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The Catholic Register.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

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Vol. IX. – No. 32.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Annual Meeting of the Society in London Important Letters from Lord Ripon

London, July 27 .- The annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has been held in Bristol under the presidency of the Bishop of Clifton (the Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow) in the unavoidable absence of the President (the Marquis of Ripon).

The Marquis of Ripon sent a long letter, from which we take the fol-

That each member of a conference should be specially interested in the work of his own conference is natural and right. But it should always be borne in mind that our society is not a mere collection of individual conferences, but is a true society, having a common bond of union, and working in all parts of the world for common objects. No doubt the Society of St. Vincent de aul is not in any respect a religious order; it does not aspire to occupy so high a position in the Church; but it ought, as it seems to me, to posses one of the characteristics of a religious order: it ought always to endeavor to walk in the footsteps of its founders.

It is, of course, MORE EASY TO KEEP UP AN IDEAL OF THIS KIND IN

FRANCE, where conferences are very numerous, where there can never be any lack of appropriate work for them to do, and where they have been accustomed from the commencement to look to their common centre in Paris for guidance and direction. Our position in this country is different in many respects, but none the less, rather the more, have we the need to remember that we are all members of a society having a spirit of its own and marked by definite characteristics. The President General sets before the society the example of the United States. We all know how wonderful has been the spread of the Catholic Church and of Catholic life luring the last half century great country. This is a case in which the child may teach the mother. Let us follow in the steps of our American brethren. In London our American quarterly mecca the fairly meetings actended. has been a marked tended, and there has been a marked improvement in this matter of late. We received the other day a sugges-tion from Coventry that the dates of the quarterly meetings in London

should be more widely made known, so that provincial brethren might be able to attend them if circumstances should permit. To me

THIS SUGGESTION WAS MOST GRATIFYING. and the Superior Council intend to

take measures to give it effect. cannot expect many brethren from the provinces to attend meetings in London, but the suggestion to which I have alluded shows that the spirit which the President General desires to encourage exists already amongst us. I therefore beg the presidents of cen-

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STRAW

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trai and particular councils and religious dividual conferences to devote attention to this important que and to impress it upon the me, within the scope of their author There is another natter to which desire to allude. The Superior Cot of England have placed themselves in communication with the heads of the

Catholic Colleges througout the country in order that opportunity may be afforded us of making an appeal to students, who have finished their course and are leaving the Colleges, to join the society. It is to the young men that we look; unless we gain the help of the young men our work will dwindle and lose its vigor and power for good. We say to them-"Come and see; by joining the Society of St. Vincent de Paul you take upon yourselves no permanent burden. If you do not find our work congenial, if you derive from it no spiritual ad-

YOU CAN RETIRE FROM IT AT ANY MOMENT.

It is an eminently Catholic work, sanctioned and blessed over and over again by the Holy Father. It will bring you into contact and sympathy with the Catholic poor, the poorest of our land: it will teach you how they live, and will show you how marvellously they adhere to their faith in the most trying circumstances. You have something to teach them - to me it seems that they have yet more to teach you. The condition of the poor occupies a large space in the thoughts and anxieties of the most thoughtful and ablest of the young men of our time of all opinions. You who are young Catholics will find in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul ample means of becoming acquainted with what that conditions really is. Do not reject this opportunity, but seize it in order that you may be able to gain in the fulfillment of your duties as members of the society the practical knowledge which will enable you as your life advances to show to the world that Catholics are peculiarly fitted by their creed and by their lives to deal with those great and complex social problems which will occupy the thoughts and test the wisdom of the man of the twentieth century. (Applause).

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

The Bishop, who was cordially rereived, said he hoped they would all lay to heart what they had heard in the Marquis of Ripon's admirable let-The society comprised young men as well as adults, and he hoped the infusion of young blood into it would increase. They ought never to forget that it was a society of lay-men, and that they had to depend upon themselves for officers. It was quite contrary to the spirit of the socicty that a priest should be at its head. They worked in harmony with the priest and helped him, but

THEY DID NOT THROW THEIR RE-SPONSIBILITY UPON THE

PRIEST. In some places members of the conferences of the society seemed to think that their principal business was to sign tickets for groceries, etc., and give them to the priest for distribution. This was not the proper way to carry on the work of the society. It was important that they themselves should come in-personal contact with the poor people, and that priest the privilege of ministering to their wants. At the same time they reasonably asked the priest to help them; they asked him to stir up the minds and consciences of people in order to give alms liberally, and that they might be distributed in the best possible way through the instrumentality of that society. So there was a mutual relation, a very close mutual relation, between that society and the priesthood. But he thought it important that THEY SHOULD REMEMBER THAT

IT WAS A SOCIETY FOR LAY-MEN.

He alluded to the "patronage" work carried on by the society amongst young people-he wished a better word than patronage adopted and said they might render very useful an important service to young people in that perilous period between the ages of 14 and 21. It was at that period that young men e.c influenced for good or evil.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for caring coughs, colds and all affections

THE LATE MR. PATRICK BOYLE

Few citizens of Toronto felt untouched by the unexpected announcement in the afternoon papers of 1-st Thursday that Mr. Patrick Boyle had passed away. His death had occurred that morning between seven and eight o'clock while he slept.

It is no exaggeration to say that those to whom the news came with a sense of near and personal sorrow could be counted in the thousands.

Patrick Boylo was a man who made friends and never onemies. Practically the whole of his life was spent in foronto, where his business and other associations brought him into contact with a very wide circle. He was one of a group of Itishmen who have made a deep impression upon the general community within and outside this city. The late Sir Frank Smith, the Merricks, the Kielys, the brothers Hughes, the late Mr. Hugh Ryan, the late Murphy, were men of this group who have departed. Perhaps half a dozen other living names at once occur to make the circle complete. But the number is all too rapidly dwindling. A marked personality was distinguishable in everyone of the number. Not one of them resembled another, and yet all have been more or less identified together as constituting an old-fashioned loveable class of men, whose opinion must always be consulted, for 'one reason among others that they invariably gave direction to the influence of the lay Catholic body. Patrick Boyle's position in this group was a peculiarly individual one. As editor of The Irish Canadian his name became a household word. In his journalistic capacity he generally took strong ground, more especially over the national interests of Ireland. Never once did he forego the outspoken expression of his convictions as an Irish Nationalist; but so strong was the element of sympathy in him, and so frank and friendly his disposition to every fellow citizen without distinction of race, creed or politics, that Mr. Boyle never lost his popularity even among those with whom his opinions were mostunpopular. In short he was the personal equation in Toronto of freedom of speech, and it has been often said that it would have been impossible for another who advanced his opinions so consistently to retain the friendship of men whose views were much more extreme in the opposite direction.

In Canadian politics Mr. Boyle never was a partizan. He was as often war with one party as the other; but at all times he aggressively championed the interests of Irish-Catholics in public life. In the old days the Irish-Canadian wielded a powerful influence in the political field on this account, but Mr. Boyle never profited personally through the power of his paper. He never held a public office himself, nor sought it, though he could have had it. And when his paper absorbed, along with The Catholic Review, by The Catholic Register Company, his one purpose still was to stay in journalism. Indeed he often remarked that his one wish was to retain his connection with journalism to the end. Every one who knew him sympathized with this invense feeling of his; and when the joint stock company which controlled The Register up to a few years ago dissolved, leaving the paper in other hands and soon afterwards Mr. Boyle decided to bring out The Canadian again, there was no one who did not sympathize with him. Within the past year the largely increased cost and difficulty of conducting a newspaper had no doubt been left by Mr. Boyle, but the one-desire of his life was as strong within him as ever. He retained an his personal friends and he died in harness, so suddealy and unexpectedly that the news created a shock of regret to

a very large section of the public. Patrick Boyle was born in Newport, Mayo, in 1832. He came to America in 1844, and worked in the United States for a couple of years. In 1846 he came to Toronto and learned the printing trade in the office of The Globe, then under the management of George Brown. He conceived the idea of starting The Irish-Canadian, and being popular with the printers, they turned in and put the first issue up for him, after good Canadian fashion of giving the helping hand. The paper succeeded after a time, and grew in influence to such a degree that a daily evening edition was started. But it did not succeed and marked the turning point in Mr. Boyle's fortunes. But the Irish-Canadian itself was at all times written by capable experienced journalists, the late James Fahey and others doing their best work upon it. It was instrumental in calling into existence the Catholic League, which successfully asserted the principle of Irish Catholic representation-in the legislatures and public service of the Dominion and province. It helped the Land League and the National League; but had gone out of existence when Hon. Edward Blake made his entry into Irish politics. Then the cause was sustained by The Register, with which Mr. Boyle was connected; as business manager. During the Fenian Raid, when feeling ran high in Canada Mr. Boyle characteristically conceded not a jot or tittle of his independence to the exigencies of the times. He was arrested, but soon released, it being abundantly plain that the only ground for the suspicion entertained against him was the language of his paper in commenting upon the events of the day, without regard to the feelings of the community.

Mr. Boyle married Miss Hynes of Cornwall. She died in 1894. Their only son also died. The children living are Mrs. P. C. Dowdall of Almonte, Miss Julia Boyle and Miss Harriet-Boyle. The last mentioned lived with her father in the house at 67 Isabella street.

The circumstances of Mr. Boyle's death were peculiarly sad. On Wednesday evening he had superintended the week's issue of his paper. He then looked in his usual strong health, and went home feeling the satisfaction which the accomplishment of one more week's work always brought him. He slept well and rose a little before his usual hour in the morning. It being too early to dress for breakfast he went back to bed, where his daughter found him quite dead an hour later. He had spparently fallen into a quiet sleep, from which he did not awaken. Father Brennan was called from St. Basil's Church. Those who only the day before had met and talked with him could hardly believe that the end had come so suddenly. It was not known that Mr. Boyle had any heart trouble. His life had been one of abstentious living. He was a rigid temperance man, and carried his years so well that anyone might say he would in all natural probability live past eighty. His sudden death leaves a gap not only in the present ranks of Irish Catholics in Toronto, but in the overyday life of the city. Everyone knew him, and all had a pleasant word to exchange with him, for the kindliness that habitually sat upon his face betokened his good nature. In the printing trade the passing of Mr. Boyle marks an enoch. He was one of the old school that is now no more. He was indeed its last member. The late James Beaty, the late Christopher Bunting, and many others were his conferees when that old school flourished. The men in the field to-day, who work in what is practically a different art, regard the tames of the the old printers with affection; and Mr. Boyle enjoyed the fullest share of that respectful and warm feeling.

Mr. Boyle was a loyal Catholic. Loyalty to his church was one of his dearest principles. His name will long be held in espect by the generation that knew him in his later life. The friends of his younger days who worked by his side for the advancement of Catholic interests in this province and country are passing quickly Their work was well done, without thought of other reward than the feeling that good life's work brings. Of Mr. Boyle especially it may be said that his work will live after him. May his soul rest in peace. MAY EXPEL THEM.

A decision which will interest Catholic benevolent societie, is that made recently by the Supreme Court of Missouri, whereby Catholic mutual benevolent societies of that State have the right to expel members who do not live up to their religion.

The decision was reached in the case of the micor children of Peter Franta, deceased, against the Bohemian Roman Catholic Cen'ral Union of the United States. The defendants contended, which contention was upheld by the Supreme Court, that their association is made up of members of the Roman Catholic Church; that by its constitution no person can be a member who is not a Roman Catholic and who does not perform his duty as required by the Church, and that one of these duties is to go to confession and receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion every year during Easter time, and the constitution and bylaws require every member to perform that duty and to produce to the society a certificate of the priest that he has done so, or failing therein, the society has the authority to suspend him indefinitely or for such a time as it may deem just, first giving him an opportunity to clear himself of the charge. The plaintiff's father did not receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion during Easter in 1896, and was charged in the society with that omission, and in a regular meeting he admitted the truth of the charge, and thereupon, in due course, the society suspended him from membership indefinitely, and he died while so suspended. By the laws of the order of suspended member loses all benefits during his suspension.

The question has been a trouble-some one in all Catholic fraternal societies, and the decision will doubtless create a precedent which many will follow.

THE POPE'S SUMMER QUARTERS During the last hot days the Pope has again spent his days in the marble house in the Vatican gardens which was built by Leo X. As early as live a. m. Leo XIII. leaves the Vatican for this cool retreat, and only returns in time to retire for the night. Curiously enough, the Pope never enjoys his promenade in the gardens of his palace more than dur ing these torrid days, and often prolongs them far beyond their usual duration. On one of the hills which overlook the new park of Rome and the viaduct on the new railway line from Rome to Viterbo he often pauses, remarking on the ngliness of a. these innovations. One place in the Vatican gardens to which the Pope invariably bends his steps on his daily walks is the little menageric, where he rewards the loyal parrot's cry, "Viva il Papal" with a 'double ration of sugar. The vineyards also interest him greatly, and he often stays to talk to the vintners, who fall on their knees whenever they see the Holy Father approach. One day he observed that he found the grapes larger now, thanks to the manures employed, than they were in his young days, "but," he added with a smile, "that is the only case in which I see that the world is progressing.'

DEATH OF A SCOTS CLERCY-

The Catholics of Scotland will of-fer the sincerest cond-lences to the Right Rev. Monsignor Clamerton, of Dundee, in the bereavement occasioned by the death of his brother, Mgr. Clapperton, of Fochabers, one of the oldest inhabitants of Fories, who has departed this life in his 85th year. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1856, and thereafter acted for five years as Professor at Valladolid. Returning to Scotland; he was appointed to a mission station at Portobello, and afterwards went to Peebles, where he labored for 40 years as par ish priest. The late Mgr. Clapperton was a man of exceptional intellect, and an able linguist. By his death Blairs College benefits by a sum of about £4,000, besides a considerable sum annually from bank shares.

CATHOLIC LADIES MEET.

Detroit, Mich., July 30.—The sixth biennial convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association began here to-day, with between 700 and 800 delegates present Elizabeth B. McGowan, treasurer of the association, submitted her report, which a total membership of 63,951, with a total number of branches July 1, 1901, of 626. The total collections during the last two years amount to \$128,942 and dishursements, \$83,285, loaving a balance on hand June 1, 1901, of \$45,657. The total amount on hand in the reserve fund was \$51,219.

ROYAL BEREAVEMENT

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Empress Frederick, Sister of the Kings Mother of the Kaiser, Dies of Cancer.

London, Aug. 6. - This morning's newspapers, most of which are printed in mourning, erfer in terms of deepest sympathy to the death of Empress Frederick. It is generally admitted that she had only one enemy. Prince Bismarck never her for being Raglish by birth and nationality, and he pursued her with intrigue and resentment. It is an open secret that even State papers emanating from the German Foreign Office during Prince Bismarck's Chancellorship contained the grossest and most insulting allusions to her. All social fixtures in London will for the present be abandoned or postponed, and, it is probable, that throughout the United Kingdom mourning for the King's sister will be of six months duration for the Court and three months for the general public. coronation festivities will not, however, be affected by the Empress' death.

Her Imperial Majesty, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louise, Princess Royal of Great Britain, Dowager-Empress and Queen Frederick of Germany, was born at Windsor Castle, November 21st, 1840. She was married at St. James' Palace, London, on January 25, 1858, to the then Crown Prince of Germany, who became Emperor Frederick III, on March 9, 1863, and died on June 15th the same year. There are six children of this Royal family, two sons and four daughters, Emperor William II., Prince Henry of Prussia, born Aug. 14, 1862, and H. R. H. Sorhia, Duchess of Sparta, whose husband is the Prince Royal of Greece, being the best known.

The Dowager-Empress came most into prominence in Germany at the time of her husband's succession the throne of Germany. It is stated that Prince Bismarck dispproved of this succession, and endeavored to have it declared that the Crown-Prince suffering from an incurable disease, which incapacitated him from ascending the throne. It was the Emipress who summoned Sir Morell Mackenzie to deal with the case. The Iron Chancellor is also reported as saying to her: "The 'England woman' is not only a rights-of-man woman, but a rights-of-woman woman, which is worse. It is real revolution enthroned at Berlin."

FLYING SHOT MADE VISIBLES. A patent has just been granted for a "visible projectile," which is intended to be seen during the correct of its tra ectory by a smoky streak in the daytime or by a luminous streak at night. This is accomplished by coating the bullet or shell with a substance which is ignited by the gun-powder of the charge. Covered with u thin coat of this substance the shell will give a visible vapor in the daytime, and at night will produce during its passage a bright trail enabling the gunner to see whether he is shoot-



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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ...

DEVOTED TO ... FOREIGN NEWS

MADAME GODDARD A CONVERT. The recent conversion to the Cathoolic Faith of Madame Arabella Goddard confares up memories of 44 years ago, when she, as "the foremost planist of her time," played for Balfo's benefit at Drury Lane, in July 1857. All the others who took part in the memorable concert. Sainton Dolby, Viardot Jarcia, Messis. Gassier, Weiss and Sins Reeves, are numbered with the past. Madame Goddard, though long since retired from the profession, is still in touch with matters musical, and carried her 63 years quite jauntily.

• THE LORDS AND THE DECLARA-TION.

The King's Declaration Bill, embodying the proposed new declaration drawn up by the Select Committee of the Lords, was carried by 96 votes to 6 in the House of Lords It was a result characteristic of the casual way Their Lordships do their business, for in the course of the debate not a single word was said by anybody in favor of the proposer change. It was unacceptable to the Catholic Peers, it was obnoxious to the Exeter House coterie, led by Lord Kinnaird, represencing the Protestant Alliance, and none of the Bishops considered it satisfactory. Lord Rosebery made a speech in which he gave no inkling of his own views on the propriety of any change, but suggested that the Bill should be referred back to a new Select Committee constituted as the · Archbishop of Canterbury had proposed ineffectually a fortnight ago and including Bishops and Catholic Peers. Having said this in rather a diffuse style, Lord Roseberry made a bee line for a seat on the front cross bench instead of returning to the corner scat lie had asen from, and which was still vacant. What made this proceeding the more noticeable was that the cross bench was already full and the four members sitting on it were considerably incommoded by the arrival of the ex-Premier. Lord Tweedmouth very caustically observed that Lord Rosebery had made a speech and, as usual, had left the House mystitted as to the state of his own mind on the subject. Lord Salisbury wound up the debate by curtly declaring that for those who wanted the declaration altered it was a question of this Bill or nothing. If they rejected the Bill it meant that the present form of declaration would be perpetuated. On this comforting assurance Their Lordships voted for the Bill, with the exception of Lord Hailfax, extreme Ritualist, Lord Kinnaird, a "swaddler" Nonconformist; Lord Stanmore, crank; Lord Teynham, nonentity; Lord Aldenham, bimetalist, and Lord Notton, whom Mr. John Bright once described as a "dull and commonplace

IRELAND

The National Schools have occupied the attention of the public during the past week to the exclusion of almost every other topic of public interest. Not a few there were in the beginning who felt that His Grace the Archbishop acted hastily in resigning his seat, and that in the interests of primary education he should have held his ground and fought the case out. The voluminous correspondence which has since appeared in the public press. and the debate in the House of Commons on Friday have, however, disillusioned all who held these opinions.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RESIGNA-

TION,

as is now well known, was brought about by, the conduct of permanent officials of the Board, who usurped the duties of that body. They persisted, notwithstanding Dr. Walsh's repeated remonstrances, in issuing unauthorized circulars to the public circulars which plainly intimated that the solemn pledge made by the Commissioners that existing National teachers would suffer no pecuniary loss under the new system was to be broken. The Archbishop exhausted all the means in his power to remedy the extraordinary state of dislocation which permitted this outrageous conduct in the office of the National Board, but his efforts were of no avail. As an honorable man, having done his part, he had no option but to resign.

THE NATIONAL BOARD'S DEFENCE.

which was issued on Friday and is admittedly the work of Dr. Starkie, the Resident Commissioner, is a most extraordinary document. It was made the text of Mr. Wyndham's speech in the House of Commons on Friday. It simply proves Dr. Walsh's case up to the hilt. The space at my disposal will not permit me to give a summary of it, but the most important paragraph says: "If, instead of try- its walls were of mud, its roof of lectual ladv.

ing to discredit the officers of the Board of which he was a member, His Grace had used his exalted position and his extended influence to calm the auxicities of managers and teachers, he would have helped materially to diminish the acuteness of the crisis in the country resulting from the recent revolution in the system of National Education for which he himself was largely responsible."

DR. WALSH'S PEPLY.

Dr. Walsh, in reply, quoted from letters viitten by Dr. Starkie, in answer to His Grace's remonstrances On the 13th May the Resident Commissioner wrote to the Archbishop: "The present state of affairs is intolerable. I have no control over even the staff of my office, for which I am directly responsible. I could put tay finger on the men who are, and have been the cause of all the dislocation, both here and in the inspection work; but it would be useless asking the commissioners to support me if I proposed so much as the superannua-tion of an officer." On the 17th May, four days afterwards, the Resider't commissioner wrote: "It is very difficult for a man in my position to deal with the class of men we have here among the higher officials. '--and '---' (naming two of them) are perfectly hopeless. I can't get ' (naming one of the two) to read the Rules, or to adhere strictly to them. He is always interpolating ideas and interpretations of his own, and submitting them to me for 'formal' sene-

ERIN'S SONS IN SCOTLAND. In St. Eunans' Cathedral, Letter-kenny, on Sunday, a compriment, richly deserved, was paid to the Irish residing in Scotland. Out of their slender means they creeted the beautiful and costly altar of St. Columba. Solemn High Mass was celebrated to mark the event. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell presided. At the conclusion of Mass he spoke in eloquent terms of the faith and devotion of Donegal's sons in Scotland to the religion of Patrick, Eunan and Columba, and to the land of their birth. For their generosity and kindness he prayed God to grant them the amplest blessings both spiritual and temporal.

TEMPERANCE IN DUBLIN is being promoted in a thoroughly practical manner by the Capuchin Fathers, Church street. Their plan is to get hold of the young and enrol them in the Catholic Boys' Brigade. They leave nothing undone to provide recreation for the boys and to make the movement attractive for all concerned The excursion to the charming demesne of Mr. More O'Farrell, Moyvally, on Sunday, in which nearly 2,-000 took part, is a case in point. It was a delightful outing and will long be remembered with pleasure by those who took part in it.

THE IR'SH LANGUAGE MOVE-MENT

has an ardent and very practical supporter in the Very Rev. Dean Keller. P.P., Youghall. As a consequence, it is making great progress in the parish and surrounding districts, Speaking at an open-ai Feis, on Friday, the very rev. gentleman said that he hoped the day was not far distant when Irish men and women would once more think in Irish, speak in Irish, tead and write in Irish and, if he might say so, dance in Irish. What a splendid revolution it would be, and how worthy of their old race, if they could eliminate from their midst wretched amusements in the those shape of fast dances, those foreign importations that were alike repugnant to Irish decency and Irish feeling. In that parish of Youghal they had five Catholic schools, in every one of which the Irish language was taught. He was glad that the representatives of the Christian Brothers in Youghal for over twenty years had been teaching the language, and the Order of Presentation Nuns in Youghal, fourteen in number of a community, with his (the speaker's) full sanction and approbation, introduced Irish into their schools.

HISTORY OF A BELL

Preaching in St. Patrick's Church, Stamullen, Co. Meath, on Sunday, when a fine new bell was consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Hoare, Bishop of Ardagh, Father Curry, P. P., Dro gheda, related an interesting inci-dent. Towards the end of the Eighteenth Century, Father O'Hanlan a young curate of the district, who devoted himself to his priestly calling notwithstanding that a price was on his head, was instrumental in saving the life of a Colonel Cunningham of the same locality. In after years, when the Colonel had succeeded to the title and to the possession of large estates in that ounty, Father O'Hanlon visited, whereupon the man whose life he had saved asked him how he could betriend him. The priest answered, "I have no chapel; the chapel was in an old quarry, and

thatch; give me a site for a chapei and a generous subscription, and obtain leave for me to have a belfry and a bell to summon the people to their devotions." The site and the subscription were given, and through the influence of the gentleman Pather O'Hanlon got permission to erect the belfry, which at present stands at the chapel at Slane. Barely 100 years ago that was the state of their Christian country, but now, thank God, every parish had its bell to sound forth glory to God."

٠ IRISH CROSSI'S.

Sir Thomas Drew, in common with most antiquaries, is loud in his praise of the stone crosses recently discovered, which were in times gone by connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral. As no explanation regarding these fine Irish crosses has been vouchsafed. t will be of interest to quote the following brief extract from a work written by Father Henry Fitzsimon, S. J., dated "Luxemburg, December 24th, 1604," being a reply Rider, Dean of St. Patrick's, who made a scurrilous attack on the learned Jesuit in 1602: "This bad grammarian and worse vocabulary- maker (Rider wrote a Latin-English Dictionary), this notorious spendthrift become Dean, in order to have stones to build an oven to bake bread. . . pulled down the fair crosses in St Patrick's which all others his predecessors of that profession had permitted unviolated; and, to the same use to have fire, pulled down all the trees therein. . . Alas! by such men the cross in Ireland hanged in rision, trampled under foot, scornfully broken." Rider published three pamphlets against Fitzsimon. Yet he never had the courage to meet him in controversy, although the Lord Lieutanant permitted such a disputation, the Jesuit being then a prioner in Dublin Castle, and even offering to leave the verdict to Dr. Challenor, of Trinity College. Rider's iconoclasm occurred in 1601-just three hun lred years ago - and Father Fitzsim n talls us that (as a visitation of God in punishment of his crime) the Dean's own son "was killed in May, 1604, whilst attenpting to pull down an image in St. Patrick's." •

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN IRELAND

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons who has been staying at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, is in excellent health, in spite of the very busy time he spent in London during the worst of the "heat wave." His Eminence's archiepiscopal ring, it may be interesting to note, is one of exceptional beauty and value. The great table-cut emerald which forms its centre is fully an inch in length, and not very thuch less in width. It is a stone of singularly fine color, and is, naturally, of very great value.

FRANCE

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN PARIS.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons has been in Paris after his visit ad liming Apostolorum. The Cardinal received M. de Narion, who writes on ecclesiastical matters for The Figuro, but said nothing of importance to him. His Eminence refused to be drawn on "Americanism," and he told M. de Narion that the strange ism in question was practically dead and buried

The French Benedictines have bought a splendid property at Praglia, near Padua. The place will be taken over by fifty monks, who are leaving France on account of the Associations There are two great French Law. Benedictine houses, that of Solesmes and that of Pierre-qui-Virre. It is thought that the monks of the latter place will apply for authorization, but the Benedictines of Solesmes are and many of the people of Solesmes have emphatically protested against any measures being taken to drive the Benedictines away from the locality.

ST. SULPICE.

M. Captier has had a comparatively short term of office as head of the great congregation of St. Sulpice. He succeeded M. Icard seven years since, and has had to resign owing to age and infirmity. His brother was shot by the Communists at Belleville in 1871. M. Captier heard the news as he wee about to address an assembly of students in the Sulpician House at Lyons He continued his work after having heard of his brother's death. but when his address was over he broke down with grief. He is to be succeeded by M. Labas, who has been for many years at Lyons.

Madame Laroche, who caused a good deal of discussion nine years since, when she left her convent in order to found a high school for girls, has died suddenly at Marriac, where she was staying with her family. The deceased lady had strongly condemned the existing system of convent education, and she found some supporters even among the clergy. She was eventually authorized to open a normal school in Paris, in order to prepare girls for university degrees. Madame Laroche was known as a very able and intelCURES AT CANADA'S SHRINK. From the New York San.

Control of the Contro

The Novena and celebration of the feast of St. Anne in the Church of St. Jean Baptiste in East Seventysixth street calls attention again to the abiding faith of the thousands upon thousands of Roman Catholics in many parts of the world in the healing power of relics of the mother of the Virgin Macy. In no place-not even in Brittany where stands the great shrine of S'. Anne d'Auray is this faith so widespread as in the Canadian Province of Quebec. There in the little village of St. Anne de Beaupre, is the most famous shrine on the North American Continent, whose record of miraculous cures is only second to that of Lourdes. Only a few Sundays ago it was announced there after high mass that four cures of the blind and cruppled had been eflected through the intervention of St. Anne and immediately after the services the men alleged to have been cured led the great procession of pilgrims inside and outside the church. On that day the number of persons who worshiped at the shrine reached close to the record mark. There were six distinct pilgrimages from the West and South and the assembled multitude contained not less than 11,-000 souls. One hundred and twentyfive thousand is a conservative estimate of the number of pilgrims visiting the shrine annually. The walls and pillars of the church are literally hidden from view by the vast collection of crutches, cones and all sorts of artificial aids to the lame, the halt and the blind. Each one of these is

Tradition has it that the shrine was founded shortly after the settlement of Canada by a few Breton sailors who were surprised by a terrific storm while coming up the St. Lawrence River. When the danger of wreck was great their thoughts flew, the legend says, to the good St. Anno who had never failed to respond to their appeals at home. They vowed that if she would guide them safely through the storm they would build a shrine in her honor at the first landing. They weathered the storm and when they stepped ashore they built a chapel of wood on the site of the present shrine. A settlement soon sprang up around it and became known far and wide by the little tem-The chapel stood ple of worship. many years in spite of springtime floods and winter storms, but finally it began to show signs of the de vastating acress of the elements and the settlers began to discuss the advisability of rebuilding it That was about 1660.

supposed to represent a cure

Etienne Lessard, a farmer, offered to give the land for a church, but a discussion arose at once as to the propriety of changing the s'te. Lessard's gift was finally accepted and Father Vignal, from Quebec, went down to Petit-Cap, as the settlement was then called, to bless the foundations. The corner-stone was laid by M. d'Ailiebout, the Governor of New France.

The second church was built of stone and stood where the chapel for processions now is.

The name of St. Anne attracted even in those far-off days-a host of pilgrims to it, but it was not until Mgr. de Laval, Bishop of Quebec, began to take an interest in the shrine that it became generally known outside the immediately surrounding country. In 1670 he obtained from the chapter of Carcassonne a relic of St. Ann, said to be a portion of her finger, and installed it in the church. Over two centuries later St. Anne de Beaupre came into possession of a second relic of the mother of the Virgin, which was brought from Rome by the Rev. Father M. N. Lalloerte. After the relic was installed miraculous cures began to be attributed to it and afflicted men and women flocked to the shrine for relief. Costly gifts, too, poured in and the fame of the shrine even reached Louis XIV. then seigning splendidly in France. mother, Anne of Austria, is said to have worked the handsome chasuble which is still seen on that altar upon grand occasions. The ornaments upon it are red, white and black arms and this whole is richly wrought in gold and silver.

Marquis de Tracy, Viceroy of New France, was also a patron of the shrine. Once when in danger of death by shipwreck he vowed that if St. Anne would procure his safety he would make her a handsome offering. In keeping with this vow he presented to the church a painting by Le Brun representing St. Anne, the Virgin Mary and two Pilgrims, a mar and a woman. The picture now hangs above the high altar. At the base of the painting are the arms of the con-Bishop de Laval's gifts to the or. shrine include a handsome silver re-

liquary adorned with precious stores a soild silver crucufix and two pictures painted by the Franciscan friar, Luc Lairancois The second church was enlarged at

various times, but so popular was that it was found necessary to rebuild the edifice entirely in 1787 Again there was a dispute as to the

site, many wishing to have the new church on the site of the original wooden chapel Their wishes prevailed and the church was erected close by the water side.

In 1871 the first steps were taken toward the erection of the present church, which was completed five years later. Urom all parts of the province subscriptions poured in and pilgrims flocked thither to lay offerings at the feet of St. Anne. church cost about \$200,000, of which \$16,000 was subscribed on the first call by the parishioners themselves. At the blessing of the edifice in 1876 a great procession was formed and the Bishop, followed by the priests, acolytes, seminarians and pilgrims, bore the relic - the second one had not yet arrived -- from the old church to the new Pope Pius IX, sent a rescript declaring St. Anne patroness of the Province of Quebec.

In the church are eight altars, the most magnificent being the gift of Cardinal Taschereau. The pictures on the walls commemorate remarkable deliverances from shipwreek and the like. Besides the relies of St. Anne the church boats of relics of St. Francis Xavier, of St. Deodatus, St. enedict, St. Valentine, St. Remi, St. Eulalie, St Amantis Pontianus and of St. Caesarius.

The chapel for pilgrims was built out of the material of the old church and consecrated in 1878. It is intended to perpetuate the ancient edifice, being crected after the same fashion and surmounted by the same bell tower. Situated upon an eminence and being used especially when the concourse of pilgrims is very great it is an imitation of the altar of the Scala Sancta at St. Anne d'Auray. The fountain before the church is surmounted by a statute of the patron saint. Nearby is the parochial residence, occupied by the Redemptorist Fathers, who have been in charge of the mission since 1878

A DAY IN EIRINN.

(The preatest glory of our recent literature is its poetry. Here Dr. Douglas Hyde is pre-eminent, but it is regretted by those best able to judge that the "Craiobhin" has not written less in the metres of the foreigner. The English reader can scarcely appreciate the difference that lies between the Irish and English systems of rhyming Dr Hyde's poems have been gathered to an extent in two little volumes, "Duanaire na Nuadh Ghaedhilge," and more recently in "Ubhla de'n Craobh" The following dramatic poem is taken from "Duanaire na Nuadh Ghaedhilge."-Southern

Four gleaming scythes in the sunshine swaying,

Thro' the deep hush of a summer's day,

Before their edges four stout men sweeping

In tuneful measure the fragrant hay, Myself the fourth of them, strong and happy,

My keen blue steel moving fast and free, Oh! little then was the broadest mea-

And light the heaviest scythe to me.

O King of Gloryl what a change is

o'er me, Since the young blood thrilled me,

long, long ago, When each day found me with the sun-

shine round me, And the tall grass falling to my ev-

ery blow; O'er the dewy meadows came the cai-

lina' voices, Ringing glad and merry as they

raked the hay.

Oh! the hours pass quickly as a beam of sunshine ,

When the years are rosy and the heart is gay.

Like fairy minstrels, the bees a-humming

Went honey-sucking from flower to flower. Like golden berries in the distance

gleaming,
I've watched and listened to them hour by hour,

And the butterflies on the sunbeams riding,

With wings surpassing e'en the blush of dawn, Or like fairy jewels full of light and

splendoor, On the golden crown of the bouchal-

an, The blackbird's lay in the woods rang clearly, The thrush's note echeed far and high,

While the lark's full song, like a bell's vibration, Came floating down from the mid-

most sky. From his leafy station the linnet lift-

His little voice in the hazel glen, And oh, God of Gracel was not life a pleasure

In our green and beautiful Eirinn

ONE TEASPOONFUL of Pain-Killer in hot water sweetened will cure almost any case of flatulency and indigestion. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 23c.

IRISH WRENS

The wren, like the titmouse, makes himself useful winter and summer, and his presence in our garden should be the more prized in that he never interferes mith other people and never varies his diet with buds from the fruit trees. Daring, sagacious, independent, his character is one to be admired among many. He sings his bright song cheerily whenever he feels glad; he builds him a nest to keep him warm at night; he is merry in the heat and merry in the cold; scorns to fear either man or beast. On a sunny day, perched perhaps two yards from me, a wren will draw himself up as though standing on tiptoe and shout his joy to me with such energy that I could think his little throat would burst. No less a friend of mine is Mrs. Wren, though she is of a more retiring disposition than her lord. In spring, when his one idea seems to be to tell every one how happy he is, she withdraws among the leaves, pondering deeply. The great periodical event of her life is to be accomplished. With what care she chooses her resting place, with what deliberation she constructs her house! No hurry no slovenliness; all must be perfect, complete!

At this important season I one day saw a wren emerge from a mass of decaded vegetable matter which the river in one of its rapid overflows had deposited in a hedge. I watched her creep about the bank below and presently, with her beak full of moss, reenter the block of dry leaves and earth by a tiny hole so situated as to be unnoticeable unless pointed out. And approaching softly I heard the little muffled stir as she turned herself about within, just as, with one's ear pressed to the earth, one might hear the movements of a mole beneath the sod. After a month's absence I returned

to the same spot to listen once more outside the leafy walls of the small bird's great house. The whisper of the little voices carrying on an animated conversation, with occasional squeaks of merriment, this time reached my ears. I was about respectfully to apply my eye to the portal to inquire who might be within, when Mrs. Wren darted out to alight on a gatepost close at hand. Upon seeing me she drew in her feathers, startled, but I remained still as the tree trunk at my back. She considered me just a moment, and then with a ripple of laughter called to each of her brood by name, and forth they came, one by one into the blossoming brances be-neath the kindly sun — fully fledged with plumage brown and glossy as a field mole's coat, with little scraps of down still proping through their quills, with black eyes opened wide in wonder as they trusted themselves for the first time to their baby wings and looked upon the world. Chirping shyly they curled their tiny toes round leafy twigs, and Mother Wren talked fast, curtesying low upon the gate-post, and I believed well that she was proud of them. What insect-eaters do for the or-

chard, grub-hunters do for the crops. No more useful bird have we than the peewit, whom we all meet every day. But it is not when I see this plover walking sedately up a furrow that I like him best - it is when he gets up to fly for the pleasure of flying, with no intention of going anywhere or doing anything beyond enjoying the sensation of being affoat on his own wings. Then I have leisure to admire him, and I feel at the time that I love him more than any of my countless feathered friends.

TIME WASTED.

From The Moultrie (Ga.) Observer. Two of our prominent citizens who live within a thousand miles of where the writer is domiciled met in the public road the other day, when the following conversation occurred:

"What's the news?" "They've captured Aguinaldo." "Captured who?"

"Aguinaldo." "What's he been doing?"

"Killing folks." (Fxcitedly.) "Who has he killed?" "'Oh, lots of people."

"Where is the scoundrel?" "He's in jail." (More excited.) "Let's get a crowd

and lynch him." "It would be too expensive " "Expensive! What's going to make

t expensive?" "He's too far off. "

"Why, ain't he in Moultrie jail?" "Not a bit of it."

"Well, where is he, then?" "He's in jail at Manila."

"You mean Camilla, don t you?" "No, I mean what I say."

"How far is it?"
"About eight thousand miles." "Get up, Jack!" As he moved off he was heard to ejaculate Got no time to talk with every fool I meet

time to talk with every fool I meet in the road. Eight thousand milesi Why, that's clean outside of Georgy, Aguinaldo? Don't believe there is such a man in the world. Never heard of such a place as Manhiller before These fellows that don't do nothing but read newspapers are mighty smart. Get up, Jack; lost half an hour talking with that slophead when I ought to be a home planting taters."



HOME CIRCLE eeeeeeeeeeee

SERVICE.

I was longing to serve my Master, And lol I was laid aside And lot I was laid aside
From the party of busy workers
Who toiled in the fields so wide.
They were few. Ves, few in number,
And I could not understand
Why I should be kept inactive —
'Twas so different from what I had
planned.

I was longing to serve my Master, I knew that the work was great; To me it was easy to labor, But oh! it was hard to wait;— To lie quite still and be silent, While the song was borne to my

Of the reapers with whom I had mingled In the work to my heart so dear.

I was longing to serve my Master,
Ahl this was my one fond thought,
For this I was ever pleading
When His footstool in prayer I
sought.
And the seasons of sweet communing
Were few and for apart:

Were few and far apart: Not of Him so much as His service Were the thoughts that filled my

I was longing to serve mv Master,
He led to a desert place.
And there, as we stopped and rested,
His eyes looked down in my face.
So full of tender reproaching,
They filled me with sad surprise,
Did He think I had grudged my service.

And counted it sacrifice?

"Oh, Master, I long to serve Thee. "Oh, Master, I long to serve Thee.
The time is so short at best.
Let me back to the fields," I pleaded,
"I care not to stay and rest."
I knelt at his feet imploring,
I gazed in His face above.
"My child," He said gently, "your Is nothing without your love."

I was longing to serve my Master,
I thought that His greatest care
Was to keep all His workers busy
In reaping the sheaves so fair.
But there in the lonely desert,
Afar from the busy scene,
It dawned on me slowly and sadly,
Where the awful mistake had been.

My mind was so full of ser ice,
I had drifted from Him apart,
And he longed for the old confiding,
The union of heart with heart.
I sought and received forgiveness, While my eyes with tears were dim, 'And now, though the work is still

precious,
The first place is kept for him.

-"A King's Messenger," in Bombay Guardian. * * *

ABOUT WEDDING RINGS.

The gold circlet or ring is emblematical of eternity, and for that reason from time immemorial has always played a prominent part in wedded love, symbolizing the love that should endure without end, that should encircle the pair with a constant halo of everlasting faithfulness and affection never to be broken but

Enagagement and wedding rings are always being bought, but how few lovers pay any attention to their signification. How few reach the preciousness of the hidden meaning conveyed by such circlets, typical of the very highest love that should endure 'twixt two human beings. Girls too frequently are dazzled by the beauty the intrinsic worth of an engagement ring, and are unduly elevated by the distinction conferred. But if for these reasons only the ring be valued, the love cannot be of that strong, enduring kind that lasts forever. Be the ring only an iron one, it is eloquent of all that should exist in present and future between betrothed parties.

In ancient times the cereinony of betrothal was really more solemn than marriage, and the betrothal ring was considered the more important of The marriage ceremony was looked upon as a mere ratification of the betrothal contract. The Church very rightly then punished by excommunication any violation of the betrothal contract. It is interesting to know that the first part of our marriage service down to the "I will" is a remnant of the old betrothal ser-

What a contrast is supplied in these days, in the haphazard fashion and clandestine manner in which many engagements take prace-lightly made and lightly broken, with a breach of promise case sometimes thrown in by way of excitement and pecuniary gain. One is inclined to wish for the old fashioned binding contract of betrothal, to check the frivolous, heartless fash on in which modern engagements are entered upon.

From the earliest records, rings were made of copper, iron, brass and gold, and betrothal rings consisted of a double ring formed by two interlaced links turning on a hinge. Mottoes were always engraved inside these, and at the betrothal ceremony it was customary for the man to place a ringer through one link and the woman to put a finger through the other. The links were then detached, and each kept one until the marraige ceremony. These rings were termed "genmel" or "gimmal" rings, and frequently consisted of more than two lines, as witnesses of the

betrothal ceremony were sometimes presented with links.

Engagement rings in days gone by were inscribed with quaint mottoes, or what are termed posies. I think the idea is a pretty one, and worthy of revival Among the favorite couplets were the following:

> No love but one Till life be gone,

My soul to God. My heart to thee.

In thee a flame. In me the same.

To me till death, As dear as breath.

There were also rings a century ago set with precious stones, the initials of the gems spelling a word such as formed by ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, diamond.

Superstition has always, been associated with the wedding ring, and potent virtues were claimed for it, among them the belief that rubbing a wart or wound with a wedding ring was sure to cure it, likewise a stye on the eyelid. If a woman lost her wedding ring 'she would lose her husband's love, or if it broke, he would die. In fact, few people care to remove a wedding ring for fear of bringing unhappiness or misfortune. -Fashion World.

HOUSEWORK FOR YOUNG GIRLS. In households where girls of the family undertake most of the housework between them they are generally too busy to waste much time, for if they do the work never gets done at ell, but a young girl who has but recently left school and who has hardly "fitted i to" the home life as her mother's right hand, often becomes quite lazy and neglectful without realizing the fact in the least Every girl, if she be not thoroughly selfish, is anxious to lift some of the burden of household management from her mother's shoulders on to her own, but unfortunately many girls wait to be asked to do things instead of being constantly on the lookout for little duties which they are capable of doing.

If you would be of any real use in the home, you must be quick to notice what is wanted - the room that needs dusting, the flowers which require rearranging, the curtain which has lost a ring and is therefore drooping. And then you must not only be willing to do what is needed, but willing to do it pleasantly, without making people feel that you are being martyred. It is almost useless to take up any household duties unless you do them regularly. If you do a thing one day and not the next, you can never be depended on, and if some one else has to be constantly reminding you of and supervising your work it probably gives that person more trouble than doing it herself would

ETIQUETTE OF TRAVEL.

Women travel about much more in. dependently in these days than some years ago, and a quiet, dignified manner will always command respect, while tact and common sense are absolute necessities in traveling. Young unmarried women or young girls do not travel about alone or go to hotels without the protection of an older woman, whose knowledge of world will save them from annoyance and adverse criticism.

It is best to write to the proprietor of the hotel where it is proposed to stop, engaging rooms in advance; thus travelers will be saved the inconvenlence of uncertainty and will show a courtesy to the proprietor. Ladies traveling alone should plan to arrive before evening. When arriving at a hotel ladies enter at the ladies' entrance, and, if alone, they may go to the office and register or to a reception-room and send a hall-boy for the clerk and inquire about rooms, terms,

When traveling rapidly from place to place one needs a small amount of luggage and a few dresses. If it is the intention to remain some weeks at a hotel, if may be necessary to have more variety in dress, but people. do not dress for display, but for utility, at hotels. Much depends on one's plans for the morning or evening as to how one shall dress, but if one aims at simplicity, one can never be at fault. A skirt and jacket of cheviot, a simple hat, gloves of gray or tan suede are appropriate for use in traveling. At breakfast or lunch-con the street dress may be worn, and the hat if one is going out. In the evening a pretty foulard, high in the neck, or a light blue silk waist with skirt of black or dark silk bengaline or veiling may be worn.

There should be prudence shout mak-

ing casual acquaintances at frotels. One may exchange ordinary civilities, which need go no farther. At a hotel it is civil to bow when taking a seat at a table where others are seated. At table one should converse in low tones and should give orders to the servants quietly.

it is always desirable for a traveler to take everywhere some note paper of best quality, in case the necessity should arise for writing notes of ceremony. A supply of engraved visiting cards should not be forgotten, as the occasion may arise for their use, and it would be annoying to be without them .- The Delineator.

DON'TS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

From The Catholic Columbian. No one should say to young women: "Don't marry," for marriage was designed by God, But, while willing to marry, they should take some precautions justified by experience:

Don't marry a man just for his good looks or his fine clothers. If he hasn't a manly character, his exterior graces will not keep him from being a brute to his wife.

Don't marry through fear of being an old maid. Many and many a woman has wished to God, when too late, that she had remained a maid.

Don't marry simply for a home. If you have no love for the man, you sell yourself when you give yourself to him in exchange for support. A woman should have more self-respect. Besides, as a rule, she had better earn her living at the washtub than enter into the bondage of matrimony without affection.

Don't marry a man who is a drunkard to reform h.m. If he is a slave to drink, then in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred love will ot cure him. If it is true fondness, and not merely nassion, let him before marriage, put it to the proof that it is stronger than the craving for liquor, If, out of love for you, he becomes a total abstainer for five years, he can probably be trusted; but even then there is a

Don't marry too far out of your own station in life. The eagle and the owl were never intended for mates. The buzzard and the oriole cannot live happily together.

Don't marry, as a rule, against the advice of your parents, especially when that advice is based on reasonable objections.

Don't marry a man who is not a Catholic. If you do, the chances are that you will lose your own soul and have to account for the loss of the souls of your children Mixed mar riages are abhorred by the Church.

The Quick Pace of **Declining Health**

Wasted Nerves and Weakened Hodies Give Way to Suffering and Disease

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

There are hosts of people who are susceptible to attack of various kinds of illness. Their systems are ever ready to take (n disease. They bend under the slightest trial, and their health is jeoparatized by every trivial exposure. They law resisting power, and health declines because there is no nerve to be to make good the wasta by ierve fo ce to make good the waste by

nerve force to make good the waste by disease.

At first slight weakness, stomach annoyance, headache, heart fluttering, trembling of the hands and limbs, restless sleep, indicate something is lacking — that something is nerve force. Until the stock of nerve force is replenished the pace of declining health will increase, until lost vitality is expressed in every move.

health will increase, until lost vitative is expressed in every move.

Pale, languid, nerve-shattered people find exactly what they require in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It supplies plies the wants of wasted nerves, remitted the wasted cells, and renews builds the wasted cells, and renews the blood. Its wonderful cures are due to the fact that it restores natur-al nerve force, and it is lack of nervo force that causes most suffering these

al nerve force, and it is lack of nervo force that causes most suffering these days. Brain nerves, heart nerves, stomach nerves, give out, and all sorts of troubles follow.

Mrs. M. A. McCrea, Troy Hill, Ont., writes: "My system was all rin down when I began to use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was weak and very nervous, and felt so tited and worn out that I could scarcely drag myself about the house. It seemed impossible for me to get rest or sleep at night, and I felt that I was gradually growing meaker and more nervous and irritable. Since beginning the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I feel altogether different. It has gradually strengthened my actives and built up my system wonderfully. I sleep well well now, and am being thoroughly restored to health and strength. I believe it is the best medicine to be had for the nerves."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. At all dealers, or Famanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A PHIL, FOR GENEROUS EAT-ERS. — There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion who, after a hearty, meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depres-sion, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmalee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimila-tion of the allment, and used accord-ing to directions will restore healthy digestion.



THE BIG HEADED BOY.

Oh, the big-headed boy! who knows more than his pa,

And gives advice free to his ignorant Who the whole tree of knowledge has

Who the whole tree of knowledge has robbed of its fruit,
And dug up its withered old stump by the root;
Oh, the goodness of wisdom smiles blandly and coy
On the deep spacious brow of the bigheaded boy!

The big-headed boy, though he's scarcely sixteen,
With octogenarian visdom is lean,
The wealth of his wisdom be gives

witho t price;
This magnificent slinger of generous advice! From his fountain of wisdom he rain-

eth with joy On the just and the unjust — the big-headed boy! on, the big-headed boyl what a darkness and dearth
Should the light of his knowledge be quenched from the earth!
How we should be left in the darkness and doubt,
As Moses was left when the light went out!
That the world worlds Oh, the big-headed boy! what a dark-

As bloses was to went out!

That the world wobble on without further annoy,

May he live to direct it—the bigheaded boy!

THE THRIFTY LITTLE BOX.

Just a little box. Say four inches long, two inches wide, three inches deep. A locked door in front, a slot in the top; a handle to carry it by. Just a little box - but it can do great things.

It can make you economi .1, forehand, thrifty. It can lessen the evils of sickness or loss of work. It may sometimes even prevent them. It can help you to get ahead in the world. It can help you to save money. It means education, a good start in life.

Only the few become rich by a stroke of luck Most successful people have become so by practising economy and saving the surplus. The habit of saving, persistently practiced, soon becomes settled thrift.

Saving is hard with most people at first. It is hard to find a surplus when wages are small and wants Unless you can get it into the bank right away, the money burns holes in your pocket. You miss it, but you don't know where it went.

to make saving easy use the box. It will take what you can spare - a cent or a nickel or a dime at a time -until there is enough to deposit in bank or you have time to go to bank. It will serve you when the saving impulse is upon you and protect your savings - even from yourself when you begin to weaken.

To get the good of the box you must give it a chance. Place it in plain sight - on the mantel shelf in the living-room or on the bureau in your bedroom. If you have a coin you really don't need to use, drop it in the slot. Repeat this operation at intervals-the oftener, the better.

Most banks pay interest upon sav-They welcome small ings accounts. savings accounts.

Money at interest works three shifts a day-Sundays and holidays, too. The more you add to it the better it works and the more it earns for

Money in bank is more than money; it is character The boy with a bank account is seldom out of work His thrift is recognized. It makes him a good workman. If a bov is to be selected for promotion, the boy with a nt is aut to be chosen He is looked upon as a reliable boy. He makes a good citizen.-The American

THE LITTLE FRENCH GIRL. A little French maiden, however precocious she may be, is not asked to know any more by the time she is six

than to read, play a scale and recite a certain number of fables. Her religious education was begun as soon as she could understand, perhaps ' a little earlier. When about seven she is given her first instructions in catechism, and up to the time she takes her first Communion, between eleven and twelve, she goes to her parish school to receive special instruction for this. Catholics, the immense mapority of the French are taught the catechism, the Gospels, the Old Testament in the form of sucred history, as much Christian doctrine as can be drawn from the reading of the great e clesiastical writers, especially those of the seventeenth century, and by

analyzing sermons. This is a part of the regular Sunday school work. Besides, the girl has her share in her mother's charities, sewing and knitting for the poor and giving alms. Per first Communion is the great event of her life; it is a central date, and everything is reckoned backward or forward from it. - Ladies' Home Journal.

TCT-UPHONE MAIN 181

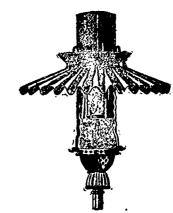
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TRURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1901.

WAR AS A PEACEMAKER.

One spectacular result which the establishment of giant trusts in the United States has achieved is for the first time conspicuously discernible in the present great strike of the steel workers. Now the whole world can see all the features of modern indus trial warfare at its highest developanent. The trusts cleared the ground for the impressive spectacle. By the enassing all the powers of the leading industry of America under one banner an occasion was created for entering upon a great pitched battle with oryanized labor. Both sides know what the issue means. It may prove a trial of conclusions to a finality for one or the other Mr J P Morgan is of this opinion very emphatically. He savs it is a fight to the death, in which no quarter will be given or received. President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of labor organizations challenged, has fully accepted the conditions of the fight, and like a prudent general is keeping part of his power in reserve. He has not yet ordered that the strike shall extend to all ' ills and industries in any way c ...utory to Mr. Morgan's huge trust, but he will not hesitate to issue such an order when it may be deemed most effectual. In its present dimensions, however, the strike is costing about as much as the war in South Africa And it is possible to treble or quadruple that cost.

If we take the word of the contestants for it, and believe that the fight will be waged to a finish, the question, After the war, what? becomes at once the most interesting speculation of the hour.

For ages the, world has witnessed wars of nations bringing their devastation down the course of time. Men are now at last looking forward to the end of national wars. Dynastic wars belong entirely to the past. Constitutional government happily put a period to their havoc Nation ality with its susceptibilities and its prejudices is more enduring than racial attachment to royal names and families. But as dynasty was a racial evil, so also is nationality. And if war of one kind has been done away with, we may reasonably hope to see Zuman intelligence advance to the legitimate conclusion along this line

Industrial warface is different It is not inflamed by race or creed or political faction. And if capital and labor must try conclusions to a finish to determine which, if either, shall be the industrial sovereign, the sooner perhaps the pitched battle is brought on the better. Human industry cannot stop. Capital cannot be in the world and remain unemployed Labor must always be active whoever is to be its employer Neither J. P Morgan nor Mr. Shaffer can stop the wheels of industry. There is a power higher than either by which both ust abide when the word is said that industrial warfare must come under State regulation It may be that the trusts have brought us even now within reasonable distance of a practical solution of the matter. The state allows no man to build a railway without a charter. But a charter has not been needed to run a mill because the mills in the past were inany. In number alone they defied state supervision. It is feasible if not competent for the state to regulate wages on railways. And when the mills and workshops have all come into the trusts, it may likewise be feasible for the State to dictate with regard to wages in all the great industries comploying the armies of labor. Nor will this be an advance dowards socialism Rather is it a matural and necessary extension of the functions of the state, bound by every principle of reason to secure which is constantly imperilled as long as capital and labor are free to challenge each other to fight.

444

DORD SALISBURY TURNS TAIL

It is not hard to understand the difficulties that beset the Royal Declaration Bill. The bill is little good to anyone, and the Government find that no political credit will come from passing it. Mr. 1. N. Ford, who

seems to be a Tory Cabinet Minister without portions, writing in Globe of Monday, says:

the first of the f

CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

It is a curious illustration of the detachment of the House of Lords from the outside world that it was not until last evening the Prime Minister realized, what had been evident to every one in the House of Commons for many days past, that the Royal Declaration Bill could not be passed into law during the present session.

The Associated Press pretends to go jurther into details, saying "Al though no division was challenged at the third reading of the King's De-claration Bill this evening in one House of Lords, it is generally believed that no further attempt will be made to pass it, either this session or the next. Lord Salisbury, referring to the statement of Catholic People, said the Government now realized that the Roman Catholics did not wish the offensive words of the original declaration withdrawn, unless the Government at the same time withdrew the declaration regarding the security of the Protestant succession. The Government never had the slightest intention of withdraw-The Catholics regretted that they must be prepared to see the declaration stand in its present

Either Lord Salisbury is misreported, or he was in one of his wilful fits when he made the foregoing statement. The insensate Declaration is no security whatever of Protestant succession. Besides "Catholic People," whatever the phrase may mean, never made the statement which the Premier shelters himself behind

THE EVENING NEWS' MISTARE. We have not the least disposition to enter upon a scolding match with The Evening News. An article which appeared in that paper on Saturday last, it is true, offers a wide and inviting prospect to us for saying a great many things which, however, are outside the proper scope of our journalistic policy. The Register now as in the past, will carefully abstain from that species of controversy which needlessly brings religion into the discussion of politics. And on the other hand, this paper will never be deterred from exposing and condemning political organs whose mission is to arouse sectarian prejudice in the community. The News will find that no alliance between a newspaper and a political party can save the newspaper so engaged from the contempt of all peace-loving citizens. Catholics of every political opinion are certainly one when it comes to defending their religion from public insult. So that when The News says The Irish Canadian would not publish the letter that appeared in our columns, and that has excited much weak rage in the junior Riordan organ, we need only reply that that letter was sent from this office to The Irish Canadian office last week, and it appeared prominently in the last issue of The Canadian. So much for The Evening News and its failure to understand that the spirit of the Catholic people or the province stands far above party or any other consideration in face of insulting and scandalous public attack upon their religion. The attitude of The Register and The Irish Canadian towards The News is exactly

* * *

identical.

A FAVORABLE COMPARISON.

The Union, of Ottawa, has made a study of the results of the recent Collegiate, Entrance Examinations in that city, and has proved a distinctly favorable comparison for the Separate School pupils. We take the following short summary:

"In all 344 pupils wrote at the ca ammations, of which 60 were from the Separate Schools of the city.

"Of these separate school pupils 56 passed: 32 boys and 24 girls. The highest mark obtained at the examination, by Separate or Public School pupil was 904, taken by James C. Street of St. Patrick's School. The second highest was 902, by a Public School girl; the third highest, 894, by Joseph P. Casey of St. Bridget's School; and the fourth highest, 878 by a Public School boy and Roy Harris of St. Patrick's School."

Catholic parents have every reaso to regard with satisfaction the efficiency of the Separate Schools of this province.

444

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Rome correspondent of The Tablet sends a report of the Pope's health which must be considered as highly satisfactory, especially in view of the accounts of His Holiness' weakened condition recently pub-lished in the press "As a matter of fact," says the correspondent, "His Holiness is as well as he has been any summer for the last five years suffering a little from the heat like all of us, but working almost as hard

as usual, and, if anything, rather more generous of audiences than generally the case during July,"

What Dr. Douglas Hyde and other Irish scholar a e doing for the Gaelie in Ireland, the Duke of Atholl, though m a lesser degree, is doing for the Gael in Scotland. He is one of the lew Highland chiefs who is able to converse in the melodious and classic language of his country. He is so devoted to his mother tongue that he is encouraging its use by others, and for some months during the Autumn and winter last year held classes at Blair Atholl, to which eveyone, in addition to his retainers and tenants, were made welcome Very good 1esults were shown at the recent exammation of the pupils.

In the "War Impressions" of Mortimer Mempes, the result of his sojourn in South Africa, Catholics will be interested on account of what he has to say concerning the army chaplains. Of all the chaptains that accompanied the army for the last twenty months he does not hesitate to say that the Catholic priests were the only clergy to win universal applause. No doubt the other clergy were good men, but, as Mr. Mempes puts it, they were men of no magnetism, no strong personality, and without the least capacity to impress their doctrine upon people by whom they were sur-

Mr. T. W. Stead, in the course of a haracter-sketch in The Review of Reviews, describes Dr. E. J. Dillon as the first journalist in England. Dr. Dillon is a County Carlow man, received his early training in Dublin Later on he studied in Paris and Germany, where he acquired not merely a perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin, but an intimate acquaintance with modern languages. Dr. Dillou's latest service to The Daily Telegraph is to be found in his readiness to fly to China at a moment's notice, and there describe the incidents in connection with the occupation of Pekin. In China he endured much physical fatigue, and ran the risk of constant danger to life and limb. He was 36 hours on the River Peiha, between Tien Tsin and Pekin, without food or water, and under a blazing sun. But his Irish spirit and buoyancy brought him successfully through all risks and

Dr. Koch's speech the other day at the Tuberculosis Conference in London, in which he contended that tuberele in cattle is not a source of danger to human beings, has been received by the public with a good deal of scepticism, which is neatly put in some verses published in The Daily Chronicle of a recent date. Here is the first of them:

"Though my faith in Koch is what some call 'too utter,'
Yet that faith first changed to

doubt and then alarm, me that my morning When he tol. milk and butter,

Though bacilli-choken, would never do me harm.

What?

He miorms me that so happy is my On tubercular bacilli If I want to take my fill, I

Safely may, But ask me-will I? Well, I really think just now I d rather not."

It has been decided by Cardinal Vaughan and the authorities of the new Westminster Cathedral to erect a shrine within the building for the remains of St. Edmund. St. Edmund was the last King of East Anglia, and the whole history of his reign consists of repeated tales of Danisla he had either because no option or because as some chronichers maintain he decided to offor himself up to his enemies that his people might be spared-he fell into their hands and was put to death by them for refusing to abjure the faith, in the year 970. He was buried at Hoxne, and thence, thirty-three years later, his remains were translated to Bury-St Edmunds - which, of course takes its name from him. The process of translation to Westminster has all ready begun, and the remains have arrived under the charge of Monsignor Del Val, Archbishop of Nicaca, Arundel from Newhaven. At Arundel they will remain in the Duke of Norfolk's private chapel until the new Cathedral is ready for their recep-

According to The Tablet, it was through the good offices and personal intervention of Leo XIII. that the body of St. Edmund has been recovered for England, after a sojourn in France of nearly 700 years. The relies, it appears, were originally from the shrine at Pury St. Edmund, in 1216, by the French, urder Louis Le Dauphin (afterwards Louis VIII., surnamed Le Gros), who came across with his troops at the invitation of the barons opposed to King John, and raided the castern counties of England. Taken to Paris in 1217,

they were removed two years later to Tonlouse, where they remained un til recently, when the first steps connected with their translation to Westminster were taken, Cardinal Vaughan's overtures for their recovery were, it is said, at first unsuccessful, the authorities at Toulouse being unwilling to part with so scared a relic. But on the aid of Poss, Law laine in voked, His Holmess induced the Toulouse authorities to surrender the remains to himself, and, after keeping them for some weeks in his private chapel at the Vatican, he handed them over to Monsignor Merry Del Val for conveyance to England.

IRELAND'S GRIEVANCE.

From The London Academy. "r Hyde pertinently quotes gregrious remark of Dr. Fitzgerald in refusing leave for a certain history to be read in schools: "No child reading this would gather that the Irishry spoken of were for hundreds of years before 1600 A. D. a pack of naked . . No wonder that this sort of attitude toward the past of a great race arouses antagonism. "A

(Mr. George Russell), after echoing the desire to "keep in mind our language, teach our children our history, the story of our heroes and the long traditions of our race," proceeds to draw a smister picture of the results of the activities of the Irish Education Board:

"A blockhead of a professor drawn from the intellectual obscurity of Trinity, and appointed as a commissioner to train the national mind according to British ideas, meets us with an ultimatum. 'I will always discourage the speaking of Gaelic wherever I can.' We feel poignantly it is not merely Gaelic which is being suppressed, but the spiritual life of our race. A few ignoramuses have it in their power, and are trying their utmost, to obliterate the mark of God upon a nation. It is not from Shelley or Keats our peasantry derive their mental nourishment, now that they are being cut off from their own past. We see everywhere a moral leprosy, a vulgarity of mind creeping over them. The Police Gazettes, the penny novels, the hideous comic journals, replace the once familiar poems and the beautiful and moving memoirs of classic Ireland. The music that breathed Tir-nan-og and overcame men's hearts with all gentle and soft emotions is heard more faintly, and the songs of the London music halls may be heard in places where the music of fairy enchanted the elder generations. . . . Ireland, Limited, is being run by English syndicates. . is the descent of a nation into hell.'

This is straight and fair hitting. The most bruta'ly Saxon Englishman, if he have any trace of literary feeling, could not fail to sympathize with Mr. Russell's lament over the substitution of English "popular periodicals" for the folktales and folk poetry of Ireland.

THE PRIEST'S FIRST MASS.

On Saturday last four priests of the Community of St. Basil, ordained within the week, offered for the first time the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Rev. A. Staley said his first High Mass in St. Mary's Cathedial, Kingston, Rev. E. Pageau in Windsor, and Rev. Fathers T. and W. Roche in Brechin.

Many years of waiting have passed away; years of mingled hope fear; years of auxious thoughts, of noble aspirations. They are all gone now. Sweet indeed is the memory of the past; sweet those days of communion with God: but oh! sweeter far is. this morning's glorious grace. Never before did the sun seem clothed with such brightness - never before did nature present such charms er before did that young heart beat so quickly and so joyously as it beats to-day. It is the morning of a first Mass-morning hopes from afar and wished with all the vehenience of The mystery of joy. vearning. which thou bringest, has depths cannot fathom It has heights which we cannot touch. It has beauties beyond the reach of words and glories beyond the power of loftiest thought With faltering step and throbbing breast, the young priest enters the sacristy pondering the glorious though dread act about to be consummated. With piercing eloquence the words of the psalmist ring in his "Who shall ascend into the cars. mountains of the Lord, and who shall stand in His holy place? The innocent in hand and the clean of heart. Trembling he puts on his priestly robes, trembling he advances towards God's altar.

The Mass has actually begun. What multitudes of thoughts rush to young priest's mind! He reverts the day when first he caught the whisperings of grace - to the very hour in which his Master said sweetest tones, "Be mine." Fain would be dwell on memories of the past: - memories faded: once and dim vet blooming bright to-day But too heavenly is the action for any earthly thought.

moments have A. few scarcely clapsed when he finds tilmself at the consecration. 'Life up your gates, O ye princes, and be ye lifted up, O eternal gates! and the King of glory shall enter in." Reverently he bows his head and whispers the sacred words, whose import Divinty alone can understand-and lo! he is face to face with God.

As Mary in Bethlehem's silent cave

knelt in adoration before the New Born Babe, so now does this young priest fall prograte before the Off spring of his word. At sight of such wondrous condescension of the Creator - and such unspeakable exaltation of the creature, his soul stands mute Words cannot speak his gratitude his love must be unsung Thoughts of his unworthiness he acknowleges in the words of the centurion, but the sentiments deep buried in his "cart can never be full spoken. The purity of an angel would still be too low: the sauctity of the Baptist would still be unworthy of 'the chalice, of benediction," which purples his priestly lips

Day after day this same oblation will be offered by his hands. Day after day "that pure host-that holy host - that immaculate host the bread of eternal life, and the chalice of everlasting salvation," will call down on men the inessable graces, purchased by the death of their Blessed Redeemer. Oh! may that young heart be ever as pure - and his thoughts as chaste as to-day! May the fire burning in his breast ever retain its warmth - and may its light sine out undimmed. May his life be so fragrant with sanctity that like the divine Master, Whose priest he is, he may ever be able to challenge the world - with "which of you can convict me of sin?"-Western Watch-

NEW MADE AND OLD-FASHIONED LORDS.

An amusing story, illustrating one aspect of the many-sided character of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, is now going the rounds in legal circles Lord O'Brien was going out on cir cuit, and saw on the railway platform a unior member of the Munster Bar his Lordship loves to unbend at times and endeavors (for the most part veinly) to purchase popularity by a little cheap affability So he approach ed the union barrister all smiles, and asked his dear fellow to join him in the train on the way down, "But, my lord," said the barrister, "I have only a third-class ticket." "Oh, never mind," replied h's genial lordship, "you can pay the difference!" And the difference was duly paid, as much, perhaps, on accoubt of the embarrassment of the situation as because the Chief Justice's company was considered value for the money But that is only the beginning. of the "or the train had not proceedea very many stations down the line when Lord O'Brien recognized on the platform no less a person than a peer of the realm, an Earl, too, at that, "Hello, Mayo!" sang out the Lord Chief Justice, "where are you going?" "Oh, I'm going to Limerick Junction," said Lord Mayo "Come in here, my dear fellow, with me. "Oh, but I don't travel first-class on this line I travel third," rejoined the Lord O'Brien did not ask Earl Lord ?favo to pay the difference. He bundled himself out of his first-class carriage into Lord Mavo's third-class carriage, and left the young gentleman who had "paid the difference" to enjoy his Lordship's company to travdown alone. Now is not our Lord Chief Justice what Robert Louis Stevenson used to describe as "a Great

"MR. DOOLEY" ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

"Mr. Dooley" the other day discussed the relative merits of Christian Science and the Practice of Medicine. ind, as usual, was wiser and tier than any oracle regarding both, especially regarding the "specialist" who declines to express an opinior about the patient's heart, because "I never larned below the chin and I'd be fired by the Union if they knew I was working on the heart." In summing up he quotes "Father Kelly," who says of the regular practit oners that:

"If they knew less about piren an' more about gruel, an' opened fewer pationts an' more windows, they'd not be so manny Christyan Scientists. He says th' diff'rence between Christvan Scientists an' doctors that Christyan Scientists thinks they'se no such thing as disease, an' doctors thinks there ain't anything else. An' there ye ar re."

What d'ye think about it?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"I think," said Mr. Dooley, "that if th' Christyan Scientists had some science an' th' doctors more Christyanity, it widdent make anny diff'rence which you called in - if ye had a good nurce."

CAN RECOMMEND IT - Mr Enos Bornberry, Tuscarora, writes "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Relectric Oil is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

LAST PRAYER OF ST FRANCIS

IAST PRAYER OF ST FRANCIS

Bring my soal out of prison, that I may praise Thy name;
The just wait for me until Thou have mercy upon me."
On a bed of ashes lying,
St. Francis was a-dying,
His fainting eyes were opened, he saw the golden gate;
And, out of God's own city.
The blessed leaned for pity—
"God rest thee, Brother Francist for thy release we wait!"

'Twas like a gale even

Twas like a gate even
To desert pilgrim given;
Strong in their loving vo.ces, be
breathed again his plea,
Aud, with a hope new risen,
Cried: "Bring me, Lord, from prisont
Thy saints awa t my coming until
Thou set me free!"

Long since has Francis rested, I of sainless garment vested,
In stainless garment vested,
But still, in said procession,
souls of men go hence;
And still in Christ's fair garden
The Blessed seek their pardon,
And hunger for their coming,
plead their penitence.

And thus, though penal sorrow Wait long the fairer morrow, And though men work but slowly the deeds of their release; the deeds of their release;
Yet hell can never win him
Who keeps this thought within him—
"The saints are waiting—waiting
until I share their peace!"

THE FUTURE OF CANADA. There is no reason why Canada should not have 25,000,000 population within the span of the present generation, says J. D. Whelpley in the August Atlantic. Her wealth is increasing at fourfold ratio. Her tremedous resources are only just beginning to be appreciated, and there is no ap-

parent limit to their ultimate developement.

Conscious of her value to her great neighbor, fully appreciating the necessity of the good will of that neighbor to her own prosperity, she is chagrined at the rebuff she believes she has met. With engious interest she is now watching the war of Europe against the commerce of the United States, not in the hope that Europe will win, but in the expectation that all parties thereto will in time reach conclusion that commercial war is a uscless expend-ture of valuable forces which should rather be utilized in the making of conventions to enable the trade of one country to fit advantageously into that of another. Canadian Satesmen look with confidence to the future to bring about some such result, and anticipate with equal optimism an early awakening of the United States to the promise of her neighbor to become the first instead of the third greatest customer for the products of American labor.

A BLACK ORATOR.

From The Ave Maria. We quite agree with The Bookamn that the following sentences from an exhortation delivered by a Negro preacher at a revival in Atlanta show very high degree of "untutored native eloquence and of primitive imagmation which rises to the heights of the sublime:"

"Oh, me! What you gwine ter do w'en you see de devil comin' in a hailstorm, drivin' a pa'r er white hosses, wid de lightnin' fer reins, en de thunder barkin' lak a houn' dog at his heels, en him kickin' de big hills out his way, en drinkin' up de sea at a mouthful w'en he feel thirsty, en takin' de roun worl' in his two han's en pitchin' it at de stars lak hit wuz a base ball? I ix you, plain en constant, what you gwine ter do en whar you gwine ter stan' w'en de devil do dat?"

This is, as our clever contemporary says, absolutely apocalyptic, the language is forcible and the imagery Miltonic. But the suggestion that it may, after all, be the work of some white man is wholly unnecessary and extremely improbable One of the most highly colored and imaginative discourses we have ever read was written and spoken by a black orator

BIGOTS SHAMED TO SILENCE.

A few months ago a band of devoted Sisters of St. Francis undertook the difficult work of establishing a house for the poor children of the extensive missions attached to the Church of St. Anthony of Padua at Florence, S. C Their efforts were successful and much good was being accomplished, when, without the slightest provocation, they were made the object of a combined attack by a despicable clique of bigots made up of representatives of the various sects in and around Florence. So fierce and persistent was the onsluaght and so vile the insinuations and innuendoes directed against the Sisters that heroic measures were deemed necessary to stem the flood of slander. Accordingly the Sisters threw open their convent for public inspection and published in the local paper a letter explaining their rule and manner of life. All the best citizens of Florence and vicinity accepted the Sisters' invitation, with the result that their defamers covered with confusion. The good being effected by the devoted religious and the purity and self-sacrifice that marked their daily life were made plan to all, and there is every reason to hope that their slanderers havebeen effectually silenced for a time at

CANADIAN NEWS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost. Gespti St. Mark vil. 31-37

SS. Tiburtius and Susanna

59. 11 55. Thereine and Susan M. 12 58. Clare, Ab. V.
77: 13 St. John Berchmans, C.
W. 14 St. Engebius, Pr M.
Th. 15 Assumption of B. V. M.
F. 16 St. Hyacinth C.
S. 17 St. Liberatus, Ab.

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Montreal, Aug. 1 -The following appointments have been made to the staff of Loyola College:

Rector-Rev. Father Arthur Jones. Head deriplinarian - Father Fran-

cis Doyle. Burbar - Father John Coffee. Lecturer on chemistry and mathe-

matics - Father Isidore Kavanagh. Lecturer on metaphysics - Father Martin Fox. Class of Rhetoric - Father Gre-

gory Fere. Humanities - Father Benjamin

Hazelton. First grammar - Father Alexander Gagnieur.

Second grammar - Father Thomas Gorman. Third grammar - Father Timothy

Malone. Latin rudiments-Father Brewer. Preparatory-Father Nicholas Quirk.

French masters - Father Pilerre Gaume, Father Gustave Jean and Father Denis Dumesnil.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS. Bishop McEvay has made the fol-lowing appointments: Rev. Father Pinsoncault, assistant at the Cathedral in this city, and Rev. Father Stanley, assistant at Windsor.

A TEACHER'S PROMOTION.

Peterborough, Aug. 1. - A meeting of the Separate School Board was held last evening, when all the menbers were present. Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Superintendent of the local schools, was also in attendance. The matter of filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late principal of the Murray Street School was considered, and Miss O'Connell, of Ashfurnham, vho has-been on the staff, was promoted to the principalship.

It was decided to advertise for teacher to fill the vacancy caused by Miss O'Connell's promotion.

OBLATES WILL NOT LEAVE FRANCE.

According to word received by members of the Oblate Order in Ottawa, the Oblates in France are not going to leave that country as a result of the Law of Associations recently passed by the French Government, but will apply for authorization in accordance with the new regulations, and stay in that country.

OBITUARY.

MORRICE CARROLL, HAMILTON. Morrice Carroll, 164 Yonge street, Hamilton, one of that city's oldest settlers, passed away at the rare old age of 92. He was remarkably hearty for his age until six weeks ago, when the hot weather came. He leaves two daughters and one son, all in Hamilton.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER BURIED The bodies of Daniel J. Roche and daughter, Gertrude, who were drowned together in the lake off Han-lan's Point on Friday, were laid side by side in Mount Hope Cemetery on Sunday. Since Friday the bodies of the father and child have been lying at the residence of Mr. Roche's. other, 65 Tecumsch street. On Sunday the remains were taken to St. Mary's Church, whence a large number of ftiends of the family followed the bodies to the grave.

D. R. MURPHY, TRENTON. Trenton, Aug. 5. - Mr. U. R. Murphy, one of Trenton's leading citizens died quite unexpectedly at 12 o'clock to-day at Point Park, where he was pending his holidays with his wife and other relatives. He had been in falling health for a few years past, out his sudden calling off was entireunlooked for. Deceased was a barfater by profession, and was the only op of the late Captain John V. Murby, one of the carliest settlers in s place. During a long and useful fe he held many public offices in the ft of his fellow-citizens, being for a aple of terms reeve of Treuton. In litics he was a Conservative; in reion a Catholic. A widow and four ters survive him.

BISHOP MOORE DEAD.

St. Augustine, Fla., July 31. — the Rev. John Moore, Bishop of the cese of St. Augustine, died yesterbishop John Moore was born in stletown-Devlin, County Westheath, Ircland, June 27, 1835. He went to Charleston, S. C., in 1848, ind in 1849 entered a collegiate insti-

During the Civil War Dr. Moore was

active in attendance at the hospitals nursing the sick and wounded of both armies in many parts of South Carolina, and especially at Florence. During the absence of Bishop Lynch in Europe he was appointed administra. tor of the Diocese of Charleston. In 1865 he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church, and he was made vicargeneral in 1872.

THOMAS F. BURNS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas F. Burns, which took place at Newark, N. J., Senday, July 31. Deceased was a well-known young man in Toronto, having resided here all his life. After leaving school he entered the well-known dry goods firm of Hughes Bros., with whom he stayed until the dissolution, after which he became identified with The Toronto Wood & Shingle Co. A year or so ago he accepted a position with the People's Loan & Brokerage Co., of Pittsburg and Newark, at the latter place he was taken ill a few days ago and was removed to the Sisters Hospital, but in spite of every attention he gradually sank The remains were brought home and the funeral took place on Wednesday morning from the fathe 's residence, 99 Grange avenue. A large concourse of friends gathered to pay their last tribute and the cortege proceeded to St. Mary's Church, were Solemn High Mass was said by Very Rev. Vicar-General Mc-The funeral proceeded to Cann. Mount Hope Cemetery, where the last sad services were said. The pallbearers were Messrs. C. J. Herbert, Thos. Ryan, J. W. McCabe, A. Irving, P. Simser and E. Fennell. To his parents and brothers The Register extends its deepest sympathy. The deceased was a highly-r spected and bright young man and his early demise at such a young age, 33, cut short a promising life. R. I. P.

SISTER MARY BERCHMANN'S.

London, Aug. 2. - Solemn requiem mass was celebrated in the chape at Mount Hope yesterday morning, when the funeral of Rev. Sister Mary Berchmanns, formerly mother superior of St. Thomas Convent, who died at St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Hope, took place. The remains were laid in the Sisters' plot in the Catholic Cem ..ry.

A VENERABLE ISLANDER Charlottetown, P. E. I., Herald: At Hoje River, on July 17th, James Pendergast departed this life in the 78th year of his age. He leaves a widow, three sons and one daughter to mourn an irreparable loss. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1827. When he had attained his fifth year, his family bade adieu to all that was near and dear to them in the dear old land of their birth and came to seek a home in the New World. They embarked on board the ship "General Hewitt," and after a long and weary passage landed at Quebec. From there they re-embarked for Malpeque, P. E. I., where they lived only one year. Following the coast castward, they finally located in Hope River, where they founded the homestead, on which the deceased lived a long and happy life. He was sober, industrious and honest and was very popular with a large circle of His stores of information were mexhaustible, and his conversational powers made his company most agreeable. During the spring his health began to fail, but ail thought that the warm summer would bring back his usual good health. Still death claimed him, and he hopefully answered-the call that all must obey. His funeral took place on the 19th of July, and a large number of mourning relatives and friends followed the remains to their last resting place in the cemetery of St. Ann's Church, The pa love River John Canning, Isaac Canning, Wm. H. Hogan, Patrick Reid, Wm. Power and John Coughlan. High Mass of Requiem was sung by the pastor, Rev. James E. McDonald, and his body was committed to the earth to

GENERAL STRIKE ORDER IS-

await a glorious union with the soul

in heaven. Requiscat en pace.

SUED. Pittsburg, Pa., Aug 6 .- A general strike order from President Shaffer will be mailed to all the vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Association to-night ordering the men out on Aug. 10 unless there is an adjustment of the differences in the meantime. The strike will affect all the Amalgamated men employed by the National Steel Company, Federal Steel Company and National Tube Company. President Shaffer says the manufacturers have had sufficient notice. He does not anticipate any settlement before the strike goes into

The men are ordered out after the last turn on Aug. 10. The order will throw idle about 12,000 union men and about 60,000 in the mills, who are connected with the Federation of Labor and who are not organized, but who will have no work by reason of the strike of the skilled men. Altogether 100,000 men will likely be idle. The order, it is said, will also call

out the men at the furnaces owned by the U. S. Steel Corporation who are not members of the Amalgamated Association, but who are connected with the American Federation of Labor.

Not only are the Federation men in the mills and furnaces directly involved, but there is an ominous threat that structural steel workers will refuse to handle the Corporation Steel in building operations.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IN IRELAND. Dublin, July 27.—His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, left on a visit to the Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Galway. At the conclusion of his visit to Dr. MacCormack His Eminence will visit a number of friends in other parts of the country. His visit to Ireland is altogether in the nature of a pleasure trip, and according to present arrangements will extend over three weeks.

TO CONTROL MISSIONARIES. I,ondon, Aug. 6. — A Reuter despatch from Pekin states that the proforeign Viceroy Chan Chih Tung proposes the appointment of an international commission to investigate and determine the methods of missionary work in China. He is forwarding his plan to the British Government.

TAKING THE OATH. From Law Notes.

In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix between two lighted candles, and, holding up his right hand, says. "I swear by God, the Almighty and All Wise, that I will speak the pure and full truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to anything I may be asked by the court "

Jewish witnesses, while using the same words, add to their solemnity by placing their hands on a page of a Bible on which is printed the third commandment.

A Belgian witness swears to be veracious in these words: "I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help me God and all the saints."

The Spanish oath is more claborate. The witness kneeling on his right knee, praces his hand on the sacred Book, and, being asked by the Judge, "Will you swear to God and by those Holy Gospels to speak the truth to all you may be asked " answers: "Yes, I swear." Thereupon the Judge says: "Then, if thus you do God will reward you, and if not will require o ou." In some parts of the country the ceremony is different. The witness forms a cross by placing the middle of his thumb on the middle of his forefinger, and, kissing his thumb - a practice which would probably be very familiar to some English witnesses-exclaims. "By this cross I swear!"

A CURIOUS CONVERSION.

From The London Catholic Universe. The maligners of the Rev. Dr. O'Haran in Australia must feel exceedingly small and foolish. As our readers are aware, the reverend eleric was charged with a most abominable crime by a Mrs. Cunningham, and after the most sensation trial in the annals of the Austrahan law courts he was acquitted unanimously. This attack on the Catholic Church-because it was the Church that was aimed at through Dr O'Haran - failed, as so many have done before. The Catholics of Australia are in a stronger position to-day than at any time in her history in that continent, and moreover the saying, "Out of evil comes good." has been emphasized in a remarkable manner. In The Advocate of June I we find Dr. O'Haran has recrived the following letter from Edgar G. Craddock, Teralba. Glenview street, Paddington, Australia, where-

A LITERARY LUNCHEON. From The Catholic School Journal. CENTREPIECE. MEATS.

r. One of the Argonauts. (Castor.)

2. A tool and a wise man. (Sausage.)

3. A celebrated English essayist. (Lamb.)

4. A silly fellow. (Goose.) 5. The wisest, brightest and mean-

est of mankind. (Bacon.) 6. Timber and the herald of morning. (Woodcock.) 7. The unruly member. (Tongue.)

S. The ornament of the head. (Hare.) 9. A son of Noalt. (Ham.) 10. An insect and a letter. (Beef)

VEGETABLES. 11. Employment of some and the dread of all. (Spinage.) 12. Part of a house and a letter.

(Celery.) 13. Skill, part of a needle and to sulfocate. (Artichoke.) 14. What Pharoah saw in a dream. (Corn.)

FRUIT. 15 To waste away and Eve's temptation. (Pineapple.)

10. Four-fifths of a month and swelling. (Apricot.) 17. Married people. (Pears.) 18. Feb. 22, July *4, Dec. 25.

(Dates.

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much pleasure the Exce Homo'
you so kindly sent me. I find it
highly artisticand quite adapted
to inspire a horror of sun.
Yours,
GEORGE COLLINS

PRTERBOROUGH, July 25, 1901 Dear Sir.—I received the picwhich I thank you sin cerely. Mrs. John Gilvin

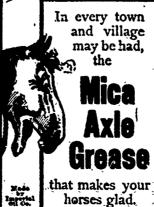
BAYSVILLE, ONT.

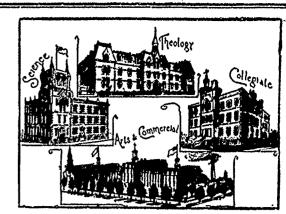
Bear Sir,—The pleture of His
Holiness received safel; We are
very much please. Ith it, and
have frame! it in white and
gold, 'It looks very nice.

Thanking you,
MRS. J. D. SMITH

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The death of the Empress Frederich is expected to result in the abandonment of all social functions on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The military reviews will be held.





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A SONG FOR SUMMER. Eric Parker in August St. Nicholas. When June has kissed the roses, And summer breezes blow,
And daisies shine by the silver brook
That chatters down below,
Oh, merry, merry goes the day
When farmers carry, carry the hay!

When water likes blossom,
And the old mill-wheels stand still,
And all the little blue butterflies
Come dancing down the hill,
Oh, merry, merry goes the day
When farmers carry, carry the hay!

And Jock shall drive the horses,
And Jenny toss the hay,
'And up and into the big west wind,
And eatch it as you may!
Oh, merry, merry goes the day
When farmers carry, carry the hay!

'And home again to sleeping,
When bells of evening chime,
'And cheer with me for the last, last
load, And a happy summer-time!

Oh, merry, merry goes the day
When farmers carry, carry the hay!

Then through the sun and shadow
And round the meadow run,
Sun and shadow, it is which you

But give to me the sun.
Oh, merry, merry goes the day
When farmers carry, carry the hay

RELIGIOUS ART AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

characterization of the Fine Arts at the Pan-American Exposition would seem to express how completely the great art of the past has ceased to be an influence. Christian Art is glorified in the minds of those capable of appreciation; that this appreciation 1. not felt deeply by our American artists is proved by the exhibit of what is indeed our first American salon: America alone presents her

We have the strength of Titans to do great things for ourselves and of ourselves; we do not need to borrow the manners of the past to present the ideals of the present. Our lives thrill with a peculiar twentieth century vivacity, and the folded arms and steady gaze of the pronounced and proved past does not awe us or intimidate as we cut away and strike into new paths; but the cord that links the vertebrae of centuries is sensitive and complete severance means disaster. The same soul that gave immortal existence to past Art must vivify and inform that of the present, if we do not want our achievements to come lifeless from the womb of thought. Beauty is truth, and the highest beauty has its source in eternal truth. Whatever is the manner of our doing, the interpretation of the idea pronounces its sphere.

What would be the revulsion of feeling on coming from one of those Italian sanctuaries of art-the Pitti or Uffizi-to our present display of 'American art! The first lifts you up and into the skies, gives us fellowiceling with the heroes of Christian faith; exposes the properties of souls that would ever remain unknown in the mystery of their greatness; and now they become magnets to our finer sensibilities and touchstones to the

In the great revelations of the great we learn a little more of our better selves and become conscious of our relationship to higher things. The art galleries of Europe are schools giving elevation to the mind, impulse to the

heart and fervor to the soul. Can we set aside the influence of Angelo who struck out of marble the Law-giver of the ages; leave by Raplacl, whose Madonnas breathe the beauty of native holiness; a Filipo Lippi or Botticelli, whose lines decorate with a pure loftiness and grace; a Della Robnia, whose creations are diffused with the warmth of divine love and are as full of color as the sky that receives the Magnifi-at and vesper hymn of sunny Italy, Fra Angelica with his nervous and exalted touch giving sensible presences, spiritualized human beings-all these received spirations from religious subjects, and live glorious through the ages in their fulfilment. We forget for a time that wat we see is the work of hands, the soft magic of their presence holding you a subject of their influence. With the realization of the cause as human comes the thought

How wond'rous the power is And magic the spell 'tis A creature creates.

THE

We awake to a knowledge of the

CATHOLIC

RECISTER

possibilities of the human mind operated by faith, and we involuntarily worship the genius that hights us the way to a higher sphere. Faith-Catholic faith - was the source of their power and gave them "adorable delicacy in religious instincts " What is our inspiration? In the sculptural exhibit we find materialism everywhere. It is heavy with the lethargy of sensuousness and idle in its purposeless existence Great good men ride on chargers full of action, strong in their faithfulness to life, simple and artistic in treatment. Figures have responded admirably to the sculptor's symmetry of soul; busts spell out the character of a noted one, but they do not receive a single responsive thought or strike a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the multitude that examines them daily. How graciously may be excepted St. Gaudens' "General Sherman," where the spirit is in beautiful touch with the reverent man and where purpose, power and humility are in the face of the hero who with bared head recognizes and responds eagerly to his angelic guide. She is a delicately modeled force and her physicque is just enough for cm bodiment of her angelic power. She does not revel in the possession of a body too much for her wings. There is an expression of unencumbered and earnest speed in the group of men, horse and angel. The oak lends a branch gracefully to aid the composition of this superb group. Lorado Taft's "Struggles of the Soul" presents mest delicately strong passion and gives consolation in the thought of the possibilties of the great artist whose conception it is Among the small pieces eminently artistic and true, full of color and feeling, is Barnhorn's "Baby Head"

daced - but nothing more. Religious sculpture is in a very small minority, there being only three piec's, "The Redemption," by John A Sargent, a relief of the crucifixion, is artistically handled, possesses nice qualities in texture and has dramatic power, but lacks the distinction of religious idealit-Mother of Sorrows" does not do justice to the sculptor of the dignified and deeply felt "Pierrot au Tribunal"-Charles R Harley She does not quiet us with her sorrow, nor does her physical development suppose capability for great sorrow; in form more than in face and head she is too ordinary a type There is no impulsive homage in the attitude, but rather a gracious expression of sentiment. The Christ is a weak figure, not an emaciated one. The lines of the figure are not softened under the spell of feeling and the Madonna's draperies are not ample enough to clothe so intense a grief as was herdoes not convey the horrors of the moment where the Great Man of Sorrows, "despised and rejected," gave out His redeeming life. Nevertheless it is related to "Pierrot au Tribunal"

and Kendall's "Head of Breton Girl."

Various phases of humanity are every-

where one can go around and look

at his fellowman admirably rep >-

in delicacy, refinement and feeling. One little piece, "Head of Christ," by S. Cecilia Cotter, sends one away softened and subdued; its full meaning reaches only the responsive soul, but it gives to all in sotto voce the fragrance of sweet consolation. It expresses sorrow, mingled with merciful loving power. Here masculine strength is veiled in the sensitiveness of divine features and the Head broadly portrays infinite intelligence. That portion of one's soul that in everyone remains unexpressed, could be stirred into speech in the presence of this sensitive piece of sacred marble.

Let us hope for the blessed influence of ennobling religious sculpture in this great land of ours. Let us foster a native excellence, but form it on Christian molds. Let not escape from us the cause of true greatness, the inspiration of true art — the Catholic faith It offers its mystic beauty, its intenseness, its incense and the glow of sanctuary lights; prophets and the chasteness of her ideal womanhood and Christ Himself firing the darkness of the world with ruby drops of His Sacred Passion. Let us hope for Art that will give a dignified side to Art that will give a aignified state to our lives, that will ennoble hearts, direct our natural tendencies towards the infinite, teach a recognition of the hearty of holiness and the har-monies of Christian ideals.—Buffalo Catholic Union and Times.

PICTURE

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SCHOOLBOY HUMOR.

From Chambers' Journal To the majority of people, perhaps, a schoolmaster's life appears monotonous and uneventful, but to one who is apt to look upon the humorous side of things this is ir from being the last Most boys are careless, ir responcible creatures, certainly; but there is a fund of genuine, unadulterated humor in the average bry schoolmaster of fifteen years' standing writes. "I have corrected, I might say, a few thousand examination pe pers in my time Some of the answers to questions set are wonderfully funny and original - unconsciously funay " The following are specimens.

A boy, aged 10, thus answers a question as to the cause of the Transvaal disturbances: "Krugerism and Kannerbulism is one. He is a man of blud, Mr Chamberlain has wrote to him savin' come out and fite or else give up the blud of the English you have took he is a boar-dutchman and a wickin heethin. lord Kithener has sent for his goary blud and to bring back his scanderlus hed ded or

An essav on Gladstone by a boy of It states "Mr Gladstone lovd everybody, he lovd publicans and cinsers and Irishmen, he wanted the Irish to come to England and have home rool, but Mr. Chamberlain says, no, no. so alars he got his blud up and killd Mr Parnel. Mr. Gladstone died with great rispect and is burril in Westminster with pieceful ashes."

Rather ambiguous is this description of Queen Elizabeth by another boy: "Oucen Elizabeth was a vurgin queen and she was never marrid. she was so fond of dresses that she was never seen without one on, she was beautiful and clever with a red hed and freckles."

The boy writer of the following is decidedly backward in his Tennyson. Concerning the late poet laureate he writes. 'Tenyson wrote butelfull poims with long hair and studid so much that he sed mother will call you call me airly dear? his most gratist poim is called the idle king he was made a lord but he was a good man and wrote many hoads, he lovd our dear Queen so much that he made a poim to her called the fairy Queen "

Another boy wishes to become an editor. In an essay on "The Choice of a Profession," he gives his reasons in these words "A editur is always a happy man because he can read luvly tales and artikets all day and pages of sweet luv poems a good editur has branes but it must be very sad for him to read melankolle stories of luv so as to make him allmost weep with tears from his eyes a editur is a rich man because he never pays for artikels and so has all this interlect for nothing."

One could hardly put the following ideas of a certain youth on "Hon-exty" to a practical use: "It is a nobel thing to be a honist man If you are a honist man you can look the world in its face and never be ashamed of the devill. it is good to be honist when sum one is looking becaws you may get a reeward. I know a churchwarding who is a honist man who collects money on Sundays in his black clothes. if you are honist when you are young you may grow to be rich and the lord mare and then of caws it dusn't matter."

This is from an essay on "My Hero " "My hero is my father because he is a Christian c'ergyman. my father says o my son gro up like your father and rispect yourself because nobody else will rispect you. I am going to be a clergyman because my father says I am a ass in school and have no branes to get a livin' in biz-

Shakespeare is hardly appreciated by the young hopeful who writes: Shakespeare was a famus port and poachur, he wrote luvly plaze called the tame shrew, hamblet and a scotch piece called Macdoogul. In Shakes peares time some of the plaze was very rude but now everything is so polite that a innercent father can take his baby and it wont disgust it. Shakespeare was so ill when he died that he cried out oh my cursid

One youth, who is a poet in embryo, is a great admirer of Longfellow. "Longfellow," he says,
"wrote a grate poem called 'The
brik, he butefully poemises in this way-I stood on a brik at midnight and gazed at the clock for an hour."

A boy, mourning the loss of an uncle, writes the following letter to his master: "Dear Reverend Sir, I am injoying my holidays and have only been ill twice, my unkle died with bebeen ill twice, my unkle died with belng old in three days larst week, and
we have had a pleasant fewneral. I
want to work in my arithmetic air
as you sed but it would be wickid if I
did it with a ded unkel. My father
says if I dont get a prize next term
sumthing will happen — I am sir
Your rispectabul pupil JOHN."

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Book Review

AN ETON BOY'S LETTERS By Nugent Bankes, Size, 4 1-2 by 7, cloth and gilt. Price \$1.25.

Mt. Bankes is the author of "A Day of my Life at Eton" that was so immensely popular a few years ago. The present rittle volume promises to have as remarkable a run, and is a retreshing change from the love letters epidemic. The author gives as selections from the boy's letters home, from the time of his entering and the days of bad spelling and punctuation to seven years later, when he has become a tremendous personage in the highest form and is about to leave for Cambridge. The local color will not only please and amuse Etonians; but the general picture of schoolboy life, will interest all boys as well as their parents and guardians

It must be confessed that the letters are much more amusing and interesting in the earlier years; but so are boys, of course. By infleen or sixteen a boy has become a much less delighted creature from the picturesque point of view than the youngster who could

"Ducasuel is making a parasuit out of an old umbrella, and we are going to send Mrs. Cotterns cat down in it. He wanted me to, but I don't think it would be very safe besides I would get in a row for being out after lockup. It isn't cruel as the cat in quite light. He is teaching me turning at Stevens up town, but I am not very good at it yet. The wood breaks so and, though I tried to make an eggcup I was only able to make a collar stud of it."

OLD GORGON GRAHAM'S BUSI-NESS PHILOSOPHY.

Baron Munchausen was the first raveling man, and my drummer's expense accounts still show his influ-

Adam invented all the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself, and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials.

It's the fellow who thinks and acts for himself, and sells short when prices hit the high C and the house is standing on its hind legs velling for more, that sits in the directors' meetings when he gets on toward forty.

Pay day is always a month off for the spendthrift, and he is never able to realize more than sixty cents on any dollar that comes to him But a dollar is worth one hundred and six cents to a good business man, and he never spends the dollar.

If you gave some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick and lose the napkin; and there are others that you could start out with just a napkin who would set up with it in the dry-goods business in a small way and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

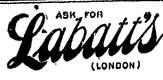
I always lay it down as a safe proposition that the fellow who has to break open the baby's bank for carefare toward the last of the week irn't going to be any Russell Sage when it comes to trading with the old man's money .- From the letters of a self-made merchant to his son, now appeari'. in The Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE ROYAL TITLE.

Prof. Goldwin Smith writes in The Weekly Sun: "Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." This form, though carefully devised, may still be open at least to verbal criticism in more respects than one. After designating the Kingdom as that of Great Britain and Ireland, it designates the dominions beyond the sea as "British" only, dropping Ireland. "British and Irish" is no doubt a very awkward expression. But still more awkward is anything like disparagement of Ireland at time when she is disaffected towards the union. India is verbally excluded from "British dominions beyond the seas." The tenures of the different dominions beyond the seas are various; that of the dependencies proper, such as the West African settlements or Hong Kong, differing essentially from that of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies, so that the same title hardly expresses the relation. It is surely absurd to retain the title of "Defender of the Faith," bestowed upon the King by the Pope for defending the faith which the King by his Coronation Oath abjures; to say nothing of the obsolete view of the relations between Church and State which the title involves. Criticisms of this kind, however, are of little importance, compared with any challenge practically thrown out, in the assumption of the new title in regard to Canada, by Old World monarchy and aristocracy to the democracy of the New World It is difficult to forecast the immediate course of events upon this continent, but it may pretty safely be surmised that the challenge will in some way be ultimately accepted. Might it not have been wise to leave the Act of Settle-

ment alone?





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AT THE PHONE. Maud Muller, on a summer's day, Called "Number, please?" to earn her

Before her, numbers, printed small, Fell down when anyone would call. The judge took down his office 'phone, And made to Maude his wishes known. Said he, "I'll ask you just once more For four-eleven-forty-four."

Said Maud, as mild as summer seas, "What number did you ask for, please?"

Said he, "I told you twice before; It's four-eleven-forty-four."

Said Maud, and you could hear her "Just hold the 'phone a little while."

A weary interval ensued, The wires hummed int

And broken bits of talk came o'er The 'phone and made the waiter sore.

The wish-bone-shaped receiver hook He seized upon and wildly shook

Till Maudie's voice he heard once mere,
"What number are you waiting for?"

The judge responded with a roat, "It's four-eleven-forty-four." Serenely Mand made answer then,

"That line is busy, call again."

The judge had business late that day, And so he merely walked away.

But as he walked he shook his head, And this is what he sadly said:

"Of all the words of tongue or pen, The saddest are Busy, call again."

-Portland Oregonian.

The Cost Of a Soul

Professor Hermann Mittelsstrom was idly drawing wonderful chords from the small pipe-organ which enriched his music-room. His thoughts were elsewhere and cast a tone of in-voluntary sadness into the rich, rolling splendors of his improvication.

"Lost souls!" he murmured, "How many, Lord-how many? Yet they are Thine, Blessed Jesus; Thine, every one! Oh, save them for Thy mercy's

Before his ardent vision loomed up the immense throng of his concert audience the evening before. He was a musical genius, of profound learning in his own profession and so finished in his renderings of the great masterwork that his piano and organ recitals not only drew the public, but sheld it as with magnetic spell. Those swelling crowds, that sea of upturned faces on the previous night, even —ah, what a concourse of souls! If he could only charm some of them into the kingdom — a few, even a very few — his gift of sweet music would not be in vain. The power was histhat he knew - and he cried aloud, "O Jesus, give me Thine own conse crating unto its more effectual use! " Even as he breathed the prayer he caught the sound of approaching footsteps. His door was half open, and looking up he perceived two young women at the threshold. One. plainly the elder, a smart, aggressive girl, looked very mannish in her tailormade suit and a sort of slouch hat yet behind her came a sweet little Aphrodite, whose witchery he knew. There were the deep blue eyes, blue as

think of an unawakened soul. It was Constance Ellesmont. He came forward to greet her with a distinct sense of satisfaction

the sea, which always made him

"This is simply delightful, Miss Constance," he exclaimed. "I am only too happy to meet you again. But, pray, where did you come from? You did not drift down from the skies?

The smile that came in response to this was simply delicious in its frank-The girl had not yet reached the age of suspicion, when compliments weary. Moreover, her old teacher, this very Herr Mittelsstrom, had been stern - yes, often severe in her callow days of piano playing. She had been decidedly afraid of him. Now she merely looked up at him in unconcealed gladness, like a voiceless Undine, and it was the smart girl with her who answered this question.

"We came from Brooklyn, where I Miss Ellesmont is my far-off cousin, and my guest also just at present." Then the tailor-made girl rushed off nto a broad discussion of matters nusical, in which Herr Mittelsstrom ore his appointed part, as in duty and, yet mechanically and with his thoughts fixed all the while upon his ormer pupil. How beautiful she had The years since he had seen ir last had wrought magical changes. fat there was still the same soft, usty, unawakened look in her eyes at used to puzzle him. "Her soul a no homet O, the pity of it!" d as he whispered this within him-

alf his face fell. "She is even yet setray in God's universe!" Then he asked her to play. She did for with the simple obedience of a little child. At the first notes he

started in pleased surprise, Einish, execution and a certain attractive, individual style she had certainly attained. Yet, much as she had gained during her stay on the Pacific coast and excellent as her San Francisco training had evidently been, there remained the old lack of spiritual quality. Whatever of perceptiveness now marked her work was not her own, but put into it by some musician whose teaching possesses power.

The tailor-made girl, Miss Ethel Schwartz, was by this time getting impatient and hastened to broach her errand. Could not he, Professor Mittelsstrom, get them a couple of tickets for the new public representation of the new opera, in which the great Bavarian prima donna was to take part? But, alast that very morning he had given away the last of several tickets placed by the manager at his disposal. Poor Mittelsstrom! He would have been overjoyed to do the young ladies this little service, yet fate had decreed otherwise.

Miss Schwartz hardly listened to his explanation, but, rising with promptitude, summoned her companion with a glunce. Again the appealing blue eyes, and this time they gave the pro-

fessor an inspiration.
"Ict me tell you!" he interposed, eagerly. "I had nearly forgotten it but Madame Kahzinski is to sing next Sunday at the Cathedral. If you should go-and go early-you would have a fine opportunity to hear her. She is bonne Catholique l'enfant adorable! I love her voice myself." When they had gone the professor shook his head soberly. "They are Protestant," he murmured. "I doubt if they will

None the less, however, he besought the Mother of Mercy and her dear Son for these two souls, precious in God's sight, that they might be led into ways of salvation and into paths of peace.

He had slight faith that his prayer would win answer, yet at the Cathedral he beheld his two visitors of the week before, seated at but a short distance from him. Then he took courage -the Blessed Mother had indeed heard his prayer! - and he prayed again, with many an "action de graces," that her Divine Son would pour the great gift of faith on these stray souls that had sought His presence.

The music that day surely soared to heaven, for Madame Kakzinski sang with the warmth that only faith can give. Miss Schwartz sat and listened with precisely the same air of wellbred appreciation she would have borne at a concert. But the beauty of it all, the glory of it, the sense of unearthly mystery, nay, even the consciousness of Divine presence, were slowly revealing themselves, one by one, to Constance Ellesmont. swift glance showed the professor that the blue eyes which had been his study were suffused with quick tears. Then the little bell rang, and Constance, with soft, impulsive motion, fell on her knees with the rest.

"Most Blessed Virgin, Mother of Mercy!" prayed the devout musician, in all sincerity, "Hear, oh hear her petition and show her thy Holy Child Jesus!" and the winged prayer might well have been caught and borne upward by waiting angels.

She went home that day in a grave mood, herdly knowing what had happened to rer. "How lovely it all was!" she cried in rapture over and over again. "Indeed, it was good to be there!" Ethel Schwartz was more than puzzled. "I did not think Constance was so impressible!" she said, in the depth of her heart. "Perhaps I ought not to have taken her there." But aloud she contented herself with declaring that Kakzinski was superb; one could not help being touched by such musical power.

During the many weeks that followed Professor Mittelsstrom lost sight of his former pupil, save for a stray that came in regard to Miss Ellesglimpse of her now and again the worshipers at the Cathedral. Some attraction drew her thitherward, that was evident, and with much power Miss Schwartz did not bear her company; she glided in alone in a timid way and knelt humbly in a quiet corner.

She was destined, however, to be brought before the professor's mindand sharply, too - at this j neture. One fine day Adolph Levasse ar, man ager of the Polics Dramatiques, a light entertainment company, came sauntering up to his little table at Riccadonna's. This Levasseur, with whom the professor had some slight acquaintance, was a brilliant fellow, a respectable singer, a man of the world, at home everywhere, but a man, also, who always had an eye to business. During lunch he surprised the professor by a sudden question flung into a white-capped sea of chat. "By the way, professor, how is the little Ellesmont getting on? She used to be your pupil, years ago, she

savs." The older man looked up in amaze-

"I mean," pursued Adolph, airily, has she any talent? I have half an idea of engaging her and bringing her out soon. She looks teachable — has a way of flanding out things that is 'taking' - and is adorably pretty, be-

aideal"

The good professor answered not a word. He knew he had reason to be startlen. If Adolph should meet the Angel Gabriel himself, straight from heaven, he would try to engage him for the trombone or French horn! Reverence was not in his nature. It took all Prefessor Hermann's selfcontrol to answer calmly.

"I did give Miss Ellesmont a few piano lessons at one time. She has made progress since, but I do not know her present capabilities. May I ask you how you made her acquaintance?"

A sarcastic curl of the lip proved that the impresario understood the professor's hateur. "I was presented to her by her valued friend, Rthel Schwartz"-and again came the curl of the lip. "She can sing after a fashion, your Miss Ellesmont! Has some sweet tones in her voice and some vibrant force. Six months' training under old Baumbach would bring it out - at least enough for my purpose. A light son" - here the professor shuddered - "fairly sung, with one of her bewitching smiles annexed, would score a success, I know! The crowd would shout. Yes, she is a winning card, sure!"

"Perhaps she would refuse to serve."

"Nonsense, mon ther! They are all dving for a chance to appear. Twentyfive applicants yesterday for chorus places, with hard work and poor pay. I can do better by Constancel" Agair the professor ground his teeth. "Yes, she'll come when I whistle! They go for the theatre like moths for a candle, the little dears!"

And with this parting snot the manager rose from the table and went his

The thing weighed on the soul of Professor Hermann. It haunted him night after night, like a dream of evil. He woke each morning with a boding dread of the day. It oppressed him so that he went to take counsel with Mother Mary Francis of the Carmelite prioress. Mother Francis had advised with him before; she was a woman of calm good sense, yet warm sympathies, and she felt the sincerity of his distress as he told his tale.

"She is a motherless girl, away from home. Her father lives in New Haven now, and is deep in business He supplies her with money and lets her flutter about, as American fathers dol Her friend, Miss Schwartz, has not the right influence, I am sure. She is pure as a star now -so innocent of al' evil that she does not know it, or fear it. She is in peril, unawares. Adolph Levasseur feels the charm, knows that the world will feel is also, and means to make money out of it."

"The old story of Eve and the serpent," replied the grave superioress, looking at him with pity, as a sudden uprising of wrath choked his utterance. "But do not be unhappy and do not despair! Heaven protects its own; the holy angels are her guard of honor. Morcover, innocence has peculiar ways of protecting itself, even in the midst of evil. Yet there may be work left to us, also."

"How? Miss Schwartz is Protestant and friendly with Adolph. I dare not warn the girl myself. I could not prove my disinterestedness! She would only think me malicious, envious of Adolph or bent on injuring his troupe. No, you cannot snatch away a new toy from a child without his resenting it. This hope of public success is her bright toy balloon! Oh,

"Use her musical gift to save her with, my friend. Do not oppose her openly, but lead her to the nobler melodies, to the Divine in music! And I will pray — we will all pray for your little white lamb."

Days and even weeks passed, after this, in a silence deeply fraught with anxiet. The one item of intelligence ont was of evil omen. She had been taking lessons in voice culture from Herr Baumbach, a competent trainer for operao bouffe. This, as the professor knew, was part of Levasseur's scheme, and his heart sank within him. It so chanced, nevertheless, that soon after, on his wey to a rehearsal, he came upon her most unexpectedly She was alone, tripping along with her music roll, a vision of daintiness. A fluffy feather boa curling about her neck with its softness of white and gray, enhanced the effect of her black picture hat. Within the shadow of the latter shone the sweet face, touched to rose by the sharp winds of au-The glad smile flashed out tumn. from him in swift recognition just as it had before. Adolph Levasseur had not drawn her away from her old

Then the professor's courage rose her greeting seemed just as cordial, and he ventured on his first countermove

"I have had some lovely Hungarian music sent me from Buda-Pesth by Herr Potowski, of the Imperial Chapel. Will you come in some time and let me play it over for you? I am sure you will like it."

"Oh, thank you!" was the quick response, and the blue eyes shone with delight. "Indeed, I will come and with the greatest of pleasure. You are good to me always."

"Are you at leisure Wednesday afternoon from three to four?"

She nodded assent, but only the angels knew that on her little nod to threads of destiny. Never had the professor striven for

the applause of great audiences as he now strove for the musical subjuga tion of Constance Ellesmont. She sat listening, mute, fascinated, entranced - her eyes often suffused with tearsall that Wednesday afternoon, while two girl pupils of the dull sort sat in the low window seat trying to write exercises in harmony. To her the music was harmony and melody in one, a deep blue sky alive with stars. Its throbs and fine-vibrations filled the very core of her being. And there were other Wednesday afternoons of like experience Rich Catholic music, the marvels of Palestrina and Schastian Bach, the strains of Handel, the Passion music, the rich religious oratorios - it was the great music, ever and always The greatness charmed her and swept her out of herself, like archangelic strains, great fiery blossoms from out the Central Glory.

Her bright intelligence caught new meaning. "He is trying to teach me something," she said to herself, "and he is teaching against Herr Baumbach."

The opportunity for more direct teaching arrived at last. Appearing a bit late one afternoon in a whirl of excitement, and with many apologies, she dropped her music roll and several sheets flew out. Picking them up with his usual grave politeness, he cast his eye upon the titles. To see

"My child," he cried - there was a world of tender reproach in his tone-'what sort of a song is this?'

A flush of scarlet mantled the delicast his eye upon the title. To see Professor. That song was given me to learn. I had no choice."

He looked down upon her with a supreme pity. Beneath that gaze, which she understood only too well, her self-restraint gave way. The ice was broken. A burst of confidence ensued, whose sincerity swept away e ery barrier to a perfect understanding between them.

"Herr Professor, honestly, I do not like this thing!"

"Of course not. I was sure of that." A look of intense relief illuminated the mobile face. She had not forfeited his respect, then, and he still had His own face, too, shone with delight. Then he motioned her to a seat. "Now, let us talk it over, my child."

Through her fresh, vivid expressions he beheld the whole case, as it were, mapped out before him. Levasseur had begun with deferential attentions, aided by flattery, then interested and fascinated her with accounts of European theatres and foreign singers. exciting her curiosity, stirring her with imagination, picturing glories and triumphs which had crowned others and might one day be all her own. His indignation arose at the conning of the man. Yet he spoke with quiet solemnity,

"Once in the history of the world our Blessed Saviour was taken up into an exceedingly high mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them; then one said to Him, 'All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me.' "

The girl shuddered. "Is it as bad as that?" She fixed the blue eyes on him with a startled gaze. "Can it be? A Satan offer? God forbid! That is

"I am reasonable, my dear child. If you were forced into this by poverty, by any dire extremity, you might take your soul in your hands, beseeching God and His holy angels to guard you. But if you go wilfully, in defiance of warning, is it not tempting Him? If you cast yourself down from the pinnacle whereon you stand, at the bidding of any evil, can you ask Him to save? There is a price to pay for all the evil angel gives. For a worldly success you will sacrifice your peace of mind, your independence - for you will be a slave to the pubhe -- your beautiful white purity . wrich wraps you round now, like a snew drift, for it will be soiled. of necessity, by contact with the evilnay, perhaps your love and worship of the Divine will be swept in with the rest. Dare you risk this?"

"Iwill consider what you have said, professor - truly I will. I am not sure, though. If I have any musical gift, it is the gift of God; why should I lose faith in Him by us ing it?"

"It is given you only in trust, be used in His service. Why not use it, as the angels do, for His praise and glory? For example, why not study the great music? Why not learn the organ? Why not sing in church or in the great oratorios?"

"Signor Lavasseur says I have not the talent: that I am only fit for light operetta."

Again Professor Hermann groaned in spirit. The sweet humility of this girl, only made her the more helpless, more of a mere bleating lamb, in the hands of this hireling who cared not for his victims. Could no one lead her to the Good Shepherd?

"Besides," ahe continued. "I have

no time, I cannot - unives I leave Herr Baumbach."

"Leave him, then, my child, and, like Mary, choose 'the better part, which shall not be taken from you.'

The 'right, hesitating face, uplifted so eagerly, gave him many rays of hope. But the opposing force retained its grasp. She spoke slowly - he thought with reluctance, even.

"It would be hard breaking my words. Consider, Professor, Signor Levasseur has my promise. But I will reflect! He may be willing to release me, but I fear not." Then she bade him a hurried good-day and disappeared.

The next Wednesday she failed to present herself in the music room; and yet a friend had informed the professor that M. Adoiph Levasseur was on the point of sailing for Italy, that a fine opening, which he had not expected, now lay before him in Florence, and that he might even remain abroad for some years. This good news the professor had, in his turn, communicated to Mother Mary Francis, and both had rejoiced But, as chance would have it, in the midst of his joy he came upon Levasseur himself at one of the hotels. The manager greeted him with a mocking smile.

"Sorry for you, professor!" he cried, "and for your lost game! You have been working on the tender conscience of my little debutante! Never mind that, though! Every man to his trade. But now I am going to take her away from you. We sail next Saturday and I shall bring her out in Florence."

Adolph flung out his irritating laugh with a mocking salutation as he bid the other good-day.

"The supreme hour has arrived," murmured the professor, "and I am helpless! I can only pray, O Blessed Mother of Succor, Mother of Salvation! O Thou Only Saviour, Shepherd of the Sheep, help and strengthen the soul of this child! Defend her and save her, in mercy and power, for evermore! "

The prayer calmed him, yet he re newed it insistently. "Out of the depths I have called upon Thee, O Lord! Lord, hear my voice!" All day long his spirit lifted the De Profundis of the ages for this frail, white butterfly-this child soul of to-day, which despite its feebleness, had uplifting power of wings. Out of the eternal depths of Divine Pity fell answer, sharp and sweet.

He was sitting alone at his organ awakening its Miscrere cry, when his door sprang open and Constance Ellesmont came flying in like a frightened dove.

"Oh, professor, pray take care of mel" she cried, holding out her clasped hands "Take me away somewhere, anywhere! I will not go to Florence. I have run away. I am afraid of them. He shall not talk to me again. He shall not drive me. I will telegraph my father! I will not be made to

"Hush, my child! Do not tremble You are safe here. And I will take you to Mother Francis, our good mother stperior. Be quiet just a moment and I will telephone for a

"Oh, thank you! Thank you!" she cried nervously, her wide-open eyes

On the way he gathered from her broken disclosures that the impressario had presumed too much on her supposed feebleness. There had been a scene, during which he had dropped his tone of deference and grown, at last, authoritative. In her anger she refused to sign the contract he brought, or any other, and he had departed furious. She had next outwitted Miss Schwartz, whose watch had been that of a cat over a mouse, and stolen away from her guardianship.,

In the convent calm she regained composure, Mother Francis advising her to remain within its walls Levasseur had left New York. But for a long time after she timidly lingered, her affection for the Sisters in creasing as the days went by organ lessons were begun and her beautiful voice expanded like a flower. She was received into the Church and after a short visit to New Haven returned with her father's consent, declaring that her one wish was to be come a member of the community Her novitiate seemed to Mother Francis a direct response to prayer, and the professor said, in his grave way: 'God be thanked! The Good Shep herd has folded His little lamb!"

Yet his friends remarked that Her Mittlesstrom was growing old, and he was sometimes heard to exclaim wearily: "O Lord, Thou alone know est the cost of saving even one soui." -Caroline D. Swan in The Carmelite

IT IS A LIVER PILL. - Many of the aliments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great nabits of lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the vreatmany liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these Veretable Pills. Their operation there is none superior to Parmalee's though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them. Companies

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THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF ONTARIO LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE. FORONTO

Incorporated 1889.

Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial Increases in the important items shown below : Gross Assets..... 626,469,92

WANTED-General District and Local Agents. EDWIN MARSHALL, DAVID PASKEN, Secretary. Provident

THE ork County Loan and **Savings Company**

BEST SYSTEM

for accumulating money.

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ir rrances effected at the lewest easested saines on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On Hull, Carpo and Freight against the posite : I Inland Navigation. On Cargo Bisks with the Maritime Previnces

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THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO. LIMITED.

CAPITAL-AUTHORIZED. - \$2,500,000 CAPITAL-BUBBCRIBED, - 2,000.000 EUGENE O'KEEFE - President
JOHN FOY - Vice-President

DEPOSITS RECEIVED from 20 etc. upwards; interest at current rates allowed thereon.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE: amail and large sums; convenient terms of repayment and at lowest sums rest rates of interest. No valuations fee sharged. Loans on collaterals of Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures.

Apply at office, No. 78 Church St. JAMES MASON. Manager



Cramps Diarrhoea. All Bowel Complaints

It is a sure, safe and onick remedy. There's only one PAIN-HILLER. Two stees, 560, and 500

TORONTO

OFFICES:

20 King Street West 204 Wellesley Street 806 Queen Street East 1352 Queen Street West 578 Queen Street West Espianado East near Berkeley Esplanade East near Church Bathurat Street, opposite Front Street 860 Pape Avenue at G.T.R. Crossing 1131 Yougo Street at C.P.R. Crossing

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

Mrs. O'Reilly, who has for some years been matron of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, has resigned her position. Her resignation, it is understood, took effect on the 11th inst.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The following resolution was passed Columbus Commandery 219: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call to Himsel! William Moylan, the father of Bro. William M. Moylan, and "Whereas, Bro Movlan has always occupied a prominent place in the hearts of the members of this Commandery merited by the great interest he has always taken in the welfare of the Commandery and Order, be it

therefore: Resolved, That while bowing in humble submission to God's Holy Will we do hereby tender to Bro. Moylan our most sincere sympathy in his sorrow."

Donald B. Boney, President; Charles J. Regan, Recording Secretary.

INDEPENDENT FORESTRY.

The statement handed out by the Medical Department shows that over six thousand applications were receiv ed at the Head Offices of the IO.F. during July. This is by far the 'argest number that has been received in the month of July in the history of the order, and may, therefore be considered a record-breaker. The same month was also notable in that it records an increase in the accumulated funds of upwards of ninety thousand dollars, the funds standing at the end of the month at \$4,866,732. There was paid out during the month for the several benefits of the order the sum of \$120,275, making the total payments for benefits to the 1st of August the magnificent sum of \$10,-286,710. Dr. Oronhyatekha, the Supreme Chief Ranger, sailed on Tuesday for Norway, in connection with some special work of the order, and to arrange for the extension of Indepedent Forestry in the several Scandinavian counties, Cable advices from Australia indicate that some excellent 'business was secured throughout the Commonwealth during the month of

ς>

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. BOYLE.

On Saturday morning a large concourse of citizens paid the last tribute of respect to the remains of the late Mr. Patrick Boyle. At 9.30 the body was carried from the house, 67 Isabella street, to S Basil's Church, where a solemn Mass I Requiem was sung. The funeral prox usion then reformed and the burial took place St. Michael's Cemetery. The coffin was covered with flowers sent by sympathizing friends.

At St. Basil's Church, which was At St. Basi's Church, which was filled with a congregation representative of all classes of citizens, the celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Father Brennan, C. S. B. Rev. Dr. Teefy, principal of St. Michael's College, was deacon and Rev. Father Hand, parish priest of St. Paul's, sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were Rev. Dr. Treacy, Rev. L. Minchan, pastor of St. Peter's, R.v. Father Walsh, C. S.

JORDAN STREET

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER

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FINE COMMERCIAL

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faction Guaranteed -

B., Rev. Father Frachon, Brothers Odo, Patrick, Sylvester and Schas, Father Murray conducted the music, with Rev. F. Rohleder at the organ. Mr. Costello, C. S. B., and Mr. F. A. Anglin assisted.

The chief mourners were the deceased's daughters, Miss Hattie Boyle, Miss Julia Boyle, New York; Mrs J. C. Dowdall, Almonte: Miss Minnie Hughes, 'Jiss Lulu Hughes, nicces; J. A. Hughes, nephew; J. C. Dowdall, son-in-law, Mrs, K C Heylus, sister

In the funeral procession a long double line of members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, wearing handsome mourning badges, marched

The pallbearers were Messrs, J. J. Foy, K. C., M. P. P.; Eugene O'Keefe, Mathew O'Connor, Ald Burns, William Dincen and A. T. Hernon.

Among the floral tributes were harp composed of roses, lilies, carnations and maidenhair fern, from York County Ancient Order of Hibernians, wreaths from the master printers and bookbinders, the C. M. B. A., J. J. Foy, K. C , M. P. P., Mrs. Burns and her daughters, The Globe, the Star, The Canadian Press Association, Mrs. Doane and A. Small; shamrocks from A. O. Andrews, Vinnie Bryne, and a star from The Dominion Medical Monthly.

The following officers of the A. O. H., attended: P. W. Falvey, county president; W. J. Ryan, county secretary; P. Coady, county treasurer, Jos. Rutledge, president No. 1 division; James Sheridan, president No. 2. divisior, John Sullivan, president No. 3 division; A. Stewart, president No. 4 division; Hugh McCaffrey, president No. 5 division. Past presidents: Jas. Conlon, P. M. Kennedy, A. T. Hernon, William Moore, Hugh Kelly and from "The Old Guard" of the A. O. H. and the St. Vincent de Paul So-

Others present were: Joseph Mur-

phy, president St. Vincent de Paul Society; E. F. Clarke, M. P.; Rev. Dr. Dewart, Charles Burns, Dr. Cassidy; City Treasurer Coady, M. Teefy, Thornhill; ex-Mayor Kennedy, J. E. Atkinson, John O'Connor, John Han-rahan, F. C. Flannery, Richard Dissette, Frank Dissette, James O'Byrne, David Sleeth, R. G. A. Patton, James Macdonald, Randolph S. Mortley, W. Joyce, Frank Slattery, J. D. Ward, Senator John O'Donohoe, Patrick Hynes, L. O'Byrne, William Christie, T. O'Rourke, T. J. Lee, James Mc-Vey, Richard Bigley, Patrick Clancy, Dr McKeown, E. J. Hearn, P. F. Cronin, F. J. Walsh, James W, Mallon, Thomas Mulvey, J. L. Troy, L. J. Cosgrave, T. P. Coffee, James W. McCabe, Patrick Burns, W. T. J. Lee, John Lee, Maurice Halley, John Mul-queen, Robert Bell, ex-M. P. P.; H. Summers, James Fullerton, M. Mogan, J. W. Mogan, D'Arcy Hinds, William A. Bell, Peter Small, T. F. Callaghan, William O'Neill, president No. 2 division Irish Catholic Benevolent Union; James A. Desmond, A. R. Hassard, J. P. McCarthy, Michael Croake, J. J. Doyle, L. V. McBrady, James Melrick, Nicholas Murphy, K. C.; Ald. Hubbard, William O'Neil, John D'Arcy, O. W. Mooney, A. S. Irving, George Richardson, Edward Kelly, John Maughan, John Higgins, John O'Neil, Michael Moriarity, John

Hurst, Mr. Laughrin, T. Cunerty, Wil-Ham Donnelly, Michael Feeney, W. J. Graham, John A. Cooper, James A. Desmond, F. McKenna, P. J. Fariday, W. Healy, Robert O'Farrell, W. Bell, Peter Ryan, M. Walsh, W. J. Bllard, John A. Granger.

The final service at the grave side was read by Rev. I. Brennan.

NEW CHURCH AT ALBION. On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto attended at Albion and laid the corner-stone of the new church there, which will be dedicated to the service of God before the close of the present year. Fathe. Whelan. formerly of St Paul's in this city and later of St. Catharines, is the parish priest, The church will seat 300 people and the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$6,000. It stands on a commanding sight upon a hill, and the plans have been prepared with the view to enhancing the picturesque features of so appropriate a location Mr. Arthur W. Holmes, of Toronto, who has built a large number of the most beautiful rural churches in Ontario is the architect.

A WONDERFUL NUT.

A native of the western territories of Africa, the Kola Nut is not likely to remain much longer in obscurity if the properties which, on good authority, it is said to possess, are found to be as ststed. From information communicater to the Fiji Agricultural Association by Sir Thomas B. Thurston the cultivation of this nut should form an important industry of the future in tropical countries. Its qualities are as varied as they are extraordinary, some of these qualities have only lately been discovered, one of the most active investigators being Mr Ti amas Christy, F. L. S., who has proven that Kola feeds the muscular system and prevents a rapid waste of tissues The British Government have been making experiments with the pure paste of the Kola Nut in order to ascertain how far it would meet the difficulty of transporting provisions in time of war as a concentrated sustainer of human life. Mr. Christy strongly advises planters in the colonies who have low damp lands, to devote their attention to the cultivation of Kola, which is sure to rise into importance when its properties become better known. The usefulness of Kola in hot climates, when water frequently contains the germs of various diseases, should be great, as a small quantity added purifies and changes foul water that would be dangerous to drink, unless it were tirst boiled or treated in this way.

Dr. Nachtigall who writes from personal experience gives some interesting information regarding Kola in his book on the Soudan. It has a marvellous effect when taken into the human system, it is agreeable, stimulating and nourishing. In some places where Kola happens to be scarce, such value is set upon it that for the dry powder of the nut an equal weight in gold dust is given in exchange

In the West Indies and Fiji where Diarrhoea is so prevalent, Lola has been foun' useful in allaying it. This wonderful nut has risen into such request as a medicine, that for the public good the authorities are investi-gating its many properties, and there is satisfaction in knowing that the same is being done in this country and elsewhere. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of these experiperiments sufficient evidence has been already collected to prove that Kola has an extraordinary influence in counteracting the effects of alcohol, that it acts as a powerful tonic in cases where the digestive organs are defective, that it purifies foul water, and that it sustains hard workers with very little food. The Kola tree (Kola : Acuminata) : grows to a eight of twenty or thirty feet. large leaves, and begins to yield about the fifth year. After the tree bursts into blossom the flowering is almost continuous, a bearing, tree having fruit and flower at the same time. Two crops are obtained in the year, in June and November. When ripe the nuts are gathered with great care and bought by merchants who ship them

to different places. Medical men prescribe the Kola before meals to people who have reason to feel anxious about the state of their liver.

Everybody knows the refreshing properties of tea due to the theine therein contained, and of this Alkaloid Kola contains a much higher proportion than either tea or coffee, and more obromine than cocoa. Theine and obrome it may be stated, are largely made up of nitrogen, which forms four-fifths of our atmospheric air so essential to animal life. As a medicine Kola will undoubtedly take an important place in the future, it seems admirably suited to the case of invalids who require something strengthening, without having an ap petite to taste food, for a person par-taking of a nut weighing only a quarter of an ounce feels his frame braced up even by that small quan-

tity.

Kola Toale Wine is manufactured from Kola, Celery and Pepsin. In this combination we have accomplished a scientific triumph because it has been proven that not only must dis-

ease of almost every kind give way to its health-giving properties, but it puts the system into such a condition of perfect healthfulness, that it is a practical proof against all disease. Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Rheumatism and all nervous troubles can be cured by using Kola Tonic Wine. Beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the Hygiene Kola Company has one of the finest remedies on this continent and of which might be truly said, 'Tis a wonderful product of the 20th Century

Samples of Kola Nut can be seen in the window of the Hygiene Kola Company, 84 Church street, Toronto.

HER DIVORCE CELEBRATION "Come back here a minute if you have time," said a stationer to the New York Sun "Did you ever see anything like this?" he added, as the customer approached.

"This" was an announcement got up in regular wedding card style on heavy white paper. The stationer read it aloud:

MRS ISRAEL MURRAY requests the pleasure of your pres ence at the celebration of her divorce from

MR. ISRAEL MURRAY. Wednesday evening, July Tenth, Nineteen Hundred and One at Nine o'clock.

He paused and looked at the cus tomer.

"Well, I'll declare!" gasped the customer.

"Surprise you?" asked the sta-

"Well, rather." returned the customer "It's the funniest thing I ever heard of."

"It's a new one on me, too," said the stationer. "I've printed a good many odd invitations and announcements in my time, but this thing of celebrating a divorce is a decided nov-lty. I don't know whether the custom is ever going to become popular or not, but if there are many people in New York as glad to be released from matrimonial entanglements as is Mrs. Israel Murray I will probably print a good many such notices in the course of the next few months."

RAIN IN THE WOODS. Silence first, with gloom o'erhead; Not a stir in bush or tree; Woodfolk all to converts fled; Dumb the gossip chickadee

Then a little rustling sigh; Treetops toss, and bushes shake, And a slient wave goes by In the feathered fern and brake.

Now a murmur, growing loud In the pine tops far and near; And the woods are tossed and bowed, Like a soul in sudden fear.

Hark! the music of the rain On a thousand leaky roofs, Like an army o'er a plain Galloping with silver hoofs!

Patter, patter, on the ground, Rustle, rustle in the trees; And the beaded bushes round Drip when shaken by the breeze.

Ahl if you would nature know Close and true in all her moods,
Flee not from the show'r, but go
Hear the raindrops in the woods!

—James Buckham.

CANADIANS IN BUFFALO. Buffalo Union and Times: Among the Canadian Knights of Columbus who visited Buffalo last week were Hon. Frank Latchford, Ontario Commissioner of Public Works; Barrister Gorman, one of Ottawa's prominent legal lights; Thomas Mulvey, a wellknown young Toronto barrister, and Andrew J. Cottam, president of the Irish Musical Art Association of Toronto. Mr. Cottam is no stranger in Buffalo, having lived here several years. He has always been identified with the best Catholic life of his present Canadian home, wany old-time Buffalo friends were alad to greet him and hear of his continued success.

In the forests of Central India tree has recently been discovered which has cutious characteristics. The leaves of the tree are of a highly sensitive nature, and so full of electricity that any person who touches them receives an electric shock. It has a very singular effect upon a magnetic needle, and will influence it at a distance of even seventy feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day, being strongest at midday and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its powers disappear altogether. Birds and insects never ap-

DEATHS.

CARROLI, - In Hamilton, on Thursday, Aug. 1, at his residence, 164 Yonge street, Mr. Morrice Carroll,

in his 92nd year.

KELLY — On Thursday morning,
Aug. 1, Michael Kelly, of Water street, Hamilton, aged 86.

O'HEARI-E - At her late residence, 264 St. Patrick street, Elizabeth O'Hearne, beloved wife of Peter O'Hearne, and eldest daughter of the late John Reed. Funeral will leave above residence

at 9 a.m. Friday, Aug. 9, to St. Mary's Church, thence to St. Michnel's Cemetery. Buffalo and Stratford papers

please copy.
BOYIE - At his late residence, Isabella street, Patrick Boyle, editor of The Irish Canadian, in his



MANY OLD

Are to-day living on the value of their life insurance, taken years ago, when they thought of the welfare of others.

Create a Competency for Your Old Age

If you can afford an endowment but do ' not neglect a life policy, for your family, under any circumstances.

Information about a policy that will just suit your case can be obtained by sending a postal card to that excellent company, the North American Lale, or see one of its agents, who are almost everywhere.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Toronto, Ontario

Wm. McCabe. Managing Director. L. Coldman. Secretury.

LATEST MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug 7—Receipts of farm produce were 350 bushels of grain, 10 loads of hay, 2 of straw, 50 dressed hogs, and several lots of potatoes Wheat—One load white sold at 69 1-2c per bushel.

Hay—Ten loads sold at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton for old and \$9 to \$10 for row.

Straw - Two loads sold at \$10 per

on. Dressed Hogs — Prices firm at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt.
Potatoes — Prices firm at 90c to \$1 per bushel for select lots, and 50c to 60c for culls.

boc for cuils.	
Grain-	
Wheat, white, bush\$0 691 1	o \$0 oc
" red, bush o 691	
" fife; bush 0 67	o 68
" goose, bush o 68	
Peas, bush 0 67	
Rye, bush 0 50	••
Beans, bush 1 20	1 40
Barley, bu h 0 43	0 00
Oats, bush 0 394	
Buckwheat, bush 0 53	• • • •
Hay and Straw-	
Hav. per ton\$13 oot	0813 50

Fruits and Vegetable—
Potatoes, new, per bush .. o 50
Cabbage, per doz..... o 40

Paultry—
Chickens, per pair.........\$0 50 to 0 70
Spring Chickens, per pair... 0 to 0 12
Turkeys, per lb........ 0 to 0 90
Spring Ducks, per pair... 0 60 0 90 Dairy Produce—
Butter, ib, rolls... 1710\$0 22:
Eggs, new laid, per doz... 0 17 0 18

Fresh Meats— Export cattle, choice...... 5 00 5 12½ 4 80 4 25 4 60

4 00

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the Cattle Market were moderate — 66 carloads, composed of 1,20¢ cattle, 400 hogs, 53t sheep and lambs and 29 calves. William Levack bought 150 cattle at

William Levack bought 150 cattle at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. for exporters, and \$4.35 to \$4.60 for picked lots of butchers', \$4 to \$4.25 for loads of good, and \$3.60 to \$3.75 for medium cattle.

whaley & McDonald, commission lesmen, sold 15 common_butchers' salesmen, sold 18 common butchers' cows, 1,000 lbs. cach, at \$2.90; 10 butchers' cattle, 1,095 lbs. cach, at \$4.15; 14 cattle, 1,025 lbs. cach, at \$3.50; 21 exporters, 1,225 lbs each, at \$5.20; 24 butchers' cattle, 875 lbs. cach, at \$5.20; 24 butchers' cattle, 875 lbs. cach, at \$5.20; 24 butchers' cattle, 875 lbs. cach, at \$5.20; 25 cattle, 1,200 lbs. cach, at \$4.25, 25 cattle, 1,200 lbs. cach, at \$3.20; 10 lambs, at \$3.50 cach; 10 cows, at \$3.25 per cwt.; 14 sheep, at \$3.50 per cwt.; 13 cal 10s, at \$5.25 per cwt. salesmen,

Joseph Certi, 13 cal es, at \$5,25 per cwt.

Dunn Bros. bought 3 loads exporcers, at \$5.05, \$5.20 and \$5 per cwt., respectively.

Coughlin Bros. bought 10 loads exporters, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs. each, at \$4.75 to \$5 cwt.

James I., Rountree bought in odd lots 2 loads butchers' cattle, from common to good quality, at \$3 to \$4.40 per cwt., and one load, 1,100 lbs. each, principally cows, at \$3 cwt William Crealock bought 22 cows, 1,100 lbs. each, at \$3.20 cwt., and one cow, 1,200 lbs., at \$3.40 cwt.

Sinclair Levack bought 10 butchers' cattle, 950 lbs. each, at \$3.50 to \$4 cwt.

Robert Lynn sold 28 lambs at \$2.45 each, and 8 feeders, 1,100 lbs. each, at \$3.75 cwt.
William McClelland bought one load

\$3.75 cwt.

William McClelland bought one load of cattle, 1,150 lbs. cach, at \$4.50 cwt., and one load, 1,170 lbs. cach, at \$6.15 cwt.

Buck & Dunn bought two loads butchers' cattle, 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 to \$3.75 cwt.

W. H. Mayne sold one load exporters, 1,325 lbs. cach, at \$5 cwt., \$ 000 dbutchers' cattle at \$4.30 cwt.

W. P. Levack bought 100 sheet at \$3.40 wt.; 100 lambs at \$3.29 cach; 20 calves, at \$7 cach.

D. O'Leary sold 22 exporters, 1,259 lbs. cach, at \$4.70 cwt.

H. Maybee & Son bought two loads butchers' cattle, 975 lbs. cach, and 1,250 lbs. cach, at \$3.80 to \$4.75 cwt.

William Dulinage sold 20 sheep at \$3.50 cwt 3 heifers, 800 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 cwt. 3 leifers, 800 lbs. cach, at \$3.75 cwt.; 2 butchers' cows, 1,100 lbs. cach, at \$3.50 cach.

AUBILEE MEDALS in commemoration of the year Jubilee of 1901. Every person making he Jubilee should have one in remembrance his great event. this great event.

PRICE 10. CENTS EACH, 3 FOR 25 CENTS, Post free, Made of aluminum—usual size—untarnish. able.

BLAKE'S West Side Catholic Book Store, 602 Queen 88. W., Toronto, N.B.—Special prices to the trade.

Teachers Manted.

WANTED-A PRINCIPAL FOR THE boys' department of the Peter-boro' Separate Schools; duties to begin September 1st next, applications received up to the 31st inst. John Corkery, Secretary Sep. Sch. Bd., Corkery, Secretary Sep. Sch. Bd., Peterboro', July 22, 1901.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR S. S. No. 16, Cramahe — male; holding second-class professional preferred; duties to commence Aug. 19th. State experience and salary wanted t Thomas O'Grady, Morganston, Ont.

WANTED — CATHOLIC MALE School; teach English and German, 50 pupils. Address, Rev. Jos. E. Wey, Carls-

Luland Navigation

The Biagara, St. Catharines & To-ronte-Mawigation Co., Limited. Steamers Garden City and Lakeside. Change of Time.

Commencing Wednesday, June 12th, steamers leave Toronto daily at 8 a m., 17 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. making connections at Port Dalhousie with the Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway for St. Catharines, Niagara Falis, and Buffalo The best, the quickest, the easiest, and the cheapest route to the

Pan-American Mxposition.

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

LAKE ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. Str. ARGYLE

Por Bowmanville-Newcastle every Tuesday and Friday 5 p.m.

For Bowmanville-Newcaette every Zuesday and Friday 5 p.m.
For Fors Hope Cobeurg every Thursday 5 p m.
Excute' in committees will de well 12 get our rates to ran-American Exhibition and ether places before cleating, as special inducements are offered.
Excursions booked to any point on Lake Ontario, including Fan-American Exposition, going via Oi-including Fan-American Exposition, going via Oi-including Fan-American Exposition, going via Oi-York State, isnding passengers at Exposition gate Fork State, isnding passengers at Exposition gate Further particulars from principal city ticket ages, and the passenger and Exposition gate Further particulars from principal city ticket ages, and the passenger and Exposition gate Further particulars from principal city ticket ages, and the passenger and Exposition gate Further Passenger and Fundament Agent.

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32 Young St., "Souge St., "

agents, or B.
A. W HEPBURN,
General Manager,
Picton, Out.

Niagara River Line

Five Trips Daily.

CHIPPEWA-CHICORA-CORONA On and ofter MONDAY, JUNE 17th, steam eave Yours Street wharf (east side) at

7 a.m. 9. a.m 11 a.m. 2. p.m. and 4.45 p. m. for Nisgara, Lewiston, and Queenston, connecting with New York Central and Hudson River R.R. and Nisgara Gorge R.E. JOHN FOY, Manager

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Leave from Geddes Wharf an American Fair and return \$1.75 Niagara Falls
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