

The Catholic Register

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

VOL. XVI., No. 31

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MATTERS OF MOMENT

Conventions for Catholic Educators—Religious Orders in England—Crime and Christian Ethics.

There is no doubt but that we Catholics of Ontario are more conservative than others in things pertaining to education and the school. Perhaps we are right in this and we have to support us the words by "their fruits ye shall know them," and if the fruits we can present under existing conditions are all things to be desired, it is quite reasonable to ask, why change in any way? Still we have the example of others, which we might consider and perhaps profit by, and this tells us that in one point at least we have not yet made even the initial step, and that is in the matter of conventions or confederations. In this line, Germany, which leads the world educationally, has its gatherings, in which the Catholic educators meet to discuss things for the betterment and advancement of education. In the United States for several years past Catholic educators from all over the Continent have held congresses, and have doubtless returned to their ordinary avocation inspired and enlightened by the things heard and talked about.

At the important educational Congress lately held in Cincinnati the German lead is seen in such names as that of Archbishop Moeller, who officiated at the opening Mass, Bishop Maes of Covington, Very Rev. Dr. Schoenhof, Rev. G. Schmidt, who assisted. We mention this not because there were none others, but because these names seemed to predominate, and as the German element is so recognized an authority, we might follow and try its methods even though the necessity for so doing is not altogether apparent. Why not have conventions for Catholic educators in Ontario? There is nothing from which inspiration is gathered so quickly or so effectively as from interchange of thought between living representatives of the same. There is no class of workers anywhere so apt to get into grooves as teachers, unless their work is supplemented by outside attractions and interests. To meet together and interchange knowledge and ideas, to listen to the words of men of other though kindred professions, is to imbibe fresh forces, which act as levers to set in motion and open up altogether new channels to fructify the unlimited educational and scholastic fields. It seems as though we are somewhat lacking in appreciation of this, when others find it helpful and beneficial and we altogether neglect it.

Some idea of the strength of the religious orders in England may be gathered from an item of news just to hand. About a year ago the Archbishop of Westminster made it known that he needed one hundred thousand pounds in money in order to be able to carry on the work of the then existing schools and to enable him to open new ones. The answer to his call was so spontaneous and generous that he has up to date received even more than was asked for, the sum of one hundred and eighteen thousand pounds being in hand up to date. Of this amount the religious orders made themselves responsible for forty-seven thousand, nearly half the amount necessary. The remainder was raised by mortgaging the secular mission property, by private subscriptions and by efforts of the various congregations. The point, however, that particularly strikes us is that the Church must be coming back to its own, when in Protestant England, its religious communities are able to make themselves felt in so tangible a way.

A Catholic paper recently gave several of its columns to a correspondent for the purpose of belittling the general Catholic press of the United States. According to this correspondent few Catholic newspapers were doing much good, and none were doing the good they might do. This is putting the case mildly, and while perhaps we all might accede to the proposition that none do as much as they might were conditions different, we are far from agreeing with the idea that little good is being done as a whole. None perhaps are as well fitted to know what is being done in this line than are newspapers themselves, for into their offices come the messengers of the Press from all parts of the world, and to decay the Catholic newspapers of the United States is a great injustice. Amongst the first of the foremost papers that commands our admiration is the Sacred Heart Review, now celebrating the twentieth anniversary of its foundation. This paper is what it professes to be, Catholic in every sense, making always for elevation in religious, civil and national life. It is a paper for the home and is educative along the lines that lead to the best in religious and secular culture. The Sacred Heart Review was founded by Rev. John O'Brien, who is just now commemorating the triple anniversary of his fortieth year in the priesthood, the thirty-fifth of his pastorate in his present charge at the Sacred Heart church, East Cambridge, Mass., and the twentieth of his editorship of the Sacred Heart Review. May the Rev. editor and his work continue and prosper for many years to come.

In his report before the Union of Canadian Municipalities, Montreal, Mr. W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, advocated the system of parole and indefinite sentence, and in dealing with crime and its cure, said: "The last analysis of the question of crime, and the treatment of the criminal, is the vital question of the supremacy of Christian ethics. If the Christian religion declines and its forces weaken, crime will inevitably

increase. The principles and the spirit of true Christianity gain added power in the life of our Canadian people, crime will surely decrease. A Christian faith looking forward in confidence to the ultimate triumph of Christian ethics can hardly fail to expect a progressive decline of crime, and in the future its final extinction." Mr. Archibald may have and probably has held this view long before he gave it to the public through the medium of the Canadian Municipalities. But how many are there who do not yet acknowledge this and see nothing but the remains of mediaeval superstition and church-craft in the teachings of Catholicity along these lines. It is a leaning towards a saner condition of things when the contention of Inspector Archibald is made by a public official and listened to by the busy men of the times. The principles and the true spirit of Christianity are taught and become part of the everyday life of Catholic children, because they are taught in the schools, to maintain which so much has been endured in the past. However, things are looking more hopeful and perhaps the time is not far distant, when from all quarters justice will be done to the Old Church and it will be acknowledged that her wisdom makes not alone for eternity, but for the superior and best things of time.

Lord Aberdeen, who with his wife the Countess of Aberdeen, has done so many good things for Ireland, in which country he is at present fulfilling the duties of Lord Lieutenant, has just added one more act to the many that speak for his sentiments of justice and fairness to Ireland and the Irish people. At a dinner marking the induction of a United Free Church minister at Methlick, in Aberdeenshire, some caricatures of things Irish arose in the conversation incidental to the occasion. Lord Aberdeen took the opportunity to remind his hearers that it had too long been the custom to misrepresent the Irish people, and not this alone, but wrong of a very deep kind, had preceded misrepresentation, mistakes and blunders in administration being made and then attributed to the Irish peasantry. This should not be. It had been said for instance that Presbyterians living in a Catholic population were subjected to many hardships from their Catholic neighbors. This was all wrong. From personal experience, His Excellency declared, they had suffered no inconvenience or hurt on account of creed. "Live and let live" was the Catholic motto. From Lord Aberdeen such an open and fair statement is what we should expect, but unfortunately prejudice is still so deeply rooted in many quarters that the authoritative opinion of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who has so large an experience of the land in which he now governs officially may not have satisfied all his listeners.

Priests' Eucharistic League

The following invitation to the convention of the Priests' Eucharistic League in the United States has been issued:

The members of the Priests' Eucharistic League are hereby invited to attend the conference of 1908. It is convoked in the interests of the league itself and as a preparation for the congress eucharistic to be held in the United States in 1909 or 1910. The conference will take place, with the kind consent and welcome of the Fathers of the Holy Cross at Notre Dame University, Indiana, from Tuesday, July 28, to Thursday, July 30. If you intend to attend—and we hope you will—write to the Rev. John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., president of the university, Notre Dame, Indiana. The pioneers of the league know already what an ideal place this is for the holding of our meeting; they are certain to attend. But we want some three hundred more to come and find out what a feast of soul, heart and brain, and what a restful, delightful week a priest may enjoy! Your own room, acres of park, church, meeting-room, etc., all right on the spot. Members of twenty years ago, do you remember that glorious procession with the blessed sacrament in the grounds of the university?

Do not fail to write as above. Your devoted servant in Christ, CAMILLUS P. MAES, Protector of the League, Bishop of Covington.

A programme of great interest has been arranged and the convention promises to be one of the most beneficial yet held. Notre Dame can furnish hospitality (rooms, board, etc.) to more than 400 guests. Holy Mass can be celebrated on more than forty altars. The members of the convention will take their meals in the great dining room of the university. Members wishing to assist at the convention may announce their names to Very Rev. John Cavanaugh, C.S.C., Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana. Each member of the convention is expected to pay \$5.00 for lodging, board, etc. The reverend fathers cordially invite the members of the Priests' Eucharistic League.

During the hour of adoration the priests wear surplice and stoles. The reverend members of the convention are requested to take cassock, surplice and stole. A quarterly-meeting of the English-speaking conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society has been held in St. Stephen's church, Chelsea, Ont. Addresses were delivered by Mr. E. P. Stanton, who presided and by Rev. Father T. Murphy of St. Joseph's church, city, and Rev. Dr. McNally, the parish priest of Chelsea. The reports presented were most encouraging and a beneficial discussion on the charitable work of the Society brought the meeting to a close. Those in attendance were afterwards pleasantly entertained by Rev. Dr. McNally.

SUBJECT OF THE HOUR

Catholic Teachers Hold Important Congress—Interest in the Schools—An Impetus to Education.

We learn by association with others. From the report of what is being done by Catholic educators in the country of our next neighbors, we may get some ideas new and beneficial. The following is taken from the Catholic Universe of Cleveland and is of interest to all educationists.

Priests, religious and Catholic educators from all parts of the country are in attendance at the fifth annual conference of the Catholic Educational Association this week. Questions of the utmost importance in the conduct and strengthening of Catholic schools, from elementary to collegiate, have been the subject of earnest and interesting discussion by experienced schoolmen. The co-ordination of the Catholic school system, the reform of the teaching of Christian doctrine, the problem of what the curriculum must include and what it may ignore, the establishment of a great Catholic publishing house, were topics that roused special interest. A noteworthy feature of the discussions was the entire freedom with which they were carried on. Latitude was given for the most widely divergent opinions. For practical utility, variety of expression and depth and breadth of treatment of the questions debated the congress of Catholic teachers could give pointers to the great gathering of public school preceptors in Cleveland last week.

The Cincinnati meeting is the most successful yet held by the Catholic Educational Association and demonstrates the growing influence and efficiency of the young organization, from which so much is hoped for in the unification and systematization of Catholic schools. The delegates hail from every section of the country, from Boston to San Francisco, and from New Orleans to St. Paul. They number about 500 in all, not including the large attendance of Catholic teachers from Cincinnati and the surrounding towns.

At the Pontific, Mass. which opened the convention Tuesday morning at the spacious Franciscan church, the edifice was filled with the most notable gathering of priests and religious ever assembled in Cincinnati. A striking feature of the gathering this year is the large attendance of nuns representing the teaching orders in all parts of the United States. Archbishop Moeller officiated at the Mass, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. John F. Schoenhof, Revs. Walter J. Shanley and Joseph A. Connolly were deacons of honor, and Revs. John Hickey and George Schmidt, deacon and su-deacon of the Mass. The Archbishop made an address of welcome to the delegates, speaking of the growing conviction among thoughtful educators outside the Church of the necessity of combining religious with secular knowledge in the schools.

"A religious training," he said, "promotes the temporal as well as the eternal welfare of the child and lays the foundation for the family. The wrecks that mark the ways of time teach the lesson that a nation, too, may not depend on riches, culture or power and hope to live. Religion, the truth of God, the unchangeable principles of morality, are the soul of every government; give it life and inspire it with noble and lofty ideas and insure permanency. A citizen who is guided by religious principles and truths will not fall in the obligations incumbent upon him; he can be depended upon as doing his full duty, conscience and not the lash or the prison impelling him to act."

After the Mass the delegates assembled in St. Francis' hall, where Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, of the Catholic University, president general of the association, made the opening address. Bishop O'Connell said that the times indicate that the purposes for which the association was founded are being realized, and that interest in the unification of teaching methods has been awakened, as was evidenced by the large attendance at the present convention. He then introduced Rt. Rev. C. M. Maes, Bishop of Covington, Ky., and Rt. Rev. Bishop Hartley, of Columbus, O. Both prelates addressed the delegates briefly, attesting their interest in the work undertaken by the association. The first paper read at the convention was perhaps the most important presented and opened the way to a most able and interesting discussion. This was the report on "The Present Condition of Education in the United States" by Very Rev. E. A. Pace, D.D., of the Catholic University. Dr. Pace chiefly concerned himself with emphasizing the necessity of greater unification, systematization and correlation in Catholic schools. Dr. Pace dwelt upon the fact that isolation is rapidly giving place to co-ordination, and that a closer union between the parochial school, the college and the university is gradually being accomplished as the curriculum is adjusted, the methods of teaching improved and better opportunities afforded the teachers at the convention. The normal function of the Catholic system, he said, is to provide the means of co-ordination, and thereby make each school more efficient, not only in its particular sphere of activity, but also in its co-operation with the rest of the system. By this means alone, he contended, will it be possible to give the child a thorough Catholic education from his first entrance into the parochial school to his graduation from the college.

To the lack of co-ordination in the past Dr. Pace attributed the fact that so many Catholic young men and women and even those who are destined to teach in the parochial schools are pursuing their higher studies in the

REFORMS OF PIUS X.

Recent Important Changes in Administration of the Church—Simplicity is the Key-Note.

The Papal decree recently published, changing and simplifying the machinery of government in the Church, is said to be the most sweeping administrative reforms of modern times.

The first part of the decree provides for a redistribution of work, especially by assigning to offices those most competent to deal with duties which have been allowed to accumulate elsewhere. To this end the decree particularly separates the legislative and disciplinary functions from the judicial, which in future will be relegated to the proper tribunals.

The second part of the decree lays down the procedure of these tribunals, which will comprehend in the Tribunal of the Rota courts of first instance and appeal, and in the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature a court of cassation. It also provides for the appointment, promotion and salaries.

The third part establishes rules for the appointment, promotion and salaries of all officials, secretaries and others in the employment of the Holy See. Enacting as it does serious reforms in the government of the Church, the document may be regarded as an important prologue to the new codex of the canon law. To understand more fully the changes made it must be remembered that the actual government of the Church ever since the sixteenth century has been delegated by the Pope to the congregations of Cardinals. These correspond more or less to the ministries of modern States, an important difference being that the congregations possess also legislative and judicial powers. There have existed also certain tribunals such as the Penitentiary, the Rota and the Apostolic Signature and offices for the despatch of business, such as the Chancery Dataria, the Chamberlain's Office and that of the Secretary of State.

In the course of time this has led sometimes to usurpation and sometimes to interchange of duties, with corresponding confusion in regard to the work. This was particularly the case in the judicial questions assigned to the tribunals of the Rota and the Apostolic Signature, with the result that a case might often pass through the courts of the first instance, appeal and cassation and find the same judges in each. In future all contentious cases will be removed from the congregations and will be dealt with by the tribunals.

The work of the congregations themselves has also been redistributed in some respects. The Congregation of the Holy Office (the Inquisition) will only be concerned with the protection of the doctrine and the judgment of heresies. Questions of discipline, sacramental or other, are removed from its jurisdiction with the exception of questions of

and girls. All the paraphernalia that is now found in many schools is entirely unnecessary," he said. "Walking, running and jumping are the best exercises, and if possible, should always be done in the open air."

The paper was considered one of the most important of the entire session, and at its conclusion Dr. Griewe received the thanks of the delegates present. During the discussion that followed Rev. Dr. Shields, of the Catholic University, stated that if second-hand desks are objectionable, what must be the attitude toward the free text-book, which is one of the greatest agencies for the spreading of disease? The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of uniformity in teaching and "The Ideal Primary Teacher." An interesting paper in the college section was read by Louis J. Mercier, of the Francis W. Parker Experimental School, Chicago, on "Catholic Higher Education and the American Educational System." A slavish adherence to any curriculum was condemned by Father Poland, S.J., in a paper at the general meeting Wednesday night. Father Poland, himself the author of several philosophical works, contended that the curriculum must be elastic so that it could adjust itself to all conditions, especially in this country, where there are so many divergent nationalities to be treated in the schools. If our conditions were transplanted to Berlin, he said, under the curriculum that obtains there now the school would not last fifteen minutes. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: James Cardinal Gibbons, honorary president; Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Catholic University of America, president general; Rev. J. A. Conroy, S. M., Niagara University, New York; Rev. James A. Burns, C.S.C., Holy Cross College, Brookline, D.C.; Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Danbury, Ct., vice president; Rev. Francis W. Howard, Columbus, secretary; and Rev. Francis T. Moran, Cleveland, treasurer. The officers chosen are the same as last year with the exception of Father Conroy, who succeeds the late Rev. J. M. McKey.

Thursday's programme included a paper by Rev. Joseph Shee, on "The Seminary from the Viewpoint of Parochial Clergymen." Mr. Schrembs, vicar-general of the Grand Rapids diocese, also delivered an address to the members of the conference on "The Parish Priest's Point of View." The meeting of the association was formally closed with public exercises in Music Hall. A chorus of 700 children rendered vocal selections and prominent Catholic educators delivered addresses.

REFORMS OF PIUS X.

Recent Important Changes in Administration of the Church—Simplicity is the Key-Note.

The Papal decree recently published, changing and simplifying the machinery of government in the Church, is said to be the most sweeping administrative reforms of modern times.

The first part of the decree provides for a redistribution of work, especially by assigning to offices those most competent to deal with duties which have been allowed to accumulate elsewhere. To this end the decree particularly separates the legislative and disciplinary functions from the judicial, which in future will be relegated to the proper tribunals.

The second part of the decree lays down the procedure of these tribunals, which will comprehend in the Tribunal of the Rota courts of first instance and appeal, and in the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature a court of cassation. It also provides for the appointment, promotion and salaries.

The third part establishes rules for the appointment, promotion and salaries of all officials, secretaries and others in the employment of the Holy See. Enacting as it does serious reforms in the government of the Church, the document may be regarded as an important prologue to the new codex of the canon law. To understand more fully the changes made it must be remembered that the actual government of the Church ever since the sixteenth century has been delegated by the Pope to the congregations of Cardinals. These correspond more or less to the ministries of modern States, an important difference being that the congregations possess also legislative and judicial powers. There have existed also certain tribunals such as the Penitentiary, the Rota and the Apostolic Signature and offices for the despatch of business, such as the Chancery Dataria, the Chamberlain's Office and that of the Secretary of State.

In the course of time this has led sometimes to usurpation and sometimes to interchange of duties, with corresponding confusion in regard to the work. This was particularly the case in the judicial questions assigned to the tribunals of the Rota and the Apostolic Signature, with the result that a case might often pass through the courts of the first instance, appeal and cassation and find the same judges in each. In future all contentious cases will be removed from the congregations and will be dealt with by the tribunals.

The work of the congregations themselves has also been redistributed in some respects. The Congregation of the Holy Office (the Inquisition) will only be concerned with the protection of the doctrine and the judgment of heresies. Questions of discipline, sacramental or other, are removed from its jurisdiction with the exception of questions of

and girls. All the paraphernalia that is now found in many schools is entirely unnecessary," he said. "Walking, running and jumping are the best exercises, and if possible, should always be done in the open air."

The paper was considered one of the most important of the entire session, and at its conclusion Dr. Griewe received the thanks of the delegates present. During the discussion that followed Rev. Dr. Shields, of the Catholic University, stated that if second-hand desks are objectionable, what must be the attitude toward the free text-book, which is one of the greatest agencies for the spreading of disease? The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of uniformity in teaching and "The Ideal Primary Teacher." An interesting paper in the college section was read by Louis J. Mercier, of the Francis W. Parker Experimental School, Chicago, on "Catholic Higher Education and the American Educational System." A slavish adherence to any curriculum was condemned by Father Poland, S.J., in a paper at the general meeting Wednesday night. Father Poland, himself the author of several philosophical works, contended that the curriculum must be elastic so that it could adjust itself to all conditions, especially in this country, where there are so many divergent nationalities to be treated in the schools. If our conditions were transplanted to Berlin, he said, under the curriculum that obtains there now the school would not last fifteen minutes. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: James Cardinal Gibbons, honorary president; Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Catholic University of America, president general; Rev. J. A. Conroy, S. M., Niagara University, New York; Rev. James A. Burns, C.S.C., Holy Cross College, Brookline, D.C.; Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Danbury, Ct., vice president; Rev. Francis W. Howard, Columbus, secretary; and Rev. Francis T. Moran, Cleveland, treasurer. The officers chosen are the same as last year with the exception of Father Conroy, who succeeds the late Rev. J. M. McKey.

Thursday's programme included a paper by Rev. Joseph Shee, on "The Seminary from the Viewpoint of Parochial Clergymen." Mr. Schrembs, vicar-general of the Grand Rapids diocese, also delivered an address to the members of the conference on "The Parish Priest's Point of View." The meeting of the association was formally closed with public exercises in Music Hall. A chorus of 700 children rendered vocal selections and prominent Catholic educators delivered addresses.

REFORMS OF PIUS X.

Recent Important Changes in Administration of the Church—Simplicity is the Key-Note.

The Papal decree recently published, changing and simplifying the machinery of government in the Church, is said to be the most sweeping administrative reforms of modern times.

The first part of the decree provides for a redistribution of work, especially by assigning to offices those most competent to deal with duties which have been allowed to accumulate elsewhere. To this end the decree particularly separates the legislative and disciplinary functions from the judicial, which in future will be relegated to the proper tribunals.

The second part of the decree lays down the procedure of these tribunals, which will comprehend in the Tribunal of the Rota courts of first instance and appeal, and in the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature a court of cassation. It also provides for the appointment, promotion and salaries.

The third part establishes rules for the appointment, promotion and salaries of all officials, secretaries and others in the employment of the Holy See. Enacting as it does serious reforms in the government of the Church, the document may be regarded as an important prologue to the new codex of the canon law. To understand more fully the changes made it must be remembered that the actual government of the Church ever since the sixteenth century has been delegated by the Pope to the congregations of Cardinals. These correspond more or less to the ministries of modern States, an important difference being that the congregations possess also legislative and judicial powers. There have existed also certain tribunals such as the Penitentiary, the Rota and the Apostolic Signature and offices for the despatch of business, such as the Chancery Dataria, the Chamberlain's Office and that of the Secretary of State.

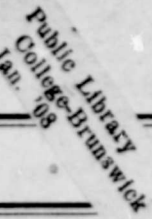
In the course of time this has led sometimes to usurpation and sometimes to interchange of duties, with corresponding confusion in regard to the work. This was particularly the case in the judicial questions assigned to the tribunals of the Rota and the Apostolic Signature, with the result that a case might often pass through the courts of the first instance, appeal and cassation and find the same judges in each. In future all contentious cases will be removed from the congregations and will be dealt with by the tribunals.

The work of the congregations themselves has also been redistributed in some respects. The Congregation of the Holy Office (the Inquisition) will only be concerned with the protection of the doctrine and the judgment of heresies. Questions of discipline, sacramental or other, are removed from its jurisdiction with the exception of questions of

and girls. All the paraphernalia that is now found in many schools is entirely unnecessary," he said. "Walking, running and jumping are the best exercises, and if possible, should always be done in the open air."

The paper was considered one of the most important of the entire session, and at its conclusion Dr. Griewe received the thanks of the delegates present. During the discussion that followed Rev. Dr. Shields, of the Catholic University, stated that if second-hand desks are objectionable, what must be the attitude toward the free text-book, which is one of the greatest agencies for the spreading of disease? The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of uniformity in teaching and "The Ideal Primary Teacher." An interesting paper in the college section was read by Louis J. Mercier, of the Francis W. Parker Experimental School, Chicago, on "Catholic Higher Education and the American Educational System." A slavish adherence to any curriculum was condemned by Father Poland, S.J., in a paper at the general meeting Wednesday night. Father Poland, himself the author of several philosophical works, contended that the curriculum must be elastic so that it could adjust itself to all conditions, especially in this country, where there are so many divergent nationalities to be treated in the schools. If our conditions were transplanted to Berlin, he said, under the curriculum that obtains there now the school would not last fifteen minutes. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: James Cardinal Gibbons, honorary president; Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Catholic University of America, president general; Rev. J. A. Conroy, S. M., Niagara University, New York; Rev. James A. Burns, C.S.C., Holy Cross College, Brookline, D.C.; Rev. Walter J. Shanley, Danbury, Ct., vice president; Rev. Francis W. Howard, Columbus, secretary; and Rev. Francis T. Moran, Cleveland, treasurer. The officers chosen are the same as last year with the exception of Father Conroy, who succeeds the late Rev. J. M. McKey.

Thursday's programme included a paper by Rev. Joseph Shee, on "The Seminary from the Viewpoint of Parochial Clergymen." Mr. Schrembs, vicar-general of the Grand Rapids diocese, also delivered an address to the members of the conference on "The Parish Priest's Point of View." The meeting of the association was formally closed with public exercises in Music Hall. A chorus of 700 children rendered vocal selections and prominent Catholic educators delivered addresses.



Public Library
College-Strasbourg
Jan. 28

Tercentenary Honors

In honor of the Tercentenary, the Prince of Wales bestowed a number of decorations at a special investiture, held at the citadel. The royal honors include four knightships and a number of lesser distinctions to those who took leading parts in the arrangements for the tercentenary. Earl Grey is made a Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, Col. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O.; Premier Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, Premier Whitney of Ontario, and Mayor Garneau, of Quebec, receive knightship as Knights Bachelor; Sir George Drummond, Lieut.-Col. Walker, and Hon. Adol Turgeon, get the C.V.O., while Col. Percy Sherwood and Col. Alex. Roy are made members of the Victorian Order. City Clerk Chouard of Quebec, who originated the tercentenary idea in a newspaper article, was made a commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Ireland Secures its Universities

A despatch of July 26th says: In the House of Commons last night an amendment rejecting the Irish Universities Bill was defeated by a vote of 217 to 29. The bill was taken directly to the House of Lords, where it was passed to third reading.

William Redmond, the Irish leader, said, speaking for himself and his colleagues: "I have this to say: We'll never forget the services of Mr. Birrell, the Secretary for Ireland, for our country."

Mr. Balfour approved the principles of the bill. He said it was a scheme that he always wished to see pass. Secretary Birrell expressed his gratitude to everybody, not only to his friends, but to his distinguished opponents. He expressed the hope that the universities would have before them years of usefulness, distinction, pride and glory, and would play a great part in revivifying, educating, humanizing and unifying a famous race and a great people.

New Separate School.

The corner-stone of a new school for St. Anne's parish, Hamilton, was laid on Sunday by His Lordship Bishop Dowling. His Lordship was presented on behalf of the Board with an address read by the chairman, Mr. Thos. Coughlan, to which Bishop Dowling made a suitable reply.

Bon Voyage

The Rev. P. Corcoran, P.P., of Seaforth, J. J. Guam, P.P., of La Salette, and A. J. Loisele, P.P., of Drysdale, having been granted leave of absence by Archbishop McEvay before his departure for Toronto, have started for an extended trip through Europe, Egypt and Palestine. We wish the Rev. travellers a pleasant journey, and that they may return in the best of health and vigor to continue the good work which they have been doing in their respective parishes. Some of these Rev. gentlemen have not enjoyed a vacation for 25 years.

It has been learned that Rev. Father Lajeunesse and the three students of Ottawa University, who left Ottawa some time ago to journey by canoe to Quebec city, have met with an accident. Near Louisville, Que., the party, noting an approaching storm, landed and camped on the shore. A strong wind, however, preceded the storm and the canoe, as well as the provisions which it contained, were blown down the stream. The voyagers took the mishap philosophically, however, and not wishing to lose time, another canoe and stock of provisions were procured and the journey resumed.



HOME FROM SCHOOL. When sweet Libbie's home from school...

Ev'ry day is like a jewel, Each far fairer than the last...

Ways a-glint with gray-eyed laughter, Days of red lips, half-a-pout...

Child, whose ev'ry day is May time! Would for you Time might stand still!

KITCHEN HELPS.

Clean your iron cooking utensils with a piece of soft red brick.

Bread boards should occasionally be scrubbed with a little salt, which helps to whiten the wood.

White cheesecloth and seersucker are recommended for kitchen aprons...

Borax is a useful thing to have in a kitchen. Add a little to the water when boiling out enameled saucers...

An experienced chemist says the following recipe is warranted to remove soil and spots from the most delicate carpets without injuring them.

Make a suds with a good white soap and hot water, and add fuller's earth to this until the consistency of thin cream is secured.

For sixteen years the name "Salada" has stood for the maximum of quality, purity and flavor in blended Ceylon Teas...

SOME HOUSEHOLD DANGERS.

Never fill an oil lamp or a paraffin lamp either, for that matter, while it is alight.

After filling a lamp, too, be careful to wipe the outside dry, for any trickle of oil on the sides might easily catch fire.

Don't allow the oil to stand in the lamp for very long. If it is not burned it should be thrown away.

Be careful when you light a fire in the kitchen that there is plenty of water in the boiler.

Don't put clothes round the fire to dry and then go to bed and leave them. A spark may easily fly out of the fire and set them alight.

Don't try to make a fire draw by holding a newspaper up in front of it. If it doesn't set fire to the mantelpiece or to your own clothing, it may fly blazing up to the chimney and set that alight.

If you use a gas stove, never leave it with anything that might boil over cooking upon it. It is quite possible for soup or milk boiling over to put out the gas flame, and the escaping gas will fill up the room.

Biliousness, Liver Complaint

If your tongue is coated, your eyes yellow, your complexion sallow; if you have sick headaches, variable appetite, poor circulation, a pain under the right shoulder, or alternate constiveness and diarrhoea, floating specks before the eyes,

Your Liver Is Not In Order

All the troubles and diseases which come in the train of a disordered liver, such as Jaundice, Chronic Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heartburn, Water Braeb, etc., may be quickly and easily cured by

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Mr. S. Gingerich, Zurich, Ont., writes:— I had suffered for years with liver complaint, and although I tried many medicines I could not get rid of it.

25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

MY LINEN CLOSET.

My linen chest, says a housewife in Good Housekeeping, is of solid wood thirty-five inches high and forty-six inches wide. It is divided across the center into two compartments, each with a drop door thirty-nine inches wide and twelve inches deep.

BETWEEN OURSELVES.

The girls who win their way into the inmost recesses of others' hearts are not usually the most brilliant and gifted, but those who have sympathy, patience, self-righteousness and that indefinable faculty of eliciting the better nature of others.

Most of us know girls who have appealed to us in this way. We have many friends who are more beautiful and gifted, but there is not one of them whose companionship we enjoy better than that of the girl who perhaps never makes a witty or profound remark, but whose simple quality of human goodness makes up for every other deficiency.

And if there came a time of real stress when we felt that we needed the support of real friendship, we should choose above all to go to this sweet girl, certain that we should find intelligent sympathy, a charitable construction of our position and difficulties and readiness to assist us beyond what we ought to take.

Beauty of spirit is more than beauty of face and form and remarkable intellectual qualities are not to be compared with unadorned human goodness and sympathy.

THREE RULES FOR HAPPINESS.

When Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer was living in the peaceful retreat at Boxford, Mass., almost every week through the hot summer she went to Boston to talk to children in the slums at a vacation school.

"Then up spoke a small, pale-faced, heavy-eyed child, with a great fat baby on her knee: 'Tell us how to be happy.' And the rest took up the word and echoed, 'Yes, tell us how to be happy.'"

"Well," I said, "I will give you my three rules for being happy; but mind, you must all promise to keep them for a week, and not skip a single day, for they won't work if you skip one single day."

"The first rule is that you will commit something to memory every day, something good. It needn't be much, three or four words will do, just a pretty bit of a poem or a Bible verse. Do you understand?"

"I was afraid they wouldn't, but one little girl with flashing black eyes jumped up from the corner of the room and cried, 'I know; you want us to learn something we'll be glad to remember if we're not blind.'"

"The second rule is: Look for something pretty every day; and do not skip a day, or it won't work. A leaf, a flower, cloud—you can all find something. Isn't there a park somewhere near here that you can all walk to?"

"Yes, there was one. And stop long enough before the pretty thing that you have spied, and say, 'Isn't that beautiful!' Drink in every detail and see the loveliness all through. Can you do it?"

"My third rule is—now mind, don't skip a day—do something for somebody every day. 'Oh, that's easy!' they said, though I thought it would be the hardest thing of all.

"Yes," I answered them, "it was." "At the end of the week, the day being hotter than the last, if possible, I was wending my way along a very narrow street, when suddenly I was literally grabbed by the arm and a little voice said, 'I done it!'

"What?" I exclaimed, looking down and seeing at my side a tiny girl with the proverbial fat baby asleep in her arms.

"What you told us to, and I never skipped a day, either," returned the child in a rather hurt tone.

"Oh," I said, "now I know what you mean. Put down the baby and let's talk about it." So down on the sidewalk she deposited the sleeping infant, and she and I stood over it and talked.

"Well," she said, "I never skipped a day, but it was awful hard. It was all right when I could go to the park but one day it rained and rained, and the baby had a cold, and I just could not go out, and thought sure I was going to skip, and I was standin' at the window, most cryin', and U saw—here her little face brightened up—"

ERA.

THE NORTHERN CROWN BANK Head Office WINNIPEG, Man. Authorized Capital \$6,000,000.00 BRANCHES IN TORONTO: 34 King Street West, 472 Spadina Ave. Cor. of Agnes and Chestnut Sts. Interest paid on Savings Deposits 4 times a year.

Pioneer Priests of North America

A book of special interest just now to our readers, is that entitled "Pioneer Priests of North America," by Rev. T. J. Campbell, S.J. Readers of the New York Messenger are already acquainted with the interesting writing of the author through his Quebec and the coming festival. The present work is an extremely interesting book, consisting of a series of 18 monographs of the missionaries who labored among the Iroquois Indians. Beginning with the life of Jogues in 1642, they continue up to 1710, when the Indians, just before their annihilation, passed over from French to English control.

APPLES AND INSOMNIA.

A medical writer declares that the apple is such a common fruit that very few persons become familiar with its medicinal properties. The best thing just before going to bed, he says, is to eat an apple. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit, he continues, "are likely to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of a ripe and juicy apple before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver,

Blue Ribbon Tea. This coupon cut out and mailed to The Blue Ribbon Tea Co., P. O. Box 2054, Montreal, entitles the holder to a free package of our best Blue Ribbon Tea. Fill in blank space to whom you wish Black, Mixed or Green Tea. To MRS. ST. TOWN

promotes sound and healthy sleep and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases."

Murderous Assault on Offending Redemptorist

Some time ago this paper gave the brief report of the murder of Father Schaumberger, C.S.S.R., in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The New Orleans Star prints the following details:

It was on the 31st of March that the pious priest boarded a street car in a borough of Sao Paulo to go to the city for the purpose of having his broken eye glasses repaired. It was about 3 o'clock when he returned. As he was accustomed to alight from the street car about twenty minutes before he reached his destination to walk the rest of the way, he did so on this fatal day. On the roadside stood a saloon where a number of men were drinking, among whom there was one who distinguished himself from the others by his brutal talk and arrogant bravado. When he noticed the priest passing by saying his rosary, he hurled the most terrible invectives at him, cursing all that decent men hold sacred. The priest did not stop in his walk, but passed on as if he had not heard anything. The meekness of the priest seemed to arouse the most sinister passions in the breast of the brute. With a terrible curse he jumped on his horse and galloped after the priest, with the evident intention to trample him under his horse's feet. But since the animal hesitated to carry out his master's brutal command he hit the priest with his riding whip so that his glasses broke and his hat was thrown in the dust. The poor priest staggered and fell prostrate at the roadside. Then the murderer leveled his pistol at him and fired twice. Believing his victim dead, he was about to turn, when he noticed the priest trying to rise, and immediately he returned, overrode him and shot him for the third time. The bullet went through his body and brought him immediate death.

Against Wakes

The Bishop of Kibalee has issued to his diocese a letter denouncing in strong terms the "scandalous orgies which sometimes take place at wakes" and practically ordering their abolition. He directs that in future when it comes to the knowledge of the parish priest that a wake was distributed at a wake, he shall not attend the funeral or read the service for the dead.

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers." Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Legal JOHN T. LOFTUS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, ETC. 712 TEMPLE BUILDING TORONTO. Telephone Main 636. LEE, O'DONOGHUE & O'CONNOR BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC. Office—Dineen Building, Cor. Yonge and Temperance Sts. TORONTO. Office—Belton, Ont. W. T. Lee, B.C.L., J. G. O'Donoghue, L.L.B. Res. Phone Park 1395. Res. Phone M. 301. T. J. W. O'Connor. Residence Phone Park 2556. PHONE Main 1583.

Educational Loretto Abbey WELLINGTON PLACE TORONTO, ONTARIO. This fine institution recently enlarged to cover twice its former size is situated conveniently near the business part of the city and yet sufficiently remote to secure the quiet and seclusion so congenial to study. The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. Circular with full information as to uniforms, terms, etc., may be had by addressing LADY SUPERIOR, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO.

St. Joseph's Academy ST. JAMES ST. TORONTO. The Course of Instruction in this Academy embraces every branch suitable to the education of young ladies. It is the ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT special attention is paid to MODERN LANGUAGES, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, AND SCOTTISH GAELIC. Pupils on completing their MUSICAL COURSE and passing a successful examination, conducted by professors, are awarded Teachers' Certificates and Diplomas. In this Department pupils are prepared for the Degree of Bachelor of Music of Toronto University. The Studio is affiliated with the Government Art School, and awards Teachers' Certificates. In the COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT pupils are prepared for the University, and for Senior and Junior Leaving, Primary and Commercial Certificates. Diplomas awarded for proficiency in Photography and Typewriting. For Prospectus, address MOTHER SUPERIOR.

Young Man or Woman who invests in a Business, Shorthand, Telegraphy or English course at CANADA'S HIGHEST GRADE. Business School is sure of a good start in business life. Our Booklet tells why our students start at salaries of \$45 and upwards a month. Get it. The Dominion College Business College LIMITED TORONTO.

UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN C. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS, ETC. Surveys, Plans and Descriptions of Property. Disputed Boundaries Adjusted. Timber Limits and Mining Claims Located. Office: Corner Richmond and Bay Streets, Toronto. Telephone Main 1336.

Architects D. C. MAYHUE CARPENTER AND BUILDER. Jobbing and repair work solicited. Plans and estimates furnished. 237 Victoria Street. J. M. COWAN & CO. ARCHITECTS 65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. Phone—Evenings Park 2719.

BELLS Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. See our Catalogue. The C. S. BELL Co. Hillsboro, O. JAMES MCELROY JNO. T. MCELROY, V.S. Open Day and Night MCELROY BROS. Landau, Coupes, Victoria, Light Livery and Express. Boarding and Sales Stables. PHONE MAIN 848 8 and 10 Duke Street, Toronto

World's Greatest Bell Foundry Church, Peel and Chime Bells Best Copper and Tin Only. The W. Vandusen Company Buckeye Bell Foundry, Cincinnati, O. Established 1837.

DETROIT JEWEL Gas Stoves and Water Heaters ARE UNEQUALLED IN EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY OF FUEL and may be procured for Cash or on Credit from A. WELCH & SON 304 QUEEN ST. W. "The Stove Store"

Roofing FORBES ROOFING COMPANY Slate and Gravel Roofing; Established fifty years. 91 Spadina Avenue Phone Main 53.

EMPRESS HOTEL Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO. TERMS: \$1.50 PER DAY Electric Cars from the Union Station Every Three Minutes. RICHARD DISSETTE - PROPRIETOR

P. J. MULQUEEN, Prop. 100 ROOMS RATES \$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY TREMONT HOTEL Corner QUEEN and YONGE STREETS TORONTO Directly Opposite Departmental Stores

Buy McConkey's Chocolates Dine at McConkey's Restaurant Church Chime Bell Bells New-vial Bells a Specialty. Bell Foundry Co., Hillsboro, O., U.S.A.

The Children's Page

THE RAGGEDY DOLL.

When the nursery blinds are all fastened and tight, When the curtains are drawn and it's not at all light, When my mother has kissed me and hurried away And I hear them down stairs, very busy and gay— Then the raggedy doll in her calico dress Comes cheeply creep from the nursery press, She remembers I'm little and lonely, I guess.

Oh, she never comes out through the sunny day. The fellows and I don't use dolls when we play, But she waits till the footfall and bat are asleep And she picks up her skirts and comes creepily creep. Does the raggedy doll in her raggedy clothes With holes in her elbows and holes in her toes And her sawdust all dripping wherever she goes.

Then the grizzly black bear who hides back of the door Goes a-slinking away, and the imps on the floor Who scatter and point till I cover my head, Go a-scrampering off. There's quite nothing to dread, For the raggedy doll waves a raggedy arm To keep little me safe from all harm, And she climbs in the crib and lies down, soft and warm.

Oh, what if she's dirty and really a sight! And exceedingly old! She's my comfort at night As she snuggles beside me so staunch and so true, With her battered old head close to my head, Have you A raggedy doll just as loving and dear, So very untidy and homely and queer, But quite sure to be found when you need some one near? —Carolyn S. Bailey.

THE LEGEND OF THE GOLD-FINCH.

Raphael's earliest masterpieces include the name of "La Madonna del Cardellino"—Our Lady of the Goldfinch. The inspiration to compose this great work of art came to him while travelling from Florence to Urbino, when, overtaken by a thunderstorm, he sought refuge in a peasant's cottage in the little village of Ostia del Monte. Here it was that Raphael heard for the first time the beautiful legend of "Il Cardellino della Santa Madonna," so familiar to all the peasantry of the Roman States. The story made a deep impression upon the young artist, with the result of which the whole world is familiar.

In the days when the Child Jesus was leading a hidden life in His humble home at Nazareth, little St. John—afterward known as the Baptist—dwelt at Hebron with his aged parents, the high-priest Zachary and St. Elizabeth. As he daily grew in beauty and in knowledge, all were won by the boy's singular charm and his marvellous wisdom; and they said of him: "He will be a great prophet—greater than any of the House of Jacob!" Maybe the child had some presentiment that he would one day be the herald of a new era; maybe he foresaw, in the divine light which flooded his soul, the sublime time for its fulfilment, however, was not yet come, for he was but nine years old.

Now, although St. John had never seen the Holy Child, he had heard tell of that wondrous night when Jesus was born in the lowly stable at Bethlehem, and how the angels of God had proclaimed the glad news to shepherds watching their flocks hard by; and he had always felt a great love for the little Child who was said to be the Son of God. This love had grown within him till it became so strong that he yearned to go to the city of Nazareth and behold Jesus with his own eyes.

At length the longing became so intense that he started off one morning, little knowing how far he had to travel, and reckless of the hardships he might have to endure. Bravely he trudged along, now toiling up steep, rugged paths, now traversing broad tracts of country bathed in the noonday sunshine; and then resting by the wayside, for the heat was great and his little bare feet became sore and tired; then on again, till at last, passing by Bethlehem and skirting the mountain of Zion, he entered Jerusalem.

The city was crowded with pilgrims from all parts of Palestine, who were come to celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles. John also hurried to the Temple, hoping perhaps to see Jesus there—but he found Him not. Kneeling before the sanctuary, he was lost for a while in prayer, then, seeing no sign of Him he sought, he left the Temple by the Northern Gate, and resumed his journey. He went straight before him, guided only by his unerring instinct, which led him across wide, desolate plains, through narrow and difficult passes, and along devious ways. He traversed various towns—Anathot, Jericho, Galgala,—all of whose names had long been familiar to him. He walked on and on a long time till at last he found himself in an immense valley. It was a beautiful, fertile country, where there were no rugged rocks nor bare steep hills; he was in the land of Canaan. Little St. John stood a long while gazing upon the scene in admiration. There were miles of vineyards, whose grapes were such as he had never seen in Hebron; the very shrubs and trees grew here in greater magnificence than elsewhere; the air was laden with the perfumes of rare and gorgeous flowers. Intoxicated with delight at all the beauties about him, the child for a while forgot himself and his pious pilgrimage, and started running thither and thither, regardless of the track he had been following;

pausing here to smell a flower, there to taste the luscious fruit of the pomegranate, then racing on again in pursuit of a beautiful butterfly.

On and on he ran till his little feet were aching and he grew tired of the chase, for he was only nine years old. Then, as though waking from a dream, suddenly he came to himself, and tears of sorrow started to his eyes as he remembered Him whom he had set out to find. But now he had lost his way, and he knew not whither to turn. Unconsciously he had wandered into a sort of meadow, with vast fields of golden corn on the one hand, and a belt of mighty cedars on the other. He searched about him for the lost track, but he had left it far behind. At length he found a narrow pathway, almost hidden with weeds and briars; and this he followed till he came to a little stream.

"Whither goest thou, little John?" a sweet voice cried to him; and, looking up into a tree whence the sound came, he saw a little bird—a kingfisher—pruning itself upon one of the lower branches. "I am going to Nazareth in Galilee, where dwells the Holy Child. Will thou come with me, pretty bird, and guide me there? For I have gone astray and know not which way to turn." "Nay, I can not go with thee. I have my nest in yonder bank. Who will finish it if I leave here? Vagabonds may wander from their homes, careless of the pain and anxiety they cause their parents; but I have my work to do. Nay, I will not accompany thee."

The words sank into the child's heart and left him sad and thoughtful. He continued up the stream, when once more he was aroused by a voice clear and musical: "Whither goest thou, little John?" And there, fluttering about a white blossom of fragrant perfume, he saw a beautiful humming-bird.

"To Nazareth," he replied. "Wilt thou come and show me the way, sweet bird of paradise?" "Nay; my little ones will soon be hatched. Who would watch them if I were to go? I can not go with thee," was the answer.

And he went on his lonely way, the same cry greeted him again and again; yet when he called upon them to help him, the birds each in turn gave him the same reply. All were too busy with their nests or their young to give heed to him. He was very sad and sore perplexed. Yet the craving to see the Child Jesus was even now as strong within him as when he had started. Some mystical force impelled him onward; he had the intuition that Heaven would bless his efforts, and this gave him strength and courage to continue his journey.

He walked on until the sun sank below the purple hills, and the gathering darkness closed about him. He had long ago left behind him the beautiful, fertile valley of Canaan, and was now in a barren, desolate country, strewn with rocks and stones, amongst which briars and thistles ran riot; and these tore his little feet as he trudged wearily on.

Presently, in the stillness of the evening, a soft, melodious voice whispered to him: "What seekest thou, little wanderer?" It was a goldfinch perched upon the large purple flower of a tall thistle close by. But the child made no reply. What was the use, he thought to himself? For all the birds were in league against him. And in the anguish of his heart he cried aloud: "O God, Thy creatures are all against me! Do Thou come to my aid!" Then wearily he sank upon the ground and was soon in a deep sleep. And the little goldfinch, watching near, received his answer; for in his sleep the child murmured the words, "Jesus . . . at Nazareth . . . in Galilee."

At once the bird flew down to the sleeping figure, and whispered softly in the boy's ear: "Little John, be not sad-hearted, for thou hast reached the end of thy journey. Behind the hill lies Nazareth, hidden from view by yonder cluster of tamarisks at the foot of the ravine. Arise with the sun, and thou shalt find thy little Master, the beautiful Child God."

Then the goldfinch flew back to the purple thistle-down. The lower seemed to open itself to receive him, and he nestled into its very heart, and was swayed to sleep by the gentle night breeze. At early dawn St. John awoke, radiant and happy. Running to the foot of the ravine, he made his way through the cluster of tamarisk trees, and then stood spellbound. A narrow, ragged pathway wound itself through the intervening hills; and there beyond, bathed in the glory of the rising sun, stood the fair city of Nazareth.

The child, in his eagerness, was rushing onward, when a sudden recollection arrested his footsteps. Was not he, the fugitive, unworthy to appear before the Holy Child, the spotless Lamb of God, unless he purified himself by some act of penitence? Moreover, he felt that every additional pain he put upon himself for the love of his little Master would draw him nearer to the Divine Heart of Jesus. He stood still a moment in troubled thought; then an inspiration came to him, and he hurried back to the spot where he had slept that night.

There were many thistles growing there. Plucking the tallest he found, he fashioned it into a sort of girdle, unmindful of the pain from the sharp prickles; and, opening his little tunic, he wound the girdle close about his waist. Then the little penitent continued his journey along the narrow pathway between the hills, and over jagged rocks, until at length he came out into the high-road. And as he hastened on, a great joy was in his heart, and he heeded not the pain caused by his girdle of thistles. At each step, the long, sharp points pierced the deeper into his tender flesh; the blood gushed forth and trickled upon the ground; and, lo! each drop as it fell turned into a tiny crimson flower of the sweetest perfume. But he did not see the miracle; his eyes were scan-

WESTERN Assurance Co

Table with financial data: Assets \$3,284,180.06, Liabilities \$816,749.43, Security to Policyholders \$2,467,430.63

Income for the year ending 31st Dec. 1907 \$3,299,884.94 Losses paid since organization of the Company \$48,934,205.34

Directors: Hon. Geo. A. Cox, W. F. Brock, W. B. Meikle, Managing Director. Robt. Bickerdike, M. P., E. W. Cox, D. H. Hanna, John Hoskin, K. C., L. D., Alex. Laird, Z. A. Lash, K. C., Geo. A. Morrow, Augustus Myers, Frederic Nicholls, James Kerr Osborne, E. R. Wood, Sir Henry M. Vellatt

Head Office - Toronto Wm. A. Lee and Son, Agents, 22 Victoria Street, Toronto.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND ASSETS 62,000,000 DOLLARS. PERCY J. QUINN Local Manager. JOHN KAY, Asst. WM. A. LEE & SON General Agents 22 Victoria Street, Toronto. Phone—Main 592. Residence Phone—Park 667

FIRE INSURANCE New York Underwriters' Agency Established 1864 Policies Secured by Assets \$18,061,926.87

JOS. MURPHY, Ontario Agent, 16 Wellington Street East, Toronto. WM. A. LEE & SON Toronto Agents, 22 Victoria St. Toronto. Phone M. 592

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO. LONDON, ENGLAND ESTABLISHED 1803 CAPITAL \$11,000,000 SMITH & MACKENZIE General Toronto Agents 24 Toronto St. WM. A. LEE & SON Agents 22 Victoria Street, Toronto Telephone—Main 592 Residence Tel.—Park 667

then He placed it in His Mother's hands. She in turn held it captive for a moment, touched it gently with her lips; then, in her loving tenderness, she restored it its liberty. It is said that on the day of the Crucifixion this same little bird flew to the cross of our Saviour, and for hours strove with its tiny beak to draw out the long, sharp thorns from the cruel crown which pierced the sacred head of the Crucified.

A Successful Medicine.—Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

Priest Publishes Indian Prayerbook Rev. Father Hunt, in charge of the Indian mission at Fort Totten, N.D., has translated and published a prayer book in the Sioux tongue. The printing and binding were done by the Indians of the mission themselves. Four thousand copies have been issued for distribution among the tribe.

A Pocket Symphony "My piano is very much like my trousers pockets. When my wife goes into them she often finds nothing but keys, and then there is music."—New York Globe. The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek and moaning and restlessness in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller; it is an effectual medicine.

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY Head Office: 24 ADELAIDE ST. EAST TORONTO Capital Reserve Assets \$1,125,000 50,000 2,250,000 President: Alexander Sutherland Vice-Pres. and Man. Director: W. S. Dinnick Director: Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, K.C.M.G. Debentures for one, two, three, four and five years issued, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Write for booklet entitled "SOME CARDINAL POINTS."

The Toronto General Trusts CORPORATION CAPITAL - \$1,000,000 RESERVE - \$400,000 Acts as Trustee under Marriage Settlements for Deeds of Trust, thereby providing RESPONSIBLE SERVICE at REASONABLE RATES for all who desire to make permanent provision for wife or daughter, or indeed for any friend or institution. J. W. LANGMUIR, MANAGING DIRECTOR ESTABLISHED 1882

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS BUY "TOMLIN'S TEA LOAF" None of it is wasted, no stale, unsightly pieces left from one meal to the next. It has a zest and snap about it that invites you to eat another piece. TO TRY IT IS TO BUY ALWAYS H. C. TOMLIN, Manufacturer, Park 553

P. BURNS & CO. Wholesale and Retail COAL and WOOD MERCHANTS HEAD OFFICE 44 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Telephone Main Nos. 131 and 132 YARDS BRANCH OFFICES. Front St., near Bathurst, 304 Queen East, Tel. M. 134 Tels. M. 2110 & 449429 Spadina Ave., Tel. Col. 607 Princess St. Docks, Tel. M. 1901312 Queen West, Tel. Park 711 274 College St., Tel. Col. 1304 449 Logan Ave., Tel. N. 1601324 Queen West, Tel. M. 1409 572 Queen West, Tel. Col. 13 Huron and Dupont, Tel. N. 2504441 Yonge St., Tel. M. 3298

Hotel Marlborough Broadway, 36th and 37th Sts., Herald Square, New York Most Centrally Located Hotel on Broadway. Only ten minutes walk to 25 leading theatres. Completely renovated and transformed in every respect. Up-to-date in all respects. Telephone in each room. Four Beautiful Dining Rooms with Capacity of 1200. The Famous German Restaurant Broadway's chief attraction for Special Food Dishes and Popular Music. European Plan. 400 Rooms. 200 Baths. Rates for Rooms \$1.50 and upward. \$2.00 and upward with bath. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$3.00 and upward. \$1.00 extra where two persons occupy a single room. WRITE FOR BOOKLET. SWEENEY-TIERNEY HOTEL COMPANY E. M. TIERNEY, Manager

Sunnyside Parlors Perfect in its appointments, is open the year round. Perfect Floor, Card Tables. Men's prepared to suit the tastes and pockets of all. For information telephone PARK 905. Humber Beach Hotel A splendid Place for Automobile and Driving parties. First-class meals. A select stock of foreign and Domestic drinks supplied. Open daily till 10 p.m. Tel Park 328. P. V. MEYER, Proprietor.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS SUITABLE DESIGNS AND SUBJECTS For Church Decorations Submitted LUXFER PRISM CO., Ltd. KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

JOHN DEE House Painter and Decorator 709 Bathurst Street Phone College 1710 ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

MEMORIALS GRANITE and MARBLE MONUMENTS Most Artistic Design in the City PRICES REASONABLE WORK THE VERY BEST McINTOSH-GULLETT CO., Limited Phone N. 1268 1119, Yonge St. TORONTO

Mind This. It makes no difference whether it is chronic, acute or inflammatory Rheumatism of the muscles or joints St. Jacobs Oil cures and cures promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c. Priest Publishes Indian Prayerbook

The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT 119 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO

Subscriptions: In City, including delivery \$1.50; To all outside Canadian points, 1.00; United States and Foreign, 1.50

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy.

ADVERTISING RATES

Transient advertisements 15 c. a line. A liberal discount on contracts. Remittances should be made by Post Office Order, Postal Order, Express Money or by Registered Letter.

When changing address the name of former Post Office should be given. Address all communications to the Company.

JOSEPH COOLAHAN is authorized to collect among our Toronto subscribers.

Subscriptions payable in advance.

TORONTO, JULY 30TH, 1908.

THE TRICENTENARY OF QUEBEC.

At this present moment a double celebration is being carried out in the city of Quebec, one of the events celebrated being the tricentenary, or three hundredth year of the foundation of the city, and the other the battles of the Plains of Abraham, the result of which was the capture of Quebec by the British forces under General Wolfe in 1759, whereby Canada became a British territory.

As Lord Macaulay says of the Romans in his Lays of Ancient Rome, why should not it be said of the divers races which have made Canada their home:

"Then none was for a party; Then all were for the State; Then the great man helped the poor, And the poor man loved the great; Then lands were fairly portioned; Then spoils were fairly sold; The Romans were like brothers In the brave days of old"

A more modern poet, speaking of the federation of states lying to the south of our Dominion, has said words equally applicable to us:

"The union of lakes, the union of lands, The union of states none can sever; The union of hearts, the union of hands, And the flag of our union for ever."

We have under the aegis of the British flag, peace and prosperity, liberty to the individual both in the political and religious rights of man, and why should we not rejoice equally in the enjoyment of these blessings, whatever may be our religious convictions—whatever may be the original nationality of our forefathers—English, Irish or Scotch, French, German, Polish, Doukhobor or Galician? Yes, even the strange-mannered Doukhobor from the wilds of Russia is not to be placed beyond the embrace of fraternal charity, though we must insist as a young and rising nation that such foreigners as make of Canada a home conform themselves to the reasonable demands of Canadian civilization, law, and order, as we hope even the Doukhobors will learn to do after a time, notwithstanding the idiosyncrasies they have hitherto exhibited.

The first settlement of the French in our present Canada was not made at Quebec, but at Port Royal, by Samuel de Champlain and Sieur de Monts in 1604. This was the capital of the French settlement of Acadia in Nova Scotia, which was taken by the English in 1710, and named Annapolis in honor of Queen Anne, then reigning.

Quebec was selected by Champlain in 1608 as a post of greater security and importance, as it was on an eminence which was a natural fortress and which could be rendered much stronger by artificial means, and might thus be made to protect the trade of the large territory lying around it.

Champlain was made by Henri IV. of France the first governor of the new territory which opened out the prospect of a rich trade with the mother country. He made a treaty offensive and defensive with the Montagnais Indians, in which the Hurons of the Georgian Bay were afterwards included, and under the provisions of this compact he was obliged to defend his allies against the frequent attacks of the Iroquois League, comprising the Mohawks and a number of other aboriginal tribes which were irreconcilable enemies of the tribes with which he was allied. He aided his allies in a number of battles with their enemies, with varied success, but his settlement around Quebec was unshaken, and the city was for that

age well fortified against all the enemies from whom any attacks might reasonably be expected.

While Champlain devoted himself to the work of the civil government of the new colony, the spiritual interests of the community were not neglected. Several Jesuit Fathers accompanied him to administer to the spiritual wants of the French settlers and at the same time to preach the Gospel of Christ to the Indians, who knew not God. Champlain himself was a most zealous Christian, and a saying of his has been preserved that "the salvation of even one soul is of more importance than the founding of a new empire." Thus the beginnings of Canada were based upon the rock of a strong faith in Christ, which the French-Canadians retain to the present day.

In 1734 the population of Quebec and its suburbs was only 4,603. In 1759 during the seven years' war between France and England, General Jas. Wolfe succeeded in landing a force at Wolfe's Cove, which scaled the heights during the night, and in the morning appeared before the citadel. On September 13th the first battle of the Plains of Abraham took place, in which both General Wolfe and his adversary, General the Marquis de Montcalm, were slain, and on Sept. 18th the citadel capitulated, and England gained an extensive empire in the New World. The formal cession of all Canada to England was made by Louis XV. in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, whereby, notwithstanding the existence of a severe penal code of laws against the Catholic Church in the British Isles, the free exercise of the Catholic religion was guaranteed to the Catholics of the newly acquired territory of Canada.

The hostility of the French Government to religion shown at the beginning of both the 19th and 20th centuries has made it manifest that the British occupation of Canada was a merciful dispensation of divine Providence preserving the faith of the French people here, while in France the Catholic Church was, and is, undergoing a relentless persecution.

The double celebration of the Tercentenary of Quebec and the cession of Canada to Great Britain is being carried out on a magnificent scale. The French-Canadian celebration began on the 19th inst., consisting chiefly of dramatic living pictures of events which occurred in connection with the foundation and history of the city, and a solemn Mass of thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed by Almighty God upon Sieur Champlain's work. The English celebration consisted chiefly of a military and civic display in which 15,000 regulars and Canadian citizen soldiery took part by parades and sham battles. His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales and our future king, arrived on Wednesday, 23rd July, and was most loyally received and duly honored by the citizens of Quebec and the thousands of visitors to the city, and also by salutes from the fleet of seven British battleships which were sent by the Imperial Government to grace the occasion. The Indomitable, on which the Prince arrived, made the number of British battleships eight. One French and one United States battleship, named respectively the Leon Gambetta and the New Hampshire, also joined in doing honor to the celebration. Later on, General Lord Roberts also arrived, and was received with great honors due to his services in India and South Africa. Many other notable personages were present, among whom may be mentioned the Duke of Norfolk, the well-known premier peer of Great Britain; Vice-President Fairbanks of the United States, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lieutenant-Governor Jette, and Premier Whitney. Also Mr. George Wolfe and the Count de Montcalm, who belong to the families of the two opposing Generals who commanded the armies which fought on the Plains of Abraham, who laid down their lives with equal courage, and equal patriotism, and who are equally honored by the one monument erected to them on the battlefield.

Hon. Charles Langelier of Quebec, represented Governor de Champlain in the living pictures. He is a man of fine physique and imposing demeanor, and was well suited to represent the founder of Quebec and New France. Next week we shall give a descriptive account of some points of general and Catholic interest by our own representative.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Civil Service measure recently introduced into the Ottawa House of Commons by the Minister of Agriculture, marks an epoch in the development of our national life. Whatever faults may be found with our present Dominion Government, it has unquestionably done more than any other since the days of Confederation to develop in Canada a robust national spirit. No doubt circumstances were favorable. The growth of an Imperial spirit in the heart of the British Empire, the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of the late Queen Victoria, the situation created by the Boer war, the splendid cycle of prosperity Canada has enjoyed until quite recently, and the unprecedented growth of her trade and commerce have all been important factors in bringing our Dominion to the front. This,

THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. FOUR TIMES A YEAR SIX MILLION DOLLARS Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation TORONTO STREET - TORONTO

however, does not lessen the credit of those whose statesmanship was sufficiently broad and far-seeing to make the most of these opportunities.

Nor were these opportunities unaccompanied by difficulties. It required rare tact as well as courage and prestige to face the situation which confronted Canada at the outset of the Boer war. And the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties was one of the most courageous and statesmanlike acts, one, too, of the most far-reaching importance, since Canada became a Dominion. In asserting her freedom from trade shackles and her right to arrange her trade relations with other countries, Canada proclaimed herself to the world as a full grown nation.

But a nation may command the respect of the world, may present a splendid front to the nations, and yet be very undeveloped in its internal economy. Russia's autocracy, for example, until quite recently, awed Europe, and notwithstanding its unfortunate experiences in the East, does so in a large measure still. It is recognized everywhere as one of the mightiest of nations. Yet its internal condition is in many respects deplorable. The United States constitute a power respected by the world; yet its methods of State and municipal government leave much to be desired. Partizan appointments to office with the inevitable results of laxity and corruption have prevailed there to an extent that makes the true friend of Democracy blush at times.

Recognizing that the only efficient remedy for these evils is the removal of the whole Civil Service out of the sphere of politics and the institution of an independent commission which would make all civic appointments on the score of merit alone determined by competitive examination, some of the most prominent American statesmen of the present time are strongly advocating such a course. Hon. Chas. Bonaparte, the distinguished bearer of a great name, and the Attorney-General in the Roosevelt Cabinet, being particularly prominent in this regard.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find that what our go-ahead neighbors have been advocating and to a certain extent putting in practice, our Canadian Government adopts with a far-reaching thoroughness they do not yet approach. When the present Civil Service measure of the Laurier Government becomes law, appointment to every department of the Ottawa Government is removed from the hands of patronage committees and made by an independent commission according to the merit of candidates as determined by competitive examination. One of the glories of Gladstone's career was the enactment by his efforts of just such a measure in the British Legislature. And in following his example the Laurier Government is living up to the highest traditions of enlightened Liberalism. It is carrying government of the whole people for the whole people, by the whole people—the ideal of true Democracy—to its logical and complete development. Let us hope that the measure will be made as thorough-going as possible, and that our Provincial governments will hasten to introduce into their respective spheres the measure which the Dominion Government has with splendid statesmanship brought in at Ottawa.

CHILDREN OF THE PULPIT.

The extremes to which pulpit sensationalism has gone amongst the sects in the United States is startlingly shown by the following item of news which recently appeared in the daily press: "The children, a boy and a girl, preached at the Park Congregational Church on Sunday, while the pastor and his family sat in a pew. Little Miss Nichols, from behind a bank of flowers, delivered an 'Address to Our Elders.' It was full of advice to mothers. When Miss Nichols completed her sermon, Donald Redfern took her place in the pulpit. This address was on 'The Responsibility of Young People.'"

Tricks such as this to draw a crowd and gain notoriety by novelties, show the fast weakening hold of the sects on their adherents. Young America is flagrantly wanting in reverence to its elders, and we can imagine the effect on "little Miss Nichols," and on the crowd of children who listened to her, of her address from the pulpit of her elders. We are told that "the address was full of advice to mothers." We wonder where little Miss Nichols acquired the experience necessary to give so largely of ad-

vice to mothers; if from her own observation, she must be a prodigy of by no means healthy precocity, if she was repeating a lesson made up for her by others, she was receiving a lesson in the art of deception which could not fail to be effective in the case of so apt a pupil. The capacity of the average American boy and girl to talk back to their parents is well-known. But the practice of preaching back to them is a new development—a development sure to bring preaching into disrepute, and like almost all the developments which seriously threaten to destroy the home life and charity of Americans, traceable to an unworthy and sensation-hunting sectarianism.

THE CARDINALATE

"Good Father Cardinal, Cry Thou Amen" —King John III.

It is interesting and profitable to note the use of the word Cardinal in earlier Church history; for not a few writers formerly endeavored to maintain that this title was peculiar to parish priests, and that consequently the pre-eminence of the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church over bishops, archbishops and even patriarchs, was introduced solely through the ambition of the Roman Court. "Marius Lipus 'on Parishes,'" says the word Cardinal is derived from Cardo, which signifies a hinge; but he adds that it was used metaphorically by the Ancients with the meaning of primary, principal.

Thomassin, Muratori and others interpret the word to mean fixed, stable, irremovable. Gothofred in his "Notes on the Theodosian Code" writing in the year 1625, says: "To this day we do not know what the word Cardinal means." Pope Leo IX. points out the relation in which the word Cardinal stood to the idea of a hinge: "Clerici summae Sedis Cardinales dicuntur, Cardini utique illi quo caetera moventur vicinum adhaerentes." "The clerics of the Supreme Chair are called Cardinals, as undoubtedly adhering more nearly to that hinge by which all things are moved."

During the reign of Pope Gelasius, beginning in the year 492, the word Cardinal was freely used, and evidence of the fact is found in ancient parchments now preserved in St. Mary's beyond the Tiber (Santa Maria in Trastevere) which en passant is the titular church of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore. Also, in the fifth century the word was in common use, but its meaning was quite different from that given it at the present day.

In the Middle Ages at least from the eighth century, it is certain that the chief clerics of Cathedral churches and especially of the Apostolic See were called Cardinals. They constituted the college which was first called the presbytery, and later the chapter, and which, associated with the bishop as head, participated in the government of the churches.

According to the three orders of bishops, priests and deacons. This classification, though now well known and fully recognized, was of gradual development. First in chronological order was the institution of Cardinal-priests; then came Cardinal-deacons, and lastly Cardinal-bishops.

There have also been Cardinal-subdeacons of the Holy Roman Church; but since the time of Alexander III. we find no mention of them. There are several opinions regarding the word Title, but the most acceptable is that proposed by Baronius and favored by Thomassin. According to it, churches were called titles because the priests who served them took their title and name from them. Every church, however, is not now called a title, but only those which are assigned to the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church.

During the reign of Pope Dionysius there were twenty-five such titles and under Pope Marcellus there were twenty-eight.

In the year 1416, in the reign of John XXII., there were thirty-one. The Council of Constance, in 1414, and that of Basle, 1429, determined that the number should not exceed twenty-four. Paul IV. issued a bull prohibiting more than forty, but nevertheless he himself, as well as Pius IV., in 1559, and Gregory XIII., in 1572, increased the number to seventy-six. This is the greatest number ever reached, according to Ferraris, and the assertion that under Paschal II. there were ninety, is groundless and without authority. Sixtus V., in 1587, fixed the number at seventy, which is the rule at the present day. They consist of six Cardinal-bishops, fifty Cardinal-priests and fourteen Cardinal deacons. However, the full number is hardly ever reached. Whatever meaning in early times may have been attached to the word Cardinal it is absolutely certain that for many years past and at the present time that by the College of Cardinals is meant a "body of clerics whose office it is to assist the Roman Pontiff in ruling the universal Church, and in case of vacancy in the Apostolic See, to assume the guidance of the Church in necessary affairs until the election of a new Pope."

Roman Pontiff in ruling the whole Church is the principal and essential. These duties are performed by the Cardinals as a body, not as individuals, so that the Collegiate or Corporate form seems to be the essence of the Cardinalate. Although the names of the Papacy and the Cardinalate were not in use in the Church in the time of Peter and the other Apostles, still the ecclesiastical powers designated by these names shone forth at that time in the Apostles, viz., the papal dignity in Peter and the authority of the Cardinalate in the other Apostles. To understand which it should be known that before the division of the Apostles by which they were dispersed into different parts of the world, the Apostles exercising the ministry of the Cardinalate assisted Peter, who bore the papal office, just as now the Cardinals assist the Pope, as his principal assessors, and counsellors and co-operators in the government of the whole Church. But after the Apostles, having separated from Peter, obtained special dioceses, from that time they exercised the episcopal office. From this it can be inferred that the Apostles were Cardinals before they were bishops, that they were Cardinals of the world before they were of the City of Rome.

To the senate of the Apostles succeeds the sacred College of Cardinals in as much as the Apostles assisted Peter before they became bishops of particular churches; but to the state of the Apostles, in as much as they were bishops, the order of bishops succeeds. The dignity of the Cardinalate is after that of the Pope, the highest in the Church. It is greater than that of bishops, archbishops, primates or even patriarchs. Whether this precedence was obtained by Cardinals only in the eleventh or twelfth century or whether by right and in fact they always held it, is a controverted question.

From the Constitution Non Mediocri of Pope Eugene IV., we quote the following: "You will easily see how sublime is this dignity of the Cardinalate and how much more excellent than others it has up to the present been considered in the Church, if you diligently examine its office and the statutes of the Holy Fathers and the custom which has always been observed both in this See and in general councils. From the beginning of the Church just as today, they have assisted the Supreme Pontiffs in guiding and ruling the whole Church."

The Supreme Pontiffs call the Cardinals because of the greatness of their honor and dignity, a part of their own body. From which without any doubt it is shown that after the head of the Church who is the Pope, the contiguous members of the body, who are his brethren the Cardinals, are to be honored before the other members and parts of the Church. Hence we see that the dignity of the Cardinalate is greater than that of the archiepiscopate, because while the latter looks after the private good of one country or special diocesan part of it, the former attends to the public good of the whole Christian world. The one rules in one particular seat; the other with the Apostolic See governs all churches.

And while Cardinals are judged by no one except the Pope who alone elects them, they on the other hand, with the Supreme Pontiff, judge both patriarchs and archbishops and the other grades in the Church. Rightly, then, we may say their very name agrees with their office; for as the door of a house turns on its hinge so also on the Cardinalate does the Apostolic See, the door of the whole Church, rest and find support. Therefore a Cardinal is inferior only to the Pope. Because of the antiquity and dignity of the Sacred College and because it is for the Apostolic See, a senate similar to the chapters of the various dioceses throughout the world, false notions and ideas may possibly be deduced concerning the mutual relations of the Supreme Pontiff and the College of Cardinals. To settle at once all difficulties it may be well to mention the fact that the consent of the Cardinals is never required by the Pope to perform certain acts. Moreover the Pope is not bound even to ask their advice or consult them when undertaking certain difficult affairs.

If the contrary were true, then the Pope would not have the full power of guiding and governing the universal Church; since his acts would be null and void without the consent of the Cardinals. Thus also we should have practically not one, but two heads, of the Church; both of which conclusions are against Catholic faith. The power of the Cardinals flows from the Pope alone and hence the Pope has the power without consent of any of the Sacred College to depose a Cardinal from the Cardinalate.

Notwithstanding the bull of Sixtus V., limiting the number of Cardinals to seventy, the Pope, if he so desire, may exceed that number, according to his free will. Likewise, of his own free will he can elevate anyone to the Cardinalate, nor does he need the advice or consent of the other Cardinals for that purpose. It is true that in the Consistory creating a new Cardinal the Pope asks the Cardinals, "What do you think?" but this is merely a ceremonial form. In fact any inquiries concerning the proposed Cardinal are made before the Consistory is held, and usually in private. Thus, as Cardinal Petra says on the constitution of Pope Eugene IV., "It should be remarked that the consent of the Cardinals in this, as in other matters, is asked from a certain indulgence of the Supreme Pontiff, rather than from necessity; since by many reasons it is shown that the Supreme Pontiff can decorate with the sacred purple of his own power without having asked any suffrage."

Whatever view we may take of the necessity of the Supreme Pontiff seeking advice, as a matter of fact it is well known that the Roman Court is most careful and tenacious of traditional customs and that very few matters of importance are treated without at least some of the Cardinals being consulted. And judging from their character, their learning and their experience in Ecclesiastical affairs, it may well be doubted if better counsellors can be found. "There shall be safety where there is much counsel." The creation of a Cardinal depends solely on the sufficiently expressed will of the Pontiff. No certain form nor any special ceremony is essential, because the whole substance of the Cardinalate consists in the power of jurisdiction and its consequent pro-

Zinc & Half-tone Engraving PHONE 7741 ALEXANDER ENGRAVING CO. DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS 16 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO.

Guarantee Bonds We issue guarantee and fidelity bonds for the security of those employing trusted officials and clerks. Cashiers, secretaries, collectors, lodge officials, and officers of similar capacity, guaranteed to the extent of their monetary responsibilities. London Guarantee and Accident Co., Limited Cor. Yonge & Richmond Sts. Toronto Phone Main 1642.

KEPT NEW Up-to-date means clean, spruce, natty, quick, sharp. The old way of putting on a new suit and wearing it until it was not fit to be seen, is gone. Up-to-date people have their clothing cleaned, brightened, cared for. KEPT NEW. FOUNTAIN, "My Valet" Cleaner and Repairer of Clothing 30-34 Adelaide West. Tel. Main 5900.

The Bank of Ottawa Capital (paid up) \$8,000,000.00 Rest and undivided profits 3,927,832.48 Assets over 32,000,000.00 Interest on Savings Deposits credited quarterly. Offices in Toronto: 37 King Street East 367 Broadview Ave. Corner Queen St. and Pape Ave.

THERMOMETERS That you can swear by. If you wish to know how hot, or how cool it is call and see our assortment. F. E. LUKE Refracting Optician 11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE Yonge & McGill Sts. Toronto Canada's oldest and most famous commercial school provides the most thorough, practical and up-to-date courses in shorthand, book-keeping, English and other business subjects. It unquestionably offers the best opportunities for positions. Open all year. FALL TERM FROM SEPT. 1st. Write for catalogue. T. M. WATSON, Principal

KELLY'S CUT RATE DRUG STORE 544 Queen St. W. BETWEEN PORTLAND and BATHURST STREETS. Is the place to get the purest quality of drugs at the lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully dispensed at a great saving from regular prices. A call is solicited.

gatives, which depend simply on the will of the Superior. The Cardinalate is not, like the priesthood, a sacrament imprinting a character and requiring sacramental matter and form divinely instituted; and hence the unanimous teaching is that the form of promoting a Cardinal depends entirely on the will and word of the Supreme Pontiff. Sometimes the Pope creates a Cardinal in Consistory, but withholds his name, and, as they say, keeps that name in his breast in petto intending to publish it in another Consistory. This is done for reasons of prudence. The form and ceremonies for creating a Cardinal are these: The Pope calls a secret Consistory and having disposed of other business, he addresses himself to the Cardinals present in these words: "You have brethren." Then he mentions the

(Continued on page 5.)



MISSION GOODS

DISTINCT SPECIALTY

We have the largest and most varied stock in the Dominion of Canada of Mission Supplies, Rosaries, Statues, Prayer Books, Italian, Polish, etc. We have innumerable testimonials from our pleased customers all over the Dominion of Canada. Our stock of Controversial and Devotional Literature, for this purpose, is admittedly the very largest and best. Our terms are most liberal. Write us first.

W. E. BLAKE

Importer and Manufacturer Altar Supplies, Vestments, Church Furnishings, etc.,
123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

OTTAWA NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
The annual Mass of the St. Jerome Sewing Circle was recently celebrated in the Basilica with a large attendance. The organization is maintained for charitable purposes and is progressing satisfactorily.
His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, was in the city recently, when he bestowed the tonsure upon his nephew, Rev. Paul Bruchesi. Many friends of the family were in attendance at the ceremony, which took place in the chapel of the Juniorate.
A Triduum was held in several of the churches in preparation for the Feast of St. Anne. In the Basilica the church had been extensively decorated and the sermons were delivered by Rev. Father Corbett, who had recently returned from Washington.

Rev. Father L. P. Gravelle, pastor of a parish in Moose Jaw, Alta., was a recent guest at the Basilica. Father Gravelle is interested in colonization and each year is accompanied by settlers for the western district from Eastern Canada and the United States. This year over fifty accompanied him on his return to his parish.
Among the recent visitors to the Archbishops' Palace was Rev. Father S. A. Souve, who is now retired, but some years ago was organizer in the Basilica. Father Souve, who resides in St. Hermas, Que., was heartily welcomed by many friends of long standing.

An interesting circumstance recently occurred in the wedding of Miss Lena Deschamps to Mr. J. L. Billy, when the ceremony was performed by Mgr. Routhier, V.G., who had also officiated at the marriage of the bride's parents as well as at her baptism and first communion service. Miss Deschamps was secretary of the Sodality of Mary and the wedding ceremony was attended with the honors of that society.

Many improvements will begin shortly in Notre Dame de Grace Church, Hull, the majority of which will consist of interior decoration. The lighting system, especially, will be materially altered. The work is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000, and the greater part of this has been generously donated by the parishioners.
Rev. Sisters St. Julien and St. Hilaire, of the Grey Nuns Community, have left for Albany, a mission among the Cree Indians near Hudson Bay. The mission is an isolated one, with little cultivation and the necessities of life must be conveyed to it from a considerable distance. The Sisters are accompanied by the little Indian girl who was brought to this city for the first time some weeks ago.

The Provincial Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is being represented at the National Convention of the Order, in Indianapolis, Ind., by Mr. C. J. Foy, president, Perth; Mr. Jas. McLaughlin, Vice-President, Ottawa; Mr. J. E. O'Meara, Secretary, Ottawa, and Mr. A. Tobin, Treasurer, Ottawa. Mr. J. G. Kilt will represent the Carleton County Board. It is likely that several matters of interest to the local members of the Order will be discussed at the convention. It is altogether probable that a proposal will be made to have a Canadian delegate elected to the Executive Board and also to transform the convention from a National to an International assembly. There is a probability, too, that the next convention will be held in this city.

Rev. Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, who previous to taking the vows, was Miss Philomena Cassault, has passed away in the Servants of Jesus Convent, Hull. Deceased, who was twenty-five years of age, had been a member of the community for about five years and a half. She had been ill for several weeks and was a daughter of Mr. Napoleon Cassault, of the Militia Department, this city. Rev. Father Duhaud of Notre Dame de Grace church, officiated at the funeral service, which was

held in the convent. His Grace, Archbishop Duhaud, was present and presided at the Libera.

The results of the Entrance Examinations, which were recently made public, are a source of much satisfaction to the Separate School Board, as well as to the teachers of these schools. William Patrick Daly, a pupil of St. Patrick's School, headed the entire list, securing 587 marks out of a total of 650. This was four more than were received by the winner of the Harmon scholarship and twenty-eight in excess of the marks received by the two winners of the Public School scholarships. Again, Thomas Gordon Lowrey, of the same school, won the other Separate school scholarship with a total which was but six marks lower than that of Daly. The teachers of the successful pupils, as well as the scholars themselves, are receiving many congratulations on the excellent showing.

An announcement, important to this city, was made at the close of the annual retreat of the Christian Brothers in Montreal recently, when it was stated that a noviate, similar to that of La Salle, in Toronto, would be established here within a year. The community owns considerable property in this city, which could be utilized for this purpose. About sixty-five members from Ottawa and Hull were in attendance. The directors of the local schools were all represented as follows: La Salle Academy, Brother Philadelphus, who will have a staff of eighteen Brothers; St. Anne's School, Brother Terentian, with fourteen assistants; St. Jean Baptist's School, Brother Francis and staff of twelve; and Hull College, Brother Mark, with twenty-two Brothers. There is not the least probability of the Christian Brothers leaving this city and they will take the model training course prescribed during September.

LONDON'S CATHOLICITY

London, July 16, 1908.

A great deal of the old prejudice concerning the Catholic Church, and her priests has undoubtedly passed away in this land of ours, where we now find no social or moral movement of great moment, is complete without the presence of a representative of the venerable Church of Rome amongst its promoters. Archbishop Bourne is to be represented by one of his clergy, a Papal Chamberlain, at the forthcoming Peace Conference to be held towards the end of July; and last week it was a Catholic priest who, at the special invitation of Leeds, pleaded so magnificently for one of the grandest of those many philanthropic enterprises which are supported by the private purse of the Nation, i.e., the Lifeboat Institution.

Father Bernard Vaughan held the great audience that was gathered in the Corporation Hall, Leeds, last Sunday afternoon, with his usual magnetic force, while he drew a parallel between the building of a lifeboat and the formation of character in a human being. He touched the note of true patriotism too, when he said that it was the mission of every Englishman to help his brother man, to throw out a life-line, to rescue from sin and misery those who had been led by false lights, or currents strong and almost irresistible. He was not without a splendid tribute to the faith which was in him when he said "I myself belong to that old original Lifeboat manned by the Twelve who pulled in the Barque of Peter, and which has rescued countless souls along the coast line and on the open sea. No one can deny that my Lifeboat has a fine record." The great preacher wound up his special appeal for the widows and orphans with a word of loyalty towards King

NEWMAN MEMORIAL CHURCH

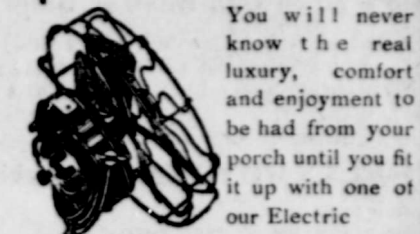
We have now reached the final stage in the erection of our New Church, and only the building of the Dome remains to complete the fabric. Meanwhile we have come to the end of our resources, and have consequently been compelled to incur a debt of £5,000, in order that the work should proceed without interruption.

It is proverbially difficult to collect the means for finishing a large undertaking, but Cardinal Newman's name is held in such honour that we feel justified in our hope of opening the Church in 1909 free of debt. Up to the present time more than £25,000 has been given in donations, varying from £5,000 to the smallest sums, and we look confidently for further help from those who cherish the great Cardinal's memory. We therefore appeal earnestly to your generosity to aid us in collecting the amount still needed, during the next fifteen months, by a weekly or a monthly subscription, or by a single donation.

JOHN NORRIS, Provost.
The Oratory, Birmingham, England, May 1908.

Mass is said twice a week for all Benefactors of the New Church, and their names are entered in the Liber Aureus, or Golden Book, to be preserved under the future High Altar.

Porch Comfort



You will never know the real luxury, comfort and enjoyment to be had from your porch until you fit it up with one of our Electric FAN MOTORS

placed in any position or hung on a hook on the wall. They will cool and ventilate the most sultry porch or room, no matter how warm the day.

Come in and let us talk it over. SPECIAL 10% DISCOUNT THIS MONTH

Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited,
12 Adelaide St. East

Edward, who would in a few hours honor the city with his presence.

In this age of realism and disbelief, one is continually coming face to face with what may at least be called strange coincidences. Such appears to me to be the gift of an English nobleman, who, for no humanly palpable reason, has presented a beautiful painting of the Divine Redeemer, a Murillo, I believe, to the French nation, with a request that it shall be hung in the Louvre. Unless we look for some hidden meaning, possibly not even revealed to the donor himself, does not such a gift, to such a Government, at such a time, appear to be the height of inappropriateness, to say the least? But who can tell? He is giving the presentation of the Saviour to men who are banishing His sacramental presence from the churches of their land, and which of us who has any experience of the inscrutable dealings of God can say that the majestic yet tender eyes that the patient face may not pierce deeply the hearts of men who appear impervious to any call of duty or religion.

Similarly I have just received a full account of the Enquiry which has been held into the occurrence which took place in May last year in a little village of the Vosges called Raimont, famed for its shrine of the Blessed Virgin. Just before the occurrence under enquiry, the authorities of the district, having become incensed with the hatred of religion now raging like a contagion in Paris, had forbidden the annual procession of Our Lady of Raimont. On the day when the procession should have been held a severe storm was experienced and several hailstones fell abundantly. Several of these broke in two and on the inner half of each portion was seen the image of Our Lady of Raimont.

An enquiry organized by the Bishop and attended by M. Lapparent, Secretary of Arts and Sciences, and M. Duhan, Professor of Physics at Bordeaux, was held, and in the presence of these independent gentlemen the Parish Priest examined 107 witnesses, men, women, and children, from various parts of the district, who gave independent testimony of having seen the phenomenon.

While the Bishop's decision as to the miraculousness of the occurrence is not yet given, the two laymen have agreed that, whatever was the cause, the marvel really did occur. M. Lapparent tries to satisfy himself and others, by stating that a possible explanation is that an electrical current may have traversed one of the medals of our Lady, which are familiar in the district, and then passing on into the layers of air in which the hail was formed, have thus conveyed the image to the stones which fell. This is very well, but M. Lapparent does not attempt to state the process by which such a result was achieved, beyond saying that it would be a form of photofugal or vapourgraph impressions such as was observed in the photo of the Holy Shroud at Turin. One is tempted to point out that when we see an effect such as this with a cause beyond our comprehension, it is usually styled miraculous.

Acts of heroism on the part of our priests do not come as a surprise to Catholics who know by experience that the lives of a good many priests in the crowded disease-laden districts of great cities, and in the Mission fields of savage and uncultivated countries are a long series of heroic acts of self abnegation and loving which caused the lad to cling to his preserver in a manner that greatly impeded his efforts to swim. When it seemed as if both would be lost, Father McIntosh with a great effort managed to throw the boy into a boat, which had put out to his assistance, and was dragged in himself in an exhausted condition.

Another Scottish priest, Monsignor Fraser has been engaged in rescuing the Church from the sea of calamities in which Joseph Hocking, novelist and Low Churchman, is always doing his best to engulf her. The writer in question has been publishing one of his usual sensational shocker style of serials in the British Weekly. During the time the old ingredients are served up under the title of "The Soul of David Wildthorpe."

Monsignor Fraser has taken exception to certain words which Hocking puts into the mouth of a Cardinal of the Church, one of his characters, advising the hero to remain in the Church of England after his reception into the one true fold, as he can do more good for the Church of Rome in such a position, which will be no

WARNING!

It has come to our notice that jobbers handling registers like the DETROIT VICTORY, WESTERN, etc., (which we sell at \$25), are making statements that the NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS we are selling in the neighborhood of \$30 to \$50 are NOT new registers, but are second-hand made over.

This is absolutely false
REWARD

We will reward anyone giving us further proof of hearing such statements. We feel that our guarantee is sufficient to the public.



Guaranteed New National Detail Adders

11 Keys \$30
20 Keys \$40
25 Keys \$50

Other kinds, Detroit Victory, Western etc., \$25 each. We have a new line of total adders, unequalled in the world, \$50 up. Come in and see for yourself.

The National Cash Register Co.
Phone M. 2317 129 West King Street, Toronto

bar, however, to his ordination as a priest.

The Monsignor challenges the author to produce his authority for attributing such impossible advice to a Prince of the Church, or to apologize for doing so. Of course Mr. Hocking has only a lame excuse ready and quotes some numbers of the "Church Times" some thirty years old, and, of course, a Protestant organ, if High Church, in support of his belief that what he describes is possible. When again brought to the wall by Monsignor Fraser, he wanders off into generalities about the wonderful view he is at present enjoying of the house where Martin Luther once lived, and ends up by hoping the public will judge between him and the Catholic priest. The Scottish prelate happily replies with that saving sense of humor which is only found in good men, that it is a virtue to keep to the point in a discussion, and that he, like his esteemed fellow townsman, the Aberdeen Terrier means to stick to his bone, but is quite willing to leave judgment in the case, to a fair minded and unbiased public.

Professor Kuno Meyer's lecture, under the auspices of the school of Irish language, the other day, brought a large audience to the Lecture Hall at Limerick. The learned Professor in comparing the various systems of Education in vogue at present in various parts of the world, gave the palm to Germany for simplicity and efficiency, and advocated the settlement of the present educational deadlock on the lines adopted in the Fatherland. In speaking of the new University promised to Ireland, he expressed the hope that it might become a home and centre wherein the ancient glories of the Celtic tongue might be to some extent revived.

Some interesting statistics have just been published in regard to the Irish electorate. While the male adult population of Ireland in the beginning of this year stood at 1,207,524, out of this number 692,726 have their names inscribed on the Parliamentary Register of voters. Should the Suffragettes ever get their way, it will certainly mean a great deal of additional labor for the tellers at elections, even in Ireland it would be a doubling of the population to be dealt with, while in some parts of the British Isles the lady voters would far outnumber the men.

A signal honor has just been conferred on the Church of St. James, Spanish Place, the descendant of the Spanish Embassy Chapel which was supported by the Crown of Spain. King Alfonso has bestowed upon the beautiful building where he and his Queen heard Mass together when staying in London, a finely worked replica of the flag of Castile, with permission to fly the same on festal and high days, an honor seldom bestowed and greatly coveted in Spain itself.

The annual pilgrimage to the scene of the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the glorious Cathedral which dominates the sleepy little town, was largely attended from London and elsewhere. The pilgrims, who joined forces at the railway station, marched through the town, chanting "Faith of our Fathers" and other stirring Catholic hymns, headed by the stirring banner of Our Lady of Ransom. Fortunately the day was fine, and the spectacle of the band of modern pilgrims passing over the ground hallowed by so many saintly feet in days gone by, between the rows of old world houses, each with its recollection of ancient hospitality tendered to the Canterbury pilgrims of the past, was a moving one. After prayers in the Cathedral, where the Rosary was said in the chapel which once held the sacred shrine erected around the Saint's remains, the Pilgrims went to the humble Catholic Church, where the relic of St. Thomas was venerated, and Father Basil Maturin addressed some appropriate words on the expedition which had brought them to that old centre of England's Catholicity. In the cool and peaceful glow of evening, the clustered houses surrounding the queenly fane, like little children clinging to their mother's mantle were left behind, and London's roar soon swallowed up the units of that little band of pilgrims, who had caught a glimpse of a Pageant grander and more beautiful than that of the most storied city in the world, the Pageant of Christianity in the Ages of Faith.

PILGRIM.

W. D. McVey, the Photographer, will make your photograph day or night. Studio 514 Queen St. W. Mention this paper.

LET THEM GO...

FINE FRENCH SILK WATCH CHAINS 10c Each.

WANLESS & CO. FINE JEWELLERS
168 Yonge Street, - Toronto

TRULY A STRUGGLING MISSION

In The Diocese of Northampton, FAKENHAM, NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

This Mission of St. Anthony of Padua was started by me nearly three years ago by command of the late Bishop of Northampton.

I had then, and I have now, No Church, no Presbytery, no Diocesan Grant, no Endowment (except Hope).

I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a mean upper room. Yet, such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the County of Norfolk measuring 35x20 miles.

The weekly offerings of the congregation are necessarily small. We MUST have outside help for the present, or haul down the flag.

The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand towards the cost of building, but the Bishop will not allow us to go into debt.

I am most grateful to those who have helped us, and trust they will continue their charity.

To those who have not helped I would say—"For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a little". It is easier and more pleasant to give than to beg. Speed the glad hour when I need no longer plead for a permanent Home for the Blessed Sacrament.

Address—
FATHER H. W. GRAY,
Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, England.

P. S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation, and send with my acknowledgment a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

(Episcopal Authorisation)
Dear Father Gray: You have duly accounted for the aims which you have received, and you have placed them securely in the names of Diocesan Trustees. Your efforts have gone far towards providing what is necessary for the establishment of a permanent Mission at Fakenham. I authorise you to continue to solicit alms for this object until, in my judgment, it has been fully attained.
Yours faithfully in Christ,
F. W. KEATING,
Bishop of Northampton.

A Pointed Question

Where do you have your laundry work done? Are you satisfied with the way it is handled? Is there a color and finish on it that will do you credit at your club, at the theatre or at social gatherings? If not, try our up-to-date methods of laundering fine linen, and it will be a revelation to you. Our laundry work is the acme of perfection.



New Method Laundry Limited

187 and 189 Parliament St.
Phone M. 3289
4546

haps a word regarding the Cardinal-dean of the Sacred College might be apropos. He becomes by virtue of his position Bishop of Ostia, than which dignity, excepting that of the papacy itself, there is no greater in the Roman Catholic Church. As Bishop of Ostia, taking the place of a metropolitan, he consecrates the newly elected Pope if he is not yet a bishop, and wears the pallium during the consecration.

The Cardinal-dean is always the prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Ceremonies and the secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office over which the Pope himself presides. In the absence of the Pope and during a vacancy in the Apostolic See, the Cardinal-dean presides over the College of Cardinals. Hence Pope Alexander IV. frequently said that after the papacy there is no greater dignity in the Church of God than that of the Cardinal-bishop of Ostia, the dean of the Sacred College.

Rev. Father A. Tardiff, of Illinois, recently officiated at the wedding ceremony of his nephew, Mr. A. D. Tardiff, which took place in Hull.



MISSION SUPPLIES

A specialty made of Mission Articles.
Send in for prices and samples. You will be greatly benefited by ordering your Mission supplies from us.

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

TYRANNY OF THINGS

(By May Kelsey Champion.)

Rising from chasing a roll of stuff under the bureau, Charlotte Trumbull stood listening, her hands on the broom, ready to go on sweeping if it should not be their number.

But it was Mrs. Trumbull set her broom against the wall while she went down-stairs for the third time to answer the telephone call.

"Well?" she inquired.

"That you, Charlotte?" It was her husband speaking.

"Yes."

"I find I can get a couple of hours off from the office this morning. How would you like to go for a sleigh-ride?"

"O, Howland, I positively couldn't think of it! I'm just rushed. No, I don't see how I can put things by. Emily will be here at one o'clock, and I'm getting her room ready."

"Emily won't mind a little dust" came in cheerful tones. "If she stays till April she'll see some, according to what you say. Let's go! We may not have another day this winter."

"Truly, I can't. I really can't, Howland. What? Yes, I'm sorry, too. Good-by!"

Mrs. Trumbull hung up the receiver and went back to her sweeping.

A man had so little idea of what there was to do in a house where there was only one servant.

She would have liked the ride. Oh, yes, indeed! Howland and she had not been for a sleigh-ride in the two years since they were married. But if you were keeping house, why, you had to keep house!

Charlotte took the clothes from the delicate water-colors that hung on the walls, and, one by one, brought back the pieces of furniture that she had dusted previously and set out in the hall.

All her friends exclaimed over her charming guest-room, but Charlotte herself had ceased to look at it with any but a critical eye, alert for dust. The embroidered pieces were fresh; she had washed and ironed them yesterday. But the silver on the dressing-table—Mrs. Trumbull regarded it undecidedly, then swept it all together. She would have to clean it and give up going to the train to meet her sister.

She was not quite dressed when the station carriage stopped in front of the house, and was obliged to leave it to Maria to open the door, greeting her sister in the upper hall after the man had brought up the trunk and gone.

"That was quickly done!" said Mr. Trumbull. "It will be fine sleighing to-day, if it stays clear. Want to go?" he asked Charlotte.

"Oh, I couldn't go this morning, Howland," she said, decidedly. "It's the day to sweep the parlor. And this afternoon we've promised to help Mrs. Mable cut out aprons for the sewing guild."

As they rose from the table, Emily offered to help with the sweeping or dusting, but Charlotte declared that she could work best alone.

"I dust all the things first and put them out in the hall, and there's just one place for everything, or you can't get through," she said.

The next day after luncheon, when Howland had started for the office, he turned back and opened the front door again.

"How about this afternoon for a sleigh-ride?" he asked, doubtfully, coming into the hall and closing the door behind him.

Charlotte, standing on the lower stair-landing, hesitated.

"I'd planned to put the curtains out this afternoon," she said. "I couldn't do it yesterday or this morning, for the paths weren't made round the lines until noon."

"Oh, never mind the curtains!" said her husband.

"Put them out to-morrow morning," proposed Emily.

"I shall have to help Marie clean silver to-morrow."

"Well, put them out now. I'll help you. It won't take long, will it?" But Charlotte shook her head.

"Maria's going out, and I shouldn't dare leave them on the lines."

Howland was slapping his hand with his gloves.

"Do let the curtains go, Charlotte, and don't fuss so over things!" he urged. "Everything looks all right."

"If it does, it's because I'm at work all the time, trying to keep it so. You don't seem to realize that." A moment of suppression and silence followed. Then, "If you and Emily want to go sleighing so much, why don't you go? I haven't the time, and I'm tired of hearing about it." And Charlotte turned quickly and ran upstairs.

It was as if something had fallen and shivered into fragments. Without a word, Howland left the house for the office.

Half an hour later Emily found her sister in a heap on the floor of her own room beside a pile of muslin curtains.

"No, I didn't fall off the step-ladder," she said, in a dazed way. "I had got down first, but I—I think—I was dizzy."

Emily, supple and strong of muscle from steady gymnastic practice, gathered her sister in her arms and carried her to the bed.

"You poor dear!" she said. "You're just tired out completely!"

That afternoon Emily wrote home, and on the second day following there came to Charlotte a letter from her mother, full of a longing to see her, and urging that Charlotte should come to her for a few weeks, leaving Emily to keep house.

"You'll go, won't you?" Emily had prepared a chair of arguments to meet Charlotte's objections. "You and mother will have a good, quiet time visiting, and it will do her so much good to see you."

But her persuasions were not needed.

"If anybody'll take the trouble to pack my trunk," Charlotte replied, with unexpected compliance, turning her head wearily on the pillow of the steamer-chair.

She had felt all day that she would like to see her mother. She was so tired! She would like, too, to look out from her own window at home on the snow-covered hills and frozen river.

"Will you go to-morrow?" asked Emily.

"Yes," agreed Charlotte, indifferent to details.

"Good! Now you go into my room and lie down, and I'll pack your trunk without asking you about a belt or a collar pin."

It was lonely the first evening after

Charlotte went. Her husband tried two books and a magazine. Then he went out to the pantry.

When he came back, Emily had dropped her own book. Her gaze was wandering about the room critically.

"Howland," she said, "should you mind if I took out some of this?" She hesitated for a word.

"Truly," he offered. "No, go ahead. It seems to me I can't stir without stumbling over furniture."

"It makes me tired to look at it, and I really think it's wearing Charlotte out."

"It's enough to. Want to begin now?" Howland inquired, briskly, lured by the attractiveness of something to do.

"Maybe we'd better wait till to-morrow night. The things will have to be packed somehow."

The next day, two full rolls of heavy unbleached cotton cloth came to the house, and so many packing-boxes that the neighbors, looking out, wondered if the Trumbulls were going to move.

After that the evenings were very busy ones. Howland found a satisfaction in his ability to fit the boxes with neat covers and hinges and hasps that was not subdued by the dark spots which he carried under his nails.

"What do you suppose she'll say?" asked Emily, as she put a top layer of excelsior on a box of vases and cut glass, and handed Howland a list to fasten inside the cover. They were both sitting on the floor of the store-room.

"Don't know," said Howland, cheerfully, driving home a tack. "They're all here, anyhow."

During the days Emily made covers for the furniture. The gilt sofa and the clumsy davenport both went, carefully sewed up in the unbleached cloth, with bags of moth-powder inside. Tables, screens, the "conversation chair" and some of the pictures followed. Howland cheerfully bought more cloth.

"Regular sheet and pillow-case party up here, isn't it?" he remarked one evening, as they surveyed the open attic, where strange white forms stood about under the eaves.

There came at last a day which was to bring Charlotte home.

"What do you suppose she'll say?" Emily asked Howland again to the phrase of many repetitions. And it must be acknowledged that as she met her sister at the door there was behind the glad welcome a very decided uneasiness.

But the tired look in Charlotte's eyes was gone, and her cheeks were round again and pink.

Emily wondered if she noticed that there was only one table in the hall, and that two ornate porcelain pedestals supporting empty jardiniere had been removed, also a large number of other things.

Charlotte, however, went immediately to her room, and that, Emily was glad to remember, she had not dared to disturb.

At dinner there was no question of burglars, although the sideboard and serving-table bore only a few pieces of silver and glass, which were in general use. But this was not so strange, for Charlotte was recounting all the home news. It was the parlor that Emily dreaded.

When they reached it there was a second's pause in the doorway. Then Charlotte crossed to the large easy chair that her husband had pushed up before the fire.

She declared afterward that there was not a thing gone that she did not miss in that first sweeping glance, from the plaster finishing boys that had sat on a door cornice to a small calendar that had swung from the frame of the Delphin Sibyl.

Leaning back in the chair, she gazed for a time at the blazing logs.

"I had such a lovely visit with mother," she said, after a few minutes, in which no one had spoken. "I believe I should have stayed another week, only I thought I'd better come home to see how things were going on."

She continued to gaze quietly at the fire, while Emily stirred uneasily and exchanged puzzling glances with Howland.

Then suddenly the corners of Charlotte's mouth curved upward, and an old-time, girlish dimple appeared.

"What did you do with the palm?" she inquired.

"The palm is boarding at the store isn't." The relief in Emily's frown

was apparent. "Mr. McGraw was willing to keep it through the winter for the use of it, and bring it back to you in the summer to set on the piazza, where it belongs. The jar's in the attic," she added, with increased courage, for Charlotte's laughing eyes did not speak displeasure.

Charlotte turned in her chair and studied the changes more deliberately—the large round table in the middle of the room, with little on it but a lamp, a few books and magazines, and a vase of daffodils, the half-dozen or so of chairs, the bookcases unobstructed by pieces of furniture in front, and the piano drawn out in the light, the pictures reduced to a few of her choices.

"The room never looked homelike or comfortable before," she said, with a contented sigh. "I never should have had the courage to do it, but I'm glad it's done."—The Companion.

Charlotte went. Her husband tried two books and a magazine. Then he went out to the pantry.

When he came back, Emily had dropped her own book. Her gaze was wandering about the room critically.

"Howland," she said, "should you mind if I took out some of this?" She hesitated for a word.

"Truly," he offered. "No, go ahead. It seems to me I can't stir without stumbling over furniture."

"It makes me tired to look at it, and I really think it's wearing Charlotte out."

"It's enough to. Want to begin now?" Howland inquired, briskly, lured by the attractiveness of something to do.

"Maybe we'd better wait till to-morrow night. The things will have to be packed somehow."

The next day, two full rolls of heavy unbleached cotton cloth came to the house, and so many packing-boxes that the neighbors, looking out, wondered if the Trumbulls were going to move.

After that the evenings were very busy ones. Howland found a satisfaction in his ability to fit the boxes with neat covers and hinges and hasps that was not subdued by the dark spots which he carried under his nails.

"What do you suppose she'll say?" asked Emily, as she put a top layer of excelsior on a box of vases and cut glass, and handed Howland a list to fasten inside the cover. They were both sitting on the floor of the store-room.

"Don't know," said Howland, cheerfully, driving home a tack. "They're all here, anyhow."

During the days Emily made covers for the furniture. The gilt sofa and the clumsy davenport both went, carefully sewed up in the unbleached cloth, with bags of moth-powder inside. Tables, screens, the "conversation chair" and some of the pictures followed. Howland cheerfully bought more cloth.

"Regular sheet and pillow-case party up here, isn't it?" he remarked one evening, as they surveyed the open attic, where strange white forms stood about under the eaves.

There came at last a day which was to bring Charlotte home.

"What do you suppose she'll say?" Emily asked Howland again to the phrase of many repetitions. And it must be acknowledged that as she met her sister at the door there was behind the glad welcome a very decided uneasiness.

But the tired look in Charlotte's eyes was gone, and her cheeks were round again and pink.

Emily wondered if she noticed that there was only one table in the hall, and that two ornate porcelain pedestals supporting empty jardiniere had been removed, also a large number of other things.

Charlotte, however, went immediately to her room, and that, Emily was glad to remember, she had not dared to disturb.

At dinner there was no question of burglars, although the sideboard and serving-table bore only a few pieces of silver and glass, which were in general use. But this was not so strange, for Charlotte was recounting all the home news. It was the parlor that Emily dreaded.

When they reached it there was a second's pause in the doorway. Then Charlotte crossed to the large easy chair that her husband had pushed up before the fire.

She declared afterward that there was not a thing gone that she did not miss in that first sweeping glance, from the plaster finishing boys that had sat on a door cornice to a small calendar that had swung from the frame of the Delphin Sibyl.

Leaning back in the chair, she gazed for a time at the blazing logs.

"I had such a lovely visit with mother," she said, after a few minutes, in which no one had spoken. "I believe I should have stayed another week, only I thought I'd better come home to see how things were going on."

She continued to gaze quietly at the fire, while Emily stirred uneasily and exchanged puzzling glances with Howland.

Then suddenly the corners of Charlotte's mouth curved upward, and an old-time, girlish dimple appeared.

"What did you do with the palm?" she inquired.

"The palm is boarding at the store isn't." The relief in Emily's frown

was apparent. "Mr. McGraw was willing to keep it through the winter for the use of it, and bring it back to you in the summer to set on the piazza, where it belongs. The jar's in the attic," she added, with increased courage, for Charlotte's laughing eyes did not speak displeasure.

Charlotte turned in her chair and studied the changes more deliberately—the large round table in the middle of the room, with little on it but a lamp, a few books and magazines, and a vase of daffodils, the half-dozen or so of chairs, the bookcases unobstructed by pieces of furniture in front, and the piano drawn out in the light, the pictures reduced to a few of her choices.

"The room never looked homelike or comfortable before," she said, with a contented sigh. "I never should have had the courage to do it, but I'm glad it's done."—The Companion.

This is the Time to Organize a Brass Band

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Etc.

Every Town Can Have a Band

Lowest prices ever quoted. New catalogue, with upwards of 500 illustrations, and containing everything required in a Band, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

WHALEY ROYCE & CO. Ltd
Western Branch
356 MAIN ST. 155 YONGE ST.
Winnipeg. Toronto Ont.

ROMANCE OF A LOST NICKEL

He had come to Cleveland to accept the offer of an extensive manufacturing concern. They wanted a first-class chemist; they were about to conduct extensive experiments. Rupert Pratt had been highly recommended by eastern experts, and they engaged him. It was an excellent situation, with a fine salary, and the certainty of liberal rewards if the experiments he was conducting turned out winners. He liked his position, he liked the city, and yet he was lonely.

Rupert Pratt was slow at making friends. He had never overcome a natural shyness. In all his school career he possessed but one strong friend. They had parted the day after they took their degrees. If Tracy Grant had remained with Rupert, under the same roof, sharing his thoughts and aspirations, it would have been different. But when Tracy left him Rupert slipped back into his hermit ways. He studied, he experimented, he took long walks and rides. But he made no friends, and his heart hungered for human companionship.

Early in November he had occasion to visit the east end. One of the officers of the company was convalescing from a long illness and had expressed a desire to hear the bright young chemist describe to him the results of certain important experiments he had been conducting. Rupert boarded the Euclid car at Erie street late in the afternoon and found it pretty well filled. He took a seat about the middle of the car, and, drawing a letter from his pocket, perused it with great interest. It was from Tracy Grant, from Hong-kong, where Tracy had secured, through the influence of English friends, a position as manager of an exporting house. It was a bright, cheery letter, and it did Rupert good.

"Let me know when you finally settle down," the writer said. "You tell me you have an excellent offer from the West. Have you accepted it? And where is it? You don't write half enough about yourself, dear boy. I particularly want to know where you are going, because my little sister has just finished college and is to reside with our aunt, and it is possible that you will become acquainted, a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The car stopped, and Rupert was aware that a young woman had come aboard. He looked up and found she was standing by the aisle beside him. It was only a hasty glance that he gave her, but he was aware that she possessed a face that was strongly attractive and that her eyes were perhaps the tenderest and brightest he had ever seen. He crumpled up his letter, quickly rising, offered his seat. She accepted it with thanks. A moment later she had deftly crowded up to two women who occupied the seat and made room for Rupert. As she pointed to the vacant place he noticed that she looked at him a little curiously. It was a lady-like scrutiny, but Rupert found it confusing.

A moment later the conductor came up the aisle. Rupert hastily felt in his pocket and passed out a nickel. The young woman handed the conductor a dime, that official promptly returning her the nickel which Rupert had just given him and which he had retained in his hand. As it fell in her neatly gloved palm Rupert started and turned pale. He recognized the coin. It was his daily prized pocket piece, the pocket piece Tracy Grant had given him, with the alleged Hindoo hallmark on one side which meant, according to Tracy, "I am never lonesome," and that in turn meant, according to Tracy, that the talisman would attract other coins to the owner's pocket. "Cherish it like the apple of your eye," said Tracy, "until you meet the girl who is to win your love and wear your name and then have it made into a bangle for her with Brother Tracy's best wishes."

And here was this precious token of a David and Jonathan friendship slipping into the dainty purse of a strange young woman. What could he do? He must ask her for it. Could he summon up the courage? He tried. He framed the words he would use. He moistened his tongue.

Then the car suddenly halted at a cross street, and while his attention was momentarily distracted the young woman arose, and, giving him a bright look that was so unmistakably friendly that it almost took his breath away, alighted from the car—with the nickel, of course.

Rupert softly groaned. This would never do. The car was in motion. He hastily strode back to the platform and leaped lightly to the pavement. When he reached the corner of the street down which the young woman had turned, he saw her ascending the steps of the second house, a

handsome stone residence on the west side of the street.

Then Rupert's courage wilted again. He turned and walked up the street. He wheeled about and came back. He couldn't give up that precious nickel.

He walked to the house in which he had seen the charming young woman disappear, and boldly ascending the steps pressed the button. A neat serving maid answered the summons. Rupert felt in his pocket. He hadn't a card with him.

"I wish to see the young lady of the house," he said.

The maid looked at him sharply. Something about his appearance must have softened her heart.

"Come in," she said, "and I will call Miss Leslie. What name, please?"

"The name," replied Rupert, "is of no consequence. Tell her a gentleman desires to see her for a moment or two." And he wondered at his own boldness.

The maid disappeared, and almost immediately a handsome, elderly lady with a motherly look came into the room.

"You wish to see my niece?" she inquired, with a rapid glance that took in the caller's general appearance. Rupert slightly blushed. He bowed and hesitated.

"I came on a somewhat peculiar errand," he stammered. "If your niece is the young lady whom I saw entering the house a few moments ago, she is the person I wish to see."

"My niece entered the house a few moments ago," said the elderly lady, "but she is at present engaged. I infer that you are a stranger. Can you tell me the nature of your business?"

"I have come, madam," stammered Rupert, who was finding this ordeal very trying indeed, "I have come for a nickel."

The elderly lady looked astonished. "I would not infer from your appearance," she said, "that your circumstances could be so—so straitened."

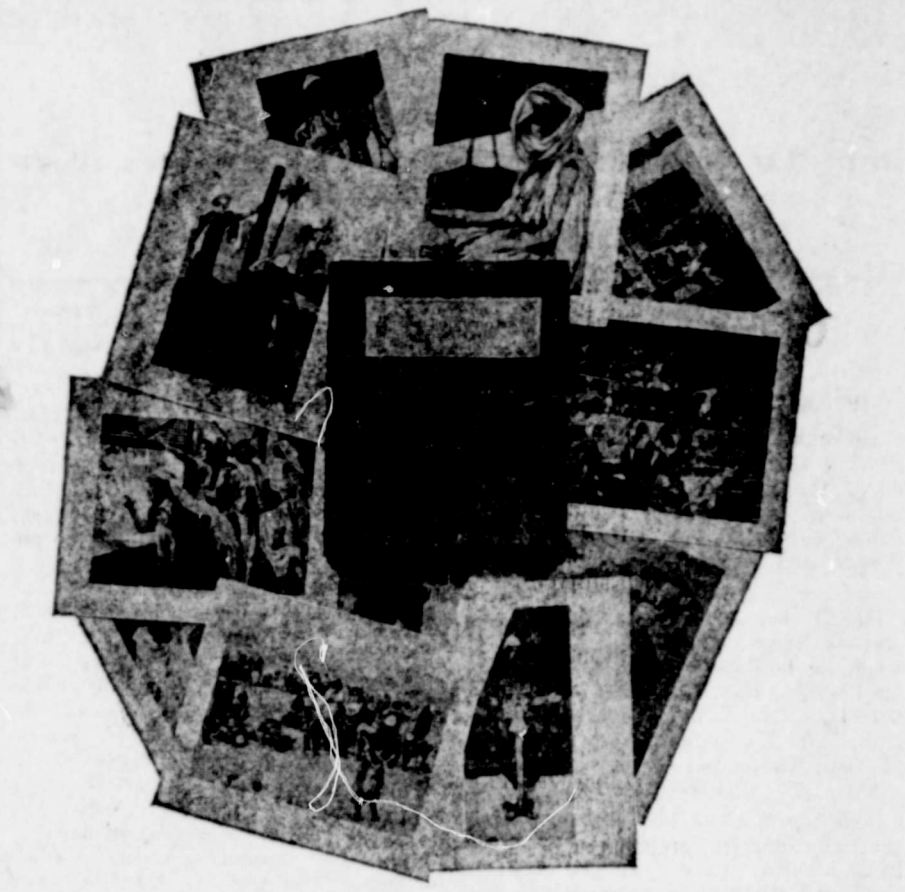
Rupert wiped his forehead. "You misunderstand me, madam," he said. "I am not asking charity. I—simply want to exchange nickels with your niece."

"How very extraordinary!" murmured the old lady.

"It is, indeed," said Rupert, and he wished himself at the other end of Ohio. In fact, he was just about to bolt through the hall door when with a little swish of drapery the young woman he had seen on the car came into the room. Somehow her appearance called back Rupert's

BUILD UP YOUR STRENGTH
INVALID STOUT
ORDER FROM YOUR DEALERS.
DOMINION BREWERY CO., Ltd.

An Ideal Gift to a Child, Friend or Sunday School Teacher



120 Bible Pictures by J. James Tissot reproduced in all their gorgeous original colors.

We offer to Catholic Register Readers one thousand sets only. A REAL BARGAIN.

Send \$1.00 to-day to 119 Wellington Street W., Toronto, and you will receive a handsome portfolio, size 5 x 6. (Old or New Testament).

The whole world acknowledges that J. James Tissot was the greatest artist that ever lived, so far as Biblical subjects are concerned. Nothing approaching this work has ever been attempted before. In a series of splendid pictures, the great and impressive scenes in the Bible story are depicted, true in color, costume, landscape, and all details to the life, the country, and the time.

Only the unparalleled success in the higher priced editions makes possible this phenomenally low offer now.

These pictures have received the unqualified endorsement of the leading laymen and Sunday School teachers throughout the United States. Nothing could be more helpful and interesting and delightful, when one is reading the Bible, than such a graphic interpretation of Sacred Stories. In no other way can the Bible stories be made so real and actual to children. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

THE CRIMP and YOU
are very much connected—if you are the Mistress of a home.
To you—the Housewife—let us say that the Eddy Crimp is the Right Crimp, because it insures Easy Washing and Few Destroyed Linens, every time. It's a New Wrinkle, and it's a good one.
It's yours if you refuse all but
EDDY'S "2 in 1" WASHBOARDS
Always Ask for Eddy's Matches

McCABE & CO.
UNDERTAKERS
222 Queen E. and 649 Queen W.
TEL. M. 2636 TEL. M. 1408

F. ROSAR
UNDERTAKER
240 King St. East, Toronto
Telephone Main 1034

RYAN & SON
Undertakers & Embalmers
37 Arthur St.,
Phone College 4816 TORONTO

W. K. MURPHY
The Leading Undertaker.
Funerals Furnished at Moderate Prices.
479 QUEEN STREET WEST
PHONE MAIN 1731

oozing courage. He paused and faced her with a bow.
"Will you kindly listen while I explain this intrusion?" he asked. Then he hurriedly added: "I sat next to you in the car this afternoon. In handing the conductor my fare I inadvertently gave him a nickel that I value very highly. It was the gift of a dear friend now far away. This nickel the conductor gave you in exchange. I saw and recognized it as it dropped into your hand. I have come here to beg of you to permit me to redeem it." He paused and the ladies looked at each other.
"It is quite an extraordinary story," said the young woman, and Rupert heard her voice for the first time, and a charming voice it was.
"Just what I remarked," said the aunt.
(Continued on page 7.)

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT-OF
WILD
STRAWBERRY

CURES
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

It has been on the market for 43 years. Its effects are marvelous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous. Ask your druggist for it. Take as other. Substitutes are Dangerous.

The genuine is manufactured by THE T. MITCHELL CO., LAMARCO, TORONTO, ONT. Price 25 cents.

COUPLE OF DOSES CURED.
Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Tossier, Sask., tells of her experience in the following words:—"I wish to tell you of the good I have found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer my little girl, aged two years, was taken ill with Summer Complaint, and as my mother always kept Dr. Fowler's in the house when I was a child, I seemed to follow her example as I always have it also. I at once gave it to my baby as directed and she was at once relieved, and after a couple of doses was completely cured."



BEFORE THE WEDDING

the bride-to-be should see to it that he who has promised to share his fortunes with her takes the necessary steps towards carrying out the promise.

In no better or more practical way may such a promise be fulfilled than by means of a Policy of Life Assurance.

A Policy procured now from The North American Life will prove conducive in many ways to the mutual happiness of married life.

The North American Life Assurance Co.
"Solid as the Continent"
Home Office
TORONTO

The QUIET HOUR

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. O Sacrament where dwells my Lord Divine! How sweet Thy coming near our hearts which need Thee sore, when Thou in love dost come to feed Our souls with bread of Heaven and with wine That maketh virgins. Take, Lord, this heart of mine And make it Thine. Here ever Thou dost heed Our prayer, who come in sorrow now, to plead For grace and strength to conquer, not repine. Sweet Jesus! hidden God of deepest love! Near Thee is peace the world can never know. No sin of ours should cause Thy Heart to bleed; Thy love should lift our thoughts to Thee above; Nor let our lives but in Thy friendship grow. In Thee, dear Lord, we have a Friend indeed.—Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S.J.

THE BLESSED MARGARET MARY The proposed beatification of the Blessed Margaret Mary of Alacoque makes the following brief sketch of special interest at this juncture: The Blessed Margaret Mary was born in 1647 at LaThecote, France, and her youth was passed in innocence and piety. When twenty-four years of age she embraced her religious life in the Order of the Visitation at Paray le-Monial. From her earliest childhood God had this privileged and highly favored soul into His school, and constituted Himself her guide and teacher in the spiritual life. When she had been sufficiently trained in this school and prepared for the task which was shortly to be entrusted to her, our Lord commenced the series of revelations and instructions concerning His Sacred Heart, which must be guarded as the starting point of the devotion. Margaret Mary had already been several years in the convent at Paray when the first revelation respecting the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was made to her. She was engaged in prayer one day before the Blessed Sacrament, when our Lord appeared to her, and opening His breast, permitted her to behold His Heart. It was surrounded with fire and flames, resplendent as the sun, transparent as crystal, encircled with a crown of thorns, and surmounted by a cross. Disclosing to her the marvels and mysteries of His love. He spoke thus to her: "My heart is so full of love for men that it can no longer contain within itself the fire of charity. Through thy instrumentality it must flow out and make itself known to men, in order to enrich them with the treasures; they are salutary and sanctifying graces, and they alone are capable of rescuing mankind from the abyss of perdition. In spite of thy unworthiness and ignorance I have chosen to carry out this my purpose, that it may be all the more evident that all is my work."

And again our Lord, appearing to her on June 16, 1675, said to her: "Behold this Heart which has so loved men that it has spared nothing to testify its love for them, even to the exhausting and consuming of itself for their sake. But in return for this I receive nothing from the generality of mankind but ingratitude through the contempt, irreverence, sacrileges and coldness with which I am treated in this Sacrament of Love. What, however, afflicts Me most that even hearts, which are consecrated to Me do Me this wrong. Wherefore I require of thee that the first Friday in this octave of (Corpus Christi) should be appointed as a special festival in honor of My Heart, that satisfaction may be made to it on that day by solemn act of holy Communion to make amends for the outrages which are committed against it when it is exposed for veneration upon the altar. I promise thee that My Heart shall so expand as to pour out the effect of its charity in superabundant plenitude on those who honor it, and who endeavor to prevail on others to pay homage."—Holy Angels Calendar.

SINCERE FORGIVENESS. When we are forgiven by God we should be humble and grateful, and this should prompt us to be merciful and kind to all, no matter how much they may offend us. We must not be ready to say, You have offended me; now make satisfaction, or

I will not forgive you. No; we must imitate our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who even on the cross, when they reviled Him and spat at Him, only replied, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Our Lord suffered all sorts of indignities in silence. He never said a word because He Himself was insulted, but only when the honor of God was concerned. "Like a lamb He was led to the slaughter, and He opened not His mouth." What does our Lord say about this in the Sermon on the Mount? "Blessed are you when men persecute you and revile you, and speak all manner of evil against you falsely for My sake, for great shall be your reward in heaven." But sometimes our fellow-men do us a great injury. They use vile and insulting language to us. They call us names which we cannot endure. They are our enemies, and express their dislike and hatred freely. How can we be friendly with them? Often we can say with truth: Such a one has cheated me; he has defrauded me out of a large amount of money; that rascal has owed me money which he is well able to pay, and he has not paid it and he never will. Another has slandered me, and told lies about a member of my family; such a one is mean and despicable every way.

Well, I cannot enumerate all these cases in which we plead that we cannot forgive. They are included in the hundred pence of the gospel. That is, they are all trivial in themselves and not worth dwelling on. What are all the pains and sufferings and trials of this world compared with the eternal weight of glory which awaits us? All our wounded feelings, all the pain given to us by the conduct of others, will be over and gone in a few years. It will be like a cloud that goes over the face of the sky. But every act of forgiveness merits an eternal reward. In this light of faith an injury done us is a precious jewel, a glorious opportunity, a grand successful speculation which makes our fortune. To do this may cause us a struggle, for we are human after all. They will arise in our minds in spite of ourselves, and sometimes will keep coming back upon us, even after a long time, perhaps years, have gone by; just as a venomous serpent may hiss at us when he cannot bite. But this is not sin so long as we do not consent; on the contrary, a great occasion of merit. And when we have overcome our enemy who has tempted us, and kept charity with all men, the charity of God will diffuse itself in our hearts. We shall love God, and we shall be consoled and strengthened and more firmly united to Him. With this principle made habitual in our hearts, we shall be confirmed in grace and be united to God in heaven forever.

WEAK FAITH. (Catholic Union and Times.)

There seems something strange in the gospel narrative where our Lord reproached the ruler for his want of faith, and yet it is not strange. He had, indeed, some faith in Christ, or he would not have come to Him and asked Him to come down and heal his son; but his faith was not a full and ready faith, since wonders must be performed before he would believe, and hence our Lord reproached him. How different in the case of the centurion mentioned in another part of holy writ. He, too, had a child ill unto death at home; but God's words were enough. "Say, and the word," he said, "and my son shall be healed." Our Lord praised him for his faith and held it up to the admiration of all, saying He had not seen such faith in all Israel. These two men had the same opportunities for having faith, since the miracles of Christ confirming His divine character and the truth of His doctrine were seen and spoken of on every side. All were saying, "Who is this that the winds and seas obey?" Thousands had been fed from a few loaves and fishes; not only had the sick been healed, but even the dead had been raised to life, and yet how little and how weak the faith of this one who was still looking for signs and wonders and must have ocular demonstration of it, since he asks Him to come down and heal his son. But is this not the case with many of us? We have faith, it is true, but is it a full and abiding faith? Is it a faith like the centurion's, that trusts for its confirmation all to the word of God, or is it like the ruler's, weak and wavering? Is our faith resting for its permanency not on the

signs and wonders done not only in the time of Christ and since, but even from the creation of the world? But is our faith dependent on some particular miracle, or sign or wonder that must be done in the present—a continuation, indeed, of all that has gone before, but brought down to our time and day and to our own insignificant selves? The crime of the age is, indeed, the weakness of faith. I do not say the want of faith, for that term belongs only to the pagan and infidel, but I say the weakness of faith among those who profess to have the faith. How many will, at the first ill-wind that blows against the Church, have their faith shaken, though Christ has promised always to be with His Church even to the end of the world? How many will cavil at its teachings or its action when something is said or done that goes contrary to their ideas, though Christ has promised that the Holy Ghost would enlighten His Church and teach her all things, so that who would hear her would be hearing Christ Himself? And what desertions from faith and religion and virtue and all that is good through faith being questioned in this way, and the rebellion to its rules and regulations following it!

Again, how faith is weakened in individuals because some trials overtakes them, or some adversity is met with, and they rush off and declare there is no God, or if there is that He is not just, because they experience some little sorrow or suffering. How different they act from Job, who, no matter how great his affliction and losses, exclaimed, "God gave, God took away; blessed be the name of God forever!" And how different their words from St. Paul's, who exclaimed, "What shall separate me from the love of Christ? Shall sorrow, shall tribulation, shall imprisonment, shall stripes shall the sword? No, not one, or all of them shall separate me or cause me to give up that love. I live for Christ Jesus our Lord!" Must God tell us again and again that he loves us with a mother's love and that He has loved us from all eternity, and that it is because He loves us so much that He will sometimes afflict us and try us in order that He may love us the more, because of our loving Him more in suffering for His sake? Let us away, then, with self-love and have a generous love of God, prompted by a faith in Him that nothing can shake and with the apostle exclaim, "Here cut! Here burn! Here try in every way you will, but spare, spare in eternity!"

But though there is so much to blame in the ruler's conduct, yet there is something to praise, and that is his readiness to profit by the presence and the power of God. The opportunity came and he took advantage of it. It was the favorable moment, the time of God's visitation, the acceptable time and he embraced it and his son's soul was saved. A day's delay, a putting off the time would have passed and death would have him for its victim.

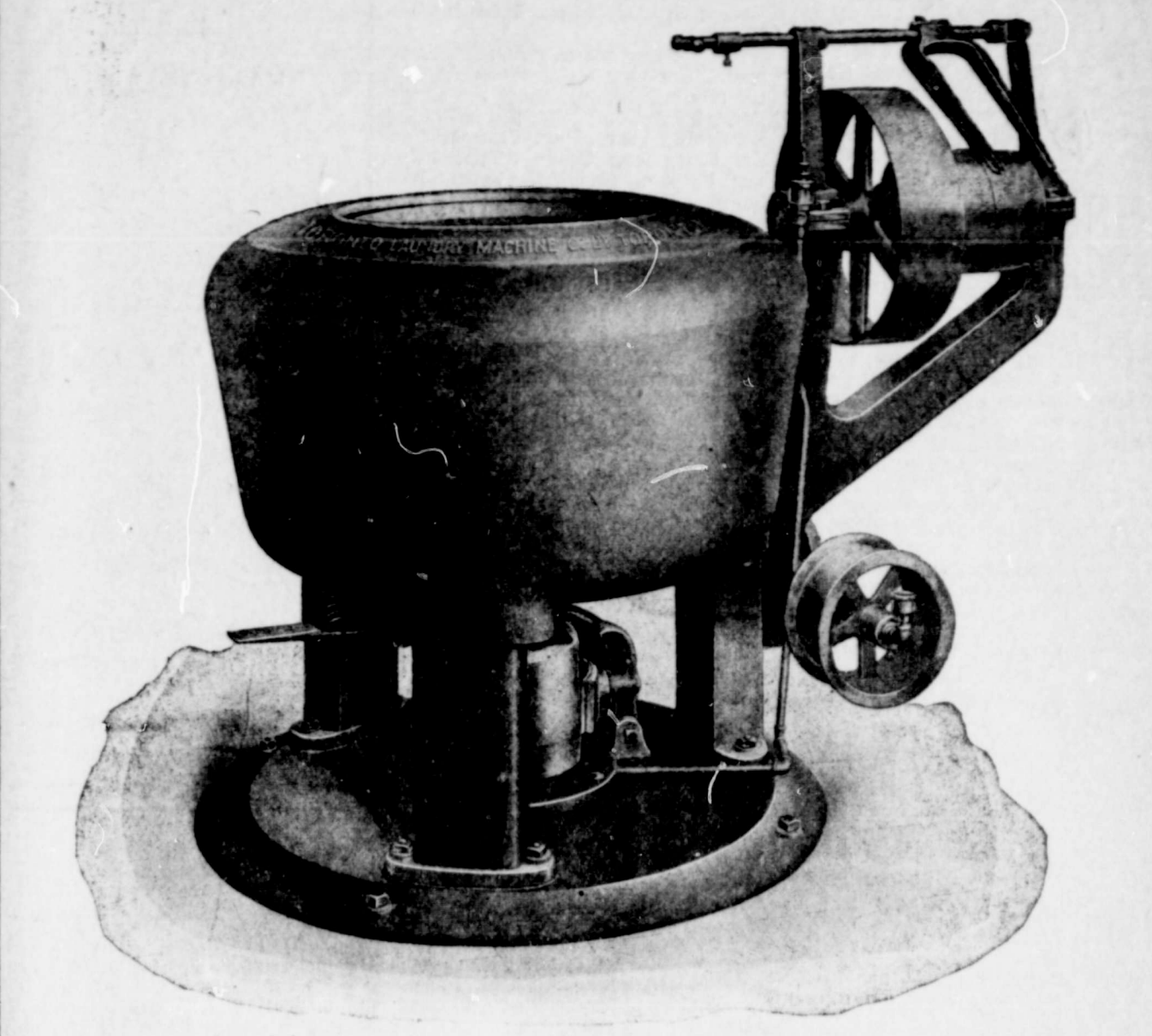
Here, then, is a lesson for ourselves to take advantage of the grace of God. "There is a tide in the affairs of man," says the poet, "which taken at the ebb, leads on to fortune," and so it is with ourselves, there is a grace, a day and occasion, a circumstance which contains in its folds our eternal salvation. It is a mission, a retreat, a good book, a holy word comes to us among the daily things of life and this is God's grace for us, a grace the like of which may never come again. Let us ask God the grace to be ever faithful to grace.

Romance of a Lost Nickel (Continued from page 6.)

"Just what I am prepared to admit," said Rupert. "It might, of course, be true," said the young woman. "It is," said Rupert. He gathered himself up again. "If you will take the trouble to look in your purse, you will find the proof." "I will look," said the young woman. "It will necessitate my going upstairs." She turned in the doorway. "Did you say your name was on the coin?" "No," said Rupert; "there is only a cabalistic sign on it." She turned again. "Will you be seated, Mr. —?" She paused expectantly. "Pratt—Rupert Pratt," replied the young man. "Thank you," and he sat down. As he did so a lightning glance passed between the ladies. And then the younger lady disappeared. "There was one thing in your favor," said the elderly lady, with a frown. "Lena, our maid, never admits suspicious looking strangers. The fact that she let you in is greatly to your credit." Rupert laughed. "It may be to my credit," he said, "and yet I have never been prepared to admit that there was the slightest suggestion of a suspicious character in my general appearance. At the same time I will acknowledge that I have felt during the last quarter of an hour as much like a confidence man as it is possible for an innocent youth to feel." Then the young woman reappeared. "It is too bad," she said, "but just as I was entering my room my purse dropped to the floor and scattered the coins in every direction. You nickel must have hidden itself with great care, because I failed to find it." Rupert hastily arose. "I'm very sorry to have put you to all this annoyance," he said, "and I am especially sorry that I have been unable to prove the honesty of my purpose in intruding upon you. Good afternoon." "One moment," cried the young woman, "I haven't given up yet. I will make a more thorough search, and you must call again." "Come to-morrow evening if you are not engaged," said the elderly lady. Rupert stammered that it would be a pleasure and a moment later was hurrying down the street to catch a car. He felt strangely exhilarated. She certainly was a remarkably pretty girl. He called the next evening and found that the precious nickel was still undiscovered. Miss Leslie had been too busy to make the promised search. And yet Rupert stayed on through the evening. When he started to go the elderly lady suggested that he might like to come up Sunday evening and accompany them to church. And the bashful Rupert accepted the suggestion without a murmur. On the way home from church on one never to be forgotten evening the elderly lady had suddenly startled Rupert by inviting him to dine with Miss Leslie and herself. And so Rupert enjoyed the most delightful meal that ever was eaten—but the nickel did not turn up. Pretty soon he began to call without being specially invited—and after a little while he never alluded to the nickel. Sometimes he felt quite dazed by his good fortune and by the remarkable assurance he displayed in accepting it. Yet he was a shy lover still. He asked no questions; he took everything for granted—much as if he were living through a delightful dream and feared he would awaken if he moved. Why, it was a fact that he didn't even know the lovely girl's full name. She was Miss Leslie to him as to the household, and he could invent many delightful names to call her when he was not at her side. One evening, it might have been six weeks from the memorable day he lost the nickel, he was with Miss Leslie in the little reception room at Mrs. Morgan's, for that was the elderly lady's name. Suddenly the sweet gray eyes looked up at him. "I have found the nickel," said the gentlest of voices. "Have you?" cried Rupert. Then his voice changed. "Really? On, I don't believe I'm half glad over its discovery. It brought me such wonderful luck, you know, the day it disappeared."

IMPROVED TORONTO EXTRACTOR

Solid Bowl, Convenient to Operate, New Design, Original Features, Polished Brass Cover



Most convenient to load, top of bowl being only 34 inches from floor. Has hollow cast steel spindle, with small radiating oil holes. Phosphor-bronze bearing in centre of oil well. Sight feed lubricator at top of machine feeds oil to oil well and up through and around spindle to top of bottom bearing which is at all times full of oil. Rubbers of large size gives free and ample movement to the basket. Runs at high speed without vibration. Baskets are of 40-lb. copper, with double convex steel bottom, with heavy welded steel bands. Idler pulleys are self-oiling and are adjustable to any angle.

Not the Cheapest, but the Best. Made in two sizes—Attached or Detached Countershaft. 20-inch, price \$125.00, 26-inch, price \$175.00

THE TORONTO LAUNDRY MACHINERY CO. LIMITED. DUNDAS ST. BRIDGES TORONTO, Ont.

sets Catholic Order of Foresters, were established at the corner of Dartmouth and Tremont streets. The parade marched through Tremont street to Massachusetts avenue, to Columbus avenue to Harrison avenue, East and West Newton streets, Shawmut avenue, Union Park street, Harrison avenue, East Brooklyn street, Washington street, to the Cathedral. When the head of the line was seen coming down Union Park street, Archbishop O'Connell came out on the side porch to review the parade. With the Archbishop were the Rev. Thos. J. Gasson, S.J., President of Boston College; Rev. M. J. Spaine, D.D., chancellor of the Archdiocese; Rev. F. X. Dolan, D.D., Rev. T. R. McCoy and Rev. J. J. Crane, of the Cathedral. As the Stars and Strips passed the Archbishop each time doffed his purple beretta in salute to the flag and hundreds of men gathered about did the same. The procession ended in the Cathedral, where Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament closed the day's ceremonies. This was preceded by a short sermon by Rev. Father Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., president of Boston College, who spoke on what the Holy Family Temperance League is doing and can accomplish. The children then renewed their pledges and Rev. Dr. Mullen officiated at the Benediction service. Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

Then you do not want it?" she softly questioned, with a blush. "I am not as anxious about it as I was," replied Rupert. "Then," said the gentle voice, "why not give it to me?" Rupert started. "If I dared," he muttered. "Dared what?" asked the young woman. To Rupert's ears it sounded like a defiance. "This is madness," he murmured. He caught Leslie's hand. "Will you be my wife?" She dropped the veiling lashes over the bright grey eyes. "I—I accept the nickel," she stammered and blushed as she said it and gave him the other hand. A little later she drew him towards the mantel. "Rupert," she said, "you're the victim of a mild conspiracy. I knew you that very first day. I knew the nickel. I told auntie who you were." "You knew me!" cried the dazed Rupert. "I knew all about you through Tracy's glowing praises. I am Leslie Grant, Tracy's sister." "What!" cried Rupert, sinking into a chair. "Tracy's sister?" Then you knew about the nickel?" "I knew all about it," said Leslie, demurely. "And, then, too, we have your photograph. Look here." She reached behind the clock and drew the portrait into sight. Rupert gazed at it with a dazed expression. "We'll put a frame of gold on it," he murmured. "On your portrait?" laughed Leslie. "No," said Rupert solemnly; "on the nickel."

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be. Juvenile Temperance Demonstration (Boston Pilot.) A grand juvenile temperance demonstration was held in Boston on Sunday afternoon, when the annual parade of the junior members of the Holy Family Temperance League of the Archdiocese took place. It is estimated that about 6,000 children were in line, while several hundred men and women acted as escort to them. The procession was a most impressive and inspiring spectacle and moved the spectators all along the line of march to heartily applaud the little ones. There were nine divisions and each was headed by its banner and a large American flag, while every boy and girl carried a small one. The headquarters of the chief marshal, Major John J. Leonard, high secretary-treasurer of the Masseche-

The Women are Coming Too

A despatch from Kenosha, Wis., under date July 13th, says: A sensation was caused in Church circles in Kenosha to-day, when the announcement was received that Mother Edith, Mother Superior-General of the Sisters of St. Mary (Episcopal), in charge of Kemper Hall in this city, had been baptized into the Roman Catholic faith at Philadelphia and has left the mother-house at Peekskill, N.Y. Sister Margaret Clair, Mother Provincial of the western district, who is now at Kemper Hall in charge of the work, and Sister Catherine, the Mother Provincial of the southern district, who is at Memphis, have conferred on the matter and it is possible that both of them will go to Peekskill to prevent any of the other sisters at the main home of the Order leaving the sisterhood. The Order is probably the largest Order of women in the Episcopal Church in the United States. Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER. THE FAVORITE IN CANADIAN HOMES FOR MANY YEARS. TRY IT. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. Sold Everywhere in the Dominion by the Best Dealers. E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. MADE IN CANADA.

In and Around Toronto

LIBERAL PREMIUMS AT TORONTO.

The Premiums and Prizes to be given at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year foot up to over \$50,000.00, three-fourths of which is devoted to the agricultural section. To live stock is given between \$27,000.00 and \$28,000.00. Entries close with the Manager, J. O. Orr, City Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday, Aug. 5th.

A THRILLING ENGAGEMENT.

The Spectacle at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year will be founded on the siege of Sebastopol. One of the most famous scenic artists of America has been engaged to paint a massive picture of the siege and to put up scenery in an exact counterpart of Sebastopol itself. Russian, British and French soldiers in the uniform of the different armies of the period will be seen engaged in the siege work and with the aid of explosives it is anticipated that the battle scene will be one of thrilling and intense realism.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. WM. PRENDERGAST.

Among recent appointments to the staff of the Toronto Normal School is that of Mr. William Prendergast, late Inspector of Separate Schools. Many throughout the Province will learn of this appointment with pleasure, as during his term as inspector Mr. Prendergast used his utmost endeavors to interest both parents and children in the schools and moreover, did all possible to have the schools worthy of interest. This spirit carried into the new field of labor will undoubtedly lend an added impetus to the work of the Normalites and their institutions.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth the beloved father of our esteemed sister member, Resolved that we, the officers and members of Our Lady of Good Counsel Society, Branch 10, I.C.B.A., assembled in our regular meeting, extend to Mrs. McLinmurray and family our deepest and heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad time of bereavement, and commend them for consolation to Him Who orders all things for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy. May Our Lady of Good Counsel intercede for him. Eternal rest give unto his soul, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him. On behalf of Officers and members of Branch 10, I.C.B.A.

M. HAFEEY, Rec.-Secy.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of St. Helen Court, No. 1181, Catholic Order of Foresters, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas the Almighty in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from this world the beloved sister of our esteemed Brother, James Kehoe, therefore be it

Resolved that the officers and members of St. Helen Court No. 1181, Catholic Order of Foresters, extend to Brother Kehoe and family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. And be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the Court and another copy sent to the Catholic Register for publication.

THOS. W. FULLAN, Rec.-Sec.

SAD DEATH OF MICHAEL FOLEY.

Very sad was the death of Michael Foley, who lost his life by drowning while bathing in the Don on Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst. The dead youth, who was but twenty years of age, was an exemplary Catholic and had many warm friends, especially in St. Mary's parish, in which he was born and where the greater part of his life was spent. He was also well known in several athletic circles and had acted for a year as umpire in the City League. He was employed and held in high esteem by the McLean and Spry firm of 130 Richmond street, with whom he had been for over three years. It is supposed that in diving the unfortunate young man struck his head against a stone. Mr. Dupre, who went to his assistance, was unable to effect a rescue, and when taken from the water life was extinct.

The funeral took place on Thursday from the home of Mrs. Powers, 16 1/2 Defoe street, to St. Mary's church, where Mass of requiem was said by Rev. Father O'Donnell and interment afterwards made at Mount Hope cemetery. An only sister, who came from Chicago on news of the sad event, was chief mourner. R.I.P.

PROFESSION AND RECEPTION AT LORETTO ABBEY.

A religious profession and reception were held at Loretto Abbey on Tuesday morning, July 21st. Ten young ladies were received and seven notices made their vows. Those received were: Kate Shirley, in religion Sr. St. Etheldreda; Agnes Grace, in religion Sr. M. St. Agnes; Anna Doyle, in religion Sr. M. Bertille; Margaret Cunningham, in religion Sr. M. Dorothy; Clara Muppen, in religion Sr. M. St. Martin; Nora Stevens, in religion Sr. M. Lorenzo; Mary Leacock, in religion Sr. M. Immaculata; Eva Bell, in religion Sr. M. Hillary; Yvonne Pacaud, in religion Sr. M. St. Augustine; Helena O'Connor, in religion Sr. M. Marceline. The Professed were: Sr. Mary Adrian, Miss Kathleen O'Connor; Sr. Mary of Loretto, Miss Mary Kennedy; Sr. Mary de Lourdes, Miss Victoria Crenier; Sr. Mary Annunziata, Miss Eleanor Brennan; Sr.

Monuments

Prices Reasonable
Work the Very Best
Thomson Monument Co.,
Limited
1194 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ont.

Mary Colette, Miss Margaret McEvony; Sr. Mary Vita, Miss Bridget Hynes.

His Grace Archbishop McEvoy preached a very eloquent sermon on the religious life. Among the clergy present were Very Rev. Dean McGee, Stratford; Very Rev. Dean Morris, St. Catharines; Canon Sloan, Ottawa; Fathers Canning, Coyle, Williams, Kidd, O'Donnell, Collins, McCaffery, Donovin. Father Kroul of Nicolet, Que., celebrated the Mass.

FUNERAL OF MISS ANNIE FOLEY.

The funeral of Miss Annie Foley, whose sad death at Streetsville by being thrown from a buggy on Tuesday of last week, took place on Friday from St. Michael's Cathedral. The solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. M. Whelan, assisted by Rev. Father O'Malley as deacon, Rev. Father Whelan as sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. Treacy was in the sanctuary. The Cathedral was crowded with the sorrowing relatives and friends of the dead girl, whose amiable disposition and beautiful voice had made her a general favorite and whose sad and tragic death had aroused universal regret. The Cathedral choir, of which Miss Foley some time ago had been a most efficient member, sang the sad music of the Mass, an Ave Maria being sung at the Offertory by Mr. Arthur Leitheiser. The pallbearers were Messrs. Joseph T. Thompson, Fred. Woods, C. O'Gorman, M. Costello, A. Leitheiser and W. Gilligan. Amongst others present were: Judge Anglin, Eugene O'Keefe, Dr. Sweeney, Dr. St. Charles, W. J. McGuire, Controller Ward, Columbus Green, Philip Pitts, New York; Walter Foley, Springfield, Mass.; J. T. Flanagan, and the brothers of the dead girl, Thomas, John, William and Joseph.

Amongst the wealth of spiritual and floral offerings was a beautiful "Gates Ajar" from the Catholic Order of Foresters. To the mother, sister and brothers so suddenly and sadly bereaved, the Catholic Register offers sincerest sympathy.

Fiftieth Anniversary of St. Dunstan's Church

On Tuesday, the 31st inst., the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of St. Dunstan's church, Streetsville, was celebrated. Notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell throughout the morning, the sacred edifice was filled. On entering the church the visitor was struck by the beauty of the interior, which has lately been tastefully renovated and decorated.

At ten o'clock solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Jas. A. Trayling, Port Colborne, with Rev. E. Gallagher, West Toronto, as deacon, and Rev. T. E. Finnigan, Dixie, as sub-deacon. Rev. R. P. Walsh of West Toronto acted as master of ceremonies. The sermon, preached by Rev. E. Kelly of Barrie, was a review of the history of the church in this vicinity.

The choir was under the direction of the pastor, Rev. J. P. Treacy, D.D., and Miss Nellie Henry of Dixie presided at the organ. Mr. Frank Caran, of Toronto, sang the offertory solo "O Salutaris Hostia." In the choir were Rev. M. J. Jeffcott of Colgan, Mr. P. J. Lamphier and the Misses Maggie Mulrain and Minnie Callaghan.

After Mass the Pastor expressed his thanks to all who aided in the celebration. He feelingly referred to the sad death of Miss Annie Foley, which cast a gloom over the whole ceremony, and with the congregation, he offered up a prayer for the repose of her soul.

In the sanctuary were Rev. F. Walsh, C.S.B., St. Michael's College, Toronto; Rev. P. Whitney, Newmarket; Rev. J. J. McEntee, Toronto, and Rev. P. McEachern, Toronto. A few of those who witnessed the dedication fifty years ago and were present to-day were Mr. O'Connor of Toronto, Jno. Carberry and J. D. Hickey of Toronto Township; Jno. Burns and Frank Owens, Streetsville.

Amongst the strangers present were M. J. Haney, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Rich, Mayoe Gregg and Mr. Goodwin of Streetsville; Messrs. W. J. Sandford and Leo Gallagher acted as ushers.

After the ceremony the priests were invited to the residence of Mrs. Flanagan, where they were sumptuously entertained by their hospitable hostess. Mr. M. J. Haney, an old friend of Mrs. Flanagan's family, was also a guest on this occasion.

Communication Re Religious Orders

Morrisburg, Ont., July 21, 1908.

Dear Sir,—If not troubling you too much, could you advise the writer, through your paper, if you know of any book or books published dealing in detail with the work of the religious orders of the Catholic Church, explaining the purpose of each and giving as much information as possible about them; and if such a work has been issued where it can be procured.

Yours faithfully,
ANXIOUS SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to Anxious Subscriber we would refer him to a work, "English Monastic Life," which covers the ground largely in respect to English-speaking orders and communities. It is a bulky and comprehensive work and costs about two dollars and a half. It could be obtained by applying to W. E. Blake, 123 Church St., Toronto.—Ed.

Priest Over Century Old

Canon Gadenne of Raches, the oldest priest in France, celebrated his one hundred and second birthday recently. He is in perfect health and attends personally to all his parochial duties.

Always speak the truth. Make few promises.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

The Home Bank of Canada

Head Office TORONTO 8 King St. West

Branches in Toronto

Open 7 to 9 o'clock every Saturday night

78 Church Street

Cor. Queen W. & Bathurst

Cor. Bloor W. & Bathurst

Cor. Queen E. & Ontario

20 Dundas Street West
West Toronto

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Full Compound Interest Paid
On Savings Accounts



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.30 p.m. on Monday, August 24, 1908, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Asst. Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 15, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Death of Mr. John Leahy

At the home of his uncle, Rev. Father Cavanagh, of Corkery, Ont., Mr. John Francis Leahy, on the morning of Wednesday, July 22nd, fortified by the last consoling rites of our Holy Mother Church, passed to his reward. His death, though somewhat sudden, was not entirely unexpected, and was due to heart trouble against which he had borne up manfully through several years. The deceased was only twenty-four years of age, and his death, though undoubtedly admitting him to a better and kinder world, will be sadly felt not only by his bereaved mother and nearest relatives, but also by the host of friends to whom he had endeared himself during his life upon earth.

Solemn Mass of Requiem was chanted by Rev. Father Cavanagh, assisted by Father Brownrigg and Father Finners as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. In the sanctuary were also Rev. Fathers Foley of Fallowfield, Harkins of Almonte, and Fay of South March. While the old bell in the steeple solemnly rang out the sorrowful death knell the remains were borne away to St. Michael's Cemetery, where they now repose in peace. The deceased was a devoted member of the League of the Sacred Heart and the scapular of Mt. Carmel. He was also a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. We commend his departed soul to the suffrage of the faithful, who may read this short notice. Requiescat in Pace.

Death of Mr. James Duffy

The remains of the late James Duffy, Sr., were brought here on the Cobalt Special on Tuesday morning and taken to St. Mary's Church, where Requiem Mass was celebrated. Interment was afterwards made in the Roman Catholic cemetery. Mr. Duffy, who was 90 years old, died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Hugh Mulhern, Cobalt, on Sunday, July 19th. For upwards of 40 years he resided in Barrie, leaving here about 1902. He is survived by one son, Mr. James Duffy, of Gravenhurst, and four daughters, Mrs. Hugh Mulhern, Cobalt; Mrs. Lafraniere, Gravenhurst; Miss Annie Duffy, Toronto, and Sister Bertha of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto.—Barrie Exchange.

A Woman's Country

The Frenchwoman may not be so classical in form or outline as many of England's beautiful women, but she has undoubtedly the gift of charm and by virtue of this elusive, tantalizing quality she has for centuries bewitched and enthralled all the men of her country. France to-day is the most woman ridden country and also the most peaceful, prosperous and contented. The women rule by charm.—Stormy Petrel.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Special Excursion Fares

—TO—

THE SEASIDE

MARITIME EXPRESS

Leaves Montreal 12.00 noon
(Daily Except Saturday)

OCEAN LIMITED

Leave Montreal 7.30 p.m.
(Daily Except Saturday)

FROM MONTREAL

Rivere du Loup	\$ 7.50
Murray Bay	7.50
Cap L'Aigle	7.50
St. Irene	7.50
Cacouna	7.50
Bic	9.00
Little Metis	9.00
Rimouski	9.00
Campbellton	10.00
Dalhousie	10.00
Moncton	11.50
St. John, N.B.	11.50
Shediac	12.50
Summerside, P.E.I.	13.50
Charlottetown	14.50
Parrsboro, N.S.	14.50
Halifax	13.50
Pictou	15.50
Mulgrave	17.00
Sydney	18.00
North Sydney	18.00
St. John's Newfoundland	32.00

Going Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13th 1908.
Returning Aug. 31st, 1908.

Our illustrated booklet "Tours to Summer Haunts" tells of the places mentioned above. Write for free copies to

Toronto Ticket Office
51 King Street East

Enjoy an Outing

On The Fast Steamer

"TURBINIA"

2 Hours to Hamilton

Leave Bay Street Wharf daily except (Saturday and Sunday) 11 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Moonlight Excursion Every Friday—
Leave Toronto 5.30 p.m. Returning 10 p.m.
Fare 35c.

SATURDAY—Leave Toronto 7.45 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Single Fare 35c. Return 50c.

10 Trip Tickets \$2.00. No Restriction.

Phone Main 5875 for Excursion Rates.

G. P. MacCONNELL G. A. GOODFARLE
Agent Toronto Gen'l Mgr. Hamilton

THE ONE PIANO

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

Heintzman & Co.

PIANO

MADE BY
Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co.

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

Piano Sales: 116-117 King St. W., Toronto

STAINED GLASS

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

We guarantee the durability and artistic workmanship of all our windows, of those of moderate prices as well as the most expensive, and all are made of

English Antique Glass

The N. T. LYON GLASS CO., Limited

141-143 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Established 1862.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

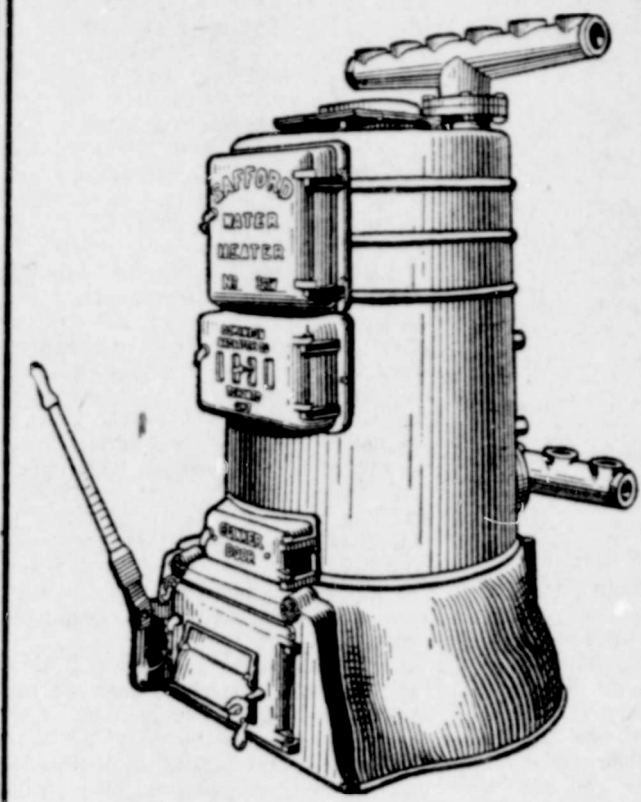
Young people desiring to secure a practical education—an education that can be relied upon to furnish material assistance in the struggle for success—should communicate with the British American Business College, Toronto, whose advertisement appears in this paper. This school (established 1866) has the distinction of being the oldest in Canada, and of having been attended by many of the most prominent and successful business men of the country. Fall term opens on Sept. 1st. The Principal will be pleased to send the school catalogue to any one interested.

Dr. Lambert in Good Health Again

The legion of Rev. Dr. Lambert's friends will rejoice to learn of his almost complete restoration to health and even to his former vigor after a protracted illness with a dangerous malady. The news of repeated surgical operations sent a thrill of apprehension all over the country, for we remembered his advanced years and how powerless is science often, when natural laws assert themselves. But the fine constitution of the patient, and his temperate, regular habits of life, supplemented by the prayers of his countless friends, prevailed. Dr. Lambert is almost himself again. While he was in the enforced rest of his sick room his new book, showing the fallacies of the latest fad, "Christian Science," was winning golden praise, and doing good apostolic work in a thousand different directions. Its literary merits and the fame of its author carried it all over the world to all kinds of thoughtful readers. Lovers of Christ and His Church recognized it at once as a

An Absolute Safe Investment

THE SAFFORD Hot Water Boiler



When you install a "SAFFORD" in your residence, you enhance the saleable value of your property very much in excess of the amount originally extended.

It means dollars to you because the "SAFFORD" will absolutely

maintain the temperature in your home in the coldest weather for eight hours on one firing. In other words it saves fuel and energy. We have the proofs and will be glad to show you.

WRITE TO-DAY

The Dominion Radiator Co.

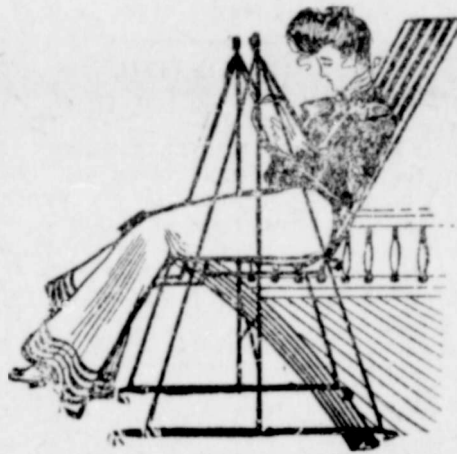
Limited

TORONTO

WINNIPEG MONTRAL ST. JOHN, N.B.

THE COMFORT LAWN CHAIR

The most delightful way of spending the evening rest.



Made in two styles
MORRIS and SWING.

LAWN BENCHES
In wood and iron, painted and grained.

HAMMOCKS
In various sizes, with pillow and valance.

THE APPLE TREE SWING.

RICE LEWIS & SON LIMITED
VICTORIA and KING STREETS - - - TORONTO

A Bank which has conducted a conservative business since 1872, and has steadily increased its assets until they now amount to over thirty-two million dollars, is surely a safe institution to be entrusted with your savings.

BANK OF HAMILTON

You'll Fancy Yourself in Berlin

or Hamburg or Dresden when you drink O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager. It's our new brew—just like the famous light beers of Germany. Brewed of choicest hops and malt—and stored until fully aged.

"Pilsener" is the newest of the O'Keefe's brews and it bids fair to be the most popular. Try it.

O'KEEFE'S PILSENER LAGER

"THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE"

peerless champion in a new fight with truth. The enemies of the Church recognized it, too, as a factor they must reckon with. The literary folk enjoyed its clear, vigorous style, keen logic, dry humor, and the forceful sending home of a nail clean to the lead every time. Dr. Lambert ought to feel encouraged in his work as his friends feel thankful and happy in his renewed health and strength.—Freeman's Journal.