



TOPICS OF AN OLD TIMER

Buffalo Continued and Ended—Some of my old Associates There, and Men That I Knew—Mr. John W. Lewis and His Distinguished Family—Jas. H. Dormer, a Well-known Merchant—Cornelius O'Brien, a Gaelic scholar—John MacManus, whose great-grandmother, was the first Irish woman that settled in Buffalo—Mary Lynch O'Rourke, that person—Rev. John Nicholas Mertz, Buffalo's first Parish Priest—Mr. John Purley, a Contributor to Munsey's Magazine for September on the Welsh.

In the forties Buffalo lived off the lakes, and in winter time there was very little to do and credit in trading was general. Shipbuilding, if I remember rightly, was about the only trade carried on in the cold season. There were balls and parties galore in the winter-time, but nobody was expected to pay for tickets until summer. So it was with most everything else. The winter in those days for a large portion of the population was in reality a season of rest and amusement. The increase of railroads and the starting of manufacturing have changed all this. Bidwell & Banta's ship-yards employed hundreds, however, that were always busy.

The men belonging to an Irish National Society that I joined (the Sons of Erin) were many of them employed in ship-building. Among those men the prominent ones that I remember, were Thomas Malloy, Michael Bailey, James Ryan and Peter Walsh. Bailey was president of the Sons of Erin Society and an excellent speaker. He was very patriotic and many years afterwards joined in the foolhardy enterprise of invading Canada, and received a severe wound, from the effects of which he afterwards died. Thomas Malloy stood well among his American fellow citizens and was Captain of "Red Jacket" engine company No. 6, of which I became a member. Oliver G. Steele, my employer, was a former foreman or captain of this company. "Red Jacket" was an Indian chief of Western New York, who favored the American cause in the war of 1812, and his name was cherished in Buffalo and Western New York generally.

There was a very respectable man named Cannon, who kept a boot and shoe store, that I knew pretty well and liked very much; but I believe he went west somewhere. I remember a young man named Burke, who was considerable of an orator, but what became of him I do not know. He was well fitted to rank with Kelly and Shea. And this reminds me of a splendid young gentleman that I knew there in after years as a member of the printing firm of Haase & Kelly. He was captain, I think, of

a military company, and was honest, truthful and reliable. I believe he died a premature death. I saw him in 1870. I entertained a great liking for him and was sad when I learned of his demise. A man named... a news and magazine... mansion House that I used to buy my loose... m, and the New York... published by D'Arcy McGee. When I went to the Buffalo exposition I found the store he occupied used as a barber shop. Another news depot that I used to patronize was that of a Mr. Hawks, whose stand was in the old post office, northwest corner of Seneca and Ellicott streets. And there was John Walsh, a respectable young Irishman, who kept an exchange office on the southwest corner of Main and Seneca streets. I always think of him when I think of John R. Walsh of Chicago, well known as agent for the Western News Co., railroad owner and president of the late State National Bank of Chicago, which lately failed. I have been told that his profits as the agent of the News Company were about \$2,000 per day. From what I hear the railroad was the cause of his late misfortune.

Patrick Milton was the name of one of the best known Irishmen in Buffalo in the early period. It was a peculiar combination of Irish and English. He was a good and devout Catholic too. But after all, there is nothing too strange in the way of names for Irishmen to bear. At a place named La Salle, in Illinois, I knew an Irish priest named Mark Antony. He came from Waterloo County and from the town of Dunbar. I used to know here in Toronto formerly an engineer and architect named Kivas Tully, who died but recently. And it has been said the Romans never achieved a lodgment in Ireland! During the years 1869-70 I had a business in Buffalo as well as in Toronto.

Among the lasting friendships I made at that time was with the family of Mr. John W. Lewis. I was their guest during my recent visit and was delighted to learn that they had thriven and were making a big mark. The Lewis family went to Buffalo from Hamilton, Ont., in the sixties. Mr. Lewis, like most people of his name, is of Welsh ancestry. He once informed me the Battle of Stony Creek, in 1813, was fought on his father's farm or adjacent to it. Mrs. Lewis was born in Quebec, and is a descendant of an Irish family of the Gavins, who were highly respectable and settled in Hamilton in the forties. Mr. Lewis followed mercantile pursuits in Buffalo, and is now a man of considerable property. And what is more, he has become a good and sincere Catholic. In this faith, too, have his children been reared, and two of his sons have become eminent as specialists in the treatment of the eye and the ear; and the only daughter is an artist of local fame. At the time of the Pan Am... Exposition in 1901, I had a good opportunity to test the esteem in which one of their sons, Dr. Park Lewis, was held. There was a banquet given by the Medical Association of Buffalo at its club rooms, to which many of the doctors of York State were invited; and when the cloth was removed and the toasts and sentiments were begun, the first man called upon to respond was Dr. Park Lewis, my friend. I happened to be present on that occasion by invitation, and the circumstance was a matter of the highest gratification to me, as it showed him at the head of his profession I may say in the Empire State. Dr. Park Lewis I saw quoted yesterday in a Toronto paper as an authority on blindness. I did not have the good fortune to see him during my late visit, as he was absent travelling in Europe with his family. His brother, Dr. Fred. D. Lewis, has his office at the family residence, 188 Franklin street, as he is unmarried. He tells me he has many patients from Canada. I am very proud of this family for various reasons—on account of old associations, their geniality of spirits and their warm hospitality, and their talents. Last year they did a great deal of travelling, going through Europe, taking in Rome and Ireland and Wales. They also visited Mexico and remained some time in that city. I wish my friends and my readers to keep this family in mind and glory in its success. It was at their home that I met a Miss Murray, a Buffalo young lady of Irish parents, who is of a literary turn of mind, and was just then preparing a memoir of Mr. Louis Le Conteubec de Caumont, said to be the first Frenchman and the first Catholic who made Buffalo his home.

(Continued on page 4.)

Seeking An Investment?

If you have money you wish to invest safely should like you to consider our

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

They are much in demand by prudent investors who prefer unquestionable security for their capital. We shall be pleased to send a Specimen Bond, copy of our last Annual Report and all information on receipt of address.

Head Office: Toronto Street, Toronto

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Convention of the Young Men's Union

The following circular letter has been issued by the Rev. Walter J. Shanley, president of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of America: To the members of the Catholic Young Men's National Union: The thirty-second annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union will be held in De La Salle Institute Hall, 108 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 25 and 26, 1906. Preceding the first session the delegates will attend a solemn high Mass at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The most Rev. John M. Farley, D.D., Archbishop of New York, will grace the occasion by his presence, and should his engagements permit, he will also address the convention.

Immediately after the Mass the first session of the convention will be held. Reports of Diocesan Unions, individual societies, officers and committees will be received, and a number of papers on special subjects will be submitted. A complete programme will, at a later date, be announced in the Catholic newspapers. The national secretary will cheerfully furnish information to delegates and others wishing to attend the convention in reference to local arrangements and hotel rates.

Societies shall each be entitled to not more than three delegates. Two blank credential forms are herewith enclosed. Officers of societies are requested to certify the same, giving one copy to the delegates for presentation at the convention hall and mail the duplicate to the national secretary, James H. Fitzgerald, Mechanics Valley, Pa. Catholic societies that have not heretofore been affiliated with the union are cordially invited to become members. It is desirable that every society affiliated with the union be represented by one or more delegates. The purpose of the annual convention is to reaffirm our adherence and allegiance to the principles on which our union is founded, and to gather strength for our forces, as man acts on man by association.

Discussion of methods, exposition of experiment and statement of experience have a great value for the delegates and exert an influence for the formation and development of young men's societies. The combined experience of representatives of societies which is afforded by the addresses, reports and papers read at the convention have a practical value for the inexperienced as well as for those who have labored long in the societies of young men.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union has a mission of practical influence in society. It has a grand mission and a wide field of labor. Its members ought to realize their power for good in the community, ought to live up to their responsibility and be prepared to enter upon a greater responsibility. It should be the endeavor of every society to make the convention in New York a notable one, fruitful in results, in inspiration and an impetus to greater zeal, activity and self sacrifice.

WALTER J. SHANLEY, President.

St. Peter's Rectory, Danbury, Conn., Aug. 16, 1906.

A Holy Day in India

His Holiness Pope Pius X. has raised the Feast of St. Francis Xavier (December 3) to the rank of a holy day of obligation throughout all India. In the brief which has been published and sent to the hierarchy the Pope implies that on one hand quite a general sentiment on the

subject has displayed itself in India, and that on the other hand it had long been his intention and desire to promote devotion to the Apostle of the Indies in the way suggested; and at last a good opportunity had occurred for carrying these wishes of both sides into effect, viz., a petition presented to the Holy See by the Portuguese Ambassador, and strongly and specially recommended by His Excellency the Patriarch.

Bishop O'Connor Visits Downeyville Parish

On Saturday, August 11th, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, paid his official visit to Downeyville parish, when he administered the sacrament of confirmation to 95 children.

He was met on the way from Lindsay to Downeyville by the pastor, Rev. P. J. McGuire, and a large contingent of parishioners, who escorted him to St. Luke's church, where an address of welcome was read by Mr. Matthews on behalf of the congregation.

In replying to the address, His Lordship referred in pleasing terms to the many improvements he noticed on all sides, notably to the two new separate schools recently established and the improved condition of sheds and surroundings.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to a critical examination of the children in Christian doctrine. His Lordship expressed his great pleasure at finding the children so thoroughly prepared, and so well instructed, not alone in the letter of the catechism, but also in its meaning, a fact which evidenced a careful training on the part of pastor and teachers.

At first mass on Sunday morning His Lordship gave Holy Communion for the first time to the whole class, and afterwards explained clearly and carefully to the children the significance of the great Sacrament they had received.

At the conclusion of the High Mass sung by the pastor, His Lordship again addressed the children and people on the Sacrament of Confirmation, its meaning and necessity. He dwelt at length on the great need of increased strength of faith, in this age of religious indifference, and exhorted the children to be good practical Catholics, and worthy citizens. His Lordship then administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, assisted by the pastor, and Rev. M. O'Leary. His Lordship's address to the congregation was replete with fatherly advice and showed his deep solicitude for the moral training and Christian education of the youth of the parish.

In the evening His Lordship again assisted at vespers and benediction, and the pastor of Ennismore, Rev. M. F. Fitzpatrick, preached a practical sermon on the gospel of the Sunday, dwelling in particular on the necessity of contrition to atone for sin.

Archbishop Farley in Ireland

Dublin, Aug. 18.—Archbishop Farley, of New York, delivered a strong Home Rule speech at Monaghan yesterday. He advised Irishmen to follow the example of the Norwegians, and expressed the hope that Ireland would secure its own government by peaceful agitation. He regarded the splendid band of Irish representatives in the House of Commons as unexcelled in the world.

Although the French Cabinet is awaiting with grave anxiety the pronouncement of the Pope, the French railways have this year, by order of the Government, refused the usual reduction allowed to bodies of sick pilgrims traveling to Lourdes.

FAVORS FROM ST. ANNE

Account of a Miracle Performed at Celebrated Shrine—Other Favors Witnessed by Other Pilgrims.

The daily papers have already given fully detailed accounts of the marked relief experienced at St. Anne de Beaupre by little Agnes, aged ten years, daughter of fire chief, John O'Neill, residing at 135 Fourteenth avenue.

The child had been a cripple from early infancy—a cripple of the most helpless type. Her limbs were practically useless, and even her arms were so affected that she could not raise them or apply them only in a limited way to their natural use. She could drag her paralyzed limbs along at times by the aid of two crutches for short distances, but had to be carried usually, and always where the way was not entirely level. The little one and her friends going to Beaupre with our late pilgrim party, modestly prayed that the use of one of her lower limbs and an arm might be given her, and we are glad to be able to repeat the announcement that this great favor has actually been granted.

Just before going to press this week we sent a representative to the child's home and found the family in the same state of rejoicing as on the day of her return, and the hearts of all overwhelmed with joy and gratitude to the good St. Anne for the marked approach of the activity of childhood the favored one had so suddenly and miraculously acquired.

Just as we go to press announcement of further coincident cases of the marked relief for severe afflictions at the shrine of Beaupre comes to hand. Mrs. A. F. Page and Miss Mary Cheney, both of Muskegon, are reported as fully cured from serious disease with which they had been afflicted for over a year and nine years respectively.—Detroit Angelus.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Several reported miraculous cures, including three which are vouched for by the persons concerned, are among the incidents of the Massachusetts pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, which left here for home this afternoon. The pilgrimage was that of part of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, Jamaica Plains, and was in charge of Father McCafferty. Three hundred and fifty persons composed the pilgrimage which spent Sunday and yesterday at St. Anne's and to-day doing the city.

On Sunday Joseph Baldwin, of 14 Etna place, West Lynn, offered special devotions for the restoration of his sight. He was so blind that he could not see to light a taper in honor of the saint at her shrine. A neighbor standing by testified to this fact. At the conclusion of the service Baldwin could see so well that he left his glasses behind him.

Michael Kelly, of Boston, who had been a cripple for twenty years, says that he was instantaneously cured at the same service.

So does Mrs. Morley, of Brighton, who left her crutches behind her at the shrine.

These and other reported miraculous cures are the talk of the whole party, several members of which were witnesses of them, and therefore consider that they have been signally blessed.

Father McCafferty refused to discuss the alleged cures, contenting himself with saying "at the pilgrimage was a pious one and had been specially blessed, four or five at least of its members claiming to have received special privileges.

Scholarships for Teachers

The Minister of Education is prepared to grant fourteen scholarships, to the value of \$50, in the case of each woman and \$75 in the case of each man, to teachers taking the three months' courses at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Candidates are expected to hold at least second-class Provincial certificates, and to send a certificate of recommendation from a Public or a Separate School Inspector.

For any further information regarding the courses of study and work of the Macdonald Institute, inquiries should be made of the Principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The applications must be received by the Deputy Minister at the Education Department, Toronto, accompanied by the inspector's recommendation, not later than September 1st.

SITUATION IN FRANCE

Nothing Has Developed to Indicate Outcome of Apparent Deadlock

According to press cablegrams from Paris, the comments of the French papers on the Pope's encyclical on the separation of Church and State are as diverse as they are multitudinous day by day. None of the papers seem confident as to what will happen. Public men are as much divided in opinion as the newspapers. Some of them persistently refer to the encyclical as meaning that war will be necessary; others say that war will be found to avoid war. Even the date of the expected assembly of the Bishops is uncertain, it being stoutly affirmed and denied that the meeting has been fixed for the early part of September.

Mgr. Lecot, Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, is credited with a statement that the Bishops will take no action before December 9, on which date the separation law becomes operative, but will await action by the government. By that time, the Cardinal suggests, Parliament may make some declaration with regard to the points raised in criticism of the law by the Pope.

Cardinal Lecot's statement is construed as indicating that the Bishops hope, by maintaining a firm attitude and at the same time striving to allay among their people the feeling of hostility to the separation, to induce the Government to concede something rather than to see the country plunged into religious strife.

On the other hand, M. Clemenceau has issued what is construed in some quarters as the Government's official reply to the Pope's recent encyclical on the separation of Church and State. The reply takes the form of a circular to all prefects to seek rigorously all educational religious establishments which have remained open or have re-opened despite the laws of July 1, 1901, and July 7, 1901. This means that the authorities will put into full force these laws, definitely closing such educational institutions as have hitherto escaped.

Premier Sarrien, who has been elected president of the Departmental Council of Saone et Loire, made a speech at Macon, in which he said that the Government, supported by Parliament and public opinion, was determined to enforce the law for the separation of Church and State.

Cardinal Macchi Has Passed to His Reward

In the person of Cardinal Macchi, Apostle Nuncio to Portugal, the world of diplomacy has sustained a loss which must be long felt. Perhaps no diplomatist of modern days can be said to have possessed the tact, delicacy and perspicuity that marked the career of the dead Cardinal, and the sorrow evinced in Lisbon shows how well his worth was appreciated at the court, the scene of his last labor.

Cardinal Macchi, who was uncle to their Eminences Cardinals Serafino and Vincenzo Vannutelli, was born in Palestrina, some twenty miles from Rome. Ordained priest in 1867, in his twenty-third year, he acted as curate and parish priest successfully until 1880, when he became Auxiliary Bishop in his native diocese.

Nine years afterwards he came under the observation of Leo XIII., who, it is said, was never mistaken in his man where delicacy of action was required, and he was forthwith ordered to Peru in the capacity of Apostolic Delegate. From Peru he was promoted to the archiepiscopal dignity and sent as Nuncio to Brazil, whence, at the end of three years he was transferred to Bavaria. The field of the Archbishop's diplomatic labors was henceforward to be confined to the Old World. In 1903 he was created Cardinal and sent to the Court of Lisbon as Apostolic Nuncio, where his death took place.

As a jubilee gift to the Right Rev. John S. Foley, D.D., Bishop of Detroit, who will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood in December, a number of prominent priests and laymen of the Diocese of Detroit have decided to present him with a new building for the St. Francis' Home for Orphan Boys.



Last Call!

To-day is positively your last chance to buy Furs at 25 per cent. discount.

The August Fur Sale ends tonight, so as not to interfere with regular Fall business.

The cool wave is a reminder of the colder days that are coming. A little forethought to-day will save you many dollars in buying a new set of Furs.

Store open till late to-night. Furs purchased now will be stored free of charge until wanted.

DINEENS

HATERS AND FURRIERS,
Yonge and Temperance Sts., TORONTO.

HAVE YOU A CAMERA?

—WE TEACH—
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY
AT YOUR HOME.

Under our instruction there is no experimenting or wasting of materials and money. You learn to do every step of the work yourself. Success guaranteed. Our \$50 in gold prize will interest you. Write today.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT

Central Business College
TORONTO.



Make your down-town banking headquarters at the head office of

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

8 King Street West

The location is most central and convenient. General banking business transacted. Cheque accounts solicited. One dollar opens a Savings Account. Interest paid twice a year.

City Branches open 7 to 9 o'clock every Saturday Night.

78 Church Street,
522 Queen Street West.

Pennoline

BURNING OIL
Rivals the Sun

Canadian Oil Co.
Limited

2-12 Strachan Avenue
Toronto

THE ONE PIANO

That's the expression used by the greatest musicians to mark the exclusive place held by the

Heintzman & Co.
PIANO

MADE BY
The Oldest Firm of Heintzman & Co.

For over fifty years we have been giving experience and study to the perfecting of this great piano.

Establishment: 116-117 King St. W., Toronto

.....The HOME CIRCLE

"DE LIL BLACK SHEEP." For lil black sheep, don strayed away. Don los in de win and de rain;

An' he say, "O hieilin, hasten, Lo, here am de ninety-an'-nine; But dar, way off from de sheep fol'."

THE WAYSIDE CROSS. A wayside cross at set of day Unto my spirit did say: "O soul, my branching arms you see Point four ways to infinity."

OF YOU. There's a sob and a sigh thro' the trees, dear, There's a song lilting high to the blue;

WHEN I GO HOME. It comes to me often in silence, When the firelight sputters low—

I'm sick of the roar of cities, And of faces cold and strange; I know where there's warmth of welcome,

Outside of my darkening window Is the great world's crash and din, And lowly the autumn's shadows

SENTENCE SERMONS. Our best is none too good to offer God. Prayer is a private key to the King's chamber.

standing upon the vantage ground of truth. He who justifies the means by the end will be judged by the means at the end.

HOW TO TELL POISON IVY. Poison ivy grows wild throughout the whole land. It leaves are in threes, smooth and shining on both surfaces, with margins which may be toothed or even.

TO RELIEVE THE INFLAMMATION AND DRY UP THE PUSTULES POWDERED SUGAR OF LEAD DISSOLVED IN ALCOHOL IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

THE USE OF SOAP AND WATER AND A GOOD HAND BRUSH IS THE SIMPLEST WAY OF GETTING RID OF THE OIL.

BLEEDING PILES ENTIRELY CURED WHEN DOCTOR'S TREATMENT AND SURGEON'S KNIFE FAILED, CURE WAS EFFECTED BY

Dr. Chase's OINTMENT It is now universally conceded that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles.

For the benefit of persons who are accustomed to look upon bleeding piles as incurable except by surgical operation, we quote the letter of a young school teacher, who, after frightful experience undergoing an operation which failed, was cured positively by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Arthur Lepine, school teacher, Granite Hill, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "I am taking the liberty of informing you that for two years I suffered from bleeding piles, and lost each day about half a cup of blood."

or trailing shrub, but sometimes assumes an erect habit of growth. On the seashore along the Atlantic coast it sometimes covers hundreds of acres on islands and spreads over large areas.

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion.

LITTLE THINGS FOR THE COMFORT OF THE INVALID. It's hard to realize, when you're strong and well yourself, just how little things assume gigantic proportions to an invalid.

Keep the room scrupulously neat and the window shades at an even height. Put away as many things as you can spare out of the room, and change the position of the few necessary things every few days.

Keep medicines out of sight except for the times they are apt to be taken, and medicine glasses and spoons should be washed every time they are used.

Keep papers and things that rattle and rustle out of the room. Wear soft clothes yourself and keep yourself looking as dainty as you can—it all helps on in the good work.

Don't let a flower stay in the room after its first freshness has worn off. Take them all out at night, and don't return them until they've been carefully gone over and the ones still fresh put in fresh water.

Invalid tables are a great invention. They roll easily on wheels up to the bed, the strong foot balances over the bed, and the top draws out over it.

Don't allow many pictures to be hung in the room, and only those of a cheerful, inspiring type. If your patient is nervous—just hunting an excuse to cry—a sad picture is just enough to make her.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A Wonder of the Universe. 12 HAMILTON, Ont. July 12, 02. My nerves were very weak and at times I would be afflicted with melancholy spells, all this being the effects of a miscarriage.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a Sample Bottle of my address. Free patient's copy of the medicine free.

blocks and fill with contrasting colors—currant and lemon jelly make a pretty combination. It's a nice little gift to send to a child, who is convalescing.

In Nature's Storehouse There Are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS IN RUSSIA. The Russian is crossing himself all day long. When he first comes forth in the open air in the morning, if no church be in sight from his own door, he listens for the first sound of some bell, then, turning towards it, crosses himself with great fervor to ensure a blessing on the undertakings of the day.

So far is this crossing custom carried, that when a Russian enters your room he cannot say "Good-morning," till he has crossed himself at the Saviour's picture. A man in any public way, such as an innkeeper, must always have a picture hung in his own apartment, in addition to that in the public room, to which each Russian turns before he sits down to eat.—Bremser's "Excursions in the Interior of Russia."

Reports sent out to the effect that Bishop John Lancaster Spalding of Peoria, Ia., who is undergoing treatment at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium, Milwaukee, had suffered a second and a third stroke of paralysis, and that his general health was much worse, are wholly unfounded, as just the opposite is the fact.

Wear Trade Mark D. Suspenders, guaranteed. Price, 50c. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

SMOKE CARROLL'S RENOWNED "PREMIER" COIL TOBACCO

Sole Manufacturers P. J. CARROLL & CO. Dundalk, Ireland

Stocked by Joseph Turgeon, 131 Craig St. West, Montreal

EMPRESS HOTEL Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO

TERMS: \$1.50 PER DAY Electric Cars from the Union Station Every Three Minutes.

Church Bells Memorial Bells a Specialty.

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS YOSTS \$20.00 BARLOCKS 25.00 REMINGTONS 35.00 JEWETTS 40.00

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST SOLE AGENTS VISIBLE UNDERWOOD VISIBLE EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES OF SUPPLIES Duplicating Machines UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

COAL.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

PAINTING AND DECORATING Plain and Ornamental For Good Work at Moderate Prices Call on JAS. J. O'HEARN

Cowan's Cocoa The Most Nutritious and Economical

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1851 FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONT

CAPITAL \$1,500,000 Assets \$1,470,000 Income for 1905 \$1,000,000 Losses paid since organization 43,000,000

WM. A. LEE & SON, General Agents 14 VICTORIA STREET

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND ESTABLISHED 1808

CAPITAL \$11,000,000

SMITH & MACKENZIE General Toronto Agents 24 Toronto St.

WM. A. LEE & SON Agents 14 Victoria Street, Toronto

FIRE INSURANCE New York Underwriters' Agency

Established 1864 Policies Secured by Assets of \$18,061,926.87

JOS. MURPHY, Ontario Agent, 16 Wellington Street East, Toronto. WM. A. LEE & SON, Toronto Agents, Phone M 492 and 508 14 Victoria St., Toronto

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND ASSETS 62,000,000 DOLLARS

PERCY J. QUINN Local Manager JOHN KAY, Asst.

WM. A. LEE & SON General Agents 14 Victoria Street, Toronto

Phonos—Main 592 and Main 5098 Residence Phone—Park 667

FARM LABORERS

Farmers Desiring Help for the coming season should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau

Write for application form to THOS. SOUTHWORTH Director of Colonization TORONTO

PAINTING AND DECORATING Plain and Ornamental For Good Work at Moderate Prices Call on

JAS. J. O'HEARN SHOP 249 QUEEN ST. W., PHONE M. 2677 RES. 3 D'ARCY ST., PHONE M. 3774 Estimates Cheerfully Given.

FAIRCLOTH & CO. Phone Main 922 ART and STAINED GLASS MEMORIAL WINDOWS Factory and Showrooms: 48 Richmond St. E., Toronto

The Children's Page

A DUTCH LULLABY.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night Sailed off in a wooden shoe...

-Eugene Field.

HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

"I care for nobody, And nobody cares for me," Sang Tommy at play in the sweet new hay...

So his mother made the fire, And searched for the old hen's nest, While the sun from its place high overhead Went sliding into the west.

See filled the water pail, And picked the berries for tea, And wondered down in her tender heart Where her little boy could be.

Alone in the dim old barn, Tommy grew tired of play, When the cows came home and the shadows fell Over the new-mown hay.

So into the kitchen he ran, With a noisy "Hi! yi! yi!" His mother had made him a frosted cake; She had made him a saucer pie.

So he gave her a loving hug—"I will help next time," said he, "I care for somebody, And somebody cares for me."

-Boys and Girls.

THE WISE LITTLE BEES.

"Ah, the wise little bees! they know how to live, Each one in peace with his neighbor; For though they dwell in a narrow hive, They never seem too thick to thrive, Nor so many they spoil their labor.

"And well they may sing a pleasant tune, Since their life has such completeness; Their hay is made in the sun of June, And every moon is a honeymoon, And their home a home of sweetness.

"The golden belts they wear each day Are lighter than belts of money; And making work as pleasant as play The stings of life they give away, And only keep the honey.

"They are teaching lessons, good and true, To each idle drone and beauty, And, my youthful friends, if any of you Should think (though, of course, you ever do) Of love, and home, and duty—

"And yet it often happens, you know, True to the very letter, That youths and maidens, when they grow, Swam off from the dear old hive and go To another, for worse or better!

"So you'd better learn that this life of ours Is not all show and glitter, And skillfully use your noblest powers To suck the sweets from its poison flowers, And leave behind the bitter.

"But wherever you stay, or wherever you roam, In the days while you live in clover, You should gather your honey and bring it home, Because the winter will surely come, When the summer of life is o'er."

-Pebble.

As the Oil Rubs in the Pain Rubs Out.—Applied to the seat of a pain in any part of the body the skin absorbs the soothing liniment under brisk friction and the patient obtains almost instant relief. The results of the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil have surprised many who were unacquainted with its qualities, and once known it will not be rejected Try it.

ELEANOR'S PETS.

(Evelyn Cushman.)

The big yard seemed to Eleanor a great forest with high hills stretching away toward the old castle on the other side of the fence. She bumped her baby nose as she tumbled down the hills or scrambled breathless to its top, only to see the yellow butterfly swinging on a black-eyed Susan growing on the next hill-top, or the robin hopping along too far ahead for her to drop her pinch of salt on its tails.

Eleanor's big blue eyes would fill with tears, for she loved all the little creatures dearly and was sorry to have them run away from her. But as she grew a little bigger, she began to understand that she was only frightening them. Her papa taught her to find a "comfy" place near a squirrel tree and to scatter nuts in a circle about her, and then to sit just as still as still and see what the little fellows would do.

At first they came just to the edge and snatching up the first nut, scurried up another tree to eat it. But little by little they became bolder, and after a time they learned that whenever they saw a little girl sitting under that same tree it meant nice sweet nuts all cracked for them.

Each day they came a little nearer, until finally when Eleanor held an enticing nut toward them in the very tips of her fingers, one very brave squirrel crept up and snatched it away.

She listened to their chatter until she learned to make a noise very much like theirs, and when she called, "Tch! tch!" they listened and answered and came toward her, and at last learned to scramble fearlessly over her lap and onto her shoulders, eating from her hand and scolding if she did not feed them fast enough. The boldest one must have been a soldier, for his tail had part of the fur pulled off so Eleanor could tell him from the rest. He and she became fast friends. If she put a nut in her teeth he climbed onto her shoulder and, reaching forward, snatched it from her. If it were an empty shell he threw it away and pushed his nose against her cheek and begged for a good one.

On rainy days, if Eleanor did not come out to feed them, they ran to the door and to the study windows, and Eleanor thought they called "Come out! come out! Some nuts! some nuts!"

If you will run away, now, and sit very still in the yard, perhaps the squirrels or the robins or the blue-jays or even the toad-hoppers will come and say things to you.

THE FACE ON THE CENT.

Mrs. Sarah Longacre Keen, who lived and died in Philadelphia, came nearer being the queen of the American mint than any other woman who ever lived. With the exception of Queen Victoria, whose image was engraved on every coin of the British and Indian empires, Mrs. Keen was first in the number of her metal photographs. Her face as a girl of twelve summers is to be seen on every American cent issued since 1836 from Uncle Sam's coin factory.

It is usually assumed that the face on the head side of the copper is that of an Indian, but a close look will reveal a Saxon profile. Just borrow a cent and look at it. The setting is that of an Indian.

Between 1828 and 1840 James Barton Longacre was chief engraver in the United States mint in Philadelphia. In 1835 a competition was opened for sketches and engravings for the new copper cent that was to be issued and which has since been in service. There were over a thousand designs offered. The prize was a good one. Longacre racked his brain for some original and singular design that would strike the judges, but for months he failed to satisfy himself.

One morning a member of Indians, with their chief, who had been to pay their respects to the great white chief in Washington, came to the city and were shown through the mint. They were introduced to the white chief's picture maker, who was just then showing his young daughter Sarah the great concern. The old chief was attracted by the sweet maiden and her interest in his feathers and paint. She childishly wondered how she would look in the feathered headdress. This was told the chief, who solemnly divested himself of his feathers and had them placed on the girl's head. The effect was so striking that the father took time to make a sketch of the picture, finishing it afterward for his own amusement.

At the last moment of the period given for sending in engravings he thought himself of the possibility of the combination of Indian features and Saxon sweetness. He got it in, and much sport was made of the child at the time in the city because of the incident. The sketch passed through the seventh sitting and finally reached the last round. By one vote it won, and ever since Sarah Longacre's young face has served for the humblest of coins, than which no single coin in the world has such tremendous circulation.

TO WRITE AND SPEAK WELL.

(By Rev. Louis Drummond, S. J.)

In learning to speak well, one of the first essentials is the acquirement of style. Style is a thinking out into language. A man, to have style, must be able to think; and to write well is to think clearly. We must have our ideas, but our ideas must be embodied in language. We must have words to express our ideas. How, then, are we to get them? I would say, first of all, by reading. As Bacon said, "Reading maketh a full man." The Greeks were not great readers, and were very cultured, but they were trained from their youth. We do not all have these exceptional advantages, so the best way is to read for ourselves. "But the question is: What shall we read? A great many books are no worth reading. Only the best, only the greatest books should be read." De Quincy said, because he felt that there were so many worthless books: "All the libraries in the world should be burned, and let us begin again." So the man who wants to improve himself should avoid the trash and read only the best.

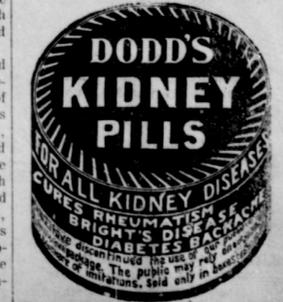
Then, too, it is not simply necessary to get words, but we must get to know the meaning of words. This is sometimes not very easy, as not even all the dictionaries agree. But we must get to know their meaning in order that we may use them correctly. Another important matter in writing is the choice of words. Emphasis has been laid upon the use of Saxon words. Some say use these only. I would advise using the Latin derivatives as well. The Latin language is the language of culture, and therefore the Latin word is often preferable to the Saxon. A happy admixture of the two would therefore be best.

The use of correct phrases in writing is also a matter of study. We can not very well learn these in the high school or the university. The course of study there is too much like steeplechase. In the rush to get through there is no time for these things. The real work along this line must be done afterwards. The best plan is to get a large commonplace book, and keep it by you, and, in reading a good author, when you meet with a fine phrase, put it down with the author's name, the book and the page beside it. These should not be long, not pages but brief extracts. Carry this book with you when you go on a journey, and whenever you have time read them over. And do not be content with reading them, commit them to memory. Especially is this true of poetry. I would advise reading plenty of poetry and learning it by heart. I would even go further than that, and would advise the writing of poetry. This is not necessarily for publication, but for practice. There is nothing like this for cultivation of style. The most useful kind of poetry for this purpose is the sonnet. The reason for this is that it is the most difficult kind of poetry to write. It is so closely guarded by rules of structure that it affords a splendid exercise in the correct use of words and the concise expression of thoughts.

Again, I would advise a moderate use of imitation. Imitation by translation is an especially good thing. Translate from another language, and you will find what a great new knowledge you will get of your own. The formation of sentences is also of importance. Vary your sentences. Use both long and short. Some have said that the English language is best fitted for the short period. Some, however, have used lengthy, complex sentences with good effect. But this should not be attempted except by those who are masters of it. In the formation of sentences, commonplace endings should likewise be avoided. Cultivation of the voice is also necessary to good speaking. If you can find a really natural elocutionist follow him. To train the voice to carry, make it all vocal. A good way to test yourself in this is to hold a lighted candle in front of the mouth and then vocalize strongly. If in so doing the candle is extinguished the vocalization is not right. Proper vocalization should not put out the light. A bass voice is a fine thing, but there is sometimes a danger from indistinctness. A low voice should be cultivated, however; avoid the high key speaking. This can be done by practice. Care should be taken, too, in the matter of pronunciation. Consult the dictionary often. You can't always depend on the pronunciation of those around you. In this connection there are two things that should be carefully observed. The first of these is accent. The tendency in English is to throw the accent forward. Be sure and get the accent right. The second is articulation. This should be clear and distinct. All the vowels should be sounded.

A YOUNG INVENTOR.

Persons who should have known better thought Westinghouse visionary when they were told that he proposed to stop a train by air.



Turns Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood.

No other remedy possesses such perfect cleansing, healing and purifying properties.

Externally, heals Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, and all Eruptions.

Internally, restores the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to healthy action. If your appetite is poor, your energy gone, your ambition lost, B.B.B. will restore you to the full enjoyment of happy vigorous life.

Nobody seemed inclined to let him try his plan on a real train, but they did not object to his working model of it in a shop where he could do no harm or involve anybody else in expense.

He knew his scheme would work, but he could not make anyone else believe it. So he continued to sell his invention for replacing derailed cars on the tracks and to talk about his brake to any railroad man who was willing to listen.

"Well, have you ever stopped a train with this air using of yours?" they would ask.

No, he couldn't say that he had done so. Nobody would let him try it, even on a train of dump cars.

One day he arrived in Pittsburgh, selling his other invention and talking about his brake notion to a man connected with a railroad out there. "That's a great idea of yours," said the man; "we will try it on our line."

So the officials of this railroad permitted Westinghouse to put his new kickshaw on one of their trains. He had to agree to indemnify the road for any damage that might be caused to the train as the result of his trials.

The train was equipped. On the designated day the confident inventor and a group of skeptical railroad men boarded the train on which the first air brakes were fixed.

On went the train on its initial trip. The engineer put on full speed, and just as he had rounded a curve he saw ahead, at a grade crossing, in the middle of the track, a loaded wagon, a man and a boy and balky horse. The engineer moved his lever, and the first train that was ever stopped by air pulled up at a standstill several feet short of the obstruction.

Thus, on its first trial, the Westinghouse air brake saved life and prevented damage to property. Thenceforward talking was unnecessary; all that had to be done was to make brakes. The inventor thought of that clause securing compensation to the railroad for any damage he might do to the train and he laughed.

His fortune dated from that day. He was then only twenty-two.—Success.

THE KING AND THE IRISHMAN.

Frederick of Prussia, it is said, had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them. This fact is the basis of the following story from Judge's Magazine.

One day the recruiting sergeant chanced to spy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high. He accosted him in English, and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of a military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick that he at once consented.

"But unless you can speak German the king will not give you so much." "Oh," said the Irishman, "sure I don't know a word of German."

"But," said the sergeant, "these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the guards. As soon as he sees you he will ride up and ask you how old you are; you will say twenty-seven; next, how long you have been in the service; you must reply, 'three weeks'; finally if you are provided with clothes and rations; you answer, 'both.'"

Pat soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of learning the questions.

In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His majesty rode up to him. Patrick stepped forward with "present arms!"

"How old are you," said the king. "Three weeks," said the Irishman. "How long have you been in the service?" asked his majesty.

"Twenty-seven years." "Am I or you a fool?" roared the king.

"Both," replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guardhouse, but pardoned by the king after he understood the facts of the case.

FRIENDS ON EVERY SIDE.

A little girl in red, so small that she had not mastered the intricate art of dressing herself unassisted, recently started from Jersey City for the home of her parents in Bismarck, N. Dak. A writer in The New York Sun describes the beginning of her journey as follows:

She carried a Mat-tese kitten in her arms. Candy was sticking out all over her like prismatic quills, and whenever she moved about silver coin of all kinds in her pockets—and she had lots of them—made her jungle merry.

She is Freda Petroska, of Warsaw, Poland, five years old. Her father and mother came to America three years ago and bought a farm in North

Tea Perfection



Unapproached for strength and fine flavor. Sold only in sealed lead packets at 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, and 60c per lb. By all grocers.

Highest Award St. Louis, 1904

Dakota, leaving Freda with her grandmother. After they had got the farm into good shape and paying the debt for Freda. An aunt of the little girl spoke English well, and had taught her the language, and she spoke it with a slight accent.

She had passage in the steerage of a Hamburg-American liner, but when the cabin passengers heard about her, traveling all alone and tagged for her destination, as all lone baby voyagers are, they asked permission to bring her up into the cabin, and this request was granted.

The ship's cat had a litter of kittens on the first day out from Hamburg, and Freda claimed and got one kitten the moment she saw them.

The little girl expressed the belief that there was no more silver and copper money left in the world after she had filled all the pockets she had originally and the half-dozen more that the stewardess made for her.

Conductors on the trains on which Freda journeyed out to her new home helped her make her toilet. At Ellis Island the money-changer gave her more coin, the caterer supplied her with enough things to last her several days, and inspectors added nickels and dimes to her over-burdened satchel.

When a reporter asked her what she thought of America, she said it was a very nice place.

No One Will Go to Toronto Exhibition

Without Foot Elm in their shoes if they are wise. For several years hundreds of people have been using Foot Elm every time they go to Toronto, and especially at Exhibition time.

It gives great comfort to those who either stand or walk. Try a box, 25c.

GOD'S FLOWERS.

The flowers got into a debate one morning as to which of them was the flower of God; and the rose said, "I am the flower of God, for I am the fairest and the most perfect in beauty and variety of form and delicacy of all the flowers." And the crocus said, "No, you are not the flower of God. Why, I was blooming long before you bloomed. I am the primitive flower; I am the first one." And the lily of the valley said, modestly, "I am small but I am white; perhaps I am the flower of God." And the trailing arbutus said: "Before any of you come forth, I was blooming under the leaves and under the snow. Am I not the flower of God?" But all the flowers cried out, "No, you are no flower at all; you are a come-outer." And then God's wind, blowing over the garden, brought this message to them. "Little flowers, do you not know that every flower that answers God's sweet spring call, and comes out of the cold, dark earth, and lifts its head above the sod, and blooms forth, catching the sunlight and flinging it back to men, taking the sweet south wind from God and giving it back to others in sweet and blessed fragrance—do you not know they are all God's flowers?"

Butterfly Suspenders. A Gentleman's Brace, "as easy as none." 50c.

A MELTING SIGHT.

As a ship was nearing the harbor of Athens a woman passenger approached the captain, and pointing to distant hills covered with snow, asked:

"What is that white stuff on the hill, captain?" "That is snow, madam," answered the captain.

"Is it, really?" remarked the woman. "I thought so, but a gentleman has just told me that it was Greece!"

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

DISTINGUISHED KITTENS.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Root, the Secretary of War, were returning from a horseback ride, when something occurred to throw a new light on the character of the famous President, says the "Cat Journal." They heard sharp cries of distress near by. "What is it?" asked Mr. Root. "Kittens, I think," replied the President, turning his horse round, "and they seem to be in distress." Then he began an investigation, and discovered that the melancholy chorus issued from the open basin of a drain. The President beckoned to two urchins who, from an awed distance, were watching the performance.

"Will one of you boys crawl into the opening while the other holds his legs?" President Roosevelt asked.

Sport like that, with the greatest personage in the United States as umpire, could come reasonably only once in a lifetime, and the boys grasped the opportunity.

"That's it!" exclaimed the President. "Now, what do you find there?"

"Cats in a bag," called out the boy with his head in the drain. The other boy sturdily clung to his companion's legs. The kittens, unaware that their plight had stirred the sympathies of

the head of the nation, and that their deliverance was at hand, wailed as if a new calamity were about to befall them.

"Drag them out," came the command.

In a moment the President of the United States, the Secretary of War and two excited youngsters stood around the rescued litter. Three forlorn kittens struggled feebly. They the wrath of the leader, who had hunted wild game and shot down lions, blazed out upon the wretches who had flung the kittens to die in slow agony.

The commotion brought out a wondering butler from a neighboring residence.

"Will you care for these little kittens?" asked the President. "Give them milk and a place to live!"

Had the man been asked to become a member of Mr. Roosevelt's Government, he could not have responded with more heartfelt eagerness.

The President thanked him, told the astonished urchins that they were little men and, joining the Secretary of War, moved on to the White House.

It is hardly necessary to add a moral to this true story, as any intelligent boy or girl must see that if the President of the United States, the elected ruler over seventy-five millions of people, can find time to render a little act of mercy to poor little kittens, there can be no excuse for a boy or girl neglecting to do his or her duty by the so-called "lower animals" whenever any of them are found in distress and needing assistance.

CONSTITUTIONAL CURE FOR CANCER.

Painless. Can be used in your own home without any one knowing it. Send 6 cents (stamps) for particulars. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

A FUTURE ORATOR.

Johnny recited one stanza of the "Psalm of Life" to the delight of his proud mamma and amid the plaudits of the company.

"Liza Grape men allyr mindus Weaken maka Liza Blime, Andy Parting Le B Hindus Footbrin Johnny Sands a time!"

—Ladies' Home Journal.

President Suspenders. Style, comfort, service. 50c. everywhere.

In the Shadow

We must all go there sometimes. The glare of the daylight is too brilliant; our eyes become injured and unable to discern the delicate shades of color or appreciate neutral tints—the shadowed chamber of sickness, the shadowed house of mourning, the shadowed life from which the sunlight has gone. But fear not; it is the shadow of God's hand. He is leading thee. There are lessons which can be learned only there. The photograph of His face can be only fixed in the dark chamber. But do not suppose that He has cast thee aside. Thou art still in His quiver; he has not flung thee away as a worthless thing. He is only keeping thee close till the moment comes when He can send thee most swiftly and surely on some errand in which He will be glorified. O, shadowed solitary one: remember how closely the quiver is bound to the warrior, within easy reach of the hand, and guarded jealously.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences as many have testified who have tried it.

Accepting each hour as God's gift, living each day in the sweetness of His blessing, we may realize that this is Heaven begun, Immanuel's Land.

Advertisement for DE FOWLER'S EXT-OFF WILD STRAWBERRY, featuring a circular logo with text 'DE FOWLER'S EXT-OFF WILD STRAWBERRY' and a list of ailments it treats.

The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUB. CO.
117 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
TORONTO
P. F. CRONIN, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
In City, including delivery..... \$1.50
To all outside points..... 1.00
Foreign..... 1.50

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops,
Bishops and Clergy.

ADVERTISING RATES
Transient advertisements 15 cents a line.
A liberal discount on contracts.
Remittances should be made by Post Office Order,
Postal Order, Express Money or by Registered
Letter.
When changing address the name of former Post
Office should be given.
Address all communications to the Company.

JOSEPH COLAHAN is authorized to collect
among our Toronto subscribers.

T. E. KLEIN
Business Manager
TEL. MAIN 489

TORONTO, AUGUST 30, 1905.

THE "MAN WITH THE KNIFE."

That W. F. Maclean, M.P., and his strenuous newspaper, The World, have performed many and valuable services for the people of Toronto not even "W.F.'s" enemies are churlish enough to deny. Mr. Maclean is the apostle of public ownership of public utilities; and if we were to class the journalist W. F. Maclean as one of the public utilities of this section of the Dominion, it would be a good proposition to devise some scheme for securing the control of him for the public benefit. There is no end of his own zeal to co-operate towards this end. It was not his fault, but rather the resolute activity of the Conservative ballot-pluggers, which prevented his election to the chief magistracy of Toronto. The rapidly increasing disposition he has displayed during the past five years to ignore and break through the traces of the Conservative party has been ascribed to his fondness for using the knife upon his friends. But the party men who can see no further than to libel W. F. Maclean and point to him as "the man with the knife," are poor politicians—and probably dishonest ones. W. F. Maclean is not malicious. He has shown in the House of Commons that remarkable quality of personal control and reserve which keeps him quiet when conferees are picked and put up to attack and draw him aside into the path of recrimination.

Mr. Maclean's latest achievement is the discrediting of the railway board of Ontario appointed by a Conservative Government. In this particular no one has had the temerity to talk about the "man with the knife," because the exposure of the board was made under circumstances that allowed no room for explanation or reply. This board will be the "Skidoo Board" as long as it remains in existence. There are other official creations that Mr. Maclean's knife will do execution upon to the discomfort of the Conservative camp before the Whitney administration comes to be tried in the balance of ballots. And the public will understand the "man with the knife" better all the time, and learn to see in him not the assassin, but the intelligent political surgeon who has cast aside all fear of the superstitions of his party.

We do not pretend to prophesy the political or any other field of the future. But we fail to see the improbability of another opportunity offering itself to the electors of Ontario to control W. F. Maclean as a public utility. And that opportunity will be to accept him as leader of a public ownership party. In the capacity of such a leader and premier of the province, it is absolutely certain that more opposition to him would be found within the Conservative party than the Liberal. To be candid about it, Mr. Maclean is no Conservative. He is such a Conservative, perhaps, as Winston Churchill was a little while ago in England. It only needed a crisis to make that sort of Conservative an accepted leader of advanced Liberal ideas.

Though he went off his head on the "autonomy" cry, Mr. Maclean as a public man must be estimated by his fidelity to the issue he has made his own; and in this respect there is nothing in his record that should prove an obstacle to the acceptance of him as a Canadian Liberal. If the Liberals of Ontario are, as is reported, looking for a leader, they may miss their opportunity if they allow Mr. Maclean to call into existence an independent or public ownership party in provincial politics. Sooner or later public ownership will be espoused by all the provincial Liberal organizations throughout the Dominion. The issue is not even on the skyline of the future for Dominion action. The Federal Government dare not assume the development task of the

transcontinental railways, although with regard to the trunk line telephone service and the telegraph, the conditions warrant practical investigation.

To the lot of the provinces it will fall to test public ownership along lines of least hazard. Liberal organizations will level their platforms up to this pre-eminently provincial policy, provincial because it is with the provincial legislatures the municipalities have to deal. Will Ontario take the lead? If she will, it is no wild dream to foresee W. F. Maclean filling the place of the next Liberal Premier of Ontario.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

Last week we heard through these columns a voice from Ottawa, which with no uncertain sound and with no doubting or wavering placed before the public a lengthy litany of those in that city and district who had been injuriously affected by the action of the present Government. The list of Toronto victims will soon be published. But what we wish to refer to to-day is the condition of things in the City Hall, where we are quite safe in stating that in a population of 300,000 one-fifth of whom are Catholics, and as such entitled to a proportionate part in the disbursements and emoluments that not more than one twenty-fifth receive the positions or appointments which are rightfully theirs. It is a well-known fact that since the new regime there is a pronounced disposition to replace the very few Catholics who were allowed to draw pay from the corporation of Toronto by non-Catholics. This was done quietly and unostentatiously, but none the less surely, under the pretence of a temporary arrangement, and the thin end of the wedge being set, every succeeding moment, instead of lessening the instrument so placed, but fixed it more strongly as a permanency in the spot where it was first labelled "temporary." In municipal affairs there is a fine field for research. In the big stone house where the fathers of the city gather, it would require wonderful strength of vision and a searchlight of the greatest calibre to unearth the sanctums wherein are hidden officials who call themselves Catholic. Vacancies formerly filled by our co-religionists are quietly turned over to those of another religious belief and no new appointments of Catholics have been made. That a game is on foot in which the movements on the board are being played in such a manner as to ultimately end in the expulsion from the ground of all colors save one, is a fact patent to all. It is quite time for Catholics to awaken to the situation. It is quite time, too, for those in power to recognize that sharing on a more equalized scale must be inaugurated. Catholics want no favors; they ask simply a share in the things going, a share proportionate to their rights as citizens and to their standing as an integral and intelligent portion of the city's population.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Toronto was properly en fete all last week. It gave itself up to doctors with grace and courteous hospitality. Deserved compliments were exchanged on both sides, and all went merrily as a marriage feast. The British Association, numbering, as it does, so many distinguished physicians and surgeons, attracted a large number of others; so that from the distant east as well as from the neighboring States, scholars flocked to Toronto to see, to discuss most interesting questions and to advance the sciences to which they devoted their life and keen intellect. No doubt they saw a fair city with fair prospects. They saw, too, the equipments that for their own studies; spacious halls, modern laboratories and facilities which would have done credit to the mother country. Their discussions covered a great deal of ground, and as far as the daily reports go, were very interesting. One point was significant: the general abandonment and condemnation of alcohol in both cases of disease and surgery. Many of the speakers maintained that alcohol had no food value at all, whilst some admitted a certain food value, but much less than used to be claimed for it. Laymen must approach technical questions with modesty. Whilst we rejoice to see that medical men are using the strong influence of their judgment and their treatment against alcohol, we fear they are opening a door to more insidious stimulants. In the present generation there is little power and naturally less desire to bear pain. On the part of physicians there is a corresponding willingness to alleviate and prevent pain. The consequence is that physicians too frequently use drugs which do not bear directly upon a disease. As a result habits are formed compared to which alcoholic drink-

ing is virtuous. It will take time, but such evils are sure to spread. What we missed in the proceedings was any paper or discussion upon the moral side of medicine and surgery. There are most intimate relations between other practices in the profession and morality. Take the ministrations of the drugs to which we allude. Throughout both branches of the profession there is a morale whose obligations are being lost sight of, much to the loss of religion and the higher purpose of life. That medical men of deserved reputation should come from all quarters and in such large numbers and discuss questions about house-cleaning, tuberculosis, and other important matters, without a thought or word upon the morality of practice, shows how materialistic the study has become. Always tending towards materialism, medicine has gained a tremendous impulse from the material philosophy of modern times and from the inventions of science. We are far from begrudging it any triumph. The medical profession deserves well of the race. It devotes itself without stint to the alleviation of suffering. It pours out the treasures which it has discovered to rich and poor alike. It spends and is spent in a noble service. But there is a higher obligation which is too much overshadowed by the good demanded for the body. This want and neglect throws aside for us much of the scientific pretence and esteem poured out upon such associations and gatherings. There is for us one science—and it is not materialism. No scientific association can vibrate with true ring without it—still less the most distinguished association of medical men. Nor can its members fulfil their higher, truer obligations without a closer attention to its study.

A COMPREHENSIVE CONVENTION

Elsewhere in this issue is printed the schedule of resolutions adopted by the Confederated Catholic Societies of America, at the late Convention held in Buffalo, and to peruse the list is to be struck with the magnitude of the ground covered by those who convened and the far-reaching and comprehensive views taken of the subjects with which the convention dealt. While some few items may be regarded as local, the greater part of the material treated is of general interest and from such, much may be gleaned by Catholics wheresoever situated. The scope of the subjects and the evident study which preceded their formation for publication, together with the conciseness and care shown in their arrangement are alike worthy of admiration. Perhaps the most striking feature of the curriculum, as we may call it, is its comprehensiveness, the area covered embracing seemingly every vital topic from the great subject of socialism—itsself a complex study of many parts—and along the gamut of divorce, the Lord's day, the school, the Indian question, the stage, immigration, and so on, finishing with a recommendation for a general distribution of Catholic literature to the inmates of penal and charitable institutions. Generally speaking, so lengthy a programme would almost create fear for its future, but the circumstances of its birth and inception make for its effectiveness and fulfilment. Remembering that it emanated from a gathering which represented elements from amongst the best and most enlightened of the great nation to the south, that the Federation contained representatives of every shade of thought that makes for progress and the uplifting of humanity both in the spiritual and material order, remembering also that the very essence of the confederation of these elements is their consequent amalgamation, we get back to the well-grounded and often repeated assertion, "in unity there is strength," and we believe that what would have been difficult and perhaps impossible to the individual or society, is feasible and probably easy to the federated powers of the individuals or societies. Conventions and resolutions without after effects are useless, but in the present instance the movement from first to last has borne the mark of earnestness and judging from present premises, results will be magnificent. New zeal, new ideas, new spirit, new fervor, have come from this gathering and will infuse themselves into the innumerable parishes and societies under the influence of those who took part and even we in Canada have profited and experienced the vibrations of new thought, new ideas and new aspirations from our proximity to the great movement of the Confederated Catholic Societies of America.

THE EXHIBITION.

The striking feature of the Canadian National Exhibition opened yesterday by Sir William Mulock, is the substantial new buildings added during

the course of the year. The directors of several manufacturing interests have availed themselves of the increased accommodation to show the process of their industries. The new art building is a disappointment. We have no longer an exhibition of Canadian art to stimulate the young and ambitious, but rather a snobbish show of English pictures by no means of surpassing excellence upon comparatively bare walls. If this discrimination is the work of the Ontario Society of Artists that organization is much to be pitied. The Toronto Fair has grown to the dimensions of a national exhibition; but this is all the more reason why it should retain its national character.

A Layman's Views

Editor Catholic Register:

Sir,—I read with much interest the communication signed "Clerical Reader," in your issue of August 23rd. He touches on a couple of points which no doubt many Catholic laymen like myself have often wondered at. First, Why is no effort made to bring laborers from outside when the home supply is insufficient, to use his own words; and secondly, why no provision is made for the sustenance of the aged and infirm priests. From the layman's ranks I answer him that these matters are largely in the hands of the reverend clergy themselves; to remedy the latter state of affairs all that is required, so far as our Catholic people are concerned, is a proper plan, or scheme, and some energy and action. I do not believe that there is a parish in the Province of Ontario that would object—provided the matter was properly presented to them—to make an annual contribution. Yes, I go further and say, a stated sum per annum, for this most worthy object, for all Catholics agree that old, aged and infirm priests should be provided for and their declining years and last days made as comfortable as possible. There is another subject that I would wish your permission, Mr. Editor, like to write a few words on; it is, to express my humble and hearty approval of the noble work recently undertaken in the adjoining Province of Quebec, by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, who has thrown his heart and soul into a temperance movement that should and will no doubt be of the greatest benefit to those committed to his care. I trust so much so that "yet unborn generations will rise up and call him blessed." May God speed the day, and the hour, when a similar movement will be started among our Catholic people, from one end of Canada to the other, the beneficial results of which would be simply wonderful.

Yours sincerely,
CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

(Continued from page 1.)

Among other gentlemen that Old-Timer was glad to meet in Buffalo was an Irish-Canadian business man, Mr. James H. Dormer, formerly of Kingston, Ont. He is engaged in the wholesale fish trade and does a large business. He was just on the point of departing for Europe for the benefit of his health. I was told his business had suffered severely of late, especially among his German customers, for his strong advocacy of the cause of temperance. I have for a long time been familiar with Mr. Dormer's name and his father's before him, who was a warm advocate of Canadian reform principles in the days of doubt and political trouble. Indeed, like the case of Father O'Grady in Toronto, he had some misunderstanding with Bishop Macdonell, the first Catholic bishop in Upper Canada, who was a zealous loyalist in those days, and upholder of the Family Compact. Mr. Dormer informed me that in the elections held in 1841 for the first Union Parliament, the city of Kingston returned the first Irish-Catholic member, whose name was Monaghan, that was elected from Upper Canada, and I know this to be a fact. I hope Mr. Dormer will return from his European trip much improved in health and spirits, as I esteem him a valuable man and a credit to his race and religion.

Although I had had correspondence with him when living in Chicago, I never before had met Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, who has charge of the municipal baths. It was he who passed judgment on my "Personal Recollections of Thos. D'Arcy McGee" when submitted for publication in the "Union and Times" of Buffalo. He is the best Irish scholar in that city and is greatly interested in the Gaelic movement. I found him "a plain, blunt man" who speaks what he thinks and thinks what he says. He is useful in many ways to his fellow-countrymen of Buffalo.

Another gentleman whom I was anxious to see was Mr. John R. MacManus, secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo National Gas Fuel Co., a native of Buffalo, and whose family connections date back to the eighteenth century in that city. Hence the beautiful story of Mary Lynch O'Rourke, of whom Mr. MacManus is a great great-grandson. Mrs. O'Rourke was the first Irish woman and Catholic that settled in Erie county, and I am sure every true-hearted daughter of Erin will be thankful to know something of so charming a character. She is described as a "Perfect woman, nobly

planned." She and her husband emigrated from Ireland in the year 1794 and took up their residence in Albany, N.Y., where the husband died. The United States census was taken in the year 1810, when the population of the county was 4,208. There were then forty-three families residing in the village of Buffalo, besides a number of unmarried persons. It was in 1815 that Patrick O'Rourke and his wife settled there. Only two families there then were known to profess the Catholic faith—those of the distinguished French emigre, M. Louis Le Couteux de Caumont, and Patrick O'Rourke. They formed the seed from which the two hundred thousand or more Catholics of today have grown. This seed was well worthy of the early days of the Church in the wilderness of the West in America. A Sister of Charity wrote as follows of the widow of Patrick O'Rourke, many years after she first met her:

"In the early fifties a young girl was sent on a charitable quest by the dear Sisters of St. Vincent. Almost the first house she entered was Mrs. O'Rourke's. She was welcomed by the sweet-faced old lady, and her errand stated, was made to feel that she had conferred a favor instead of receiving one. Such a charming personality was hers and so gracious were her words, that in all the years that have passed, never has the writer forgotten the sweetness and charm of that noble woman. It was never my privilege to meet her again, for alas, death soon laid his icy hand on that loving heart. Pages might be written about her charity. Strangers in a strange land found refuge with her, and the young emigrant girl could tell of her zealous care and watchfulness over her spiritual and temporal welfare. Like the valiant woman spoken of in the Bible, "She hath opened her mouth to wisdom and the law of clemency is on her tongue; she has looked well to the paths of her house and hath not eaten her bread idle."

The year 1829 saw Buffalo in possession of her first resident priest, the Rev. John Nicholas Mertz. The first church was named "The Church of the Lamb of God," on the site of which was afterwards erected and where now stands the spacious Church of St. Louis.

My friend and correspondent, Mr. John Hurley of Litchfield, Conn., has contributed through Mr. Herbert N. Casson some very valuable information about the Welsh in America and the origin of the Welsh race, for the September number of Munsey's Magazine. Mr. Casson has acknowledged Mr. Hurley's aid in terms as follows:

"I thank you for your very learned and instructive article on the Irish, which I was pleased to read. I sincerely hope that you will be as well satisfied with the Welsh article as you have been with the Irish. As you say, both Welsh and Irish are from the same original stock, a wonderful race of civilization builders to which I am proud to belong."
WILLIAM HALLEY.

A STRUGGLING INFANT MISSION

IN THE DIOCESE OF NORTHAMPTON, FAKENHAM, NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

Where is Mass said and Benediction given at present? IN A GARRET, the use of which I get for a rent of ONE SHILLING per week.

Average weekly collection, 3s. 6d.
No endowment whatever, except HOPE. Not a good kind of endowment, you will say, good reader. Ah, well! Who knows? Great things have, as a rule, very small beginnings. There was the stable of Bethlehem, and God's hand is not shortened. I HAVE hopes. I have GREAT hopes that this latest Mission, opened by the Bishop of Northampton, will, in due course, become a great Mission.

But outside help is, evidently, necessary. Will it be forthcoming?

I have noticed how willingly the CLIENTS of ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA readily come to the assistance of poor, struggling Priests. May I not hope that they will, too, cast a sympathetic and pitying eye upon me in my struggle to establish an outpost of the Catholic Faith in this—so far as the Catholic Faith is concerned—barren region? May I not hope, good reader, that you, in your zeal for the progress of that Faith, will extend a helping hand to me? I cry to you with all earnestness to come to my assistance. You may not be able to do much; but you CAN DO A LITTLE. Do that little which is in your power, for God's sake, and with the other "littles" that are done I shall be able to establish this new Mission firmly.

DON'T TURN A DEAF EAR TO MY URGENT APPEAL

"May God bless and prosper your endeavors in establishing a Mission at Fakenham."

"ARTHUR,
"Bishop of Northampton."
Address—
FATHER H. W. GRAY,
Hempton Road, Fakenham,
Norfolk, England.

P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation, and send with my acknowledgement a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart.
This new Mission will be dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)
Absolutely Pure
COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE CAKE ICINGS, Etc.
Used in Every Household

THE EYES
With the Most Modern Appliances
And can correct that defect of your sight.
If sight is blurred or the eyes tire, lose no time to remedy defect. Consult me. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MRS. K. HURLEY, O.R.
Graduate New York University of Optometry
Office 72 Confederation Life Building.



A TRIUMPH OF ART
In laundry work is what everyone calls the output of this establishment—shirts, collars, cuffs and all else washed without tearing, fraying, ripping off of buttons; starching not too little or too much; ironing without scorching, or otherwise ruining of everything in a man's wardrobe that ought to go into the tub. If your friends can't tell you about our work; phone us. We'll call for and deliver the goods and our way of doing up things will tell for itself.

New Method Laundry Limited
187-189 Parliament St.
TORONTO
PHONE—MAIN 4546 and MAIN 3289

Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. & Nav. Co. Limited

"NATURES BEAUTY LINE"
Between Toronto, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls and Buffalo.
Four Steamers Daily, Except Sunday.
50c. Toronto to Port Dalhousie & return
2 p.m. steamers Wednesday and Saturday.
Special Rates Saturday & Monday.
E. H. PEPPER,
Gen'l. Agent, Yonge St. Wharf, Toronto.



A WOMAN'S DREAM
Is to possess all the charms of beauty nature will grant to few. To be the most beautiful amongst the beautiful, to be admired and followed by others; in short, to be

"The Leading Star"
Is the aim of so many. In such a position we place every lady who has her appearance improved by one of

JULES & CHARLES
Parisian Transformations, Semi-Transformations, Pony padours or Natural Wavy Switches

Manufactured on the only perfect Parisian Method, under the personal superintendence of Prof. Jules & Charles. Visit Artists' most complete exhibition of Art Hair Goods. Our six Parisian Artists are the only reliable Marcel Wavers. Our new complete Catalogue free. Write

MAISON JULES & CHARLES
431 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Phone Main 2494.

FAIL TERM OPENS SEPT. 4th
In deciding to get a business education or shorthand training, it is wise to choose a school that is well-known for strictly high-grade work. The

ELLIOTT Business College
TORONTO, ONT.
Is well known as one of the best Commercial Schools in existence. Its record this year has been most remarkable. None of our graduates are out of positions, and the demand for them is about twenty times the supply. Write to-day for our magnificent catalogue.
W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal
COR. YONGE and ALEXANDER STS.

SPECTACLES AND OPERA GLASSES
Defective Vision
Causes more headaches than all other bodily ailments. The remedy is properly fitted glasses.
We can do it if any one can, and respect your pocket!
F. E. LUKE,
REFRACTING OPTICIAN
11 King St. West, Toronto.

JOTTINGS

His Grace, Archbishop Farley of New York, at present in Europe, is expected home about the middle of September.

Mrs. Thorold, the eldest daughter of the late Bishop Thorold, a distinguished Anglican divine, has just been received into the Church.

The Marist Brothers, Dumfries, Scotland, have purchased Cloughan Castle, with a view to establishing a house there for the reception of novices.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered £3,000 to the Lismore Public Libraries Committee of Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, for the erection of four rural libraries, on conditions which the committee has accepted.

The unique distinction of celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of his ordination belongs to the Rev. Father Machorzki, in the Diocese of Culm, a suffragan see of Gnesen-Posen, Prussia. He is now one hundred years old.

The Pope's latest Motu Proprio decrees that for the future no congregation of men or women may be erected without the consent of the Holy See. Thus bishops will no longer be empowered to approve by their own sole authority the foundation of new congregations in their dioceses.

Recently when Bishop Van de Ven, of Natchitoches, La., transferred Rev. C. Mahe to another field the non-Catholics of the town sent up a joint petition to the Bishop asking that the priest be allowed to remain. During the yellow fever episode of last year Father Mahe had visited stricken Protestants as well as Catholics, and thus won their regard. The Bishop yielded and the priest remains.

A despatch from Jerusalem states the finding of what is supposed to be the prison of Our Lord beneath the Via Dolorosa. It is a subterranean cell hewn out of the solid rock. The cell is connected with the series of underground chambers discovered thirty years ago near the Ecce Homo Chapel, but this was only discovered the other day by some Greeks who were clearing out the original cells. "Christ's prison" is one of a group of cells which appear to be ancient Roman dungeons; they are hewn out of rock similarly to the Latomiae at Syracuse, Sicily.

The Rev. Walter D. Drum, S.J., the brilliant young Boston priest, who was recently honored by his superiors by being selected to continue his studies along special lines, as was noted in the last issue of The Pilot, will not go to Johns Hopkins University, as was at first planned, but will sail for Europe in a few days, going direct to Beirut, Syria, where the Jesuits have a college or university. He will remain there a year studying the Semitic languages. Thereafter he will spend two years at some of the leading German universities specializing in Scriptures. He is at present attending to the wants of the unfortunate on Blackwell's Island, New York Harbor, in place of the regular priest, who is taking a rest.—Boston Pilot.

Communication

THE BLACK HAND IN ONTARIO. Belleville, Ont., Aug. 27. Editor Catholic Register:

Dear Sir,—Herewith find names of some Catholics who have fallen under the ban of the Whitney Government in this section: Michael Lally, magistrate, appointed in 1876; J. C. Hanley, magistrate, appointed in 1876; J. M. Hurley, magistrate, appointed in 1876; Patrick Murphy, magistrate, appointed in 1876; David Larkin, magistrate, appointed in 1888; Michael Convan, magistrate, appointed in 1888; John Egan, magistrate, appointed in 1888; P. A. Shannon, magistrate, appointed in 1888; T. J. Hurley, magistrate, appointed 1903; license inspector East Hastings, M. Lally; license inspector West Hastings, J. St. Charles; License Commissioner East Hastings, T. Drummy; Division Court Clerk, Tweed, Thos. McCann; Division Court clerk, Centreville, C. Whalen.

Tavern licenses cut off.—Jno. McDermott, Plainfield, East Hastings; P. Murphy, Stoco, East Hastings; Michael Fitzgerald, Marlbank, East Hastings.

In every case the new appointees have been Orangemen.

Yours etc., "EAST HASTINGS."

J. J. M. LANDY 416 QUEEN ST., W.



CHALICES CIBORIA STENSORIA

Gold and Silver Plating and Engraving of all Altar Vessels at very reasonable prices. Write for quotations.

MISSIONS

Supplied with Religious goods. Write for catalogue and quotations. Long distance phone M. 2758.

J. J. M. LANDY 416 Queen St. West, Toronto

FEDERATION SCHEDULE

Full Text of Subjects Discussed by the Recent Gathering of Federated Catholic Societies in Buffalo.

Herewith is the full account of the very interesting and important resolutions adopted by the federated societies at the late great gathering in Buffalo. The matter is well worthy of careful reading and study.

SOCIALISM.

Reiterating the resolution of the convention of 1904 commending the thorough study of the social question, especially in the light of the pastoral letters of Pope Leo XIII., urging also the formation of Catholic workmen's societies, and, admitting that many of the economic demands which socialism makes are founded on right and justice, we call attention, above all, to the following points:

1. While recognizing the abhorrence entertained by most of the workmen of our country for irreligion and anarchy, we should not fall to point out the danger of these being principles of the movement by co-operation with their advocates, and especially by reading socialist publications and contributing to the socialist papers.

2. We cordially sympathize with wage-earners in their efforts to ameliorate their condition in the matter of fair wages, habitable dwellings and just diminution of the hours of grinding and oppressive toil, provided the limits of law and order be not transgressed, but we denounce the attempts of unprincipled demagogues to pervert labor organizations into instruments of political revolution.

3. Acknowledging the right of every man to increase his worldly wealth by just and honest means, and applauding the endeavors of certain great corporations to better the physical and moral environments of their employees; on the other hand we reprobate as unchristian and inhuman the use of wealth for the purpose of corruption, oppression and plunder, and its neglect of works of benevolence and charity.

4. Although we welcome to our shores all the victims of poverty and oppression, we emphatically commend the action of the government in excluding anarchists and apostles of rebellion; and while conceding within certain limits the right of freedom of speech and of the press, we protest against the publication of anarchistic papers, the convocation or revolutionary meetings and the formation of revolutionary clubs in which doctrines of anarchy are proclaimed.

Finally, we invite all Christians to distinguish themselves by their absolute abstinence from, and their unmistakable disapproval of any of those forms of socialism which even remotely aim at the destruction of Christianity, the subversion of civil government, the invasion of the rights of property, the rights of God and the rights of man.

DIVORCE.

As Catholics, we are steadfastly opposed to all forms of absolute divorce under any legislation by the state, and this conviction we will not compromise as citizens. While recognizing the fact that there is a strong sentiment in the community favoring divorce for serious causes, yet liberty of conscience is violated, when the law compels the unhappy spouse seeking redress for domestic wrong, either to apply for absolute divorce, though this be opposed to the conscience of the applicant, or to remain without any redress at all. For grave causes the Church has always allowed its members the remedy of a limited divorce, that is, a separation from bed and board, so that property rights and the custody of children may be judiciously settled, and hence provision for such judicial separations ought to be made by those of the states, which now have no such provisions. But even should the law permit absolute divorce for designated causes, the applicant opposed in conscience to such divorce should have the right to a limited divorce, as the applicant ought not to be coerced to appear in court as if denying his religious convictions.

We feel it our duty, and the duty of all Catholics, to do what may be possible to educate those not within the Church to the doctrine that under no circumstances should the parties to a lawful marriage be permitted to marry again during the lifetime of either spouse, feeling sure that upon the preservation of this institution, monogamous and life long, rests the cornerstone of the highest and best civilization. We are gratified to know that public sentiment is aroused to the evil tendency of the loose and conflicting divorce laws of the different states of the union, and we hail it as a most encouraging sign that a congress of representatives from the different states has been convened to suggest a uniform statute to reform the present intolerable conditions.

Sooner or later the truth of the Catholic doctrine upon this subject must be brought home to the community, and in the meantime we commend the efforts of the legislature and the governor of Pennsylvania, at whose instance the divorce congress was assembled, of the President of the United States, whose message to congress on the subject had such far-reaching effect, and of the divorce congress itself for its enlightened efforts to bring about a reform so greatly needed.

SANCTIFICATION OF THE LORD'S DAY.

Mindful of the great lessons written in unmistakable character in the history of the nations, that the religious, social and moral welfare of peoples are most intimately bound up with the proper observance of the

Lord's Day, we deeply deplore the ever-increasing tendency among the masses to turn the Lord's Day from its original divine institution as a day devoted primarily to the special worship of God, into a day of mere pleasure and frivolous and sinful amusement.

We further deprecate and strongly condemn the unchristian action of those employers, both public and private, who, actuated mostly by greed and in absolute and scandalous disregard of the sanctity of the Lord's Day, force their employees to perform unnecessary servile labor on Sunday.

Where necessity really requires such labor, we demand that the employers make some provision so that their employees may be enabled to assist at least at divine service.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Federation again urge upon the Catholic public the universal and cordial support of our parochial schools, and that where it can be done and it is necessary these schools be graded even higher than they now are. For the Federation observes with great satisfaction a growing ambition in our parochial schools in the pursuit of greater efficiency in equipment, teaching and teachers. In this connection, and in the terms of our resolution adopted at the Detroit convention, we again observe with deep satisfaction the gradual growth among our non-Catholic fellow citizens of the conviction that religious instruction of some sort in the school is absolutely necessary for the welfare of our country. Witness the discussions of the National Educational Association, both of which fully justify the position maintained by Catholics for half a century. We also note with pleasure that while the pupils of our Catholic schools receive a thorough religious training, their proficiency in secular studies is not inferior, but in many cases superior to that of public school children. Convinced that we are not called upon to suggest plans for the various non-Catholic denominations, we propose this solution of the school fund problem as satisfactory to the Catholic body:

First, let no public moneys be paid out for religious instruction in any school; secondly, let the educational per capita tax be disbursed for results in purely secular studies only in our Catholic schools, our teachers receiving their salaries as other teachers receive theirs; thirdly, to obtain these results let our schools be submitted to state or city examinations. For in this way will the great principle of our government be preserved: "No public moneys for sectarian purposes."

INDIAN QUESTION.

We express our confidence in the outcome of the test suit now pending in the Supreme Court or the District of Columbia to determine the question of the rights of the Indians to the use of the tribal funds for the education of their children in schools in their own choice. And we also express our gratification at the stand taken by President Roosevelt as a result of the appeal by Bishop Schinner of Superior, Wis., from the action of the agent at Red River Expedition, who forcibly removed Indian children from the Catholic school at Olanah, where their parents had placed them, and deciding that the local agents have no right to transfer children from one school to another against the parents' wishes. And we wish to make public expression of our commendation of the fair and impartial action of the President in the above matters.

THE STAGE.

Aware of the refining and educational power of the drama, but alarmed at its very common degradation at the present time, we invite a movement for its regeneration:

1. By refusing to patronize any play that offends against morality.

2. By not failing to protest against indecent costumes, as well as against objectionable interludes of otherwise excellent plays.

3. By exerting our influence with the municipal authorities to enforce the laws or cause them to be enacted, where they have not been passed, against improper exhibitions, either on the stage itself or by mechanical devices, and especially to enforce laws forbidding the admission of children to theatres unattended by parents or guardians.

4. By denouncing all public advertisements or posters which tend to corrupt public morals.

IMMIGRATION.

Whereas, Catholic immigrants are coming into the United States at the rate of about 300,000 every year; and

Whereas, such immigrants, if properly cared for spiritually, will be a source of strength to the Church in the days to come; and

Whereas, our Catholic immigrants, by reason of their morality, honesty and industry, are destined to play an important part in the future well-being of the country, if means be now taken to safeguard their faith, while they will on the other hand, prove a menace, should the Church lose its hold upon them.

Whereas, the solution of the problem presented by the vast army of Catholics landing on our shores calls for intelligent, systematic and united action on the part of the hierarchy, clergy and laity; be it therefore

Resolved, That the allied Catholic societies in this country give all possible aid to the bishops and clergy of the country in the work of caring for the immigrants of all nationalities, and that this aid be of such immediate and practical a character, as to enable those who are in immediate charge of these immigrants to do the work efficiently and in a manner to compete successfully with all those elements which endanger the spiritual welfare of the immi-

Program Free

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Banking and Matriculation carefully taught.

Sept. 4th, 1906.

Full Term begins at 9.30. 200 Students at varied situations past year. Join us.

British Canadian Business College Yonge and Eloor Sts., TORONTO R. A. FARQUHARSON, B.A.

grants. In this connection, be it further

Resolved, that the A. F. of C. S. commend the great and truly zealous work of the different Catholic immigrant homes, and Catholic houses for sailors in seaports of the United States, and that it encourage, in the strongest terms, the establishment and support of houses of this kind. In this connection, be it further

Resolved, That the Federation desires by every means in its power to manifest its appreciation and approval of the work of those prelates, clergymen and laymen who are promoting and establishing colonies of Catholic families in sparsely settled portions of the United States.

THE PRESS.

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the anarchistic tendency of our sensational newspapers, and that at the same time we heartily endorse and commend the policy of those journals whose object is truth, fair play, the elimination of all sensational and indecent details in the treatment of crimes and criminals, and the suppression of all advertisements and representations which aim to suggest evil practices and otherwise to debauch the public or private conscience and offer all manner of incentive to crime to the young, and immature or wicked members of the community; nevertheless the Federation regrets the widespread apathy of Catholics in the exercise of a wholesome influence over the secular press. Moreover, the Federation heartily urges that our Catholic people support the Catholic press in the practical way of subscription and the habit of advertising in this press. In this connection it is the wish of the Federation that Catholics throughout the country more efficiently urge our public libraries to place Catholic books, periodicals and papers upon the shelves of the people's libraries. At the same time the Federation embraces this opportunity of recommending to the editors of our Catholic press that they exercise a due care in safeguarding their publications from any criticism, caricature or statement that might in any way reflect upon, or be offensive to, the nationality or creed of any of our citizens.

LITERATURE.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Federation that a taste for good books and papers be earnestly cultivated by our Catholic people, as an antidote to the religious, philosophical and historical errors prevalent in our time. And in this connection we take occasion to recognize and appreciate the liberal advance made of late years by non-Catholic publishing concerns in the number, the literary and typographical merit of the Catholic works issuing from their presses. Nevertheless we wish to express our far greater satisfaction at the many substantial improvements made by Catholic publishers in their publications along every line of Catholic literature. Moreover, we desire to signify in this convention our pleasure at the spread and enlargement of parish, social and society libraries among our Catholic people. We would, however, recommend that in cities where a large Catholic population exists that greater and more ably stocked libraries be established, which would encourage and render possible wider and more thorough study on the part of the Catholic body.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Whereas, it is the first duty of Catholics to help save those who rightfully belong to the household of the faith; and

Whereas, Many of our people have been lost to the faith because they have settled in churchless localities; and

Whereas, The immigrant problem is now acute throughout the United States, and the work of providing immigrants with churches and priests is one of primary importance; and

Whereas, There has been for years a manifest need of an organization having for its purposes the support of priests, laboring in the poorer missions of the country, and

Whereas, There exists a widespread propaganda on the part of the non-Catholic missionary societies which have for object the perversion of our neglected Catholic brethren; be it therefore

Resolved, that the Federation heartily indorse the aims and purposes and methods of the Catholic Church extension Society, and that it recommends that the allied societies and the members of the Federation support and advance the laudable work of said Catholic Church Extension Society by every means within their power.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHOLICS.

Resolved, That the Federation views with the greatest approval and encouragement the great work of zeal carried on among our non-Catholic brethren through missions to non-Catholics. This country is filled with men and women thirsting for the truth, crying for the bread of life, and there is no one to break it to them. On the one hand they will not come to our churches, on the other they have an ethical right to the teachings of Him who said, "Go teach all nations." bear the truth to every

Coal and Wood

The coal consumers of Toronto are no doubt realizing the importance of having in this market a strictly independent concern, not identified in any way with any COMBINE or other association tending in that direction. OUR COMPANY is decidedly one for the consumers' benefit—and there is no better coal mined than ours.

We offer a limited amount of stock at \$5.00 per share, par value, with the option to the subscriber of taking COMMON STOCK OR 6 PER CENT GUARANTEED CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE.

COAL AT MARKET RATES.

Yards—Toronto, North Toronto, and Toronto Junction.

The Consumers' Coal Co.

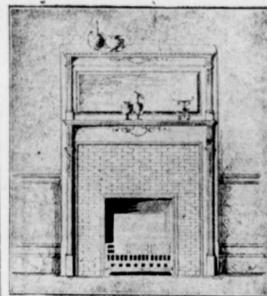
LIMITED Head Office—Traders Bank Building, Cor. King and Spadina Ave. Phone Main 2521

JUST OUT

A new brew and the pride of the brewery. It's the best Lager that Canada's model brewery ever sent out. The equal of the finest imported Lager in every respect. All the leading hotels, cafes and bars now have O'KEEFE'S PILSENER. Order up

O'KEEFE'S PILSENER LAGER

"THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE"



Mantels, Grates and Fire Place Fittings also Floor and Wall Tiles

When decorating your house and changing the fire-place it will pay you to visit our show rooms.

THE O'KEEFE

Mantel & Tile Co.

97 Yonge St.

Gerhard Heintzman Building.

I Can Sell Your Real Estate Or Business

No Matter Where Located

Properties and Business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.

If You Want to Buy

any kind of Business or Real Estate anywhere, at any price, write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

DAVID P. TAFF,

THE LAND MAN,

415 KANSAS AVENUE,

Topeka, Kansas.

DRESS WELL

First, then talk business and you'll get a hearing. Don't buy expensive new suits—let me redeem your old ones.

FOUNTAIN, "My Valet"

Cleaner and Repairer of Clothing

30 Adelaide West. Tel. Main 3074.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue.

The C. S. BELL Co. Hillsboro, O.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TO THE FAIR TORONTO

August 27th to Sept. 8th.

SINGLE FARE

Going August 27th, to Sept. 8th.

Special Low Rates on Excursion Days.

All tickets valid returning until September 11th, 1906.

For tickets and full information call on agent.

J. D. McDONALD,

District Passenger Agent

(Continued on page 8.)

MOOSE

OPEN SEASONS

New Brunswick, Sept. 15th—Nov. 30th.

Nova Scotia, Oct. 1st—Jan. 1st.

Quebec, Sept. 1st—Dec. 31st.

Best Hunting Grounds are reached by

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

WRITE FOR

"Fishing and Hunting"

"Week in the Canaan Woods"

"Moose of the Miramichi"

"Trail of the Mic-Macs"

TO

Toronto Ticket Office

51 King St. East

OR

General Passenger Dept.,

Moncton, N. B.

IT WILL CURE RUPTURE

THIRTY DAYS' USE OF

The Air Rupture Cure

Will prove its power to cure the worst rupture. Five minutes' study will show you how and why the Air Rupture Cure must cure, painlessly, safely and quickly.

You can try this Rupture Cure without a cent of risk.

Visit our Exhibit in the Annex Building of the Toronto Exhibition; or call on or address

The Lyon Mfg. Company, Limited

Room 58—435 Yonge St., Toronto

It is endorsed by physicians. Has cured scores of ruptured sufferers. Send for the proof and Special Exhibition offer

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for Catalogue.

The C. S. BELL Co. Hillsboro, O.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TO THE FAIR TORONTO

August 27th to Sept. 8th.

SINGLE FARE

Going August 27th, to Sept. 8th.

Special Low Rates on Excursion Days.

All tickets valid returning until September 11th, 1906.

For tickets and full information call on agent.

J. D. McDONALD,

District Passenger Agent

DOLLY'S FATHER

(Beniger's Magazine.)

"Oh, if you please!" said Dolly. The postman swung round on his heel in the direction of the little voice. When he looked down. Quite a long way his eyes had to travel, for cubits had added themselves to his stature long after he measured six feet and imagined he had finished his growth. And the little voice belonged to only three feet, eight inches.

cried as if her heart would break. Her shoulders rose and fell under the red cloak, soft, hopeless sobs went to lose themselves among the trunks and portmanteaus, the paper blistered here and there under the heavy, scalding tears.

you can't be after sayin' it's not, Miss Dolly." Dolly nearly wept. "But how could they think he was like this? What makes them think he is like this? Oh, why can't they see him walking about with his proper legs and body? And he is thin, thin! Whatever do they think he is so fat for?"

a-mile from the square house where dwelt the one ensnared in his heart, heard soft panting breaths and little light feet behind him. He swung round on his heel at the familiarity of them. Dolly was quite alone.



ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE HANDBALL TEAMS, '04-'05

his work in the Senate had brought him very much into public notice, and to a certain extent into public opprobrium, and scarce a week passed but the pen of the comic artist made itself merry with his features and little peculiarities.

anything father can do? He will try very hard." But Dolly, looking up to tell all about it, caught the wet misery of his eyes, and a strange, pathetic, almost grown-up feeling of restraint and sympathy came to her, and but her lips from telling him. He was unhappy too about it—so unhappy he was crying.

ingly. "Look here," he said, as they turned to walk up to the city. "Look here, Miss Dolly, I've got to report at the office on my way up, and then come back for you, mind you're standing ready on the steps. I'll have no time to waste. And mind you don't go anywhere else. You could get killed in a minute in this street."

Calendar for the month of September 1906. Includes days of the month, days of the week, and names of saints and feast days such as Elizabeth of Portugal, St. Hilary, and St. Michael, Archangel.

Mission Goods advertisement. Text: "Our Distinct Specialty: Newest Goods - Closest Prices. Write for Terms. W. E. BLAKE, Church Supplies. 123 Church St., Toronto. Long Distance Phone Main 2453"

HOUSEKEEPERS advertisement. Text: "See that you are well supplied with EDDY'S WARES. And you will escape a great deal of annoyance, you would otherwise experience with a '2 in 1' or a '3 in 1' WASHBOARD AND AN EDDY FIBRETUB and PAIL. Your washday labor can be reduced to a minimum and your comfort correspondingly enhanced."

JOHN LABATT advertisement. Text: "PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO GOLD MEDAL AWARDED Labatt's Ale and Porter SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS"

TOMLIN'S BREAD advertisement. Text: "RING UP PARK 553 FOR TOMLIN'S BREAD. If per chance the phone is in use, ring again. Success in the battle of life is won by persistence; and with good bread as the leading article of diet you have ten chances to one against your opponent who uses poor bread."

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., Limited advertisement. Text: "MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED White Label Ale TORONTO, ONTARIO. FINE WHISKEYS BRANDS 83 WHITE WHEAT. TORONTO OFFICE 30 WELLINGTON EAST C. T. MEAD, AGENT"

Legal

JAMES E. DAY JOHN M. FERGUSON
DAY & FERGUSON,
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

LEE, O'DONOGHUE & O'CONNOR
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

McBRADY & O'CONNOR
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

HEARN & SLATTERY
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

LATCHFORD, McDOUGALL & DALY
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN
C. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS, ETC.

Architects

ARTHUR W. HOLMES
ARCHITECT
10 Bloor St. East, TORONTO

Roofing

FORBES ROOFING COMPANY
Slate and Gravel Roofing; Established fifty years.

McCABE & CO.
UNDERTAKERS
222 Queen E. and 649 Queen W.

F. ROSAR
UNDERTAKER
240 King St. East, Toronto

Late J. Young
ALEX. MILLARD
UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER

E. MCGORMACK
MERCHANT TAILOR
27 COLBORNE STREET

Dr. E. J. Woods, DENTIST.
450 Church St. Phone North 3258

MEMORIALS
GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS
Most Artistic Design in the City

McINTOSH-GULLETT CO., Limited
WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY

WHOLEY ROYCE & CO. Ltd.
This is the Time to Organize Brass Band

WESTERN Branch
11 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG, MAN. 158 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

Educational

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE
BERLIN, ONT.
COMMERCIAL COURSE: With modern Business College Features.

Loretto Abbey
WELLINGTON PLACE
TORONTO, ONTARIO
This fine institution recently enlarged to over twice its former size.

St. Michael's College
IN AFFILIATION WITH
TORONTO UNIVERSITY
Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

St. Joseph's Academy
ST. ALBAN ST.
TORONTO
The Course of Instruction in this Academy embraces every branch suitable to the education of young ladies.

Loyola College
Montreal
An English Classical College Conducted by the Jesuit Fathers

SCHOOL RE-OPENS SEPT. 6th
A Prospectus may be obtained on application

University of Ottawa, Can.
Conducted by the Oblate Fathers
Founded in 1848. Degree conferring powers from Church and State.

THE Young Man or Woman
Business School
is sure of a good start in business life.

Dominion College
Business
LIMITED TORONTO
Suitable Designs and Subjects for Church Decoration Submitted

trove—does any one else set up a claim?
But no one did. She seemed to have dropped from the skies.

Still his eyes were only kind—there was not a trace of fun in them.
"Suppose you tell me your father's name?" he whispered back.

"So that is it?" they said. "And the pictures, you think, do not do him justice?"
Dolly looked at them gently a moment, then she drew something from under her small red cloak—something wrapped in brown paper that she unfolded carefully.

They looked at the pleasant pictured face abashed; not one had a word to say for to a man they all had tried their pencils on the well-known features.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
ACTS AS
Executor, Administrator or Trustee.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Managing Director.
Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

School of Practical Science
ESTABLISHED 1878
The Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University of Toronto.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately.

thing to her, either they were ignorant of her father's appearance or else an enemy had done it.
"Open this?" he said. "Why, it's the dreadful paper that makes such an ugly man of your father."

Down she came, hand over hand, Brian in jealous emulation far behind. At the foot she righted herself childlike, and her memory good, she put up her face to kiss him and her arms to encircle his neck.

Down she came, hand over hand, Brian in jealous emulation far behind. At the foot she righted herself childlike, and her memory good, she put up her face to kiss him and her arms to encircle his neck.

Five Minute Sermon
"O God, I give Thee thanks that I am not as the rest of men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, as is also this Publican."

Doan's Kidney Pills.
Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

Use a package and you will not be satisfied with any other tea.
Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

ther, writing steadily, took no notice of her.
Then he put down his pen and looked at her and it, and tried not to smile.

"Oh, do open it," she said, and gave his arm a gentle push to hasten operations.
He slit the wrapper, opened the covers, turned the advertisement leaves. How her heart was beating!

"Well," said the father, softly, "is this better, my small one?"
He looked at the dear little face, so sweetly proud with love of him.

"Now every one will know how you look," she said—"every one."
"Every one," he said.
"May I have it?" she asked. "Please—for my election. I want to show Bridget and Ann."

"I think there is something better here," he said, and found a large, thin parcel among his letters. "It is addressed to Miss Allerding."
"Me!" cried Dolly, and tore the wrapper off, pink with excitement.

"You drop your head down too far," she was saying. "Put your hands further apart and do it like this."
"Like this?" was a mass of yellow curls upside down on one stair, a little body in white muslin on the next two higher up, two slim small legs in black stockings and ankle-straps still higher.

Doan's Kidney Pills.
Kidney Troubles, no matter of what kind or what stage of the disease, can be quickly and permanently cured by the use of these wonderful pills.

In and Around Toronto

CORNER-STONE LAID FOR NEW INFANTS' HOME.

The intense heat of last Sunday afternoon was probably accountable for the small attendance at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Infants' Home in connection with the House of Providence. Those who were present, however, witnessed a very interesting ceremony and listened to what was perhaps one of the most beautiful, touching and impressive sermons ever preached on such an occasion in the city.

The building will be a three-story and basement structure of white brick with stone trimmings, and will cost \$46,000. It will be able to care for two hundred infants up to four years of age, and race, color or creed will be no bar to their reception.

Among those present were Controllers Shaw and Hubbard, Aldermen Vaughan and Harrison, and Claude Macdonnell, M.P., D. M. Defoe, Frank Morrow, John Mallon, John Mogan, James Mogan (Boston), E. J. Hearn, W. T. J. Lee, Patrick McCabe, T. K. Haffey, Wm. O'Connor, M. T. Crotty, W. Blake, F. Walsh and C. Gannon.

DEATH OF JOSEPH CURRIER.

A very sad occurrence was the death of Joseph Currier, aged 13 years, on Monday, Aug. 22nd, at 2 a.m., in Grace Hospital. Death was the result of typhoid fever which little Joe contracted about three weeks ago.

Deceased was the son of the late Patrick Currier, who died very suddenly about four months ago, and the circumstance of little Joe's death was made all the more sad on account of his mother being in a very serious condition in Grace Hospital at the present time, from typhoid.

The prayers of the community are requested for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and also that God in His mercy will spare Mrs. Currier to her five remaining little children.

The funeral took place from the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Thornton, on Sumach street, to St. Paul's church, where Requiem Mass was celebrated, and thence to Mount Hope Cemetery.—M.J.

MR. HERBERT E. MOORE RESIGNS.

Mr. Herbert E. Moore, late assistant architect for the Province, has resigned office at the Parliament Buildings and has associated himself with Mr. John M. Lyle, architect of the city. Mr. Moore, whose assiduity and attention to duty had made him an esteemed official of the Government, leaves his position with the regret of all with whom he had been associated, his amiable and courteous disposition having made him a general favorite.

LEAVES CITY'S EMPLOY.

The resignation of Mr. F. Walsh, tendered some time ago, goes into effect at the end of the current month, and the Assistant City Relief Officer will in future be associated with the Canadian Savings Building Association, 41 Adelaide St. East. Mr. Walsh has been in the employ of the city for the past seven years and during that period his work, as has been testified to on so many occasions—particularly by Goldwin Smith, who as the organizer of the Confederated Charitable Societies of the city, has had large experience in such mat-

ters—as having been done zealously and well.

The work of city relief is no sinecure and Mr. Walsh performed all its duties to the entire satisfaction of the city and of those for whose betterment he labored. The best he can take with him are the regrets of those whose welfare he ministered to in the past and their wishes for his success in the future.

TORONTO'S EMINENT LADY OPTICIAN.

It would certainly be a wise act to take a few moments off and call on Mrs. Hurley, Confederation Life Building, if you have any eye trouble.

ILLNESS OF REV. FATHER McEACHERN.

It was learned with regret throughout the city on Monday morning that Rev. Father John McEachern of St. Peter, who for some time previous had been in the city, had been seized with an attack of insanity while in the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral, the seizure necessitated the placing of the Rev. gentleman under restraint. The attack had been coming on for some time, over-study together with many parish-duties proving too much for a run-down constitution. It is sincerely hoped that the attack will prove but temporary.

EXHIBITION VISITORS.

Probably at no other time do the people of Ontario have the same advantages to shop in Toronto. The readers of the Register would confer a favor on us by shopping at the stores advertising in our columns and by mentioning the Catholic Register.

LATE MR. SMALL'S WILL.

The will of the late Peter A. Small, husband of the Tenth Division Court, whose death occurred on July 23, has been filed for probate by Jas. Haverson, K.C., and Peter A. Small, son of the testator. The estate is valued at \$61,642.92. Mr. Peter A. Small receives part of the estate, valued at \$42,342. To Alma Small, daughter, the deceased bequeathed all his pictures, furniture and household effects, and a legacy of \$7,600. Isabella McLaughlin and Camilla McBrady, daughters, each receive \$5,000, whilst the testator also left \$200 each to his granddaughter, Bernadette Small, and like sums to each of the six children of Isabella McLaughlin, and to each of the children of Camilla McBrady. James Haverson is to receive \$400 for services rendered, and the will stipulates that should any of the legatees involve the estate in litigation they are to be deprived of all benefits.

FEDERATION SCHEDULE

(Continued from page 5.)

blending into one homogeneous nation the diverse peoples which have emigrated to our shores, should be left to the natural process of time, and that any attempt, however well meaning, to force this consummation, is inadvisable, and to be deprecated.

Finally, we solemnly declare that while the American Federation of Catholic Societies cherishes the fond hope of being a means of bringing about a better understanding and a closer union among the different nationalities which make up the Catholic population of this country, it will never interfere with their rightful desire to preserve their mother tongue and the noble and glorious traditions of their mother countries.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies, fully convinced of the justice and correctness of its position upon this (language) question, again welcomes and cordially invites all the Catholics and the Catholic bodies of our country to join this Federation, whatever be the language in which they worship God.

THE DEAF MUTES AND BLIND.

Whereas, Investigation proves that the religious training of our deaf and blind has been deplorably neglected, and especially in state schools, either through proselytism or through the cold indifference of their friends; a very large proportion of our Catholic deaf and blind children have lost "the one thing necessary," the priceless treasure of the faith; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Federation, conscious of its high purpose, shall strive to awaken a warmer interest in the salvation of the deaf and blind, that freedom of worship shall be firmly exacted for them in state schools throughout the country; that pastors be urged to open Sunday schools for their instruction and the approach to the sacraments, the channels of grace, made easy for these little ones of our Lord; that Catholic books and papers be disseminated among them, and our Catholic people be exhorted to learn their simple language and welcome to broad fields of usefulness and respect; that the executive committee be instructed to investigate the question and take such action as may be necessary.

PLACES OF INNOCENT AMUSEMENT FOR CATHOLIC YOUTH.

Resolved, That while we hold that no place of amusement should compare with the attractions of the Catholic home surroundings, we nevertheless believe that there exists a demand for club rooms or halls of social and parochial pastime in which our Catholic youth may assemble for innocent and instructive amusement under Catholic influence, and removed from the dangers of non-Catholic and sectarian clubs which are

always a detriment to Catholic faith and morals. It is the wish, accordingly, of the Federation that the Catholic body take this matter into serious consideration, especially with reference to interparochial society halls, and that the Catholic body will seek membership in Catholic organizations in preference to non-Catholic organizations where the same advantages are offered.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Resolved, That the Federation of Catholic Societies is entirely of the conviction that the Catholics of our country should patronize and encourage our Catholic institutions of higher education, inasmuch as these institutions are on a par with non-Catholic colleges and universities. And while we realize that some of our Catholic youth are forced, in the pursuit of certain studies, to frequent non-Catholic institutions, the Federation earnestly recommends to the Catholic body that it speedily enable our Catholic institutions to supply these departments and their equipment, and further recommends that all professorships in these same institutions shall be manned with professors qualified by every legitimate test of ability and efficiency.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Catholic Societies views with pleasure and satisfaction the work of the Catholic Educational Association, and considers the work recently done at its Cleveland convention to be a source of great benefit to our Catholic schools. Especially do we endorse the resolutions setting forth that our system of religious education is not a hindrance but a support to the principle of authority and obedience; that any legislation contemplating the hindrance of private voluntary efforts for education must be looked upon as unwise and opposed to the spirit of American liberty; that higher as well as elementary education is necessary for our Catholic youth; that the same care as is given to our young men who enter upon professional studies should be given to the higher education of our boys; that the attention of laymen should be called to the financial needs of higher Catholic education.

SYMPATHY WITH ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

Resolved, That the Federation, in union with the Catholic Educational Association, extends the sympathy of American Catholic Societies to the Catholics of England in their gallant fight for freedom of conscience in education, and that we offer them our sincere wishes, and pledge our prayers for their success in their struggle for Catholic education.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the Federation that a Young Men's Catholic Association be founded for the growing social needs of our Catholic young men. For it is the undisguised and unalterable opinion of the Federation that no Catholic young man should affiliate with, or patronize any non-Catholic society, or that any Catholic man or woman should lend his support to any association whose real work is the ignoring or the antagonizing of Catholic doctrine, Catholic precepts, and members of the Catholic Church.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

It is recommended that on the floor of this convention the Federation makes its wish manifest to the delegates that a universal movement should be set on foot by the local Federations for the distribution of Catholic literature to the inmates of penal and charitable institutions.

Government by Disreputables

The above is the title of an article in a recent number of the New Ireland Review which is published at Dublin. This review, though a six-penny magazine, is well printed on good paper and the articles are uniformly of a good class and show evidences of scholarship and the capacity for taking pains on the part of their writers.

The author of the article is question is Arthur Synan and it is an examination of the popular anti-Home Rule opinion of the calibre of the Irish National Party. Reference is made at the beginning of the article to Colonel Sanderson's quip eighty-one reasons against Home Rule which the Irish Unionist Congress are furnished by the eighty-one Nationalist members of Parliament. That the Irish people are unfit to govern themselves, and that the representatives of their national desires in the British Parliament are proof positive of this fact, is an opinion held in good faith by many opponents of Home Rule, and as Mr. Synan points out, it is the only disinterested and intellectual ground upon which opposition to Home Rule can be based. Some are opponents because of corrupt motives, a great many because of difference of religion, but the disreputable argument is most potent.

The word "disreputable" is analyzed

OUR FALL TERM begins on Sept. 1st. Before you decide it will pay you to write for the Catalogue of this, the oldest commercial school in Canada. Our courses of instruction are the newest, and our facilities for placing young people in good business positions are unequalled. British American Business College, Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Yonge & McGill Sts., Toronto. T. M. WATSON, Principal

and it is found that to the Irish Party it does not properly apply. Since the time of Parnell there have been no divorce court proceedings against either the Irish Party or those who have ruled Ireland, and only in one case has proceedings for a non-political crime been taken against a member on either side. Members of the Irish Parliamentary Party have been charged with drinking more than was good for them, but this is only rumour and Mr. Synan shows that rumour, just as well founded, has charged that the ablest of the six persons who governed Ireland during the last administration, spent the ending of his official career in a state of delirium tremens. Next is examined that phase of being disreputable which is signified by corruption, or as we call it in America, graft. The Irish National members are by the fact of their position, prevented from grafting. They may not accept office under an English Government, and they are not in demand as guinea-pigs or dummy directors of stock companies who receive one guinea for each meeting they attend and are given credit for allowing their names to figure in a prospectus. It is shown that only one Irish politician is a successful barrister; one is a successful journalist, and no doubt to a great many the position of Nationalist member of Parliament means a distinct sacrifice. A few years ago the remuneration allowed from the Party fund to Nationalist members was fifteen dollars per week, and surely not the most depreciative critic will say that would be a temptation to many even among the Irish members. The charge of being disreputable is next examined as to its meaning in the intellectual and social sense, and it is admitted that intellectually the average among Irish members has been sinking, but it is claimed they would not suffer by comparison with their opponents. The following rather cynical view is expressed on this phase of the subject: "Politics is like journalism, the bar and the stage, a profession peculiarly suitable for men of defective morality. Irish criminals of ability emigrate or become Unionists. When, however, the prospect of governmental plunder, is open under Home Rule, it is, probably that men of unscrupulous intellectuality will not be wanting to the Irish any more than to the anti-Irish side."

As to the social position of the Irish members it is freely acknowledged that not many are drawn from the upper classes, and under Home Rule this would continue to be the case. Though under present conditions the leaders of the party when not professional men, have been university men of a certain amount of distinction. Mr. Synan does not place much reliance on the plea that the rulers of Ireland ought to be of the higher classes. He lays bare the matter in a manner that jars a little on our hitherto accepted canons of political respectability, but he is probably nearer correct than those who affect not to see the ugly facts in political affairs of all countries. He believes that the Irish people are human, possessed of the faults and virtues common to such a state, and yet he believes they could govern themselves better than they are at present governed. "Let us not blink the facts. The government under which other nations prosper are bodies of clever, but commonly corrupt men, sprung from the lower classes. Of course there are not a few honest men among them. . . . It has hitherto been our unhappy fate to experience corruption without efficiency, a prominence in evil to which only an aristocracy can fully attain. With low-born rulers we shall possibly have a more honest administration in Ireland; we shall certainly have a more efficient." W. O.C.

Our Separate School

A little paper called "The Visitor," published in Eganville, Ont., and edited by Rev. P. S. Dowdall and Rev. P. T. Ryan, comes into our office every month. Though not of great dimensions, it exemplifies the saying that "good gear is done up in small bundles," and from it we quote the following article, which, while particularly referring and giving highly deserved praise to the more eastern schools of our Province, redounds indirectly to our Catholic schools generally as a systemized institution in which all may take pride and which should stimulate all to use every endeavor to make more and more perfect.

"From all sections of the Province the result of examinations for entrance into High Schools show that our Separate Schools are abreast of the Public Schools in secular education. Facts speak. Several of the Separate Schools in the Ottawa Valley have passed eighty or ninety per cent. of their candidate pupils. In Pembroke, Renfrew, Arnprior, Eganville, Killalee, Douglas, Osceola, the Separate Schools show results equal at least to those of the Public Schools. The number of children sent up for examination from Pembroke, Renfrew and Eganville Separate Schools—we particularize those schools for we know this fact about them—equals or exceeds the average proportion of candidates from Public Schools similar in respect of registered attendance, yet while the general average per cent. of successful candidates in those centres is 66, the average per centage of successful candidates from the Separate Schools in the same centres is 95. In Pembroke three Separate Schools' pupils obtained the highest number of marks. In other immediate centres the returns do not show the rank of successful candidates, but we feel convinced that the Separate School pupils shared in the first place. The returns from Ottawa examinations are more complete

LOOK AHEAD

To-day is your opportunity. While you are in health prepare for the to-morrow of sickness, adversity and old age.

An Accumulation Policy in the Confederation Life will make these preparations for you.

On account of its liberality, clearness and freedom from conditions the Accumulation Policy is the contract you will find which exactly meets your requirements.

DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE AND FULL INFORMATION SENT ON APPLICATION TO

Confederation Life ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

United Empire Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE CORNER OF YONGE AND FRONT STREETS TORONTO

COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS--This Bank solicits accounts of firms, corporations, societies and individuals, being financially able and also willing to extend to its depositors every accommodation connected with conservative banking.

GEORGE P. REID, GENERAL MANAGER.

and from them we gather that notwithstanding the fact that the registered attendance at English speaking Separate Schools is not one half the registered attendance at the Public Schools, 19 out of 36 candidates that got 500 marks or over are from the Separate Schools. Three Ottawa Separate School pupils had a higher number of marks than the winner of the O'Gara Public School Scholarship and a fourth had the same number of marks. Five boys and three girls from Ottawa Separate Schools had higher numbers of marks than the winner of the Collegiate Institute First Public School Scholarship, and seven boys and five girls from those Separate Schools had higher numbers of marks than the winner of the Collegiate Institute Second Public School Scholarship. While the Public Schools in Ottawa examination centre passed 74 per cent. of their candidates, Ottawa Separate Schools passed 87 per cent. of their candidates. The percentage of successful pupils from the Sisters' schools at Ottawa was 91. Again we say facts speak.

"Separate School supporters do not claim that Separate Schools are ahead of Public Schools in secular education, but they do claim—and facts substantiate this claim—that while Separate Schools give adequate religious education, they are in secular education abreast of Public Schools. The Separate School system, for the very good that is in it, should be perfected."

Death of Sister Mary Augustine

Sister Mary Augustine died at the House of Providence, Dundas, last week, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the most untiring patience and resignation. For some years she had been Assistant Superiress at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton. At the time of the small-pox outbreak a few years ago Sister St. Augustine volunteered her services to look after the affected patients and with a sister companion was isolated for several weeks. The deceased sister was known in the world as Miss Hanlon. Her death is a great loss to her community. R.I.P.

FRENCH HAIR FASHIONS AND THEIR AIDS.

The reason why women have at all times taken great care to arrange their hair in some way or other considered to be becoming to them shows us the importance women of all epochs and ages have given to the most beautiful ornament Providence has placed on the human head. Indeed, it may be said of the women of the past and the present day that in social life as well as in affairs of the heart, the beauty of their hair has contributed in no small degree to their success and victory. Certain epochs in history, the reign of kings, etc., have had great influence on all fashions, especially in the arrangement of the hair. Calling back the time of the kings of France, hairdressing had become an art, and has remained so with the French people to this day. Justice will admit that no nation but the French are so individually suitable and graceful in the secret aids of feminine beauty. Unfortunately, not all possess the desired wealth of abundant hair, and it is the Frenchman who invented the clever devices to overcome the difficulty. Not only did he invent it, but the perfect imitation of nature was a work of art, indeed. The French hairdresser and hair



AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Is guaranteed to the beneficiary under the Continuous Instalment policy issued by the

North American Life

It is written on the whole life and limited payment life plans, and also on the endowment plan, so that the insured receives the income himself if living at the end of a stated time. This policy gives absolute protection to dependents, and on the endowment plan makes a definite provision for the future.

Explanatory booklet sent upon request.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, President L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A., Managing Director W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary

goods manufacturer of those times has gone, and a younger generation has taken his place, and does honor to the memory and art of their forefathers.

In Jules & Charles of 431 Yonge street we have two representatives of the art of French hairdressing and hair goods manufacture—men who have accomplished perfections, which human skill cannot surpass, and it is safe to say that in America they are absolutely beyond compare. The number of ladies who could testify to this would be enormous.

The Parisian Transformation—This clever invention for motoring, seaside, social functions, etc., has a large number of patrons, a wavy switch of Jules & Charles, has the highest reputation. Buying the best in the largest quantities in the markets of the old country, they retail at very moderate prices. Maison Jules & Charles have the monopoly of the famous Marcel-Waving. Their new illustrated catalogue deals with everything pertaining to Hair, Scalp, Face and Hands, and is forwarded on demand.

"His best to forget the mistakes you have made in the past, except to warn you in the future."

When your tea turns out badly in the cup, look at the packet that it came in and you will find that the name "SALADA" is not on it, a substitute has been sent you on account of the larger profit which it yields the grocer.