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THE W. & D. DINEEN CO.

VOL. IX.—No. 5.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Turning on the Colonials.

FOR THE REGISTER.

17hen the Colonial forces in the South African War returned home at the expiration of their contract time, although Lords Roberts and Kitchener appealed to them to stay, an justautaneous cool ing of the stream of nowspaper sulogy they had been receiving at once began to make itself apparent. The process has continued in the interval at such a rapid rate that The London Times now undertakes to belittle the aid of the Canadians and Australians.

Canadians and Australians.

The Protoria correspondent of The Times, in a special article on "The Irregular Corps in South Africa," writen on April 27th last, goes the length of saying: "Among the many vapourings which followed the disastrous operations in Natal and Cape Colony at the beginning of the war, there were none more persistent than that which tended to belittle the service qualities of the British officer and soldier by comparison with the similar qualities to be found in the Colonial troops also employed in the campaige. It is my opinion, that the recruiting of the Colonial corps has been overdone, and that the quality of the army in South Africa has suffered accordingly."

The original recruiting, he further says, sapped the Colonies of their best; and "the majority who took up arms at the second call were not volunteers, moved to culist by patriotism or a senso of duty, but men, for the most part refugees, who shouldered a rifle at 5s. a day, considering it a lesser evil than semi-starvation in the zea-board towns. The recruiting has been overdone, and the fact that you can plok up any South

semi-starvation in the zea-board towns. The recruiting has been overdone, and the fact that you can pick up any South Africa paper and read enticing, advertisements, calculated to draw recruits to the ranks of the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, the Scottish Horse, the Sushveld Carbineers, Kitchenar's Fighting Scotts, Midland Mounted Rifles, Cape Colony Cyclist Corps, Cattle Ranger Corps, Western Province Mounted Rifles, Warren's Mounted Infantry, etc., should not foster the belief that the Empire can put into the field a service-Empire can put into the field a service-able volunteer army at a moment's

able volunteer army at a moment's notice."

But if this were not enough, The Times man continues: "More fiction has been written, on the one hand, from a notion of policy, and on the other, from ignorance of real war, on the subject of the irregular soldiers in South Africa than upon any other theme; so that for a period they professional soldier was held at a discount. But all that is past, and the country should not abut its eyes to this fact that in war—sven in its changed conditions—the professional will beat the amateur nine times out of ten."

If, an this writer says, the Canadians

—the professional will beat the amster nine times out of ten."

If, as this writer says, the Canadians and Australians were a failure in the war, why did the Imperial Government offer such hig pay to the Baden-Powell police, pay that should make the regular soldier, who is declared to be so much their superior, green with enzy. And apropos of the Baden-Powell police, it appears they are not satisfied either with their pay or service.

The so-called police have been more than once insubordinate, and once at least, at Pietersburg, on the verge of mutiny. They complain that they were engaged under false pretencer. They emisted for police work, but when they have been employed at all—and owing to the lack of uniforms and arms there are large bodies of them loading around in rage—they have been put upon the most laborious and undesirable of soldiers duties. In one to called "crack" Yeomany corps no less than three officers have applied already to be allowed to rosign, although they have never seen a shot fired. In the same corps the men are in an equally retiring frame of mind, and the Commander in Chief has visited them to endeavour to reinspire them with the martial ardour which visited them to endeavour to reinspire them with the martial ardour which they faucied they felt when at home. The lack of sufficient or proper clothing for the litter winter rains is also a prime source of discontent, while the absolute and total failure of the appeal to the public at home for "comforts" for the mon has naturally soured them a good deal.

Jeremlah Keller

Jeromiah Keller was a famous Irish wit and harrister of the last decades of the eighteenth century and the early decades of the nipeteenth. Both Moore and Keller came into collision, though under widely different circumstances, with John FitzGibbon, Earl of Clare-"Black Jack" as he was called-the Lord Chancellor of the Union. Moore was examined before Lord Clare, as Chancellor of the University of Dablin, on the Visitation held held in April, 1798. to inquire into the existence of treasouable associations in the College, and narrowly oscaped expulsion. To Jeremish Keller Lord Clare, both at the Bar and on the Bench, had the aversion felt instinctively by a mean and treacherous to a noble and generous nature. Keller's powers of rapartee were illustrated at the time of Lord Clare's death. "The Lord Chancellor," said a friend, "will be buried the day after to morrow."
"Dead Chancellors," said Keller, "are usually buried." "The Bax will attend the feneral in a body. Will you go?"
"No," said Keller, "I will not go to Lord Clare's funeral, but I approve of it."

Catholic Seats of Education.

Annual Commencement Exercises at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and the University of Ottawa.

St. Michael's College.

Old St. Michael's welcomed a distinguished and bright company to the College Hall on Tuesday morning for the 40th annual Distribution of Prizes. The closing exercises at the Baulian institution of learning are always enjoyable to the visitors and gratifying to the parents and friends of the college boys. This year's programms maintained the noble reputation of the past all but half a century; and the assemblage of clergy and laity came away at noon deeply impressed with the solid work that is being done for Catholic education on Clover Hill. The students councition on Clover Hill. The students occupied the gallery, and greeted their favorites among the visitors with hearty cheers. The entrance of Archbishop O'Councr at 9.30, accompanied by Father Marijon, the Provincial, Very Rev. Father Durand, Superior-Ganeral, Rev. Dr. Teefy, Superior of the College, and other clergy, was the signal for a burst of applause. At that hour the hall was crowded, ladler in bright summer dresses being in the majority present. Among the clergy present were: Very Rev. J. J. McCane, Vicar-General, Rev. L., Brennan. C.S.B., Rev. J. J. McEntee, Rev. John J. Waters, Satanac Lake, N.Y.; Rev. Thomas Galvin, C.SS.R., Biooklyn, N.Y.; Rev. Father Stuhl, C.SS.R., Rev. Honry Urben, C.SS.R., Rev. J. McPather, P. Whitnoy, Rev. Father Olsary, Rev. Pather Murphy (Freelton), Rev. J. M. Craise, Rev. Father Gibbons, Rev. Father Richardson, Mr. M. Teefy, Richmond Hill, and others.

Father Murray directed the musical programme of the College boys, and a fine orchestra filled up the intervals between the numbers. occupied the gallery, and greeted their

tween the numbers.

The programme was as follows :--PROGRAMME.

•	Part First.
٦.	Solection "Burgomaster"
	The Orchestra. Recitation Pheidippides " Browning W. Curtin.
	Chorus Dancing Over the Waves "
4,	Plano Duett "La Czarina"
5.	SpeechA Pica for Latin
6.	Selection from "Princess Chio"
7.	Distribution of Medals and Scholarships
	Part Second,
1,	Piano Duet. "Postilion d'Amour
	Mr. Sheen and Master Brady. Song" Honor and Arms."
3,	March
	The Orchestra. Valedictory
Б.	March "Golf Club"
6.	The Orchestra. Distribution of Prizes
	GOO DAYS INS NING.

Following was the list of medals and

MEDALS.

CAMPERLL MEDAL—Classics—(The late Very Rev. Father Campbell)—A. Morley. HONGES—W Sheehan, H. Boland, J.

Boland
O'Connor Medal—Mathematics—(His
Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough). M. O'Leary.

Dowling Medal—Literary Association—Essay upon Laval—(His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton).—M. Wedlock.

Honous—J. Hehir.

GOLD MEDAL—Essay on Irish History (The Toronto Divisions of the A.O H.) Not competed for. MADDIAN MEDAL—Business Depart.

ment—(Rev. Father Maddigan.)—Not awarded.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

NATURAL THECLOGY—(His Grace the Archbishop.)—R. Walsh.
HONGRS—I, A. Savage; 2, Jos. Dittman; 3, R. Drokly; 4, J. Hehir; 5, P. Brunelle; 6, D. Sullivan; 7, M. Wedlock; 8, W. B. Collins.
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINS—H. Boland.
HONOUS A. McCleffor, W. Sheelan.

CHRISTIAN DOCTHINE—H. Boland.
HONORS—A MCCASTROY, W. Sheehan.
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—(Hiz Lordship
the Bishop of London.)—J. Hohir.
HONORS—I, A. Savage; 2, W. Curtin;
3, J. E. Kelly 4, M. Wodlock; 5, Jos. L.
Golden; 6, W. Collins.
HONORS IN SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF
PHILOSOPHY—P. Brunells, N. Campeau,
J. Dittmau, R. Drobau.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

GOOD CONDUCT. SENIOR DIVISION — Boarders—(Very Rev. Superior-General.)—W. J. Hoban, Honors—W. Shoebau.

HONORS—W. Shoeban.
Santor Division—Day Pupils—(Very Rsv. Father Provincial.)—D. Murray.
HONORS—J. Boland.
JUNIOR DIVISION—Bearders—(Rov. Father Superior.)—St. Clair McEvenne,
HONORS—C. Costello.
JUNIOR DIVISION—Day Popils—(Mgr. Heenan.)—Norman Brady.
HONORS—V. Byrne and S. Culliton.
S. Micharl's Litzgray Association—

S. MICHARL'S LITERLEY ASSOCIATION— (Pean Egan.)—J. Hebir. Honous—J. Cunningham and A. Mor-

ley. ex. aequo.

St. Charles' Literary Association— (Bay. Father Fogarty.)—Geo. Gaunon. HONORS—Joseph Dooley. ELOOUTION—(Rev. Father McTahon.) Finer Dryssion—W. Curtin.

HONORS—E. Kelly.
SECOND DIVISION—A. Morley.
HONORS—V. Moraden.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY—
(Rev. Father Minchan.)—E. J. Kelly.
HONORS—A. Savege, N. Campeau, M.

CLASS PRIZES.

KHETORIC, Excellence—(Very Rev. Father Mo-Cann, V.G.)—1, A. Morley; 2, W. Shee-

Honors—H. Boland, J. Boland. Special Subjects - (Ray, Father Roh-

SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(R. v. Father Roheder.)
REMIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—W. Sheekan.
HONORS—J. Boland, H. Boland.
LATH—A. Morley.
HONO'18—V. Mof'addeu, W. Sheehan,
P. Hop'lins.
GREEK—A. Morley.
HOXORS—H. Boland, W. Sheehan.
ENGLISH—A. Morley.
HONORS—W. Sheehan, A. McCaffrey.
HISTORY—A. Morley.
HONORS—W. Sheehan, A. McCaffrey.
HISTORY—A. Morley.

BELLES LETTRES.

Excellence—(Rev. Father Walsh)— 1. Redmond; 2, J. L. Gibbon. HONORS—J. Shanahan, D. Murray. Special Subjects—(Rev. Father Soci-Religious Instruction — J. L. Gib-

ODS.
HONORS—J. Shanahan.
LATIN—T. Redmond.
HONORS—J. L. Gibbons.
GREEK—T. Redmond.
HONORS—J. L. Gibbons.
ENGLISH—J. Shanahan.
HONORS—D. MUTRAY.
HETTRY J. J. CASSE. HISTORY-J. J. Carey. HONORS-T.Redmond. FIRST LATIN.

EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father McEntee.)
-1, J. Dooley; 2, T. Dixon.
HONORS—E. Moriarty, W. Brady.
Sproial Subjects—(Rev. Father Phe-

CATECHISM—T. Dixon. Honors—E. Morierty. Latin—J. Dooley. Honors—W. Brady. Greek—T. Dixon. Honors—J. Dooley. English—J. Dooley. Honors—W. Maguire. History—W. Maguire. Honors—T. Dixon.

SECOND LATIN. EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Hand.)—, S. McGrath; 2, Wm. Egan.
HONORS—A. Brems, S. Culliton.
SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(Rev. Father Col-

CATECHISM—S. Culliton. Honors—F. O'Leary. Latin—S. McGrath. Honors—W. Egan, GREEK—S. Howorth. GRERGES HOWOTEN.
HONORS—S. McGrath.
ENGLISH—W. Egan.
HONORS—G. TABBET, S.*McGrath.
HETORY—C. Coatello.
HONORS—S. McGrath, R. Parke.

ELFMENTARY LATIN. EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Kennedy.) Norman Brady; 2, J. Coleman, J. C.

Moduley.

Honors—E. Cassidy, G. Forster.

Spread Subjects—(Rev. Father Finegan;, Carechism—J. V. McAuley, Honors—N. Brady, J. Coleman, J.

lrady.

IATIN-N. Brady.

HONORS-J. Coleman, J. V. McAuley,

Casaidy, Joseph Haffy.

EROLISU-N. Brady.

HONORS-E. Cassidy. G. Forster.

BIBLE HISTORY—R. Forster. HONORS—J. McAuley, E. Cassidy. READING—G. Forster. HONORS—N. Brady.

FIRST COMMERCIAL.

(A FRIEND.) Excellence-1, Leo Girard; 2, S. J. EXCELLENCE - ,
O'CODDOT.
HONORS - V. Heffron.
CATECHISM - Thos. O'Connor.
HONORS - Leo. Girard.
CORRESPONDENCE - S. J. O'Connor.
HONORS - Leo Girard.
DOWNANSHIP - L. Elsinger. PENNANSHIP—L. Elsinger. HONORS—T. McDermott. HONOIS—T. MCDETMOUT.
ARITHMETICO—LEO GIRATO.
HONORS—V. Heffcon.
COUTERCIAL LAW—LEO GIRATO.
HONOIS—S. J. O'COMDOR.
BOOKKEEPING—LEO GIRATO.
HONORS—L. Elsinger.
SUMPHEND AND TYPEWEITING. SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING-S. J. O'Connor and Leo Girard. Spelling—V. Heffron. Honors—Wm. Lynch.

SECOND COMMERCIAL.

(G. P. MAGANN, Esq.)

EXCRLUNCE — 1, H. Tessier; 2, St. Clair McEvenne.

HONOMS—E. Foy, C. Warner.

CATECHEN—W. Brophy.

HONOMS—E. Foy.

ENGLISH GRANMAR—H. Tessier and C. Marias Changa H. Tasser and C. Varnor equal.
Honons—E. Doherty.
History and Grogappuy—J. Connelly.
Horors—H. Tessier, J. Devine, equal.
Marrat Auttematic—J. Lynch.
Honons—H. Tessier, J. A. Nesion,

HADRIA ARE LANGUAGE AND AREA OF THE LANGUAGE AND ASSESSED AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND ASSESSED AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND AS A CONTROL OF THE LANGUAGE AND ASSESSED AS A

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH. (M. Teoly, Esq.)

EXCELLENCE - FIRST DIVISION - E. Costello.

Honors—H. Davaney, J. Breen, J.

Kirkwood, W. Bradley.

SECOND DIVISION—V. Byrno.

HONORS—V. Byrno, C. Loney.

CATECHISM—FIRST DIVISION—H. Davanes.

vaney.
HONORS—J. Breen.
SECOND DIVISION—V Byrno.
HONORS—F Costc.
SPRILING—FIRST DIVISION—J. Kirk-

wood,
Hovors—H. Devaney.
Second Division—J. Packenham.
Hosors—V. Byrne.
History—J. Breen,
Hosors—E. Costello.
Grooraphy—E Costello.
Honors—J. Kirkwood.
Readino—First Division — J. Ai-kwood.

wood.
Honors—H. Devaney.
Szcond Division—F. Coste.
Honors—V. Byrne.
Writing—E. Costello.
Honors—W. Bradley.

MATHEMATICS. (Rev. Fathers Jeffcott and O'Leary.)

FIRST-CLASE. ALORBRA-FIRST DIVISION-H. Boland. Honors-A. McCaffrey. Second Division-Thos. Quinn.

HONORS—A Morley.
TRIGONOMETRY—H. Boland.
HONORS—K. Morrow. BECOND CLASS. ALGEBRA—S. Murphy.
HONORS—W. Egan.
GROMETRY—W. Egan.
HONORS—T. Redword.

THIRD CLASS. ALGERYA.—A. Brems.
HONOR.—N. Brady, J. Coleman, equal.
GREMY:RY—S. McGrath.
Holors—N. Brady, T. Dixon, equal.

BOURTH CLASS. ALGEBRA-S. CULLITON. Honors—A. Davancy.
Arithmetic—S. Culliton.
Honors—J Brady.

ARITHMETIC. (Rev. Father Carbery.)

FIRST CLASS. M. Nixon. HONORS-P Tessier and M. Keough. SECOND CLASS.

C. Warner. Honous-E. Doberty. THIRD OLASS.

Honous-Frank Coste. (Rev. Father Rooney). FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR-V. McFadden. THEO IMAR—V. Moradden.
Honors—H. Boland.
SECOND YEAR—1, T. Redmond; 2, M.
O'Leary.
Honors—S. Murphy.
THEO YEAR—A. Brome and W. Egan,

equal. Honors-J. W. Kelly, C. Costello, G.

Howorth, J. Carey. GERMAN. S. Culliton. 1. A. Brems; 2, Jos. Rosler. Honors—J. Dann, J. Dooley, J. Garey. MUSIC.

PIANOFORTE. FIRST CLASS—John Brady. HONORS—J. Sheen. SECOND CLASS—J. Nealon. THIRD CLASS-A. Devaney. Honors-A. Gore-

VIOLIN. St. Clair McEvenuc, J. Kirkwood,

VOCAL MUSIC. Falix Girardot.

Honors-Chas. Burke. PLAIN CHANT.

E. J. Moriarty.
HONORS—E. J. Cryne, P. Brunelle.
ATHLETICS. (The Anglin Cup, in Lemory of Ed.

Anglin).
Championship.—Jor. Dioloy.
Honors.—J. W. Kelly
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

1900—July—L. Monghan—Full Junior Matriculation. A. McAllister—Full Junior Matricula-H. Boland-Pert II., Junior Matricu-

lation.
J. Boland—Part II., Junior Matricuta-tion.
J. McKenna—Part II., Junior Matric-

ulation.

D. McMillan—Part I., Junior Leaving.
1901—May—W. H. McGuire—Second
Year—Pullosophy.

J. T. Mulcahy—Fourth Year—Honors
Political Economy.

Before the conclusion of the exercises
His Grace delivered to the College boys
one of his practical, helpful and encouraging addresses, inculcating veneration
of their Church and teachers, and au
honorable ambition upon taking their honorable ambition upon taking their places in the world.

Ottawa University.

Oitawa, June 19.—The address of the Very Rev. H. A. Consumineau, O.M.I. D.D., Rector, delivered at the Fifty-third Annual Commencement exercises of the University of Oitawa to-day was as follows; a follows;— Most Reversed Archbishops; Revers id

The control of the state of the

Fathers, ladies and gentlemen,—It bahooves me, as Rector of the University,
to make a few remarks on the occasion
of the closing exercises of this scholastic
year. It is a pleasing duty for me to do
so on account of the flattering report
that I have to present to our friends and
well-wishers with regard to the prerent
prosperous condition of our Institution.
Our year's work has been, indeed,
most satisfactory from every point of
view. Students and professors have
contributed towards this successful result. We have had, this year, the happy
experience that zealous and devoted
professors, with honorable and studious
pupils, constitute a perfect college home.
Our sincerost wish, then, is that the
young mon confided to our care during
the year may, by their upright and
manly conduct, deserve the same praise
at the heads of the good and self-sacrificing parents to whom they will soon
return

It is a great satisfaction for us to note that every student, yes, I may even say, without exception, has made a profit-able use of the opportunities so abundantly offered him in this University for

antly offered him in this University for the development of his moral, intellectual and physical facuities.

We believe and maintain that the moral training is the most important, hence it should come first.

Alas! how many Catholic parents there are who overlook this most necessary factor in education, which, were it wanting this essential feature, could claim to be nothing more than "instruction."

We also know, by experience, that a young man who is good and virtuous

struction."

We also know, by experience, that a young man who is good and virtuous possesses a foundation upon which he may build a solid intellectual edifice. The heart and mind of man were too closely allied by the Creator to imagina that it is possible to neglect one without injury to the other.

As far as physical development is concerned, the heavy financial burden that we have placed upon correctives in order to encourage houses and manly signer. Is a sufficient proof of our desire to never lose sight of the old adage. "Mens sans in corpore sane."

It is, therefore, for me, a cause of just pride, on this last day of the year, to extend my sincerest thanks to our entire staff of prefessors whose devotedness, zeal and self-sacrifice have made it possible for our students to attain such a high standard of nexit. Thanks, also, to the students for their cordial appreciation of, and sincere correspondence with the efforts made in their behalf by their learned and distinguished professors.

behalf by their learned and distinguished professors.

Catholic parents, whether from this Province of Ontario or from any other province of the Dominion, whether from the United States or from any other country, should become convinced of our sincere determination to ever occupy the foremost place in the field of education. No sacrifice, however great, can deter us from providing the young men of our day with the most improved methods and the latest and most practical facilities that should be a special feature of a leading university.

This fact is made quite evident today by the bleasing and solemn inaugaration of our new Science Hall. This grand and very expensive structure is

ation of our new Science Hall. This grand and very expensive structure is certainly unsurpassed in this country from every point of view. It will stand as a monument to the self-sacrificing apirit that a wimates all the members of our Faculty who are devoting their every energy, their very life, to the great work of the education of vonth. Its special purpose is to supply the demand that is now so general for a first-class scientific education. We know that this is an age of specialists in every field of human knowledge. This tendency, whon applied by political economists to the inaunfacturing world is called the "Division of Labor."

Thanks to the large and well-equipped

Thasks to the large and well-equipped laboratories and scientific lecture rooms contained in our new Science Hall, we shall soon be able to afford our students branch of scientific knowledge in which branch or scientific knowledge in which they may wish to become proficient. We sincerely expect to have here, in the user future, a School of Science that will be on an equal fosting with the best schools of the country. The encouragement and assistance of our friends will be required to encountry. will be required to successfully carry through this project, but I am sure that we may condently count upon their earnest and hearty support in this undertaking which will redound to the honor of education in Ontario and also, in great part, to the honor of the capital city of the Dominion. Let me here express, in a very special

manner, the sincerest thanks of the Faculty towards the two noble benefac-tors who have understood that an intors who have nederatood that an institution such as curs should not be allowed to stand alone, unaided, unassisted by government or individual. For the first time in the history of the University we have received a donation pure and simple, one that imposes upon us no obligation of if perpetual nature. The generous sum of five thousand dollars each was kindly donated by Mr. M. Davie, of this city, and Mr. M. J. Hauey, of Toronto, to aid us in the erection of our Science Hall, the cost of which will oo a burden on us for many erection of our Science Hall, the cost of which will on a burden on us for many years to come unless our kind friends follow the example of our generous benefactors.

Our carnest wish, in fact the role object of our presence in Ontario, is to disseminate knowledge among the young men, who may desire to drink at the fountain of learning.

We realize that we shall be meeting a long fall want in this city by the inax.

long-fall want in this city by the innu-guration, next fall, of evening lectures tures on scientific subjects, and especi-ally by opening our laboratories to those who are desiress of acquiring a know-

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday,June 28-Green-"ourth Sunday Sunday, June 23.—Green.—Fourth Sunday after Pontocost. Semi-Double.
Monday, June 24.—White. Double.
Tuesday, June 25.—Red. Double.
Tuesday, June 25.—Red.—St. John and St. Paul. Double.
Thursday, June 27.—White. Double.
Friday, June 28.—White—St. Leo II.
Pope. Double
Saturday, June 29.—Red.—St. Peter and St. Paul. Double.

ledge of chemistry, mineralogy, geology and other avalogous sciences. The in-calculable wealth of the mineral resogn-

and other astogous relences. The incalculable resists of the mineral resogrces of our country, even of Ontario
alone, has opened up a vast field toyoung men who are specialists in these
branches.

Whilst making a special effort in the
direction of scientific knowledge, we
have not lowered, nor do we intend to
lower, in the slightest degree, the wellknown high standard of our Collectate
and Arts course. We have always endeavored to present a solid front along
the whole line of human knowledge;
but, above all, has it ever been our ambition to impart an education that
would be practical in the highest sense
of the word. I shall not delay you with
arguments in support of this assertion.
The brilliant success of so many of our
graduates, who now occupy high positions in Church and State, is a sufficient
proof of my contention.

graduates, who now occupy high positions in Church and State, is a sufficient proof of my contention.

Moreover, it is a source of satisfaction for us to milice that we have forestailed the want that is now felt in other institutions for a high grade Commercial Department. A visit to our well-appointed Business class rooms would readily convince one that nothing is left undone to impart to our students a thorough and practical knowledge of book keeping, banking, commercial law, and all business requirements that will be most valuable to them, whatever state of life they may embrace.

In lonelusion, I wish to extend a hearty God speed to the graduates in the different departments of the University. By their departure we are losing good and earnest students, but we are also increasing the number of our true and lasting friends, who will always, by their practical interest in our work, prove that they are faithful and grateful children of "Alma Mater."

To the Most Reversud Apostolic Chancelor, to the Grace the Archisabop of Kingston, to the distinguished representative of our Very Rev. Father Tatin, to the numerous clergy both regular and recular, to our large and sympathetic andirece, I wish to say, in the name of the Faculty, "Thanks for the kind easouragement of your presence here to day."

agement of your presence here to day."

Quebec as It is.

The following is as accurate a picture of Quebec as we have read in a long time. The clipping is the conclusion of an article contributed to The Boston Pilot:—

In the Province of Quebec there is me.

extreme wealth and no abject poverty. The people are always ready to assist each other, to extend charity to aid any each other, to extend charity to aid any worthy cause, and to alleviate affliction and suffering. No parish is too poor to aid the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and their contributions put to shame their more pretentious and wealthy neighbors. Nearly every parish has also a Society of the Holy Childhood whose contributions have maintained many missionaries in heathen lands, and saved many procious souls to heaven. A daily round of duties well and faithfully performed, reasonable competency and peace of mind are prized beyond superfinous wealth obtained at the expense of worry, anxiety, disappointments and ruined health.

The sun rises clear and the day is fair—the habitant is happy and given

-the habitant is happy and gives thanks; morning comes with lowering habitant sees in this the hand of God,

habitant sees in this the hand of God, gives praise and is reconciled. As comes: the day as goes the day—God ao ordains, and to His wisdom and goodness be humble submission and praise.

Turning away from the excitement and the artificial life of the popular seasids and mountain resort, and outside. The well-worn pathways of tourist travel. the well-worn patnways of course reaves, a vacation can be pleasantly and pro-fitably spent in the neighboxing pro-vince, with a people and amid secuses more suggestive of medicvalism than the artificial, stitled, throbbing life of the Twentieth Century which is in such painful evidence elsewhere.

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES

The beautiful oleographs which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought wellto add to the list advertised in our last issue. Costly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grace the palace or the cottage. It is confidently asserted, and all who see the Pick tures instantly recognize the fact, that newspapes a have never before effered premiums cooting nearly so much.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ROME

THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN · ROME. A meeting of the Catholic Municipal Party of Rome has given occasion to endless fanoyings and narrations of the Liberal newspapers of the city. It is not worth while to attempt to make a summary of these varying and contradictory accounts, but anyone who may have chanced to read them will soon discover in the real facts the means of controlling and correcting innecuracies, which are not only fingrant but fundamental, and which therefore vitiate the fantastic accounts in toto. The meeting was a numerous one. It was held at half-past five in the afternoon in the rooms of the Art and Crafts Society at Testa Spaccata. Its numerous participants represented all classes of society from the clergy dewnwards. Prayers having been recited according to custom, Count Santucci, the President of the Unione Romana, which is the Catholic organization for municipal elections (as also for provincial c'ections), read a morni report of the conduct of the party in the Capitoline Chamber, and naturally dwelt at length upon the recent crisis. He closed with an appeal for vulon in general on the ground that the fight might before long pass from the administrative to the social field, and that there would in that case be involved the most vital economic and moral interests of the ticipants represented all classes of conomic and moral interests of the people. The Municipal councillor Aureli explained in detail the action of himself as the representative of the party in the commission appointed to examine the designs for the monument on Plazza Terinini, which was the occasion of the crisis. Approval was given his speech. A discussion then commenced on the actif of the councillors belonging to the part. Count Gentiloni, who was supported by Comm Rugger. Comm. Pierconti, Count Sainnel, and others, proposed an order of the day appreving of the acti of the representatives, expressing confidence in them, and donfirming them in this trust. Sig. J. C. Benucel expressed regret that the councillors had not succeeded in obtaining more efficient reform of the regulation of secting religious instruction in civil schools. Cav. Persuchetti replied, setting forth the efforts made and the rensons standing in the way of success. Count Salimel, Professor Molalod, and Dr. Cozzi proposed that henceforward general and partial meetings of the Catholic electors should be held with greater frequency, so as thus to prepare the way to the creation of a proportionate representatives into more inmediate toom with the electors on all grave quency, so as thus to prepare the way to the creation of a proportionate representatives into more inmediate toom with the electors on all grave quentions. This view they set forth in an order of the day, which ended with a proposal for the distribution of the electoral body into groups of trades and professions. After a warm discussion the motion was rejected, and as there was not time for a continuance of the discussion. After a warm discussions of the day's meeting were heated at times will appear no more remarkable than that—if this be taken for granted—the representatives of the party should not have reaped continual successes in the hard fight at the capital. The struggle there and the censure at the facts, demonstrative of vitality and of strengous modernity But the oriticism was only partial, directing, as it the party of the Christian democratic idea, produce surprise, since at Rome, as clsewhere throughout the country, the Catholic party is displaying the greatest energy in the theoretic and also in the practal order combating the subversive tendencies of the day and hour. With regard to the bruited disorganization of the party which the anti-clerical newspapers of Rome have spoken of, as a fact, it is disavowed by the very minutes of the meeting in question, and, as a fear, it is warded off by the renown of the Catholic body for compactness under the leadership both of the deceased Count Vespignani and of his successor as President of the Uniona Remana, Count Santucci. Any element of disorder would be foreign, and would either disappear or undergo expulsion, gradual or speedy. But these remarks would be out of place in the case of such an organization in the papal city were it not for the exaggerations of enemies within the gatos. e idea, produce surprise, since

THE LATE LADY MARGARET HO WARD

Cardinal Vaughan has granted pormission to Lady Mary Howard to erect. a Roman Catholic church in Mile End road to the memory of her Mile End road to the memory of her sister, the late Lady Margaret Howard. The new building, it is estimated, will cost over £7,000, and will be a monument of the generosity and chartty of the into Lady Howard, who not only built a rextensive elementary school for 'file End, but also established a large settlement for the working girls of East London

WESTMINSTER DIOCESE A circular letter on progress and

needs in the diocese of Westminster,

by Cardinal Vaughan, was read in the churches. With respect to the in commence. With respect to the financial indebtedness of the diocese, it is stated that within the last two years an important scheme for the consolidation of the principal mission debts has been carried out "by making account of the constant of the constant of the constant of the carried out." ing exceptionally advantageous arrangements with one of the largest insurance companies in the kingdom, whereby the whole dobt may be automatically wheel out without adding a penny to the amount of interest hitherto due from the missions But it is obviously desirable that the missions should be relieved of their burden of annual interest by a much earlier date than that. And we trust that they will be so relieved by the adoption of a scheme now under consideration, which will attimudate object of their burden of annual interest by a much carlier date than they will be so relieved by the adoption of a scheme now under consideration, which will attimudate object of the prospect of special financial advantages to those who make the greatest exertion. What local and personal effort is capable of accomplishing may be seen by the fact that within the last 10 years over £30,000 have been collected in reduction of capital debt, and in this connection it is right that we should anme the late lamented rector of St. James', Spanish place (R.I.P.), the administrator of the Pro-Cathedral, and the rectors of St. Joseph's, Kingsland. So far, then, as the gradual liquidation of old liabilities is concerned, the matter is now thoroughly in land, and clergy and latty may take heart and look i rward with conficence to relief within a few years if moderate effort and zeal be not wanting on their part. On public elementary education £182,000 had bren spent, and the number of chiniten in attendance had increased by nine or ten thousand. The number of communicants at Easter duty was \$8,019, and the number of converts ranged annually from 12,000 to 16,000. In regard to the sale and demolition of St. Mary's, Moorfields, provision has been made for the mission, the cost of the site, and the contract for the new church and house being £45,000, while the capital sum has been funded to meet future repairs and provide an income for the maintenance of the clergy. The residue of the proceeds of the sale has been burdened from the beginning, a sion is next made to the necessity of public effort, especially in the East end. A collection was made yesterday for the Trinity Fund for now curches and missions at all the services.

ST. WINEFI IDE'S WELL.

On Thursday if last week the shrine of St. Winefride was the scene of a most remarkable cure. A Mrs. Fenner, of 9 Forest street, Stretford Road, Manchester, arrived in

Fenner, of 0 Forest street, Stretford Road, Manchester, arrived in Holywell some few hours before noon, and returned home periectly rid of her infirmity.

For a period of about two years she had suffered acutely from deformed feet. Corns had grown on the soles of the feet, and in course of time the ankles became missinapon. Walking was a most painful task to her. She visited a professiona man in Chester road, Manchester, but found no respite in her suffering. Mrs Fenner, who is a Wesleyan, heard of St. Winefride's Well through her relatives, and hastened to Holywell as a last remedy. Before entering the well she spoke fervently of her faith in God and St. Winefride. She had no sooner touched the water with her feet than she cried out that she was healed. The amazed bystanders crowded around her, and praised God for His great mercy. All pain had vanished, for she could now walk with case. In the ovening she returned home full of gratitude, promising to become a Catholic, and, further, to dedicate her boy to the priesthood.

MANCHESTER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

MANCHESTER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS "The Manchester Guardian," of Saturday, says:-The procession of Catholic schools in Manchester yes terday morning was like a beautiful lower festival. In Albert square the air was as fragrant as in a con-ENGLAND

THE LATE RPINCE IMPERIAL

June 1st being the twenty-second ansiversary of the death of the Prince Imperial, Mass was offered for the repose of his soul by the Rev. Marker Boone, Rector of St. Mary's, Chistehurst, Kent, where there is a beautiful monument of the Prince erected by the former Rector, the Right Rev. Mgr. Goddard. Preaching on Sunday at St. Mary's, the Rev. Exther Callen, of St. Joseph's College, Mill Hill, referred in feeling terms to the Imperial family so intimately connected with Chislehurst, where with the Empress Eugene and the Prince Imperial he spent the closing hours of his life.

ENGLAND

Servatory. Few of the children were bloom. Servatory. Few of the children were bloom were without some bud or bloom. Many had posles, some carried baskets richly filled with lilled and in the rection of a splendid peal of belies and nature loss as a headdress. White flowers were marked in the crection of one of the finest organs to two seen, but there were much of the "sweet strife" of the seen, but there were much of the colors were more or the colors were more or the colors were more or the paints. One saw, for instance, with a Salford school, a forcest of waving on Sunday at St. Mary's, the Rev. Extended the colors were more or the prince paints. One saw, for instance, with give and blue and red and pink. The children carried wam's topped with wonderfully made follogs and still more wonderfully made follogs and still more wonderfully made follogs and still more wonderfully made follogs. With the prince were much prince paints. One saw, for instance, with a Salford school, a forcest of waving green and blue and red and pink. The children carried wam's topped with wonderfully made follogs and still more wonderfully made follogs. With the prince were much prince paints. One saw, for instance, with a Salford school, a forcest of waving the prince paints. One saw, for instance, with a college, will the children with th servatory. Few of the children

the head of St. John's Cath dr. School, which arrived first and very punctually at half-past eight o'clock, there were little girls wearing white frocks and pale blue sashes, tad little boys wearing white tunies and white caps. St. Joseph's School sent its very little girls in four groups of colors,—blue, pink, green and mauve. The boys were white suits and yellow sashes. It was impossible to mark each arrival. From two sides of the square the stream of young folk poured in. First, there would be a cross-bearer and four acolytes wearing colored cassocks and white surplices. Then a band. Then the children, always beginning with those of smallest stature and sometimes ending with the adult members of various church communities. The assembling occupied an hour, and while waiting many anxious eyes were turned to the sky. There was cheerful blue to be seen at times, but occasionally the cun was ominously observed. Happily—except for the banner-bearers—the wind was high, and the rain held off. Occasionally a bright gleam of sunshine made brilliant the massed colors with which the square rapidly filled. At half-past nine a band played the tune for the hymn, "failth of Our Fathers," and the Rev. A. Poock nounted a ladder and waved a flag to mark time. He expected, with the compilers of the hymr, sung, but the disappointing experience of previous years was repeated, and to hear the words of the hymr sung, but the disappointing experi ace of previous years was repeated, and this one item of the program was unsatisfactorily performed. The Bishop of Salford afterwards gave a benedletion, and then the procession began. The route was along Mount street, Peter street, D'ansgate, St. Mary's Gate, Market s'reet, and Picendily, to the corner of Portland street. Everywhere the pavements were closely crowded with people, and the prettier features of the procession were often applauded.

RELAND

IRELAND

LETTERKENNY FETE. Speaking at the opening of the Let

terkenny F te, in aid of the new cathedral, the Most Rev Dr. O'Donnell wno was warmly applauded by a large assemblage, said that more than once before it fell to his lot to open a bazaar, but he never had the privilege of opening a bazaarette privinge of chemical branarector until that day (another.) They all knew that there was a sort of prejudice in that part of the country against such a thing as a bazaar. A bazaar was an oriential institution, and for a long time past the feeling was strong there in Letter-kenny and around the town that their institutions should be Irish as far as possible (hear, hear, and applicase). Hence in 1898 their great celebration was not called h bazaar—it was an Ennch—and when his lordship looked back to that time, notwithstanding the biting, wintry blast that all had to bear, and the constant driving sleet—when he looked bac to that time and thought of the richness of the stalls, the songs, the plays, the industries, the congress, and the bright and national tone of the concerts, and the character of the Fels and everything associated with it, it would be a great injustice to what that Enach really was to compare it with any bazaar held in the country (applause). It stood alone in its Irish claracter, in its spirit, and one of the proudest recollections of that time, besides recollections of the country were an exhibitive of good feeling and co-operation which they had any of the country were carnestly anxious and determined to de their part to bring the great work for which the Enach was organized to a glorious conclusion (applause). While later on his lordship was inclined now and again to ask some of those who had suffered most in the cold, wintry vecture of that time that it affected their health, the only reply that he got was that the Enach was repeated the later, if it were only to be a summer days (hear, hear). It spoke much for the lingenlousness of the ladies of Letterkenny that they had ag freed from anything unnative or uncongenial to this soil (applause). They owed credit to all the people of the diocese for the way in which; they had supported the great project of the cathedral, but on the present occasion he felt bound to say that ever since the onerous undertaking was started the indies of Leiterkenny were left to follow their own methods for helping the great eause, and nothing could exceed the wisdom, or the energy, or the persoverance that they had all round, and all all displayed (applause). His lordship was most grateful to them for that, and he trusted that when the bazariette had concluded its proceedings the result would be such as to gratify their fondest desires. It was something more than brave on the part of these ladies to have undertaken their fairs so near the opening, and he would tell them why. Anyone who knew the number of people who were engaged as contractors about this building for the last number of weeks would be &stonished how the ladies could find means and a place for nolding a festival like this. Men were engaged in the erection of one of the finest organs it was said in Ireland; and a hive of workmen, artists, soulptors, and others engaged at various places throughout the church. However, by using that gentle pressure which is conceded within the law the ladies made good their claim to a part of the building, and the beautiful display that met their eyes in that chapter room showed how admirably they had succeeded (applause).

"IRELAND AND THE ISLE OF MAN"

A very remarkable booklet has just | Main

Doughas; revised and enlarged by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly. Bishop of Canea. From the dual authorship of two such eminent scholars a good deal might be expected, but we may safely say the interest and charm that attaches to the little book leave nothing to be desired. As the title suggests, the pamphlet is an historical skotch, dealing with the connection that existed for close on a thousand years between Ireland and the mid-channel island.

The portion of the book dealing with the vicisitudes of the Church of Man, after the religious upleaval of the sixteenth century, is said; interesting. It is an appalling chapter However, in the sequence of this beautiful historical sketch it is somewhat consoling when we are told the renewed lamp of faith is once more set aflame in the Isle of Man by an Irish missionary—Father Gahan, a Jesuit—in the earlier quarter of the contury just ended. The story of his life and labors is beautifully told, and has an increased interest rom the event il details of his missionary life before he commenced his apparentation among the Catholic inhabitants of the Isle of Man and Laneashire, and scarcely less will be the interest of its readers from Ireland who sometimes visit the island. For the intter it will be a revelation to know that every acre of the Holiday Island is stamped with some of the most scarced memories of Ireland and its early saints. The Catholic Truth Societ has done oxcellemity in including this adm rably compiled little book in its historical series. Works of the kind are most desirable, supplying, in inany cases, incidents of history quite unknown to the bulk of Irish readers.

SCOTLAND

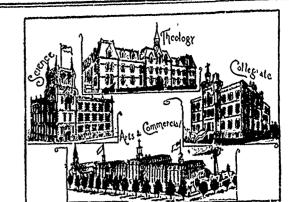
STATISTICS OF CRIME.

The annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland states that the number of committals to prison during the past year were considerably above the average, being 60,500; allowing for re-committals the number of persons notually imprisoned was 41:600, so that one person in each 100 'n Scotland has enjoyed the pleasure of his Majesty's hosptinity. According to the usun proportion there are in Scotland about 200,000 families, so that one family in every twenty-two has had one member imprisoned. Scotland is a Protestant nation, of the unadulterated Calvinistic type, and apologists of the worldly prosperity argists of the worldly prosperity argument are fond of pointing to it as a proof of what Protestantism can do for a people. Will they accept the facts and figures of the Prison Commissioners' report as further proof? We doubt it. These Protestant apologists prefer more or less doubtful "facts" dug from the byeways of obscure foreign literature, "facts" so cunningly corked as to make either proof or disproof difficult. We have had sent us a letter issued by one of these imaginative statisticians, in which the opinion of M. E. About, a policeman, and Napoleon III. as recorded in 1800, are given regarding the presumed Protestant province of Alsace. No doubt the three genti men named were, like Roland's horse, possessed of many excellent quadruped, they hober under the serious defect of being dead. There is no need to go wandering afield into what somebody said sometime or other half a century ago regarding some place a thousand miles away. There are sufficient facts and figures regarding our awn country to satisfy all requirements. gument are fond of pointing to it as ing our own country to satisfy all requirements.

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Catholics and Secret Societies.

The raising by Presbyterian socioties of the question of the opposition of secret socioties to Christianity leads me to explain the reasons of Catholic opposition to the order of Free Masons, writes a Catholic priest to the New York Sun.

Free Masons, professos, by means of a symbolical language and certain-ceremonies of initiation and protection, to lay down a code of morality founded on the brotherhood of humanity only. Some writers apply the term Free Masonry not only to the Free Masons proper, but also to all secret organizations which seek to undermine Christianity and the political and social institutions that have Christianity for their basis.

The origin of Free Masonry is disputed. The Free Masons themselves, in the language of their rituals, assume the order to have begin its oxistence at the building of Solomon's Temple, but serious Masonic writers, as well as all vriters of repute, declare this to be merely a conventional fiction. Nor is any more value to be attached to the attempts that are occasionally made to find a link between the pagan mysteries and Free Masonry to the heresies of eartern origin that provailed during have been the carly and middle ages in certain parts of Europe, such as those of the Gnostics, Manchenas and Albigenses, some of whose tenets are, no Coubt, apparent in the seat. The suppressed order of the Knights Templers, too, has been taken to have been the source of the order, and this theory may have some countenance in the facts that a number of the knights in Scotland illictly maintained their organization after the suppression, and that It was from Scotland that Free Masonry was brought into France at the beginning of the last century. But it seems more in consonance with many historical facts to trace the order to the mediacval guild of stone masons, who were popularly called by the very name of Freq Masons. During the middle ages the various trades were formed, with the approhation of the Charch, into guilds or close protective sceleties. In general, no one was permitted to follow a trade for wages or profit, as apprentice, journeyman or master, until he has been made free of the guild representing that trade. Each guild had its patron saint, and several guilds, it is certain, had each its peculiar ritual, using its own tools and technical language in a symbolical way in the sevence a large Jewish and Saracenic element rounds "d, was a hotbed of horesies, and that region was also a favorito one with the guild of Masons. It is saserted, too, that as far back as the twelfith contury, the older their masters in organization of the grand part of the

lishman, founded the order of Rose Croix, Rosicrucians, or Hermetic Free Masonx—a scolety which was said to have mingted alchemy and other occult sciences with pantileism. This order soon became affiliated to some of the M. sonic lodges in Germany, where from the time of the Reformation there was a coastant founding of societies, secret or open, which undertook to formulate a philosophy or a religion of their own.

As we know it now, however, Free Masonry first appeared in 1725, when Lord Derwontwater, a supertor of the expelled Start dynasty, introduced the order into France, on the strength of asserted authorative from a logica at Kilwinnia. vertisement. It will certainly cure you, no matter what forms of piles you have, so long as you give it air honost trial.

It has been frequently remarked the kest of the Scotch Rite. Rival organizations soon sprang up. Charters were obtained from a lodge at York, which was said to have been of very ancient foundation. In 1754 Maratines Pasquales, a Portuguese Jew, began in some of the French lodges the new degree of "Colons," or pricets, which was afterward developed into a system by St. Martin, and is usually referred to as "French Illuminism." But it remained for Mahamata, and we the University of Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, to give a definite single to the anti-Christian tendencies of Free Masonry, as "atholics regard them. In 1776, two years after the words for Chase's Ointment, ask your rejudity of the Illuminism," But it remained for many diverse to the anti-Christian tendencies of Free Masonry, as "atholics regard them. In 1776, two years after the words of the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism," but it remained to the anti-Christian tendencies of the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and organised the order of the Illuminism, and the pupils and friends, and the pupils are the world of the Illuminism, and the pupils the pupil

already existing degrees of

Masonry. The avowed object of the litumnati was to bring back mankind—beginning with the lituminatol—to their primitive liberty, by destroying religion, by substituing for religion this newest philosophical lavention and by reshaping ideas of property, seelety, marriage, etc. One of the lituminati, a Sloilian, Joseph Balsamo, otherwise Cagnostro, organized what he called Caballistic Free Masonry, ander the name of the right of Misraim. He it was who in 1788 predicted the overthrow of the French republic. Indeed, Free Masonry was very active in the French revolution.

In 1781 a great assembly of all the Masonic rites, high at Wilholmshad, in Hanover, under the presidency of the Duke of Brunswick, refused to recognize Weishaupt's system, but at the same time permitted the most un-Catholic tenets of lituminism to be engrafted on the higher degrees of Free Masonry, especially of the So-called Scotch rite. About this time the Scotch rite was established at Charleston, in South Carolina, by some officers of the French auxiliary army. The York rite had been introduced into the United States by English colonists.

In France the sect was officially recognized by the government of Napoleon III., but advanced Free Masons bore this unwillingly, as it involved restraint. An avowed belief in God was required for initiation, but this requirement, through the offorts of M. Mace of the university, was finally abolished in the convention of Free Masons held at Paris, Sept. 14, 1877.

A recent French writer maintains that Free Masonry is—unknown to most of the eraft—managed by five or six Jows, who bend its influence in every possible way to the furtherance of the anti-Christian movement that passes under the name of liberalism. Throughout continental Europe, in the Spanish-American states, and in Brazi', Free Masonry II the Kuiturkampf was not directed from the lodges, at least nearly dil its leaders were Free Masons. In France and Boligum the lodges have officially commanded their members to assist the Ligue de l'Enselgmement—a

however, Free Masonr, has hither to protested its respect for gove amont and established society, and it has not and any immediate action on politics, its members being usually found as numerous in one political party as another. But it has never failed indirectly to use its influence for the advancement of its members over others. English speaking Free Masons have essaily been accustomed to regard the panthelsm of their rituals as an amusing mummery rather than as a reality. These Free Masons usually disown for their order any aims but those of a convivial and mutual benefit society. But Catholies see that indifferentism in religion is at least one of the necessary resuits of English speaking Free Masonry at its best, and the constant influx into the English speaking free Masonry at its best, and the constant influx into the English speaking countries of Jows and continental Free Masons must necessarily impregnate the order with all the polson of the continental sect.

The Catholic Church renounces Free Masonry as essentially opposed to the belief in the personality of God, whose name in the Masonior rituals veils the doctrine of blind force only governing the universe; as also essentially subversive of logitimate authority, by professing to furnish man an all-sufficient guide and thus helping to make him independent of the church, and because by its overywhere ridiculing rank in authority it tends, in spite of its protests of loyalty, to bring all government into contempt.

Free Masonry has been repeatedly condemned by learned and respectable men of all countries, Protestant and Catholic. Five buils have been directed against it by rame—vis. "In eminenti," Clement XII., 1738; "Providas," Benedict XIV., 1761; "Ecclesiam Jesu Christi," Plus VII., 1821; "Qui graviora," Leo XII., 1826; "Quanta cura," Plus IX., 1864; "And the latest and strongest from Leo XIII., entitled "Humanum Gerius."

One in Four

Cure is Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Of the grown-up persons you meet from day to day one in four suffers more or less from itching, bleeding or protruding piles. Mock modesty leads many to suffer in silence, others dread the surgeon's Silence, others dread the surgeon's Emile, and, belloving an operation to be the only cure, neglect to be troated. Some have found out by actual trial that piles can be promptly redoved and thoroughly cured by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

If you are a sufferer from "this If you are a sufferer from this exasperating aliment and will once make a test of Dr. Canse's Olutment you will be grateful to the end of your life for having read this advertisement. It will certainly cure you, no matter what ferms of piles you have, so long as you give it an honest trial.

It has been frequently remarked by persons who have used this preparation that it has probably relieved more sufferly from itching skin disease than any remedy that

The first the second of the first that the second of the s

IRLEAND. IRLJAND,
By Edmund Leamy.
I love ... love—a royal love—
In the golden long ago;
And she was fair as fair can be.
The foam upon the broken sea,
The sheen of vun, or moon, or star,
The sparkle from the diamond spar,
Not half se rate and radi. nt are
As my own love—my loyal love—

And she had stately palace halls—
In the golden long ago;
And warriors, men of stainless swords,
Wore scated at her festive boards,
Fierce champions of her lightest words,
While hymned the bard the chioftain's
And sang their deeds of battle days,
To cheer my love, my royal love,
In the golden long ago.

She wore a stately diadem—
In the golden long age,
Wrought by a cunning crattsman's
hand,
And fashloned from a battle brand,
Full fit for the queen of a soldier
lien grepte was a sabre keen,
lier robe a robe of radiant green,
My queenty love, my loyat love,
In the golden long age.

Alas for my love, 1. y royal love,
Of the golden long ago!
For gone are all her warrior bands,
And rusted are her battle brands,
And broken her sabre bright and keen,
And torn her robe of radiant green,
A slave where she was a stulnless
queen,
My own love, my royal love
Of the golden long ago!

But there is hope for my royal love
Of the golden long ago!
Beyond the broad and shifting sea
Gathers a stubborn chivalry
That yet will come to make her free,
And hedge her lound with gleaming
spears,
And crown her queen of all the years,
My own love, my royal love
Of the golden louig agot
—Tha Clongownian.

CHILDREN'S

CORNER

^ You watch me when I'm sleeping, You guard me all the day; Safe am I in your keeping Along life's troubled way.

I pray you, angel, ever
To lead me by the hand,
Until, with you forever,
I'm in the promised land.

What love brought you from Heaven To guide my steps aright? What loy to me is given, My angel fair and bright!

PEARL HUNTERS.

PEARL HUNTERS.

A dealer who knows all about the "perils of pearls" says that Yankee invention and the introduction of business methods have very much altered the life and ways of pearl lishers in the Guif of California and along the Mexican coast.

Formerly it was a haphazard otcupation. The divers could work in shallow water only. Now all is changed. The 675 men employed by our company are divided into gangs and move about in four or five schooners of 100 tons burden. About seventy modern diving sults are employed, and each gang has one. The diver remains down an hour or more, gathering the shells and loading the wire basket that is lowered to him. However safe we try to make the occupation of pearl diving, it alaiways will be a very dangerous and debilitating work. The average American would be a nervous wreck after one or two seasons of pearly.

American would be a nervous wreck after one or two seasons of peafiditing. Nearly all divers are partly, if not totally, deaf. Incipient paratysis is another affilicition. I know some Indians who were fine specimens of humanity a few years ago, and who, now less than thirty-five years ago, are hopelessly paralyzed from too much pearl diving during a few sealins.

a few scatters. The effects of diving on the ner-

a few scalins.
The effects of diving on the nervous system are very apparent. The more educated and thoughtful the diver, so much the worse for him. While he is at work he is usually in a bad temper and irritable. About eighteen fathoms, or 108 feet, is the deepest safe depth. A diver can remain only about ten minutes in this depth, while in five fathoms he can work for two hours or more. Our company has strict orders that no diver shall descend if he has had more than a light meal of toast and coffee. He try eating, and particularly meats, tends to make respiration difficult, but, strange as it may seem, we have to keep close watch, on our men to force them to obey this rule for their own safety. While walking over the sea bottom the div'r adopts a swinging, rapid gait and his eyes scan as much as possible of the ground. Even experienced divers are nervous under water. A strange object, such as a rock, looming suddenly in sight, a HasiPiles.

The Most Terturing Disease (That Man Has

From Known—The Safett and Most Certain

The Most Terturing Disease (That Man Has

The Most Terturing Disease (That Man Has

Will make the heart beat more rap
Will make the heart beat more ra

The 'pear' oysters are not found in beds, tike our edible oysters, but are scattered singly over a large are, the diver having sometimes to walk many miles before filling his bag. The shells are about the size of small soup plates, weighing about a pound each and shaped much like our oyster shell, only more round. Sometimes in grasping a shell the hand comes in Contact with a stone lish, so named by divers, a venomous little fish hidding under rocks and shells and secreting pelson. This fish punctures the skin of the hand, oausing the entire arm to swell with onusing the entire arm to swell with great pain. The remedy is to remain below and suffer, for the pressure of the water causes the would to bleed freely and the poison thus es-

bleed freely and the poison thus escapes.

A pearl hunter goes through each oyster carefully, feeling for the precious pearl, which is a great rarity, as in opening a ten of shells he will find only about one hundred seed pearls and seldom one as la. go as a pea. The pearl is formed eithby the intrusion of some particle that irritates the oyster, causing it to cover the irritant with a coat of nacre which, when hardened, becomes the pearl, or, as many divers bellove, by a parasite, for it has

name. Thou awakest at dawn, O thou earliest of birds! and chantest thy melodlous trill. All day long in the depths of the moist woods thou seekest thy nourishment under the dead leaves. At the feast of St. Aubin, while the fields are still powdered with white froat, thou bravely markest the place for thy nest, thou beginnest to chirp in order to charm thy mate, and because thy heart is as constant as warm, thou hast not many crosses in love. In its bed of moss and grass thy numerous family slumbors in peace. When thou leavest thy lodging, like a pradent bourgeois, who fastens the latch of his door before going out, thou coverest the entrance to thy nest with a dry leaf and thou goest forth free from anxiety.

In the autumn, when the haws and dog-herries ripen in profusion along the bedges, thou feedest on a dict of juley and fragrant fruits. Thy throat thus acquires new suppleness and thou singest yet better than hefore. The leaves fall, but the winter does not affright thee. Thou comest only a little nearer to our dwellings, and often in November, surprised by the first melting snows, thou tappest with thy beak at a lighted window and unceremonlously askest hospitality.

No doubt thou escapest not the common lot and thou growest old like us all, but we do not perceive it. We see in the same places always a red-breast hopping, we hear thy autumnal son; and we believe that we hear always the same bird. It is said, moreover, that the infirmities of age are spared thee, and that most frequently thou diest suddenly, struck by a withering apoplexy. "The most sudden deaths are the best," said Montaigne. This is another of the privileges of thy destiny. The dry leaves cover thy little body as they covered thy nest, and in dying thou canst believe thyself still in thy cradle.

We have not, we others, the same happy fate, friend Robin Red-breast. Our life, less simple than thine, has move deceptive complications. It is entangled with many black threads, interspersed with some rare threads of gold; it has greater heights

sleep in the earth and there remains of us only a memory more or less lasting, which diminishes with the passing years. For a time those who loved us still speak of us with a sigh, then regrets disappear. Those who wept for us pass in their turn, and insensibly, silently, oblivion heaps its dry leaves upon our personality as upon thine. Our grave, twhich the pathyray has been forgotten, is no lo jer visited, except, by the birds of heaven. It is a happy chance when one of thy brothers, O Robin Red-breast, comes there in autumn to gently chiri, his over young and ever unvarying strain.—

THE SPELLING MATCH. Ton little children standing in a line, "K-u-l-y, fully," then there were nine. Nine puzzied face 4, fearf, of their fate.

"C-i-l-y, silly," then there were eight.
Eight pairs of blue eyes, bright as
stars of heaven,
"B-u-s-s-y, busy," then there were
seven.
Seven grave heads, shaking in an awful fix,

ful fix, "L-a-i-d-y, lady," then there were six, Six eager darlings, determined each to strive; "D-u-i-e, duty," then there were five. Five hearts so anxious beating more and more, "S-c-o-i-i-a-r, schois:," then there were four.

four.
Four mouths like rosebuds on a red rose tree,

"M-e-r-y, merry," then there were but three. Three pairs of pink ears listening keen and true, and true, n-l-e-y, only," then there were two. o sturdy laddies, ready both to run, u-r-k-y, turkey," then there was but

One head of yellow hair, bright in the sun, "H-e-r-o, hero," the spelling match was won,

THE ACTRESS AND THE BOY.

THE ACTRESS AND THE BOY.

It was a dark afternoon in March, and the wild wind tore ground Gotiam's chimney tops and writied through its streets, making sad haveo with the clothes and temper of outdoor humanity.

Milleent Chapsus came out of the clurch at the close of the afternoon services, her graceful figure and pretty face making a pleture which was only partially spoiled by a frown of discontent. As she walked toward Broadway, the words of the priest persistently ran in her mind: "The only true happiness is that which comes unsought, the happiness whose lot in life is harder than our own." Millicent was an actress, fliling an

important role in "The Emperor," which had been running all winter at a popular theatre. She had been educated for the stage by her father, himself in the profession; he had made her advancement the work of his life size, he wild deserted of his life since his wife deserted him, leaving 12-year-old Millicent be-hind.

Ten years had clapsed, and the ac-Ten years and chapsed, and the actor and his daughter had made for themselves a cos, home in the top of an apartment house not far from New York's theatrical district. There Millient had studied, and from there she had gone forth to her first triangle.

It was before this engagement ter-It was before this engagement terminated that her father died, and
that the girl was left to depend upon her own resources. Her life had
become dull; the glamour of success
had worn off, the monotony of the
daily grind followed.
However, to-day-well, the Lenten
service which she had just left had
taken a deeper hold than usual upon her luner consciousness, and a

taken a deeper hold than usual upon her inner consciousness, and a
realization of the futility of existtence, the sordidness of her life and
the inevitable end of it all'came upon her The loneliness of her position appeared greater than usual.
She could not throw off the darkness
of her mood, and she deelded to tall
upon Emma Fordham of the "Emnergy" company.

upon Emma Fordham of the "Emperor" company.

Her decision drove away her dejection, and she walked on cheerfuly. Stepping into a confectioner's she made a purchase. As she reached the sidewalk again, a shivering little street Arab, with a shrill, pipling voice, ran along beside her saving.

saying, "Villets, lady? Please buy a bunch! Only 10 cents." Milliont shoot her head about

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ONUMENTS

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mindedly, and turned to cross the street, walting an instant for an up town car to pass, when the boy darted past her, passed the end of the car, and—thore 'as a plaintive ory as he was thrown back at her feet by a motor cab, the swift, noiseless approach of which had been unnoticed.

The actress, forgeful of the fact that she stood on a Broadway car track, stooped over the boy and caised his head. He opened his eyes for a moment and seemed to smile faintly as he formed the words, "Vil'ets, please—buy the—vi'lots—lady."

One of the Broadway squad picked the fainting boy up and carried him to... nearby drug store, where he revived, and Millicent, having followed, insisted upon cailing a cab and taking him home with her.

The contemplated visit was forgotten in her interest in the flower boy, whose grateful eyes expressed tha thanks which has weakness prevented him from telling in words. The cab left the two at Millicent's house.

After a doctor had come and said

After a doctor had come and said

The cab left the two at Minicent's Rouse.

After a doctor had come and said the injury was only a scalp wound, with a few bruises, and that all that was needed was rest and nour-ishm...nt, the patient was given a bath and put to bed. He said his name was Tom, that his mother had died long ago, and he was practically homeless, living sometimes in the street, dependent in charity for such food and clothes as he got.

Leaving him sound asleep, Millicent went to the theatre, and when her work was done came directly home, her head filled with plans for the waif's welfare, for she had decided to adopt him.

Going at once on her return to the bed where the slight beyish figure lay, his cares—violets, accident and all—forgotten in such Biepp ds he had not known for months, maybe, she s'ood looking down at the tired little sleeper, while her eyes filled with tears of sympathy; for she, too, was alone in the world, and she resolved to search for the mother who might even now be thinking of her. perhaps needing her assistance.

As she best over to kiss her protege good night, in the faint gaslight she caught the gilnt of gold, and as he turned in his sleep a well worn locket, fastened with cord around his neck, slipped out upon the pillow. Millicent carefully opened it. A ploture! She turaed up the gas, It was her father's photograph in an old locket her mother used to wear—Companion.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A large share of the space available in the present issue of THE REGISTED is taken up with reports of the annual commoncement exercises in some of our leading Catholic institutions of learning. We were unable to obtain more this week concerning the proceedings at Ottawa University than a report of the Very Reverend Rector's address, which will certainly be read with deep interest on every hand. There are, however, a few points in it that we wish to particularly dwell upon. Next fall the University will inaugurate its course of evening lectures on scientific subjects, in the new Science Hall just completed. Dr. Constantineau's report upon the capacity and equipment of this fine structure is highly gratifying, and when he says it will be unsurpassed in this country he but declares the position which Catholic education in every department should hold throughout Canada; a position which, by the way, depends upon the loyalty of Catholics themselves.

From time to time we hear of large donations given to McGill, Montreal. The Catholic University at Washington is, happily, having a similar experience, though Mr. Carvegie has not endowed it yet. Mr. Michael Cudahy, of Chicago, is the latest henefactor to the amount of \$50,000-a very handsome aum. It would be a creditable thing to observe éach noble generosity as this influence ing our wealthy Canadian Catholics. Mr. M. P. Davis and Mr. M. J. Haney have been doing well by Ottawa University, and their example should stir others to act in a manner worthy of leaders in the Catholic body. Let us hope that the new century will inaugurate a record of public spirit amongst ms worthy of Catholic zeal for educasional advancement in this country.

It is a great pleasure to THE REGISTER to observe the expanding influence and increasing work of St. Michael's College. The Alumni may well feel proud of the place the old College holds in the educational world of this continent, after a history of many difficulties faced and conquered in the course of nine and forty years. The Catholics of the Archdiocess fully appreciate the activity now being shown by the Alumni in behalf of St. Michael's, and would be glad to see it take practical shape in 1902, the Jubiles year. Organization cannot help but enlist new force and tend to greater ancouse in the future.

A word about De La Salle cannot be emitted here. The report which we publish to-day of the contest earried oning needs no emphasis whatever to express the practical methods of the Obviction Brothers in this city. Those of the examiners who were non-Catholios were agreeably surprised by the conditions of the contests, and paid no qualified tribute to the system as wall as to the teachers who train the boys of De La Salle according to the most practical ideas of a commercial edu-

There is room for congratulation on all sides in these matters. To the boys going into the world we wish success, nd to those going away on their holidays renewed energy when they return 🔥 to their studies.

POPE LEO AND THE ROSARY.

A Papal letter addressed to the Direc tor of the Association of the Pernatual Rossry in Italy, Father Constanzo Maria hi, of the Order of Preachers, has just been published. In it the Holy Father says that his hopes of four years ago, when he wrote the Encyclical on the Rosacy of the Bleesed Virgin, are now an accomplished fact, and that now, as Father Beechi has made known in him, there has been organized in Italy also the Association of the Perpetnal Rosary, and already many shousands of Catholics by day and by night suceed one another in implexing, praising, and supplicating by the Rolary the pro-tention of the Divine Mether for them-

selves and for the afflicted Church. "This for Us," continues Leo XIII., "is a very great joy-for Us who from child. hood affectionately loved the Mother of God, and over experienced how beneficially Our hopes have reposed in her patr mage " In the October of last year, the year of Jubilee in Rome, the Dominican Fathers of the Minerva applied themselves to the organization of this beautiful devotion throughout Italy, which in Franco and Beigium was already in a most flourishing state. Their labors were crowned with much success, and at the present moment over four thousand persons are associated in this devotion. When the Holy Father was informed of this he wrote the letter above referred to.

THE MUSES FETE CHAMPETRE. The leafy month of June is indisputably the most appropriate time of the year for a garden party on Mount Parnassus. And it is no surprise to us to recognize in the Gentleman Usher of so notable a function our esteemed and refined friend Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D. THE REGISTER is indebted to the learned Doctor's publisher, Wil liam Brigg's, Toronto, for the honor and privilege of being allowed to scan the list of native minstrels, of whose effusions Dr. O'Hagan pens in letters of light the following modest appreciation . "These chanters of Canadian lays, these prophets of the people, sing in various keys-some catching up in their song the glory and spirit of the world without. . . . Their sengs are racy of the soil, charged with the very life blood of the people. . . . Nor is there any. thing of pessimism in Canadian poetry. It is full-blooded. . . Scholarship, refinement, a keen appreciation of the artistic and a certain boldness of wing. mark the performances of the Canadian singer of to-day. He has drunk copiously from the classical fountains. from the clear streams of Theoritus and Moschus and other idvilic and nature loving poets of Grecce. He pitches his song in a higher and less homely key than did his elder brothers of the lyre; sings of nature in round and graceful notes, and reads the throbbing promise of his country's future in the glorious light of her eyes." There are whole pages of extract of

the foregoing, which the exigencies of space forbid us to use. Not that it would be any compliment if we should publish more of it; because among "the increasing multitude" whom Dr. O'Hagan has invited to meet the Graces and the Nine upon that classic mount, where the Castalian Spring will bubble its accompaniment to their madrigals, we notice the names of all the "society" editresses of Toronto, whose rule it is in return for a card of invitation to confer splendor and eclat even upon the humble five o'clock ten or vulgar "full meal" of the everyday hostess. So that there need be no misgiving as to the "write up" in store for this be quet of the gods and immortals. We certainly commend Dr O'Hagan's delicate tact in embracing them among his company of poets and literary goniuses. And, indeed, leaving the tact of the matter out of the question altogether, far be it from us to question the soundness of his judgment. For while all the old fogey authorities insist that time alone justly dispenses poetic and literary glory, the contemporaneous laurel being more apt to fall upon the forward brow of mediocrity than on the bended head of shrinking genius, we cordially admit the Doctor's competency to draw the line and say to these troubadours of our land, "Your names alone shall be transmitted to posterity," and to those less gifted minstrels, "Your fame is consigned to sure oblivion."

effulgence fully up to the standard of

The chief singer under the Canadian maple, the one's Dr. O'Hagan has in when he refers to Theoretius and Moschus—though for the life of us we cannot imagine why he has slighted the bard of Tivoli Eorace or, to stand by his Greek models, Homer,—is Charles G. D. Roberts. We humbly own our ignorant inability to follow Dr. O'Hagam when he goes into raptures over Roberts. Whatever gossip of the Parnassian groves has reached this sanctum rated Roberts none too high in what is known as the "Milwaukes School" of poetry. created, as we understand it, by the cheaper class of American magazines and not founded at all upon anti quity too ancient to guess at. But we will accept Roberts as one of the "full blooded" Canadians who have been obliged to take up foreign residence to meet the uncertain fluctuations of the American market. It is only persona knowledge of the mystery of the muses we suppose, that enables Dr. O'Havan to crown Roberts as Laureste above the more ingenious group who have not had recourse to emigration, but with more "ardent patricijam" have embalmed themselves in the civil service at Ot-

Dr. O'Hegan is barely tolerant to wards "the erratic and uneven but gifted writer, R. K. Kernighas, known in journalism as 'The Khan.'" It might have heen better not to have sout your "Khan" the invitation to the fole champater at all. And it smiths there would have flow no larethese the

tluction made, for we miss from the list such deathless names as Bengough and Awde. Perhaps the unique link that bound the latest lyric effusion of the latter post to the recent alleged dog tax scandal may warrant his exclusion from the tuneful brotherhood. But we fear it is an unpardonable omission to have dropped the inspired author of that sublime ode, "On tay-ree oh!"

Several names on the list had already been discouned by the public before the Dector discovered them. It is unnecessary to mention these. They are not scoking the applause of comparison with the aucieuts. If their work had been appraised apart from "the increasing multitude," reviewed in Dr. O'lla. gan's "Canadian Essays," it would have been more congenial to us to mark a hearty acquiescence in the praises they merit, and which Dr. O'Hagan in no stinted way bestows upon them.

SEPARATE SCHOOL TAXES.

A question which, in some degree, must be felt by every Separate School Board in Ontario, was discussed last week by the Finance Committee of the Lundsay Mumcipai Council. A deputation from the Separate School Board composed of Mr. L. V. O'Connor, Father Phelan, and Mr. L. Kingsley, brought under the notice of the Committee the assessment for the Catholic schools, which was proved to be considerably less than the Town Clerk, Mr. Knowlson, was disposed to allow. The taxes of a number of Catholic ratepayers were not allowed by the clerk, through an error of his own; and this fact having been made clear, the credit asked for was given for the year 1901 only, al though the inaccuracy had been going on from the beginning. Father Phelan then mentioued that a hurried examination of the assessment rolls had disclosed the extraordinary fact that the names of other well-known Catholics-Mr. Michael O'Brien, formerly Separate School headmaster, Mr. John Kennedy, former Treasurer of the Separate School Board, Mr. James Killen, a member of the Board, Mr. Hugh O'Loury and others -had been erroneously entered as Publie School supporters, and their taxes had gone to the Public Schools.

Father Phelan very properly complained that the Separate School sasess. ment had been made in a very loose manner. So far as the discussion reported in the Lindsay Evening Post informs us, there seems to have been a fair enough disposition on the part of the Board to make any matters concerning the school taxes satisfactory and in harmony with the rights of the taxpayers; but, though a proposition to form a joint committee of investigation was not carried on the spot, it was made evident that the Council will investigate the assessment thoroughly.

THE REGISTER believes that in every Municipal Council in Ontario the same disposition would be encountered. Complaints that the Catholic schools are not getting their fair share of the taxes for school purposes are often heard; but in most cases it may be that the blame can be brought to the doors of Catholics themselves, who allow the assessment rolls to be concluded year after year in the perfunctory fashion which officials fall into. Of course, even if municipal anthorities were disposed to be unfair. they are still bound by the law, and it only needs to have attention called to errors to ensure correction. The example set by the Lindsay Separate School Board is a good one. There the unwillingness of the Town Clerk to correct his own errors made things more difficult to some extent than perhaps they would be found elsewhere. But there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Lindsay Council to excuse the Clark's position.

Several times complaints have been taxpayers in Toronto as supporters of the Public Schools. It was only the other day we had occasion to investigate the complaint of a very large taxpaver to find that while the Voters' List was wrong the assessment roll was right. This, however, was but an indication that the officials at the City Hall are not as careful as they ought to be, and that it demands the intelligent attention of Catholics themselves, behind the vigilance of the Secretary of the Separate School Board to correct this feature of the question. Certainly there is no more imperative duty imposed upon any taxpayer than to see that his taxes for school nurnoses are applied in the direction which he desires they should go.

A REPLY TO MR. S. H. BLAKE. We take the following from the col-

mns of the Ottawa Evening Journal: Editor Journal,-The Hon. S. H. Blake's trip across the Atlantic has im. proved his temper, but it has seriously isjured his memory. In his letter of vectorday he makes a poor attempt to becloud the issue in a multitude of words -and threatens more. Let me recal the simple question to be settled. Under, date of May 10th, Mr. Blake made the following statement:

"Until it is established by legitimate dense that there has been an alter-on in that with in this country, I

shall affirm that the oath is as before me at the present mement, and con tains these words: That the Popo is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal Church throughout the earth, and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to His Holiness by my Savious Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical Kings, Princes. States, Commonwealths, and Govern ments, all being fliegal without his sacred affirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my nower. I shall and will defend this doctrine and His Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers, especially against the new protouded authority of the Church of England, and all adherents in regard that they and she be usurpal and heretical opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome. . .

. . . I do further declare the destrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists. Hognenots, and others of the namo Protestants, to be damuable, and they themselves are damned, and to be danined that will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help assist and advise all or any of His Holiness' agents in any piace in which I shall be in England, Scotland and Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom, and shall come to and do my ut most to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, cad to desiroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise."

"This is the class of oath adminis tored."

I at once asked Mr. Blake for his authority for this oath. My words were: · Let Mr. Blake give the edition and page of the Roman Pontifical from which he took this eath. Civil eaths are to be found in the statutes of the State, ecclestastical oaths, likewise, form part of the Canon law of the Church. I challenge Mr. Blake to point out the particular decree or Cauon Law, or of the Rimau Pontifical or of the Ritual, in which the oath he quotes is to be found."

I repeat this challenge now. I am not to be drawn away from the vital point by a vain consideration of Galileo and St. Bartholomew's Day and the Massacre of the Huguenots and Baronius and "Killing no Murder," Mr. Blake quoted and gave extensive ourrency to an alleged cath, which is a vile slander and impudent forgery. He now endeavors to quietly ignore his offence. He shall not be allowed to do so. Am I trespassing too much upon his wellknown courtesy and fairmindedness if I ask him again to tell us, without more ado and with a brevity in keeping with the limited span of human existence his authority for the oath he quoted with such a gleeful flourish of triumphant trumpets? M. F. FALLON, O.M.I

EX . REMIER HARDY.

Many well-deserved eulogies have already been written of the late Hon. A. S. Hardy. But the disposition in Canadian politics is so strong to deal only by the undiscerning methods of party ism with the characteristics of public men during their lifetime that it is little wonder some or them pass from the arena practically unknown to the bulk of the people for whom they have legis. lated. Obituary wreaths in very many instances are accordingly meaningless to the average reader, who naturally asks himself why those discoveries of excellence in the character of the deceased were not made sooner.

Arthur S. Hardy was known for many years throughout Ontario as the "wickad partner of the successive ministries in which he served. Those who had the opportunity of seeing the man from day to day understood the epithet quite differently, however, from the meaning which probably attached to it on the outside in the minds of nine people out of tan. Mr. Hardy took life more humorously, perhaps, than his friends on sent into this office that the Voters' either side of the Assembly. There Lists showed a large number of Catholic was always a twinkle in his eye accomwas always a twinkle in his eye accompanying an undertone of pleasant banter during his most declamatory momente. This was the head and front of his "wickedness ' in the honest opinion of his opponents. For while he was visibly enjoying himself before their ros. his words, when translated into cold print, lacked nothing of the effectiveness of the strong political address. He knew it. In the course of one of Mr. Speak e.'s "At Homes," to which members of the Ascembly and the press only are invited, a representative of the chief Liberal organ was entertaining the com-pany with an imitation of Premier Hardy in debate. The young newspaper man had caught almost perfectly the peculiar contradiction that exhibited the good nature of the speaker he was imitating. Everyone was convulsed when Mr. Hardy walked into the room, and quickly understanding the joke upon himself, stayed to enjoy it to the finish, being first to congratulate the so sz d towspaper man upon his talent for comedy. That incident well denoted the charac tor of the man. He was kind and generous at all times; and it was with unfeigned regret that all who knew him heard of his physical breakdown, which left but a brief evening to his life's day of hard work. He was a man who respecied the rights of every clear of his olion chisens, and who really had no

PAPEL BRIEF ON GREGORIAN CH INT.

Many recent newspaper paragraphs have attracted the attention of lovers of occlesiastical music everywhere as indi cating the mind of the Sovereign Pontic on the subject of Gregorian chant. Today THE ROUSEER publishes the text of the Papal brief which has been address. od by His Holiness to Dom Paul Dellatre, O S.B., the Abbot of Solesmes

LEO XIII, POPE.

Beloved Son, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction.

We know and have , raised in other circumstances your loarned labors in the science of those sacred chants which according to tradition should be attributed to Gregory the Great as their author.

For like reason, it is impossible for Us not to approve the efforts, so labori ous and so persevering, which you have expended in seeking out and spreading ancient monuments of this nature. The divora fruits of these labours We see continued in the sufficiently numerous volumes which you have sent Us from time to time, and which We have recerred as most acceptable presents. These works, We have learned, are now largely brought to the light of day, strike the public eye, and are in many ways in daily use. All the zeal expended in the illustration and propagation of this companion and auxiliary of the sacred rites deserve praise, not only because of the tslent and incomity therein employed, but also-which imports very much more - because of the development which may be hoped therefrom for the Divine cultus.

Indeed, the Gregorian chants have been composed with the utmost skill and discorur at to illuminate the meaning of the words. There is in these chants, provided they be skillfully executed, great power, marvellous suavity mingled with gravity, which, easily penetrating to the soul of the auditor, can excite therein pious movements and nourish calutary thoughts.

It is befitting, then, that all those; whoever they be, especially of belonging to either branch of the clergy, who feel themselves capable of attaining some result in this science or this art. work therein zealously and freely, each according to his power. Provided that mutual charity, and the submission and respect due to the Church are safeguarded, the labors of so many men engaged in the same study may produce abundant fruit as up to the present your own studies have brought forth.

As pledge of Divine grace, and also of Our paternal benevolence, We accord most affectionately in the Lord to you, beloved son, and to your brothers the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, 17th May, 1901, in the twenty-fourth year of Our pontificate. LEO XIII.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

May 28 was the Moore anniversary, and in this connection the Liverpool Daily Post published a timely story. "In the city of Dublin, on the evening of the 28th May, 1779, a young barriater who lodged in the house of a Mr. Moore, a grocer in Aungier street, invited sorge friends, including the then famous Irish advocate, Jeremiah Kellar, to dinner. Immediately after dinner, the servant who waited on the company informed them that Mrs. Moore had just presented her husband with a fine baby boy. The host proposed the adjournment of the party to a neighboring inn, where their conviviality could be indulged in with out disturbance to the mother and infent. Quite right, said Keller, that we should adjourn pro re nata.' The baby, whose birth caused the adjournment, and was the subject of Keller's legal wit, was Thomas Moo trious Irish poet."

The fact that Prince von Loewenstein. President of the German Catholic Union has undertaken a systematic campaign against duelling may render it of interest to note that no revolution of public sentiment has been more remarkable than that which has almost within the limits of a lifetime banished from these conntries the evil custom of duelling, which had so long defied the condemnation both of the Church and the Law. To give a single illustration of the modern character of this revulsion of public sentiment on the subject of duelling On the occasion of Pitt's duel with Tierney in 1798, Walberforce desired to bring the subject before the House of Commons is the form of a resolution, but he could not find more than five or six to support him, and accordingly relinquished his intention. No fewer than five of the Prime Ministers of the last century met their opponents in dualling encounters -Shelbourne, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and the Dake of Wellington. Peel twice challenged political opponents, of whom one was O'Connell.

seor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S. of Triuty College, Dublin, is the first san who has become the President micel Society in London. He ereal to London to take the chair at all the modlings, so he most have

nearly as much of the Irish Channel as the Lord Chacceller, who was wittly termed the Lord Chaunel-Sailor. At the last meeting of the Chemical Society the Professor was welcomed by two budding chemists who read a paper entitied, " Some Derivatives of Bicyclopentane," of which the last number of the scientific periodical "Nature" prints the following succinct summary, viz ..-" Trimethylkotobiclypontanodicarboxy. lie acid when digested with potash yields trimethylhydroxybutanetricar box ylic acid, the auhydride of which is converted into the subydride of a storeoiso. meric acid by distillation. Ethyldimethyldicarboxytrimethylenematentane is similarly hydrolysed by potash giving 'no lactones of two isomoric dimothylhydroxybutanetricarboxylic acids."

THE REGISTER ventures to say that-

students of English history will agree with its appreciation of the following morsel by Goldwin Smith, in the latest usue of The Weekly Sun, as one of the best bus of writing that have come from his skilled hand. " Shakespeare is now forced into the service of jingoism. He lived in an ago brilliant in its way, but full of fierco religious wars, bloody persocution, political murder, and violence of every kind. It might have been thought that though we could not surpass his art, we might have improved on his humanity. But let that pass. Shakespeare was, of all dramatists, the most dramatic. Those who have studied him most find it very difficult to road Loneath tue mask of the dramatist the heart of the man. In ' Henry V. he has pointed with perfect fidelity the victor of Agincourt, the spirit of his soldiery, and the feelings of the English people at that time, intoxicated as they were with the momentary success of an unright:ous and insane enterprise. Turn now from 'Henry V.' to 'Henry VI.' There you see the end of jungoism. You see the conquest of iniquity ignominiously lost, a lasting stain brought on the honor of the nation by the burning of Joan of Arc, the aims of the English people perverted, their character inoculated with violence and rapine, a reign of faction and political murder, the insurrection of Jack Cade, the Wars of the Roses, the wreck of liberty, and, erected on its ruins, the despotism of Henry VIII. Canada, an English jingo joyonely seys, ' has tasted of the entrancing oup of military glory.'
She has; and if she drinks deep, she
may find the lees bitter and deadly as
did the victor of Agincourt."

An Abominable Extortion.

For THE REGISTER.

A scandal was added to the shock which the people of Toronto experienced from the tragic end of two of the Aurora bank robbers. The authorities had engaged after the death of the man Ryan, alias Jones, in an unseemly dispute with the sister of the deceased, who came from the United States to claim the body and give it burial. The body was applied for without any loss of time. The Coroner sent the girl to the Magietrate, who sent her in turn to the Crown Attorney, who sent her to the inspector of detectives, who sent her inspector or detectives, who sent her back again to the coroner. Meanwhile an infamous invention had been started in the newspapers, calculated to drive the girl in shame from the city. A gent tleman who was closely observing the attitude of the authorities came to This Recister and said: "All this official hocus poons, if the sister's wish is detected, one had to one thing relies." nocus poous, it the sister's wish is de-feated, can lead to one thing only; and that is the sale of the body to the medi-cal school, and the making of \$30 by the sale. The dead man is not a convict, and any relative who claims the body has a right to it. They are playing a game of 'send the fool further' with the sister, and a claim for fees will be made upon her exerted by the head. made upon her eventually if the body is not sold."

not sold."

Acting upon this information, The Register inade sequiries, and learned that Mr. Dewart, Crown Attorney, had promised the girl to give the remains up for burial as soon as she had established her identity.

Tuesday morning's Globe (June 4th), however, published the following:—
"The sister of Thomas Jones, the dead burgler, yosterday convinced Coroner Powell of her identity, and he instructed the Inspector of Anatomy to hand over the remains to her for burial in St. Michael's Cemetery. In the afternoon ficition gross over some \$27 in fees that friction arose over some \$27 in fees that the officials claimed before delivering the body to Mrs. Black, but this, it is believed, will be arranged for this morn-ing, and the funeral will take place this afterneon." aiterncon.

atterneon."

The question is, Why should the officials demand fees for hosping the body longer than they need have kept it? This whole matter requires looking into, for arother case is an present under investigation which will startle the public if the facts are as represented, that from a poor mother in Toronto, by a similar atominable extertion, \$30 was obtained before ship could have the body of her little son, killed accidentally on the water front.

A Sample of Cable News

A Sample of Cable News.

Belfast, June 9.—A religious riot of the too familiar kind occurred here this afternoon, caused by a Catholic Corpus Christi procession, which excited the ire of the Orangomer. About 8,000 of the latter hootel the Catholics and pelted them with anything that was handy. The Catholics rotalinated, and in the fighting which followed several persona were to juned. The police charged the xieters with their batons and arrested many of them. The rioting was stopped, but the excitament one timed, and there were motated dispara-

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uttawa Correspondence. For The Register.

Ottawa, June 17.—Owing to summer heat, as well as to a er causes, matters in general, and excitement in particular, have subsided to a normal standard of stillness of the

met neat, as well as to a der causes, matters in general, and excitement in particular, have subsided to a normal standard of stillness at the Dominion capital just now. Members of Parliament have returned to their country homes, each satisfied with the service rendered to Canada, but all in the very best of humor, because Canada has marked its recognition of imminent services, in the form of an increased Sessional indemnity. In the "Warsaw" of the city council "order" partly reigns, chaca is relegated to back benches, and no longer are fun-loving audiences of Ottawa people treated to uproarious entertainments. The two eminent men who are supposed to rule us at this moment—Mayor W. D. Morris, and Alderman W. H. Lewis—may not have burled the hatchet, but the silence of their tongues verges on the outer points of respectability and the haleyon days of civic attractivenses, when frothy declamation bristled with feroclous adjectives, and, I almost regret to say, about to disappear. To men "built" as I am a fight of any kind, at any time or place, has about it the charms of allurement and of pleasure, but when the two great leaders of thought and of action, in the Civic Government of Ottawa, meet face to face, and hurl at each other's heads whole slop-buckets of Billingsgate, I can candidy say that the disappearance of such scenes occasions me a pang of regret. That memorable encounter which occurred a few weeks ago between those two great rivals, when Lewis said that he would not stand insults from any "—— immigrant," like him (Morris) will not be easily forgotten by anyone who heard it. We all know that it is a most atroclous crime for anyone to be an "immigrant," and that so dastardly an offence never fails to place anyone guilty of it on the loftest podestal of refined rascality; but when a man becomes a "—— immigrant," then, ah, then, is the unfortunate westel' hurled into the lowest abyss of mental and moral degradation. Bravo, Billy Lew's 1

The Census Enumerators.

The Census Enumerators.

The serious complications between the census enumerators of Ottawa and the Dominion Government are dragging their weary length along, nor is there any prospect within sight of an early termination of these difficulties on a basis mutually satisfactory. I am not anxious to see an amicable settlement sought for through the stern abitrament of the sword, any more than I wish the frequent use of that other wanpon which is "mightler than the sword," yet I favor peaceable anbitration, and as one who is no more opposed to the principle of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, than I "am agin the Government anylow," I now beg to make a tender of my services with a view to restoring to both camps the blessings of peace. What say you on both sides, gentlemen?

The Collectorship of Inland Revenue.

The Collectorship of Iuland Rovenue.

Through the resignation of Mr. H. A. Costigun, this office has been vacant for some weeks, during which time a most determined "run" has been entered upon by two Irishmen, each of whom felt fully competent to meet the requirements of the situation. Mr. Terence Maguire, the veteran politician of Dalhousio Ward, was one of those gentlemen who entered the race, and, judging from the number and great influence of his friends the figure he cut in the contest was not a mean one. Mr. Ralpl. Slattery, a gentleman well and favorably known in Ottawa, a man of splendid talents, and of refined experience accumulated through his long connection with the Inland Revenue Depart uent, was needing for the winning post with large odds in his favor, when the starting and unexpected announcement is made that a dark horse, in the person of Dooter Freeland had, without the turn of a hair, bacoked out all competitors and was the view.

tory. That the excellent dector will make an excellent Collector of Inland Revenue is a point around which there clusters not the shadow of a doubt, but why the Government Bepartments should be turned into convenient harbors of refuge for men who practise either law or medicine, is a comundrum which is hyvariably met with a very significant shrug of the shoulders, or shake of the head. Practitioners of medicine have in numerous instances retired from business loaded down with wealth and with honors, and if Dr. Trechand has been obliged to quarter himself on the people's taxes it is because he has not given full scope to his fine talents in the noble profession which he has chosen

A Neat Presentation.

A Neat Presentation.

At an informal gathering of Irishmen at the rooms of the St. Patrick's Literary Association on the evening of the 4th inst., I was made the recipient of a full-grown Irish blackthorn stlek, through the hands of that well-known and patricte Irishman, Mr. Martin Battle, for many years the efficient Collector of Inlana Revenue at Ottawa, but now passing the autumn of a happy life in the enjoyment of a fair superannation allowance deservedly voted by the Dominion Government. Mr. Battle, who accompanied his valued gift with some touching remarks, evidently auticipated that I am about to resume my life-long business of "highwayman," and that it is of the utnosé importance that I shoud start out provisioned with an arsenal of knock-down arguments. Mr. Battle may rest assured that proper use will be made of the powerfu argument which he has placed in my hands, and if the hearts of those whom I may meet are not open to conviction. I can easily reach the heads, and thus accompilish the purposes which I may have in view.

Mr. Edward Crean.

Mr. Edward Crean.

Mr. Edward Crean.

A hurried visit was made by the above gentleman to Ottawa a few days ago, and many were the expressions of delight given utivance to by his legion of friends at the Dominion capital, when they saw strong indications that "Ned" had discovered the fountain of perennial youth For more than forty years Mr. Crean was the obliging conductor on that link of the G.T.R. between Richmond and Quebec, and it is no exaggeration to say that no man in the service of that corporation made & wide a circle of acquaintances, or none so large a measure of sincere esteem. He is now Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec, a qui if there exists any feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the public at all, it is because the position although lucrative and respectable, is not made more so.

"RAMBLER."

Sir Wilfred Laurier at L'Assomption.

Montreal, June 12.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been the recipient of many honors and the object of many demonstrations in Canada, and in the Motherland as well, but none could have touched his heart more than that which he received yesterday. The people of the county which gave him birth turned out, without distinction of race, creed or politics, to do honor to the man whose record does honor to those from whom he springs. His Aina Mator, L'Assomption College, the splendid institution which has held within its walls the Lieutenant-Governor and the Atorney deneral of the Province, as well as the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion Government, had long desired the opportunity of paying honor to its most distinguished graduate, and the Superior and faculty are to be congratulated on the results which attended the efforts of its Superior and his assistants.

The procession of carriages which followed the Premier covered over a mile, and included vehicles of every description. As the procession reached the outskirts of the town of L'Assomption, cheor upon cheer arose from the thousands assembled along the route. The collega standents in military uniform, with their rifies and side arms, as well as their band and banners, then headed the march, which was one series of wild cheering through the streets of the town to the college, where Sir Wilfrid and his friends were cordially welcomed by the authorities of the institution.

A mass meeting was held in the afternoon in a public square. A platform had been creeted, and addresses of welcome and praise were read to Sir Wilfrid, hy Wardea Rivest, on behalf of the county; Mr. L. P. Papin, 'Mayor of the parish of L'Assomption; Mr. J. E. Duhamel, M. L. A., on behalf of the county; Mr. L. P. Papin, 'Mayor of the parish of L'Assomption; Mr. J. E. Duhamel, M. L. A., on behalf of the county; were also present. Among the classmates of the Prime Minister present on this occasion were: Ro. J. C. Calesce, parish priext of Mariboro, Mass.; Rev. Alfred Larose, Cure of Lapradrie; Mr.

ox-M. I. A., or St. Paul l'Ermito; and Onesine Mircault, of St. Jacques d'Achigan.

J. C. Calsse spoke on behalf of the class-anates of Sir Wilfrid. He welcomed them all to their Alma Mater, and rejoiced at suich a demonstration which had brought them all together, to allow the old and present students to meet one another, and to meet the Prime Minister, whose career was the brightest diadem in the crown of their Alma Mater. The speaker dwelt on the vast difference between the student, who strong in mind but frail in body had gone forth in fear and trembling. forty years, ago from the walls of his Alma Mater and the honored statesmen whom they rejoiced in having among them on this occasion. The reverend speaker recalled the words of the poet—
I selpt and dreamed that life was beauty.

If woke and found that life was duty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from his college days, ind-realised that life was duty. The speaker paid a compliment to Lady Laurier as a worthy speaker and a true Caristian.

Fivo of the pupils then presented an allegory representing the life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, recalling its successes in a memorable speech in 1860 cn the temporal power of the statesman.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on coming forward was greeted with thunderous applease, which prevented him from speaking. He was pate, and when he finally began to speak, his voice betrayed the deep feelings which had been stirred up by the events of the day. He assured his hearors that he would seek in vain for words to express the gratitude he felt fowards them all for their cordial greeting, and the sympathetic reception accorded him at the hearth of the house he had left forty years ago. He wished to offer his thanks to Rev. Superior Vilieneuve, an old follow standent; Mr. J. S. Bivest, mayor of the town and warden of the county, another fellow student; to the members of the ettizens' committee, and particularly to Mr. Elle Rivest, who, though difstudent; to the members of the citizens' committee, and particularly to Mr. Elle Rivest, who, though differing in opinion, had joined heartily in terfering a reception to an old fellow student. Recalling the fact that forty years had clapsed since his departure, he said he did not recilize that such a long time had passed, except when he looked at the figures.

The address of the Saverier he

The address of the Superior he considered too flattering towards himself. He had achieved some suc-cess, and had met with reverses, but considered too flattering towards himself. He had achieved some success, and had met with reverses, but his heart was the same. The walls, the trees, everything which met his sight, recalled the days of forty years ago. It had been a great joy to meet so many of his old class-mates and fellow students, but still greater had been his joy at meeting Rev. Damase Laporte, his old teacher of rhetoric, and Rev. Geo. Laporte, his teacher of phillosophy. The greates, joy of all was to meet Rev. Father Dorval, who had for forty years been parish priest, and for twenty-five years superior of the college. He had cause for regret, he wever, at the disappearance of so many of the old faces whom he would give anything to see back among them this evening. His old professors would never knew how highly he esteemed them, and thought often of how much he owed them, and hoped they preserved a good remembrance of him. He recognized that he owed whatever success he had attained to Rev. Leon Levesque, whom he regretted not to see on this cecasion, and to his other teacher, at L'Assemption College, his alma Mater. (Cheers.) The Superior had done him too much honor. They must not forget that the representative of His Majesty, present with them, who see worthly filled his position of Lieut-Governor of the prayince, was an old L'Assemption box. They must not forget that the representative of His Majesty, present with them, who see worthly filled his position of Lieut-Governor of the prayince, was an other, and Hon. J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. C. A. Dansereau, the prince of journalists, had also received their early training at that institution. He also paid a tribute to the band of workers was most firmly for the good of their fellows.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

FOR GOD AND COUNTRY.

The conduct of public men, under our system, which is the freest on earth, is open to the approval or condemnation of all, and he was happy to hear that the College of L'Assomption, has watched his career with approval. He was pleased to find that his motives were appreciated. His motives were God and country. He believed the same motives animated every one of those who had loft the same old college, though their appreciation of the means to be taken to reach the goal may have been different.

For himself, he was proud of this French origin, but wished to give other nationalities their share of the sun which shone for all. He was likewise a son of that church which he had learned to know better and revere at L'Assomption College, but he wished to leave to all his fellow citizens their liberty of opinions. When he spoke of his country he meant not the Province of Quebec alone, but the whole Dominion, from the sunny slopes of British Columbia to the rugged shores of Labrador. To the youth who were now seeking at that source of learning, the training with which to meet the world, he would say: Always ρreserve your self-respect, and respect others. By this means they would succeed in the world.

He thanked his old class-mates and fellow students for coming in such large numbers to spend together one of these homes days like those of the

He thanked his old class-mates and fellow students for coming in such large numbers to spend together one of those happy days like those of the happy past. He hoped that they all would have an occasion to meet again, to consult on the best-means to be taken to secure for our country peace, harmony and moral greath.

The premier to-day visited the educational institutions of L'Assomption, the convents of the Sisters of Providence and of the Sisters of the Congregation, and partook of a hanquet at the college. This evening he will spend privately at the college, as the guest of the Superior and Professors. He will then this his brother at St. Lin.

THE MARINER PRIEST OF NEW-FOUNDAND.

FOUNDAND.

Father O'Brien, the designer of the Canadian, is a regularly ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church and head of a flourishing parish in St. Johns. He may not be the only priest who is fond of salling yachts, but he is probably the only priest who is an expert designer of them Ho has taken an active interest in the study of marine architecture for many years. In 1874, at the Newfoundland Exposition, some of his designs were awarded prizes. Ho now devotes all of his lebure time to the development of his jet theory as to the superlocity of the concave over the convex keel and is sincered in his belief that the time is coming when his invention will revolutionize shipbuilding.

when his invention will revolutionize shipbuilding.
The reverend gentleman himself sails a 25-footer, with concave bottom, in St. Johns' waters, and his bont show an clean pair of heels to grerything in that locality that attempts to outsail her. Deep-sea fishing boats built from his designs have

given such satisfaction that several more are now building in St.
Johns. A yacht considerably larger than the Canadian, also from designs by Father O'Brien, will go into the water near Liverpool, Engaths summer, and a tirm of shiphuilders in Belfast, Ireland, are talking of rebuilding a large vessel from dosigns furnished by him.

Father O'Brien has recently returned from a six months' trip to Earope. During his travels he visited all the great dockyards in Great Britain and on the continent, and was cordially received by the formost marine architects, who were greatly biterested in his theory and designs. As one result of his visit tha Italian Navy Department is already making preparations to experiment with a concave keel on a torpedo boat, with a view to applying it to larger warships if these experiments are successful. Father O'Brien civims that the concave bottom is of special utility in the case of torpedo boats. Their chief danger, he points out, is that they may settle down by the stern. The tendency is due, he says, to the fact that the concave form of the bottom does not work in harmony with the concave form of the stern. If both bottom and stern were concave, he contends, the boat would be kept up by the stern, by reason of the upward and direct pressure of the water toward the deck all along, instead of, as it now, the case, pressure on the sides.

C. O. F. Convention.

C. O. F. Convention.

C. O. F. Convention.

Perabroke, June 12. — Provincial cours of the C. O. F. is in session there, about seventy delegates are in attendance P C R. C. S. O. Boudfrault in the chair. The executive held a session yesterday. The following delegates were present: C. S. O. Boudfrault, P. C. R., W. Webb, Trustee; A. Morel, Provincial Secretary; A. O. Rucque, Trustee of Ottava; P. Strikley, Trustee, Kingston. The reports of the officers were adopted, several important matters were discussed, among which is the advisability of having a different system of quadit of the funds.

funds.

The membership in Ontario now totals 6,0.29 with 79 courts.

Mr. A Chisholm will not enter the contest for the Chief Rangership and it is likely Mr. Boudreault will be recleated by acclamation.

The members attended Mass at 8 cheek vesterday morning. The service of the contest of th

contest for the Chief Rangership and it is likely Mr. Boudreault will be reclected by neclamation.

The members attended Mass at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Maguire

The convention opened sharp at ten o'clock. After the credential committee had been named the convention adjourned until resumed at 2 o'clock. Committees were appointed and a message of greeting to His Grace Archbishop Dahamel was sent. Several important resolutions were read and referred to their respective committees.

The following 70 delegates representing all sections of Ontario were present: Kingston, Peter Milne; Westport, Jeremiah Ryan; Toronto, Jas. Molloy; Ottawa, Michael Quinn and Michael H. Fagan; Sarnia, Jos. B. Dagan; Peterborough, John O'Grady; Cornwall, John A. McCornmick; Chatham, T. J. Doyle; Windsor, Chas. E. Lucin; Brockville, Jno. H. Pinnick; Ingersoll, M. J. Comsikey; Ottawa, Norbert Larochelle and J. O. T. Lomay; Prescott, Wm. Byrne; Orleans, J. Arthur Rocque; Hintonburg, Wilfrid Blain, Ottawa, James Pelton, Jos. Nevins and W. C. Labelle; Woodstock, Edward Phillir; Ottawa, J. J. Foley; Tweed, Patrick Shannon; Hastings, Rev. P. J. McGaire; Wolfe Island, R. J. Spoor; Toronto, M. F. Mogan; Hawkeebury, Denis Harbic; Ottawa, J. C. Reynolds; Pembr 2e, W. E. Omera; Sault Ste. Marte, A. P. Monaghan; Casselmen, Dr. Joseph P. Boyle; Moose Creek, T. D. Branette; Arnprior, R. J. Slattery; Cummings, Plerre Marler; Billings' Bridge, Patrick C. L. Emoy, Vankleck Hill, E. Z. Labrasse; London, Jas Frezeli; Marmara, John Ferrion; Massey, D. Majer; Smith's Falls, Thos. Rowan, Alexanderia, G. H. Kemp; Mattawa, Geo. Backer; Rockland, Alexander Marlon; Tecumseh, Martial Vollgny; Brantford, John Powers; North Bay, John Lavay Charence Creek, Moise Laviole'te; Walkerville, Albert Montreuill; Manotick, W. Doyle: Cornwell, J. E. Chevrier; Toronto, John Fahey; Belleville, F. P. Carney; Osecola, B. J. Reynolds; Madstone, Rev. Father McGee; Whitney, J. F. Gagnon; Fallowfield, James Kavanagh; Orleanes Creek, Whitney,

Metcalfe, Wm. J. Cassldy; Chevaller, Emmanuel Desmarais; Lafontalne, Rev. M. Beaudoin; Glen Novis, Thos. S. Montgomery; Cannard River, T. Monforton; Copper Cilif, J. E. O'Donnell; dat Portage; J. E. Brady; St. Clements, Thoma: Short; Mt. St. Louis, Wm. J. Dunn., Eganville, Thos. Brougham; Berlin, John Dilon; St. Eugene, Louis J. Labrosse; St. Aune de Press, Joseph Laframboise; The Brook, Daniel McCauley; Fort Wetbane, Chas. A. Coveney; Toronto, John, Flaherty; Victoria Mines, F. A. Richards; Chrysier, Rev. Dierre Langlols; Parth, Harry T. Moonan.

In the evening a banquet was tendered the delegates in the town hall and address, being presented to the Chief Ranger, C. S. O. Bondreault, by the C. O. F. of Pembroko, The convention is regarded as a success and a business-like one.

Pembroke, June 13.—The following is the list of officers elected:—Chief Ranger, C. S. O. Bondreault, Vice-Chief Ranger, Rev D. R. MacDonald; Recording Secretary, Incent Webb; Treasurer, G. Seguin; Trustees, Malloy, Rev. Father Feeney, D. Staley, O. A. R. eque and J. A. McCormack; delegates to International Convention, Rev. Father McGuire, Rev Father McDonald, C. S. O. Bondreault, O. A. Rocque, A. More, W. T. J. Lee, A. P. Monaghian, M. Quinn, M. F. Mogar, James C. Reynolds, R. J. Spool, and James Malloy; Alternates, Messrs. Fagan, Lenay, Larochiele, Thornton and Labelle, The next convention is to be held at Peterboro'.

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ACCEPT MY PRAYER.

say I love thee, Lord, but do I act
As if my love were real, strong and
true?
'Alasi at times, I think that less of fact
And more of fancy's tints my words

And more of fancy's tints my words imbue.

I know not why it is, so oft, that I, With quickened sense of tenderness within.

To spare Thee one slight pang would glady die, And yet, turn I aside, and yield, and sint

Accept, dear Lord, the words that seem so vain;
I do not mean to grieve Thy gentle
Heart;
Full well I understand the depth of

Inflicted by ingratitude's keen dart;
I would each daily thought, and deed,
and breath
Were centered in Thy Sacred Heart,
That so—in union sweet in life and
lettnity might prove me more Thine
own. -Amadeus, in St. Anthony's Messenger

A LETTER TO POPE LEO XIII. FROM A NON-CATHOLIC.

The following letter from a prom inent non-Catholic, is eminently significant. We give it here, suppressing, for the time being, the writer's

To the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. Rome, Italy:

Most Reverend and Holy Father: I take the liberty of addressing you because I am much interested in the success and growth to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States,

for the following reasons— First—That the Catholic Church First—That the Catholic Church trains its young in a way to secure good morals, good citizenship, a respect for property rights and the zights of others.
Second—Recause of the firm fatth

Second—Because of the firm fatth of the Catholic Church in God, Christ, the Holy Bible, and a firm acceptant of the religion of the Saviour, without which civilization must eventually disappear

I believe it is almost necessary for the future of my country that the Catholic Church shall grow to be a strong power here. The Protestant Church in the United States is fast drifting into infidelity. In man, of the great theological seminaries of that church open disbelled in some parts of the Bible is taught Thousands of the ministers of the Protestant denominations are men who believe that certain parts and books of the Bible need not be accepted. Their position and work have hastened the disbelled in all religion. Because of my position before the public I feel that I may be forgiven by you for writing you this letter. Many thousands of the strongest men in the United States, made apprehensive by the spreading of Socialism, are turning their eyes towards the Church of which you are the Revered liead. The greatest banker in the world, Mr. J. Plerport Morgan, of this city, and one of the greatest men of our country, told me very recently that he believed the Roman Catholic Church was a necessity for the preservation of our society. I have talked with a very large number of our ablest and best men, who believe as he does on that question, but there is a feeling among the masses of our people that the great authorities of the Catholic Church have feelings of antagonism against the United States of America. If this feeling could be removed, I believe the next ten years would see a very large movement of our best people into your Church. There are at least twelve millions of Catholics schools taught last year eight hundred and fifty-three thousand scholars, at a cost of at least forty million francs. The other expenses of the Roman Catholic Church must have been, at a very low estimate, sixty million francs of the United States paid for the support of their religion last year without any state aid what-

When our people see this sort of devotion to faith, and see Roman Ca-tholic men in large numbers attend-ing Church service on Sunday, and then look about to see what to man then look about to see what Roman Catholics of the United States, receive from the Great Head of the Church in return, they think that Roman Catholics in the United States are not encouraged in such a way as they should be by the authorities in Rome, and this leads to the conclusion that there is an antagonism between the authorities at Rome and the American spirit and nation. the American spirit and nation. American people think that their country is a very great one, and is destined to become one of the great factors in shaping the policies of the

factors in shaping the ponder world.

Yours has been one of the most wonderful lives the world ever saw. During it greater changes have taken place than in the same number of years of any other age. You have seen Napoleon dethroned and exiled, Bismarck and Victoria live and die. Down into the new central discountry, we have brought great purity, and die. Down into the new century you have brought great purity, learning, and love of God and humanity. If you could do some things before you shall be removed from this earth to the feet of the Saylour that would aid in adding millions to your Church in this great, energetic, and growing nation, you will do that which strengthens elvenisation, and will help to bring into the true faith millions who are now in danger of being disbelievers in all religion.

religion.
With prayers for your continued
health, I am, most respectfully and
sincerely,
Your most respectful servant,

HOME MATTERS. To a married woman making her home in a new place the problem often presents itself of how she may retain the interest of her new ac-

quaintances, writes Mrs. Frank Learned in the Dolineator. In all probability she has left a large 'r-cle of friends in her old home, she misses their companionship and finds it difficult to adjust herself to chauged conditions. After a certain time her husband's friends whe have received her wedding cards have onlied, and she has returned their visits; and it may be that she has been the recipient of hospitalities from a few people, yet has never returned their civilities, and there follows a long period of social innoctivity when she begins to realize that an effort on her own part is needed. It is certain that no young married woman can afford to believe that she can have all the attentions of scolety without Joing anything in return

tions of scolety without soing anything in return
A newcomer in a city frequently engages in some kind of charitable work which throws her anoug congenial associates
This does not be cessarily mean insincere offert. There is no reason why the lator may not be one of love and at the same time bring one in touch with pleasant people in work on committees

pleasant people in work on committees

It requires really much tact, celverness and energy for a new resident in a city, or even in a country
town or neighborhood, to make or
keep up a position, especially if she
has not large means at command,
yet much success may be attained in
a quiet way and much pleasure given by simple, unostentious entertainments The new resident cannot, of
course, make advances to those who
have neither called nor invited her
to their homes, even if they are
neighbors. It would seem polite for
the people whom she may meet at
the houses of acquaintances to say
they will give themselves the pleasure of calling, that is, if they know
sl is a stranger. One may be cordial in meeting the advances of others, yet never persistent, and one
have a manner which is far from
indifferent yet entirely dignified.

In regard to entertaining, it is a
mistake for a novice to attempt to
give something very original. It is
in better taste to keep to the usunal conventional forms until one becomes an experienced hostess Cards
for an afternoon tea may be sent to
one's general acquaintances, and
there are various inexpensive ways
of entertaining those who have extended special hospitalities. Evening
card parties are much in fashion;
incheons for one's women friends;
small dinners of six or eight congenial people are not difficult. In all
cases husbands must be invited with
their wives uncless a party is exclusively for women.

In the country, or in a country
town where one has ample grounds,
nothing is pleasanter on a summer
afternoon than a garden party, to
which general acquaintances may be
bidden. The hostess usually receives
in the nouse. After the guests have
greeted her, the, may wander about
the grounds, returning to the house
for refreshments. Ices, berries and
cream cake, leed tea, lemonade, etc.,
may be served.

THE CHEERFUL FACE. It requires really much tact, celv-

THE CHEERFUL FACE.

ITHE CHEERIFUL FACE.

Ilow many souls with grief distressed We meet along the way!

How many hearts with wrong oppressed passed by us through the day!

Yet we may ease our neighbor's care, if we the chance embrace;

And, with kind words, will also wear A bright and cheerful face.

A bright and check the heart, Reflecting what is good:
It was no hollowness of art,
A. no deceptive mood.
Oh, what's so beautiful and sweet,
And-what so in its place,
so winning, gladsome and complete,
As woman's cheerful face?

It has its charm in young and old,
The gentle a d lie brave,
And lives, in grateful story told,
When they are in the grave;
For hearts that gladdened at their When they are in the grave;
For hearts that gladdened at t sight
Sill keep for them a place
And speak in tender sweet delight,
Of each bright, cheerful facel

THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

For a succinct summary of the worth of a Catholic paper to the community for which it is published, we have seen nothing to surpass the following paragraphs clipped from the Milwaukee Catholic Citi-

1. Some time ago forty Catholic gentlemen of Louisville, Ky., put up \$50 each to strengthen a Catholic paper in that city. Besides which they worked to get it advertising. What had they to gain? Nothing. They were public-spirited gentlemen

what had they to gain! Wolling:
They were public-spirited gentlemen
who believed that a Catholic paper
in the community was a necessity
2. "It's worth at least \$5 a year
to me," says a priest, "to have information every week during the session of the Legislature as to whether any measures hostile to the
Church are pending."
3. The Catholic paper, entering all
the daily and weekly newspaper offices, is an enlightenment in those
influential quarters against anti-Catholic misrepresentation. If it were
not for the Catholic paper the dailles would pay very little attention
to Catholic news.

4 "The power above and behind
all thrones is public opinion." Under
modern conditions, no rucial or religious element is strong unless it possesses an able, vigorous and wellequipped journal devoted to its interests and pledged to the beliefs,
causes and opinions that it holds
dear.

5 "In a social and business way,

causes and opinions that It house dear.

5 "In a social and business way, disrespect to my creed is disrespect to me personally. Consequently, a Catholic paper which holds up the public respect for my creed, defends its good name and champions its fair ris good name and chambions its man-claims is fighting my personal bat-tle. I am going to stand by it at least to the extent of my subscrip-tion, \$2.00."

6. "No doubt the Catholic paper."

It ils without my \$2." says \$5.

6. "No doubt the Catholic paper, will live without my \$2," says thoughtful reader. "But will is his because others more public-spirited will keep the flag flying? My paper.

scription may not be necessary; but then, again, it may enable the Cath-olic paper to pay for more contribu-tions and better special features Every subscriptions strengthens the cause. chuse

THE THREE ENGINEERALTS 115 Re . man Tuattes A girl towner of the birthday gifts White iting a come in school. But she was in and very proud. And word in the way out the rule the gradual and sealed

In each a per air was conceated She opened the first with childish glee, in each a tooking glass was seen. How great her by and happiness. To contemplate her own fair mion. These world were written in the glass. As thou art now, a pretty lass!"

Her smiles and joy were changed to rears.

When she the second box united An unity skull, win empty cyos, The world's bright promises belied Beneuit these cluel words were well; "As thou shalt be; think well of

The matten sighed and wept to think
Her beauteous form would one day lie
A prey to worm, within the tomb,
"How ead for me so young to die!"
All cartiny beauty fades when death
Lynnies o'er it his icy breath!

With trembling hand she opened the third, And thrilled with pleasure and de-

And thruce light on her our blessed Lady smiled, Surrounded by a heavenly light These words were written on the frame:
"As thou shouldst be; love Mary's
name!"

Sno cried: "Dear Mary, Queen of Heav-Confiding in thy mother's love.
I promise thee henceforth to live
That I may live with thee above,
Bright mirror where t't Delty,
Is truly imaged, pray for mej."

STORIES OF CONFESSION.

By Rev. G M. Godts, C. SS. R. Some edifying facts may be reiated concerning the secreey of confession. St John of Nepomue, in Bohemia, died a martyr of this secrees in the year 1383. He was a canon of the Cathedral of Prague and the confessor of the Queen, King Wenceslaus was a brutal and hasty man. As he was not doing right, he could not endure the kind advices and gentie reproof of his plous wife. In a fit of jealousy he wented to know something about the wented to know something about the Qu en's confession. He questioned the canon about it, but all vin vain. He had the priest imprisoned, but on account of the indignation of the prople he thought it more prudent to release him. He had recourse to other means, presents, offers of dignity, all in vain the answer of the priest was unchangeable:

"A priest hears confessions of peo-

"A priest hears confessions of people, but to speak a word about what he heard of a person in particular,

At last the King had him thrown into the river Moldau, where he drowned. And God clorified the mark drowned. And dod porthed the tyr; his body was seen floating brillantly on the waves and twelve shining lights surrounded his ear, that ear with which he used to hear confessions.

confessions.

In 1854 a murder was committed in Oratoff, near Klef, in Podolia, and the marderer went very early in the morning to the vestry of the Catholic Church, where he made his confession to the parisa priest, Kabylowics. Going out he left behind him in the sacristy a blood-stained garment of his victim, which was brought forth in justice. The priest was iccused, condemned and deported to Siberia. The priest had only to speak to clear himself. He was silent, client even to his Bishop. He remained sixteen years in humiliation, shame and suffering. After that time the guilty man on his death-bed declared himself the murderer. The innocence of the priest was attested and the authorities telegraphed to Siberia to release him. When, the order came Kabylowics had just died, burying the secret along with himself; through sixteen long years of bodily and mental torture faithful to his God, to his priestly duty! This, however, is the disposition of every priest; rather die than betray his seal.

"Receive ye the Holy Ghost."

seal.

"Receive ye the Holy Ghost,"
Christ said, and in His words conferring the power of forgiveness is,
not all divine?

Think over the words; evidently
they are divine, for who can for-

sins but God? give sins but Goar Who can give the Holy Ghost but

God?
What power can make use of men but Onnipotence? to purify souls but Onnipotence? Who can transmit the divine life of grace by secondary causes but the

grace by secondary causes but the primary cause?
What a scenery this divine breathing diffused, these pierced hands, glorified, stretched out, this word moreover: "As my Father hath sent me, even so sond I you * * Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained."

But if all this is divine, if these words are divine, one thing again is more divine yet, it is their accom-

words are divine, one thing again is more divine yet, it is their accomplishment.

Open your eyes, then, rationalists and secturians of all sorts, and behold Catholicity, see it in all centuries since Jesus Christ-looking for remission of sins as God alone could make people do it, man kueeling before man, man explating by the truth of his avewals the truth of his defilements, man opening his conscience and discovering the states of his soul in this world in order not to carry-them into the next, man humbling himself to be raised, the chief of the universal Church as well as the lowlest Christian!

Is it not manifest that if God alone could impose this explation of mind and heart, God alone also could obtain it?

obtain It?

outain it?

Once more open your eyes, poor blind rationalists and sectarians, and see at last what is as clear as daying that the Gospel in this prodigious passage is fully intelligible.

only by the living fact of sacramental penance, that the written monument of the New Testament is in need of the living monument of the Church in order not to appear like a riddle and which when placed face to face mutually explain themselyes.

face to face mutually explain themselves.

It is in this point as with all other practices of religion. How many
would see all delusions fail away?
they would take the necessary steps
and pray for strength to do so? If
those who object to confession would
only try, take a right notion of
the true doorring and put it into
practice, all their prejudices would
at once vanish. How many who have
done so were bashful before it and
felt delightful afterwards!

A young man born a Protestant used to frequent a Catholic church close to his home. His four sisters and his mother one after another had become converts to the Catholic Church. One of the priests, having noticed that this young man liked to hear the sermons, sent for aim. As the young man was well acquainted with him he came, suplosing it was for some business. "My dear sir." said the priest, "I see you frequenting our church; why do you never join it?"

The maswer was frank: "That is

The answer was frank: "That is

The answer was frank: "That is impossible just now."
"And why? You do believe in it; is it on account of your friends, by human respect?"
"No," said the young man; "I know what these 'dind of friends are like."

"Are you afraid of confession?"

like."

"Are you afraid of confession?"
Here the young fann smiled and said nothing.

"My dear sir," said the priest, "don't you know that we priests know more about sins than you do? If you just try, I will question you and you will have more time to say 'No father, than 'yes.'"

This seemed vory strange to the unacquainted young man. The priest insisted: "Don't you think we know what sins a young man of twonty-two might have committed; do you believe in the Church?"

"Father, if I believe in any, it is in the Catholic Church."

"Now, will you try? Let us say a good prayer first."

The two knelt down in prayer, then the priest sat down and began to question. When all was over, "Well, my friend," said the priest, "tell me now that you sincerely report and wish to be a Catholic."

"Is that all?" said the young man, quite surprised.

"Well, I did not know; it was not worth while to be afraid of confession."

Another convert after confession

Another convert after confession said: "I was afraid, but now I am very glad"

said: "I was airaid, but now I am very glad"
How many keep away, put off; one day it will be too late!
Will it be easier to burn in hell than be converted? Give up sin and therefore pray and make a good confession.
Could so many, again, but experience the sweet consolation, the peace it leaves in the soul. It is worth while trying. How many would be enlightened as to true faith, how many lukewarm would return to the practice of a lively, saving faith by making a good confession and doing so frequently.

The sainted parish priest of Ars

The sainted parish priest of Ars, who died in 1859, rather than argue in vain, succeeded with many to dispel the cloud of unbellef from their eyes after their heart was purified. He knew that "God resistent the proud, but to the humble giveth grace."

One day, for instance, he saw a fashionable man entering his sacristy; people of high rank were also "tracted by the sweet odor of his virtues and holiness. The priest simply pointed out the kneeling stool used for confession. "Excuse me, Monsieur le Cure," said the gentleman, "I don't come to onfession; I wish to reason with you."

"Oh! my friend, you mistake me very much; I cannot reason, but if you need any consolation, kneel there (pointing again to the inexorable stool) and, believe me, many more knelt down there and did not repent of it."

repent of it."
"But, reverend slr, I have already

"But, reverend sir, I have already had the honor to tell you I did not come to confess, and this for a very simple reason—that I have no fatth. I believe no more in confession than in all the rest."

"You have no faith, my friend? Oh, how much I pity you You live in a fog. A child of eight with his catechism knows more about it than you. I thought myself very ignorant, but you are still more than I, as you ignore the first things one ought to know. You have no faith? Welli look, it is a reason for me to prove you; I would not have dared to do so otherwise; it is for your good Put yourself there; I am going to hear your confession. After you have made your confession, you will believe."

Persuasion, sweetness, authority tempered by grace made the man yield; he made the sign of the cross, what he had not done for a long time, and humbly avowed his faults. He stood up not only consoled, but perfectly belleving, having experienced that in order to come to faith the shortest and surest way is to porform the works of faith according to the cternal word of the Master of men, word far too little understood: "He that doth truth cometh to the light." Jo ill., 21.

The celebrated Cardinal Cheverus, who was formerly Bishop of Boston, was much believed by Protestants and by Catholies. It often happened that even Protestant ladies of the most respectable families in Boston came to consult him. They told him their family troubles their anxioties, unca luess of conscience, and asked his advice precisely as Catholies do in confession.

One day a lady told the Bishop that there was one doctrine of the Catholie Church which she disliked exceedingly and which prevented her from becoming a Catholic, and this was the doctrine of confession; she could not prevail on herself to confession, you may you dislike confession, but your dislike is not so great as you imagine, for, to tell you the truth, you have been really confessing to me this long time. You must The celebrated Cardinal Cheverus

know that confession is nothing else than the confiding of your trou-bles and faults to a priest in or-der to obtain his advice, and to re-ceive through him the forgiveness of your sine".

ceive through him the forgiveness of your sins." Indeed, what was the difference? This lady had told him all, how she lived, as a girl, before and in marriage—this was in the Bishop's partor; strictly speaking, he was not bound by the secret of confession, but only by natural secret. However, all what was needed yet was to accortain from the lady if there was anything more and if she said really repent and purpose to amend? Probably she was leading a good life then and perhaps always had done so. As a matter of fact, the lady was very much astenished; a new horizon opened before her; the mist cleared off and she became a Catholic.

Catholic.

Almost the same thing occurred to Blossed Clement Mary Hofbauer, the Redemptorist missionary, a worthy sen of St. Alphoneus Lignori. Whilst he was in Vienna, Austila, h noble military man, later on a famous painter, a Protestant, was on the point of joining the Church, when he was saddenly called under arms with his brother-in-law. The two sisters remained together and began to be also instructed in the Catholic doctrine. They saw clearly the truth, but nevertheless expressed their terror and apprehenof making a confession.

The missionary whilst conversing skiffully inquired into all the events of their life, then he said:

"Your confession? Well, it is cone. It will be sufficient to enter a little more precisely on a few points and to make an act of contrition and of good purpose."

Surprised as much as relieved, they made their abjuration, to the great satisfaction of their husbunds, who became good Catholics also.

also.

A PRETTY FASHION.

We had the fichu last summer, but It is prettier this year. As the fashion authority of the New York Sun says, the fichu is deliciously feminine; why, more feminine than other toilet details one hardly knows, but the fact remains, and if other proof were wanting, the unqualified approval with which its return is halled by men would be ample testimony. The man creature endures masculinity and eccentricity and artificiality in the garb of his

and artificiality in the garb of his wife and women folk, but in spite of his own lurid taste in hose and ties and waistcoats, his heart goes out to the woman who wears fluffs and frills and creamy laces and all the things that look sweetly simple. So when the girls come out in their muslins and swisses and organdles this summer, with their short sleeves ending in dainty frills, and the demurest of fichus crossing on their breasts and frou-frouing down the fronts of their bodices and with their soft sashes floating on the breezes and their Watteau leghorns wreathed, a la Langtry, with simple blos-

and their Watteau legiorns wreathed, a la Langtry, with simple blossoms, the summer man will be exceeding glad.

Many of these fichus are not in
surplice form. They are often folded around a low-cut bodice, falling
off the shoulders and knotted at the
middle of the front or at the left-

off the shoulders and knotted at the middle of the front or at the left sdie. Charming gowns of muslin on other sheer goods are made with this simple fishu as the only bodice trimming, and are worn decollete, or with a guimpe of lace and insertion. Other fichus are folded across the low-cut back of the bodice and the shoulders, but end in knots just in front of the arms and fall in cascades of frills down either side of the bodice, whose front may be cut square and finished with beading and a lace frill.

Then again, the fichu is close

ing and a lace friil.

Then again, the fichu is close around the neck at the back, folded down either side of a square, slightly low-cut bodice front and tucked under the girdle at the waist.

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ut none has used this topic,
"Turn in a Fire Alarin,"
o talks on "Modern Writers,"
Or "Can Our Votes He Bought?"
dd somethnes he's just levely
on "Thoughtlessness of Thought."

ome day an innovation Will suddenly be spring— me conscientious preacher Will turn his silver tengue words of hope and heaven, And grace his voice will flit. And grace his voice will hid we'll get more religion and less of yaudeville.

An Unlooked-for Conclusion.

For thirty years Captain Waling deep, and for as many seasons e had cherished in his heart an idyio dream. While battling waves nd swearing at the sallers his fanby had habbled to him of green fields, and he longed for the day when he could retire from his sea-

fields, and he longed for the day when he could rettre from his scafaring life with a competency and pass his declining years in the realisation of that dream.

The day came at last. He returned to the land of his birth, and buying an old house embowered in recency in the suburbs of Oakville, he plunged with all the enthusiasm of a novice into the cultivation of Howers and the rearing of poultry. The advent of the bluff and burly old saller imported but little, but there came with him bis nicce, like a wayward, wandering start to illumine the society skies of the small Southern town and bring confusion into its well-ordered social system. Among the first to feel the disaurbing influence of this unexpected and heavenly body were Charles Bacon and James Abernathy, two friendly huminaries of law and finance, who occupied rooms together in the centre of Oakville.

"Jim," said the former, on returning to their fireside after the fatal visit, "you have not spoken since we left the cantain's door, and I

rist, "you have not spoken since we left the captain's door, and I know the reason; you have fallen desperately in love with the captain's niece. Don't deny it; I can the the your wy's?"

tain's niece. Don't deny it; I can see it in your eyes."

"Indeed? 'Sot a thief to catch a thief.' Pray, come by the lamp and let me gaze in your orbs and see if they are as legible as mine."

"Don't be sility, Abernathy, I'm not making a joke for it is not a theme for jesting. Of course I'm in in..." with Miss. Rowman. I don't see how a man with a heart could look at her without leving the girl, and I'd have a poor opinion of your taste if you didn't. All the same, it is a very serious matter."

"How so?"

"Because you and I have been

is a very sorious matter."

"How so?"

"Because you and I have been friends always at school, col...gc, everywhere, and now our friendship is going to undergo the hardest test that a tie botween two follows is ever subjected to. We are in love with the same woman, and both can't marry hur.

"Your first conclusion is obvious."

"Your first conclusion is obvious."

"We have told each other our secrets," resumed Bacon, "and helped each other out of all manner of scrapes. We have been like two chaps rowing in the same boat. But now all that must end. We must paddle separate cances now, and we'd best have an understanding about the matter. I am going to marry Nellie Bowman if I can, and I shall leave no stone untrined in trying to do so, for 'all is fair in love and war."

"Most things, but not a!"."

"Most things, but not a'!."
"Don't quible, Jim. You know what I menn. Of course we shan't do anything dishonerable. But I warn you that I shall take every advantage of you that I can and keep quiet about it, and I shall expect similar treatment from you."
"You are going to resort to tricks?"
"Certainly— to anything. Ye it

"Certainly- to anything. Is it agreed?" Abernathy hesitated a moment, then sighed reluctantly: "If it must

"Then shake on it." And they

After this compact the two suitors were seldem apart, except when one or the other was paying a call at Captain Walworth's, where they

one or the other was hadned, at Captain Walworth's, where they went on alternate evenings.

In seeking the favor of the fair, Bacon and Abernathy were each shreved enough to recognize that the good will of her uncle was by no means a negligible quantity, and one day Jim was selzed with a brilliant idea. Aware of the captain's fondness for fowls and flowers, it occurred to him that it would be a master stroke to present his sweetheart's uncle with it's newest and most expensive thing i in bulbs, the rare and beautiful il ium rubrum auriterosum of Borneo.

The old man beamed with delight on his reception of the gift, and Jim felt his stock 'ise a hundred points on the spot, and when Miss Nelle superadded a smile, his excited fancy began to dream of solitaires.

But, alasi about we weeks after

taires.

But, alasi aboutt wo weeks after the presentation of the lilium rubrum auriferosum, Abernathy overtook Neille on the sidewalk, and his beaming smile met a chilling frost. "Mrs. Abernathy, I am deeply of fended with you," said the young woman, with averted head, "and Uncle Tom is in a towering rage," "Great heavens, Miss Bowman, what have I dono? returned John, in consternation.

"To play a trick upon an unoffending young girl would have been bad enough," continued the pouting lips, needless of Jim's exclamation, "but to wreak your spite upon her innocent uncle was fiendish."

"Miss Nelie, I am thoroughly mystilled. Play a trick upon you Oh, i. you only knew how much I "Stop, Mr. Abernathy! Your con-But, alasi aboutt wo weeks after

"Stop, Mr. Abernathyl Your con-duct admits of no defense, so don't add falsehood to your catalogue of primes.

Abornathy caught his breath like one on the verge of a precipice. To have risked a declaration at such an one on the verge of a precipies. To have risked a declaration at such an unpropitious moment would have been madness indeed, and with cold chills running down his back at the thought of the danger he so marrowly appear and advertage of the was all of her fair face that she permitted him to see— with openmented him to see— with openmented apprehension.

"Poor Uncle Tom!" resumed Miss Nellie; "his disappointment was piteous at first, and if he hadn't begun to swear it would have broken my heart. Oh, but he is angry. You should have heard him telling Mr. Bacon this morning of the outrageons trick you had played on him.

The mention of Bacon was timely, and the discovery that his detested rival was paying morning as well as ovening calls brought back to Abernathy his presence of mind.

"Miss Boyman, I haven't the faintest idea of what you are talking about. If it will not weary you too much, will you kindly explain? Even a lynching party grants the suspected horse thief some kind of a trial."

suspected norse ther some sind of a trial."

Miss Bowman gave Abernathy a swift glance of her blue eyes and wondered if he were trying to biaff. Then she proceeded to demolish him. "Cortainly, Mr. Abernathy," said the young lady, jelly; "and to begin with, let ane assure you that although my uncle has spent the greator part of his life upon the ocean, the sait air has not affected his sense of smell."

Having thrown this bit of verbal dynamite, Miss Nellie awaited the explosion with interest. But even the worm will turn, and Abernathy laughed.

"Belleve me, Miss Bowman, I have never by wolrd or in thought re-flected upon Captain Walworth's bose"

flected upon capacity foothers."

"Well, if you haven't, you have done worse," was the indigmant rejoinder. "To think that Uncle Tom conldn't tell the difference between a lity and an old union!"

A horrible suspicion finshed upon Jim and overwhelmed him with dis-

may.

"Oh, Miss Nellie, you don't mean
to say that the illium rubrum auriferosum has turned out to be—"

"Yes, I do. The lilium rubrum auriferosum came through the ground
yosterday and it is nothing but a
wretched old onion!"

Though Abernathy sought the indignant captain and endeavored to make his peace by assuring him upon his honor that he was as innocent as a lamb and the stupid florist was entirely to blame, the old seador was on. partially appeased, and the disgustful glances he shot under his shargy brows evidenced but too plainly that he continued to regard Abernathy with profound suspicion.

but too plainly that he continued to regard Abernathy with profound suspicion.

Who could blame him? Even the young fancier was obliged to admit that the apology offered was decidedly "rocky," and falled to satisfy his own intellect. Such being the case, in the solitude of his room he tried to find a more plausible explanation.

To begin, the florist from whom he had procured the illium rubrum auriferosum did not deal in onions, and, besides, was too careful a man to injure his business by such a mistake. "Oh—o—hi" exclaimed Abernathy, as the glimmering' dawn of suspicion gave place to the sunrise of certainty. "Baconi Ho caught me pouring over a flower catalogue. I found him examining the package from the florist, and next day I saw him buying a small, round object from a green grocer."

Jim rose and paced the floor.

"The unprincipled villain" he substituted that onion after the built was planted and doubtless has been

ject from a green grocer."
Jim rose and paced the floor.
"The unprincipled viliali" he substituted that onlon after the bulb was planted and doubtiess has been laughing to himself over since. 'Trick No. 1! And he said, of course, we shouldn't do anything dishonorable. By George, this comes infernally near it. Well, I shan't let him know that I am aware he has scored, but he'll find out I am a match for him before the business is over. If he has been spying upon me, I, too, have had my eyes olpen. Hai hai he thinks I don't know that he has given Captain Walworth hen eggs and that the captain has set them under his Brahma hon, but I do. Miss Nellie told no hil about it has evening. I remember, too, that Aunt Saille, our laundress, doth possess a flock of puddle ducks. If the regal illum rubrum auriferosam can be metamorphosed into a fowl-smelling onlon, by the same sign why cannot aristocratic Wyandotte chickens be transformed into ignoble puddle ducks?"

It was Bacon's evening to visit the

ariscoratic wyanuotte enickens no transformed into ignoble puddle ducks?"

It was Bacon's evening to visit the fair-or would be when the stars had sought the quiet skies—and conscious that time was golden, Abernathy snatched up his derby and set forth to prepare for the dark deed. Like Macboth, he believed that once the table was billed, it was well to execute it with despatch Having resolved to do something that his conscience disapproved, Abernathy was shocked to find how easy was the downward path. 'Twas a case of facilis descensus Averni with a rish.

The interview with the fat and turbaned Aunt Sallie was most satisfactory. At first the old negress was curious to know what in the world Marso Jim wanted with "a setting of puddle-duck aigs," but when Abernathy told her that he was threatened with asthma and that the doctor had prescribed a diet of duck eggs, the old creature's curiosity was allayed, and she remarked the "dock aigs," was "powerful good for the asthmy and ever kine o' misery in do chist."

Bridging his difficulty temporarily by this knowledge of a negro nostrum, Jim speedily plunged Aunt Sallie in fresh bewilderment. The old woman had a duck due to hatch in thirty-six hours! If he could but get possession of the contents of that nest his revenge might be hastened three weeks.

"De lan's sak- Marse Jim!" ejac-niated Aunt Sallie. In amasement.

nest his revenge might be hasched three weeks.
"De lan's sake Marse Jim!" ejaculated Aunt Sallie, in amazement, dropping her basket.
"Yes, Aunt Sallie, give me the sitting duck's eggs. They are twice as good for the asthma," inelsted Jim, eagerly, and in a jiffy the eggs, were in the basket, covered with wool to keep these warm, and Aber-

nathy hurried away, having deposited troble the price in the old woman's hand, leaving her dumfounded by the discovery that medical solonce had decreed that ducks on the half shell were dopbly offencious for all lung affections.

From Aunt Ballie's cabin Abernathy hastened to a hardware shop. The success of his nofarious scheme was favored by the fact that a few weeks before he had been accidentally present while Captain Walworth was buying a lock for his hennery, and the old sallor had asked his advice in the purchase. Abernathy recalled that one of two locks which were precisely alike had been selected, and the circumstances now stood him in good stead. He would buy the other lock and avail himself of the key to enter the captain's hen house.

"Bacon, old boy," chuckled 'Jim to

"Bacon, old boy," chuckled 'Jim to himself on his way 'to his rooms, "you are a lost man!"

When Abernathy reached Captain Walworth's house that night, with the duck eggs in the four pockets of his coat, well buffered in wool, he paused at the gate to see if the way was clear. As he stood with his hand upon the latch he thought he had had never seen the old place look so beautiful. Through a vista of cape jasmines and white roses he beheld the dihing-room lamp softly shining through the half-closed Venetian blinds, and as the night wind rose and ebbed, the white blossoms sweed like snowy censors and waft-d ioward him their witching sweetness.

Ite lingered long, and he might have lingered longer and, forgetful of his errand, fallen into a lover's reveries had not Bruiser, the captain's watch-dog, come bounding down the waik.

"Hist— Bruiser, good old doggie,"

tain's watch-dog, come bounding down the wark.

"Hist— Brulser, good old doggle," whispered Jim, entering the gate and patting him on the head. Without Brulser's consent nothing could be accomplished, and he congratulated himself on the friendship which execut het was the mean of the congratulation of the c exsted between them.

It were wisest to take a straight out through the flower garden to the captain's hennery, but the light in the window acted upon Jim like a Inme upon a silly moth. Fascinated by the soft radiance, he could not ed by the soft radiance, he could not resist the temptation to risk a fleeting look at the scene within. Cautiously approaching the house, accompanied by Bruiser, he peoped through the blinds, At first he gritted his teeth as he beheld bacon bending over Nellie at the plane, but when he followed his rival's until the course the scene at the

but when he followed his rival's uneasy giance across the room at the
old captain reading his newspaper,
he capered with malicious triumph.
Alasi the manifestations of gleo
came near to spoiling all, for Jim
inadvertently touched the shutters,
which fell to with a loud snap, and
at the sudden sound the occupants
of the room rar towards the window and opened it so quickly that
he had barely time to hide himself
by jumping head foremost into the
privet hedge.

"It must have been the wind," he
heard Bacon say, "for there's Bruiser." And then the window closed.

"Dailying is dangerous," the parky

er." And then the window closed.
"Dailying is dangerous," thought
Jim, and, trembling at his narrow
escape, he hastened to the hen
house, still accompanied by Bruiser,
to whem the dive into the hedge
seemed a very strange performance
—so strange, indeed, that he ceased,
to wag his tail and followed Abernathy with a rigidity of bearing
that plainly indicated diminished
confidence.

At the hennery Jim'ilt a dark
lantern and unlocked the door, leav-

lantern and unlocked the door, leav-

inntern and unlocked the door, leav-ing it open behind him. Brulsor 're-mained without, intensely curlous. Yes, there was the yellow Brahen hen cosily ensconced in the north-west corner, just as Nellie had des-

He removed the contents of the nest carefully one by one and replaced them with the duck eggs. Then, with a smile, he rose and his eyes fell upon the discarded eggs, and, looking about him for a hiding place for Bacon's gift, he discovered a rat hole. With a sigh of satisfaction he folled the eggs down it. Thus far fortune had strangely favored him, but now the fickie god dess began to frown Just as the last white oval disappeared in the rat hole a gust of wind blow to the hen-house door, and Abernathy heard the spring lock give an ominous click. With a start he felt in his pocket for the key. Alasi It was ous click. With a start he felt in his pocket for the key. Alasi It was not there. He had left it outside in the door. Objurgating his want of forethought under his breath, he glided towards the door to see if he could not reach the key through one of the wide cracks left in the building to admit light and air. He succeeded in passing his hand out, but with the less of much cuticle and succeeded in passing his hand out, but with the loss of much cuticle and a painful accretion of slivers. Fumbling nervously, he finally extracted the key but his hand trembled so that if slipped through his fingers and sank into the soft, white and outside the door. He was a prisoner tight and fast in Captain Walwarth's hen bouse, and at the Walworth's hen house, and at frightful thought Jim's halr s end and he throw up his hands

To add to his agony the fowls or To add to his agony the lowis on the roosting perches above, startled by hijs panic-stricken gesture, began to cackle wildly, and to can the climax of disaster Bruiser, who had been viewing his actions with increasing suspicion, now lost all coridence in the honesty of Abernathy's intentions, and in spite of the blanticipants. Layished much him.

thy's intentions, and in spite of the blandishments lavished upon him-reared his paws oin the lattice and barked furiously.

Cursing his evil luck Jim fied to the other side of the honnery and extinguished his lantern. But hardly had he executed this manoeuvre when he saw that all was lost, for looking towards the house, he beheld Captain Walworth's burly form issue from the door bearing a light and closely followed by Bacon and Miss Nelle.

In a liffy the excited group were staring into the interior of the hen house through the door, which Bacon had unlocked. Two seconds more and in the light of the flaring bandle held aloft by the captain the shrinking back of the prisoner was

die held aloft by the captain the shrinking back of the prisoner was

revealed.

"Great Scott, it's Abernathy!"
gasped Bacon.
At this exclamation the captain

dropped the candle and Nellie Bow-man screamed.

It was midnight in the rooms of Baron and Abernathy. On Jim's countenance the pallor of fright had given place to the flush of anger. When he stood in the hennery specehless with shame and praying for the earth to swallow him, Bacon, under the guise of friendship, had come to his assistance, but now that Abernathy recalled the manner h which he had been extricated from his difficulty by his rival, he detected the cruel and crafty inwardness of the apparent kindness and his indignation waxed hot.

"I tell you, Bacon, it was base; it was devilish," said Jim, walking the floor. It was midnight in the rooms of

"I tell you, Bacon, it was hase; it was devilish," said Jim, waliking the floor.

"Come, Abernathy," replied Bacon, hiding a smile as he bent over his boot. "I admit that the treatment was heroie, but the case was desperpte. I had to make up a lie to save you, and I told the first one that came into my head."

"Well, I wish you'd held your tongue."

"Impossible, Jim. We heard some one menkeying with the window blind. In a minute more Captain Walworth and Miss Neille would have recalled the circumstance, and if I hadn't stoken as I did, they would have connected the two things together."

"What if they had?"

"Why, they would have guessed the truth—that you had taken refuge from Bruiser in the hen house while you were sneaking about the place spyling on me. You wouldn't like a high-smitted girl like Neille

while you were sneaking about the place spying on no. You wouldn't like a high-spirited girl like Nellio Bowman to know that you were guilty of that, would you?"

Abernathy stopped his floorwalking suddenly. So Bacon did not suspect his real errand at the captain's. He hugged this sweet thought to his be om.

"No, Jim" "natified Bacon, "you don't appreciate what a clumsy hole

thought to his be om.

"No, Jim" "switched Bacon, "you don't appreciate what a clumsy hole I pulled you out of. If you did, you would be grateful to me for the rest of your life."

"Well, I sahn't be, for it was the olumslest performance I over saw. Had you contented yourself with saying that I was a somambulist it would have been had enough, but to go and glibly declare that it was brought on by epileptic fits was a gratultous and needless outrage."

"Jim, it is an axiom" in diplomacy that when you are forced to tell a lie, make it a big one. I merely threw in the fits for good measure."

"No, you didn't. You knew That Captain Walworth would never permit his niece to marry an epileptic, and you intended to destroy my olininces ferover."

"You wrong my intentions, Abernathy." relained Bacon, yawalng.

"You wrong my intentions, Aber nathy," rejoined Bacon, yawalne

chances ferever."

"You wrong my intentions, Abernathy," rejoined Bacon, yawning."I saved your honor, and that's the ch'ef thing. As for marrying Nellie Bowman, if I were you I'd own up like a man that the game was lost and say no more about it."

And with these words the young lawyer, well pleased with the ovening's work, went to bed and dreamed of thie happy day when he should lead Nellie Bowman to the altar.

Abernathy remained up to soothe his shattered ner es with a cigar. The last round in Cupid's prize-ring had gone against him and he was hadly winded; but he was not knocked out. It was cheering to remember that the old Brahma hen through the scene of terror had remained true to the instinct of motherhood and that the maddening uproar had only caused her to hover closer over the embryo ducklings that might possibly work Bacon's doom.

Thus encouraged, in "the wee sma' hours ayont thit two" he sought his couch, but not to sleep. The brief remaining space till daylight was spent in planning his future course. If Nellie would but see him the following evening he believed that he might pluck some sweetness from the uses of adversity to benefit his cause. At any rate, he dustermined to present himself at the customary hour, if only to annoy Bacon.

Nellie saw him. Better still, her Bacon.

enstomary hour, it only to annoy Bacon.

Nellio saw him. Better still, her demeanor was characterized by a soft seriousness that shie had nover before shown, and her conversation was entirely free Irom the mocking persifiage which had been both a pleasure and a torment the him. Aware of the shifting fancies of women, Jim delayed not to avail himself of her favorable mood. He did walk in his sleep, he said, but he had only done so since he had known her. He talked in his sleep, too, and he would leave her to surmise what he said. The words spoken in his dreams were but the echo of his hourly thoughts, which were all of her. As for his having epileptic fits, it was utterly false and a malicious slander of Bacon's who wished to prejudice her and her uncle against him, and he wanted

who wished to prejudice her and her uncle against him, and he wanted her to tell Captain Walworth so.
"How horid of Mr. Bacon!" exclaimed Nellie, indignantly. "I wouldn't have believed that he would be so base, and I shall tell him what I think of him at the first opportunital Jim, began to be alarmed at his access.

success.

"No, Miss Neilie, I have settled with Bacon. All I desire is to right myself with you and the captain."

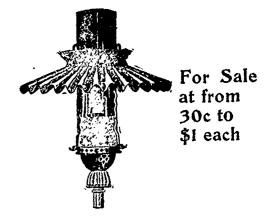
And, fearing to glid the refined gold of diplomacy by saying more, Jim took his leave with a rosebud in his buttonhole.

The next evening was Bacon's, and, unconscious of the mine about to explode beneath him, he made his tollet for the call with unusual care. Abernathy, with well-acted depression, watched the proless. Had Bacon evinced the slightest symptom of compassion for his old chum's misfortune, Jim, who was naturally kind-hearted, might have felt a compunctious qualm. But when he beheld his rival don his evening splendor with the air of a conqueror and tien smirk at himself in the glass, he hardened his heart.

Bacon finally departed and Abernathy settled himself in an armethir to read, but after turning a counte of pages he threw down his book and gave his fancy play. If Aunt Sallie had been correct in her calculations a strange phenomenon

Annt Saline and been correct in accommutations a strange phenomenon must have occurred at Capitain Walwort s some time in the afternoon, and in the light of his assumption Jim sought to ploture the possible consequences. Knowing the characteristics with the characteristics of the characteristics o

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HEAD OFFICE 38 KING BAST

ter of the old seaman and remembering the frame of mind in which he had left Neilie, Jim thought it extremely probable that Bacon's visit would be abbreviated, and the interview likely to ensue between Bacon and himself on the former's return presented food for thought.

Viewing the matter mentally at various angles, Abernathy decided to play a waiting game and let his rival take the initiative. Would Bacon dare to charge him with treachery in the affair of the Wyandotte eggs, handicapped as he was by his own outrageous conduct in regard to the illium rubrum auriferosum? Jim rejoiced that he had kept quiet about the illy, for it would now serve as a trump card up his sleeve.

A hurried step on the stair! The bomb had exploded!

When Bacon burst into the room Abernathy was burled in his book. For quite a minute there was a dead slience. Then Jim put down his volume and yawned. "Charlie, you didn't stay long."

"No; Miss Bowman wasn't feeling very well," Bacon answered, gruffly.

"Nothing serious, I hope?" inquired Abernathy over his shoulder.
"No!" snapped the lately returned.
"And the captain?—he was well, I

"Holpe so."

"Dear me, Bacon, if I had been you I would not have come straight home. I'd have stayed and smoked a pipe with Captain Walworth. It always pays to be 'i'd to the old folks. I am sure the old man would have been delighted to talk with you about his fowls. By the way, has the Brahma hen hatchel her Wyandotte chicks yet?"

This was more than flesh and blood could bear. Bacon brought his fist down upon the table. "Abernathy, you've gone too far. This business must end."

"With all my heart." holpe so."

"Not pleasured by the matter of the lile."

"With pleasure, old boy, if you'll own your vile behavior in the matter of the lile."

"Beneau started But Jim's last

Beacon started. But Jim's last words produced a calming effect, and he dropped into a chair and lit a clear.

a clgar.
"See here, Jim, we have been a pair of fools. The men who fight a duct across a handkerchief are not greater idlots. Still, the girl must have a preference, and to-morrow forencon we will go together, make a clean breat of it and let her take her choice."

"Agreed!" said Abernathy.

At 10 o'clock next morning Cap-tain Walworth was scated in a large rustle chair on the side veranda next

tain Walworth was scated in a largo rustic chair on the side veranda next the drawing-room. He held a book in his hand, but, his mind reverting to the previous evening, he laid the folic on his aness. Then, after a frowning reverie, he gave a snort and resumed his volume.

By and by, screened by a luxuriant honeysuckle vinc, which made his quiet retreat a fragrant bower, the captain saw Bacon and Abernathy enter the gate. The old sallor half rose from his chair to meet them, then thought better of it, sank back and reopened his book. The captain was by nature frank and unsuspicious, but this double visit paid during business hours bore to him a touch of strangeness, and as he sat motionless in his chair, there dawned upon his biuff and ruddy constenance the look of one who smells a mouse.

Ordinarily the captain would have shifted his seat that he might not overhear the conversation, but this morning he remained in the place even after he heard his niece's dainty feet descend the stairs and enter the room. Queer things had happened on his premises of late, and he felt justified in his present course. Besides, the captain was aware that women are notoriously afraid of mice, and he wished to be near in case the one he smelled should cause Nellic embarrassment.

As the interview proceeded within and the gradually rising voices of the rivals floated out through the Venetian blinds, the tense excitement was reflected in the old man's countenance and gestures. At first he bowed his head to the window, but only to draw back and stiffen with indignation. Then he waved his arms about as if he were making a stump speech to some invisible audience. At last, pantomime proving jusufficient to relieve him, he began to talk to himself and punctuate his sentences with sulphurous expletives. And without waiting to hear any more the old man rose to his feet and gilded swiftly in his carpet slippers through the side halls, towards his study. As he rolled along his angry mood suddenly changed, and he became so delighted with the punishment he intended to inflict upupon Nellie's woosers that his capacious sides shook with suppressed laughter.

"Jack! Jack! Hurry! Nellie needs you," he called through the study

upon Neille's wooers that his capacious sides shook with suppressed laughter.

"Jack! Jack! Hurry! Neille needs you," he called through the study door.

A moment later, with a young man in uniform, he entered the drawing-room. At the unwelcome interruption Bacon and Abernathy wheeled round with flushed faces. Ecfore they could recover from their confusion the old man exclaimed:

"Good morning, gentlemen. I have overheard a portion of your conversation, and I take pleasure in presenting to you Ensign John Waterford, of the United States navy, my niceo's betrothed."— Samuel Minturn Peck in the Republic.

WHY THE POPE WEARS NO CROSS The question was recently asked by

some enquiring Protestant visiting Rome, "Why does the Pope not wear a cross like the bishops?" A learned priest and theologian gives the following explanation of this fact. The Pontificate of St. Peter was a long one. It lasted twenty-five years. During that time Le cent a great number of missionaries to evangelize the northern countries. Among oth-ers St. Materne, who was sent to Germany. Forty days after his ar-rival Materne died, and one of his Germany. Forty days after his arrival Materno died, and one of his hrethren came to Rome to acquaint 5t. Peter with the fact, and beg him to send someone else to fill the post of the dead missionary. The Prince of Apostles, however, merely said, "Take my crozier, touch the dead man with it, and say that I commanded you to tell him 'to arise and go forth to preach.'" At the order of one whose very shadow curved the infirm, the miracle was accomplished, and Sc. Materne, qu'tting his tomb full of life and vigor, continued his mission and became lishop of Treves. It is in memory of this circumstance that the successors of St. his mission and became instead of Treves. It is in memory of this cir-cumstance that the successors of St. Peter do not carry a pastoral cro-sier or wear a cross except when they happen to visit the diocese of Treves. These statements were handed down to us by Pope Innocent III. and St. Thomas Aquinas.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

The many friends of the Christian Brothers congregated on Monday avening in the De La Salle Hall on Duke street to witness the scholastic contests among the boys who will graduate this year. The results were highly successful, and too much praise cannot be given the Brothers for the good, practical training they have given the pupils.

The programme opened with a solection from the orchestra, followed by a word of welcome from Mr A. Cottam, President of the La Salle Alumni, under whose auspices the contests were carried on.

The contest in book-keeping was then conducted by Mr. W. T. Kernahan, 1st vice-president Chartered Accountants' association, who announced the following results. J. C. Mahony; 2, F. Regan; 3, J. Whittaker.

Mr. Kernahan expressed himself as

Rer.

Mr. Kornahan expressed himself as being highly pleased at the proficiency of the work done by the boys. A six minute contest in map drawing from nemory by the juniors was highly satisfactory. Mr. T. Winteryberry kindly consented to het as Judge, and gave the following results. 1, A. Grossi; 2, J. Waish; 3, E. O'Doholiuc.

Mr. Hugh Blain, of the firm of Eby, Blain & Co. then read the result of his examination in commercial correspondence. Mr. Blain spake at some length, and said he had been very agreenbly surprised to find such a thorough knowledge of this subject among the boys. His results were: 1, F. Schrimer; 2, J. Burns, Mr. J. Cusin, principal of the Meisterschoft School, announced the result of his examination in French Commercial Correspondence. He said it was a great surprise to him when he found French taught in such a practical ma.mor in Toronto. He had nothing but praise for the boys and their teacher. The successful contestants were: 1. F. Regan; 2, J. J. Whittaker and F. Shreiner even; 3, J. Costello.

The result of the penmavably contest was then announced by Mr. C. Read, 1st vice-president of the Alumni. The examination was conducted by A. N. Palmer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A letter was read from Mr. Palmer, stating his regret at his inability to be present, but that he took-the greatest pleasure in correcting the papers, and, as the boys were teal strangers to him, there could by no partiality shown. The winner's were: 1, C. Mahony; 2, J. Whittaker; 3, M. Coul. Out of a possible 100 the boys respectively received, 93, 02 1-2, and 02, and as Mr. Palmer made such a rigid examination this speaks volumes for the teachers as well as the pupils.

Mr. William Ray, of the firm of Helman and a very rigid one, too. The results of the examination conducted by him in English, the winner of which was to receive the gold medal awarded by Eugene O'Keefe, Esq.

The con-est was a very close one, and he took pleasure in avarding 1st plac to Master F. Regan, but as the two next were equal and were so close that

FATHER VASCHALDE AT WASH-INGTON UNIVERSITY.

FATHER VASCHALDE AT WASH-INGTON UNIVERSITY.

Among those who -received their degrees in the Washington University we are pleased to notice the name of Rev. A. A. Vaschalde, C. S. B. Father Vaschalde was for several years professor of Latin and mathematics in St. Michael's College, after which he was granted the high degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he was transferred to Assumption College, Sandwich, in which place he taught philosophy. In '98-99 he was again brought to Toronto to assume the position of Director of Scholastics In September of '90 he wont to Washington to complete his studies.

Mgr. Conaty in his address paid him is very high tribute, stating that he had conducted investigations in the field of Semitic languages, and is the author of "Unpublished Letters of Philoxenus," which he edited in Syriac, translated and commented.

A WELL EARNED HOLIDAY.

A WELL EARNED HOLIDAY.

The many friends of Rev. P. J.
Howard, C. S. B., will be pleased
to learn of his departure on a
pleasure trip to the old country.
Father Howard is a matter of
Worcester, Mass., and is making the
Journey with Mgr. Griffin, V. G., of
that city They salled yesterday
and will visit the principal cities of
England, Ireand and France. They
will also visit Rome before their return which they expect will be about
the inter part of August.

On Saturday ovening last, Mr.
P.J. McGrath, on bohalf of the students of St. Michael's College, of
which institute Fath r. Howard is
one of the professors, presented
him with an address and hardsome
leather vallso.

RETRE ATOF THE BASILIANS.

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him with an address and hardson leather vallso.

RETREAT OF THE BASILIANS.

The wift

Basil's College, Waco, Texas, and Roy. Father Roche, C. S. B., superior of the college in Unston, Toxas, have arrived to take part in the re-retreat and elections of the community.

GRADUATING CLASS OF ST. MICH-AEL'S.

Mr. J. J. Foy, K. C., invited the graduating class of 1901, St. Michael's College, to luncheon at the Tample Cafe on Monday last to meet some of the members of the Manual Association, of which he is president. Mr. Foy, owing to the sad and very sudden death of his sister, was himself anable to be present, and his place was taken by Very Rov. J. J. McCann, V. G., Vice-President. Other officers of the association present were Br. Cassady, L. J. Cosgrave, Thomas Mulvey, J. P. Murray, H. T. Kelly, and two priests who are not members, Rov. Dr. Teefy, principal of the College, and Rev. L. Brenna.

The graduating class assembled

were:
Second year, James Cunulngham,
D. Sullivan, A. J. Savage, M. Wedlock, W. Collins, J. McCaffrey, J.
Hehlr, J. L. Golden, W. J. Torpey,
J. N. Campeau, R. Drohan, E. Kel-

First year, J. Dittman, J. J. Golden, P. Branelle, J. Boland, V. Me-Fadden, A. McCaffrey, C. Burke, A. Morley, P. McGrath, P. Hopkins, F. Quinn, K. Morrow, T. V. Moylan, M. O'Leary, W. Shehan.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JAS. P. DOLLARD.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JAS.

P. DOLLARD.

St. Mary's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, with which the Rev. Jas. B. Dollard has been so longs connected, decided not to allow him to leave the city without in some way testifying their regard for him, and at the same time try to acknowledge in some feeble manner, their appreciation of his encouragement of this society, and the noble work in which it is engaged, and as a result of this, a committee composed of the members of the societ took the matter in hand upon very short notice indeed; as the Rev. Father, with his accustomed modesty, departed from their midst without giving an opportunity to his friends to express their regard in any tangible manner.

Nevertheless, on the evening in question (Thursday, June 13), there was a representative meeting of the society present in the hall of the Catholic Young Men's Literary and Athletic Association of St. Mary's parish, to greet the Reverend Father.

The presentation was made by the

narish, to greet the Reverend Father.

The presentation was made by the
president Mr. W. E. Blake, in a few
well chosen remarks, indicative of
the great esteem in which the officers and members of the society
hold the Reverend Father.

The presentation took the form of
a purse of gold and an illuminated
address.

The address read as follows:

address.
The address read as follows:
To the Reverend James B Dollard,—
Reverend and Dear Father,—It was
with feelings of sincers regret that
the members of St. Mary's Branch
of the Catholic Truth Society learned of your departure from this parleb.

ed of your departure from this parish.

We feel that we would not be doing our duty if we did not take adyour day if we did not take adyour day if we did not take adyour did not take adyour did not to express
in a public manner the sentiments
that are shared in by every member of this branch.

We have invariably found you in
truth, a faithful priest and friend,
in public and in 1 ivate, as occasion
offered, the kindly spoken word and
sympathetic manner betokened the
warm heart that beat within your
breast.

warm heart that beat within your breast.

It is not within the scop of an address such as this is, to convey fully our loving sentiments toward you—words utterly fall us—but whilst we will be removed from the influence of your immediate presence, yet we know that the homes that have been brightened by your ministrations, and the hearts that are been gladdened, will not be forgotten by you in your new home, and in turn, many a prayer will ascend to the Throne of Grace for your future health and happiness.

We would ask you then, Rev. and Dear Father, to accept from us the accompanying purse of money as a slight memento, and with the heartfeit prayer that God will abundant by bless and make fruitful your efforts in your new field of labor.

We beg to subscribe ourselves on behalf of the St. Mary's Branch of the Catholic Truth Society.

W. E. BLAKE,

Fresident.

On 'the platform were the, 'Rev. Win McCann. Mr E. J. Hearn. Hon.

On the platform were the, "Rev. Wm McCann, Mr E. J. Hearn, Hon. President., Ex. Ald. Geo. Evans, David A. Carey, Pres. St. Mary's Athletic Association.

rid A. Carey, Pres. St. Mary's Athletic Association.

The Rev. Wm. McCann spoke at some length, paying an eloquent and feeling tribute to the departing priest, and testifying to the great regard in which Ft. Dollard was held by his fellow priests at St. Mary's, and the congregation among which he has labe. I of faithfully and well during the four years he has worked in the parish. His work was done unoscentatiously, but surely, and he had gradually crept into the nearts of the propho of the parish, by whom he would be very much missed, and had also succeeded in winning the affections of his conferers at St. Mary's.

Messes. E. J. Hearn, D. A. Carey and Geo. Evans also paid glowing tribute to the many good qualities possessed by the reverend geniteman; nor did they omit to dwell on the fame he was winning, and justly so, in the literary world, and of the credit he had done himself and the parish with which he had been connected.

The Rev Father, who as completely taken by surprise, responded in his usual upt and spontaneous manner, volching the regret he felt in severing his connection with his pany friends in St Mary's C. T. S. and in the parish at large.

With a hearty God-speed to the Rev. Father, the meeding dispersed.

MR. W. J. Power, son of Mr. Jessele.

MR. W. J. POWER.

Mr. W. J. Power, son of Mr. Joseph Power, corner King and Spadina, has returned from Jacksonville, Florida, The annual retreat of the Basilian Pathars commences in St. 'Uchael's six years. 'Ar. Power was a heavy toollege on Monday 24th inst. Rev. 10xcr in the late fire. He intends Fr. Hayes, C. S. E., superior of St. 1 spending the summer in Toronto.

OBITUARY. DEATH OF EDWARD MURCHY.

the control of the co

Thousands of Cathollo citizons in Toronto and scattered throughout Murphy of this city. He died on Monday at his home on Bernard avenue, after an illness of six weeks; Canada will hear with heartfelt regret of the death of Edward but the end was not so soon inticipated.

use the end was not so soon anticipated.

We vonture to say that among the prominent Catholies of Toronto, there were fow held in more respect and affection by those who knew him. Upright in character, sympathetic to rare degree, and devout in duty both as regards religion and country, it is but the simple truth to say that it was a privilege to have known him.

Edward Murphy was born in the County of Cayan, and received a classical education. He emigrated to this country at the age of 18 years. He landed at Brockville and at once secured employment on the staff of engineers during the construction of the Grand Trunk Rallway. Subsequently he was transferred to the locomotive department, where he zetel as clork. In 1887 he began contracting on the Northern Rallway for the supply of wood. In 1882 he removed from Nowmarket, where he had resided for twelvy years, to Toronto, and was associated with the late Hugh Ryan in the construction of a section of the Canadian Pacific Rallway, cast and of Toronto. Afterwards he had a contract at Collingwood for the improvement of the harbor. He also had important harbor work at Oakville. His largest contract was building a breakwater at Cape Tormontine, N. B., which occupied a period of five years, and was finished about seem years age. In 1897 he built a section of the Crow's Nost Rallway, which was the last contract work he ever did.

In politics Mr. Marphy was a Conservative, and contested North York with Sheriff Widdifield, being defeated by the narrowest majority that had been given for years in that riding. In private life he was known by his numerous friends by the high deals of honor and integrity which characterized his dally conduct in his social and business relations with his fellow men. Kind hearted and generous to a fault, he will long be remembered as one of the highest types of manhood. He furnished an life-long example of the oxcellences of human character.

Mr. Murphy was connected for many years with this paper as one of its directors, when The Register was

the sanctuary.

DEATH OF MISS HELEN FOY.

DEATH OF MISS HELEN FOY.

On Sunday last, at the residence, 188 Jarvis St., Toronto, the death, of Miss Helen Josephine Foy, occurred after a short liness, which had developed into pneumonia Miss Foy was the second daughter, of the late Mr. Patrick Foy, and was a sister of John Foy, manager of The Niagara Navigation Company, and of J. G. Foy, K. C., M. L. A. Her death is a loss not only to the family, but to a large circle of friends.

The funeral of Miss Helen Jose, hime Foy was held on Wednesday morning. At the solemn mass of Requiem St. Michael's Cathedral was almost filled with sympathetic friends. The sanctuary was draped. The celebrant of the mass was Rev. Dr. Treacy, with Father Bench deacon, and Father John McEachren sub-deacon. Other attending priests were very Rev. Father Marijon, Rev. James Walsh, Rev. J. L. Hand, Rev. J. J. McEatee, Rev. F. Rohleder Amongthose who followed the remains to their last resting place in St. Michael's Cemetery along with the brothers and other members of the family, were Eugene O'Keefe, H. T. Kelly, Charles Ritchile, K. J., George Crawford, Bruce May conald, A. C. Macconald, Alfred W. Smith.

which sad event took pince yesterday morning at three o'clock, after
an illness of some three weeks. Mrsi
Kelly was an exemplary weman, a
kind wife and mother, and will be
missed in many circles. She leaves
a husband and ten children to mourn
her loss, one of which is an infant,
only a few days old. The deceased
was a lady of a rarg disposition;
always jolly, pleasant, yet thorough
and exact in everything. She was a
model living Catholic, attentive to
church matters and took pride in
furthering everything pertaining to
the future purposes of her family or
friends. To her husband, children,
and freinds, we extend our sincere
sympathy. Her funeral takes place
from her late residence to-morrow
at 9.30 May she rest in peace.—
Cardwell Sentinel. day morning at three o'clock, after

DEATH OF HARRY TROMAN.

Mr. Harry Troman, well known in Catholic musical circles in this city, died at Crewe, England, on June 2nd, of pneum ain. The announcement was heared here with very real re-graf by the numerous acquaintances of the deceased, who took a promiof the deceased, who took a promi-nent part in St. Paul's choir. The sympathy of hosts of friends goes out to Mr and Mrs. Troman in their

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consimptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary, let etrating, and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a fayorite with ladles and children.

BINDER TWINZ PRICE.

The Ontario Government Fixes it at Eight Cents.

A Big Improvement Has Also Been Made in the Method of Parcelling It-Packing Material Will be Useful.

(From the foroute Globe.)

(From the foroute Globe,)

The Hen. Mr. Scratten Provincial Sceretary, and the Inspector of Prisons have decided upon the price (8 cents per pound) at which farmers can be supplied with binder twine from the Ontario Contral Prison for the season of 1901. This year there is only one quality that will be supplied, and that the best, of which every ball and every ounce is guaranteed, and any farmer who purchases this twine and does not find it satisfactory, can by returning it have the price paid for the twine returned. This condition, however, is not likely to arise, for there is no question of the quality of the twine supplied the farmerities as good as the best twine that will be placed upon the market this year.

There will be besides a decided, Year.
There will be besides a decided,

There will be besides a decided, and, to the farmer, profitable, improvement in the mode of parcelling. Heretofore it has been the practice of binder-twine manufacturers to ship in ordinary jute bags, which were useless to the farmer after the twine was received, and the lashings, of loosely twisted tow, were also useless after their temporary purpose was served. The weight of those sacks and lashings was six percent, of the weight of the bale.

But this is now changed as regards the twine from the Contral Prison, and there will be no six percent, loss to the farmer. The twine will hereafter be shipped in two-bushel, 10-oz, cotton grain bags of excellent quality, which will be of permanent use to the farmer, as will also the hashings, which consists of two inne-feet rope halters, with snap and ring ready for use. The value of the grain bag is greater than an equal weight of twine, and the same applies to the halters. The twine balls are twelve to the bag—of a length of five hundred feet to the pound, and of uniform quality throughout.

A STORY OF POPE PIUS IX.

In the days of Plus IX, a priest went on a pilgrimage to Rome. On the eve of his departure a poor, hardworking woman same to him and-requested him to take a sum of money along with him for the Holy Father as her Peter pence offering. It was a very considerable sum. The priest was surprised that a poor woman should offer for this purpose so much money-a sum altogether disproportionate to her condition in life. He was curious to know how she came by it, and ques-

know how she came by it, and questioned her.

"Father," soid she, in her simple way, "I have saved it up."

"How old are you, my good woman?" asked the priest.

"I do not exactly know; I can other read nor write. But I must be over 50 years."

"And how long did it take you to save up this sum?"

"Oh, very long; I have been serving out since I was 11 years old."

"And what had you in mind to do with the money before you learned that the Holy Father was in such straitened circumstances?"

straitened circurstances?"
"I intended to lay it aside for old age and times of sickness."
"But from what will you now live?"
"Oh, I shall continue to earn some more."

more."
"True, but what if you take sick?"
"Oh, then I shall go to the poorhouse."

The good priest endeavored to pre-vail on her to retain the morey, but in vain. He had to take it along with him.

Rev. Dr. Trency, with Father Bench deacon, and Father John McEachren sub-deacon. Other attending priests were very Rev. Father Durand, superior-general of the Basilans, very Rev. Father Marijon, Rev. James Waish, Rev. J. L. Hand, Rev. J. James Waish, Rev. J. L. Hand, Rev. J. J. McEntee, Rev. F. Rohleder Amongthose who followed the remains to their hast resting place in St. Michael's Cemetery along with the brothers and other members of the family, were Eugene O'Keefe, H. T. Kelly, Charles Ritchie, K.C., George Crawford, Bruce Macconald, A. C. Macconald, Alfred W. Smith.

MRS. JOSEPH KELLY.

We regret exceedingly to hear of the death of Mrs. Joseph Kelly, which sad event took place yesterday morning at three o'clock, after and the second state of the second

THE FINE STEAMER ARGYLE.

THE FINE STEAMER ARGYLE.

The steamer Argyle, owned by The Leke Ontario Navigation Co., is now open for engagements for the excursion season. This large steamer, inving a carrying capacity of over eight hundred, is fitted out to meet the most fastidious. We made an inspection of it the other day and can recommend it as a safe-ard speedy boat for excursionists. Excursions are broked by the management to any point in Lake Ontario. Their advertisement will be found in another column. other column.

DEATHS

FOY-At 188 Jarvis street, Toronto, on Sunday, June 16, Helen Josephine Foy, second daughter of the late Patrick Foy.
L'uneral private. No Howers. Requiem Mass at St. Michael's Cathelia, 1 on Wednesday, June 19, at 0.

MURPHY-At hi sinte residence, 19 Bernard avenue, on Monday, June 17, Edward F. Marphy, aged 68

TROMAN At Crowe, England, on June 2, of pneumonia, Harry W., educat son of George and Katherine Troman, aged 27 years.

A SHORT ROAD to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, broughlish catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism and excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, a. kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpe, sive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. A SHORT ROAD to health

9. S. S. S.

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the uninsured are in no more peril than the insured, but their families are.

Putting off life insurance is to make it harder to get, and more costly, even if delay does not finally defeat your purpose.

INSURE NOW and select a strong Company like the NORTH AMERICAN, with FINANCIAL POSITION UNEXCELLED. Agents almost everywhere, see

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Carried State THE PICTURE CATHOLIC PREMIUM

To Pay-in-Advance Subscribers.

The agents of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER are authorized to offer the following famous clures as premiums:

OLEOGRAPHS Mater Doloroso"—15\20 "Loo All1"—10\20. "The Virgin and Child"—
15\20. "The Holy Family"—15\20 Flight into Egypt"—15\20. "Immaculate Conce, tion"
"Christ Entering Jerusalem"—16\20

Never before have pictures so expensive and beautiful been offered as newspaper premiums, order to extend this offer to the largest possible number, we will send the pictures upon rept of money within 30 days after the subscriber's name has been placed on our list,

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. 9 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

LATEST MARKETS.

The state of the s

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were 800 bushels of grain, 15 loads of hay and several loads of dressed hogs and potatoes.

Grain—
Wheat, the bush, 70 1-2c Wheat, 17te, bush, 70c Wheat, 17te, bush, 70c Wheat, 17te, bush, 70c Wheat, 17te, bush, 14c.

Pols, bush, 51c.
Baons, bush, 120 to 140.
Barley, bush, 44c.
Oats, bush, 47 to 37 1-2c.
Buckwheat, bush, 53c.
Hay and Straw—
Hay, per ton, \$11.

Straw, sheaf, per ton, \$10.00

Straw, loose, per ton, \$5.00

Fruits and Vegatables—
Potatoes, per bag, 35 to 45c.

oples, per bl., \$2.60 to \$4.00.

Turnips, per bag, 60c. to \$4.00.

Turnips, per bag, 60c. to \$1.00.

Poultry—
Chikkens, per pair, 60c. 70c.

Colleges, per pair, 40 to 90c.
Chickens, per pair, 40 to 90c.
Spring chickens, per pair, 70c. to \$1.
Turkeys, pet, b., 10 to 12c
Spring ducks, per pair, \$1.00 to \$1 50
Dairy Produce—
Butter, 1b rolls, 14 to 10c.
Eggs, new-laid, per doz., 12 to 15c

Butter, ib Tolls, 14 to 10c.

Eggs, new-laid, per doz., 12 to 15c

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

The run of live steek was fairly large -84 carl acts, all told, composed of 1491 ca.tle, 035 hogs, 540 strep and lambs, and about 100 streps.

William Lovack was no of the heaviest buyers, having purchased 180 butchers' and expert catter as follows.—Choice mixed lots of the told to 160 cows and heiters, 1100
\$4.00 cwt.

W. Z. Levack bought 50 sheep at 33 75 cwt.; 20 lambs, at 34 cach; 60 calves, at 37 each.

V. H Dean bought 5 loads exporters, 1200 to 1250 lbs. each, at 35 to

ors, 1200 to 1250 lbs. each, at \$5 to \$1.12 cwt. F Restroick sold one load butchers and exportors, mixed, 1100 lbs. each, at \$4,00. \$4.60. Beal & Stone sold one export bull, 361 lbs. at \$4 cwt: 112 hogs at 121-2 cwt.; 20 lambs at \$8.50 each; 3 sneep at \$3.75 cwt.

1630 bs. at \$4 cwi. 112 hogs at \$7.12 1-2 cwi. 20 lambs at \$3.50 cach; 16 sarep at \$3.75 cwi. James Airstrong bought four mileb cows at \$38 to \$4 cach; 16 sarep at \$3.75 cwi. James Airstrong bought four mileb cows at \$38 to \$4 cach at \$4.00 cwi. Whaley & McDonald, commission salesmen, wire kept usey, having sold a large number of cattle as follows. — 22 cattle, 1000 bbs. cach, at \$4.70; 22 cattle, 1000 bbs. cach, at \$4.70; 22 cattle, 1100 bbs. cach, at \$4.40; 22 cattle, 1100 bs. cach at \$5. 15 cattle, 700 bs. cach, at \$4.20; 21 cattle, 7100 bs. cach, at \$4.20; 21 fat cows. 1100 bs. cach, at \$4.20; 21 cattle, 700 bs. cach, at \$4.20; 11 cxport cows. 1180 bs. cach, at \$4.20; 11 cxport cows. 1180 bs. cach, at \$4.35 per cwt. \$100 bs. cach, at \$4.35 per cwt. Shipments per G.T. Stoll, 15 carloads; J. Lunness, 3 carloads, 81 cxport statle, and Brown, J. C. Snell, of Snelly, 10 carloads; J. Snell, 10 doubt deck, of cxport sheep. J. C. Snell, consultation, 10 carloads, 81 cxport cattle, and Brown, Fixport cattle, cholic, \$5.25 to \$5.40, Export cattle, cholic, \$5.25 to \$5.40, Export cattle, cholic, \$5.25 to \$5.40, Butchers' cattle, picked lots, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Butchers' cattle, loads of good 440 to 4.05.

Butchers' cattle, leads of good 4 40 to 4.05.
Butchers' medlum, mixed, 4.30 to 4.05.
Butchers' common, 4 00 to 4.25
Feeders, heavy, 4.50 to 4.75.
Feeders, light, 3.50 to 3.75.
Stockers, 2.50 to 3.25
Milch cows, 3.000 to 45.00.
Calves, 2.00 to 8.00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt., 2.50 to 3.00.
Sheep, bucks, per cwt., 2.50 to 3.00.
Lambs, spring, each, 2.50 to 4.00.
Hogs, choice, not less than 160 and up to 200 ths., 7.12 1-2.
Hogs, ishts, under 160 ths., 6.62 1-2
Hogs, fats, 6.62 1-2.
Hogs, sows, 3.50 to 4.00.
Hogs, stats, 2.00.

SRALED TRNDIKEs addressed to the undersigned and endorsed. Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings, will be received at this office until Saturday, June 2nd, 1001 Included by Staturday, June 2nd, 1001 Included specination and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office. Combined on application at this office will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signer with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a charter do hank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works equal to ten per cent of amount of the 'ender, which will be for fetted if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he finit to complete the work contracted or if it he tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any ten of the party.

By Order,

JOS. R. ROY

Department of Public Works,

Ollawa, June 6th, 1901

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

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Manufacturers and dealers in

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Wm. Knaggs,

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

Binder Twine

SEASON 1901.

SEASON 1901.

"FARMERS' SPECIAL" binder twine supplied to Farmers Only at So per th., in two-bushel cotton, 16-oz grain bazes, bound with two rope snap halters, and weighing 60 be sead, length oner 500 feet per pound, quality and length guaranteed. Cash with under, purchaser pays freight.

Address orders, J. 7 Oll MOUR, Warden Central Address orders, J. 7 Oll MOUR, Warden Central Fiscon, Toronto. Further particulars address JAMES ADDRESS, Inspector, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

J. R. STRATION.

Toronto, June 5th, 1001. Proxincial Secretary.

TRY

BRADSHAW'S CHEWING CUM IT IS THE BEST

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