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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VII.—NO. 49.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Nicholas, Bishop, Confessor.
Friday—(Fast day) First Friday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor; Vigil of the Immaculate Conception.
Saturday—The Immaculate Conception, Holy day of obligation.
Sunday—II, Sunday of Advent.
Monday—Translation of the House of Loreto.
Tuesday—St. Damascus, Pope, Confessor.
Wednesday—(Fast day), St. Melchisedek, Pope, Martyr.

SAORED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Care of children—63,731, Directors.
Friday—Loyalty to the Church—114,654, Promoters.
Saturday—Eastern Baptism—304,550, Departed.
Sunday—Desire of Heaven—183,211, Petroverano.
Monday—Good Works—3,105,609, Young.
Tuesday—Hatred of Solism—2,263,319, First Communions.
Wednesday—Fervor—132,095, Parents.

PRAYER FOR DECEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings 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 for the Jubilee, 1900-1901.

Current Topics.

A special to The New York Herald from Rio de Janeiro says:—"Official information 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 Amazonas. The Bolivian Minister informed the 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 soldiers 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 trouble, report, however, that the rebels, many of whom have come from the State of Amazonas, have no trouble in obtaining munitions by way of the Amazon and Purus rivers. Brazil is said to take decisive measures in co-operation with Bolivia to end the rebellion.

A plot to assassinate President McKinley has 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 accused. The police received their information through a letter written by a Frenchman, whose 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 dinner of the Faculty and Administrators of the Toronto University last week, the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, responded to the toast of "Alma Mater." After a few words of introduction he spoke of governmental assistance to the University in part as follows: "And now as to the attitude 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 acquiesce in any reasonable demand. I hope I will be credited with being sincerely earnest in this matter. I believe

the requirements of an institution such as this are as serious as almost any other demands which can be made upon the Executive of the Province. 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 upon the people, and a further development of its general usefulness. 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 accede demands such as this. Long ago it was my hope and wish that, in one way or another, the university might be supplied with ample funds to make good all its hopes and widen its influence."

In the political history of Quebec was ever so completely smashed and pulverized as the Conservative party in the Provincial election. Nominations for the general elections were held in 72 constituencies, and so far as heard 81 Liberals were elected without opposition. In addition to these there are a number of seats where the opposition is purely fictional. The election in the Magdalen Islands will be held later, but it is certain to go Liberal. It is equally certain that the Liberals will at least divide the remaining 60 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 agreement upon the essential features of proposed legislation for the army has been reached by War Department officials, with the President's approval and that of Congressional leaders. It provides for a permanent standing army organization with a minimum strength of fifty thousand men, to be increased as occasion demands by doubling the size of companies, in the discretion of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, and subject to the limitation of annual appropriations.

Mr. H. Wickham, secretary of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Navy League, had an interview with General O'Grady-Haly in regard to the desirability of organizing 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 he regards such a force as an important part of a proper scheme of imperial defence. The force should be composed of fishermen and sailors who are employed on the coasts and inland lakes of Canada, and should be trained by naval instructors sent out by the British Admiralty and paid by the Canadian Government. General O'Grady-Haly received Mr. Wickham courteously and gave an attentive hearing to his arguments.

The transport Sheraton, which has arrived at Manila, brings news of a terrific typhoon which swept over the island of Guano, demolishing thousands of dwellings, including Governor Seaton Schroeder's headquarters. The towns of Inorajan and Terratoro were obliterated. It is estimated that hundreds of natives were obliterated. The coconut crops for four years have been ruined, and the vegetation of the island has been killed by salt water. The storm burst with terrific rapidity at about ten o'clock in the morning. The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which was occupying a berth near the coaler Justin, dragged her anchors and was driven around a hundred yards from the reef. Her bows were creaked in. A launch with a crew of five men had previously left the ship to endeavor to find a safe anchorage for the cruiser. The men were not seen after they left the ship. It was decided that it was impossible to

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

The satisfactory reports presented at the meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Montreal leave no doubt as to the complete success of that great project. Mr. Moxham's interview, given out afterwards, is accepted by the public to mean that ere very long thousands of tons of steel rails will be manufactured weekly at Sydney, and that Canada will then enter the world's market as a successful competitor with England, Belgium and the United States: It was also learned that realizing the success which has attended the preliminary undertakings at Sydney, one or two iron shipbuilding 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 of the points selected for such a plant as the one just 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 Canadian Manufacturers' Association made strong representations to the Assessment Commission sitting here last week for the abolition of the personal tax and the substitution thereof of a tax on rental values of property. President Ellis read a memorial embodying the views of the manufacturers in Ontario on the tax question. On the points addressed the members of the Manufacturers' Association are a unit. The memorial states:—

1. In the first place, it is practically the unanimous expression of 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 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 profit, but on the principal. This would mean, speaking roughly, that those using 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 such a burden. Industrial progress has been possible only by the connivance of municipal officials in the systematic violation of the law.

2. Should it be the view of your honorable body that municipal requirements in this province are such as to necessitate additional sources of taxation besides real estate, 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, admits of no falsification or fraud, and involves no inquisitorial inquiry into the affairs of any business concern. Such a tax, if imposed, should, in the view of the association, be obligatory on all municipalities, so as to secure uniformity.

3. The only other point with reference to which the association finds it necessary to address your honorable body has relation to municipal exemptions to manufacturing industries. It will be clear on consideration that the repeal of the present onerous law of personality assessment would tend to greatly minimize the importance of exemptions and bonuses. They owe their existence partly at least to the necessity for mitigation of the hardships involved in taxing personality.

Referring, however, to present conditions, the members of the association are practically unanimous in urging that the municipalities should retain power to grant 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 statute makes the granting of exemptions feasible 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 securing uniformity.

THE ENCYCLICAL.

The Latest Pronouncement from Peto's Chair.

(Continued from last week.)

Scarcely the masses are aware of the facts we here recall, nevertheless, the generality of people neither reflect or trouble about them. As far as that goes pride would not mislead, nor idleness weaken so many people if every where the remembrance was kept of Divine favors, if people recollected oftener from what condition Christ has taken man, and to what He has raised him. Marked, dismembered and exiled for so many centuries, was drawn daily towards death, plunged into those terrible evils, and into others also, in consequence of the fault of our first parents. And these evils could not be cured by any human help when Our Lord Jesus Christ appeared.

God Himself, at the beginning of the world had solemnly promised that His Son would overcome and strike down the serpent: the result of this promise was that the world waited with a burning desire for the coming of Christ. The revelations of the Holy Prophets had for some time clearly announced that all hope rested on Him. Still more, the various destinies, sayings and doings, the institutions, laws, ceremonies and sacrifices of a particular people whom God had chosen, had shown in an exact and distinct manner that the perfect and absolute salvation of mankind rested in Christ.

It was announced throughout the ages as the future Priest, the Expiatory Victim, as the One 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 He who should one day give Himself for our salvation on account of the extreme love which He bore us.

When the time appointed by Divine Wisdom had arrived, the only Son of God made Man, in shedding His blood, satisfied for men in a perfect and most fruitful manner the outraged majesty of His Father. And He claimed mankind which was redeemed at such a price, "knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold or silver, but with the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, as of a Lamb unspotted and undefiled" (I. Pet., I, 18-19). Thus He placed anew under His authority, in truth redeeming them as His very own, all those who had already submitted to 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, 20). 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 fulness of time 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 anger were directly appeased. The bonds of the Ancient Servitude were broken in favor of afflicted and erring mankind; the goodwill of God was reconciled again for us, the interdicted access to eternal blessedness was reopened 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 recognized in the first place that he was born to a happiness much higher and more magnificent than that which his senses perceived, this fragile and transitory happiness, the acquisition of which he had at first limited his thoughts and attentions. He understood that 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.

We see the conscience of the human dignity revive, which had renewed its life from this source and on this basis. All hearts have opened themselves to a feeling of brotherhood, and consequently our duties and our rights were once brought to perfection, the others made up of all places. At the same time were raised up in different directions such virtues that none of the ancient philosophers were able even to suggest them.

But then the designs of men, the

conduct of their life and their habits took another course. And when the knowledge of the Redeemer was spread far away, when virtuous, destructive of ignorance and of ancient vices had penetrated the deepest veins of governments, then there followed this revolution which, thanks to Christian civilization, renewed the face of the earth.

Venerable brothers, assuredly one relishes the endless charm of recalling these facts. In them is found moreover a great and powerful lesson; that is that we should give thanks for our whole soul to the Divine Saviour and labour for this that He may be thanked as much as it is possible.

We are separated by many centuries from the sources and first fruits of the redemption, but what matter, since the power of its redemption perpetuates itself, since its benefits remain lasting and immortal? He who once saved mankind lost by sin, saves it anew and will save it always: "Who gave himself a redemption for all" (I. Tim., ii, 6). "All shall be made alive in Jesus Christ" (I. Cor., xv, 22). "And of His Kingdom there shall be no end." (St. Luke, i, 33).

Therefore, according to God's eternal design, 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, inasmuch as it is in them, they act in such a way that human society, tossed by a violent tempest, may be drawn towards this mass of scourges and misfortunes which the Redeemer in His goodness has scattered.

In fact, all those who fall into these out-of-the-way roads are led by their vagrant courses a good distance from the goal which they desired to reach. 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 misled everywhere by 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; "I am the way, the truth and the life" (John, xv, 6). In such a manner, if man forsakes Jesus, these three chief necessities for the salvation of all man disappear at the same time.

It is necessary to enlarge on a fact of which experience constantly reminds us, and of which, even in the midst of a vast abundance of perishable goods, each one feels the reality 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 final end of man is God: And all this life spent 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, 18).

In what sense is it said: "If this is not done through Christ?" In the first place and above all these words mean: "It is not done by His grace." This nevertheless would remain useless to man if he neglected to accomplish the commands and laws of Christ. Jesus, in fact, after having secured our salvation, 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 perverse life and march in a confident pace towards God. "Going therefore teach ye all nations . . . teaching them to observe of all things whatsoever I have commanded you." (Matt., xxviii, 19, 20). "Keep my commandments." (John, xv, 18).

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 bring to Him, as his Master and Supreme King, an entirely submissive and faithful will.

That is a grand work and one which often demands great pains by energetic and constant efforts. In fact, though the grace of the Redeemer may have renewed mankind, there exists, nevertheless, in each of us, like a certain state of disease, weakness and vice. On all sides various desires allure man. And the seductions of outside objects easily drive the soul to look for what pleases it, rather than follow the orders of Christ. And yet, it is necessary, on the contrary, that we should make all our efforts and

rejoice our passions with all our power "in obedience to Christ." These inclinations, if they are not submitted to reason, rule man, and after having destroyed 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, De la Vie de religion.)

In such a battle each one ought to be inclined to face even sorrows and difficulties for the sake of Christ. It is difficult to repulse objects which, in the midst of so great a work, fascinate and amuse us: it is hard and painful to dispel those things they call temporal favors and riches, so that one may comply with the will and commandments of Christ, our Master. But it is necessary that the Christian should carry out his duty to the end with a perfect patience and valour, if he wishes to pass in a Christian manner the time allotted for life on earth.

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 depends. In fact, an ancient wisdom does not have so often understood it to rule oneself, and to do it in such a way that the inferior part of the soul may be submissive to the superior part, as by no means the work of a depressed and enfeebled will. Rather is it the effort of generous virtues, admirably accord with reason, and essentially worthy of man. Moreover our destiny is such that we must bear and suffer many evils. Man can no more make for himself a life free from sorrows and full of all joys than he can repel the designs of his divine Creator, who has willed that the consequences of the ancient fault may perpetually remain. It is expedient therefore not to look for an end of sorrow on earth, but to strengthen our soul in order to bear it: since by this sorrow we learn to appreciate the firm hope of more precious blessings. It is not to the rich, or to those of luxurious life, or to those who live for honours or for power, but to the patient and penitent, to those zealous for justice, and the pure of heart that Christ has promised the heavenly and eternal blessing.

(To be continued next week.)

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

POWERFUL ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

This was a great gathering of Catholics at the Fifth Avenue, New York, in response to the call of Bishop McFall, of Trenton, N.J., for the holding of a mass meeting in favor of the formation of a Catholic Federation. Delegates from nearly every prominent Catholic Club 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 influencing legislation and furthering the claims of persons who embrace the Catholic faith. Rev. F. H. Wall, pastor of Holy Rosary Church, New York, mentioned the incidents which led to the formation of the Catholic Federation. "The looking of the Catholic Churches in the Philippines by the American troops is another instance of discrimination," said the Rev. Father. "The edict of Gen. Wood of Cuba, refusing to recognize a marriage solemnized by a Catholic priest, was iniquitous. No Catholic was appointed on the Philippine Commission." Among the largest Catholic organizations in the United States which are to be embraced in the federation are the Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, the Irish-German Societies of America, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, with scores of others of less prominence.

Mrs. Mary Kuhns, widow of Joseph Kuhns, has donated \$10,000 to St. Alayns Church, Littlestown, Pa., to be used for school purposes. The gift is made as a memorial to her daughter, Miss Jeanie, who died a few weeks ago.

Our Weekly Sermon. THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

HIS INTELLECTUAL POWER.

At the Cathedral, St. Paul, the Rev. Charles Coupe, M.A., M.C., opened a series of discourses to be delivered at the Cathedral in celebration of the Holy Year. The subject of Sunday's discourse was "Christ's Intellectual Power." Taking for his text the words of St. John chapter 8, "I am the light of the world; in that followeth me, will not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life."

CHINA'S QUEER JEWS.

THE EXPERIENCES OF JESUIT MISSIONARIES WITH THEM.

In the heart of China, 700 miles from Shanghai, 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 810 A.D.

MET FATHER RICCÌ.

The younger generation intermarried with the Chinese, the precepts of their religion were forgotten, and gradually the Chinese Jew wandered away from the teachings of their prophets. Gradually, too, prosperity left them, and ill-luck began. Their temple was destroyed again, and when money was needed to rebuild none was forthcoming for many years.

From the time of the primitive Christians, thousands of millions had sacrificed their all for Christ, and there had never been wanting in any age that hosts of Christians who had willingly laid down their lives for Christ and His doctrine.

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WHERE PROTESTANTS NEED PREACHERS
MUST AMONG CATHOLICS.

Speaking dispassionately, and leaving all heated controversy aside, we think our Protestant friends will agree with us that the extracting of a beam from one's own eye is a much more sensible, not to say Scriptural proceeding than the taking of a mote from the eye of some one else, says the Sacred Heart Revolver. To a busy and officious desire to operate upon the optic of "Romulism," together with an entire forgetfulness of its own eye trouble is one of the notes of American Protestantism of the present day. Since former Spanish possessions have fallen either into our grasp or under our influence the desire to perform this service for the benighted Catholics of these New Lands has been encouraged a thousand fold; and the press both secular and Protestant, has vied with articles and letters and statements about the woeful lack of Christian faith and Christian morality that marks Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. All of this alleged lack of things, Christian faith, is couched carefully, not to say laboriously, sob down to the credit, or discredit of Protestantism's hereditary foe, the Catholic Church. A clamorous demand for missionary activity in these islands has gone forth from various Protestant gatherings, while "Constant Reader" and "Old Subscriber," and others of that ilk, are keeping agently at the same thing in the Protestant press.

Yet we must confess that of all the exaggerated reports of religious and social degeneracy we have read, coming from Protestant sources, in our new possessions, there is none to compare with that made by the Rev. 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, helpless lot of Catholics, kept in ignorance and subjection by centuries of priestly rule, but concerned, instead, "American Highlanders," the staunchly non-Catholic population of the Cumberland mountains. Here is what he says:

"A few days spent among them will make one realize the squalor and wretchedness of their lives. The cabin will be surrounded by a little clearing, in which corn and potatoes are planted, and a few razor-back hogs root in the undergrowth. Hog and holly are their staple eatables. The men are some of the most vicious. The girls marry young, and their lives are hard, with heavy work and hopeless surroundings. Let us look into a mountain home. In a one-room log cabin, sixteen by thirty, there is one small window, a smutty fireplace of stones and mud, a few broken chairs, a table with only two legs, and a few benches against the side of the room. Folded clothing adorns the walls, and a few broken dishes in the cupboard, and in this room a family of thirteen eat and sleep. Can such a thing be other than brutish? Most of these cannot read or write, and their prejudices are as ignorant, many of them not being able to read their own texts. Superstition and immorality are rampant, but their prejudices are a hundredfold worse than their doctrines. They will do almost anything. Their prejudices are more like ravens. 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 themselves and understand the fundamental teaching 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 obstinate. The young people can be reached and lifted to a more worthy life, and this is the work that we are trying to do in our schools and churches. The chief opposition that we have is the idea that girls need no education beyond that of the spelling book. There are many girls who want to go to school. Will you give them the chance?"

Now the friars in the Philippines and the Spanish clergy in Cuba have been pilloried by non-Catholic writers almost without number for the last two years, but we freely confess that Mr. Hoyt's statement about the Protestant preachers of the Cumberland mountains, that "many of them cannot read their own texts," that "superstition and immorality are rampant, but their prejudices are a hundredfold worse," and that "they will do almost anything," is about as sweeping as any charge we have seen brought against the much-maligned Catholic clergy of our new possessions. And these Protestant American people of the Cumberland mountains, as described by Mr. Hoyt, in their squalid, cheerless, irreligious, God-forsaken surroundings are much more needful of instruction, education and missionary than any Cuban, Porto Rican or Philippine Catholic community that we have as yet heard of.

The "you're mother" style of argument, but so much has been said, and in no practical spirit, by our separated brethren regarding the poverty, mental, temporal and spiritual, of the Catholic... narrow lands, that we feel justified in calling their attention to this report by an American Protestant minister of the lamentable conditions prevailing in an American Protestant community. It is not, of course, necessary to go all the way to the Cumberland mountains for instances of degeneracy, worse, immeasurably, than anything told of the Spanish people over whom we have come to rule. Every one of our own large cities contains people that need bread, education and the Gospel—and need them badly; but it is a lamentable blot on the part of our Protestant friends to assume that our city slums were made by "Bombah" immigration. Hence, that argument would not touch them. But the Cumberland mountains have been from the beginning of our country subject to no other religious influence than that of Protestantism. They are Americans or the Americans, Protestants of the Protestants. They have inherited none but the traditions of Protestantism, and their appalling condition at present, socially, morally and religiously, must be laid at the doors of Protestantism.

Here is a beam in the eye of American Protestantism which it would be well to remove before it begins to trouble itself about the alleged mote in the eye of Catholicism in the far-nearby Philippines, or even in Cuba or Porto Rico.

THE MODERN WOMAN.

An observant writer says with reference to the modern woman: "How young the well-dressed woman of 45 or 50 look, how free from care and responsibility. There is no single disturbed word in our language large enough to express the complex happiness made by these straying matrons of high fashion. The immediate sense of wealth, of habitual self-indulgence, of custom to command; the unmistakable expectation of being obsequiously waited upon, which brings a blond waiter as surely as a familiar whistle calls a dog—all this is intensely amusing, and to the woman devoid of footman and lady's maid makes an interesting study. Environment has certainly made grand dames of these ladies, without doubt or controversy." And the madonna, typical high-class young woman of the last of the century, what a strange development they are from the circumstances, the traditions and the opinions of their grandmothers! Straight, athletic, and undisturbed by crowds, or pushing, half-courteous men, how loudly they laugh, how distinctly and freely they talk of the season, of dress, of the coming wedding, or the last broken engagement. How brown they are, especially their hands, brilliant with dazzling rings, and how rough and unkempt their hair! What curious, fanciful clothes they wear, and what wonderful combs and buckles. And if she chances to lunch next to a trio of these very independent young girls no elderly woman will fail to be surprised at what they eat, while they laugh and chaff each other like school-boys and carelessly put up their hands to press incense-combs into their loose rolls of fluffly hair. They are fine specimens of physical health, with firm shoulders and quite astonishing muscular arms, but they are not fascinating nor does the new alert, commanding manner clarify.

WHY THE CHURCH USES LATIN.

Why does the Church use the Latin language? For these reasons, says a writer:

1. Because a universal community requires a universal language. The Church of Christ is universal.
2. Because it does not change. If, for example, the Church should use French in one of her formulas alone, that of baptism, she would have been obliged to change it over sixty times. In the so-called Anglo-Saxon of one thousand years ago she could not be understood now except by experts.
3. Because nothing can equal the dignity of the Latin language, its clearness or its beauty. It is the language of science and civilization, and deserves to be the language of an unchangeable religion.
4. Because it lifts the liturgy of the Church above that of every day usage of words, which alters their sense and delivers it by licentiousness. This misfortune has actually befallen the English liturgy of the Anglo-American Episcopalians.

"E. F. W.," a "universal" language speaks of a universal brotherhood, and makes a Catholic at home in all the Roman Catholic churches of the world. Besides, he understands the language, though unlearned, by the ceremonies of the Church or from his prayer book, which contains its entire meaning in his own tongue.

REVIEWS.

Another of these delightful school-boy stories comes to us from the pen of our old friend Father F. J. Finn, S.S. These wonderfully interesting tales of the lives of our boys in Catholic colleges—the smaller boys—are filled with as great drawing power as that even adults have grown fond of them, while they have the same interest for the boys themselves that Cooper's "Leather-Stocking Tales" had for the preceding generation. Father Finn's work is the clearest yet seen in depicting the every day life of boys, and holds the reader with a grip of steel. In addition to being full of interest for our boys, this grand series has the advantage of placing before its young readers ideas 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 its preceding works in this series. Catholic boys cannot have a better book placed in their hands for reading. Benziger Brothers are the publishers. The price is \$1.00. The book is nicely illustrated.

First volume of the "Religious Progress in the Century," by Rev. W. H. Whitrow, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.C., has been issued by the Linecut Publishing Company of this city. It is the first of twenty-five volumes, under the editorship of Rev. W. H. Whitrow, C. G. Roberts, M.A.; J. Castell Hopkins, F.R.S., and Rev. F. S. Lincolton. The idea is to present to the English-speaking world a history of the religious activity of the century. Every branch of the Christian religion is touched upon in its various aspects. While the work is necessarily largely Protestant, 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 bandroll of the Roman Catholic Church, or indeed of any of the churches of Christendom, was the famous Francis Xavier. The memory of his heroic life and death still stirs the soul to high enterprise and commands the admiration of mankind, three hundred years after his body has returned to dust. With a faith that never faltered, a zeal that grew not weary, a passionate love for souls that brook no restraint, and a courage that no dangers could daunt, he eagerly trod the thorny path of the confessor and the martyr." While the series will doubtless be a great addition to our Catholic history, yet one cannot but feel in going through the work that he would like to go more deeply into the questions so lightly touched upon.

The seventy-two volume of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites and published by the Burrows Brothers company, Cleveland, has been received. There are no fewer than seven editors working upon these grand series of invaluable Catholic chronicles. This latest volume is taken up with the "Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France." The period extends from 1610-1701. The original French, Latin and Italian texts are given on one page while on the opposite is placed the English translation. Portraits, maps and facsimiles strewn the book. The work goes into the smallest details of the missions and gives us a thorough insight into the lives of our early missionaries and their trials and struggles among the savage tribes. This volume is quite up to the standard of the earlier ones and is decidedly an acquisition to Catholic history. The work bestowed in compiling this book must have been something tremendous and reflects credit upon the editors.

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

Benziger Brothers have just issued two little books in their children's series—"The Mysterious Doorway," by Anna T. Saylor, and "Old Clarion's Seed-Box," by Sarah L. Smith. Very timely 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," a small book on poverty, and how it may be abolished, embodies the Pope's Royalton on the subject in the first

part of his work. The book was written with a view to advocating the betterment of the laboring class in Canada. The author, who sits aside the single tax theory as being unsuitable to the ambitious nature of our people, and advocates rather the honest and moderate scheme. A new system of insurance with the government on the company. Instancing the success of the missionaries in Paraguay in abolishing poverty the author draws the following "wishes" of Canadian laboring men:

A fair share of Canada for the workman, a house with land attached for every family, penny car fare, life insurance at low price, a pension for every man and woman in old age. To hold Canadians in Canada. The work is published by A. Pelletier, 38 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

Mrs. H. H. Young & Co., 27 Barclay street, New York, has just issued a pretty series of Christmas stories, "Around the Orb," by Father Henri Perreye, the brilliant young French priest, whose early death was so regretted. These rendered into English by Father Brunau, S.S., and his friend Father Thomas Ryan, a young priest of New York, who was ordained just as death was knocking at the door. Apart from these touching incidents, this book has a literary and spiritual interest, which will charm readers and give a new beauty to the Christmas festival for young and old. The author has woven the stories from his own rich-colored meditations on the most sacred days that gave a Saviour to the world. A year before his death Father Ryan had written a poem called "A Letter of One of the Magi." It has been included in the collection. The volume is completed by a poem on "The Flight into Egypt." The price is 50 cents.

THE GREEKS MOVING.

A reported movement among the Orthodox Greeks in Asia Minor in favor of a return to the allegiance to Rome, telegraphic the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, is greeted with satisfaction in clerical circles there, possibly as a promise that ultimate union of the Eastern and Western churches which Leo XIII. has so much at heart. Casarea, a town in Cappadocia, is said to be one of the centers of this movement. Numerous appeals by members of the Orthodox Church in that place have lately been addressed to the Apostolic Delegation in Constantinople for the dispatch of Catholic priests of the Greek rite to that district. These appeals are frequently accompanied by professions of faith in the Divine missions of the Catholic Church, and of veneration for the Holy See. 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 energetic Protestant enthusiasts in England and throughout of the possibility of 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 petition of thirty Greek Christians of Casarea, which meets with the warm approval of the Vaterland, 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 Apostles, and are either heretic or schismatic. The Pope alone holds the keys of heaven. To him the Divine Shepherd entrusted his whole flock. Therefore, outside the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church there is no salvation. The petitioners conclude by stating that they all long to accept the Catholic faith and to become members of the Church of Christ, but as there is no priest of the Greek Catholic rite in Casarea they are obliged to remain schismatics.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Cough and Croup Syrup. It soothes and dissolves the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many who supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

SAXON CONVERTS.

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

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THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The church celebrates on Saturday the great feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. Since the decree of 1854 it is a dogma of our faith...

SUICIDE.

Some unknown friend has sent us the following suggestive array of figures upon the gloomy subject of suicide.

Increased in modern times the following table shows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1841-60, 1871-90, 1891-1900. Rows include Saxony, Denmark, Switzerland, Prussia, Belgium, Sweden, France, Norway, Italy, Ireland.

The census of 1890 and 1891 is expected to show a proportionate increase.

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 Prussia, which are extremely prosperous, suicide is common. In 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 36 and 65.

Soldiers are of all men most subject to suicide—their life is so monotonous and monotonous in barracks in time of peace. The number is 210 per million in England, in Germany 560 and in Austria 1,200.

Religion is the most powerful antidote to the suicidal tendency. Italy and Ireland are intensely religious. In the case of Ireland it is thought also that the habit of emigration prevents suicide.

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

Our friend wishes to know our opinion, and suggests that we discuss the matter. We proceed with all respect for others' views to explain and express our own. The extract rightly gives religion credit for being the most powerful safeguard against suicidal tendencies.

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and leaves the poor, worse than before. Failure stares the latter in the face. The friends who snatched in prosperity turn away with a sorrowful parting look. The literature which has been the daily poisoned food for his soul—without a word of God, with contempt for religion and truth—has dulled his finer feelings and has made him morbid. Weary of the world in which he finds no friends, no success, no encouragement; having no future life to look forward to; not believing in a God whom he should at least fear, if he cannot hope in Him—the poor unfortunate, "rashly impetuous," goes to his death.

The Catholic Almanac should not be sullied with a single line of political bias. An Almanac encouraged by the Holy Father, approved 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. Historians are always expected to be without prejudice. But while we regret to see this paragraph we congratulate Mrs. O'Sullivan upon her success, and welcome the Catholic Almanac as deserving of all encouragement.

THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC.

Our thanks are due to Mrs. O'Sullivan for a copy of The Catholic Almanac 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-religionists a book which bids fair to rival older volumes of a similar character.

The Opposition leaders were defeated at the polls. The majority against the Government was shown in the Province of Ontario to be accounted for by the weakness and delinquency of the members of the Cabinet from Ontario. Wherever they took part in the local councils of the party, arguments of style and diction were aroused.

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 by reading as our Protestant neighbors, but that is no great feat.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Wednesdays and Fridays during Advent are Fast days.

It is against the laws of the Church to solemnize marriages during Advent.

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

The story that Premier Ross would enter 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 siege 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 McConvey, who has for the past year been connected with this paper.

The periodical crop of reports of the "alarming" illness of the Pope is again making its rounds.

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.

"They are all vagrants," said Inspector Aohibald in open Court, in speaking upon the question of old soldiers and pensioners. While the Inspector's little speech in the presence of a deputation of old soldiers was uncalculated, yet the fact that he dared make it, and could produce evidence in the shape of convictions to show that his statement was at least true in part, argues that ill for the military spirit in Canada.

"Popery and Patriotism are Incompatible," says the Methodist Times, and then it goes on to prove its assertion by means of arguments that are not only so flimsy that the brightest breath of air would be flat to them, but are also so threadbare that one must look upon it as a cruelty to expose anything live in them in this cold weather.

us that the veteran is quite as good as our peace-bred man of the same class.

The problem of how the working-man may be rounded up for attendance at church services on Sunday is one that Protestants have been striving in vain to solve. In place of gaining a tighter hold upon this large class of men they seem to be losing ground year after year, so much so that a very large percentage of these men never attended church at all.

The arraignment made last week of Toronto University by Mr. S. H. Blake in his address before the Political Science Club is creating quite a stir in academic circles. In 1905 the students all went out on strike for the correction of certain abuses imagined or otherwise within the University, and never since then has anything approaching the feeling of dissatisfaction now existing been so widespread.

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 came like a thunderbolt. To others, somewhat more conversant with the inner workings of University affairs, it came as a startling, though not altogether unexpected, revelation of what had for some time been going on beneath the surface, of which the only indication to the general public was rumor.

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dora over their Protestant neighbors. There is no necessity of going beyond our own Canada. Will the Methodist Times dare to say that Catholics are less patriotic than Methodists? Will the Methodist Times go so far as to declare that the Catholics of this country have done as little for it as the Methodists? Really, it is a little too much to be accused of a lack of patriotism by the organ of a body which came into this country after our Church had sacrificed dozens of patriotic martyrs in her efforts to Christianize the land. Our people were here before the Methodists were ever thought of in Church history, and they were patriotic enough to stick to Canada through thick and thin, and, thank God, they will be in Canada giving examples of patriotism long after Methodism is a faded thing on the memory of the past.

CHICAGO'S BISHOP.

A RUMOR THAT CO-ADJUTOR BISHOP McGAVICK WILL RESIGN.

The frequently recurrent rumor that Rt. Rev. Alexander McGavick, Co-adjutor Bishop of the Archdiocese of Chicago, intends to resign, has again made its appearance. This time the announcement is said to have been made by Washington that Dr. McGavick had sent his demission to Rome. It is, however, which has always been assigned as the cause for his resignation, is at this time given as the reason for his alleged surrender of the prelate.

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

Should Bishop McGavick resign, it is said to be the intention of the Catholic hierarchy to appoint in Chicago a Bishop cum jure successione, who unlike Bishop McGavick, would have the right to succeed Archbishop Feahan in the archbishopric. This step is said to be contemplated on account of Archbishop Feahan's advancing age and the near prospect of his retirement. Numerous priests of the archdiocese have been mentioned in connection with the high honor.

FOR WOLFE TONE.

COMMITTEE COMING TO COLLECT 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 erection in Dublin of a monument which shall fitly commemorate Ireland's struggle for independence in 1798, and which is also incidentally designed to perpetuate the memory of the famous patriot, Theobald Wolfe Tone, in the hearts of 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 Brotherhood, says:

"Dublin possesses neither status nor public testimony of any kind to Wolfe Tone nor to the other guiding spirits of the great insurrection. The sites of the prisons which held them, or of the scaffolds on which they were done to death by England, are still left as the sole witnesses of their magnificent devotion in the cause of nationhood. This has been a reproach to all Irishmen who cherish 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 unable to rob of either glory or renown.

"This reproach must not be passed on to another generation of Nationalist Irishmen. It is, therefore, intended to ask the co-operation of our race at home and in exile in a work of recognition and gratitude, such as can be pointed to in after generations as an evidence of the living spirit of independence which dominated the countrymen of Theobald Wolfe Tone a century after his heroic 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 wherever it goes.

Right Rev. Bishop Jameson, of Belleville, has bought Glenn-Addie, a large tract of land, ten miles from Lebanon, Ill., with a fine mansion built by Col. Morrison, who was noted in the Black Hawk war. Bishop Jameson intends to establish there a Catholic College for boys.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

INSTITUTION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN DEDICATED.

Trinity College, at Washington, D. C., the first Catholic institution for the higher education of women, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, was dedicated to its work on Thursday.

Cardinal Gibbons performed the solemn rites prescribed by the Catholic Church to evoke blessings and success upon such foundations. He was assisted by Very Rev. William Byrne, D.D., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Boston, and Very Rev. William L. O'Hara, president of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md. The procession which accompanied him was composed of nearly 200 prelates and priests.

Immediately after the procession and the singing of the "Benedictus," Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Monsignor Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States. He was assisted by Very Rev. Drs. Byrne and O'Hara as deacons of honor, and Very Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, secretary to the Apostolic delegation, and Rev. Timothy Brounahan, of Waltham, Mass., as deacons of the Mass. Rev. Father Burke and Rev. Father Mahar, of Holy Cross College, affiliated with the Catholic University, acted as masters of ceremonies, assisted by the students of their college in the capacity of acolytes, 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 assistant priests. The Mass was celebrated in the large hall which in future will form the students' refectory.

An eloquent and instructive sermon was delivered by Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University. He spoke in part as follows:—

MONSIGNOR CONATY'S SERMON. "With thy comeliness and thy beauty, set out, proceed prosperously and reign. Because of truth and meekness and justice, thy right hand shall conduct thee wonderfully."—Psalms xiv. 5.

"It is no ordinary occasion," which could gather here the most eminent ecclesiastical of our country, the accredited representatives of many nations, men and women from the highest ranks of life, all to unite in begging God to bless these, wally dedicated to religion and science under the invocation of the Holy Trinity and the instruction of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

"To establish a Catholic college for young women is of the utmost importance to Church and State, for it means not only additional opportunities for liberal culture, but what is of more vital import, it emphasizes that liberal culture, to be of value, must find its soil, its informing and vivifying principle, in religion as made known 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—she educates. True, she is the angel of the home and domestic duties are hers, but home and childhood have obligations to education, and these obligations 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 duty to childood.

INTELLECTUAL CULTURE.

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

Monsignor Conaty here dwelt on the advantages which the college offers to women and how they result in molding the Catholic college-bred woman into a force for truth and life and light. While keeping pace with the demands 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 soul. We need women of culture, but in them should be found the goodness which comes from practical virtue.

but in them should be found the goodness which comes from practical virtue.

"My thought on this occasion," he continued, "is not so much to discuss woman's educational demands, nor what has been done for woman's education, nor even what woman in general has on her part done for education—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 education of women, and what Catholic women themselves have done for education.

"The first centuries of the church are full of examples of noble women recognized. St. Methodine tells us in his banquet of Virginia that St. Thecla, a disciple of St. Paul, was the first id secular philosophy and polite literature. To compare a woman to St. Thecla was the greatest possible compliment. The Cathedral of Milan was built in her honor.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CATHOLIC WOMEN.

"Read the story of what some Catholic women have done for university education in England and America. St. Elizabeth of Portugal induced 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 Christ's College. Pembroke College was endowed in the fourteenth century by the widow of the Earl of Pembroke. Clare College was endowed and named by the Countess of Clare in 1398. Queen's College was founded in 1448 by Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., who had founded King's College in 1441. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., and a friend of Margaret, completed her work. The first founder of the Catholic University of America and the donor of Caldwell Hall was Mary Gwendoline Caldwell, whose munificent gift made the university possible.

"The student of education and educational methods will find abundant food for study in the annals that tell the history of the founders of those great religious institutes for women which have sent forth into the educational life of the Church consecrated virgins, whose own ideal is Christ, and whose one aim in education is to make Christ rule in the mind and in the heart of the people. Dominicans and Franciscans, Augustinians and Ursulines, Visitandines and Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy and Loretines, Presentation and Providence, Holy Cross, Sacred Heart and Notre Dame—their names are legion, and their work is known best by the God whom

THEY EVERRENTLY SERVE.

"A Teresa, a Gertrude, an Angela Marici, a Jean Francois de Ohantal, a Mme. Barat, a Mother Seton, a Mother McAuley, a Mme. Le Gras, a Nano Neagle, a Mother Clark, a Mother Ross, a Mother Catherine Drexel, a Mother Angela, a Mother Lalor, a Julie Billiart—these are the names of noble women, full of faith and character, who have done wonders in the work of Christian education among Catholic women. Thus may be seen not only the desire for intellectual culture among Catholic women of the highest sanctity, but also the Church appears encouraging and rewarding them with most distinguished honors.

"The Church in this country at this moment is reconding with the praises of Mme. Barat, and the institute of the Sacred Heart, founded by her 100 years ago for the education of women. It is not a mere coincidence that, at the same time, the Sisters of Notre Dame crown their work in the education of girls by the dedication of Trinity. Mme. Barat of the Sacred Heart, and Sister Julie Billiart of Notre Dame were intimate friends, began their religious work together, and remained united in the bonds of Christian charity, seeing the glory of God in the education of women.

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

BEAUTIFUL CLASSICAL COLLEGE.

"From the glory of to-day's earnest thoughts naturally turn to that great and good woman to whom in common with many others, God in

his providence gave a special mission in the education of Catholic girls. Candlemas day, 1801, was fraught with great blessings for educational work when Julie Billiart and her two companions in the chapel of the Rue Neuve, 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 vows of poverty and obedience were made by them, and their providential work in education began. France, Belgium, England, Scotland, the Congo, and the United States were destined to reap the benefits of their devotion to education. Namur, in Belgium, became their mother house, from which came heroic bands of devoted teachers, building training colleges for teachers at Mount Pleasant in Liverpool and Down Hill in Glasgow, 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 founded 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 confront life; but there thought 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 permeated with it. In the Christian idea, the school is but an aid to the Church is the development of the character which makes the good citizen. The same principle which underlies the Church 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 century. It is an essential principle in Christian education.

"The kingdom of God in the hearts and minds of women is the cry that has spurred our own beloved Sister Julie and her faithful nunns crowning a lifetime of devotion to the education of girls by the establishment of Trinity College for women.

"In this holy year, with the blessings 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.

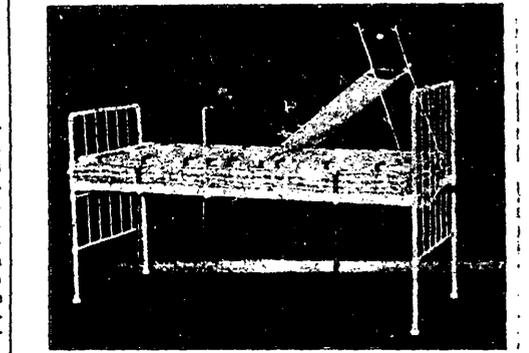
"Twenty-five years of my priestly life have been spent in close contact with your educational life, and in justice I am forced to say that you have never attempted what you could not do, and what you have done has been done thoroughly.

"To the pioneer women of Trinity, who have come from Academic schools to enter upon their collegiate work, we bid them have confidence, loyalty and courage. On them Trinity looks with anxious care. They are Trinity's first children, they will be Trinity's pride. To Trinity the university gives greetings as to the younger sister. It bids her enter upon the work, trusting in God for the blessings that will bring success.

"Vival, floreat, crescat—may it live and flourish. In solemnity and beauty may she proceed prosperously and reign; within her walls truth, meekness and justice will rule; the right will lead her into the wonderful knowledge where God dwells. The home of wisdom, the mother of valiant women, the pride of our Church, and the honor of our country, Trinity College will stand as a bulwark of religion and morality, the nourishing

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mother of true Christian womanhood. THE ATTENDANCE was one of the most notable ever assembled in Washington. Almost every great city was represented. The diplomatic corps sent several of its most distinguished members, including one ambassador and several envoys. Senators and representatives were present in goodly numbers, considering that Congress is not now in session. Bishops McDonnell of Brooklyn, Van de Vyver of Richmond, Farley of New York, and Monsignor Nugent of Liverpool, Eng., were also present. The Mass was followed by a breakfast at which about 600 guests sat down to partake of the hospitality of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The Duke de Loebat, of France, has indeed the Catholic University that he intends visiting Washington at an early date. Ten years ago, when the Duke was here, he gave a \$50,000 statue of Pope Leo XIII., carved from the finest Carrara marble and of heroic size, to the University.

The Home Circle.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.
Nay dreams disturb their sleep
In the old kirkyard.

SOMETHING IN SLEEVES.

One of the most charming modes is
the one that is most frequently seen.

TO BECOME PLUMP.

There is for emaciation as success-
ful and simple a treatment as for

THE BEDROOM.

Women nowadays not only must
have the chintz furniture coverings,

STYLE IN A HAT.

So much depends upon the woman's
individuality that, beyond a general

FRRIENDSHIP.

A lady tells the true story of two
four-footed vagabonds: "One day at

HORSE TAKES PRISONER.

During one of the outcast skirmishes
between the English and the

with the flowered silk covers cost
\$15, and the prices range upward to

The floor covers are, as a rule, to
be found on the down quilts. A blue

A new lot of blankets just opened
for the fall, are the French camping

There is for emaciation as success-
ful and simple a treatment as for

If one's system is run down from
hard work and worry of course there

After this if you work, walk to your
place of business, if the distance is

Stand by a chair, resting one hand
on the back of it, then, with the heels

Place the arms above the head,
palms back to back, lower them to the

If these exercises are practiced, and
the diet regularly maintained, you will

GOWN FOR HOSTESS.

The hostess at a dinner party—who
roast dress very simply so as not to

back with a broad metal slide. You
behold her in a Chopra robe, with

Which come in the cheapest grades and
make beautiful gowns. The dinner hos-

Full simple things, indeed, these three
things stated in my rhyme;

THE KIND OF BOYS NEEDED.

"What kind of a boy does a business
man want?" repeated a practical man

Nig is a fine, large black cat owned
by a auntie, who often says he is more

HOW SUGAR IS MADE WHITE.

The way in which sugar is made per-
fectly white, it is said, was found out

BE GREATER THAN YOUR POSITION.

A distinguished theological professor
once said: "If I had a son, I should

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AND EXPORT IMPORTER
WINES AND LIQUORS WHISKIES
MALT and Family Proof

Booze, one of the latter had his horse
shot under him, says a correspondent

A MEMORY OF A FISH.
M. Somon in his recent voyages has
observed an interesting fact which

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Extra Mild Ale
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Upside Down

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The Panic at Pendergasts

"It's moving hard, Joseph," remarked Mrs. Pendergast. No response came from the depths of the Morris chair in which Mr. Pendergast was outstretched. Not that Mr. Pendergast was asleep—he would have scouted the very idea—but merely enjoying that delicious post-prandial snooze which to some becomes indispensable after the cares of the day have stolen ankle-like away.

Mrs. Pendergast, an attractive young woman of the large-eyed, ethereal blonde type, cast one reproachful glance at the good-looking mountaineer whose name she bore, and returned to her novel. They had not been married very long, those two, and being of unexceedingly romantic temperaments, the increasing tendency of her beloved Joseph to fall asleep immediately after dinner caused her much secret anguish 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 occasions, after that one accusing glance returned to her book, and in contemplation of the wrongs of "A Lady of Quality" forgot for the time being of her own.

The house of the Pendergasts stood in the midst of a extensive lawn on a recently opened suburban street, several blocks from the main thoroughfare. The thickly-falling snow muffled such sounds as might have come from the outside. Even Matilda, the dusky goddess of the frying pan, had ceased her wined vociferous and dozed off with her feet in the oven.

But after a time Mrs. Pendergast was interrupted in the midst of that remarkable scene where the flamboyant Florida is assuring the love-stricken Earl, that whatever other shortcomings she may possess, she is "an honest thing," by the whirring of the electric bell. Mr. Pendergast also sprang into a sitting posture with a guilty start. Who could it be on such a night as this?

The ring was repeated, and a thud, as of some heavy object set down upon the porch, was heard. The knocking elated feet of Matilda made their reluctant way through the hall and two Afro-American voices were raised in lively controversy, ending in another thud, this time in the hall itself. A moment later the women appeared at the library door, her ebony features flushed with the resentment that always accompanied any interruption of her personal one.

"Di man's done bring yer trunk, mister Pendergast, en 'lows he must look with ye," said she, muttering as she turned away.

"A-trumpin' an' en dirt into my all fur me to clean up, dis time might—scandalous os niggit!"

"Trunk?" said Mr. Pendergast, frowning with a protruded yawn. "What trunk, Elaine? Were you expecting one?"

"Why, no?" Mrs. Pendergast answered, absently. Then in a tone of dismay, "Oh, Joseph, if it should be Aunt Culpepper!"

"Lord!" exclaimed Mr. Pendergast. Aunt Culpepper, let it be said on occasion, was an impending catastrophe, likely to happen at any time. It was with a look of lively apprehension, therefore, that Mrs. Pendergast rose and followed her husband into the hall.

Just inside the door an aged negro was standing in a humble attitude, the melting snow dripping from his ragged coat-tails and forming pools about his broken shoes. In one hand he held a mangy cap, in the other a scrap of paper.

"Evelin," boss," he began, meekly. "I done bring yer trunk, en it sholy was a push up dis yer hill, tho' dis now, en I hopes you's gwine be kin' ter gib de ole man a extry quar' ter, boss; I sholy does."

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. P. were giving particular attention to the old man's plea, being lost in contemplation of the thing he had brought into their midst.

Two objects employed by civilized man possess greater capacity for extension than an old trunk. This one was particularly rich in suggestions.

The painter says it had been a tank of iron estate; now its contents were respectfully squallid, the scene in this article if modelled assemblage a positive affront. Yet feeling of relief mingled with the sight its appearance excited, for by possibility could this distinctly pleasurable object be associated with the Belgian Aunt Culpepper. Mr. and Mrs. Pendergast breathed again.

"There's some mistake," said Mr. Pendergast, finally. "That thing does belong here. Take it away."

"Why, boss," stammered the old

"Stop where you are!"

"The fust white fur to get a 'plickman, boss!' chuckled the old man. 'Don't you move a step until I tell you to,' said Mr. Pendergast, sternly. Then in desperate tones, 'See here, Elaine, you'll have to let go of me and stop screaming. Come, do be sensible, turn a dear hip! Sit just like I tell you, 'en I'll unlock her arms from his neck and placing her on a couch in the hall 'while I see to this man. Here, you come with me, sir!'"

And, feeling that he was at last acquiring a mastery over the situation, Mr. Pendergast eased the shaking negro arm and led him unresisting to the butter pantry, where he locked him safely in.

"Here, you, Matilda, come out of there," he then shouted through the kitchen door. "You must run quick for an officer!"

"Who, me?" wailed Matilda from within. "Naw, indeed, Mr. Pendergast! I ain't gwine throo no hall ter git no officer!"

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

"Oh, Lawd, Alister Pen'orgas, please don't scold me! I see dat skered I can't walk a step, 'deed en 'deed I can't!" pleaded the woman.

Mr. Pendergast was in despair, rendered all the more intense by renewed cries from his wife, who continued to beseech him as one already convicted of murder in the first degree.

"All right, then," said Mr. Pendergast, 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 do or go mad if you do!"

Renewed hysterics on the part of Mrs. Pendergast. Renewed groans on the part of Matilda.

"Matilda, if you don't come out here instantly," shouted Mr. Pendergast, in desperation. "I'll—I'll bleek open this door and lock you into the pantry with the man and the trunk, too! Do you hear?"

Thereupon the door was reluctantly opened and the hapless Matilda tremblingly emerged.

Having by this time reached—and passed—the limits of masculine consideration for female sensibility, Mr. Pendergast picked up the limp form of his wife, bore it into the library and deposited it on a couch, straight Matilda into the room after her, and dealt to their united pleadings, returned to the hall. There he seized his hat and a police whistle that he had laughingly presented to his wife soon after their removal to this quiet suburb, and with a shinking glance at the red stream which had now broadened into a dreadful pool, rushed into the street.

For a moment he stood looking about him in hopes to discover some chance pedestrian whose aid he might claim, but where there are neighbors within reasonable distance, and Mr. Pendergast therefore made his way as hastily as possible through the blinding snow toward the main street.

During the five minutes' walk his mind swiftly reviewed the situation. He was not an imaginative man, nor one easily upset, but the thought of what that trunk might and undoubtedly did contain caused cold drops to start from his brow. It looked as if one of those terrible crimes that every now and then startle the community had again been committed, but why he, a quiet, law-abiding citizen, should have been selected out of a population of a quarter of a million people to be made a sharer in any disgrace 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 directory on account of his residence being at a distance from the centre of things, thus giving the malefactor time to escape from justice. No doubt the ginger-colored man with the glasses was the chief criminal, and was by this time miles away from the city. Of course there would be no great difficulty, Mr. Pendergast felt, in proving his own innocence, but time it was immensely annoying, 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.

His attention fixed on the corner where his street joined the thoroughfare, and blow a shrill blast on his whistle. To his intense relief there was an almost immediate response, and the unusual circumstance of not one, but two, policemen being on hand when wanted made itself manifest as their brawny forms loomed through the intervening veil of snow and hurried toward him.

Mr. Pendergast took no time in narrating what had taken place as the three hastened toward his residence.

"I saw the nigger with his push-cart, myself," said one of the officers, "and read the address off for him, sure enough, just as he told you. You've got the old man all right, you say?"

"Locked in the butter pantry," said Mr. Pendergast.

Entering the hall, the two officers examined the trunk with professional keenness.

"Blood, sure enough!" said one of them, stooping over the gory pool a moment.

He straightened his ponderous figure and eyed, first his colleague, then Mr. Pendergast, his expressionless countenance quite unmoveable.

"Could his heavy for his size," said the other officer, holding the trunk by one handle. He was a keen-eyed man with a face whose normal look was one of stony, even now he seemed incapable of viewing the situation with proper seriousness. His twinkling eyes darted from one face to the other and thence to every object within sight, almost morbidly, before meeting the stolid gaze of his colleague.

Meantime, Mrs. Pendergast, whose curiosity got the better of her nerves, came out of the library, followed closely by Matilda.

"Isn't it awful!" she remarked, tearfully.

The officers of the law looked at her. 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 charge, I reckon, eh?" said Number One.

"I reckon we will!" said the other. With a shrill Mrs. Pendergast again flung for arms about her husband's neck. "I know that I know!" she sobbed. "My poor Joseph!"

"Oh, no, woman," Officer Number Two hastily put in. "It's the old fellow as brought the trunk that we want. Don't worry yourself, ma'am! Your husband is all right."

"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 get the old man. Mrs. Pendergast, controlling her emotion in a measure, sank upon the couch. Mr. Pendergast, accompanied by the big officer, proceeded to unlock the pantry door, and the object of the wretched old dachy wobbled painfully into the hall.

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Still Another Triumph—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sen. Ireland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over forty years but Electric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Pills nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

St. Patrick's.

Rev. Father Hogan left yesterday for Port Dalhousie, where he will assist Father Miller in giving a retreat.

Mrs. Catherine Mullins, of 204 McCaul street, died at Grace Hospital on Saturday as the result of an operation. A requiem High Mass was sung at nine o'clock on Monday morning for the repose of her soul.

A large funeral accompanied her remains from St. Patrick's to the cemetery. On Saturday, the feast of the Immaculate Conception, a solemn High Mass will be sung. Low masses will be said at 5, 30, 40 and 8 for the accommodation of those who most go to work.

St. Patrick's School.

BOYS HONOR ROLL FOR NOVEMBER. Form IV: Sen. Div., Excellent—J. O'Hearn, W. Hanna, B. O'Donoghue, J. Mohan, A. Schreiner, A. Flanagan, E. Malone, C. Smith, Joseph Regan, Junior Div., excellent—F. Boehler, E. Hattoran, J. O'Malley, G. Good—J. Crotty, G. March, J. Walker.

Form II: Sen. Div., excellent—J. Tobin, G. O'Keefe, H. Larlell, Jun. Div., excellent—W. Chas. J. Hennings, J. O'Hearn, J. Neville, M. Meahan; Good—H. Giblin, A. George, L. Saporta, P. Qaligly.

St. Michael's.

Father Healy, who is in Texas 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.

Many friends were present at the funeral of the late Harry Rodden, who took his last week from his late residence, 61 Elzabeth street, to St. Michael's Cemetery, at the house a short service was conducted by Rev. Father Tracy, of St. Michael's Cathedral.

St. Michael's School Boys.

The following is the list of pupils who received testimonials of merit for the month of November, 1900. Form IV: Sen. Div., Excellent—J. Selz, L. Aubert, C. Baerman, F. Kennedy, T. Hayes, D. Kennedy, T. Glover, N. Hanney, D. Davis, G. Good—J. Fenney, Junior Div., excellent—H. E. Martin, W. McGowens, Good—J. Walsh.

St. Mary's.

On Wednesday morning the funeral of the late Mrs. Catherine O'Reagan was held from her home to St. Mary's Church. At three o'clock there was a requiem High Mass for the repose of her soul. The remains were interred in St. Michael's Cemetery.

the County, was continued and concluded. This subject has held the floor for three meetings and has brought out much of the latent debating ability of the club. A great many of the members took part in the general discussions upon the question, and it has attracted up to the highest interest yet seen among the members.

Two teams selected from the club will play a football match next Saturday afternoon. During the absence of President D. A. Carey, who has gone to Louisville to represent Canadian labor at the General Congress in that city, Mr. C. J. Read, the vice president of the club, will occupy the chair.

LORETTO ACADEMY.

ANNUAL PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. The annual presentation of medals and prizes and the distribution of certificates took place last Tuesday afternoon at the Academy on Bond street, under the patronage of Mrs. V. G. Good, at the ceremony.

- 1. Hymn... Hod Bless the Pope... Rev. C. A. Presentation of Medals. 2. Chorus... Of in the Silly Night... Moore. 3. Recitation... High Tide on Coast of Lincolnshire... Junior Class. 4. Chorus... O Home I Love Thee Dearl... E. Kucken, Choral Class.

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STRATFORD C.M.B.A.

At the regular meeting of the Stratford C.M.B.A. the following nominations for officers for the coming year took place: For President—John B. Captain and O. Molloy.

OBITUARY.

Father Quinan Dead. Mr. Quinan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Antigonish, N.S., and parish priest of Arichat, C.E., who has been confined to the Grey Nunnery in Montreal since November 2nd through illness, is dead, death being caused by overwork.

Very Rev. Monsignor James Michael Quinan, D.D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, was born August 12th, 1810, at Halifax. He received his education at the Marist Brothers' colleges and partly at Quebec, where he was ordained to the priesthood on May 22nd, 1839. He was first appointed cure of Antigonish in 1857, where he remained until 1870, when he was removed to Deschamps and finally to Arichat, in 1890. Mgr. Quinan was highly esteemed and respected in the diocese of Antigonish and the Maritime Provinces generally, and his death is a serious loss to Catholicism in that part of Canada.

There passed away on Tuesday evening, November 17th, at his late residence, 14 St. Andrew street, at 7 1/2, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin at the age of 75 years. Deceased was a resident of Toronto for 53 years, and was a daughter of Mrs. Bazilowicz. Her husband died January 14th, 1864. She was a most accomplished Christian lady, a native of Aaketon, County Limerick, Ireland, and all Catholic residents and friends particularly will regret her demise, which occurred suddenly and unexpectedly for her age, conscious to the last moment, and received the last sacraments and consolations of her church. She left behind her a Miss Elizabeth Griffin, both of whom, as well as her niece, Miss Maria Flynn, of George street, were with her to the last moment. The funeral will be held on Friday morning, November 23rd, at St. Mary's Church, thence to St. Michael's Cemetery for interment. R.I.P.

LATEST MARKETS.

The receipts at the Western Cattle Market today showed a slight improvement as far as quality is concerned. Some lots of cattle were sold, and prices were generally steady and firm. Short hogs were sold at 10 to 12 cents, and export hogs were sold at 10 to 12 cents, and hogs were higher. Trade was brisk on hogs, and the stock sold very actively. The total run was larger than it has been for some days; it amounted to 100,000 head. The bulk of the trade in hogs was for export to the West Indies, but there was a steady demand for fair quality. There has been a steady demand for high grade hogs, and the price for the best quality has been quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.25, and a bunch sold at the latter figure today. Packer sell well, but the market is not so active as it was in particular. Prices of heavy and light are unchanged. Stocks—Cattle—The market for the American market are in small lots, and the American market are in small lots, and the American market are in small lots, and the American market are in small lots.

A BARGAIN IN Morris Chairs

A handsome line of Morris Chairs in Oak and Mahogany finish with spring seats and padded backs covered in silk velours.

No. 1, Regular \$15.00 now \$9.50 No. 2, " \$14.00 now \$8.50 No. 3, " \$14.00 now \$7.50

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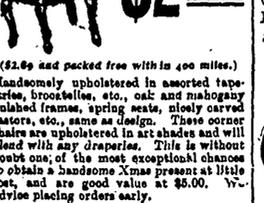
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome. Six Catholic Institutions in Helena, Mont., represent a vast amount of work on part of the Sisters, and involve an expenditure of over \$150,000. The present value of the Catholic holdings in this city is probably \$100,000. There are more than 700 Catholic families in Helena and the membership of the Church will aggregate 3,500. There were 227 baptisms last year, which in itself is a remarkable showing.

SAFFORD RADIATORS



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The case is 14k gold filled, open, either of Ladies or Gents size, fitted with either of our own special movements in gold or silver. Send in your watch to be examined and we will send you either of the above with privilege of examination for the special price of \$15.00. Deal with us and save ourselves.

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John Kay, Son & Co., Limited, 36-38 King St. West, Toronto. CROTTIE'S BUSY CORNER THE WEST END STORE Cor. Queen and Northcote. Keep your eye on it when you require Fancy Goods and Toys for presents for the Holiday season. Come and see our Assortment. We are sure you can please us. We have almost every thing to please the hearts of the young and old. It is worth your while to walk 5 miles to see our display. You have no idea how easy our prices are on your "rocket boat" until you come and see for yourself. We give Blue Trading Stamps. M. J. CROTTIE, Cor. Queen and Northcote. PHONE 5515