo Ting, a Jew, was made chief tactal, or magistrate, of Che Keang province-and then began the downward career of the Chinese

MET FATHER RICCI.

The younger generation intermar ried with the Chineses, the precepts of their religion were forgotten, and gradually the Chinese Jow wandered away from the teachings of their mophets. Gradually, too, prosperity loft them, and ill-luck began. Their temple was destroyed again, and when money was needed to rebuild none was forthcoming for many years. At last stough was obtained, but the glory of their holy of helies had departed, meter to return. Matters went from

the younger Joses went into the world in an offert to better their condition. One of these sought a mandarine degree in Pokin, and wildle bare met Matthew Heel, the famed Josuit missionary. According to Father itied, the stranger called upon him one dev and said that as both were of one religion he desired to pay his respects. Father Ricci made inquiry as to the stranger's religion, and

of one religion he desired to pay his respects. Father Ricel made inquiry as to the stranger's religion, and learned that he was a Jew. Thinking to convert sin to Christantity, he took him into the inhebou chapet, where the itringer bowed before a likeness of the Virgin and whild.

We so you low? I have a father liked in astonishment.

"Because that is a picture of the prophet in childhood," replied the prophet in childhood," replied the stronger, areaning Moses, probably. There father Rich told him of the coming of the long-promised king of the Jown, but the stranger laughed and ucclared that He was not dup for 10,000 years. There years later father Rich despatched three mative Christians to Kal-fungfu, but could get nothing definite about the Jowish pottlement. In 1613 Julius Aleni, who, because of his great learning, was called the European Confuctus by the Chanese, visited Kalfungfu, but was not permitted to see the Pentatouch, its fame of which had reaghed his cars.

### THIS PENTATEUCH,

THIS PENTATEUCH, so report had it, was handed down from father to son, from the earliest days of Judna. Of course, the Jesut fathers were most anxhous to obtain presented of this religious treasure, and nearly every year ambassactors went to Kalfungiu with offers of money and influence, but in valn. It was not until 1637 that Father Carani succeeded. By that time the Jews had been declinated, their wealth was a matter of history and their spirit was proken. Father Garani was permitted to see the Pentsteuch and soon mitted to see the Pentateuch and soon discovered that it was only frag inities to see the relateucie and soon illecovered that it was only fragmentary. Upon his return to Europe the published a pamphilet detailing his experience and giving a translation of the tablets and scrolls he had seen. This pamphilet caused much discussion, and innumerable tracts and books were written to prove that the Chineson Jews were descended from the local tribus or even from Ahasucrus, Wandering Jew. The stories then grew and grew until they assumed fantastic proportions and the wildest conjectures prevailed.

All sorts of propositions were made to solve the mystery, but nothing of importance was done until 1850, when A JESUIT EXPEDITION.

A JESUIT EXPEDITION.

A JESUIT EXPEDITION.
started from Hong Kong, accompanied by two Christian natives. After being absent for some mouths they returned with the news that the settlement at Kaifungtu was in a deplorable state. The few remaining Jews lived in the ruins of the synagogue, half-starved and broken in spirit. They had no rabbl, had forgotten their language almost entirely, and had sold the synagogue bit by bit, in order to sustain life.

Now, the Chinese Jews number less than 100—Jews only in name, wretched, poor, despised, pariabs, more cohoos of the forgotten race.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC JOUR

The scheme for an international Vatican news agency with priosts as porrespondents, has been dropped, but the project of founding a new international Cathor o journal is being actively considered. The paper will be lessed at Brussels, but the colitorial staff will reside chiefly at Rome and Paris.

staff will resuse value.

Paris.

Publication will be in French, with editions in English, German, Spanish and Italian. The Journal will print news, but the space will be largely devoted to religious and moral articles in a popular vein. An enormous circulation is expected. The funds for the new enterprise have nearly all been subscribed.

Matsafa, the Catholic Savoan chief, who was deposed in favor of the Methodist missionaries tool, Tanu, has at last received justice. He has been appointed "Le Alli Sill," or the "highest chief" of Sunos. Matsafa's installation, which was witnessed by Bishop Bruyer and a large number of natives was an impressive ceremony.

CATHOLICS INNOCENT.

tehop von Anzer publishes in the intended Volks Zeitung, of Berlin, uber of testimonials from Chines mulerins proving the innocence of Catholic missionaries in the mar of the Boxen uprisings.

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Yot we must confess that of all the exaggerated reports of religious and social degeneracy we have read, coming from Protestiant sources, in our new possessions, were is none to compare with that made by the Roy. H. L. Hoyt, before the American Missionary Association in Springfield last week. And his report was of the condition of things not existent among a poor, shiftless lot of Catholics, kept in knowners and subjection by veni a poor, suittless lot of Cutionics, kept in ignorance and subjection by con-turies of priestly rule, but concerned, instead, "American Highlanders," the strunchly non-Catholic population of the Cumberland mountains. Here is

what he says;

"A few tays spent among them will make one realize the squalor and wretcheduces of their lives. The cabin will be surrounded by a little clearing, in which corn and potatoes are planted, and a few rasor-back logs root the undergrowth. Evg and hominy are their staple entables. The mon are in the undergrowth. Hog and hominy are takes tappe catables. The mon are many of them victous. The girls marry young, and whoir lives are hard, with heavy work and hopeless surroundings. Let us look into a mountain home. In a one-room log cable, etakeen by thirty, there is one small window, a smutty fireplace of stones and mud, a few broken chairs, a table with only two logs, and a few broken dairs, a table with only two logs, and a few broken dairs, a table with only two logs, and a few broken distres in the cupboard, and in this room a family of thirteen cat and sleep. Can such a thing be other than brutaliting? Most of them cannot road or witho, said their preaches are as ignorant, many of them not being able to read their own taxis. Superstition and immorality are rampant, but their practices are a hundredioid worse than their thootrines. They will do almost anything. Their practicers excite the passions, and the meetings are more like ratirals. I do not mean to say that there is no good, wholesome presching sions, and the meetings are more like revivals. I do not mean to say that there is no good, wholesome preaching by these mountain preachers, for there is some. What these people need are preachers who know and respect than-selves and understand the fundamental toaching of the Bible. The children are receiving the same lessons as their parents did. Little can be done for the older people, for they are obstante. The young people can be reached and littled to a more worthy life, and this is the work that we are life, and this is the work that we are tering to do in our schools and church

life, and this is the work that we are terming to do in our schools and olurchool. The chief opposition that we have is the idea that girls need no education beyond that of the spoiling book. There are many girls who want to go to exhool, Will you give them the chance?" Now the friars in the Philippines end the Spanish clergy in Chieb have been pillorled by non-Catholic writers almost without number for the last two years, but we freely confess that two years, but we freely confess that it is not the camparate that the many of them cannot rend their own texts," that "auperation and immorality are rampart, but their practices are a luminedfold worse," and that "they will be almost anything," is about as sweeping as any clarge we have seen brought against the much maligned Catholic clergy of our new possessions. And these Protestant American popels of the Cumberland montatus, as described by Mr. Hoyt, in their squaple of the Chimeriana monasums, as described by Mr. Hoyt, in their squa-lki, cheerises, irreligious, God-forsaken surroundings are much more needful of histruction, education and mission. nyles than any Cuban, Porto Rican or Philippine Catholic community that e have as yet heard of,

the "you be another" style of argu-ment; but so much has been said, and in so Phyrisalcal a spirit, by our sop-trated brothern regarding the povthe 'year fry another' layie or argument; buyer much has been said, and in so Phyth-deal a spirit, by our separated brithen regarding the powerly, sently, temporal and spiritual, of the Get arrow lands, that we teel bestified in ceiling their attention to this report by an Americal Protestant inhister of the lamentable conditions provailing in an amorical Protestant community, it is not, of course, necessary to go all the way to the Cumberland mountains for landances of degeneracy, worse, imwhy to the Cumberland mountains for thatmees of degeneracy, worse, immunicarist, then anything told of the Spinkin peoples over whom we have come to rule. Every one of our own large etites contains people that need bread, education and the Gospel—and need them hadly; but it is a blumant facton on the part of our Protestant friends to assume that our city slums were neade by "Romish" inattration. Hence, that argument city situss were made by "Romish" inmigration. Hence, that argument
would not touch them. But the Cumberland mountaineers have been from
the beginning of our country subject
to no other religious influence than
that of Protestantism. They are Amoricans or the Americans, Protestants
of the Protestants. They have inherited none but the traditions of Protestinatism, and their appalling condition at present, socially, morally
and religiously, must be laid at the
doors of Protestantism.

Here is a beam at the eve of Ameri-

Here is a beam on the eye of Ameri can Protestantism which it would be well to remove before it segins to trouble itself about the alleged mote in the eye of Cutholicism in the far-nway Philippines, or even in Cuba or Porto Rico.

### THE MODERN WOMAN.

observant, writer says with

An observant writer says with reference to the modern woman; "How young the well-dressed women of 46 or 50 look, how free from care and responsibility. There is no single deducted word in our language large enough to express the complex impression made by these straying matrons of high fastion. The limited sense of wealth, of habitual soil-indulgence, of custom to command; soil-indulgence, of custom to command soil-indulgence, of custom to command soil-indulgence, of custom to command the unmistable calls a dog—all this intensely amazing, and to the womans devoted of footmu and lady's match makes an interesting study. Environment has certainly made grand James of these laities, without doubt or con-proversy.

\*\*avorary.

"And the maldone, typical high-class young women of the last of the contury, what a strange development they are from the circumstance, the traditions and the opinions of their grandmontenes! Streight, athletic, and undisturbed by crowde, or pushing, thalf-courteous men, how distinctly and freely they talk of the season, of dress, of the counter weighting, at the last loudly they laugh, how distinctly and freely they taik of the season, of dress, of the contag wedding, or the last broken engagement. How brown they are, depectally their lands, brilliant with dazzillar drings, and how rough and unkempt their hair! What curious, fanctful olothes they wear, and what wonderful combs and buckles. And if who chances to lunch next to a trio of those very independent young girls no elderly woman will fail to be surplesed at what they cat, while they laugh and chaff each other like schoolboys and restlessly put up their mands to pross uncertain combs into their loose rolls of fluffy hair. They are fine specimens of physical health, with form shoulders and quite astonishing muscular arms, but they are not finechanting nor does the new abort, commanding manner charms." communiting manner charm.

WHY THE CHURCH USES LATIN.

Why does the Church use the Latin augunge? For these reasons, says a

writer;

1. Because a universal community requires a universal innguage. The Church of Christ is universal.

2. Because it does not change. It, for example, the Church should use French in one of her formulas alone, that of baptism, she would have been abiliged to change it over sixty times, in the so-called Angle-Saxon of one thousand years ago she could not be understood now except by experts.

8. Because nothing aga equal the

8. Because nothing can equal the dignity of the Latin language, its learness or its beauty. It is the language of scheme and civilization, and deserves to be the language of his

and deserves to be the language of his unclampeable religion.

4. Because it little the literry of the Church above that of every day usage of Mords, which alters their sonses and debuses it by licentiousness. This misfortune shas actually befulles the English Hurray of the Angio American Episcopalians.

5. Finally, a will remail language species of a universal brotherbood, and makes a Catholic at tome in all the Roman Catholic churches of the world. Berdies, he understands the language

though unlearned, by the ceremonies of the Church or from his prayer book, which contains its entire meaning in

Another of these delichtful school etories comes to us from the pois our old friend Father F. J. Fins, S.J. These wonderfully inforesting taken of the liver of our boys in Ca-thelic colleges—of the smaller boys theire colleges—of the smaller boys-are filled with so great drawing pow-er that even adults have grown fond of them, while they have the same interest for the boys themselves that Cooper's "Leather-Stocking Tales." interest for the boys themselves that Cooper's "Leather-Stocking Tales," and for the preceding generating. Father Finn's work is the cloverest yet seen in depecting the every day life of boys, and holds the reader with a grip of steel. In addition to boing full of interest for our boys, this grand sories has the advantage of placing before its young readers ideals that they will strive to follow. While Father Finn's latest story. 'His First and Last Appearance.' Is not a college story, it is one of a boy and it is quite up to the mark set by, his preceding works in this series. Catholic boys cannot tave a better book placboys cannot save a better book plac-ed in their hands for reading. Ben-sizer Brothers are the publishers. The price is \$1.00. The book is nicely libes-

First volume of the "Religious Progress in the Century," by Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.C., has been saved by the Linscott Publishing Company of "his city. It is the first of twenty-five volumes, under the able ditorship of Rev. W. H. Wothrow, C. Roberts, M.A.; J. Castell Hopkins G. Roberts, M.A.; J. Cartell Hopkins, F.S.S., and Roy. F. S. Linscott. The idea is to present to the English-speak-ing world a history of the religious acing world a history of the religious activity of the century. Every branch of the Chiptian religion is touched upon in its various aspects. While the work is necessarily largely Proteatint, nevertheless Catholics are not ignored, and where they do figure there is a spirit of toleration toward, even of admiration for the Church's efforts in making the world better. Speaking of the Jesuit, St. Francis Xavier, the author says; "The most distinguished missionary in the bendrole of the Roman Catholic Church, or indeed of any of the churches of Christendom, was the fanous Francis Xavier. The memory of his herolo life and death stirs the soul to high emprise and commands the admiration of mainand commands the admiration of man and community the dimiration of main kind, three hundred years after his body has returned to dust. With a faith that never faitered, a zeal that faith that nover fathered, a zeal shift grow not weary, a passionate love for souls that brook no restraint, and a courage that no dangers could daund, he cagerly tred the thorny path of the confessor and the martyr." While the acries will doubtless be a great addition to our Ciristian history, yet one cannot but feel in going through the work that he would like to go more deeply into the questions so light-terminal tree.

The seventiety volume of "The Jea-ult Relations and Allied Documents," odited by Rouben Gold Thwalton and published by the Burrows Brothers company, Cleveland, has been received. company, Cleveland, has been received.
There are no fower than seven editors
working upon these grand series of
invaluable Catholic chronicles. This
intest volume is taken up with the
"Travels and Explorations of the invaluable Eatholo chronicies. This intest volume is taken up with the "Travels and Explorations of the Feult Missionaries in New France." The period extends from 1610—1791. The original French, Latin and Italian texts are given on the one page while on the opposite is placed the English translation. Portraits, maps and facsimilies strew the book. The work goes into the smallest details of the missions and gives us a thorough insight into the lives of our carry missionaries, and their trials and struggles known in the interest of the earlier ones and is decidedly an acquisition to Catholic history. The work bestow all in compiling this book must have been something tremondous and reflects credit upon the clater.

lects credit upon the cilitors.

A series of political papers reprinted from "The American," has been issued. Mr. Theodore Marbing is the author and he handles his subject "Expansion," very thoroughly. Every aspect the imperial policy of the United States is carefully looked into. The writer favors the Expansion policy of the McKinier administry on, and supports it with carefully drawn out arguments. The little book is published by the John Murphy Company, Wost Baltimore street. Baltimore, Md. The price is 15 cents. The price is 15 cents.

Benziger Browers have just issue Benigor Brothers have just leaved two little books in their children's series—"The Mysterious Doorway," by Anna T. Seidler, and "Old Clarimontes Seed-Bod," by Saral L. Smith. Very little comment is necessary. The stories are delightful for the little ones and would make cheap and entertaining presents for Christmas time, while at the same time they are full of just such matter as must do good among our Catholic little ones.

Mr. Guerin in his "Rerum Novarum."

port of like work. The back was wel part of the work. The book was written with a thir to achieve the betterment of the laboring chassa in Sunda. The outlory sets adde the single tax theore as being mentled to the ambitton nature of our people of the statement of the substitute of to the ambitions nature of our peo-ple, and advo-sees rather the home-stran scheme. A new system of in-surance with the government as the trompan. Instancing the success of the missionaries in Paraguny in abo-labing poverty the author draws the following 'wants' of Canadian labor-ing men;

A fair Mare of Canada for the workingman, a housestead with lane attached for every family, penny car fares, illo insurance at cost price, a pension for every man and woman in old age. To Hold Canadians in Canada The work is published by A. Pelleti 36 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Messrs, H. H. Young & Co., 27 Bar Mossts, H. H. Young & Co., 27 Bar-clay stroet, New York, tas just bessed a protty soiles of Christmas stories, "Around the Crib," by Father Heani Perreyvo, the br' iant young Fronch priest, whose early neath was so regretted. These rendered into English by Father Bruneus, S.S., and his friend Father Thomas Ryan, a young priest of New York, who was ordinical just as deaths was knocking at the door. Apart from these touching incidents, this book has a literary and spiritual interest, which will charm renders and give a new heauty to the Caristmas festival for young and old. The nuther has woren the stories from his own rich-colored meditations on the memorable days that gave a Saviour to the world. It year before his death Father Ryan had written a poom called "A Lotter of One of the Magi." It has been included in the collection. Two volume is completed by a poom on "The Flight unto Egypt. The "The Flight unto Egypt. Th price is 50 cents

THE GREEKS MOVING

A reported movement among the Orthodox Grecks in Asia. Minor in favor of a return to the allegiance to Rome, telegraphs the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, is greated with satisfaction in ciercal circles there, possibly as a promise of that ultimate union of the Eastern and Wostern churches which Leo XIII., has uttimate union of the Ecatern and Western curveles which Leo XIII, has so much at heart. Cocarea, a town in Cappadocia, is said to be one of, the centers of this movement. Numerous appeals by members of the Oxtdodox Church in that place have lattorly been unhiresent to the Apostolic Delegation in Constantinopio for the dispatch of Catholic pricets of the Greek rite to that district. These appeals are frequently accompanied by professions of faith in the Divine missions of the Catholic Ciruch, and of veneration for the Holy Sec. One such document which is quoted by the clerical organ, the Vaterland, is, together with the accompanying editorial comment, well calculated to open the eyes of certain Professions of the Cirich and compromise in England windram of the possibility of the union of the Cirichian churches based upon a compromise rather. the union of the Christian churches based upon a compromise rather than upon the one condition which is held to be essential in Rome-namely, absolute submission to the authority of the Pope. The patition of thirty Greek Christians of Cassarca, which meets with the warm approval of the Yaterland, states in so many words that all the churches that have been separated from Rome deny some of the truths taught by Christ to the Apostonia to the control of th nutside the Catholic Apostone man common Church there is no salvation. The petitioners conclude by stating that thay all long to accept the that all job become members of the Church of Christ, but as there is no chart that the things of the church of Christ, but as there is no priest of the Greek Catholic rite ! Cuesaren they are obliged to remain chimast/ca.

The great lung healer is found in that are callent medicines sold as Biokie's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It southes and diffinishing the semanting of the throot and air passages, and is a sovertigar remedy for all cought, colds, honerances, pain or sorresses in the sheet, bronchitis, ole. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

SAXON CONVERTS.

In consequence of numerous conversions to Catholicism of members of the Saxon aristocracy, the Evangelical Bund of the Lutherian Church has addressed an appeal to Protestant nobles in Saxon's begging them to remember that it was their forefathers who were so helpful to Luther in his reforanting work and abjuring them to stand fast. These conversions are probably owing to the example of the Royal House of Saxony, which is Catholic.

A Oure for Rheometium.—The intrusion of urle sold inso the blood vessels is a fruit ful some of themselie plain. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Anyone subject this painful affection will find a remoty in Francisco Sugmath. Filia. Zinit codes. molec's Vegetause as the kidneys is pronounced as affolial, and by restering balthy

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The paster of St. Peter's Church, Pittaburg, Father Kettl, has decided to dispose with toa parties, contras, stc., as a means of revenue for church purposes. Instend of the shove, he wide severy wage curnor in the parlish to contribute one day's wages per year and every family \$1 per mouth to the church, believing that these of ferings, in addition to the pew rents, stc., will not only be sufficient set., will not only be sufficient set defray the parish expenses, but will also leave a balance to be used to reduce the general debt. neral debt.

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IOS & IOS ESTARS ST., TO

and leaves the poor worse than before. Follute stares the latter in the face.

The friends who smiled in prosperity

turn away with a corrowful parting look. The literature which has been

look. The literature which has been the daily pelsoned food for his soul— without a word of God, with contempt for religion and truth—has dulled his finer feelings and has made him mor-

finds no friends, no success, no en

to look forward to; not believing in a

God whom he should at least fear, if he cannot hope in Him—the poor un-

fortunate, " rashly importunate," goes

to his death. The spiritualistic forms of philosophy do admit a higher view of man's nature, life and destiny.

couple, however, contain very false theories which, once admitted, lead to

the most dangerous consequences

We refer to acceptoism and pessimism. Let a man begin to doubt about every-thing—and he will have no safeguard

against himself. If things do not go

couragement; having no future

Weary of the world in which he

### The Gatholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

THE IMMACULATE CON-

The church celebrates on Saturd the great feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. Since the decree of 1854 it is a dogu of our faith snat through the forse merits of our Saviour, His boly Mother was from the first instant of her conception preserved free from th stains of original sin. The prophet Jeremias and St. John the Be were sanctified in their mo womb. The power of Christ's re ing grace could go one step further.

It could prevent the stain of guilt
being incurred—the wrath falling. This it did in the case of His Mother It was right and proper that no stain should for a moment rest upon her—
chosen daughter of the Father,
Mother of the Son and Spouse of the Mother of the Bon and proper Holy Ghosi. It was right and proper the serpent should not be for an iu-stant under his power. It was right and proper that the creature who was to stand to the Redeemer in the unique character of Mother should receive grace singular in its benefit and all encircling in its sanctifying effect.
Therefore the arm of the Most High was around His child from the very beginning, and the beauty of God's aplendor rested upon her as the morning sun upon the eastern hills. Sweet is it to turn aside from the shadows of sin upon earth and contemplate the innocence and resplendent easty of Mary ecoesived without sin. It teaches what the grace of God can do in the sweeping range of its un-trammeled power. That grace finds in as so many obstacles that prevent its action. Pride, sensuality, avarios in all their forms of selfishness and worldliness hinder God's grace in our soul. Not so with Mary. Preserved from the guilt of sin and the moral weakness resulting from that guilt, face soul like a wast universe became a harp wheren grace sang its sweetest Lymn of praise. Sweet it is to think that God is worshipped and loved by ene human being, whose innocence has always been guarded—that there is one lily in the vart field of thorns. Well, therefore is it to turn saids from 'Well, therefore is it to turn saids from the world, and with Mary and the shildran of the Church rejoice with, and congratulate, our Mother that sahe was conceived without ain. And with our joy let prayer be mingled that Mother Mary may blot out sin our life-and make us to be her Arms shildren in time and eternity.

SUICIDE.

Some unknown friend has sent us the following suggestive array of figures upon the glocmy subject of conside:

"Why do people commit suicide? Easy enough to say because they are

How, then, account for the fact that the standard of comfort advances

iside grows more frequent?

The postest laborer of Europe has minets which were unknown to Queon Elinabeth or Philip of Spain, and yet how rapidly suicide has in-

creased in modern times the following table shows:

ANG GILOND	•		
	1841 60.	1871-80,	1885-88.
saxony	. 223	325	333
Denmark	220	269	259
. bpair stiw?	*** ****	240	220
rance	96	161	212
Prussia	116	153	204
Belgtum	54	81	116
weden	65	86	110
Eugland and	Walte	70	78
Norway	105	70	έú
Italy		37	44
Ireland		30	22

The census of 1890 and 1891 is expooted to show a proportionate

Some curious facts are brought out by the table.

Suicide is decreasing in Norway and increasing in Sweden, though the two countries are side by side and inhabited by people of the same blood.

In Saxony and Pruesia, which are

extremely prosperous, suicide is common. It Italy and Ireland, which are very poor, it is rare.

Suicide is more prevalent in town than in country.

The age at which suicide is most

frequent is between 55 and 65

Boldiers are of all men most subject to suicide—their life is so melancholy and monotonous in barracks in time of peace. The number is 210 per million in England, in Germany 550 and in Austria 1,209. In the latter battalion.

Religion is the most powerful autidote to the suicidal tendency. Italy and Ireland are intensely religious. In the case of Ireland it is thought also that the habit of emigration pre-vents suicide. When a man is at his last gasp of despair he does not kffl himself; he goes to America.

Suicide, rare among Jews, is alm unknown among Mohammetans, who attribute everything to the will of God, and will not even insure their homes.

Our friend wishes to kno opinion, and suggests that we discuss the matter. We proceed with all respect for others' views to explain and express our own. The extract ghtly gives religion credit for rightly being the most powerful safeguard against suicidal tendencies. The opposite—the want of religion—increa the danger. Loose views upon reli-gion, carelessusse in the practice thereof—an utter disregard for what are known as the four eternal truths are known as the four eternal stuths—death, judgment, heaven and helf—all throw wide open the door. There is no point which has of late been so minimized as the idea of hell. Its elemnity has been denied. Its fire has been extinguished. Its nature has been changed. It is made to consist of the loss of God, which, serious as of the loss of God, which, serious as it may be, is merely negative. As such people get along without God in this world, they do not deem His loss so terrible in the next. Thus heaven is not looked upon in the right way. It is no longer our Eternal Rather kingdom where we shall rest as in a home with the "light of glory" upon us, where we shall see and know ever as we are known. It is no longer the splendor of the saints or the throne of crowned labor and suffering endured for justice' sake. It is definite epicurean resting place gained by living here an honest life and sav-ing one's reputation. Sin loses its heniousness through this laxity of the view upon hell. People do not look upon sin from God's side, but from their selfish purposes. Judgment like wise is disarmed, and holds out no ter rorising threat to the intending suirorising threat to the intending sui-cide. These great truths are burned into the character and life of such Catholic people as the Irish and the Italians by the schooling of well nigh twenty centuries. Religion—outside the Church—is too sentimental to withstand any storm. To say nothing of its errors and separation from the unity of faith, it has no power in its voice to still the waves of temptation, and no ocurage to wipe the tears of sorrow. Let us turn to some other causes. False views on religion leave

the soul open to false views on philosophy. The little boat broken from its

anchor, driven out to see, is just such a sport for the wind and waves as the

soul loosed from the anchorage of the

soul loosed from the anaborage of the Ohursh, and drifting with the tide and vapids of theories and fade whose term is destruction. Broadly speaking, philosophy may be divided into mate-rialism and spiritualism. Materialism is of the earth, earthly. It drags the soul down- and ties it to this world

which is the only one it knows. Its motto is success—victory or death. In

practice, therefore, we see one great reason for an increasing number of suicides. Wealth gravitates very fast,

motto is success

right with him he has no refuge for his doubts, no friend for his wants, no rampart against the inflowing tide. But these systems do not directly lead to suicide. This was reserved for Schopenhauer, the apostle of pessimism. Briefly stated, his theory upon this point is: "The world is a battlefield in which the beings contend against, and eventually destroy, one another, through love for existence. To contend and suffer without truce, to will without motive, to agitate one self in empty form and vain sorrows: such is the life of all things and of man in particular. The good and perfection of man consist in renouncing the will with its desires and aspir ations until we attain complete sup-pression of movement, life activity." The logical conclusion of this theory is that suicide is not only ligit but inently moral, since it is the surest and most practical means for ending the denial of existence. Without prong absolutely the legitimacy of suicide. Schopenhauer teaches that voluntary death by inanition is the most perfect manner of realizing the annihilation of the will—the supreme good, the final destiny for which man aspires. Such teaching is largely accountable for the suicidal mania of which, unfortunately, is on the in which, unfortunately, is on the in-crease. Our friend's article states that suicide is almost unknown amongst the Mohammetans. The Mohammet-ans are fatalists, and therefore yield to the will of God in everything. The increase of insanity will account for a portion of the spinides. But we do think that false doctrine, lax practice in religion, and dangerous the ories in philosophy, superinduce the dreadful temptation of suicide.

THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. O'Sulli van for a copy of The Catholic Al-manas for 1901. Honored with a kind word of encouragement and a special blessing from the Holy Father, the zealous authoress has been inspired to extend her work and presents to her co-roligionists a book which hids fair to rival older volumes of a similar character. There is much good reading and valuable informa-tion—the articles on the St. Vincent de Paul Society and "The First Great Centre of Devotion to the Sacred Heart," being important additions to Church History in Canada. One adry in Canada. One ad-Church Hist mirable point is the way in which the monthly calendar is framed. Each month occupies a full page in special border, headed by some appropriate religious motto and bearing a similar one at its foot. The opt one at its foot. The opposite page contains a brief sketch of one or other of the Sainte whose feast occurs during that month. The Church Directory for Ontario is the most complete we have seen. Taking the Churches, Schools, etc., first according to local-ity, detailed information is given about the hours of service, the societies or sodalities and the names of the priests in attendance. This is grapplemented by an alphabetical list of the archbishops, bishops and priests of Onterio. We hope that in future issues a higher tone of mean will be accessed. the hours of service, the a higher tone of paper will be em-ployed. The engravings are not brought out with clearness; and are ployed. The engravings are not brought out with clearness; and are not in keeping with the literary portion of the book. The literature is of a high character. With only one paragraph do we find any fault. A Catholic Almanac ought to be non-partisan. What induced the insertion of the followist individuals. of the following it will be hard to say "In the recent Dominion elections, No-vamber 7th, the Laurier Government was sustained by a strong majority. Most of

the Origination leaders were defected at the pulls. The majority against the Grow-ment shown in the Presidence of Outsrip loss here accounted for by the weshess and deliclancies of the members of the Causand trom Outsrip. Wherever they took part in the losal councils of the party, felerants of strife and dissention were aroused."

There is no need of discussing the statement involved therein. We do not agree with it. We do not he sitate to rank the Hon. Mr. Mulock as the ablest and strongest Postmaster Gen eral Canada has ever had. His administration will form it a special chapter in the postal history of the country. But even if he and his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Mills, had been as weak as water, the reason nesigned for the results of the clea tions in Ontario may be questioned in other ways. One thing is certain. Members of a government should not be critized when they cannot answer. And a page of a Catholic Almanac should not be sullied with a single line of political bias. An Almana. encouraged by the Holy Father, ap proved of by the Apostolic Delegate and the Prelates could with advantage have refrained from this unjustifiable explanation of the results of the Dominion elections in Ontario. His-torians are always expected to be without preindice. But while we recret to see this paragraph we congratulate Mrs. O'Sullivan upon her success, and welnome the Catholic Almanac as deserving of all encouragement.

BOOKS IN THE HOME.

The Catholic young man and young woman does not read enough. It is quite true that, as a body, we go through about the same amount of

mental gymnastics occasioned reading as our Protestant neight ore, out that is no great feat. Our Catho lic homes do not pay sufficient atten-tion to the wants of the younger mem bers of the family in the line of books and as a result there is but little done for the development of a taste for good reading matter. In times gone by, when as a result of centuries of opposition to Catholic education, parents were unable to read at all, or at any rate to read so as to appreciate, there was but little wonder that very few books were to be found in the homes. But in these days, when everybody is a reader, there is absolawly no excuse for having our homes without a good library, where books may be had either for entertainment or for study or reference. Our child, ren want something to read, somed either for entertainme thing that will amuse them, and it is our duty to see that they get it; it is our place to cultivate this natural our place to cultivate this natural longing of the growing brain, and to cultivate it by supplying it with material that will instruct as well as entertain. Boys and girls must do something to kill the time that they have at their disposal, and if they are not doing it by reading or studying they will do so in some way that you they will do so in some way that may not be productive of good for the fu-ture. Apart from the good results that must come to the young from reading, the particularly strong fea-ture of the whole thing is that a habit is formed which will develop with age and will necessarily improve the standard of the intellectuality of our young people. Boys and girls nowa-days must have something t. read and if the parente do not supply s and if the parents do not supply shem with it they will get it elsewhere and it is frequently of a doubtful goodness, either as to utyle or to morality. Books for the family are the best investment a family can make. Many of our parents are not endowed with very much wealth, but the very best works can, in these days of improved printing, be obtained for little or nothing. We should not make it hassessary for our shildren to go outside the home for amusem sade ine nome for amusement, but where there is nothing to interest them in the way of reading or other entertainment, they will spend as little time with us as possible. There is nothing to keep them at home and they will go where they will find amusement. It is not so much the danger that children find when away from the home, as it is the habit that is formed and which sticks through life that makes this yearning for outside society so fraught with possible svil consequences. Parents have immense obligations toward their of means obligations toward their child-ren. Boys and girls; young men and young women need good, wholesome reading, and parents who do not sup-ply them with it at home are not do-ing their duty. With more reading matter in the house there would be less gadding about the streets and fewer parents with sorrowing hearts.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Wednesdays and Fridays during Advent are Fast days.

It is against the laws of the Church to solemnizo marriages during Ad vont.

A diocesan regulation calls for sexoial Advent services on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

The story that Premier Ross would onter the Dominion Cabinet in the Hon. Mr. Mills place is characterized as preposterous by the entire Ontario Cabinet, who ought to know.

After a long siego of deputations, the Ontario Government has at last fixed upon the second License Inspector for Toronto. The latest and last addition to the staff is Mr. James Mc Convey, who has for the past year been connected with this paper. The field was practically clea for Mr. McConvey when Mr. M. Boland, who locked sure of the situ ation, retired from the race. Mr ation, retired from the race. Mr McConvey is a good man for the posi-tion and will fill: it with his acous-tomed ability. He is a young man who has worked faithfully and well for his party and one who has the additional recommendation of having made a success of whatever he turned his hand to. There is no one who knows the gentleman but will com-mend the Government in this ap-pointment from any and every stand-point. Mc. MConvey's salary will be \$1800 a year. We lose a good man, but we are willing to sacrifice our-selves for the good of our country.

The periodical crop of reports of the "alarming" illness of the Pope is again making its rounds. One day His Holiness is sinking fast and symptome of his failing strength are gone into with the greatest of care, indicating, we naturally suppose, an intimate knowledge of the state of our Holy Father's health; in the next issue of the same paper is usually pub-lished the details of some great cerelished the details of some great cere-mony in Rome at which His Holiness officiated and showed but little fatigue. Cable despatches to our great dailies from Rome are not and never were reliable, nor is there any reason to believe shat they ever will be so.

The Sisters of the House of Providence are making their annual rounds on behalf of their great charitable institution. It is anything but a pleasant task for these poor nuns and we should do all in our power to lighten the burden of their labors. The House of Providence is the one great institution in Toronto that Ca tholies cannot do without. It takes great deal of money every year to carry on the work, which is an absolute necessity. The Sisters have taken all care off our hands, and they are now making the rounds for the payment of our debt to God in the payment of our dept to God in the maintenance of His poor. While it should not be necessary for our good Sisters to ask for alms; while Catho-lies should contribute sufficient money to earry on the work, without being asked for it—yet, since things are as they are, we should contribute to the utmost of our ability. The nuns are but caring for our aged and infirm, and it is our duly to see that their simple wants are supplied.

"They are all vagrants," said In-spector Achibald in open Court, in speaking upon the question of old soldiers and pensioners. While the soldiers and pensioners. While the Inspector's little speech in the pre-sence of a deputation of old soldiers was uncalled for, yet the fact that he dared make it, and could produce evi-dence in the shape of convictions to show that his statement was at least true in part, argues but ill for the military spirit in Canada. We do not think, however, that the veterans are as bad as the Inspector would have us believe. War made them what they are, and if they are vagrants the greater shame to England for her want of care of those who fought for Lue best part of their lives was spent in the service of their country, where it was impossible to put by for a rainy day, and where, thanks to a beneficent system of army discipline, penencest system of army discipline, a taste for liquor was acquired that but too often brings the old soldier to the Police station. Even labouring under such disedvantager, it seems to

us that the votersu is quite as good s our peace-bred man of the olass.

The problem of how the working man may be rounded up for attend-ance at church services on Sunday is one that Protestante have been strive ing in vain to solve. In place of sing in value to rolve. In place of gaining a tighter hold upon this large class of race they seem to be losing ground year after year, so much so that a very large percentage of these have never attended church at all. The following means to scoure the attendance of workingseen has been tried in London, Eng.: "A hug, breas instrument called the monster phone," which plays make the property of the state of the second o phone, which plays music, not no early shored, and also delivers a drosses and sermons, has been plan under the pulpit. A great white sh has been drawn across the back of the church, and a stereoption oper thereon. An official explains the tures by means of a speaking trump.
The preacher, Rev. Mr. Carliele, has increased the attractions by installing a string band to perform pieces known to every household." She preacher to every household." The preacher has increased his congregation from 12 to 600 within a few weeks. There is something radically wrong when Christianity is obliged to resort to such means to draw an audience—it can scarcely be called a congregation,

The arraignment made last week of Toronto University by Mr. S. H., Blake in his address before the Poli-tical Science Club is creating quite a stir in academic circles. In 1895 the students all went out on strike for the correction of certain abuses imagined or otherwise within the University, and never since then has anythi approaching the feeling of dissatisfacn now existing been so widespread. "Varsity," the organ of the students, speaking editorially on the subject, BAYS:

anys:

The importance of Hon, S. H. Blake's address before the Political Science Club last Thursday, as marking a turning point in the history of our University, would be hard to calculate. To many it care like a thunderbolt. To others, somewhat like a thunderbolt. To others, somewhat though not altogether unexpected, revelation of University affairs, it came as a sarving on beneath the surface, of which the only indication to the general public was rumer. When a mas of firs Blake's weight of oheracter, a man wince deep interest in and olose connection with the University for so many years is well known, a man who does connection with the University for so many years is well known, a man who is at the very centre, in fact is the prime mover of the organization movement. when the comments of the comme

"Popery and Patriotism are Incom patible," says the Methodist Times patible," says the Methodist Times, and then it goes on to prove its asser tion by means of arguments that are not : nly so flimsy that the brightest eath of air would; be flat to them, but are also so threadbare that one must look upon it as cruelty to expose anything live in them in this cold weather. The Methodist Times must be shy on ideas when it falls back n such a statement as the above. Probably this century fund idea has absorbed all the thinking powers of the editorial writer, who was at such a lors as to perpetrate for the thou-sandeth time a set of arguments that were never, not even on their first appearance about a hundred years ago, a credit to the brain that evolved them. Were is there a more patriotic race than the Irish who are inten sely Untholie? In spite of hus of years of persecution that rendered m homeless and destitute ; in spit of all that was done to render the land a barren waste of desolation; in spite of all that Protestantism wreaked them to make their country hateful and decolate—in spite of all this there is not upon the face of God's gre earth to day a people who are so pairi-otic, a people who are so devoted to the old land as the Irish. So much so that even their discendants for generations have their hearts still aglow for the grand old land where Cathi issism has reigned, and please God, ever will reign, despite persecution and stiemps at destruction. Can a one deny that the Italians are pe otio? Is any one so idiotic as to say that the French do not love their country? Are the Belgians renegedes to their tight little land? Go through the list of Catholic sountries and is patriotism they stand head and shoulCHICAGO'S BISHOP.

M'diviok WILL RESIGN.

The frequently recurrent rumor that Rt. Rev. Alexander McClavick, Coadjuter Bishop of the Archdicesse of Chicago, intends to resign, has again made its appearance. This time the aunouncement is said to have been made fr. Washington that Dr. McGariok, be sent his demission to Rome. Ill Landh, which has always been astign as the cause for his resignation, is at this time given as the reason for his alloged surrender of the prelacy. Ever since he assumed the duties of

his allyged aurenoder of the prelacy.

Ever since he assumed the duties of ascistant to the Metropolitan of Chicago the young hierarch has been afflicted with a nervous affection that has rendered him nacqual to the performance of the arduous duties of his exacting position, and it is said that his friends and medical advisors have frequently urged him to retire, this time with success.

Should Bishop McGaviok resign, it is said to be the intention of the Catholic hierarchy to appoint in Chicago a Bishop oum jere successionis, who unlike Bishop McGaviok, would have the right to succeed Archbishop Feehan in the archiepiscopacy. This step is said to be contemplated on account of Archbishop Feehan's advancing ag- and the near prespect of his retirement. Numerous priests of the archdiocese have been mentioned in connection with the high honor.

FOR WOLFE TONE.

COMMITTEE COMING TO COLLEGE FUNDS FOR MONUMENT.

A committee of distinguished Irishmen is about to sail from Ireland to this country with the object of collecting funds towards the exection in Dablin of a monument which thall flatty commemorate Irelaud's struggle for independence in 1708, and which is also incidentally designed to perpetuate the memory of the famous patriot, Theobald Wolfe Tone, in the heartest his countrymen.

In an appeal which has just been issued to Irishmen in all countries, John O'Leary, one of the originators of the movement, and formerly one of the leaders of the Irish Republican Brother-

memores of the trian Republican Brother-hood, asys:

"Dublin possesses neither statue nor public testimony of ar, kind to Wolfe Tone our to the other guiding spirits of thone our to the other guiding spirits of the great insurrection. The sites of the prisons which held them, or of the canfolds on which they wore done to death by England, are still lets as the sole witnesses of their magnificent devotion in the cause of nationhood. This has been a reproach to all Irishmen who cherket their names and memories, and who believe in the principles associated with a fight for freedom which deserved victory for its lofty national purpose, and which defeat has been usable to rob of either glory or renown.

nown.

"This represent must not be passed on to another generation of Nationali Ziehmen. It is, therefore, intended ask the occoperation of our race at hon and in exile in a work of recognition as and in calle in a work of recognition and gratitude, such as can be pointed to in, after generations as an ovidence of the living spirit of independence which dominated the countrymen of Theobald Welfe Tone a contury after his Heron-ican efforts to crown his fatherland with the priceless heritage of national

liberty."
The committee will visit several cities in this country, and immediately after its arrival here arrangements will be made to secure for it a hearty welcome

Rights Rev. Bishop Jansson, of Belleville, has bought Glenn-Addie, a large tract of laud, ten miles from Lebanou, Ill., with a fine mausion built by Col. Morrison, who was noted in the Black Hawk war. Bishop Jansson intends to establish there a Catholio College for home.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

INSTITUTION TOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN DEDICATED.

Traity Tollege, at Washington, D. C., the first Catholic Institution for the higher education of women, con-ducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, was dedicated to its work on Thursday.

Cardinal Gibbons performed the solomus rites presented by the Oatho lie Church to croke blessings and suc-oces upon such foundations. He was assisted by Very Rev. William Byrns. D.D., Vicar-General of the Arch-Diocese of Boston, and Very Rev. William L. O'Hara, president of Mount St. Mory's Seminary, Emmitsburg, aid. The procession which acanied him was composed of near ly 200 prelates and priests.

Immediately after the procession and the slugging of the "Benedictus,"

and the singing of the "Benedicitis," Pontifical Mass was colobrated by Monsignor Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States. He was assisted by Yery Rev. Drs. Byrne and O'Hara as deacons of honor, and Yery Rev. Frederick Z Rooser, society to the Apostolic delegation, and retary to the Apostolic delegation, and Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, of Waith-am, Mass., as deacons of the Mass. Rev. Father Burke and Rev. Father Mahar, of Holy Oross College, affiliated with the Catholic University, acted as masters of ceremonies, assisted by the students of their college in the capacity of accyltes, cross bearers and

thurifers.

The students of the Paulist college of the Catholic University, directed by Mr. William Flynn of that institution, formed the choir. The music was rendered in the solemn Gregorian chant. Rev. James T. O'Reilly, O.S. A., of Lawrence, was among the as-sistant priests. The Mass was cele-brated in the large hall which in fu-ture will form the students' refec-

An elequent and instructive ser-mon was delivered by Right Rev. Monsignor Thamas J. Consty, rector of the Catholic University. He spoke in part as follows:---

NOR CONATY'S BERMON

"With thy comeliness and thy beau-ty, set out, proceed prosperously and reign. Because of truth and meek ness and justice, thy right hand shall conduct thee wonderfully."—Psalms

xiiv. 5.
"It is no ordinary occasion," which could gather here the most eminent could gather here the most cultient ecclesiastics of our country, the ac-oredited representatives of many na-tions, men and women from the high-est ranks of life, all to entire in beg-ging God to bless these-walls dedicated to religion and science under the invocation of the Hely Trinity and the instruction of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

"To establish a Catholia college for young women is of the utmost import-auce to Church and State, for it means not only additional opportun-ities for liberal culture, but what is of uses for liberal ouldure, but what is of more vital import, it emphasizes that liberal ouldure, to be of value, must find its soul, its informing and vivily-ing principle, in religion as made known to us by Jasus Christ themak hown to us by Jesus Christ through the Church which He established among us Every school built upon the principle of right education is a blessing to the community, for right education is one of the greatest gifts which God can bestow upon man. "Woman needs culture, for she is

the molding force of character-shthe home and childhood have obliga-tions to education, and these obligasions fall upon the mother as well as on the father. She owes to education the union of her intellectual and moral life, that she may do her whole daty to childhood.

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

conducted on right lines, should not lead to the neglect of practical duties, but should aid to better improvement of them. Intelligence nd piety lead to true culture. They lead to good judgment, to strong virtue, to true happiness."

happiness."

Moneignor Consty here dwelt on the advantages which the college offers to women and how they result in molding the Catholic college-brad roman into a force for truth and life roman into a force for truth and life and light. While Leeping peed with the demends of an intellectual womanhood, she is trained according to the principles of a philosophy which believes in God and a psychology which builds itself upon an immortal soal. We good women of culture,

soul. We need

but in them should be found the s which comes from prac

"My thought on this occasion," he continued, "is not so much to discuss woman's educational demands, nor what has been done for weman's education, nor even what women in genoation, nor even winst women in gen-eral has on her part done for educa-tion—I wish rather for the present to limit the scope of these questions, so as to consider what the Catholic church has done for the higher edu-cation of women, and what Catholic women themselves have done for edusomen themselves have done for edu

"The first centuries of the church arefull of examples of noble women recognized. St. Methodine tells us in his banquet of Virginia that St. Theo la, a disciple of St. Paul, was the first id seculor philosophy and polito liter-ature. To compare a woman to St. Theela was the greatest possible com-pliment. The Cathedral of Milan was built in her honor.

Aunievements of Catholic Women

"Read the story of what some Catholic women have done for univer-tity education in England and Am-erica. St. Elizabeth of Portugal in-duced her husband to found a university at Coimbra. The first regular professorship at Cambridge, the chair of divinity, was founded in 1502, by a lady, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., and of the Tudor line. She founded St. John's College and also Ohrist's College. Pembroke College was en-dowed in the fourteenth century by the widow of the Earl of Pembroke the widow of the Earl of Pembroke. Clare College was endowed and named by the Ocuntees of Clare in 1898. Queen's College was founded in 1448. by Margaret of Anjou, Gaen of Henry XI., who had founded King's College in 1441. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., and a friend of Margaret completed her work. The Margaret, completed her work. The first founder of the Catholic Univeroity of America and the donor Caldwell Hall was Mary Gwendoli Caldwell, whose munificent gift made the university possible.
"The student of education and edu-

cational methods will find abundant food for study in the annals that tell the history of the founders of those the history of the founders of those great religious institutes for women which have sent forth into the educational life of the Oburch consecrated virgins, whose one ideal is Ohrist, and whose one sim in education is to make Ohrist rule in the mind and in the heart of the people. Dominicans and Franciscans, Augustinians and Uranger Visitardines and Sisters of lines. Visitandines and Sisters of inner, visitandines and Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Marcy and Leret-tines, Presentation and Providence, Holy Cross, Sacred Heart and Notre Dame—their names are legion, and their work is known best by the God

THEY REVERENTLY SERVE

"A Teresa, a Gertrude, an Angela Marici, a Jean Francois de Chantal, a Mue. Barat, a Mother Seton, a Mother Moduley, a Mme. Le Gras, a Nano Magle, a Mother Clark, a Mother Ross, a Mother Catharine Deexel, a Mother Angela, a Mother Lalor, a Julie Bil-liart—these are the names of noble on, full of faith and character who have done wonders in the worl of Christian education among Catholic women. Thus may be seen not only the desire for intellectual culture the desire for intellectual culture among Catholic women of the high-est sanctity, but also the Church appears encouraging and rewarding them with most distinguished honors.

"The Church in this country this moment is resounding with the praises of Mme. Barat, and the institute of the Sacred Heart, founded by tate of the pasts ago for the education of women. It is not a mere coincidence that, at the same time, the Sisters of Notro Dame crown their work in the education of girls by the dedication of Trinity. Mme. Barat o the Sacred heart, and Sister Julie Billart of Notre Dame were intimate friends, began their religious work together, and remained united in the bonds of Ohristian charity, seeking the glory of God in the education of

"Now dawns the day when our Catholic women seek for post-acade mic instruction—and Trinity answers mic instruction—and Trinity answers
the demans. Notre Dame crowns her
work of sixty years in America by
this

BRAUTIFUL CLASSICAL COLLEGE.

his providence gave a special refesion in the education of Catholic girls. Candidmax day, 1801, was fraught with great blessings for educational work when Julie Billart and her two companions in the chapel of the Rue Neuvo. Amiens ,made their vows of charity and devotion to the Christian education of girls at the mass said by Father Varian.

"Three years later, on another Candlemas day, they assumed the name of Sisters of Notre Dame. Subsequent yows of poverty and obedience were made by them, and their provi-dential work in education begun. France, Belgiana, England, Scotland, the Congo, and the United States were destined to reap the benefits of their devotion to education. Namur, in Belgium, became their mether house, from which came heroic bands of devoted teachers, building training col-leges for teachers at Mount Pleasant in Liverpool and Dowan Hill in Glas-gow, the mother house at Cincinnati, and the Normal College at Waltham in Massachusetts.

"Julie Billiart passed to her reward in 1816, but the impress of her character was left upon the sisterhood of Notre Dame. The institute found ed by her, like all institutions devoted to education, under the guidance of the Catholic Church, believes that God is the Alpha and the Omega of all education, as he is the ,beginning and end of all things. There is no avenue of human intelligence at the end of which God does not appear as the sun illuminating every foot of the way.

DUTY AND MORALITY

are the two great thoughts that comfront life; but these thoughts demand God, for His Gospel is the force that determines and makes morality. There is but one true morality, and that is from Jesus Christ. There can be no true education unless it be per meated with it. In the Christian idea, the school is but an aid to the Church is the development of the Odurch is the development of the character which makes the good citizen. The same principle which underlies the Oburch underlies the school, and that is the development of the kingdom of God in the lives and the hearts of men. This is as necessary for the twentieth as for the first cen-tury. It is an essential principle in Ohristian education.

"The kingdom of God in the hearts and minds of women is the cry that has spurred our own beloved Sirter Julia and her taithful nunsin crowning lifetime of devotion to the education of girls by the establishment of Trinity College for women.

"In this holy year, with the blees-ings of the illustrious Leo XIII., on the threshold of the twentieth century Trinity enters upon its life work, a leader and not a follower in education To the Sisters of Notre Dame, in the joy of the dedication of Trinity, we offer sincere congratulations. The Catholic womanhood of America is proud of this day and hopeful of the years to come. We cannot avoid the feeling that to them may be said the words of the Gospel: Well done, good and faithful servant; because you have been faithful over a few things I have placed you over many.' Faithful you have been to the Catholic girl in school and academy; faithful you will be to the Catholic woman in

COLLEGIATE DEVELOPMENT.

A Twenty-five years of my priestly life have been spent in close contact with your educational life, and in jus tice I am forced to say that you have never attempted what you could not do, and what you have done has been done thoroughly.

"To the pioneer women of Trinity, who have some from Academic school to enter upon their collegiate work, we bid them have confidence, loyalty ar courage. On them Trinity looks with auxious care. They are Trinity's first children, they will be Trinity's pride. To Trunity the aniversity gives greet-ings as to the younger sister. It hids her enter upon the work, trusting in God for the blessings that will bring

grow and flourish. In conseliners and beauty may she proceed prosperously and reign; within her walls trath, meetrose and justice will rule; the right will lead her into the wonderful knowledge where God dwells. The home of wisdom, the mother of valliof From the glory of to-day's corremony our thoughts naturally turn to that great and good woman to whom, in common with many others, God in religion and moreality, the nourishing. Van de Vyver of Elehmond, Farley of

The Reason Why



many men remain unlashed I, become they do not elve to the important matter of life insurance any schar thought, If they would cannot consider the question, feet, would as once considered the question, feet, would as once considered them that their families much be provided for in the event of their death, and that the only way find which an estate can be force-dialety created to by means of a policy of dissourced to the consideration of the cons

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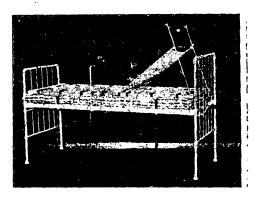
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Dear Six—I have used the Fox-Piper Hospital Bed face one was acquired by the hospital and find it minently estisfactory. A vertiable boon to a satient requirity, a bod with its special features, W. J. Heyraz Ekony M.D., Sangeon to Grace Hospital, Torocto.

July, 1900.
The Fox-Piper Beds have been in use for some time
in Toronto General Hospital and have given reperal copital and nave given gene way. C. O'Ruttay, M D , Medical Superintendent, Toronto General Hospital.

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mother of true Christian woman-

was one of the most notable ever asswas one of the most notation ever as-embled in Washington. Almost every great city was represented. The di-plomatic corps sent several of its most distinguished members, including one ambassador and several envoys. Sen ators and representatives were present

New York, and Mousignor Nugent of Liverpool, Eng., were also present.

The Mass was followed by a break

fast at which about 500 guests set down to partake of the hospitality of the Sisters of Notre Dame,

The Dake de Loubst, of France, hast advised the Catholic University that he inkends visiting Washington at an cerly date. Ten years ago, when the Dake was here, he gave a \$60,000 status of Pope Loo XIII., carred from the finest Carrers marble and of heroic size, to the University.

White many

Na dreams disturb their cleen In the auld khayard. They hear mae kindred weep in the auid kirkyard. The sire with silver losir. The mother's heart of care The young, the gay, the fair Crowd too and kirkyard.

Who heart's sad beatings conso in the auld kirkyard. And allens rest in peace in the auld kirkyard. Where, chied dark hoods of strife, Plants the broken branch of life. In the auld kirkvard.

SOMETHING IN SLEEVES.

One of the most charming modes is the one that is most frequently seen. It consists of a sleeve that is tight from the shoulder to the lower arm, where it is cut off and finished upon a little cuff. Belows this comes the deca little culf. Belows this comes the dec-orative part of the sheove. This con-sists of a big puff of slik or volvet, which is again brought into a culf at the wrist. The lace puff is also used sometimes instead of the heavier one of slik and velvet. Another way to make these eleves is in the double bell. This sort of a sleeve ends at the bellow in a big round hell. Below thus is a pair, which in turn bells out around two hand. Another style is the around the hand. Another style is the double cuff. Tals is sometimes called the Robesplerre steere, although Robesplerre never wore such a one. Others is a cuff at the elbow turning broadly back. Below the elbow comes the puff which terminates in another out at the wrist which turns sharply back, making a genuine Robspierre cuff. The puff is not absolutely necespary. The sleete may have its cut-off at the elbow and be continued be-low it, along the plainest lines without the suggestion of a pull. At the wrist comes another cull, so that the sleeve has two culfs, one at the elboy and another at the wrist. The old fashioned flowing sleeve is becoming very fashionable. The "flow" may be as deep as the floor and is very fashionable. The "flow" may be as deep as the floor and is so seen on some of the newly imported gowns. Others have only a sweep of a few inches, but the cuff, far from being bell, is cut decidedly on the shanting lines of the flowing sleeve. It is flat to the wrist, but suddenly flares under the hand any widen. the hand and widens in a way to trail made in all varieties You see, the sleeve of sealskin, cut off far above the wrist. Below it there is the puff of black satin, with its straight cuff of sealskin. Fur sleeves are made, fin ished with sleeve puffs of green satir dark red, all colors be with the different varieties fur. In some of the newest gowns the es are wonderfully ornate. In a n of vicuna camel's tair, which has s furry surface with long white hairs a surry surrace with long white hairs falling lastly over, there are sleeves shat are full all the way down, until the wrist is reached, when they are gathered into a velvet oulf in plainest fashion.

### THE BEDROOM.

Women nowadays not only must have the chilutz furniture coverings, the window draperios and the painted furniture of their bedrooms match in floral design the flowered paper on the walls, but they make the comfortables and wool quilts match as well. When lets in the fall a women is seen on route to the shop with a bit of well paper in her hand, it he pretty certain that she is going after a gay comfortable, or perhaps half a josen of them.

comfortable, or perhaps half a foren of them.

Down or wool quilts form the pretitest as well as the most serviceable furnishings of a comfortably arranging of seeing room. The wool quilts, which come in all the shades of plain colored siles, and in all the desirable flower patterns, are taking the place of the down to a great extent.

"I have a dosen down quilts packed away," said a wealthy woman the other day, "and I am getting a supply of wool quilts to take their place. The down is altogether too warm in a.

altogether too warm in a ted bouse and I can's use

a."

is wool quiit has all the advantage

the down, with the additional
if one looks upon it from that
ghoint, that they are a little
per. They ner filled with a fine
ity of Sheriland wool, are soft and
y, covered with the pretitlest of
and satins and they make an
last overline.

with the flowered silk covers lost \$15, and the prices range appeared to \$21, or even more, for some of the

\$21, or even more, for some of the fluor coase.

The fluorst covers are, as a rule, to be found on the down quilts. A blue sath can for instance, has the whole content govered with a handsome square of white lace and a boarder of the face around the edge. A quilt fluor this costs \$40.

Blankels can be found now that are

Blankets can be found now that are nearly or light and soft as the down on wool quilts. The best of these are the French blankets, thick and soft, which have the warmth of two ordin-ary blankets. They do not come in pairs, and onch blanket is bound at bound at both ends with a wide sath blading. Those sell for from \$10 to \$118 a blees.

blading. Those sell for from \$10 to \$18 a piece.

A new lot of blankets just opened for the fall, are the French campling blankets. These come ein dark colors, in browns and mixed blues, are sold singly for \$16, and are too warm for anything but the hunting camp. The Austrian blankets, which sell for \$10 and \$2, come with all-over designs in figures in pretty delicate colors, and make delightful bath wrappers for women.

### TO BECOME PLUMP.

There is for emaciation as success ful and simple a treatment as for obesity. You need not be thin any more than you need be fat.

If one's system is run down from

more than you need be fat.

If one's system is run down from
hard work and worry of course, there
are two things that must at once be
done before the treatment is begun.
First, take a tonic, and build your
system up as well as you can. Second,
join the "Don't Worry Club" at once.
Then you may begin the treatment for Then you may begin the treatment for amaclation.

Don't you may begin the treatment for emeelation.

Of course you must diet, and avoid all acids as much as possib'- that is acids like lemon, vinegar, etc. Drink plenty of milk, eat cereals, good steak, reasts and all neurishing foods took, reasts and all neurishing foods took, reasts and all neurishing foods took, reasts and all neurishing foods when arising in the morning, take exercise with duabells and Indian clush, shore taking a both, then use friction with rough towers until you are in a perioet glow. Then you are ready to sit down and partake of a good breakfast.

After this if you work, walk to your place of business. If the distance is too great, walk part of the way anyway, and do so night and morning. When luncheou time comes don't cit in the office all noon but take a walk oven if it is only around the block and back, walk briskly with head erect, shoulders thrown back, and phest out.

dinner and retire on weak from overwork

One who is weak from overwork is in need of rest, and abuild sleep as long as possible.

If you have a wheel spend what time you can on it, but remember in riding to bit eroot, and breathe through the nostrils. One hour of rid-ing and breathing through the mouth is worse than none at all. The nose, with its lining acts as a filter of the

If possible take exercise in a gymnasium, but if a gymnasium is not available, there are good exercises to practice at home practice at home

Stand by a chair, resting one hand on the back of it, then, with the heels ogether and the toes turned out, bene the knees and slak toward the floor bring the arm that is free forward with every sinking and rising. Ten of ovements will tire you a good deal at first.

Place the hands on the hips and bend back as far as you can without hurting yourself. Bend forward, keeping the knees straight, touch the

Raise the arms, above the head, palms back to back, lower them to the side and try to touch them in the back, hold them straight to the sides describe small circles with them. ulders, and then straighter arms. Breathe in when you bring arms up to the shoulders, and ex-

exercises are practiced, and regularly maintained you will find an increase in your weight be-fore a month. Exercise is peculiar. While it dimussies the weight if one While it diminstes the weight if one is too stout, it increases it if too thin. No one can hope to add flesh, unless the circulation is good, and to make it all that it should be, it is absolutely necessary to exert the muscles and get a good free breath; of all. Few people are aware that it is necessary to breathe well to have good health; and few have any idea how badly they are breathing. A full deep respiration is like a tonic to any one.

### GOWN FOR HOSTESS

The hostess at a dinner party—who roust dress very simply so as not to outsides ther guests—is wearing the drape agover or a revival robs. You see her in a Josephino, belted under the

bust with a broad metal gladic. You beloid her is a Choostra robe, with a girlio Unit dips like a helmel; you see her in the Trincess, that mosteral, each version of the Greek robe, and you see her in the Marie Antonotte which is onight absolute and shirt, one carp points, the other very long, For the dimer doctors there are the Perchan silke, all strangly figures, with truceries in braint gold. Those are inexpensive underfor no effective Them there are the crope do chines, which come in the cheapon grades and make heautiful gowie. The dimer bostoss must take eare not to outdress bust with a broad metal sirdle, You tess must take care not to outdress her guests, and, for that reason, she cannot wear the fine laces, and elegant weaves in which host guests may revel. Crepe do chine comes in all the new colors, one of the prottlest be ing a gan metal gray which combines so well with white. With the simp-lor laces, gan metal gray, crope de chine makes a garb almost quakerish and decidedly becoming to nearly all styles of beauty. Gray and white soften the too hard lines of the bru-nette and make the blende absolutely notte and make the blonde absolutely silvery. At times in Gotham there is an absolute craze for gray, and you will see this women out of ten dressed in its soft folds. For dinner it is restful its soft folds. For dinner it is restful and, placed as it is sure to be, next to some fluring color, it serves to accontuate the delicacy of the woman who wears it. A di-ner gown par excellence, for those who can wear it, is the tomato red crepe, which came in with this season an dis so fashionable. It is not of the duliness of the old anto skin shade, but the brightnes tomato skin finde, but the brightness of the inside, just where the tomatoc drips its bright blood forth, Under the gaslight it is flaming, yet with a rich ness that is not found in the flam red that was worn two or three years ago. If you want to applique a flowe spray upon a not gown, you must first buy the silk flowers. These come in buy the silk flowers. These come in the natural colors, very dollactely excuted in silk; they are line and soft and very thin, and can be appliqued to the fines tlace or net. You will be successful with them, i fyou attempt to use them. Under the net gown there was a lining and to the lining langs the story of the grown. Taffetin, which was considered all sufficient last season, is not used at all forcus purpose. Instead it is relegated to the inner depths of the dress, the purpose. Instead it is relegated to the inner depths of the dress, the part is which seams and boning play a part. But the material that shows under the X-ray design, under the tullo and the net, and the mouseeldine, must be a broade. All sorts of lovely fabrics come for this purpose. There is what the French call crystal velns what one French can crystal vol-ours, which is admirable, beling a very shiny satin with almost a velvety finish, and there and the broaded silks with their raised satin figures and the satins with their velvety forms. The Persian satins are used for this purpose. They are figured sating of light weight, coming in all colors They are excellent for wear with a net overdress, but, sometimes, unless the election is made with excellent taste the colors in the silk lining do not har the colors in the silk inning co not har-monize with those of the outside, pro-vided the outside has a color. You can easily see how confused a broaded lining would be under, samet overdress with colored figures appliqued on it.

So much depends upon the woman's individuality obat, beyond a general idea in materials and colors and the widest range of fashlonable possibility, no hat advice can be given. There are always bowever, the carmarks of style to be observed in a bat. These must absolutely be present. For example, every fashlonable hat this year has its two materials. You will see velvet and chilfon, silk and grenadine, for and taille. The two margenadine, for and taille. The two margenadine, for and taille. The two ma ight year has its two materials. Acquill see evivet and cilifon, slik and grenadine, fur and taile. The two materials are cunningly combined, with the velvet placed at the fore and the softer material filling in. Lace and fur are not new with the season, but the pleutiful use of lets and fur, both in one small toque, has not been so much observed until this year. Some of the fashionable milliners of Gobhan are playing an amhable trick upon their patrons. They are making th clusta which they had left over from last cesson's stock and removing the top trimmings. These hats, if you remomber, were of circular shape. Now with the top trimming removed, they still dave a round int. This they take and retria a little more flatly. An example of the retrimming of a tail stat of last reasons and patricular bat of last year was of black moline, over crinole and there are tiltfening substances, it was a "made" that and when completed was a round turban; the whole structure consisted of heavy folds of the moline, and was wound one fold inside the other, until the last was formed. The folds were very blick, and the outside one was fully two lockes thick. The top, a season ago, was croward with two broad indemental breasts which its of the first. The first was made a little late in the season and readine, fur and talle. The two me three tall algrettes stood proudly uloft at the front. The hat was made a little late in the season and re-

malno! moveld. This year the fashion nathor model. This year the fashion hilds bettern brought it out, removed the algorithm and trimmed the entire but top with three double felds of tomate red velvet, high at one slide and low at the other. This, with the black nodine, is very effective, and in the transferrention of the nat you got an idea of low the fashion has a channel. Form lost very the fashion has got an like of how the fashion has changed from has year to this. Yet there are some tail hats. Some of the walking scapes modeled upon the lines of English walking hats, are very tail indeed. They are trimined with masses selvet at each side, caught with a handsome buckle in front. But but triminings are for the most part es centrio.

### With the Children.

WHAT A BOY CAN DO.

A boy can make the world more pure By kindly word and deed; As blossome call for nature's light, So hearts, love's sunshine need.

A boy can make the world more pure By lips kept over clean; Silonce can influence shed as sure As speech-oft more doth mean.

A boy can make the world more true. By an exaited aim; Let one a given end pursue

Others will seek the same.

Full simple things, indeed, these three Thus stated in my rhyme; Yet what, dear lad, could greater be What grander, more subline?

Boquet.

THE KIND OF BOYS NEEDED.

"What kind of a boy does a business man want?" repeated a practical man of many concerns, the other day.
"Woll, I will tell you. In the first place
he wants a boy who doesn't know tee much; business men generally like to run their even business, and profer one who will listen to their way rather than try to teach them new kinds; secondly, they want a prompt boy— one who understands seven o'clock as one who understands seven o'clock as exactly seven, not ten minutes past; third, an industrious boy who is not afraid to put in a little extra work in case of need; fourth, an honest key—founds in his service as well as in dollars and cente; liftle, a good-natured boy, who will keep his temper as on if his employer looses his own now and then!" "But you haven't said a word about his being smarth' was suggestthen!" "But you haven't said a word nbout his boing smart!" was suggested. "Well, to tell the truth," was the rather hesitating answer, "that's about the last thing we worry over. The fact is if a boy is honest, prompt, pleasant, industrious and modest, be's quite as smart as we care about —and Unit's a fact."

### NIG AND THE CLOCK.

Nig is a fine, large black cat owner Mg is a line, large black at owned by auntio, who often says he is more like a monkey than a cat, he is so very mischlevous. One day my uncle was repairing a clock. After he was through he started the clock striking the tours until he got the correct time. The cat sat or the table watching blan. Lifting his paw, he raised the little harmor and at he clock the little hammer and made the clock strike one. We all thought it was very cute of him. Christmas he climbed the Curistmas tree and knocked off a lot of the balls. He would tap them with his paw till they would fall. Auntible could not think what it was till she went close to the tree and saw his little black head and oyes. He is his little black head and eyes. He is very fond of oysters, and whenever they have them Nig has to be shut up in the cellar, as he does not tylro them any peace, but goes from one to the other and tape them with his paw as shough he would say; "Why don't you give me some?" He lidds everything he gets hold of. He hidds corks up the rainspout and spools of cotton and all such things under the sideboard. He is not afraid of anything but the leeman, and he soampees off as fast as he can go when he hears him coming.—Sp itual Boquet.

### FRIENDSHIP.

A lady tells w true story of two four-footed wagabonis; "One day at the rallway station I met a wrotched little white cur, and I told him I would give him something to eat. We went together in a dining-room, and after he had eaten a good meal off he went in a great hurry. He is not very grateful. I said to my hushand But much to my surprise in a few minutes, there was a little scratch at the door, and when it opened, in walked my small friend accompanied by a more fourt and mearable smooth. ed little white cur, and I told him I a more lean and miserable at on than himself. He seemed to men than timself. He seemed to say, 'Please feed my poor friend, he is in as much need as I am.' Needless to say they both had a meal which doubtless they remember to this day; after which they trotted away together, wasging their talls, as happy and the say they are the are they are the are they are they are the are the are wagging their talls, as -rateful.as dogs could be."

HORSE TAKES PRISONER.

Ouring one of the outpost skirmlehes

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Beers, one of the latter had his horse abot under him, says a correspondent of the Washington Post.

Seeing a British cavalry horse with out a ridor, he capatized it and was riding away when a bugler caught slid to him and putting his bugle to his hips blow a shrill hisst.

The horse wheeled sharply around and, despite the strenges greater was a single property of the property of

and, desolte the strenue and, despite the strenuous efforts of his rider, galloped madly back to the British lines, where the Boer was taken prisoner.

### I MEMORY OF A FISH.

M. Sonon in his recent voyages has observed an interesting fact which shows the large development of the memory and faculty of observation of a certain fish called the celelends remova. It is known that this fish is provided with a kind of sucker on top of this head, which is uses, in order to attach theelf to hulls of vessels, the sholls of toxtolses, and even to fish larger than itself, such as the short, says the then itself, such as the shark, says the than itself, such as the shark, says the Scientific American, one day, during a voyage hear Australia, M. Semen, having cooked some crabs of a very savery odor, the renains of the re-past were thrown overboard. Each fragment as it fell was seliced by a Tish ulne or ten inches love. M. Semon rec ognized the echelusis, and wished to Drocure a specimen.

ulne or ten luches low. M. Somon recognized the cchelusle, and which to procure a specimen.

The first fragment of crai which he threw into the water was baited to a hook and line, and a specimen was caught at once. The line was again thrown, under the same condition, but not a slugle echonels would touch it, nor even fragments not so attached. During the whole day the fish declined to cat anything that was thrown to them. Evidently they had seen one of their comrades disappear and become distrustful on this account; thus they remained attached to the bottom of the vessel without allowing themselves to be tempted. This same observation was repeated on different occasions. M. Somon could easily take one spectmen of cchelusl, but never two of the same band in one day.

These fish have evidently a power of observation and a memory not possessed by most of their kind as everyone knowns that at the same spot one may catch any quantity of fish of the same kind, who nevertholess see their companions disappear in a mysterious manner.

HOW SUGAR IS MADE WHITE.

The way in which sugar is made per foctly white, it is said, was found out in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay mud puddle went with her muddy feet into a sugar house. It was observed by some one that where ever the tracks were the sugar was whitened. This led to some experi-ments. The result was the wet clay came to be used in relining sugar.

It is used in this way; The sugar is put into earthen Jars shaped as you soo this sugar loaves are. The large ends are upward. The smaller ends fave a hole in them. The Jar is filled with sugar, the clay put over the top and kept wet. The moisture goes down through the sugar and drops from the hole in the small end of the Jar. This makes the sugar perfectly white It is used in this way; The sugar !

BE GREATER THAN YOUR POSITION

A distinguished theological prof once cold; "If I had a son, I should tell him many times a day to make himself as big a man on the inside as

Young men too often want to be big men on the outside; to occupy positions which fit them as a durtle's shell fite clam

a clam.

Never mind your position, y
man. Whatever it may, be, try i
it. The duties which you have t
form may mean trivial; but be
to is a small justitor is no reason
you should be a' small man. You
be big inside, you know, if you
small outside. mall outside

Haall outside.

The young man who applies himsel
to internal growth, as it were, i
bound in time to find a place wher
he will be able to use every powe

he possesses.

At any rate, better be a big man in a small place than the opposite. A pinch of powder in a small nerticing can make a deal of noise self-strive a bullet a long way, when the control of 
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GET

# The Panic at Pendergasts

rd Mrs. Pendergast. No respense came from the depths of the Morris chair in which Mr. Pendergast was out-stretched. Not that Mr. Pendergast was n-icop-ha would have scouted the very idea-but merely enjoying that delicious need-manufacture. the t mon becomes indispensable off r the cares of the day have stolen Arab-

the carve of the day have stolen Arallike away.

Mrs. Pendergast, pn attractive
young woman of the large-eyed, other
real blonds typ. cast one represenful glance at the good-looking misoreant whose name she bore, and returned to her novel. They had not
been married very long, these two,
and being of anexeculingly romantic
temperament, the increasing tendency of her beloved Joseph to fall
astoop immediately after dinner
caused her much secret unguish of
mind. It had been fully decided between them that they were to be lovers to the end of their days, and to
be lovers meant—well, it certainly did
not mean this. However, being timid
as well as romantic, the injured wife
said nothing, but, as on previous ocassions, after that one accusing giance
returned to her book, and in contomplation of the wrongs of "A Lady of
Quality" forgot for the time being of
her own.

The house of the Pendergasts stoom the midst of a extensive lawn of in the midst of a extensive lawn on a recently opened suburban street, several blocks from the main thoroughfare. The thickly-failing snow muffied such sounds as might have come from the outside. Even Mathidy, the dusky goddess of the frying pan, had ceased her weird vocalism and dozed off with her feet in the oven.

But after a time Mrs. Pendergast as interrupted in the midst of that where the flatt ovent Cloring is useries the love Earl, that, whatever other stricken Earl, that, wantever course thortcomings she may posses, she is "an honest thing," by the whirring of the electric bell. Mr. Pendergest also parang into a sitting posture wish a guilt start. Who could it be on such night as this?

a night as this?

The ring was repeated, and a thud, as of some heavy, object set down upon the porch, was heard. The stocking that feet of Mathidy made their relucant way through the hall and two Afro-American volces were raised in lively controversy, ending in another thad, this time in the hall itself. A moment later the woman appeared at "I library door, her chony features added with the resentment that allys accompanied any interruption of represent ease.

The mark done brung yer trunk.

man's done brung yer trunk later Pen'orgas', en 'lows he must oak with ye," said she, muttering s she turned away;

"A-trompin' snow en dirt into my ill fur me to clean up, dis time night—scanlous ols nigger!"

"Trunk?" said Mr. Pendergast, ris ng with a protracted yawn. "What grunk, Elaino? Were you expecting

"Why, no!" Mrs. Pendergast answored, absently. Then in a tone of himmay, "Oh, Joseph, if it should be

unt Culpepperi.

"L'Ord." evidamed Mr. Pendergast.
Aunt Culpepper. let it be said en
assent. was an impending catastrone, likely to happen at any time. It
as with a look of lively appreciationalou,
nerctors, that Mrs. Pendergast rows
and followed her husband into the was with a

Just inside the door an aged negro was standing in a bumble attitude, the melting snow dripping from his ragged conttuits and forming pools out like broken shoes. In one have

per. boss," he began, meekly. e done brung yer trunk, en it sholy a push up dis yer hill, theo de ter gib de ole man a extry quar-

i ter gib de ole man a extry quar-boan; I skuly dose; at nekther Mr. nor Mrs. P. were fing particular attention to the old as plea, being lost in contempla-to the thing he had brought into

w. objects employed by civilized

we objects employed by civilized in possess greater capacity for exmeion than an old trunk. This one of particularly rich in suggestions. Its palmist days it had been a min of moan estate; now its conlon was ropulsively squalid, its modest asissued in this artistic if modest asissued in this artistic if modest asissued in the artistic of front. Yes Yet ent a positive affront. seling of reief mingled with the eing or relet mingled with the sart its appearance extled, for by ossibility could this distinctly ple-object be associated with the clean Aunt Culpopper. Mr. and Pendergast breated again.

"It's morning hard, Joseph," remark. | Dum, holding out the serap of paper. ban, tolding out the scrap of paper.

Das do 'rections which de man what
glu me de rucek done gin me. I not
a p liceman lack do on Schen street
to read 'em off ter me, an' agin on
Fourteen' street, on he showed me de way hvar, boss, 'Deed an did-I reckon it's all right. Mobbe some o' yer folks is comin' which yo ain't 'spectin'."

Mi Pendergast gingerly took the grimy paper from the man and held it to the light. His wife peeped cur-

grinn paper from the man and hold it to the light. His wife peoped curlously over the shoulder.

"W.y. it is your name and address, Joseph, sure enough?" she excantmed.
"I done tole ye so boss," said med.
"And. Joseph-the handwriting—" timely began Mrs. Pendorgast.
"Oh. don't be idlotte, Elaine?" said Mr. Pendergast. Then, with a suspictous glance. "Say, uncle, who gave you this address?"
"De gen'man whall gim me de check en de money, boss."
"And where was it?"
Then, seeing that the old man began to look seared, he added, less sharply; "Come now, uncle, tell a straight story, and lova see if we can find out where the mistake is,"
"Well, boss," began the old man, "I was a stamin" on Sobon' street wid ma pushcycart, "bout six o'glook, I recken, en up pomes a man—"
"Colored or white?" interrupted Mr. Pendergast.
"A kin'er ginger-colored man wid speec on, en he glu me as deet po

"A kin'er ginger-colored man wid up on tole me ter go ter B. and O. station on git a trunk en take it to de place writ on dat yer paper. En I did prezackly what he tole me; but at I'd a 'spishloued 'twas dat fur, en mos' de way up hill, I wouldn't a done it fur no quarter; en I sholy does bepe youse gwine gim me on yo'self, bosel it sholy was hard on de ole man," he added, beseechlagiv.

But it's n mistake, I tell you, uncle. The trunk doesn't belong here. There must be some other man of my name in the city."

But do number o' do house is writed to paper, boss," persisted the old

'So it is!" admitted Mr. Pendergast. Thorn was a pauso. Then Mr. Pen-ergast felt his arm selsed in a con-

There was a pause. Then Mr. Pendergast (cit his arm seized in a convulvive grasp.

"Josephi" came in an awful winsper from his wife. 'You remember that dreadful trains mystery in the Yellow Journal last winter!"

'Nonsense!' said Mr. Pendergast, the while a curious creeping sensation made twelf felt in his spinal column. 'Don't be allly! Here, man!" he said, sternly, to the bewildered old darky, 'this trunk doesn't belong to anyone in the house. Take it saway from here, "But with!!! I take it to, beas?"

'Rick where you got it—on to the dump—any old place. Or keep it yourself, I don't care wist you do with the confounded thing, so you get it out of here. Here's a quarter for you, Come out with it, quick!"

At this juncture attention was drawn to Matildy, who until now had been a mute, but curious spectator of the seen. Child, who until now had been a mute, but curious spectator to the seen. With rolling eyes and ashon thesks she stood pointing at the spot where from beneath the trunk, a crimson stream was making its slow way across the floor.

There was an instant of horrified silence. Then; "I knew it! I knew it!" shrieked Mrs. Pendergast, flinging her arms about her husband. "My poor, poor Joseph!"

Matildy, with a blood-curdling groan, fled to the kitchen, where she locked ierself in and began praying violently.

As for Mr. Pendergast, after his first exclamation, which it would

ierseif lu and began praying violentily.

As for Mr. Pendergast, after his first exclamation, which it would hardly be proper to reproduce acre, he found that his hands were full in more senses than one.

It was a moment never to be forgottea. Schnething—indeed, several things—must be done, and promptly. What they were to be was another question. A score of suggestions radily successed sach other in his particly successed sach other in his particular than Mannathe he was trying, without much success, to reasure his panic-stricken wife, who continued to cling to him convulsively, uttering heartrending cries and disjointed exclamations.

ing heartrending cries and exclamations.
I knew something awful w "I knew something awful was going to happen the moment I laid eyes on that urendful thing!" she moaned. 'And to think of any one choosing you to fasten them evidence of this dread-tul crime upon My poor, poor Joseph But, never mind, dearl I'll stand by you to the end If all the world deserts you, I nover will!"

Mr. Thetryast was beside himself.

An Auth Culpopper, Mr. and Mr. 7 interprets was some imment. and maken mistake," seld Mr. 10 the mark that thing dose. But the great it is begind. It can't the a thing as long agree it is to a united, seating go but the market seating on the conduct. Seating the market seating on the conduct.

man, beed "chattered the old ram.

Boott you man a step until a fell you to, said at, rendergast, sternly. Took had observed to see that the second man to to to the second man to the second man and stop second man for many feel and placing her arms from the need and placing her on a couch in the half "while i see to this man. Here, you come with me, sirt And feeling.

And, feeling that he was at last acquiring a mastery over the stuarton, Mr. Pichergust related the shaling negron arm and led thin unresisting to the butter pantry, where no tocked him safes in.

"Here, you, Matildy, come out of there,' he then shouted through the kitcaon door. "You must run quick for an officer."

"Who, me?" walled Matildy from within, "Naw, indeedy, Mr. Porter.

within. 'Naw, indeedy, Mr. Pon'er-gas'l I ain't gwine throe no hall ter within. git no orficerl'

"You can go out the back way, then you confounded idiot!" shouted Mr. Pendergast. "Go on, I tell you,

"Oh, Lawd, Mistor Pen'ergas', please don' sen' mel l'eo dat skenred I cay-n't walk a stop, 'deed en 'deed 1 cay-n't!" ploaded the woman. Mr. Pendergast was in despair, ren-

lered all the more intense by renewed eries from his wife, who continued to bemean him as one already convicted of murder in the first degree.
"All right, then," said Mr. Pender

gast on reflection; "come and stay with Mrs. Pendergast while I go for an officer.

"Oh, Joseph, you aren't going to leave me alone in the house with that awful thing!" promptly interposed his wife. "I shall certainly die on go mad if you do!"

ewed flysterics on the part of Pendergast. Renewed grouns on Mrs. Pendergast. Ren-

"Mathldy, if you don't come out here instantly," stouted Mr. Pendergast, if desperation. "I'll—I'll bleark open this door and lock you into the pantry with the man and the trunk, tool Do y

Chereupon the coor was reluct ppened and the hapless Matlidy blingly emerged.

finercupon the coor was reluctantly opened and the hapless Matildy tremblingly omergad.

Having by this time reached—and presed—the limits of masculine consideration for femine sensibility, Mr. Fendergast picked up the limp form of his wife, hore is into the limits of masculine consideration to femine sensibility, Mr. Fendergast picked up the limp form of his wife, hore is into the limits of his wife sociation in the reach the had adopted to the hall. There he selzed his hat and a police whistle that he had laughingly presented to his wife soon after their removal to this quiet subarb, and with a shrinking glance at the red stream which had now broadened into a dreadful pool, reashed into the street. For a moment he stood looking about him in hopes to discover some chance pedestrian wisese aid he might claim, but not a humar form was 14 sight. Nor where there any neighbors within reasonable distance, and Mr. Pendergast therefore made the way as hastly as possible through the bilinding snow toward the main street. During the five minutes walk his mind swiftly reviewed the situation. He was not an imaginative man, nor one cashy upset, but the thought of what that trunk might and undoubted, yill contain caused cold drops to start from his brow, it looked as if one of those terrible crimes that every now and then started the community had again been committed, but way ho, a quiet, saw-abiding citizen, should have been selected out of a population of a quarter of a million people to be made a quarter in any hegree whatever in the notoriety attached to such a crime passed his comprehension.

He could only conjecture that his name had been chosen from the city name had been chosen from the city directory on account of his residence being at a distance from the centre of things, thus giving the malefactors time to escape from justice. No doubt the ginger-colored man with the glasses was the chief criminal, and was by this time rulies away from the site. Of routes there would be no city. Of pourse there would be no great difficulty, Mr. Pendergast felt,

groat difficulty, Mr. Pendergast felt, in proving his own innocence, but time it was innuced and besides the prominence into which his modest name would be dragged he dreaded the consequences to Mrs. Pendergast. The situation was nothing less than terrible.

Hastoning the footsters, Mr. Pendergast finally reached the corner whore his street joined the throughfare, and blow a shrill blast on his whistic. To his intense relief there was an almost immediate response, and the unusual circumstance of not one, but two, policenen being on hand when wanted made their manifest as their burly forms isomed through the intervening veil of snow and durried toward him.

Mr. Pendergast lost no time in mar-rating what and taken place as the three hastoned toward his residence. "I saw the nigger with his musi-eart, meself," and one of the officers, "and remit the address off for him, sure

rough, Just us he told you You

"Locked in the butter's partry," said Mr Pendergant. Entering the ball, the two officers samed the trunk with professional

cceneus. ''Bloods on, stooping over the gory pool a noment.

He straightened his ponderous fig.

ure and eyed, first his colleague, ther Mr. Pondergust, 1990 Pendergast, pla expressionies tonance quite unmoved

"Conduction unto unnove!."
"Conduction the keary for us size," sold the other officer, holding the trunk by one tandle. He was a keen-eyed man with a face whose normal look was one of tunner. Even now he seemed incapable of viewing the situation incapable of viowing the situation with proper acrioences. His twink-ling eyes darted from one fast to the other and thence to every object within sight, almost morrily, before undin sight, almost morrily, before unding the stollague of his colleague. Meantline, Mrs. Pendergast, whose curiculty get the better of her nerves, came out of the library, followed closely by Mattldy.

"list' it awfulty she remarked, tearfully.

fully.
The officers of the law looked at her.
Number One, with Number One with a non-committal stare, Number Two with a reassuring

grin.
Then they looked at each other again. "We'll have to take him in clarge, I recken, eh?" said Number

again. "We'll have to take him in charge, I reckon, eh?" said Number One.

"I rockon we will!" said the other.

With a shrick Mrs. Pendergast again flung for arms about her husband's neck. "I knew tit! knew tit!" she shobbed. "My poor Joseph!"

"Oil, no, wa'am." Officer Number Two hastily put in. "it's the old follow as brought the trunk that we want. Don't worry yourself, ma'ami Your husband is all right."

"I wish you wouldn't act so—so silly, "I wish you wouldn't act so—so silly. "I wish you wouldn't act so—so silly. Elaine," said Mr. Pendergast, in a nervous aside. "Do try to calm down a little. I'm in no danger. Come, sit down there while I gut the old man. Mrs. Pendergast, controlling her amotion in a measure, rank upon the couch. Mr. Pendergast, accompanied by the big officer, proceeded to uncot the pantry door, and the abject figure of the wretched old dagkey wabbled painfully into the hall.

"That's him," said Officer Number Two, curtly,
"Tee innercent, gen'men!" guavared."

"Tao innercent, gen'men!" quaverer the old man. "I'se ez innercent es Ba-laam's assi I was a-staunin'da or Sebez' street wid ma puel-cyari wenn up comes a ginger-colored man wild apecs-"

"Never wind, old man," broke in Number Two, with a grin. "You need Number Two, with a grin. "You need-n't be scared. Nebody won't do noth-ing to you. You'll only be held as wit-ness. It's the glager-colored man wo'll'be wanting. I reckon."
"Tisank ye, boss!" faltered the old durky.

darky.

darky.

The keen-eyed man stooped again over the gory pool and seemed to study it closely. Mrs. Pendergast, who had joined the group, closed her eyes with a sickening shudder, as the officer, after a moment, cloped his finger into the pool, brought it to the nose, and those—incompelvable morror—to his tought

"Say, Prouty," he exclaimed, straigh, tenin take take & look at what's inside the trunk, hey?"

He spoke excitedty, his face crimson his body shaking as with some sup

pressed emotion,
"Wall, I don't know—" began the big
officer, doubtfully.

"Oh, that'il be all right, Prouty."

inastly interposed the other, giving him a nudge. "I'll take the responsibility. "Say, you," addressing the colored woman, "git a hatchet or alm bility, lored the lady had better retire."

suggested the large officer, solemnly.
"No." sold Mrs. Pendergast, firmly.
"I prefer to remain with my husband."
"But. Elaino, dear—" protested Mr.

"But, slaino, dear-" protested Mr. Pendergast, will stay," said the wife, "Joseph, I will stay," said the wife, berofeally, putting her trembling hand through his arm, "At such a time as this my place is at your side!"; "Oh, Lord!" reflected Mr. Pender-gast. Then, aloud, "Get the hatchet, Mriday."

gast. Then, aloud, "Get the hatchet Mattldy." The woman obeyed; Officer Number

Martidy."
Tao women obeyed; Officer Number Two sejased the weapon, the ramstactic lock yielded: without much cifort, and the lid of the trunk was raised, revealing a gheathy sight—a confused mass of feminine apparel socked and steeped in the same natural crimson fluid stats stained the floor. There was a simulaneous outery, Mrs. Pendergast, after one shouldering glance, burled the free on her impended shoulder again. The rest of the group starred in horritide amanament at the man who had opened the trunk. Had he gone mad? With a laugh that, under the circumstances, bad a truly awful sound, he was revikessly overhauling the content of the trunk.
"Of all the fakes," he reared, pulling about the enanugulad garnaents, "If this paint's shout the folliest I ever come acrosel Look, Proutyl Look, Mr. Still laughing, he held ont his resk-

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lands filled with some this

frimed substance. "Don's you eas?" he shouted between bursts of laughter. "It's—oh, Lord, it's too good! It's—it's—damoon procerves!" And it was damoon proserves — the bottom of the trunk was full of it, mingled with fragments of broken large.

It was some time before order was

"But there's one thing to be cleared up yot," said Mr. Pendergast, finally. 'How on earth did he get my address?"
"That's so," said the big officer, look-

"Say, Prouty, let me see that paper agin," said Officer Number Two, "Bu "Say, Prouty, let me see that paper agin," said Officer Number Two, "By George!" he cried, after examining it a moment, "If here ain't another address on the other sided Jeen-Jenny, Ja-Jackson, Tipat's it, Jenny Jackson, twenty-live hundred and nine Elevath strest. There you are! Wo're been lookin' at the wrong side of the paper all the time, see?"

"Wall, Lawd!" said the old darky, who sines the denoment had mirror.

who since the denouement had miracu lously revived, "I member now de man wish gim ma da check did say s nuff!"

"Well, by Joyel" cried Mr. Pender gast. "I begin to understand the gast, "I begin to understand the whole thing now! The slinger-colored man is my barber! We were needing a laun-dress, and I asked him to send me one, and gave him my name and address. He wrote the address for the pushcart man on the back of the rame scrap of paper. There's the whole thing in a nutshell!"

"It certainly is one on you, sirl" re marked Officer Number

There was a general laugh in which Mr. Pendergast rather sheepishly join

ed. The old man, happier for a coning dram and a crisp bit of legal ten der, to which his pocket had long beer a stranger, was sent off with the un-fortunate trunk, and the officers were invited into the dining room to par take of Mr. Pendergrat's hospitality after which they departed in high good humor, leaving the Pendergust household to settle down to its necus omed tranquility.

"Joseph, dear!"
Mr. Pendergast, snatched from the a-coming wave of slumber, muttered sleephy "What?"

may something, and you told me to be so idiotic—"

to be so idlotic—"
"Well wint of it?"
"I—I was going to may that—that
I thought that handwriting looked
like yours all the time!"—Julia Schayer
in the Independent.

THE WAY TO WIN STRENGTH.

The Gomans won their empire by attacking their enemies one by one. Boskies this, they did not attack a new enemy until they had conquered the old menny. They went farther still, and, like the English in conquering India, used their late enmics as wearons against their new enemies; and this is what we should do in learning and practicing games and athletics. It is of little use to try to conquer the whole empire at once. First conquer a part and make it your own. Then proceed to a second part and conquer "dust; and, if you can, let the parts which you have aiready conquered help you to conquer fresh

STILL ANOTHER TRIEMPH—Mr. Thomas S, Bullen, Son leviand, writes; "For four-teen years I was afficted with Riles; and frequently I was unable to walk us at, but four years ago I was outed by using DL. THOMAS RELECTRICOIL. I have also been subject to Quinay for over forty years but Kelestic Oil oured it. and

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Raming several control of the contro

### General News.

### ARCHDIOGESE OF TORONTO.

### St. Patrick's

Rev. Father throgan left yesteday for Port Dallionsie, where he will as left Father Miller in giving a retreat.

Mrs. Catherino Mullims, of 204 McCaul street, died at three Heopital on Saturday with the Miller of the Council of the Miller of the Council of the Miller of the Council of the Miller of the Topose of her council a large functil accompanied her council a large functil accompanied her council of the Miller of the International Conception, a solomin High Mass will be ruig. Low masses will be said at 5.30, 6.30 and 8 for the accommodation of those who must go to work.

be sung. Low inases will be said at 5.30, 6.30 and 8 for the accommodation of those who must go to work.

The retreated the Young Ladies' Sodsility cloved on Sunday afternoon. All received Holy Communion in the norming, At the close of the retreat Father Stulii preached on "Death and the Rowned of a Good or "Death and the Rowned of a Good cration to the Blessed Yingh was read. Father Grogan closed the services with benediction. A number of young ladies handed in their names to be enrolled in the soladity. Next Sunday afternoon the nonlination of officers will be held and the election on the Sunday afternoon the nonlination of officers will be held and the clection on the Sunday afternoon the Sunday afternoon the Control of the Sunday afternoon the Sunday afternoon the Control of the Sunday afternoon the Sunday afternoon the Control of the Sunday afternoon the Sunday afternoon the Control of the Sunday afternoon the Sund

### BOYS HONOR BOLL FOR NOVEMBER.

BOYS HONOR BOLL FOR NOVEMBER.

Form YV. Sen. Div., Excellent — J.
PHESEN, W. Hanns, H. O'Donoghue, J.
Lohan, A. Sohreiner, A. Finnigan, E.
Islone, C. Smith, Joseph Reyns. Junior
Nov., excellent—Y. Boehler, E. Hallord,
O'Toule. Grod—J. Crutty, C. March,
White.

7. excentes.
7. excentes.
7. excentes.
7. excentes.
7. excentes.
7. fill: Sen. Div., excellent—J. Tobin
6.1—J. Roche, H. Lavelle. Jun. Div.,
9. excentes.
7. Hencesy, T.
Hearr, J. Neville, M. Mechan; Good—
Giblin, A. Georgen, L. Saporita, P.
G. Me.

jey, ... Div., excellent—G. Moan, J. Devine, K. Roach, J. Ryan; ... J. Mohan, Div., excellent—J. Barna; Good—F., R. Newton, J. Neville, F. Kenny.

ary, R. Newton, J. Neville, F. Renny.
The following are the names of the boys no obtained the highest number of marks the monthly competition:
from IV. Sen. Div.—I James O'Hearn, William Hannah, and 3 Joseph Regan.
Jun. Div.—I Joseph O'Hoole, 2 Basil sells, and 3 Joseph Relat.
Jessen Highest Competition of the Compe

### St. Michael's.

Father Healey, who is in Taxas for his health, sends word that he has already improved wonderfully. Work on St. Michael's school, which is being built facing Bond street, is being pushed forward rapidly. The foundations will all be laid this week. The building will be ready for roofing by Feonary 1.1 is will be an eight-roomed wohool with all modern conteniences.

The new Separate school at the Junction will be formally opened on Monday next. The trustees will be ready at the ceremony.

Many friends were present at the funeral f the late Harry Rodden, which took place ast week from his late residence, 61 Elizath attention of the Rodden with the Rodden at 
### St. Michael's School Boys.

s following is the list of pupils who wed testimonials of merit for the hot November, 1900:

In Ivi 56m. Div., Excellent—J.Geitz, unbelt, C. Baseman, F. Kennedy, T. Martin, D. Devis, Good—J. Hennessy, or Div., excellent—A. Heck, L. Martin, McGowss. Good—J. Walsh. ron III: Excellent—T. Cycesloy, H. My, Quins. Good—J. Gavigan, L. Lagd, E. Adams, J. Kenney, E. Mo, F. Urigars, A. Leonard, O. Kelly, connet.

### St. Mary's.

Mass for in erepose on sea secular mains were inhered in St. Michael's Comstery. The late James Alyward, of Defocatreet, was beried on Friday morating Mass was said for him at St. Mary's Church, and a large feneral attended his remains to St. Mary's for the late Charlest Roach. The state of the late Charlest Roach. On Wednesday and Mary's Miss and Construction of the late Charlest Roach. On Wednesday and Mary's Miss Mary's Miss Mary's Miss Mary's Miss Miss of the late o

LITERARY AND ATRIBUTE.

noon.

During the absence of President D. A.
Carey, who has some to Louisville to represent Cauadian labor at the General Congress in that city, Mr. G. J. Read, the vice-president of the club, will occupy the

section, 311, carey has accepted and tation.
The club is to be congratulated on the large number of members that turn out to every meeting. Soldom are there less than 100 present at any weekly assembly. The Entertainment Committee tendered the metabors its regular weekly austical treat on Tuessay evening.

### LORETTO ACADEMY.

Distribution of Prizes,

The annual presentation of medals and prizes and the distribution of certificates took place last Tuesday afternoon at the Academy on Bood strest, Very Rev J. J. McCaun, V. G., presided at the ceremony. A first-class musical entertainment, such as the good Sisters know well how to give, was rendered by the pupils of the cavent. The Sisters of Loretto have every reason to feel proud of the showing made by their pupils in the Departmental examinations alst summer. Five young ladies passed the second part of the Janior examination and as many the first patt. The programme rendered on Tuesday, togsther with the results of the year's educational work, is as follows:

work, is as ionows.

PROGRAMME.

1. Hymn., Cod Bless the Pope.. Rsv. C. A.
Cov. Choral Class.

Presentation of Medals.

1. 17 Mb., Cod Diese 188 Pope., R.Y. C. A.

Cov. Choral Class.

Presentation of Medals.

2. Chorus. Oft in the Stilly Night., Moore.

8. Recitation. High Tide on Coast of Lincondine.

4. Chorus., O Home I Love Thee Dearly.

F. Kucken. Choral Class.

5. Recitation. First To Doum., M. J. Preston. Miss Callaghan.

6. Recitation. The Song of the Mystic.,

Rev. F. Ryan. Senior Class.

7. Chorus. Flowerste Fair., E. Oxenford,

Choral Class.

8. Recitation. The Engle's Rock... Miss

Rodgsun.

9. Hwnn. Ave. Maria. D. E. Hervey.

9. Hymn,...Ave Maria...,D, É. Hervey. Choral Class. Distribution of Certificates. God Save the Queen. Mise P. Brazili presided at the plano.

The Goussesses.

The five graduates with Junior Leaving Certificates, Commercial and Art Diplomas, were presented gold medals by Very Rey J. J. McCaon, Rev. F. Ryan, Rev. J. L. Hand, Rev. F. Rohleder, and Rev. J. P. Trescy, D. D., High School Graduates Misses Hydgeon, K. Coolin, L. Geary, H. Heck. N. Matthews.

The Christian Doctrine Medal was won by Miss D. Crow.

Special prizes by Misses Matthews and Heck.

Special prizes by Misses marks on arrange and Meck. Medal for highest marks in Entrance St. Helen's School, greenated by Rev. J. Walsh to Miss Emily Clarkson. Medal for highest marks in Entrance St. Michael's School, presented by the Rev. F. Rohieder to Miss Mar Well. Highest r arks in Public School Leaving, Miss A. Biair.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Jurior Leaving Part II. — Subjects— Eng Literature, Eng Composition, Ancient History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Latin, French, German, K. Conlin, L. Geary, E. Hodgeop, H. Heck, N. Matthews,

Gasry, E. Hodgeon, H. Hack, N. Matthawa,
Jonior Leaving, Part I.—A. Binir, M.
Gallghan, C. Foley, L. Jorden, M. King,
Fromotion Certificates from From III. to
From IV.—K. Adams, M. Datton, J. Heek,
M. Hodgeon, M. O'Malley,
Form II. to Form III.—B. Brady, M.
Besle, A. Conlis, E. Evans, M. Murphy,
M. Koley, E. Liner, I. Woods,
Form I. to Form II.—B. Boland, D.
Crow, Z. Case, I. Coaway, B. Foley, M.
Menghar, M. McGoough, I. McLaren.

### St. Paul's Boys School.

Honce List, November, 1900,

Crokes, Francisco, Control of States Device, William McDonald, Vincent McKray.

Junior Dayle, William McDonald, Vincent McKray.

Junior Third, excellent — J. Egan, F. Junior, W. Connor, F. Shiblds, States of States o

Mogan : Arithmetic, Joseph Thoraton ; Spelinge Langley McCarthy : Language, Piward Lowis ; Peumanship, Joseph O'Leary : Drawing, John McGuigan.

### STRATFORD C.M B.A.

At the regular meeting of the Stratford C.M.B.A. the following nominations for efficients for the coming year took place—For per Ideal—John B. Capitalia and O. Hangey.

For per Ideal—John B. Capitalia and O. Hangey.

Head of the coming year took place—For per Ideal—John B. Capitalia and O. Hangey.

Head of the coming the control of the comment of the control of the comment of th

### Father Quinan Dead.

Very Roy. Monselgnor James Mich

part of Canada.

There passed away on Tuesday evening,
November S'ili, at her late residence, 18
St. Andrew street, this olity, Mrs. Ellix,
Orlinia at he age of 75 years. Deceased
was a resident of Toronto for 63 years, and
was a daughter of Mrs. Barrinolomew
Treathy, who died January 14th, 1864. She
was a most setimable Christian i.edy,
a native of Askeston, County Lituretok, irra
land, and all Catholic residences and friende
particularly will regget her dimensional
particularly will regget her limited being
and the street of the street of the series
and the second series of the series
are consolous to the last moment, and
received the last scaraments and consolaties, so her church. She leaves two soms
and two daughters, Mr. J. P. Griffin and
Miss Elizabeth Griffin, both of whom, as
well as her nice, Miss María Fiyan, of
George street, were with her to the last
moment. The funeral book place on Thurch
day morning, November 20th, 58th. Mary's
Church, tience 'O' S. Michael's Canadary
for 'laterment. R.I.P.

LETERT MERKETS.

## LATEST MARKETS.

were made to day.

The most were made to day.

The most were made to day.

The most were made to day.

The pert Bulle-Price for heavy bulle have a to day, and the range to now \$2.00 to \$4.00, now the range to now \$2.00 to \$4.00, now red to day, and the range to now \$2.00 to \$4.00, now red to day, and offerings in fair quality, and \$10 to \$2.00. Trade is good, with a steady and, and offerings in fair quality, so that the sand thurst cheat advanced. Short-keep are guested at \$5.00 to \$4, and a bunch sold as the future boday. Faders are fruit, but he can be advanced by the sand thurst considerable to the considera

r owk. ak Hungisett bought 30 butchers', 900 to 1,10 ± \$3,35 to \$4.25 per cwt. Holland bought 6 sbort-keep foeders, 1,180 lbs

per cwt.
intree & Halligan bought 12 betchers, 1,050
intree & Halligan bought 12 betchers, 1,050
ke,15 per cwt; 25 bukchers, 1,010 los, at \$5.95,
export bulls, 1,700 lbs, at \$4.40. They sold 50
keep feeders, 1,180 lbs, at \$3.75 per cwt.
Arack bought 10 butchers, 1,000 lbs. at \$4.

dayloo & Oo, bought 25 light feeders, 700 to s, at \$2.50 to \$3 per - t, 200 lambs at \$4 per nd 25 fancy sheep at \$4 per cwt. J. Collins bodght 12 butchers, 1,300 lbs, at

Wheat, good	0	ð1	a	6
Wheat, spring	•	67		٠
Pens		ěil	٥	ō
Beiroy,		40	ŏ	i
De. 197		<b>614</b>	ě	
Rye		21	ŏ	
Oats			11	ř
Hay, per ton	**	₩.	îŝ	
Straw, per ton	12	<u></u>	^+	
Dronord Hegg		žδ.		
Butter, Ib. rolls		30	0	
Eggs, new laid		20	0	
Chickens, per pair		80		8
Tarkeys, per st	0	971	0	
Ducke, per bair	è	40	0	
Geess, per ib		à	0	4
Ducke, live, per pair	٨	ĸ		ż
Potatoes, per beg	ă	30		1
Applet fall, per barrel		76	Ť	d
		2	•	ï
Applee, choice		õ		i
Boof, hind quarters		ũ		
Boof, fore quarters			•	1
Beef, 000000000			•	ľ
Musion				
Lambs, spring, per ib,	,	-67		ı
Year Daires	. 1		,	

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Recall add applied Checkery, 1988.

Repeals addention is directed to the facilities possessed by the School for giving instructions in Mining Engineering, Proceeding Instruction is given to Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories:

.-Chemical, S.-Assaring, S.-Hilling, 4.-Std S.-Estrological, S.-Bischricel, 7.-Teating stretegical: 8—Becarred, 7—Testing, only as good collections of Minerale, Rocke the. Special Students will be received, as hose taking regular courses, ill intermation see Calendar, L. B. STRWARY, Serly,

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(6) Cold in the Head Cure 25 cts.

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