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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

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VOL. 1X.-No. 4.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 16—White—Third Sunday after Pontecest. S. Joan France. Double. Monday, June 17.—White—Ven. Bede, Confessor and Bishop. Double. Tuesday, June 18.—White—St. Basil.

Wednesday, June 19.—White-St. Julian. Double.

Thursday, June 20. —Red—St. Sylvester,
Pope. Double,
Friday, June 21 —White—St. Aloysus
Gonzags. Double.

Saturday, June 22-Violet-Vigil St. John Baptist.

CURRENT TOPICS

Louglived Popes.

Longlived Popes.

His Holiness L20 XIII. was born on March 2, 1810, and was elected Pope on February 20, 1878; thus on October 18, 1899, he had reached the age of 89 years, 7 months, and 16 days, and 21 years, 7 months, and 28 days in the Pontificate The following is the place he at present occupies in the order of the longest lived Popes: (1) St. Agatho, died in 082, aged 107 years; (2) Gregery IX, died in 1241, aged 99 years; (3) Colestino III., died in 1198, aged 92 years; (4) Gregory XII., died in 1471, aged 91; (5) John XXII., died in 1884, aged 90.

Socurs Hospitaliers.

The most rabid enemies of the Church in France do not dare to denounce such nuns as the "Scents Hospitaliors do Saint Anne," who look after the consumptive children, and spend their lives in an atmosphere laden with the germs of the most fearful diseases. Sister Candide, who with eight other nuns of this Order founded the Consumptive Hospital at Ormosson, noar Paris, has just returned from Rome, where she was received with the greatest benevolence by the Sovereign Pontiff, who was deeply interested in the dotails which she gave him about her work. The Ormesson undertaking, after having been a small one at the beginning, has developed into an extensive affair, and branches of the original institution have been opened in other parts of France. The nuns hope in a short time to be able to open an establishment in the South of France, so that the delicate children of the poor, as well as of the rich, may be able to try the salusary effects of the flue climate of the Rivsere.

Catholic Processions in London.

Catholic Processions in London.

A remarkable religious demonstration was with resed at Acokham, London, when the annual Whit Sunday procession in connection with the Fractiscan Church took place. Owing to the opposition offered to those processions on previous occasions some disturbance had been anticipated, but the authorities took such precautions as rendered anybeen anticipated, but the authorities took such precantions as rendered anything in the nature of a recurrence of these attacks impossible. Soveral hundred police were drafted from the surrounding districts, and the usual spectacle was presented of police marshalling the processionists and keeping back the vast crowds which congregated at various points, while mounted police rode in advance and also at the end of the procession. Several thousands of Catholics, men and women of Peckham, Camberwell, and adjoining districts took part. Banners, bannerettes, and status camberweit, and adjusting distances to part. Banners, bannerettes, and statues were borne in the procession, and teveral bands played sacred airs, while the hymns were sung by the processionists. The whole affair passed off most successfully and without a hitch.

The Noble Guard of His Holiness, the first contenary of whose institution we chronicled last week, was formed in the beginning of the last century to take the place of the Cavalleggieri ("cavallı log-gieri," light horse), which at least had lasted from the pronticate of Pops Innoent VIII. (1484) until the French Jaco cent vill. (1263) until the French Jacobin invasion of the Papal city, and also of the "Lunci Spezzate," a body guard supplied to the Pope by the Roman people. By a "mute proprio" of May people. By a "mute proprio of may 11, 1801, Pope Pius VII. declared the Noble Guard to be constituted, while Cardinal Consalir, his Secretary of State, disposed that it should assume service on June E, 1801. The first set of public service rendered by the corps was its attendance at the solemn pro-cession of the Blessed Sacrament on the feast of Ocrpus Domini, June 4, 1801. feast of Ocrpus Domini, June 4, 1801.
In the hundred years elapsing since
these dates, the Guard has rendered
honorable service constantly around the
very person of the Sovereign Pontiffs,
and as an apreciation of the feet, His
Holiness condescended to participate in
the feativities of its day of centenary
celebration, May 11, 1901.

The Madeleine. Paris.

The new rector of the Madeleine Par-The new rooter of the Madeleine Pariah, Paris, is the Ray. M. de Breon, for many years head of the parish et St. Germain l'Auxerroir. Great attention is always paid to the nominations to the Madeleine, and the newspapers, secular and religions, devote much space to the new rector, who succeeds M. Herzog. M. Do Breon is nextly sixty, and was born in the Sarthe, near Le Mars. Ode of his brothere, a major in the army, of his brothers, a major in the army, now retired, sat on the scoond Dreyfus courtmartial at Ronnes in August, 1899. continuitial at rooms in August 1992.

Another brother is a prominent Conservative politician. The new rector of the Madeleine studied first in the Seminary of Chapelle Saint Mesmin, one of those scholastic establishments founded those scholastic establishments rounded by the famous Bishop of Orleans, Mon-seigneur Dupaulou;, and of which the renegade Renan wrote that only rhetoric was trught in them, as if all the pupils

were to be future poets, orators, authors and not free enquirers, orities, and practical men, among whom he wanted to represent himself to be. From the country college M. do Breen came to St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest

Diplomatic Locters. The sequel is coming out of the looting of the Imperial Palace at Pekin, in which the wives of the Diplomatists assisted. General Chaffco's charge that Lady McDonald, wife of the British Ambasador, had participated freely in this robber, is denied by that lady, who alleger, on the other hand, that the wife of an American D.plomat camo accompanied by an expert who pointed out the good things that were worth taking from the rubbish. The great lament of the looters at Pekin has been not that they were concerned in a very unworthy business, but that owing to their ignorance of the genuine from false percelain and Oriental art work, they took the worthless stuff and left the fine behind. It is easy to imagine the chagrin of a distinguished lady, connected with the civilizing mission in China of the Christian Powers, when on revealing her treasures to a Bond street dealer he simply turns up his no c, and with a comprehensive sweep it he hand condemns them all at once with the simple word "rubbish." This has happened in more than one case, and very few of the treasure-lifters lifted any treasures worth speaking of. Lady McDonald avers that she only plucked a ross in the Imperial garden, and she owners an apology and ance of the genuine from false porcelain garden, and she wants an apology and retraction from G neral Chaffee.

Consecration of the Bishop of Port-

Rome, May 20.-Yesterday morning the solemn ceremony of the consecration of Monsigner William II. O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome, as Bishop of Portland, Maine, U S., took place in the Patriarchal Basilica of St. John Lateran It was in this same Cathedral Church of Rome that Monsignor O'Connell received ordination to the priesthood. The ceremony of yes. torday, which was accomplished here only by special permission of the Sovereign Pontiff, is rare indeed, save when one of the Canons of this Cathodral is raised to the episcopal dignity.

The consecrating prolate was his Emineuco Cardina' Francis Satolli, Arch-priost of this Basilica, who was assisted by the Most Rov. Monsigner Edmond Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebizond, and by the most Rev. Raphel Merry del Val, Titular Archbishop of Nica. The ceremony took place in the Coraini Chapel, one of the richest and most beautiful of all the chapels in Rome. No less than 200 persons assembled there by invitation. Amongst those invited were the rectors of the various colleges of Rome, the colleagues of the new bishop; Monsignor Camasci, of the College of Propaganda; Monsigner Michael Kelly, of the Irish College; Monsignor William Giles, of the Luglish College; Monsignor Robert Frases, of the Sootch College; and Monsignor John Prior of the Bede College. Amongst others were the Rov. Father David Fleming, O.S.A.; Rev. Dr. Farrelly, Scoretary of the American College; Rev. Edward J. Moriarty, of Concord, Mass., U.S.; the Ambassadors of Austria, France, and Portugal, and the Prussiau Minister to the Holy See; the Dake and Northernous the Price. The ceremony took place in the Minister to the Holy See; the Dake and Dachess of Mondrayoue, the Prince and Princess Massimo, the Count and Countess Pietro Macchi, the Duchess and Donna Maria Salviati, Count Cam illo Pecci, nephow of his Holiness Lec XIII., and the Countess Pecci; the Mar chioness Lily Spinola, Count and Count ess Carlo Santucci, Count Vincenzo Macchi, the Prince and Princess Flom-Macchi, the Prince and Princess Flombino, Mgr. De Raymond, Countess Do Salm, Prince Don Lelio Orsiul, Mr. and Lady Susan Townloy, Lord and Lady Kenmare, Lady Herbert of Leo, the Countess Dowager of Denbigh, Mias Osgoode Field, Hugh Gainaford, and Mr. Minot, of the English Embassy; Hector Do Castro, United States Consul General

De Castro, United States Consul General for Italy; Oharles M. Wood. American Vice-Consul.

The ceremonies, which begun before ten, were concluded shortly before mid day. All those invited to this most interesting function then proceeded to the beautiful cloisters of the Lateran. the beautiful cloisters of the Laterau, on the left of the church, where a refection was prepared. In the cool and shaded cloister, with the wondrously carved arches opening into the garden—a marvellous specimen of monastic architecture dating from the 18th century—the prelates sat down to a table decorated with vases of beautiful flowers. Here sat his Emineure Cardinal Satolii, with the newly observed hishop on his right, and on his left and on the right of the bishop the assistant consecrating prelates, Archbishop Stoner and Archbishop Merry del Vai. The people came to offer their congratuations to the new bishop, who received all with that kindly and gracious manner which has always been a distinctive all with that kindly and gracious man-ner which has always been a distinctive characteristic of his, and which has tended during the five years of his rec-torship of the American College in Rome to win him the esteem and friendship of the Cardinals and the collesiastical authorities. His: mucoses as a rector argues favorably for his future success in the more; ardsous-work of the epis-

Horrors of the War.

FOR THE REGISTER

The relentless tragedy of the South African war is the part of it that is hidden from the public. Speaking at Mr. Chamberlain's luncheon, in London, Lord Milner said: "We could not have held our own by any other methods than those which we have beau obliged to adopt. I do not know whether I feel more luclined to laugh or to cry when I have to listen for the handredth time to these dear delusions, this Utopian dogmatising, that it only requires a little more time, a little more patience, a little more of all those gentle virtues of which I know I am so conspicuously devoid in order to cenciliate—to conciliate what?—paneyled hatred, insensate ambitions, invincible ignorance. I fully believe that the time is coming—heave—knows how we desire to see it come quickly—when all the qualities of the most gentle and forbearing statesmanship possessed by any of our people will be called for, and ought to be applied in South Africa. I do not say for a moment there is not great scope for them, even to day, but always, provided they do not mar what is essential for success in the future, the conficusiveness of the final scenes of they present drama." matising, that it only requires a little

present derma."

The English papers are full of the methods which Lord Milner has been obliged to adopt. These methods certainly look like senseless devastations.

The Graniham Journal, for instance, publishes a latter from Serveant Letter. The Grantham Journal, for instance, publishes a letter from Sergeant Lette, of the 9th Lancers, giving a vivid description of how, in Lord Milner's words, England is giving the Dutch a conclusive demonstration of British supremacy. "It is distasteful work," he says. "Some days there is so much to destroy that we flud cursolves at night only three or four miles abead of where we exarted in the moreing. Our naual method on gotting to a farm is first to search it, then collect all grain and produce, putting on one side the stuff we can make use of, then burn the remainder, or scatter it on long grass or drop it in a pond. Then we collect all conveyit in a pond. Then we'collect all conveysness and harness—if serviceable, keep it; if not, destroy it. Farmhouses and other residences, and also farm implements, are not damaged, but c. thouses, if containing much grain, are sometimes fired as they stand, to save time and later. It is hardly are cessary to tell you that the scenes we witness are at times enough to upset the hardest man, and at best are very depressing. The montainer of the services are reparks to the efficient enough to upsot the hardest man, and at best are very depressing. The men, frequently pass remarks to the effective that they would sooner see the built falling than the tears, and I must say in their praise that they behave as considerately as circumstances will allow, never necessarily butting the feelings of these unfortunate women."

Trooper F. Smith of the Weat Kent Imporial Yeomanys, says: "Ours is

Trooper F. Smith of the West Kent Imperial Yeomanry, says: "Ours is called the commandeering troop. We ride next to the advance guard, and have to take all horses, sheep, and cattle we come across. When we come to a farm or other house we walk in with our officer, who tells the people in the name of King Edward of England that they must at once mask up and come along of King Edward of England that they must at once pack up and come along with us. We colly allow them to take one bed, one table, and two or three chairs. The rest we barn with the house. You wouldn's bileve the quantities of splendid furniture we have to smash up and burn. It seems very hard to us to see the poor women and children crying when they see their dear old homesteads burnt down, but there, we can only do our daty. The responsibility of the right or wrong of it its cleaving over them to be dead on the waggon; she must have weighed something over twenty stone. Any chickens, ducks, pigs, or anything else of that sort we kill and out.

International Catholic Truth Society

The International Catholic Truth Society of New York, of which many Torontonians and other Canadians are members, has issued its second annual report. The most prominent feature of the work of the society in the defence of Catholic truth is the refutation of public cascalts made upon the doctrines of the Church. In this regard the report says:

"It was found desirable in the latter part of the year to create a new committee—the Law Committee, as in some instances, notably the case of Mrs. Shepherd, an alleged ex.nun, it is necessary to put in operation the machinery of the law in order to accomplish the ends of the Society. The committee was an.

law in order to accomplish the ends of the Society. The committee was ap-pointed on February 12, 1901.
"Early in the year the boolety's atten-tion was called to the unjues Brooke Marriage Law in Cuba, by Bishop Shar-rettl, of Hawans. In the purview of this law, no marriage, unless performed by the civil authorities, was recognized as valid. The Society immediately took up the matter and, as will be found elsewhere in this report, was largely instrumental in the repeal of a law than was at once un American and anti-

was at once un American and anti-Catholic.
"In the Ruthven case in England, wherein a priest was sued for stander by a man named Ruthren, the result of the investigations in this country of the character of Ruthren, which were trans-mitted by the Society to England, were

recognized by the Hon. Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of London as materially contributing to Ruthvon's failure to secure a vordiot.

"In the case of Mr. Shepherd, the Society's efforts were finally crowned with victory and, as a result, this famous 'ex nun' is now a fugitive from justice.

Some insulting reflections on the Ohurch having appeared in 'The Book World,' a publication of the Slegel-Cooper Co., of New York, the Society, as will be seen in the Report of \$!.o Press Committee, was instrumental in causing the resignation of Rev Mr. Peters from the editorship of the mag-

St. Mary's branch (Toronto) is in affile ation with the International Society, but does its work independently to suit local conditions.

Quebec Protestant Schools.

In the case of an interview with a Star reporter, the Rev. Principal Rextord, who is a member of the Protestaut Committee of the Council of Public In struction, said in reference to the destruction, said in reference to the de-orease in the Protestant Schools of Quebec: "In the Eastern Towaships it is true that there certainly has been a decrease in the number of English schools. But it is wrong to say that Protestant education is progressing in these places. The facts of the case are that a great deal of the saxab'e pro-perty formerly owned by the English-speaking residents of these townships has been purchased by the French fel-low citizens with the result that the school tax on these proceedies now school tax on these properties now reverts to the Roman Catholic School Boards, who are thus caabled to open Catholic Schools in districts which hitherto have been without them. The withdrawal of the tax from the Protest-aut School Beards has made it necessary for the members of these boards to close for the members of those beards to close certain tchools which were formerly kept open during the whole of the schristic term, and to send the children to other schools at a little distance from the district in which they live. So you see we have not lost the pupils, although the schools are less than formerly. If the pupils flud it difficult to attend the schools to which the Commissioners have schools to which the Commissioners have limited them, owing to distance, etc., they are conveyed thither each morning and returned to their homes as night at the Commissioners' expense. This, of course, entails considerable expense, as toams and rigs have to be kept for the purpose of conveying the children to and from school. But under such a such as the exceptions are a possible as the exceptions are a possible as the exceptions. and from school. But under such a such as the expenses are considerably light, then would be the case had the Commissioners to matutain a properly equipped rected in the district. The whole matter may be summed up in the following words: The beared have found it cheaper! close criain schools and send the child en to other schools in the creation of the control of

Sic William Hingston Honored

and sond the child en to dtier scincis in the same district, that to keep all the schools in their respective districts open. Some day when an increase in the num-ber of English speaking children occurs in the district in which schools have been closed, the Commissioners will undoubtedly re-open several of those whose doors are now shut. In the

whose doors are now shut. In the meantime the work is being corried on very successfully, when one considers all the obstacles which have had to be

His Holiness Pops Leo XIII. has awarded to Sir William Hingston, the dictinguished surgeon, the Papal Cross "for the Church and Poutiff," in recognition of his emment services in the cause of charity, and his unalterable devotion to the Church. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi conveyed to Sir William the gift of the Head of the Church, which was accompanied by the Church, which was accompanied by the following letter from Ca. itual Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State: "His Holiness has deigned to accord 'The Oross for the Church and Pountiff'

to Sir William Hingston, as a recognition of his devotion and fidelity to the Church and its Supremo Hoad Cardinal Secretary of State has the pleasure to transmit him the diploma and the said cross, in order that he may wear it on his breast, as it is customary to do with other decorations."

Increase of I amigration From Britain.

The increase of immigration is already attracting attaution in Eigland. Last year 189 391 English people emigrated to the United States, 50,007 came to Canada, 15/28 wont to Australia, and 25,518 to South Atries. The best judges of the tendancies of the times look for a of the tendencies of the times look for a more rapid movement of emigrants during the present year. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, M.P., has been speaking or the subject at a London gathering. He said the question new facing Reglishmen is whether the military or civilian party shall rule the country. If the former, the present ruleous ta-attentions the former, the present ruinous taxation is triding enough compared with what must follow. This is not a pleasant

Pilorimage to St. Asse.

The Annual Pilgrimage from Ontario to the Shripe of Ste. Anne de Beaupre to the Shrino of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the auspices of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and the tev. clergy of his dicesse, will take place this year, on Tuesday, July 25rd. Pilgrims will, as usual, be conveyed by special trains over the Graud Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways. The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will cheerfully supply all necessary in-formation to persons wishing to visit the Shrine. Further particulars in a later issue.

Irish in Great Britain.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., was one of the speakers at the annual convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain, held ia "Ooll go Green" Bristol, on May 26. Mr Blake spoke on the position of the Irish in Great Britain in support of the following resolution:

"The self-government of I-claud is the supreme purpose of the organisation, and to that purpose all others must remain subordinate until the full con-cession of the Irish National claim by the establishment of a native Parliament in Irishad."

Mr. Blake said: We all recognize the extreme difficulties under which the Irishmen of Great Britain have been accomplishing, and must continue to accomplish, their great and most important work in accompliching the free dom of Iroland. We recognize the circumstances under which they live, the associations which they investably make, the sacrifices which they are obliged to make from day to day and hour to hour haviness social concerns and adverti

associations which they increasely make, the sacrifices which they are obliged to make from day to day and hour to hour in business, social excerns and soforth, in the unfirching pursuit, through all difficulties, and in times of low water as well as high water, of that purpose (hear, hear). We know that during the period of division, depression and disaster which we are now overcoming, during that period efforts were made to divert the attention, to disperse the energies, and thus to break the power of the Irishmen in Great Britain by sug gesting some other objects, important I grant, fit to be urged I grant, which have been urged, which will be urged in Parliament under the present dispensation still, but to suggest them as reasons why the Irish voter should not at an election be fixed as with one eye, and march as with one stop towards the one single supreme object, all-embracing and to which all others must yield, of the accomplishment of solf government in the country (cheers).

You, Irishmen in Great Britain, exercising your rights and powers as elected in this country, have a unique position; I have often envied it to you; you are in truck with your own people, you are able from time to time to know and to feel what the pulse is as it beats in Ireland, and you are at the same time able to reinforce the Irish forces effectually by seeing that as many men as possible are returned to that Parlia ment to swell their numbers in aid of the accomplishment of the freedom of your country (hear, hear). That is your great power and object, and to that end it is essential that we should keep our eye on the one purposa and act together. as one man in if avor of and in furtherance of the cause of Home Rule for Ireland (applause). It is just because the time seems now propitious that we should re-affirm and place on record that, which is, which has been, and which ought to remnin. pitious that we should reaffirm and place on record that, which is, which place on record that, which is, which is been, and which ought to remain, the fundamental principle of our constitution, that the Executive have thought it to lay before you this article of amendment (loud cries of "Agreed.")

Russia in Comparison.

Mr. Michael Davitt, having been invited to address a meeting in Trafalgar aquare on Sunday, June 2nd, to denous the Russian Government for its acts of repression, has addressed a reply to the circular of invitation, of which the main portions are given below. The invita tion, among other statements, says:

"Russia is in a state of general fer-ment, and the pressure of the Govern-ment to change its methods and consti-tution is very great. At such a time there is much value in expressions of sympathy from other countries, and a representative committee has been formed in order to arrange a demonstra-tion in London at an early date, due tion in London at an early date, due notice will be given, to denounce the atrocities of the Russian Government, to express sympathy with its

victims."

Mr. Davitt replies: "Why should you propose to denounce what is alleged to have been done in a few street disturbances by the Government of another country without first decouncing what is being actually committed by your own Government, with the sanction of the English people, in Scuth Africa? England is at this very moment making war on liberty, outraging justice, detaitaton liberty, outraging justice, devastat-ing what were peaceful countries two years ago, burning homes, harrowing women and children, looting farms, and women and obldree, looting farms, and killing better men and braver men than the capitalists of Johannesburg and London, for whose benefit an infamous war was purposely provoked by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner. Surely you have in this great crime against a freedom-loving people a matter for denurciation ten thousand times

for denuctation ten thousand times more urgent than anything connected the few instances of military represion in Russia?

"Russia has never been guilty of anything so abominably vile or so atrocious in its moral infamy as to make war upon a little Christian nation solely because it possessed rich gold mines, and was deemed to be too small a power to offer much resistance to the Innerial and was deemed to be too small power to offer much resistance to the Imperial burglary of its wealth. This is the sor-did and cowardly crime of which your own country and people stand convicted before the tribunal of universal civilized opinion, and, in face of this fact, it is nothing abort of an outrageous exhibi-

tion of impudent hypocrisy for Englishmen to call on prople with minds and conscionces of their owr to shut their oys to England's doings in South Africa and to search for cats of injustice in the wide dominious of the Russian Empire.

"To be consistent with the alleged high motives which prompted England to prov se war with the Transval, namely, "to vindicate an outraged free dom, and to obtain equal rights for all European races in South Africa," a meeting of Englishmen burning with sympethy for Russian students should pass a resolution calling upon the present Tory Government to declare war upon Russia unless sho gave a franchise law to her people forthwith. Sir Alfred Miner is now coaveniently available to instruct your statesmen her to provoke such a war."

NOTES OF THE WEEK..

Lord Spencor told a story at the dinner of the Palmerston Club at Oxford last week which supplies's much needed definition of the epithet "pro-Boer": "A very distinguished member of Par-liament on the same platform as himself said an examination was going on in the capital of the Midland counties, and the teacher was very enthusiastic about the beauties of nature, and Laving dilated upon the beauties of mountains, skies, clouds, trees, flowers, and he know not what, he said: 'My dear children, tell me to whom do we owe all this? There was a considerable silence, and then one of the children answered, 'Mr. Joseph Chamberlain' (laughter). When the teacher explained that the answer was quite wrong, the child said: 'Ob, sir, we did not know you were a pro-Boer' (laughter).

The following comments of The Lon. don Universe are significant: "Some surprise has been occasioned by the declaration of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords to the effect that the proposed committee of Protestants of. both Houses of Parliament to consider the wording of the Coronation Oath and Declaration could not be formed for the simple reason that no Protestant member of the House of Commons was willing to serve on the committee. Owing to this fact, the committee will now be composed exclusively of members of the Upper House. For this we, as Catholics, ought to feel grateful on the whole. The Lords, owing to the fact that they have nothing to fear from troublesome constituents, will be free to act all the more thoroughly in this matter. We are glad to notice that a Liberal and a Protestant of the type of Earl Spencer is profound's convinced of the necessity of eliminating anything likely to offend the feelings of Catholics from the royal declaration. We have no objection, as we have over and over again explained, to His Majesty proclaiming himself a Protestant, or to his giving public exprocesion to his determination to uphold that branch of the civil service known as the Church of England. What we insist upon is that all this can be accomplished without the remotest reference as to the beliefs and convictions of Ris Majesty's Catholic subjects, who maintain at the beginning of the twentieth: century the same principles that His Majesty's ancestors did in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to go ther back into antiquity.'

The New York Freeman's Journal There is a man out in Chicago by the ame of John Alexander Dowle. Land Sunday, addressing a vast assemblage in toe Auditorium, he said : "I am the messenger of the covenaut. I am the foreruner of Christ. I am be who will smite the enemies of the Lord of Hosts. I am he who will subjugate all government. I am Elijah.' There is no significance in the fact that there is a lunatic in Chicago. There are many of them roaming about the country, harmless and otherwise. There is, then, no significance in this Dowie's being abroad. The significant fact is that he had a large and applauding audience, and had thousands of followers, and that their contributions for the last few years have made him a millionaire. Barnum was an adept in the foibles of mankind, and. he meant more than a joke when he said: 'The people like dearly to be humbugged.' There is an old woman up in New Hampshire who announces to the world that there is no such thing as sickness or disease. She is the inventor of the Christian Church, Scientist, and has, it is claimed, over a millian of followers, and the adepts amoun them undertake, for a consideration, to cure diseases which they deny. This inventor, like Dowie, has accumulated a fortune. The age of incredulity is the most credulous age. This may look like a contradiction, but it is an idea of

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ROME

WHEN LEO'S REIGN BEGAN.

Nover in the history of the Papacy have two successive Popes reigned for such a long time as Plus IX, and Leo XIII. None of the successors of St. Peter occupied the Apostolle Chair for such a length of time as Plus IX., while those who have regined longer than Leo XIII. may be counted on the fingers of one hand. It is impossible not to recognize the finger of God in this fact, for continuity of government was nover more necessary in the Church than during the last half century when the world at large has drifted so far from its old moorings.

When Gregory XVI. died, the revolution had begun to knock at the gates of the City of the Popes. His successor, Plus IX., had not long been seated on the Pontifical throne when he was obliged to take refuge at Gaeta while the fing of the Roman Republic floated over the Capitol. He returned, but one by one the surrounding states were swallowed up by the revolution under his very eyes. Naples, Tuscany, the Grand Duchies fell beneath it; Lombardy and Venice were wrested from Austria, and the foundations of the government of the States of the Church were every day being under-Then, on September 20, 1870, Rome itself fell, and with it

mined. Then, on September 20, 1870, Rome itself fell, and with it the oldest, most venerable, and most justly established state in Europe was shattered.

From a human point of view, the position and prospects of the Papacy at this period might have seemed to be desperate. The Popes, from kings, became prisoners within the walls of the Vatican; an anti-Christian and anti-Catholic spirit was eating its way all over Europe; the enemies of the Church were in power in almost every one of the governments; a schism which might have produced disastrous effects had been fraugurated in Germany; the sol disant science of the day was proclaimed aloud that it had destroyed the foundations of religion. Shortly after the new German Empire introduced the Kulturkampf, with the intention of making old Catholicism a national religion independent of the Popes; the French Government began a jolicy of bitter opposition to the rights of the Church; a violent conflict on the Question of Christian education in Beiglum led to the recall of the Papal Nunclo from Brussels; in Spain the rival claimants to the throne were both discontented with the attitude of the Pope; in Switzeriani, the Liberals made opposition to the See a part of their program; in Mexico, Brazil, and other countries of South America Freemasonry rulsed supreme.

No wonder that many of those who

Mexico, Brazil, and other countries of South America Freemasonry ruled supreme.

No wonder that many of those who do not recognize the divinity of the Church prognosticated her speedy disappearance as a force in human affairs, and no wonder that Plus IX. himself often exclaimed during his latter years;—"It is time that another take my place."

But what the human eye did not see was the extraordinary vitality which the Church was giving proof of during all this time. A marvelous outburst of devotion to her 'who' crushes out all heresles," had followed the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of Mary; the position of the Roman Pontiff had been set squarely before it. whole world by the declaration of his infallibility in faith and morals; a deeper spirit of loyalty to the successor of Peter and a closer union between the faithful in all parts of the world had manifested themselves; the Oxford movement had attracted some of the noblest minds in England to the old Church; the Church in the United States was rising like a young glant from the cradie of liberty; the blerarchy had Church in the United States was rising like a young giant from the
cradle of liberty; the hierarchy hadbeen restored or reorganized in several countries; never before ind somany new sees been created in asingle pontificate; Catholic micands of new adherents to the true
faith!

The very Kulturkampf which was

The very Kulturkampf which was to have been the destruction of the Church in Germany was the means of creating that marvellous solidarity among German Catholics which had found expression in the Centro Party. The day is, perhaps, not far distart when Catholics in all Protestant or mixed countries will learn the pregnant lesson which is contained in the success achieved by the Centre Party. When they do, the insults and the frequent denials of justice which the Church has still to suffer in these countries will become fer rarer.

Another very significant indication of vitallty in the Church during Plus IX.'s-reign is to be seen in the development of religious societies. The old orders began to recover the ground they had lost through the persecutions and robberies of the revolution in many of the countries of Europe, and new congregations were continually springing up to meet the new needs of the time. Pius IX. had the happiness of being able to approve more than a hundred such during his pontificate. Associations of all kinds were founded anohy-the laity to teach them to know their religion better and be able to defend it more efficaciously.

Ecclesiastical science in all its branches had made progress, thanks in a large measure to the important discoveries made in the Catacombs; Catholic education came triumphant almost everywhere out of a fierce conflict; Windhorst, the great Catholic leader of Germany, was right when he exclaimed;—"In our days it is a giorious thing to be a Catholic."

During the last years of Pious IX's long rolga speculation was busy as the light of the contractors.

FOREARD

Sorrows. When Joachim Pecel, an old man of sixty-seven, came out of one of the shortest conclaves in listory, one of his enemies wrote the sarcastic distich;

None o Pio none o Clemente;

E Leone—searza dento
"He is not Pious, he is not Clement, he is a Lion—toothiess."

We have now lived for nearly a quarter of a century under the reign of the Lion, but nobody, not even his most bitter enemy, dreams of composing another distich of the same kind.

ENGLAND

WISE BECAME WISER.

Mr. George Wise's proceedings in Liverpool have hitherto been rather humorous than otherwise. No respectable person has taken scriously his pranks, but when, in search of an advertisement, he has attempted to interfere with unoffending Catholics in an audacious manner, it was another affair, and Mr. Wiso found to his cost that he entered on a dangerous course. On Wednesday ovening, May 15, Mr. Wise, supportod by his Orange gang, went with much parade to Islington-square, almost ander the shedow of St. Francis Kavler's College, to provoke a riot by an onslaught on the Jesuits, and he succeeded. He had not proceeded very far in his remarks before the large crowd present began to take exception to his words, several persons betraying an analety to argue with him. The mass of people, composed largely of Catholics, showed that they were entirely out of sympathy with Mr. Wise by singing hymns and songs, and thus effectively drowning his volce. He soon recognized that discretion was the better part of valor. After his Orangemen had reason to feel their powerlessness, he intimated that he would leave at once and come next night. He then got into a cab and started to drive off. The crowd, however, became more playful, and showed a disposition to shower their affections on him. Mr. Wise ultimately escaped after the cab had been slightly damaged. ed by his Orange gang, went with

IRELAND

The figures contained in the summarised returns of the Irish census provide very sad reading for Irishmen. The following table, showing the numbers of people of the various religious denominations in Irciand at the dates mentioned will be found

of general interest,—		
Catholic	1881	3,960,891
Catholics		8,547,807
Catholics	1001	8,810,028
Episcopalians	1881	689,574
Episcopalians	1891	600,108
Episcopallans	1901	579,385
Presbyterians	1881	470,734
Presbyterians	1801	444,074
Presbyterians		448,494
Methodists	1881	48,889
Methodists	1891	
Methodists	1901	61,255

SCOTLAND

The Venerable Father M'Cartney, now living in retirement at Believue Dalbeattle, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. All who have known the venerable priest will heartily join with his former flock in felicitating him on this occasion and at wishing him "ad multus annos."

FRANCE

It is the teaching spirit and the teaching genius of the religious congregations that are especially fear-cd. Though a Jesuit when in the pulpit may commit a blunder on the score of prudence and advisability—even this is rare—the sons of St. Ignatius in France, as Asswhere, are allowed to be incomparable as teache.s. This is admitted in the Chamber of Deputies and constitutes one of the arguments being used against these unrivalled educators, the Jesuits. Dominicans too, are in the front rank as teachers. Has not the great Lacordaire left his mark upon a whole school of French Dominicans who in their turn are continually stamping this mark on the youthful minds of the age? It is surprising that those who are trying to crush out religion in France by the State monopoly of education and the suppression of the religious orders should especially fear the great toaching orders. And this being so it is no matter of surprise that Jesuit, Dominicans and Assumptionists should be solders picked out for slaughter in the battle now being waged against the congregations. uits. Dominicans too, are in the

, .: ' V

cach Church and the Pope. He lointed out the fallacy of the action that there is ground for rivairy between the secular elergy and the Congregations. "The secular elergy," he said, "need the help of the regular. The two religious bodies are bound togother by vital interests, and what is an attack on the liborty of one is an attack on the liborty of one is an attack on the persecution of the Church," said the corator, "is due not so much to the machinations of the thirty or forty thousand Freemasons with which France is securged as to the unbridling of the different vices of which the Catholic religion is the avowed enemy. The secular and regular elergy or, in other words, the Church, are the only rampart remaining against the oil-sovereignty of lucre and the protended civilization of the world of science."

GERMANY

A Contraternity erected in Salz-burg, Austria, in order to offer up prayers for the conversion of England, has also been established in Bavaria. Rov. Father Mohr, of Salzburg is the director.

EPISCOPAL CHANGE IN BAVARIA. The See of Passan rendered vacant by the lamented death of the Right Rev. Dr. Michael von Ramph, a zealous bishor and who introduced the perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament into his diocese, is now occupied by the Right Rev. Dr. Hondo. Those who know his qualities say that he will be a very good successor of Bishop von Ramph.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS. THE ANTI-CATHOLIC PRISS. A very large meeting of the Centre or Catholic Party has just taken place in Ingolstadt, Bavaria. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the methods of the anti-Catholic press, and especially against the circulation of Grassmann's pamphlet, which furiously assails the Catholic clergy

THE WELFARE OF WORKING YOUTHS.

That branch of the organization of the Centre party which devotes itself to promoting the welfare of the working classes held its tenth annual meeting last week. The gathering was well attended. The question of taking increased care on behalf of industrial youth who have just left school and are commencing the battle of life was considered.

PORTUGAL The following is a translation of the letter which the Pope has forwarded to Cardinal Netto, Patriarch of London, relative to the recent religious disturbances in Portugal:-

Beloved Son .-Amid the bitterness of these times caused by the suppression of many religious Congregations amongst you, much solace has been given us by your courageous and discreet indus-

much solate has been given us by your courageous and discreet industry in the defence of the religious rule of life, and in that with the help of the Bishops you strove to assist the secular clerg;, and the faithful throughout Lusitania.

How many and how great are the virtues, in bot! the religious and civil life, of these holy Institutes, both at home and abroad, there no need for us now to record, since we have already oftentimes made clear our apreciation, and lately in our letter to our beloved son, the Cardinal Archbishop of Parls, on the 23rd of last December. It is a joy to us to heartily congratulate you, and to encourage you. Our hope is in the goodness of the cause itself, and in the sincere co-operation of effort among Catholics themselves in the furtherance of all those things which are just and right, and which enduce at the same time to the glory of Church and Fatherland. In order that you may be encouraged in your future efforts, we most lovgiory of Church and Fatherland. In order that you may be encouraged in your future efforts, we most lov-ingly bestow upon you, your cpisco-pal colleagues, the clergy both sec-ular and regular, and the Catholics of Lusitania, the Apostolic Benedic-tion.

cion.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on this Paschal Day, 1901, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

UNITED STATES

The divorce question is again having prominent discussion. In the Catholic Church there is no need for discussion or reforms—that Church has always had but one position on divorce and that is a thoroughly defined and unyielding opposition to it, whether the parties be of high or low degree, rich or poor, and the low degree, rich or poor, and the circumstances upon which it is bas-

church in Germany was the means of oreating that marvellous solidarity among German Catholics which had found expression in the Centrology and the contrained of the Catholics in the Centrology of the Central where Catholics in the Centrology in the Central where Catholics in the Centrology of the Central where Catholics in the Central where Central where Catholics in the Central where Catholics in the Central where Central wh

and that the total number of persons divorced in the United States was 60,484, in a total population of 62,662,250. Our present population being about 13,000,000 larger, it is quite probable that the number of divorces during the current year in this country will exceed 75,000. It should be remembered that these divorces are almost entirely limited to the non-Catholic population, so that these 75,000 lusbands and wives, put asunder by the courts, furnish the measure of domestic unhappiness and marital failure among not more than marital failure among not more than 80,000,000 of inhabitants.

CATHOLIC GAIN OF 80,432.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, says the Now York World, was placed in charge of the United States Consus of Churches in 1800. Since that year he has compiled each year an important and interesting statement. The authoritative statement for last year, according to the Literary Digest, announces that Cathollolem has increased by 80,432 during the year 1900. Methodism claims an increase of 106,472 members, which number, however, has to be sub-divided among seventeen different classes or kinds of Methodism which are by no means at neare one with are by no means at peace one with the other.

are by no means at peace one with the other.

The figures for the past ten years are oven more satisfactory. The New York Christian Acvecate says that, "The largest gains in communicants between 1890 and 1900 were made by the Catholics—2,508,212. The Methodists, 17 bodies, stand second, with 1,527,005; the Baptists, 13 groups, third, with 808,434; the Disciples of Christ fourth, with 508,015; the Lutherans, 21 bodies, fifth, with 420,005; the Presbyterians, 12 bodies, sixth, with 500,068; and the Episcopalians, 2 bodies, seventh, with 170,120."

All the above figures are taken from a non-Catholic source, and the leading position conceded to Catholics cannot therefore be contradicted. This is indeed most edifying and strongly illustrates the maxim, strengly illustrates the maxim,

strongly illustrates the maxim, "Truth is great, and will prevail." GERMAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

At the German Catholic Convention in Chicago last week, Mr. August Benz made a telling address on the duty of Catholics as members of societies. He said in part ;-

duty of Catholics as members of societies. He said in part;—
"It devolves upon me to-day to remind us of but one duty we have as Catholics, to remind us of our duty to the Catholic Press. The Church needs organs, as everything else that exists. What are organs? you may ask me. They are means and tools to accomplish our aims. The organs of the body are its members and its inner parts. As the body, so the Church has its exterior and interior organs are the periodical publications, especially the papers for the people. There are plenty of papers, but most of them are the organs of the enemies of the Church, and serve, therefore, more or less to work its harm. The Church needs its own organs, as the body needs its own members. We are powerless and without protection, if we haven't them, for the arms of our enemy does neither serve nor protect us. The organs of the Church are the means by which she instructs and guides us. They unite the Catholics in weal and woo in their highest interests. There are plenty of these press-organs, but not very many in our language, and yet they have reason to complain of lack their highest interests. There are plenty of these press-organs, but not very many in our language, and yet they have reason to complain of lack of support, as must the best even of Church papers. This is the reason why the religious life in home and Church often goes below zero, and if we German Catholics especially often find it difficult to maintain our ground, and if our young people, reared with great sacrifices in our excellent parochial schools, often lose all interest in their Mother Church when they have scarcely left school, is it not the fault of our own carelessness and indifference, especially towards our Church papers and invenile press? What would we think of an army that draws upon its enemy's resources for its own existence? And yet this is precisely what we are doing. It is suicide, though slow. In this direction our duty is most peremptory."

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CORNER ***********

SOMEBODY'S BIRTHDAY.
This is somebody's birthday.
Just as sure as fate;
Some little bay is six years old,
Some little girl is eight.
Some little by is three to-day,
Some little girl is thirteen,
XSome little girl is thirteen,
Two apiece, I mean.

Some one is eating his birthday cake And laughing over the plums; Some one is counting her birthday dolls On all her fingers and thumbs Some one is houncing his birthday ball Or winding her birthday watch; Some one is not too wise or tall For birthday butter-scotch.

Think of the beautiful birthday books,
Think of the birthday ch' 1,
Think of the birthday h' plucas
Every day in the yea, i
Every day in the yea, in year,
Every day in the year, my dear,
Every day we're alive,
Some happy child is one or two
Or three or four or five.

HIS FIRST AND LAST BATTLE. An Incident of the Franco-Prussia. War.

The heat and passion and strife of the day had passed, and now the cool grey twilight was creeping down the hills and across the meadows, stained and scarred with battle. Along the river the night-birds were already beginning to call in soft, plaintive notes to one another, the wind sighed wearily among the tall sedge grasses.

naking, overwhelming darkness with a bullet in his breast.

A single star came out beside the moon—a tiny point of light that trembled visibly in the opalescent west. So still it was that one could hear the water of the river lapping incily against the stones.

The boy moistened his parched lips with his feverish tongue. Then he felt about for his canteen, found it and lifted it feebly. If was empty, and yet it had never before been so heavy to his hand. Ho let it fall desparingly, and closed his eyes to keep the quick, hot tears from escaping down his cheek.

"Water, m'sleur."

He looked up. Standing beside him was the wretchedly clad figure of an old camp-follower, bending under the weight of a back-load of canteens His laws were toothiess, his grey hair protruded in tufts through he ragged crown of his hat. Ho mumbled whon he spoke, his eyes rolled frightfully; but to the wounded boy he looked a very angel of mercy.

"Yes," he said, faintly.

The old man stooped with difficulty, lifted the canteen and swung it upon his shoulders.

"Watt," the boy whispered, "I will pay you."

He drow forth a little worn morecco purse and tried to open it, but it slipped from his fingers. The old man unfastened the simple clasp; Withia were a folded paper or two —seraps of home letters maybe—a look of silken br wn hair, lightly sprinkled with grey, and a single gold coin. The boy put the money into the old man's reluctant hand.

"Take it," he said, "and bring the water soon—oh, very soon."

The old man shambled awkwardly away, and the boy dropped his head on one side and closed his eyes.

Deep purple shadows began to drift across the battlefield. The line of

come a distinct shape. And presently one could discorn the rude outlines of a human figure bowed because in an analysis of a human figure bowed to sheath a heavy burden. Nearor and nearer it came, and now there could be no mistake. It was an old man with a back-load of canteens. The boy waved his hand and tried to shout. It seemed an eternity before the old man saw him and hurried forward.

Then he fumbled among the canteens and finally lowered one. The boy drank eagerly, and while he was yet drinking the man moved on.

And now the star-shine was the only light on the battlefield. The sweet apring night had settled noiselessly down, and the wind blowing lightly across the water brought the faint, cool and delicious eders from the fresh meadows beyond.

The boy lay with face upturned to the sky across which the Milky Way trailed its filmsy length. He had been trying to count the stars one by one; but the effort had made him drowsy and he now he's with a gentle langour that was neither sleeping nor waking.

The day, with its exciting scenes, had faded from his mind. He saw only the wood's of Aubergne, and the pretty village neating in the valley through which the wild little river hurried on its way to the sea—always splashing, fonming, bubbing, and yet the boys knew of many a good swimming-hote along its banks in the shadow of the overhanging willows.

And the long quiet street where

ways splashing, foaming, bubbling, and yet the boys knew of many a good swimming-hole along its banks in the shadow of the overhanging willows.

And the long quiet street where the old men and children gathered in the cool of the day, and the brown school-house with its rosy-checked mistress and flock of unruly lads and lasses. The long wooden desks were covered with names radely carved by penknives in restless hands. His name was there. And the church with its dim, cool interior, and the leafy shadows which the maples cast through the blinds upon the floor; and his mother's house, with the orchard, and his mother's house, with the orchard, and his mother leaself, with her pure, pale face and sliken brown hair lightly sprinkled with grey. Poor mother, how lonely she must be to-night without her boy. He could see her as of old, sitting in her little low chair with the shaded lamp upon the table beside her and the Bible open on her lap. And Edith, his bright, tall slster whom he had always thought more beautiful than anyone else he had ever seen—she would be kneeling at the window with her folded arms upon the low, broad sill, and her head upon her arms, gazing out into the night and thinking of him. Now the years swing suddenly backward, and he was a little child again at home. The late spring-time filled all the river valloy, and orchards were laden with fragrant bloom.

Under the great apple-tree by the old well he was being swung by Edith. How delicious it all was—the sweet, liquid sunshine, the perfume of the apple blossoms, the weightless white petals drifting down upon his head; the free, swilt motion of the swing, and his tall, strong sister with her laughing brown eyes, and bright, rebellious hair. How green the grass was—and the skies how blue. Just look, Edith—there is nover the flimsiest rag of a cloud to mar their perfectness. Now higher—higher— higher still, straight up among the boughs where the brown bees are humming. Ah, he can go no kitcher. He is sinking earthward slowly—slowly—slowly—slowly. H

his young dead face.

A CURE FOR IDLENESS.

A CURE FOR IDLENESS.

The following anecdote is related of the boyhood of Berryer, one of the most distinguished French advocates of the last century, whose school years were spent at the College of the Oratorian Fathers, at Jully.

In those days Berryer was terribly lazy. His teachers had the present out of him, and he utterly refused to exercise his memory, which in latter days way to prove so ungering. He rebeated against essays, flung off the thraidom of grammar, and declined to bow his head before the yoke of verification. His classmates at length gave him up in despair; they went to the Father Superior of the College of Julily and told him that the boy would do no spair; they went to the remain our perior of the College of Jully and told him that the boy would do nothing, and that nothing could be done with the boy. The Superior, who was a man of sense, thought otherwise. He sent for Berryor into his study, and said to him;—"My dear boy, work seems to bore you, and you appear to think that happiness consists in doing nothing. That being so, you may come and sit in my study and watch me have nothing to do, only understand work; it will not bore you, and you shall think that it must be literally nothing."

thing to do, only understand work; it will not bore you, and you shall think that it must be literally nothing."

The boy was enchanted; he invendantly encoured himself in a corner of the room, while the Oratorian Father paid no more attention to him than it he had been a piece of furniture. The first hour passed picasantly enough. The schoolboy reveled luxuriously in childish daydreams, and from time to time remembered his classmates, and congratulated himself inwardly that he had no words to look up in the dictionary, or no lesson to learn by heart. Another half-hour passed by and then the picasures of idioness began to pail. He stretched out his arm to pick up a book; the Oratorian looked up at once. "My child," he said, "you are to do nothing whatever; reading is doing omething; so take advantage of the permission I have given you, and do nothing at all."

The boy was beginning to discover that complete idieness is distinctly monotonous. So he ventured on a few remarks, but the Father did not reached the bottom of the page on which he was writing, he said;—"My dear boy, everyone has his own tastes. You are fond of being idle, I am fond of work. I do not trouble you not to disturb me in my occupations."

At the end of three hours the Oratorials and the lift lightest and want out instant out instant and the light deak and want out instant out instant

"now I shall be able to amuse mysoil." As soon as he was outside,
he prepared to run off and join his
companions at their games. But
the Father Superior haid a restraining hand upon 1-is shoulder. "My
child," he said, "you are again forgetting our bargain. Playing is doing something; remain beside me,
and we will go up and down this
avenue; but, if you prefer it, you
may go and sit down on that bench."
The boy had never imagined he
could be so delighted to get back to
his work, as he was when he ind at
longth persuaded his Superior to let
him return to his place in class. Nor
was the lesson soon forgotten.

GRAMMAR BY RULE

The master who gives his pupils simple rules for determining questions which confront them, and particularly grammatical questions, is apt to find that such rules frequently disastrously fall to fit all cases. Once an examiner was questioning the pupils of a country school. He wrote on the blackboard the sentence; "The fiy has wings," and asked a class what part of speech each word was.

on a class what part of speed even word was.

They parsed the "the" without any trouble
"What part of speech is 'fly?'"
"Adverb," shouted all the class in

"What! Fly an adverb?"
"Yes, sir," shouted the boys with great positiveness.
"What wakes you think! is an ad-

"Cause the master told us last week that all words that end in 'ly' are adverbs."

A LITTLE SOUL.

One day there came to heaven a little unknown soul which entered immediately without having done anything extrarodinary. The good Lord assigned at a very glorious place, and there was a murmur of aston'shment in the assembly of the saints. All looked towards the Guardian Angel who had brought the little soul. The angels bowed before God and obtained permission to speak before the heavenly court, and from his lips with a sound lighter than the wings of a butterfly, there fell these words which all heaven heard;—

"This has always graciously taken its share of sunshino, of shadow, and of toll, and has never questioned anything in which there was no offence against God."—Golden Sands.

We never know how rotten the tree is until it f. is, nor how un-stable the wall until it crumbles. And

stable the wall until it crumbles. And so in the moral nature of men, subtle forces eat their way silently and imperceptibly to the very centre.

Virtue and truth, the desire of heaven, and loving labor for others' souls for Christ's sake, are the only clear-cut and vivid things in this world; all class is cold and grey, vague, shadowy and insecure.

When conveys handlesteen, and sad-

world; all clae is cold and grey; vague, shadowy and insecure.

When sorrow, humiliation, and sadness weigh upon you, do not ask God to deliver you from them; it is a service that He cannot always render you, despite the pleading of His Heart. Lovingly ask Him to come and snare your suffering; that is the sorvice of a friend which He will never refuse you; and your suffering, shared with Jesus, will indeed be light.

Was there ever an effence so great that God could not forgive lt? Was there ever an erring child that sinned so greatly that the Holy Church would not seek him out to forgive him? Into the dangeon, into the mansion of sorrow, into the church's forgiveness enters and acts, it raises up the fallen and the dead souls of wandering men to light and forgiveness and joy.

Cunnerly, M. Metee, F. Keating, G. Martin.

Jun. 11.—Excellent—A. Todd, E. Brown, H. McKenna, Good—M. Collins, that he deem and shale, and the good—L. Brady, S. Carney, J. McKenna, C. Charlebols, N. O'Intre, A. McLaren.

Jun. 11.—Excellent—J. Kennedy, S. Baller, F. Smilah. Good—M. Qvlun, S. Baller, F. Smilah. Good—M. Qvlun, Form I.—Sen. Div., Part II.—Excellent—in a the catchism, arithmetic and spelling,—Mary McCarthy, Joseph (Introduced in the dead spelling,—Mary McCarthy, Joseph (Introduced in the dead souls of wandering men to light and forgiveness and joy.

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polloy on.
You may make a test for yourself. You may make a test for yourself. Is the urine scanty, smoky and colored? Have you dull, heavy-pains in the back, over the kidneys? Is the skin hard and dry? Are the eyelids and face pairs and swellen? Is there frequent desire to urinate? Is there pain and scalding at urination? Are you daily growing paler and weaker? Is there shortness of breath, general debility and alternating constipation and looseness of the bowels? These are the symptoms of kidney disease and what is known an Bright's disease, allments which are too common these days, and always exceedingly painful and fatal in results.

gan to pall. He stretched out his recoperating and tried to open it, but it slipped from his flingers. The old man unfastened the simple class; Within were a folded paper or two—scraps of nome letters maybe—a look of sliken br wn hair, lightly sprinkled with grey, and a single gold coln. The boy put the money into the old man's reluctant hand. "Take it," he said, "and bring the water scon—ch, very scon."

The old man shambled awkwardly away, and the boy dropped his head on one side and closed his eye.

Deep purple shadews began to drift exceed the better the more than a dark blur upon the landscape. Another star came out landscape. Another star came ou

March State State of the State of the

AII, SWEET IS TIPPERARY.

th, sweet is Tipperary in the spring-time of the year, When the hawthern's whiter than the When the hawthorn's whiter than the show,
When the feathered folk assemble and the all is all attemble
With their singing and their winging to and fro;
When querily Silevenamon puts her verdant vesture on,
And smiles to hear the news the breezes bring;
When the sun begins to glance on the rivulets that dance.
Al, sweet is Tipperary in the spring;

Al, sweet is Tippotary in the spring time of the year,
When the mists are rising from the loa,
When the Golden Vale is smiling with a beauty all beguilding,
And the Suir goes crooning to the sea;
When the shadows and the showers only multiply the flowers
That the lavish hend of May will fling:

That the lavish

fling;
When in unfrequented ways, fairy music woftly plays Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

—Denis McCarthy

Toronto Catholic Schools.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

ST. Pytrick's School.

Boys' Honor Roll for May
Form IV —Sen. Dix. — Excellent—
J. Mohan, J. O'Hearn, W. Hanna, H.
O'Donoghue, C. Smith, E. Malone
Good — J. Regan, A. Schreiner, Jun
Dix.—Excellent.—J. O'Tuole, James
Walker, G. Aitkins, J. Heck. Good:—
B. Heck, F. Boehler, F. Roonoy.
Form III.—Sen. Div.—Excellent: —
E. Boehler, J. Tobin, E. Marrin,
Good:—G. Roche, Jun. Div.—Excellent.—W. Chase, T. Heanessy, M.
Mechan, F. Shearns, T. O'Hearn,
Good:—C. Higgins, J. Neville, J. Regan.

gan.
Form H.—Sen. Dlv.—Excellent:—J.
Marray, J. Dovine, C. iteck, J. Maron. J. Mohan, J. Buras, E. Seltz,
Goo'.—G. McGowan, T. Fox, E.
Roach, F. Guav., J. Mulrooney, Jun.
D'v.—Good.—I. Newton, J. Neville,
F. Kenns, J. Itotcher, V. Boomer
The following are the names of the
boys who obtained the highest marks
in the monthly competition:—
Form IV—Sen. Div—I, John Mohan; 2, James O'Hearn, and 3, Wiltlam Hanna Jan. Div—I, Joseph
O'Toole, Joseph Walker, and 3,
James V. aker.
Form III—Sen. Div—I, Gordon
Roche, 2, Joseph Tobin; and 3, Ewart Marrin Jan. Div.—! Matthew
Mechan, 2, Wilfrid Chase, and 3,
Thomas O'Hearn.
Form III—Sen. Div.—I, John
Murray; 2, John Maroni; and 3,
James Lebralco. Jun. Div.—I, Willian Menton; 2, Victor Boomer; and
3, Robert Newton.
By mistake Thos. O'Hearn's name
was omitted last month. He came
3rd in the monthly competition.

ST. BASIL'S SCHOOL. gan. Form H.-Sen. Dlv.-Excellent:-J

ST. BASIL'S SCHOOL.

Report for May. Excellent, 75 per cent. Good 50 per cent
Sen IV-Excellent-H. O'Lears, M
Smith Good-G. Ryce, C. Costell, T
Cunerty, M. Metsee, F. Keating, G.
Martin.

S. Ballo, F. Smith. Good—N. Quinn, E. Charlebois, B. Crocker, H. Crocker, V. Culliton.
Form I.—Sen. Div., Part II.—Excellent in catechism, arithmetic and spelling,—Mary McCarthy, Joseph O'Hara, Nellie Teevin, Hida Elhard, Irene O'Connor, Norine and Katalien Fiynn, Annie Holland.
Jun. Part II.—Arithmetic— Irene Hinchey, M. Cronin. Jun. Part. II.—Phonics, Ellen Hinchey, Mary Nokes, Mary Henrick, Florene Wainwright, M. Cronin. Susan Todd, Gertrude Ryan, Albert Brown.
Primary—Margaret McCabe, Viola Cosgrove, Annie Malcolm.
ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL.
Fourth Form— Excellent— F. O'Hearne, A. Ramsperger, Good— H. Byron, F. Glynn. Highest marks for examination.—I, F. O'Hearne, Z. H. Byron; 3, A. Ramsperger, E. Brennan.
Third Form—Excellent—F. Martin, R. Byron, F. Carroll, G. Ryan, Good—J. Glynn, C. Glynn, L. Glynn, E. Carroll, B. Power.

ST. EDANCIS SCHOOL, JUNIOR.

ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL JUNIOR. Good conduct and application—Excellent— Francis Murphy, Charles Gartian, Vincent Lynch, Edward Corley, Good—Fred Duffy, Chas. Barrett, Francis Ryan, Rodolph Toutant

Corley. Good—Fred Durly, Class. Barrett, Francis Ryan, Rodolph Toutant.

Sculor Second.—Excellent — Roy Ryrnc, Wilfrid Rutledge, John Carey Good—John Barrett, Arthur Carty. Isaell Barrett, Ambroso Shaw ST. MARY'S SCHOOL HONOR ROLL. Senior Fourth—Excellent — Edward McCaffrey, Martin O'rellly, Philip Dee, Richard Kinsolia, John Hagerty, Bernard Sennett, Junior Fourth.—Excellent— William McDowell, Lawrence Danco, Edward Cahloy, Francis Flanagan. Good—Jams Tennte, Francis Waish, William Hanion, E. Bucket, Joseph Lynch, Stephon Smith. Senior Thurl.—Excellent—A. Dee, J. Carolan, B. Bucket, P. O'Sullivan, W. Orr, A. Shea, J. Wilson, J. Corens, J. Haffy. Good.—A. Sampson, T. McConvoy, J. Stirling. Junior Third—Excellent—J. Clarke, J. Witmer, C. McCurdy, C. Lynch, E. Landroville, W. Massey, Jas. Campbell. Good—J. McMalton, L. Doyle, F. Albert, J. Cook, J. Berne, B. Donnelly.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

FEAST OF LIE SACKED REARI

As aunouaced to the Cathedral on Sundaylast a scleme Tr'duam of Prepara tion for the Feast of the Socred Heart began yesterday and will continue to day, concluding on the morning of the Feast, which is now celebra'ed through out the Catholic world with the most solemn savoilon that the church can bestow. In Toronto, and indeed in every diocese of Canada, the growth of public devotion through the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been one of the most impressive evidences of the faith which abides and flourishes among the faithful in our country, Catholics only can understand the holy meaning of this devotion, which invites humanity to approach in adoration the Eucharistic Presence, and partake of the heavenly grace which is the ineffable merit of faith. The triumphant celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart is not the more remarkable because observance is not enjoined upon practical Catholics. The Messanger well points out, however, that every wellinstructed Catholic should, on this groat Feast, offer some spontaneous sacrifice in order to testily to the power of this devotion on the human heart. The following remarks are made on the his tory of the great devotion, and the opposition to it, which has been as unrelenting as the resources of its propagators have been weak :-

"In the beginning the appeal to a divine origin, viz., to the epocial revelation of Christ to the Visitation nun Margaret Mary Alaccque was regarded as blasphemous by its enemies, and as enspicious, to say the lesst, by those who should have been its friend. Out off by the cloister from communicating to the world the nature, object and advantages of this devotion; impeded in many wave by her superiors, who naturally thought it strange that she should assume such a mission, the nun at Paray hal few or no influential friends through whom she could impart her message. She knew too well that ecclesiastical authorities would demand credentials which, for want of knowledge of her conscience, they could not pronounce anthentic: and that heretics would incontinently denounce her as a visionary. Her first advisers, de la Colombiere, Oroset, Rollin, were constantly obliged by prudence to restrain their zeal in promoting a devotion which seemed to some new, unuccessary, misleading, sensuous, and to others extravagant, anatomical, erroneous and idolatrous. In a country where so many were tainted by Janseniam, which kept people aloof from Christ, it was too much to expect that many would readily embrace a devotion which made Christ the most familiar

object of their affections. "In a time of distruct in God's mercy, ed by the postilential doctrine that Christ did not die for all men, men were alow to grasp the meaning of the symhol which Christ used to convince them of his leve for all mankind. Sneers in public, machinations in secret, the prees, the school room, the court and council chamber, the Sunday school and the convent cloister, every possible human to sow mistrust of those who were spreading this devotion to debar them from the common apheres of influence to vilify and malign their teachings and rais, and to supplant both by doctrines and practices as baneful as those of Calvanism. Heretical propaganda, political intrigue, even the perverted use of coolesiastical influence and civil per learned theologians should have approved of this new manner of represent gig Christ, and that those who are mansible for the integrity of Christian doctrine and piety should have not only normitted, but gradually sanctioned and commended in the strongest manner pos wible, the popular devotion to the Sacred Heart which has, we may say, characseriesd the Church since Margaret Mary Alazzque succeeded in making known to the world that Christ wirhed to be honered in this w.y. This may sound paradoxical to the skeptic, the non-Cath olic, and even to many Catholics who affect to reason for themselves, but who show how superficial and inconsistent they are by admitting the revelation ined in Scripture, and yet ques-Mining the possibility, or, at least, the at apocial revolution since the time of the Apostice, even for the good of the . . Had develop to

the Barred Mouth of Jesus afficient

nothing else than the scruting to which iss origin was subjected; had it only served to show the attitude of the Church a morally toward new beliefs and practices; had it merely been the occasion of such investigations as Gallifet's into the origin of other devotions to the Holy Lucharist, or of such icq siries as Langu .t's into the nature of the visions and revelations vanchasted by Biossed Margaret Macy; had it, finally, done nothing more than prompt the greatest theologiaus of molora times to examino it as a heavenl, sent means of illustrat ing the nature and purpose of the Lucaruntion; it might still be said to have been blossed by a triumph of surpassing grandour. Is has do so more. It has arone out betaronivui fra bewouer mental life of the Church - It has made the tribunal of pring co not the bar of rigorous justice the Jansonista tried to make it, but the throne of mercy. I. has made the altar rail the bauquet table whither the children of the Chu ch come for their true agapas. It has made the hour before the aitar as agree able as conversation around the hearth stone, and it has created a longing for

the last absolution and visticum. . . Two years ago, by command of the Sovereign Pontiff, the faithful in every part of the world united together in an act of solemn consecration of the world to the Sacred Heart of Jeaus. His invitation was to embrace all men in the charity of Christ; and to interpret for them their sentiments toward Him. Jew and pagan alike, idolator, atheist. heretic, none of whom, as he reminded us in his Encyclical on the Redeemer, would think of ignoring or rejecting Christ if they could know him as He is. Too often they know Him not, because His professed followers either fail to imitate Him, or else while pretending to do so, betray characters which are wholly unlike His. The sordid, selfish and ambitious Christian repels men from Christ instead of attracting them to Him. The indolent and timid Cath. olio who mistakes nowardice for meek ness, and who favors a policy of silence or fears to seem aggressive when the rights of the Church are in question, is no credit to Christ, nor can he make others know, because he himself does not know the heart of Christ as a source of zeal and courage,"

POPULATION AND EMPLOY. MENT.

From certain Ottawa newspaper para graphs it is inferred that the Canadian census will disappoint those enthusiaets who seem to think that big talk raises the population. When the returns of last census were made known something like a groan broke from the optimists of that day. An advance has doubtless been made in the ten vears' interval. But no one who has lived in the country since can seriously anticipate the actual measurement of progress to come in the

nature of a surprise.

If we judge the Maritime Province by Ontario great things are not to be exproted, inamuch as we have had constantly before our eyes here the record of a decreasing school population. Now, even immigration cannot vastly enlarge the population of a province such as this without telling upon the school statistics. What more is required then to establish the reasonable opinion that Ontario will be found in 1901 with about the same number of inhabitants as were counted at the taking of the last cenana.

The West has had an influx of settlers from Manitobs to the coast, and in that direction the largest gain will probably be found. Quebec will show a natural increase, aithough the French-Canadians contribute the bulk of emigrants to the United States. But between Quebec and the West the increase cannot bring the population of the entire Dominica very far above the 5,000,000 mar'. In 1891 the population recorded was 4.883.-289. Australia has had only about a quarter of a million increase in ten rears. Canada may double that; but it would be a great expectation to look for more. The people who have been talking of 6.000,000 simply expect too much. Our country is very big, and our population sparse in comparison to the extent of territory. Like a few peas in a bladder, a small population in a large country is capable of making a great deal of noise. The moral: It is a little too soon for us yet to put on military airs and imagine our country a world power," like the empire of the United States of America and the dependencies of Emperor McK-nley.

The failure of our population to grow and the hositancy of emigrants from the United Kingdom to bek our shores is no doubt an unfortunat : combination of circumstancer. But tuere is something equally as bad to which we close our ever, and pron which the consus enumerators will not onlighten us. With all the immense natural potentialities of this land, the young men of Canada find it as hard to make an enaping in life as if the country were poor and the population congested. This should not be. It is no easy matter to quicken the grewth of population; but in a land of naveral woulth opportunity for living naveral women oppositions of the little and the development. The feet of the contract of of t and very recently a powerful stimulus has been given to new industries which will afford employment to large numbars. But only a mere beginning has been made, and the Government should follow up its policy with regard to the iron and lead industries in as many new directions a possible.

MR, S. H. BLAKE'S LATEST.

Mr. S. H. Blake is at it again. In a long letter to The O tawa Journal ho must successfully entangles himself in a mass of contradictions from which there is no escape. At the outgot he says:

"I was sent a copy of a paper containing what was alleged to be the oath taken to day by the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Canrels. This was not in the language in which it is adminstered, but in English; much emasen lated; and, with an applogatic statement of the manner in which it was alleged to the transmission of the manner in which it was understood by the persons who pro-pounded this paper. I asked for the original of the eath, in the language in which it is administered, so that there interested in this controversy may verify the statements which I make in respect of it. As, however, this was not done, possibly, in the interest of those who possioly. In the interest of tables who are unwilling that the public should know generally the class of oath that is taken, I beg herowith to give the oath which is taken by every Roman Catholic Bishop the world over on his consecration."

The paper to which Mr. Blake makes allusion is The Montreal Star. The opening sentence of The Star's article

was as follows:-"The Star last week called on His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi to obtain an authorative statement as to the oath authorative statement as to the oath which Mr. S. H. Blake has been discussing. His Grace kindly loaned a copy of the Roman Pontifical of Clement VIII. and Urban VIII., published by order of Benedict XIV., and issued by the Sacred Congregation of the propagation of the Faith at Rome, in 1879, which contains the cath viters by the which contains the cath taken by the Bisnops of the Catholic Church all over the world. A translation of the relevant portion of the cath, by Prof. George Murray, B.A., Oxon, is given below."

When Mr. Blake says the original of the cath was not supplied, because the Bishops of the Catholic Church are unwilling to let the public know its nature, he is speaking in resolute defiance of The Star's statement, that Archbishop Bruchesi supplied the criginal of the oath to be translated or used as might be deemed fit. Mr. Blake refers to "the applopetic statement "of the translator. as if the translation were made by Arch. bishop Bruchesi or some one acting in his behalf. He had the fact stated before his eyes that the translator was Prof. George Murray, B.A., Oxon, a Protestant, and well known throughout Canada as one of the leading Protestant scholars of the country. Archbishop Bruchesi did not select the translator, He was content to hand over to The Star the oath in the original for Mr. Blake or anyone size to set to work upon it. Naturally enough, in doing so, he gave the words their plain meaning; but although The Star published what the Archbishop said in the way of interpretation, it rolled upon Prof. Murray, and it was Prof. Murray's interpretation was laid before the public Now these, the following, are Prof. Murray's words :-

"The sentence which seems to have given rice to the controversy is an follows in the Latin text: 'Hacroticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem Domino nostro, vel successoribus praedictis pro posse persequar et impugnabe."

Translation—"So far as I am able I will pursue and fight against heretics, schiamatics, and those who are opposed to the Sovereign Pontiff, and his successors before mentioned."

So that the dispute on the point of inforpretation is not between the Archbishop and Mr. Blake, but between Mr. Blake and Prof. Murray. Now let us see what the dispute amounts to. Mr. Blake says:

"There are two partions of this cath
to which I especially object. The one
is, after the cath of obedience 'to our
Lord, the Pope, and his successors,'
found at page 62: 'Heereticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem D mino nosmaticos, et rebelles eidem Dimiuo nos-tro, vel successoribus praedictis, pro posse persequar et impugnato, which, being translated according to any au-thorized Latin dictionary, would read; 'Heretics, solismatics, and robels against the same our Lord (the Pope) and his successors, I will pursue in a hostile manner or take vengeance poor hostile manner or take vengeance upon and will fight against or attack hostilely.'

We need not lay stress upon Mr. Blake's strenuous attempt by a repetition of words and phrases to extort yengeasce from his text. The words speak for themselves, and render the strain Mr. Blake has brought to bear upon them quite ridiculous. Besides, the fact that Prof. Murray did print the original words, calls confusion down upon the lawyer's complaint that the original language was not supplied, but only an apologetic translation. As if salamed of his absurd failure to force more out of the words than the meaning Prof. Murray had given them, Mr. Blake concludes

his letter in the following style :-"This portion of the oath, which is to be deprecated than anymuch mo much more to be deprecated than any-thing that there is in the coronation oath, should in all fairness be eliminated before it is reasonable to even ask for the omission of any portion of the eath to be taken by our King at his corona-tion. I believe very many of the Roman Oatholice of this land are not matisfied, that the note which I all the state of the contraction. Obtablios or this inne are not maken that the oath which I am discount is hould be hept alive. I should be resource to talak that the minimum which I am now calculing is use the month in the month by the month in the month in

Catholic friends, whom I sincerely va'u, and with whom I have almost daily pleasant intercourse, and against whom I should caracatly desire to see every discrimination, because of their creed, absolutely removed, and I sincurely feel that they desire to see such discrimination removed as regards Protestants. If there be any attack at all in this let-If there be any attack at all in this lettor, none such being intended, it is
against the hierarchy that propound and
preserve such eaths; and thereby in
many parts of the world, by means of
the attachments reiterated in such eaths
spread abroad among the latey a bitter
feeling, and keep alive fightings and dis
putations where they should seek to
inculcate peace and harmony. The
only ground on which a hisher taking
such an eath can justify inaction is that
his powerless to enforce his authority. hala powerless to enforce his authority. In a land whore the temporal power will not ally itself with the Roman Catholic Church in carrying on this war of perbecause of his inability to obey the oath that he has taken. In other lands, his ever, where the temporal power side the spiritual, we find the persecutions and imprisonments which are known within our own day."

Mr. Blako assures us here that he is willing to put bimself to any degree of personal inconvenience in order to serve his Roman Catholic friends. Especially is he willing to oblige them by attacking the bishops of their church. This is tramendously generous of Mr. Blake, when his time is so well and profitably occupied in the practice of law. But Catholics, oven those with whom Mr. Blake enjoys 'almost daily pleasant intercourse," probably know their bishops a great deal better than could be expected of this disingenuous lawyer. Mr. Blake asserts with a boasting air that his attack is against the bishops. They are not likely to trouble themselves about his attentions; but really some of those lay friends of his should advise him out of personal friendship not to be so foud of making an exhibition of himself.

BELFAST AGAIN TO THE FORE

The impartial representative of the Associated Press blames the Catholics of Belfast for the disorder reported from that famous town this week. The sore provocation given by the Catholics appears on the face of the despatch itc have been the simple holding of a Corpus Christi procession. Nevertheless, the Associated Press despatch begins: "A religious riot of the too familiar kind occurred here, caused by a Catholic Cor pus Christi procession."

It is within the recollection of all newspaper readers that the Anarchists of Spain also have exhibited a wounded sensitiveness of this kind at the sight of a Corpus Christi procession, and have thrown deadly bombs among an innocent children who are the extremely offensive participants. So, without any further information than the press despatch affords, we are able to unde stand that what occurred in Belfast was an imitation of rampant Spanish anarchism. strictly local and native to the soil. The Sandy Row rioter does not use a bomb. A paving-stone, a half a brick. or a bolt from the shippards is his favorite missle. That in his wonted way he made murderous attack upon a procession of school chi'dren goes without saying. If riot followed is it to be wondered at? Were honest men in the crowd to stand idly by and see their children stoned by ruffians? Belfast enjoys a world-wide notoriety which Toronto at one time essayed to share with it. But Belfast stands alone and unenvied to-day. An exhibition of so deplorably savage a spirit naturally impels quietly disposed people to consider the whole question of out door proces sions. The case in favor of them is very well understood. In law-abiding localities they undoubtedly advance the spirit of religion among the masses. Englishspeaking people all over the world are great believers in the power of publireligion from those causes that make progress by bringing them into touch with the people. In London and vari ous other English cities and towns Catholio processions have been held this summer, and have in no instance been attended by the least sign of disorder or disturbance. Notwithstanding the cor onation oath, England may be described to day as a non Catholic rather than an anti-Catholic country. To find the anti Catholic element in all its unadorned bigotry. Belfast is the spot. Yet, the fact is that Catholic progress is greater in Bolfast even than in Eugland, where satisfactory headway has been made The holding of a Corpus Christi proces airn is, however, not intended as a public exhibition of Catholic progress in England, Belfast, or clsewho

A city in which the law fails to rec test a procession of school children on the public streams is not to be considered from any other standpoint than the contempt for religion and peace and law which the conduct of the mob proclaims. For time out of mind outrages of this kind have been recurring, and the weakness of the authorities only topile color to the specialon that fanal. in the crowd know the feelings of families in authority. If it not Bollact alone that is dispersed by such a condition of

RECKLESS JO. BNALLSM.

The Terente newspapers have had more than a week of finded coupley ment' with the details of the tragedy in which the Aurora Bank robbery case las terminated It may be said without hesitation that the public effect of the " yet low journal sea " thus let loose upon the community is far worse than any other page it this chapter of orner. It obbay in the palory days of Dick Turpia au i Jack Sir ppard was n ver repres utid with national descent games as we around the watched tray of whom only one su ver a with a cristic of maider it over his a si. The excessible band atte. I the same a manufact with bookens criminal fight dativ fives the a Tarkim pirate. The crotic imaginings of "yetlos journalism" are easily received and o adited when public excitement be cames thoroughly worked up. But to would really be a good thing for the public if some of the nowspap its were brought to account for their recklessness and disregard for decopey One instance of the methods of "yellow journalism," as it has exhibited itself in this case. need only be mentioned. The sister of the man who was shot by the County Coustable has exhibited that natural affection which will exist in the world as long as human nature continues to be ennobled by religion. She came here to Toronto, from a small town in Ohio, to ciain her brother's body and give it burial. She had not been twenty-four hours in the city when she was described in the newspapers as a netorious woman, as a desperate character and 'member of the gang." An odious sobriquet was fastened upon her and printed scores of times every day, so that the only wonder is how a friendless girl, without much money, was able to find accommodation or protection against personal insult or violence among strangers under all the circumstances. She came to the city for a purpose dictated by Christian feeling and natural affec-tion, and she received the most persistent persecution to which a wonan can be subjected. The authorities, who have gained no credit from any phase of this case, aid nothing to protect this poor girl, treated her as though she too were a criminal or as if they had a right to deny burial to the dead.

M KINLEY AN EMPEROR

William J. Bryan declares that William McKinley is an emperor, made so by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bryan adds:

Under this opinion we are about to embark on Great Britain's colonial policy, and to reassure ourselves, to quiet our conscience, we nave but to look at the history of Great Britain towards its outlying possessions since the American revolution. An inspiring spectacle indeed! We may look at South Africa, where Great Britain's unrestrained possession of power has destroyed two promising republics and has dranched the soil with the blood of patriots; we may look at Iodia, where people have been dying of starvation for years; at India, where on several occasions, the bounty and generosity of the American people have been deed in crossessy in order to save human beings living under the severoligaty of Great Britain from death by starvation.

It must be a portentious decision the Under this opinion we are about to

It must be a portentious decision the Supreme Court of the United States has given to lead with unerring certainty to such lamentable results, something inpaint of fact like the change which France underwent when Napoleon was transmogrified from Consul to Emperor, an incident which, it will be remem bered, was followed by the proclamation of the Emperor of the French as King

of Italy. It is well to know at all events what the American decision means technically. In plain words it confirms the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff Act, by which Congress exercised the authority of making revenue laws for each and all of the newly acquired essions. This authority is withou regard to the constitutional requirement of the republic that such laws shall be uniform throughout the States. In other words, as the Americans express it themselves, the constitution does not follow the flig. That being so, Mr. Bryan's interpretation is, in a general way, right. Prosident McKinley is, to all intents, an emperor, and Congress may by statute, preclaim him King of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the other thousand and one insular parcels of loot of the war with Spain. We may all even live to attend a coronation at Washington.

AMERICANS IN THE PHILIP. PINES.

Considerable importance must be atbached to the visit to Rome of Mgr. Chapelle and Mgr. Nozaleda, Bishop of Manila. With the utmost persistency and directness, the charge has for months been pressed against the American authorities in the Philippines that they have undertaken to rob the reli gious Orders, even as the Church in France was robbed. It is probably in connection with this grave matter that the Dolegate Arostolin to the Philip. place and the Archbishop of Manile are in Rome. There they have already met Cardinal Giphone. Two murrous to min-thereties have been undervicing to min-make the effect of their policy by represe. The American au

In the Islands, their unpopulatity have ing compelled them to seek shelter inside u. wall, of Mani'a. The craft e this statom of wid app ar from tho tacts, as they have been given at Rome to Mr. W. I. D. Croke by the Archi-bishop of Moulls - Mr. Croke sublished his interview in The Standard and Times of Philade'plan. Sp c'dag of the a ogra a the Androida a * 1.4"

. It is to so that they are in the conto the hosting of the triple and the con-tentine no entiry of the consistence of the con-tentine no entire to the con-tention of the content of the con-tential of the content of the con-tential of the content of the con-tential of the content of the con-cention. the burner is the estate abstrate. to he Amara he for established to make, what we have also did the response. It is very said. If any of the response has returned he has been recover, joyously said festively by the population, but helden to return to themselve of the matter com-Mania by order of the mantary comm sudaut.

of the Cauch in the Philippines? It is indeed all too true, replied the

Archinshop."
"But, if the parisher are nearly all anaudoned by the religious, and if the religious are almost the totality of the clergy, the ecclesiastical centres are desolate?"

There are a few native priests, but of by no means a sufficient number.

of by no means a sufficient number. With those few exceptions, the state of religion is as you infer it to be."

I felt that every answer of the metropolitan had cut deeply into the Phillippine tangle, and that only the meral question was left. On this point the Archbishop's statements were equally decisive, though uttered gently, according to his went. ing to his wont.

He said: "Regarding the aspersions

ate said: "Regarding the aspersions cast upon the lives of the religious, these are the result of a campaign of calumny invented and circulated by a group of natives, thomselves irreligious. These men have always been haters of the religious corporations. Their informa-tion was taken by the Tath C munission. It was well known in Manila that at least some of the members of the Commission were enemies of the religious. one of the religious. One, Mr. Brothers, if that's his correct name, had actually written a book against the religious. The Commission atood suspect for bias, for parti pris."

"Did it hear the other side?"

"It did not hear the other side."

Emporor McKinley will need to rale his subjects in those distant Islands independently of the American Constitution if this is the way he has begun.

A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

We dislike the use of strong language when discussing matters of public concern with any of the creeds. But we cannot allow to pass with screnity the statement of Rev T. G. Williams, pastor of St. James' church, Montreal, in appealing a few days ago to the Toronto Methodist Conference for funds. He is reported:

"Rev. Dr. Williams, in reply to a question, said that the priests of the Roman Catholic Church had already measured the altar and other portions of St. James', anticipating that it would be up for sale in the near future."

This is an old trick to rouse passion and profit thereby. We have not the shadow of a doubt that the statement of Rev. Mr. Williams is a bold lie. Nor have we any hesitation in saying so This is the only style of language in which contemptible statements of this description can be sensibly charac. terized.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Our customers, who are subscribers of the Dominion Bank, have been very much gratified by the annual report of that institution which we published last week. The election of Mr. J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L A., on the directorate has also been noted with widespread satisfaction. The report was short and lucid, and in every respect indicative of the prosperity of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Robert Hart, a Protestant, and the most experienced authority on the Chiness question living, says with regard to missions and missionaries: "Roman Catholio Missions differ from -perhaps excel all others—in the fitness and completeness of their organization, in provision for and certainty of uninterrupted continuity, in the volume of funds at their disposal, and the sparing use of money individually in the charitable work they do among the poornuceing the sick, housing the destitute, rearing orphans, training children to useful trades, watching their people from the cradle to the grave, and winning the devotion of all by assisting them to realize that Godliness is best for this world, and has the promise of the next. The Sisters of Charity in particular, many of them the daughters of great families, labor with a touching sweetness and pathetic devotion that no language can adequately describe. Protestants work on other lines, but individualism and something that savors of competition rather than combination may be said to give them their color."

The following paragraph, which appears in the Loudon correspondence of the Manchester Guardian, shows King Edward to be a man of seens: "I bear it said that the King has intimated his objection to the policy of taking notice, legal or illegal, of those who express in priot or otherwise, personal dislike of himself. He is content to leave himself in the hands of the public, who, he i convinced, will deal fairly and justly with him. His Majesty has, I learn, made himself so clearly and definitely and exercised that we are not likely to see any reposition of certain recent

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DE WET'S RESOURCEFULNESS.

The latest story of Do Wet is the best told of him. It is true into the bargain, and comes from the mail letter of an Associated Press correspondent: "When Lord Kitchener and General Botha met lately at Midlleburg, the two generals with thei staffs were photographed together. The intention on the British eids was to use the photograph among De Wet's Boers as proof that Botha was treating for peace. At that very moment Fo We's was flooing for his life, refusing to believe that Botha would treat with his harrassers. A copy of the Middleburgh photograph was shown him as proof of the fact that there had been a conference between Kilchener and Roths. He took the photograph with him to a meeting of his burghers. 'Look,' said he, displaying the photograph, 'and see how the Lord has blessed our arms. Lord Kitchener has been taken prisoner by Louis Boths, and here '—waving the photograph—'is pos-itive proof of it." The photograph was to be ingeneniously used to create the impression that Botha was seeking terms and ready to surrender to Kitch ener. Do Wet, alert as usual, saw the trick, and trumped it.

Priests Massacred.

London, June 16—According to a special descratch from Pokin, dated June 5, Father Boarmin, an Italian pricat, and fourteen other priors have been massacred at Ninz Tia Liang, in Southern Mangotia.

Wreck of the Shamrock.

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock II., with King Edward and a party on board, was totally dismantled on Wednesday of last week by a squall off Cowes, I de of Wight. No one was burt.

Personal.

Mr. E B. Stewart of the Tobacco Workers Union, No. 62, of the Consum-ers' Tobacco Company, Limited, organ-iser for the locals, will be in Toronto on Saturday, June 15, at the Toronto Rail ployes' pionic and games We Stewart welcome, and wish him

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES

The betutiful eleographs which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought well to add to the list advertised in our last issue. Coatly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grade the palace or the coltage. It is confidently asserted, and all who see the Pictures instantly relegate the fact, that news papers have never before offered premiums costing nearly so much. Our list new includes the follewing subjects, which subsocibers are at liberty to select

"Rece Homo," 15x20; also 12x10. "Ma ler Doloros," 15x20; also 12x16. "The Virgin and Child," 15x20. "The Holy Family," 15x20. "Flight Into Factor," 12x10. "Instaculate Conception," 10x10. "Instaculate Conception," jury. "Chein! Intering Jerusalem."
Luis. siles 's issualful purpole of
his Roby Pasher; total, which inhiste in it svory Criticile house, in Caspalls LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

LORETTO ALUMNAE ASSOCIA-TION.

The annual meeting of the Loretto Alamnao Association was made the occasion of a sociable reunion of the members at Lorette Abbey, on Saturday afternoon, June 8th The handsome parlors and reception room of the Abbey were filled with old papits anxions to testify their love and loyalty for their Alma Mater. After the formal business meeting the alumnae were invited to the large concert hall where the string orchestra, composed of preseat pap'ls of the Abbey, was heard to advantage in several charming numbers, and solos, total and instru-mental, were remorred by advanced pupils; the pleasing programme clos-ing with the amasing Foy Symphony. It was the privilege of the alumnate

to assist later at the benediction service in the benutiful Abbey Chapservice in the benutful Abbey Chepel. The memory of past schooldays with their simple ambitions and lofty thoughts must have recurred to each as the long procession of white-telled young girls in the simple black uniform of the Abbey moved slowly and recollectedly up the also of the chapel Congregational singing, which is the custom at the Abbey, permitted all to John in the well-known hymns of the benediction service.

known hymns of the benediction service.

At 5 o'clock dainty refreshments were served in the reception room and 1. delightful hour spint in renewing old friendships.

It was announced by the president that a Retreat for ladies would be given at Loretto Abbey, beginning the evening of July 1st. The alumno were urged to take advantage of this privilege and also to acquaint their friends with the date, as the Retreat is intended for all ladies desirons of spending a few days in prayer and retirement. Accommodation, it was stated, could be arranged for at the Abbey by applying to the Reverend Mother Superior.

portor.
The fellowing is the list of officers for 1901-1902:
Hon. President, Mrs. Plunkett;
Pres., Mrs. O'Sullivan; Vice-Presint, Mrs. Foy; Treasurer, Miss Foy; Secretary, Miss Mason. The following ladles were appointed on the coxecutive committee; Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. MoBrady, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Seales, Mrs. Roesler, Miss McKenna.

SCHOLASTIC CONTESTS.

The Alumul Association of the De La Salle Inst, who so organization was acticed some time ago, are at present holding a series of contests for the awarding of gold medals. The work is in charge of the following gentlemen:—Freuch Commercial Correspondence, Principal J. Cusin, of the Meisterschaft School; Bookkeeping, W. T. Kernahan, first vice-president of the association of Chartered Accountants; Commercial Correspondence, Hagh Blain, Esq., of Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers; Phonography, E. Nield, Chartered Stenographic Reporter; Penmanship, Prof. A. N. Palmer, author of the Palmer Mothod of business penmanship; Typewriting, Wm. Ray, Esq., of the W. Heintzf in Co; Thos. O'Hegan, Ph. D., is tilse conducting an examination in English Grammar, Literature, Reading, Composition, French Grammar and French Composition, for the awarding of the Eugene O'Keefe Medal. The high standing of these gentlemen is sufficient guarantee of the thoroughners of the contests. The judges of the several contests will announce their results next Monday evening at the La Salle Hall, Dike St. SCHOLASTIC CONTESTS.

day evening at the La Salle 11an, Duke St.

They will also give illustrations of the proficiency of the pupils and exhibit the papers of the examination over which they presided.

A large number of the preminent men of the city have become interested in this new departure and have visited the classes so as to see for themsolves the nature of the work being done. Programmes and tickets may be had from the members of the Alumni Association. lumni Association.

DECORATED THE GRAVES.
The graves of departed brethren in St. Michael's Cemetery were decorated on Sunday afternoon by the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The members met at the Red Lion Hotel, Yonge street, and marched in a body to the cemetery, where many beautiful floral offerings were placed on the graves of brethren. The members then visited Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where on the grave of the late Rev. Dr. Burns were placed several floral emblems. Attached to the flowers was a copy of the poom written by Mr. John Molant, in memory of the late Irish crater, entitled, "We Sadly Mourn Our Loss."

Among those present were Messrs. John Molan, Joseph Rutledge, John Higglins, John Hurst, Hugh Kelly, James J. Maher.

ics J. Malier.

MEN'S LEAGUE OF THE SACRED
HEART, IN ST. MICHAEL'S
CATHEDRAL.
The quarterly general meeting of
the Men's League of the Sacred
Hearty will be held in St. Michael's
Cathedral, on Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday evenings of this week,
commencing at 7.30.
On Sunday evening, June 16th, the
members will receive Holy Communion in the Cathedral at nine o'clock
mass.

mass.

Every member should endeaver to be present on all these occasions, as the month of June, and especially the feast of the Sacred Heart, which-occurs on Friday, June 14th, could not be honored in a more fitting manner by the men of St. Michael's merish. acl's perish.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

THE Grace ine Archibshop of Toronto has been pleased to order the following changes in the diocese:

Rev. P. Whitney from Unter Grove to be parish priest of Newmarket, in the room of Rev. Donin Morris, transferred to St. Catharines; Rev. J. P. Bollard from St. Mary's Church:

Teron for the be partial passes of Upter Grove.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION,
At the convocation of the university of Toronto, the degree of LLD, was conferred on the Governor-General and on Dr. Jouls Frechette, the most allstinguished man of letters and poet of the French-Camadians. In his reply, Lord Minto alluded to the encouragement given by the university to athleties and expressed his pieusure at the formation of the new corps of Field Engineers, which would do much not only to encourage athletic qualities, but give an opportunity of showing the particular stributes which all joining it possessed.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATEHDRAL.

The solemn triduum in preparation for the Feast of the Sacred Heart, Friday, June 14, was announced in St. Michael's Cathedral on Bunday. The promoters receive hely communion on the morniar of the Feast, and the members of the League on next Sunday.

His Grace the Archbishop, who pontificated on Sunday last in the Cathedral, delivered an impressive discourse on the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. The procession L. celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi was very beautiful and impressive.

The annual commencement at St. Michael's College will be held on the 18th inst., at 9.30 a. m.

OBITUARY.

PATRICK MCCABE.

tt. 3.30 o'clock on Thursday morning last, May 80, a former well known resident of Mono, and a well remembered ploneer of that township, passed to the happy beyond at Arthur village in the person of Patrick McCab, who breathed his last at the patriarchal age of 86 years. It was a case of death from extreme old age, of the organism and machinery of life running down, of life's taper dwindling silently and serenely out. One by one the heroic and struggling men, those who turned the forests of On-tarlo into smiling and fruitful gardens, are passing off the stage forever and soon not one will be left to tell the tale of early endurance and privation. There was none more worthy of complimentary notice than the subject of this necessary brief sketch and The Post heartly accords space for an epitome of the life of Patrick McCabe. He was, a native of the county Caven, Ireland, and was born there June 20, 1815, the pregnant and impressive year of Waterloo, when the mighty but tyrannic Napoleon saw the extinction of all his hopes and ambitions and drifted to the rock of St. Helena to suffer Promethean tortures. In 1829 the late of the rock of St. Helena to suffer Promethean tortures. In 1829 the late of the results of the late of the la Waterloo, when the mighty but tyrannic Napoleon saw the extinction

THOMAS J. MAHONEY.

May he rest in peace.-Duf

Uptergrove, June 1 .- The shadow of death hangs heavily whenever and wherever a love one is called away from family ties and fond associations, but doubly so when death claims the young, the prom-Ising and the good. We regret to announce to our readers that such is the sorrow beclouding the home of our respected citizen Thomas Mahoney, occasioned by the loss of his oldest son Thomas J. Mahoney.

The deceased young man had been sick scarcely a fortnight whee he passed away to his reward on May the 25th at the early age of 23

Medical skill, the caressing hand of Medical skill, the caressing mand of a self-snorthleig mother, the prayerful watchfulness of a devoted fathle, and the unitring attention of loving brothers and sisters, were of mo avail to prolong his life upon warth, since death would not have it so, and opened the portals of the celestial city and beckened him

During his few days of liness he calmly and patiently awaited the ond and bore his cross of suffering with true Christian fortitude.

Indeed his whole short life had been a preparation for death. Al-though young he possessed the wis-dom of age, and escaped the mis-takes of youth.

inkes of youth.
A total abstriner, A devout Catholic, an ever willing and cheerful worker, his splendid ability in the church choir, all combine to increase the loss his death has caused.
The famural took place on Monday to the R. C. Cometery and was very been, showing the graph estimation.

hold by all classes of the commun-

ity.
The pull-bearers were J. Dolun, W.
D. Moleano, P. Mul-The pall-hearers were J. Dolan, W. Cleary, C. Healy, D. Melsane, P. Mul-shill and T. Moltyhill. Hev. Eather Whitaev performed the last sail rites. The body was then gently lowered to its fast resting place to await the resurrection call.

He leaves to moorn his premature death, a loving father, mother, oight sisters and two prothers. The whole community extend their heartfest sympothy to the bereazed family in this their hour of affliction.

KENNETH SCULLYS FUNERAL. The Hander a Herdd taxs, The remains of the late Kenneth Jobn Scully were laid in their lies resting place, in Holy Sepalchra conctery. The funeral, which took place from his late restinged, at Wilson street, was largely attended. At St. Patrick's church, mass was said by Rev. Father Deele, and Rev. Father Coty officiated at the grave. The railofficiated at the grave. The pall-bearers were; P. Bateman, M. Bas-qui, D. Semvan, C. Monaghan, John Galvin and Michael White.

THE POPE AND "QUO VADIS" An incorrect impression is engendered in the mind of the reader by a paragraph now current in which is quoted some supposed appraoval of Ills Holiness of the novel "Quo Vadls," says Mr. Croke in The Standard and Times. The novel had its rage in Italy during the year 1800 chief-ly. At that time a Catholic portifical publisher found it necessary to produce a revised and expurgated edition, which Professor Marucchi enriched with archaeological incess. enriched with archaeological notes. Professor Antonio Cavalli has just published at Piacenza his critical study edited on the occasion of the silver episcopal jubilee of Mgr. Scalabrini, Bishop of Piacenza, in which he joins issue with the author over the exaggerated realism of the work. With these might be cited many other facts of the kind to show that if the report in question be true, it must be accepted with large limitations.

AN IRISHMAN MAKES THE RECORD.

Now York, May 28.—If the world's record Jump of 21 feet 9 inches made by O'Connor of Waterford, Iroland, in the Irish champlonship games at Ball's Bridge yesterday, is accepted by the Amateur Athletic Association of England it will be a blow to Myer Prinstein of Syracuse University. Prinstein held the world's record of 24 feet 7 1-4 inches, made at the replay meet of the University of Pennsylvania on April 28, 1900.

Controversy equalizes fools and sise men in the same way—and the fools know it.

Honesty sometimes keeps a man from becoming rich and civility from becoming witty.

Whether happiness may come or not, we should try to prepare ourselves to do without it.

Religion is the fear of God; its demonstration is good works, and faith is the root of both.

A single lie destroys that absolute confidence which for certain souls is the foundation of love.

There is often room for much courage in speech, courage not so much to maintain opinions as to confess ignorance.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES

DUNCAN—BUCKLEY — On June 3rd, at St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, Patrick Francis Duncan to Miss Ellen Buckley, both of Montreal.

DWYER—DRURY—In Montreal, on the 4th June, 1901, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., William, son of Denis Dwyer, to Maggle, youngest daughter of the late Owen Drury.

DEATHS

DEATHS

QUELCH—In Montreal, on June 4th, at his aunt's residence, 28 Busby street, Joseph, second eldest son of Jos. Quelch, and dearly beloved nephew of M. J. Quelch, aged 18 years, 5 months and 11 days.

AN—In Montreat, on June 5th, at 19 Favard street, Poin St. Char-les, Margaret Wilson, beloved wife of Michael Ryan, aged 65

years.
CONNOR—At Irena, Dundas County,
Ont., cn May 24th, John Connor,
aged 78 years.
DOYLE—At Ingonish, N.S., May 28,
Jas. Doyle, aged 81 years and 4
months.

months.

MEAGHER—On May 30, at Hallfax,
N.S., John Joseph Meagher, a na-tive of Tipperary, Iroland, aged

FITZGERALD-On May 21st, at Que of the Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, aged

74 years. QUINLAN—In Barric, Ont., on May 20th, Jane Quinlan, relict of the late Michael Quinlan, J. P., aged 80

years. FLYNN—Interred at Coto des Nelges Cemetery, on May 7th, John S. Flynn, formerly 28 Chabolliez square, Montreal.

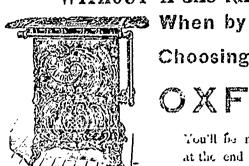
raym, formerly as Chaodies squarc, Montreal, on the 20th, Bridget Corbett, widow of Philip Kelly, aged 75 years. Funeral from her son-in-law's residence, at S a.m., to St. Mary's Church, thence to Cote des Nelges Cemotory.

tory. McMANUS—On the 30th instant, Peter McManus, son of the late Pe-ter McManus, and brother of Thos.

ter McManns, and brother of Thos. McManus, Montreal.
CONWAY—Interred in Cote des Nelges Cemetery, on May 31st, 1901.
May Callanan, widow of Richard Conway, who died at Brocklyn, N. T. December 4th, 1900.
DORAN—In Montreal on the 20th inst., William Francis, aged 5 years and 10-months, beloyed son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dóran, 16.
Gandry avenus. Funcral private.
GROGAN—Accidentally killed at Polub Chairs, on May 28th, John W. Grogan.

B. William B. Gronder Constitution, at his interval.

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OXFORD

You'll be money in pocket at the end of the summer They can be run more eco-

nomically than any other range-because their burners are specially constructed to consume air with every foot of gasand think of the comfort! No heat through the house-no ashes-waiting-no trouble.

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TORONTO

LATEST MARKETS.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were light, 700 bushels of grain. It loads of hay? 2 of straw, a few lots of potatoes and drossed hogs.

Train—
Wheat, white, bush., 71 1-2c.
Wheat, fife, bush., 71 1-2c.
Wheat, goose, bush., 64c.
Peas, bush., 71c.
Rye, bush., 51 1-2.
Beans, bush., 71c.
Barley, bush., 45 to 40c.
Oats, bush., 36c.
Buckwheat, bush., 53c.
Hay and Straw—
Hay, ber ton, 312.00 to \$14.00.
Straw, sheaf, per ton, \$9.00.
Straw, sheaf, per ton, \$9.00.
Fruits and Vegotables—
Potatoes, per bag, 40 to 50c.
Carrots, per bag, 40 to 50c.
Apples, per bdl, \$2.50 to \$4.00.
Turnips, per bag, 40 to 50c.
Cabbage, per doz., 60c. to \$1.00.
Poultry—
Chickens, per par, 70c. to \$1.00.
Chickens, per par, 70c. to \$1.00.
Chickens, per par, 70c. to \$1.00.

Cabbage, per doz., 60c. to \$1.00.

Poultry—
Chickens, per psir, 70c. to \$1.00.

Spring chickens, per pair, 80c. to \$1.25

Turkeys, per lb., 9c. to 11c.

Dairy Produce—
Hutter, ib. rolls, 14 to 18c.

Eggs, new laid, per doz., 11 to 18c.

Fresh Meats—
Beef, forequarters, cwt., \$5.00 to \$0.00

Beef, hindquarters, cwt., \$0 to 50.00

Mutton, carcase, per lb., 7 to 8c.

Val, carcase, per cwt., 7.50 to 8.50

Lambs, yearling, per cwt., 9.00 to

10.00.

Lambs, spring, cach, 3.50 to \$4.50. 0.00. Lambs, spring, each, 3.50 to 4.50. Dressed hogs, sows, cwt., 6.00 to 7.00 Dressed hogs, cwt., 8.75 to 9.25.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

The run of live stock at the Cattle Market to-day amounted to 79 loads, all told, composed of 1490 cattle, 1000 hogs, 473 sheep and lambs, with about 100 calves.

The quality of stall-fed fat cattle was generally good, both in the butchers' and export classes.

William Levack bought 110 cattle at 14 to 14.50 for medium mixed loads, and 14 60 to 34 80 for loads of good, and porters at \$5 to \$5.20 per cwt. Jaines Harris bought 70 butchers' cattle at \$3.25 for grass-fed cows, and 34 50 for stall-fed steers and heiters; 60 sheep and lambs at \$3.75 per cwt. for sheep, and \$4 each for spring lambs.

W. Dean bought 5 loads of ex-

for sheep, and 34 each for spring lambs.

W i Dean bought 5 loads of exporters, 1200 to 1275 lbs. each, at 34.00 to 35 lb per ewit.

Alex. Levark bought 20 butchers' cattle. 1000 lbs. each, at 34.00 'per cwt. W J Neally bought for Park, Blackwell & Co. one load of butchers' cattle. 1000 lbs. each, at 34.65 per cwt. 25 butchers' cows, at 34.50 to 33.90 per cwt., 10 catves at 37.50 each.

Crawford & Hunnischt bought 3 loads of mixed butchers' at 750 each

characteristics of the state of the state

per cwt. Export cattle, choice, 35,25 to 35,40, Export cattle, light, 4,90 to 5,15 Export bulls, choice, 4,00 to 4,50, Butchers' (attle, picked lote, 4,75 to

6.00. Bu., hers' loads of good, 34.60 to 4.80; Butchers' medium, misro, 4.40 to 4.60; Butchers emon, 4.30 to 4.40. Butchers interior, 6.23 to 3.50. Reeders, heavy, 4.60 to 4.70. Reeders, light, 3.60 to 3.00. Feeders, heavy, 4.50 to 4.75. Feeders, light, 3.60 to 3.90 Feeding buils, 3.25 to 3.50. Stockers, 2.50 to 3.50 to 3.50. Milch cows, 30.00 to 52.00. Calves, 2.00 to 8.00. Shelp, ewes, per cwt., 3.50 to 3.75 Shelp, bucker, cwt., 2.50 to 3.00. Shevp, butchers', 3.00 to 4.50. Lambs, spring, each, 2.50 to 4.00. Lambs, barnyard, per cwt., 4.00 to 4.50.

Lambs, per cwt., grain-fed, 4.50 to

Lambs, per cwt., grain-fed. 4.50 to 5.00.

Hogs. choice, not less than 160 and up to 200 bbs., 7.00.
Hogs. lights, under 160 bbs., 6.69 liogs, fats, 6.50.
Hogs. stores, 4.50.
Hogs. stores, 4.50.
Hogs. stags, 2.00.
Rve, bush. 71c.
What-1900 bushels sold as follows; White, 600 bushels at 71c. to 71 1-2c.; red, 300 bushels, a t71c. to 71 1-2c.; goose, 1000 bushels at 68c. of 81 1-2c.; spring, 159 bushels at 71c.
Barley-100 bushels sold at 46c.
Oats-1500 bushels sold at 36c. to 37 1-2c.
Rye-One load sold at 51 1-2c. per bushel.

Polatoes—Prices steady at 30c. to Boc. per bag.
Hay—Thirty loads sold at \$11 to \$13
per ton per ton Straw—Five loads sold at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton.
Dressed Hogs—The Harris Abattoir
Co. bought 100 at \$8.75 to \$9.25 per

Grain.— Wheat, white, per bush, 71c, to

Grain.

Wheat, white, per bush, 71c. to 711-2c.
Wheat, fife, bush, 71c.
Wheat, fife, bush, 71c.
Wheat, red, bush, 71 to 711-2c.
Wheat, goose, bush, 68 to 681-2c.
Peas, bush, 511-2c.
Reans, bush, 511-2c.
Reans, bush, 511-2c.
Reans, bush, 37c.
Buckwheat, bush, 53c.
Hay and Straw.
Hay, per ton, 311 to 318.
Straw, sheaf, per ton, 8,50 to 9.00.
Straw, sheaf, per ton, 8,50 to 9.00.
Fulls and Vegetables.
Potatoes, per bar, 23 to 35c.
Carrots, per bar, 23 to 35c.
Carrots, per bar, 25 to 45c.
Apples, per bl., 2,60 to 4.00.
Turilps; per bag, 40 to 60c.
Cabbage, per bl., 2,60 to 4.00.
Turilps; per bar, 90c, to 1,00.
Cabbage, per bl., 2,60 to 1,00.
Cabbage, per bar, 9c.
Lett, per b

+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ ROGERS' FINE FURNITURE

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WEDDING GIFTS.

Dainty designs in small decora-tive oddments of furniture are greatly favored for wedding gifts and we have them in endless va-riety.

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Str. ARGYLE Commencing first week in June.
For Whitby-Oshawa, every Tuesday and Friday

5 p.m.
For Commanyillo-Newcostle every Tuesday and Frida, 5 p.m.
For love Hops Cobourg every Thursday 5 p.m.
Excursion committees will do well to get our raises to Ian-American Exhibition and other places before closing, as special inducements are offered.
Excursions booked to any point on Lake Ontario, including Pan-American Exposition, ruler via Oicircing, we specificate the second of the second control by the se

agents, or B. H. H. A. W HEPBURN. General Manager, Picton, Out. Niagara River Line FOUR TRIPS

On and after Monday June 3rd, Strs. Chicora and Corona will leave Yonge St. wharf, (east side) at 7. a m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. daily (except Sunday) for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, connecting with New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Michigan Central R.R., Niagara Falls Park & River R. R., and Niagara Gorge Ry.

TRY BRADSHAW'S CHEWING CUM .IT IS THE BEST

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Ther eccipts of live stock at the cattle market were large, 71 carloads all
told, composed of 1921 cattle, 400 hogs,
461 sheep and 83 az ves.
William Levack bought 160 cattle at
the following prices. Choice picked lots
of butchers at \$4.80 is deleted lots
of butchers at \$4.80 is medium mixed,
\$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt. and common at
\$4.30 to \$4.40 per cwt. and common at
\$4.30 to \$4.40 per cwt. at \$4.80 is
\$4.55 for common.cows, and for good
butchers 1000, to 1100 lass, such, at
\$4.60 per cwt. 40 sheep and
yearling lambs at \$5.25 cover.

A soliner benefit \$4.25.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Is it to worship earthly, grovelling gold, And, dollar-blinded, to look only down To rake the muck-heap, and forget To rake the muck-heap, and forget the crown,
Until Youth's bounding shood creeps strangely cold;
To dwell with Envy. Arrogance and Droad,
To batter all Benovolence for dross,
To loss Companionship—and feel it loss,
Because the flower of Sympathy is dead,

Is that Success?

Is that Success?

To labor for the rainbow bubble, Fame, Afloat so fairly in the morning air, A perfect jewel for a Prince to wear. Is it a recompones for all its claim? Three careful night and crowded, strenuous day,

Three from rebuff, or flattery — like show Thro' fron rebuff, or flattery — nav snow
That leaves one thirsty-it is grasp-ed, and lo!
It vanishes in Nothingness away!
Is that Success?

With comrade Duty, in the dark or day, To follow Truth-wherever it may lead; To hate all meanness, cowardice or To hate all meanness, common clay, greed;
To look for Beauty ur der common clay, Our brothers buidens sharing, when they weep.
But, if we fall, to hear defeat alone;
To live in hearts that loved us, when we're gone
Beyond the twilight (till the morning break!) to sleep.

That is success.

LIVE FOR WHAT YOU BELIEVE. The woman who, feeling that her life is complicated with unprofitable things, will simplify that life, will find the moment she steps out of her bondage that she is not alone, writes Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Far from it indeed. She will find herself of a sisterhood that numbers more votaries than she has ever dreamed of. A sisterhood she will know not of until she beshe will know not of their she be-comes part of it. Like attracts like in this world. If we live false lives we attract those who live similar lives. If our lives ring true the lives. If our lives ring true the chords we strike attract those who also live on equal 1 eights. The true lesson for us to learn is to live for the things we believe, not for what may be thought of those things by others. That is, where our chief trouble lies; we are too much concerned by what the world may think of us. We are fearful lest some action of ours may be misunderstood. We are unwilling to stand by our convictions. We forget the thing tiself. We forget that we are what we are by the things we do. It matters exceedingly little what the world thinks of us. But it does matter, and it matters much, to ourselves, whether the lives we lead are matter, and it matters much, to ourselves, whether the lives we lead are true or false. An action born of a false motive never has the slightest influence. It dies at its birth. The men and women who, by their lives, have influenced the world have been those who have lived earnest and honest lives and who never for one moment allowed to come into their thoughts the notion of whether the world would approve or disappreve. No life truly lived is lived apart and alone. It has the companionship of the best."

LIVING BY THE DAY.

It is a blessed secret, this of living by the day. Anyone can carry his burden, however heavy, till night fail. Anyone can do his work, however hard, for one day. Anyone can sweetly, patiently, lovingly, purely till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means this is all that life over really means to us—just one little day. Do to-day's duty, light to-day's temptations, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them. God gives us nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier, and give us one of the blessed secrets, of brave, true, holy living.

PAUL OF TARSUS.

"All things to all men !" St. Paul, did you know what elasticity and plasmatism, what a spirit of bonhommie and compromise, what vast Divine toleration of human eccentricity you demanded when you laid down that noble, fur-reaching, but not too realisable principle? Noand/sacred it is, but in what with all the hollows and crevices of our brothers' ways, ah, it needs a saint, and even such a saint as thou, tentmaker of Tarsus, and seer and sage unto all generations.—Rev. P. A. Sheeban.

TWO ROADS.
We came to two roads, walking yesterday, winding like a ribbon through the green, Fair countryside, its hidgerows flow-'ring gay, But only leading, as too soon was seen, Towards a large country town; a busy Full of the sound of human toil and strife, What I like least. That too-deceiving What I like least. That too-deceiving grace
Of the way thitherwards seemed just like Life, where sought-for boys oft fall. The while, my friend, You took the steep hill with no promise sweet,
Simply because it came. Lol at the end Its summit showed the sunset at your feet.

-Katharine M. Balfe.

THE VALUE OF TEARS. Tears have their functional duty to accomplish, like every other fluid of the body, and the lachrymal gland is not placed behind the eye simply

washing thoroughly that sensitive organ, which allows no foreign fluid to do the same work. Nothing cleanses the oye like a good, salty shower bath, and medical art has shower bath, and needlent art has followed nature's law in this respect advocating the invigorating solution for any distressed condition of the optics. Toars do not weaken the sight, but improve it They act as a tonic on the mascular vision, keeping the eye soft and limpld, and it will be noticed that women in whose even their toars gather culck-

ing the eye soft and limpld, and it will be noticed that women in whose eyes sympathetic tears gather qulokly have brighter, tenderer orbs than others. When the pupils are hard and cold the world attributes it to one's disposition, which is a mere figure of speech implying the lack of balmy tears that are to the cornea what salve is to the skin or nourishment to the blood.

The reason some weep more easily than others and all more readily than others and all more readily than others and all more readily than the sterner sex has not its difference in the strength of the tear gland, but in the possession of a more delicate nerve system. The nerve fibres about the glands vibrate more tasily, causing a downpour from the watery sac. Men are not nearly so sensitive to emotion, their sympathetic nature—that term is used in a medical sense—is less developed, and the eye gland is, therefore, protected from shocks. Consequently, a man should thank the formation of his nerve nature when he contemptuously scorns tears as a woman's practice. Between man and monkey there is this essential difference of tears. An appe cannot weep, not so much because its emotional powers are undeveloped as the fact that the lach-rymal gland was omitted in his optical make-up.—Hygienic Gazette.

A WARRANTED ASSERTION. There is scarcely a Catholic family in this broad land that is too poor to have a paper of its faith. Such an acquisition should be regarded on the same line of importance as food and raiment. I will not assert that a Catholic family cannot be loyal to the faith, appreciative of its blessings and true to its requirements without having within its circle the presence of a Catholic journal. But I do say, based on close observation for more than a haif century, that the Catholic family that is in weekly receiped of a sound, live and carefully edited Catholic paper, and reads it diligently, is most invariably the brightest intellectually, the most tenacious in the faith, is best equipped for any argument, and is most appreciative of the work and mission of the Church.—W. I. Cook in the Freeman's Journal. not assert that a Catholic family

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES. PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER COLE.

The parishioners of St. Mary's Church, Bayswater, waited on the Rev. Father Cole at his residence on Friday evening last and presented him with a purse containing \$300. Famer Cole, who has been in charge Fig. aer Cole, who has been in charge of the parish for the past nine years, is about to sever his connection owing to ill-health. The gift being the result of the combined effort of both the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation, two addresses were read. Mr. Wm. Glichrist, who has acted as secretary of the committee, read the address on behalf of the men, while Miss Mary Mulloy did a similar duty for the ladies.

BISHOP MACDONELL.

On the 23rd inst., a committee of ladies of St. Finnan's Parish met at the Episcopal Palace to present His Lordship Bishop Macdonell, of Alexandria, with a handsome cabinet of p dished oak, filled with costly sterling silverware. Mrs. D. B. Kennedy made a very appropriate address in Gaelic. His Lordship was taken by surprise, and replied in his usual felicitous way, first in Gaelic, then in English. He admired the valuain English. He admired the valua-ble gift, and thanked the donors for their gracious act in having the Seminary of St. Myacinthe, on be-which he oppreciated. He after-wards invited the ladies to visit the handsome, spacious house, and the visitors left delighted with the in-spection.

BISHOP MUREAU'S FUNERAL.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 30 With imposing ceremony, and followed by a procession extending over two miles, the body of the late Bishop Moreau was, yesterday afternoon, borne from the Paiace to the Cathedral. Many societies, including St. Joseph's Childrea of Mary, Band of Charity, and the Sacred Heart, took part. The de Salaberry Guards, the S4th Battalion and the college students, nuns and children from the different convents were also in the procession. Nearly all the priests of the diocese attended, six of whom were pall-bearers,

were also in the procession. Nearly all the priests of the diocese attended, six of whom were pall-bearers, namely: Reverends, Larochelle, Gendron, Baltinzar, Laflamme, Bernard and Lemieux
Requiem High Mass was sung this morning by Mons. Falconio, and the sermon was preached by Mon. Bruchest: Bishops Michaud, of Burlington; MacDonald, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Cameron, of Antigonish, N. S.; Cloutior, of Three Rivers; Duhamel, of Ottawa; Duhamel and Brunault, of Nicolet; Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe; Emard, of Valleyfield, Lorrain, of Pembroke, Ont; and the Mitred Abbot, from Oka, attended the service, besides many priests from different parts of Canada and the United States.

The remains were placed in the

The remains were placed in the vault under the Cathedral altar.

of the body, and the lachrymal gland is not placed behind the eye simply to fill space or to give expression to emotion.

The chemical properties of tears consist of phosphate of lime and soda, making them very salty, but novables, their prescribed duty of the body, tameness and physical palms.

SAFE, CERTAIN, PROMPT, ECONOMIC—These few adjectives apply with peculiar force to DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughs, sore, the relief and cure of coughs, sore, their prescribed duty of the body, tameness and physical palms.

BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE. His Lordship Mgr. Maximo Decolles, who for some years noted as condintor to the late Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyncinthe, took pos-session of the episcopal throne on Thursday afternoon last. The ceremony was a most imposing one and

was attended by all the prelates and priests who had assembled to attend the funeral of the late Bishand priests who had assembled to attend the funeral of the late Bishop. His Lordship, came into the sanctuary attended by the Vienr Generals of the Diocese, Roys. A. X. Bernard and J. A. Gravel, and Rev Canon Dahamel, of the Cathedrai. Mgr Falconio, the Papal delegate, was also present, accompanied by Roys. L. H. Dahamel and M. Dupuls. The ceremony was opened by the sluging of the "To Deam," followed by an oration by Viear General Bernard. Rev. G. Roy then read the papal bulls confirming the appointment as Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

An address was read by Rev. J. R. Ouellet, assistant director of the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, on behalf of the clergy, and another by Mayor Richer, of St. Hyacinthe, on behalf of the hity of the diocese tendering the congratulations and promises of submission and obedience of the clergy and lativ to the new nead of the diocese Mgr. Decelles repiled in a lengthy and sultable address. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was afterwards offered

STUDENTS ORDAINED.

The largest ordination service in the history of the Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa took pirce in the Basilica on Saturday morning, when forty-three ecclesiastical students received various degrees of Holy Orders. Archbishop Duhamel ;officiated at the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father Poll, director of the Semin-

Father Poll, director of the Seminary of Ottawa University, and Rev. Canon Campeau of the Basilica.

The following young men were ordained priests:—
Seminary of Ottawa University—Geo. Fitzgerald, Ottawa; G. W. Prudhomme, Santiey; Ledger Archambault, Ottawa, Andrew Basinet, Si Isador de Prescott; Jos. Desjardines, L'Ange Gardin; Omer Lavergne, Rimouski.

Dominican—Constant Doyon.
Oblates—Rudolph Legault, Cornwall; Wm Kerwin, United States; Joseph Cordes, Gormany; Patrick Beaudry; Northwest Territories; Edward Tessier, Hull; Ambrose Madden, Wildipeg; Ernest Lacom'e, Montreal
Soulety of Marv—John Rutten.

den, Wi alpeg; Ernest Lacomie, Montreal
Soelety of Mary—John Rutten, Henri Brunnette, Mark Goupil.
Deacouship was conferred ou:
Oblates—Albert Hannon, Stephea Blanchard, France; Jos. Pallle, United States; Julus Prieu, France; Elegene McQuald, United States; Arquila, Gratton, St Theresa; Jos. Decelles, St. Hyacinth.
Sub-Deaconship was received by:
Oblates—Wilfrid Chatelin, Thurso; Jos. Tthier, Charence Creek; Camille Pare, St. Fautin; Wm. Kelly, Ontario; Hororien Rivet, Joseph Allard, Adelard Francoem.
Minor orders were received by.
Oblates—Eugene Turcotte, Arthur, Lajeunesse, Leo Carriere, A. Jasmin, M. Magnan, Conrad Brouillet, Alphonsus Galbert.
The Tonsure was received by:
Oblates—John Méchan, Emile Coursolles, Onesime Lalonde, Hector Yella.

INDIAN SKELETONS UNEARTHED.
Campden, May 28.—While Messrs.
John Reece and Andrew Dean were
breaking up a plece of new ground
on the old Dean farm, about two
and one-half mile, southeast of the
village of Campden, Lince'n county,
Ont., the former's ploughshare
struck upon an Indian bonepit. At
first Mr. Reece thought that the
bones were those of some animal,
but immediately in the next furrow
Za huge human skull stared at him,
and upon a little further investigation he discovered a huge bonepit.
The grave seems to be about fifteen
feet square, and about three feet
deep, covered with about six inches
of ground. A conservative estimate
is that the sepulchre contains from
800 to 1,000 skeletons. Hundreds of
skulls have been carried away; some
quite well preserved. Thus far nothing in the line of arrowheads, tomahawks, otc., has been found. The
bones are those of people apparently
above the ordinary stature. There
is a huge stump over the grave, the
roots of which extend down through
it. Hundreds of people have visited
the scene during the past few days,
and carried away many well-preserved skulls and other bones. Mr.
Dean had prohibited all further digging. INDIAN SKELETONS UNEAUTHED.

McGEE MEMORIAI. STONE.
The stone which marked the place where Thomas D'Arcy McGee was nurdered in 1808, was buried in the foundation of the building on Queen street, Ottawa, as already recorded. Last week the stone was found. Part of it has been broken oif, but the inscription "April 7th, here fell Thomas D'Arcy McGee," remains. The stone is in the possession of Messrs. Holbrook and Sutherland, who are removing the old building in rear of Bryson, Graham and Co.'s. MCGEE MEMORIAL STONE.

CATHOLIC

REGISTER

THE

ILL-TREATING BOER WOMEN. (From The London Times, April 22) Sir Thomas Dyko Aciand, chair man of the committee of the South African women and children diseases fand, writes on behalf of the committee, April 20. We venture to appeal once again to the British publle on behalf of suffering non-combatants. There are andoubtedly many persons who have not yet many persons who have not yet realized that a very large proportion of the women and children of the two colonles, covering an area far exceeding that of the British isles, have been swopt away out of their homes and collected into large enmps, where they have entirely to depend for maintenance upon the military authorities, whose hands and resources are already fully occupied with the necessary provision of the troops. Of these circumstances it has been an inevitable consequence that their hardships have become terrible. This distress has tonched the hearts of those who have seen it.

have become terrible. This distress has touched the hearts of those who have seen it.

It is difficult to give any very precise information, but we may quote from an eye-witness, who says, speaking of the children:

"In one tent I saw a sty-months' baby gasping its ife out on its mother's knee. The doctor had given it powders in the morning, but it had taken nothing since; there were also two or thre others drooping and sick in that tent. In the next, a child recovering from measles, sent back from the hospital before it could walk, lay stretched on the ground white and wan, while three or four others were lying about. In another, a dear little chap of four had nothing left of him but his great brown eyes and white teeth, from which the lips were drawn back, too thin to close.

I cannot describe what it is to see these children lying about in a state of collapse. It is just exactly like faded flowers thrown away. And one has to stand and look on at such misery, and be able to do nothing."

such misery, and be able to do noth-

such misery, and be able to do nothing."

Frequently the women are in want of almost the absolute necessities of life. In some cases there is so littie fuel that on many days people cannot cook at all their scanty rations of raw meat, meal and coffee; while we learn that clothing is very scarce, some women having made patticoats out of thick, rough, brown blankets, and nearly all the children have nothing left but a thin print frock; while shoes and stockings are long since worn out.

Some of those who have recently come into the camps are shortly expecting their monlinement, and yet they have to sit all day upon the bare ground, drenched with storms, or try to rest within their tents, while the sun pours down through their single canvas and the tomperature reaches 105 degrees, or even 110 degrees; and with the winter, which ils shortly coming on, we fear that their sufferings from the cold will be even more intense than the hardships which they have endured in-consequence of the excessive heat.

*Most of them have no mattress on

Most of them have no mattress on "Most of them have no mattress on which to lie down, and are subject to any inclemency of the weather Of course, anything like privacy is out of the question, and there are few, if any, of us who can realize what it must be to spend months with very rare chances of washing either body or clothes from scarcity of water and total absence of soan.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

The London Dally Naws of May 7, says: "Death is reaging a rich inrees in those camps of concentration in South Africa, which British ministers still persist in calling, with a hyprocley which must cause the envy of General Weyler, "camps of refuge." The figures of Mr. Broderick's reply in the House yesterday apply only to the camps in Natal and the Orange River Colony. The camps in the Transvaal, where food is harder to get, are probably much worse, but the figures from the Orange camps are sufficiently horrible. Out of 2,814 men 41 died during February, or a rate of about 175 per 1,000 in the year. Out of 5,621 women, 80 died, or at a rate of about 170 per 1,000. Out of 11,245 children, 261 died, or at the rate of 260 per 1,000. This terrible massacre of the innocents is gonig on from month to month in South Africa in these camps, and yet primission is withheld from the occupants to join their friends outside. They are called by Mr. Broderick "rest camps." Perhaps this is Mr. Broderick's way of saying that the only refuge for these poor women and children is death.

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MRS. WM. FINLAN.

MRS. WM. FINLAN.

The sudden death of Mrs. Wm. Finlan, which occurred on the 11th inst, was a cause of sincere sorrow to her many frieads, says the Alexandria Clengarrian. She had been ill for some time, but her demise was entirely unlooked for. Her husband and three children survive her, John, in Colorado; Mrs. McKinnon, in Algoma, and Mrs. Donnelly, in Rossiand. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place on the 13th linst. Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Foley. The pallbearers were Hugh Kennedy, Sandy Gray, Jas. Finlan, Dan Finlan, Duncan McDonald and Alex. Murphy.

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Down and Wicklow.

I leve the fresh, bright autumn days
Of mottled skies and lucid weather,
For then from Wicklow's fraughanbrace
I half Sileve Donard's heights of hea-

ther.
Far off I strace in outline clear
The peaks of Down in light extend-

Twin spots of earth I hold most dear In one othereal realm are blended.

With Wicklow's land of stream and hill
My childhood's hopes and joys enwound mo;
t woke the beves that mould me still;
With nots of gold its beauty bound
me; we we will the color of the color will be with the color will be seen and

Where rolled its beaches' ocean thun-

der, 1 bowed before the mystery Of nature's life in awe and wender, —G. F. Savage Armstrong

The Lady Story.

It was through flying of my kito in Whitehall Gardens that the ad-venture befell me.

I was then but twelve years old,

in Whitehall Gardens that the adventure befell me.

I was then but twelve years old, yet already a page to Her Majesty Queen Catharine. We were kept loss straight in our ways in this court of a king who loved to laugh than had been the pages of his late sainted majesty, and we were a wild lot of lads, more mischlovous than monkeys, and yet I think honest at heart. Anyhow, we were faithful to His Majesty and to the Queen, albelt her blinking brewn eyes missed many a prank, and we went more in fear of her Portuguese ladies than we did of her.

His Majesty had forgiven nearly all things for sake of a jest, and, indeed, I doubt the court was a good school for lads, yet I had not been brought up by Dame Magdalen Cardow, my mother's wister, for naught, and now I see nothing to blush for looking back on those carelyss days of boyhood.

So, as I have said, I, Raiph Neville, with Dick Tremaine, another page, played with our kites, when mine—the body of which I had built with pride and the tall thereof fashloned out of waerlieglously plucked leaves from the "Recital of the Wars of Troy"—soared away out of my sight like a great butterfly in the June sunshine.

I was out of the postern after it before the sentined could challenge me. A lad of my own country he was and actio like to work me a mischlef, and hardly knowing what I did I followed the track of my kite.

Now it sailed, as though a stronger will than the wind's directed it,

I did I followed the track of my kite.

Now it salied, as though a strongor will than the wind's directed it, and went at its case as a butterfly floats over rose gardens.

It was like one that would follow the end of the rainbow, for oven as I went the kite retreated, and yet it was never out of sight.

I went by narrow alleys and green fields. Having my eyes upon the kite lest I should miss him, I netled not whither I went nor did it occur to me that the hour approached in which I should attend her Majesty and that I might be hard put to it to recover my way.

At last the wings of the kite flapped windless. An instant it hevered in the air, then dropped like a plummet. I paused and looked about me. I was between two high walls of brick in a narow laneway, and the blank wall at which I was gazing was eyeless, not one break in all its dull surface.

Now, the chase after the kite had

was cycless, not one break in all its dull surface.

Now, the chase after the kite had given the thing a new value. I stood panting and measured the wall. There was no footheld that I could see yet the brick was old and must needs be crumbling in part. And some little distance from me I espied the bought of a mulberry hanging upon the wall and went towards It. Here was greater luck than I had thought, for lvy grew beneath and had reached down knotted hands half way of the wall.

I came beneath it and measured the distance. It was beyond my reach.

reach.

Just then there came down the lane a countryman driving a flock of sheep to market.

"Good fellow," said I, "you are of uncommon stature. Will you let me mount your shoulders that I may reach as far as the ivy that looks over the wall? My kite has flown abo to it."

"Your kite?" said he, with a grin.

abo to it."
"Your kite?" said he, with a grin.
"And am I to help you to piracy
and house breaking for the sake of
a kite that I could make of an ev-

ening?"
"Not such a kite as mine," said I Then a thought struck me, and I put my hand within my doublet.

"Here is a piece of silver," said I, "to prove to you that I am honost."

He held out a greedy hand.

He held out a greedy hand.

"You are mistaken, Master Flyakite," said he, "if you think a pocketful of silver makes an honest man.
Yet have I made kites and flown
them, too, and for love of the se days,
not for 'your silver, shall I hoist
you upon the wall."

He had me on his shoulder while
he pocketed the coin, and I catching

He had me on his shoulder while he pocketed the coin, and I catching at the ivy stems clambered by them into the bough of the nulberry. They were thick and hid me like a rubin in his house, and I rested an instant and watched my countryman out of sight with his bleating sheep and barking dog and then parted the boughs to look for my kite.

sheep and barking dog and then parted the boughs to look for my kite.

Now, the scene below me was so far from what I expected that I at the moment forgot the object of my search. The place was a garden of great beauty, such as often lay about the houses of nobles near to the city, yot I think none could be more beautiful than this.

The sward was emerald green and smooth as velvet. All about It lay little beds out quaintly in such shapes as hearts and trefolis and filled with rose bushes, which now, since it was June, bloomed most sweetly, perfuming the air. There were arches and trelises of roses and winding walks between hedgerows of them led up to a house which even at that distance and in the low sun I could see to be stately. A fountain in the sward caught the scene was as peaceful and

heautiful as over my eyo rested up-

heautiful as over my eyo rested upon.

Yet I was too much of a child to he held for long by rose gardens, however musky and fair.

I forgot all sise, indeed, when I was recalled to my kite, which I espled at he great distance urinjured, except that his tail trailed through many bushes. I was about to descend the mulberry tree to recover him, when a hady came towards me down the garden path.

I waited an instant, and as luck would have it she passed beneath my tree. Then as she litted her face to the light I saw what manner of woman she was.

She was as old as my aunt, Dame Magdalen, whom I then, being a chilld, esteemed to be quite old, though her age could have been no more than forty-five. She, the strange lady, was dressed in by-gone fashion, and her hair was in little ourls on her brow, as was the usage in the reign of his late Majesty. Shever white they were and framed a face withered with long grief. As she raised her large dark eyes an impulse came to me. I have ever acted on impulse, not always to my injury. The fact that her eyes were kind, although mournful, and her mouth sweet had something to say to it perhaps.

"Hist," I called softly to her out the serve were were acted on the content of the content of

mouth sweet had something to say to it perhaps.

"Hist," I called softly to her out of my tree. She gave a little cry, but never moved as though to go, which I had feared.

"Who are you?" she asked in a whisper, yet stood with her eyes uplifted, but not her head, so that one looking from a distance might believe she stood in contemplation or prayer.

prayer.
"I am Ralph Neville, a page of the

prayer.

"I am Ralph Noville, a page of the court," I made answer.

"Of the court," she repeated, with a catching of her breath. "And how are you come into this living death? Has any one, has any one—sent you?"

"Nay, madam," I said, "I came but in pursuit of my lite, and crave your pardon for having mounted your wall?"

"Ah," she said, with a sigh, "I thought some one who knew me in my old life might have sent you. As for climbing my wall," a delicate, faint smile broke over her face, giving sudden life to the gray, blacklashed eyes and the mouth that once was arch, "as for climbing my wall, you are very welcome. I had not looked to see aught climb it but the winds and the birds and the day. These my lord cannot keep from visiting me."

"Pray, madam," said I, "may I fetch my kite and be going? For the

These my lord cannot keep from visiting me."

"Pray. madam," said I, "may I fetch my kite and be going? For the Queen's service calls me at 6 of the clock, and I fear it may be past that hour. Resides, I do not know the way to return"

She tock a little jeweled horologe from her bosom.

"Alas, 'its stopped," said she. "It knows that time is nothing in this mournful place. 'und as for your kite, young sir, I dare not hand it to you for fear of observation. But if you will return by the wall as you came I will send it flying after you."

"Can I help you madam?" I asked, for I could see she was in trouble.

"None can help those who rivet

ble.
"None can help those who rivet their own fetters," she said, mournfully. "Yot, stay. You are of the court. Have you ever heard of such a one as the Vicomte de Croissy?" "Why," said I, "It is the French gentleman, who befriended the Queen mother in her need, and who was crossed in love and is a great fighter."

mother in her need, and who was crossed in love and is a great fighter."

"The same," she said, and her oyes sparkled. "You know him, then?"

"Ho is at the court."

"Ho wis he?" she asked, cagerly.

"He carries his years well, for all that he has had much sorrow. He is grave and silent and walks with bent head, yet is no kill-joy and is gallant to look on. It is every one's marvel that he should go sad for the sake of a lady of long ago, when there are so many ladies even yet willing to make him forget."

I repeated the gossip of the court gibly, but she listened as though her life depended on it.

"Tell him, then," she said, "tell M. de Croissy that you have spoken with Anne Bellamy and that she has not forgetten."

"I will remember, madam," I said, in a great hurry to be gone, for the wosterning sun told me the time had gone further than I thought.

I dropped into the lane with acmore mishap than a bruise to the knee, and was no sooner on my feet than I saw my kite take the air again joyously.

than I saw my kito take the air again joyously.

A fine dance he led me, up hill and down hollow, in and out woods and lanes, I knew not where; but I would not relinquish him, and already I feared my pageship was a thing of the past.

It was indeed 7 of the clock when all was indeed 7 of the clock when

It was indeed 7 of the clock whom is slid under Master Gregory Dabohick's arm into the courtyard, and it was with great perturbation of heart I presented myself before Donna Mercedes, for Majesty's mistress of the robes.

What she might have done beyond reting ma soundly I do not know.

What she might have done beyond rating me soundly I do not know, but in the mids. of her anger there came passing through the chamber both their Majesties in much amity, for the King had his arm about the Queen like any Jack and Jill.

Seeing the Queen, who was always sweet, I ran to her and craved pardon for my uumannerliness, pouring out a tale of my kite and the walled garden and the lady that must have scemed a strange medicy indeed. I fear Her Majesty did not understand the half of it, but kept looking to the King in perpiculty, as though he would read her the riddle. But the King listened as I proceeded.

eaca. 'Why, hore's an adventure. Kate,'

"Why, here's an adventure. Kate," he said at last: "give the rascal your hand to kiss and let us hear more of it."

Then, being forgiven, I was able to tell them my tale at length, so that the Queen could understand. She listened with her kind heart in her eyes, and though I thought His Majesty's interest waned when he heard the lady was no longer young, yet it seemed the Queen's increased.

However, when I came to the lady's message to the Vicente de Crolsey the King was all attention again. your hand to kiss and let us hear nore of it."

Then, being forgiven, I was able to tell them my tale at length, so that the Queen could understand. She listened with her kind heart in her eyes, and though I thought His Majesty's interest waned when heard the lady was no longer young, yet it seemed the Queen's increased.

However, when I cama to the lady's message to the Vicento dy's message to the Vicento de Crolssy the King was all attention again.

"If you hav, not been to Bedlam,"

Master Page," he said, "I think I should know the lady."
Then he turned to the Queen.
"The De Crolssy's old flame." he said, "whom he has mourned as dead this many a year. Bellumy, her husband, the same who fought against our royal father in the late rebellion, noised it abroad that she died of the plague. It was a jealous raseal without cause, I dare swear, for the vicemte is cold as the moon and as faithful as the moon to the earth, and the lady was ever virtuous. You are sure it was not Bedlam you entered, boy?"
"Nay, sire," said I. "Has Bedlam roses and foantains, peacooks and green arbors?"
"How was the lady? Well favored!"
"She had been so in her youth,"

"She had been so in her youth," said I, "and though she was white with sorrow, had very pleasant gray eyes, with arched black hows. And was slender as a dansel and tall, and moved in her white lawn like a ship sailing. Her hair was white and she looked as though Joy had long forgotten her."

"Its the Lady Bellamy," said the King. "And to think the rascal keeps her immured! What is to be done, sweetheart? Shall we send De Croissy to deliver her?"

"Alas, I know not," said the Queen. "Since she is married and he is at peace, why bring back, the dead to life?"

"When De Croissy hears it he will kill him," said the King, "as he had killed him long 'since but that her grave stood between them."

"It is well," said the Queen, timorously, "that he is gone into France on thy mission."

"And 'tis ill meddling 'twixt man and wife," said the King.

Now, I had learned enough at court to know that Lord Bellamy, a sonr and sanetimonious knave, as we held him, stocd well with the common people, and His Mrjosty's straits at that time were not unknown to us, so it seemed to me, child though I was, that I could read why the King was not alert to succor beauty in distress.

"Hark ye, Master Page," said he speaking to me with a sharp suddenness that nigh took my breath away, "see that you hold your tongue about this adventure."

"But, sire," I stammered, "the lady's message to the vicomto? I am pledged to deliver it."

"At the King's pleasure," he replied, tartly. "I indeed all this be not a parcel of lies to excuse your ill-doing."

Now, I went sadly from the King's presence, being disturbed by these changes of mood. Yot was there a respite before the time when I must choose between my obedience to His Majesty and my word to that unhappy lady, since the vicomto was in France on the King's business and there was no word of his return.

After that the weeks passed quietly. We pages were he'd in closer keeping, and it was many days before I was again enabled to slip beneath Master Gregory Dabehlek's musket arm and go the way my kitc

I was indeed baffled and weary of

fore.

I was indeed baffied and weary of my search when I came upon a great house staring at me out of an opening between high walls. The opening was filled in with ironwork, very fine, perhaps brought out of the Netherlands, where they make an art of such things.

But the raillegs were twisted and the ironwork red rusted, and, looking within, the desolation of the place went to my heart.

Docks and thisties sprang up with coarse grass where smooth lawn once was. The fountain rusted and the dial had been flung over and lay headlong Statues here and there in the dank growth hung their mournful heads or lifted them as in an appeal for succor The grasses and tho weeds had reclaimed the terrace and choked the flowers in their beds. Above the desolation stood the great mournful house ruined and forbiddlifts, the glass in its barred and shattered windows broken, the steps fallen in, the rabbits playing by the Jak doors, so that I longed for Pinch, the stout Airedale I had left with Dame Magdalene ere I set out for court.

The sun falling below the horizon

for court.

The sun falling below the horizon depend the gloom of the place. I shivered and I knew not what came over me, but to see a frightful face at one of those black window places would have in no way surprised me.

As I turned I saw a very ancient man leading his kid home from past-

ure.
"Whose house may this be?" I ask-

"Whose house may this be?" I askel Ho looked at me cunningly out of cyes over which the wrinkies hung in creases.

"Tis the Lord Beliamy's house," he said, wheezing, "and left to bats and owlets since his dear lady was taken from him the year of the great plague."

"The Lord Beliamy's," I repeated, stupified ."And is there no inhabitant of the house?"

"There is none," said he, "save only ghosts. Rumor will have it that the poor lady walks. But, bless you, they keep 'em too close in Bellamy vant for that. "Tis more like a white owl they see, or maybe Parson Doubleday's whitefaced pony; that's rare one for trespassin."

I threw him a coin and went on my way mystified. I followed the wall which lay in front of the house, and presently, taking a sharp turn, I came out between two high brick walls, as like those others as two peas.

had gone to Hampton Court by water, I being of her attendance, and it chanced that in one of the winding walks of the great garden the

ing walke of the great garden the vicente and I came face to face. I litted my sword to salute him with the respect due to so valiant a fighter, and noticing me his face graw kind.

"What is your name, Master Pages" he asked.

"Ralph Naville," I answered.

"Of what profession beside page-ship?" he asked.

"Of the profession of arms," said I.
"Tis the only one becomes a gentleman."

of the profession deside page-ship?" he asked.

"Of the profession of arms," said I.

"Tis the only one becomes a gentleman,"

"Rashly said, young sir," he replied, smiling. "Yet it is a right profession for gentlemen if but rightly chosen and rightly followed. Nover draw your sword in a wrong quarrel nor sheathe it in a right. That is my advice to you."

"I would follow in your footsteps if I might, vicomite," said I, panting with excitement at being spoken to thus by so great a soldier.

If patted my head as though I had been six instead of twelve, and said he, very kindly:

"It would be better, Master Raiph, that you should follow in the footsteps of a happier man."

Then my obedicense to the King was forgotten, and, suddenly selzing the recomte's sleeve, a cried.

"M. lo Vicomite, I have a message for you. Mistress Anne Bellamy bade me tell you that she has not forgotten."

"A message from the dead!" he cried, with staring cyebalis. "Are you mad, boy? Or has some one sent you to mock me? If so, I shall surely kill him."

"I spoke with the hady on an afternoon of June bygone."

"She is dead of the plague, boy, and sleeps in Witham churchyard."

"I spoke with ber and the was no ghost, I am sure of it. lie was a lady of more than common height, gray eyed, dark browed, with lips that had known how to smile, though they had grown mournful. 'And tell the Vicomite de Crolssy,' she said, 'that Anne Bellamy remembers.'"

"Where?" he asked, with dry lips.

"In a walled garden in the fields towards Highgate."

"Where?" he asked, with dry lips.

"In a walled garden in the fields towards Highgate."

"Ah he said, and the weight of years seemed to have dropped from his head. "It is Bellamy Grange. And so she lives. To think that I shou.' I not have known It, though all the vorld had told me she was dead!"

He spoke to limself, not to me, but now It was terrified to think upon what I had done. Yet I would was the was dead!"

dead"
He spoke to himself, not to me, but
now I was terrified to think upon
what I had done. Yet I would
not be ray that the King had known
of the matter and bado me keep it

of the matter and older me help reserve.

"What will you do, M. le Vicomte?"
I resked.
He stared at me, and I saw he had forgotten me. Then his face clear-

"Ah, my good lad!" he said, "you have restored me my dead. Ask what you will of Raymond de Croissy and it will be given you. Now, tell me how you found her."
"Tell me first," I said, "what you will do."

will do."
"Why," he said, "I will kill Bellamy and then I will deliver her."
"Ah, but," said I, "she did not bid you to deliver her. If she would be delivered would she not have sent you her message other than that she had not forgotten? I think myself she would not escape if she could."

could."

The perplexity deepened in his face, and again I saw that he had forgotten my presence.

"Why," said he, speaking to himself, "the boy is right. Will she not remind me as she did of old that she is wife and mother? Will she not bid me go, leaving her to her fate?"

"My Lord Bellamy is in the Low Countries," said I at his elbow.

"Ah," said he with a start, and then speaking deliberately: "Must I wait till she is dead before I revenge her?"

venge her?"

which it so is dead detors?"

"Will you revenge her," said I,
"and go to her with her lord's blood
on your hands?"

He !aughed out suddenly, and the
sound of his laughter was strange.

"O Solom" he said, "O lawglver! O
Solomon! Is wisdom given through
the mouths of babes and sucklings?"

Then he listened, with his hand on
his sword, while I told him the adwith the lady of the rose garden.

When I had !inished he turned his
face to the north and his eyes were
eager.

eager.
"I must speak with her," he said,
"and she will tell me what to do."
And then his broad breast heaved.
"Tis an impasse, my lad," he said,
"into which you have led me. Yet
she lives, she lives, and the air of the
world that was dead lives with her."
Now that you reavoning the King. world that was dead lives with her."
Now, that very evening the King summoned me to his closet. I went in dread, not knowing but that some one had betrayed me and revealed to His Majesty how I had broken his command and carried to the Vicomto de Croissy the message of the lady of the rose garden.

But when I had come in and knelt woon his footstol and kissed the

But when I had come in and knelt upon his footstool and kissed the hand extended to me I saw that he was not angry Indeed, his face glowed under his dark curls, and he smiled as though well pleased.

"Master Raiph Neville," he said, "you well remember an afternoon of two group by when you yillful Red-

Juno gono by when you visited Bed-

"you well remember an atternoon of June gone by when you visited Bedlam and there saw a strange lady calling herself the Lauy Beltamy?"

"Not Bedlam Hospital, sire," said I, "but Bellamy Grange, as I have since discovered."

"Ah, so you have been negle. ting Her Majesty's service once mere," he said; but he was smiling.

"Sire," said I, "I would dle in Her Majesty's service or yours, as did all the males of my house in your sainted father's. But you would not forbid my following ah adventure."

"No, Taith," said he, "If the lady were a score or more years younger. But, after all, Master Raiph, you are right. It was not Bedlam; it was Bellamy Grange where 'you behold the lady. And now news comes that her husband is dead of the small-pox in the Low Countries. comes that her husband is dead of, the small-pox in the Low Countries. This time she was restored to the liberty she never forfeited and the children who have grown no believing their mother dead. And now, who shall find her in her prison and tell her the news? Whose hand shall set her free?" "M. de Croissy's," said I.

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"Right!" said he. "And you shall lead him to her side." Ho then summoned M. de Croissy to his presence.
"Bellamy is dead, vicomte," he said, "and his lady awaits a deliverer. Will you be that one?"
"Dead" repeated the vicomte, and his color went from white to red. "And who has killed him?"
"The net of God, man," said the King. "Ho is dead of smallpox in the Low Countries. And we know that his lady lives, though he sent abroad a false report of her death. "Tis time she were reunited to her chilren and the world."
"I would I might have killed him," said the vicomte.

"I would I might have killed him," said the vicomte.
"Take a better revenge man," said the King: "Console his lady." The vicomte stared at him as though he heard him not. Then he kissed the royal hand and looked towards the door.
"You would be gone," said the King. "Well, then, go, and good fortune attend you. But take some company with you to enforce the royal warrant. Bellamy has not kept his lady in prison all these years without a guard."
"My sword shall make me a way" said the vicomte. "Tis my affair, sire."

said the vicomte. "Tis my affair, sire."

"Well, then, this boy—shall not Master Raiph Neville be in at the Joy belle?"

The vicomte's lined and weather-beaten face was turned on me with a new expression.

"Let use begone, lad," he said, "since the King, our master, bids us. We do not need a troop of horse to cut down a pack of scul-

us. We do not need a troop of horse to cut down a pack of scullions, ch?"
"I am with you, vicomte," said I, putling my hand on my sword.
"Bring him back safe, De Croissy," said the King, "Tis a forward child, but the Queen loves him."
Then we rode together through

but the Queen loves him."

Then we rode together through the fields and winding lanes towards Highgate, and only on that journey did I realize how har my kite had carried me. The vicomite rode hard, but my Bess kept up with him, and 'twas lucky we met no highwaymen, for the vicomte had cut down any one who stayed him. It was full moon and light as day by the time we drew rein in front of Bellamy Grange.

Now, the fear had been at my

Now, the fear had been at my heart that Lady P lamy had been removed from the house, but I remembered how the lty and the mul-

removed from the house, but I remembered how the ly and the mulberry tree, by the help of which I had climbed the walls, had been cut down, so that I could hardly doubt but some knave had observed us that evening when we spoke.

But I would not daunt the vicomte's heart with my misgivings.
Indeed, the place looked little like as if it could contain a hady and hidden behind it the garden of a dream. Yet no fear seemed to touch the vicomte as with the arder of a younger man he climbed the screen of ironwork, and ere I was beside him had reached the great oak doors. Then following him I perceived that they stood open. When I was open to the wind and weather, and I confess my heart falled me at the sight.

Yet not so the vicomte.

He strode through the capty house with his spurs clanking and went without misgiving, as though the knew the way.

"She will be in the blue closet," I heard him say to himself.

He opened a door, and as I followed him into a low winding corridor I could have cried out with surprise, for the air felt warm and sweet and there were thick carpets underneath our feet. At the end of the corridor a light glimmered.

I followed the vicomte almost breathless, so fast he went. He opened the door of the little room and went in, and I also. There by a lamp, reading, sat the lady of the rose garden.

The vicomite went to her with something like a cry.

"You live, Anne," he said, "and I have thought you dead all these vents."

"You live, Anne," ne said, "and I have thought you dead all these years."

"You thought me dead," she said.
"I was only in prison, where it was my lord's will to seclude me."
"You are free now," said the vicomte, and his eyes burned.
"Yes," she said, "yesterday the jallers who have kept me all these years went away hurriedly on receipt of sudden news. My old nurse, Ursult, whom he spared me, brought me word they had gone and that we were free. But where should we go, we two women, who are grown so used to prison that we should not know how to walk in free air? Besides, they will come again. My lord will not set me free after all these years."

"You have not heard, then, Anne.

"You have not heard, then, Anne, why you are free?" asked the vicomte.

The lady looked at him wonder-

ingly.

"Bellamy is dead," he said.

"Then I can go to my children," she cried.

she cried.

"They will be brought to you, Anne," said the vicomte. "It's the King's command that you come to court."

"Alas," she meaned, "so Bellamy is dead and has not forgiven me,"

"He had nothing to forgive," muttered the vicomte, 'darkly.

"I never loved him, Raymond," she said, simply.

"I never loved him, Raymond," she said, simply.
"Ho punished you heavily for that."
"It might have been worse. I was in prison, but at least I had my garden and my books; he dealed me nothing except liberty and the love of my children."
"They are young yet, and he is no longer in the world to share them with you."

"May are young yet, and no is no longer in the world te share them with you."

"May he be forgiven his sins!" she prayed.

The next morning the lady Bellamy came to court riding on a pillion, and a nine days' wonder it was when she who had been dead was discovered to hav, come alive.

But the most tender thing of all was when the lady was summoned to the Queen's closet and found there her three children, who had grown up believing themselves orphans.

At the marriage of the Vicomto de Croissy with the Lady Bellamy, I, with Rupert, her son, carried her train. But it was some twelve months later that I married her Prue, and found a most sweet mother-in-law in the lady of the rose garden.—Katherine Tynan-Hinkson in the Dublin Weekly Freeman.

ONE TEASPOONFUL of Pain-Killer In hot water sweetened will cure almost any case of flatulency and indigestion Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 23c. and 50c.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

NEWMARKET.

On Monday afternoon, June 2rd, the pupils of the Separate School, Nowmarket, expressed their attachment to their parish priest, Rev. Father Morris, in a farowell address, read by Miss Helen Mulroy. The children presented him with a beautiful umbrolla, which he duly acknowledged, and as a token of remembrance presented each pupil with prayer beads.

On Tuesday evening a committee of gentlemon, representing the Nowmarket congregation, waited on the rev. gentleman at the presby-tery and presented him with the fol-lowing address, accompanied by a beautiful Shannon File Cabinet and a purse of \$120 in gold; To the Rev. D. Morris, P. P., New-

market,—
Rev. and Dear Father,—We are here this eventag to represent the congregation to which you have devoted zealously over ten years of your priestly career, and now that you are about to leave us the tears of old and your general worse deyour priestly career, and now that you are about to leave us the tears of old and young convey more cloquently than words the accred place you hold in the hearts of your people, and how much we regret your departure. Nothing we can say can adequately express to you how much we appreciate your faithful services as our beloved paster since you are no longer, for, by your untiling labors as our guide, our friend, and our spiritual adviser, your hame has become a household word in the parish. Your cloquent sermons have been the source of the greatest pleasure and profit to us for, with your exemplary life and deep hold on our affections, "Truth from your lips prevailed with double sway."

In the many arduous duties of this large parish you have never spared yourself, cither in storm or sunshine, hastening always, with your consoling words and presence, to brighten for many of our dear ones the dread passage of eternity.

Our school owes its present flourishing condition to your fostering caro and generosity, and the many improvement, and renovations in our now behutifu, church will always re-

caro and generosity, and the many improvement, and renovations in our now betwiffe, church will always remind us of you and your ardent zeal for "the beauty of God's house and the place where His glory dwelloth."

In bidding you farewell we ask you to accept this small gift with our forvent prayers that you may have a long and happy life in your now home as Dean of St Catherines, and we beg of you to remember us sometimes in the Adorable Sacrifice, that we may all be united again around the Sacred Heart of our Divine Saviour in the glorious hereafter.

Struct on helet of every member.

Signed on behalf of every member the Newmarket congregation by Coyle, T Dolun, T McHale, Geo Blackburn, Luke Doyle, M. Regan, Luke Gibbons.

On the same evening the Town Hall was filed by the people of New-market of all denominations to do honor to the same gentleman. The Citzens Band played several stirring places outside and afterwards inter-

pieces outside and afterwards interspersed the speeches by appropriate selections.

On the platform were County Councillors Lundy and Woodcock, Inspector Hughes, Postmaster Bastedo, Principal Coombs of Newmarket High School, Col. Lloyd, Larsar Kavanagh, of the Industrial Heme, Reeve Savage, of Richmend Hill and others, besides the speakers.

Mayor Cano occupied the chair and after briefly stating the objects of the gathering and adding a few compilmentary remarks, called upon Mr. D. Lloyd, Town Clerk, to read the following address:

To The Reverend D. Morris,

Parish Priest of Nawmarket.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—The citisens of the Town of Newmarket, amongst whom you have labored in the performance of your parochial duties for the las. ten years, having lexrned that you are about to leave this town by reason of your superior officers having appointed you to the important and responsible office of Dean of the Roman Catholic Church at St. Catharines, desire to take this opportunity of expressing their regret at your being called away from this town.

During your residence here you have carned our esteem by your fair-mindedness and courtesy towards all with whom you have been brought in contact.

fair-mindedness and courtesy towards all with whom you have been brought in contact.

In religious matters, in educational work, and in manly sports, you have been flound an earnest and faithful worker and supporter.

While we feel it to be a matter for regret that you should be leaving us, yet we desire to teatify to you are placed in authority over you, you have been deemed worthy you our great pleasure that by Those who are placed in authority over you, you have been deemed worthy of the high advancement which has been offered to you and we beg to tender you our heartiest congratulations on your promotion.

We ask you, sir, on behalf of the citizens of Newmanket of all denominations to accept from us the accompanying service as a slight testimonial of the esteem and respect in

monial of the esteem and respect in which you are held by those amongst whom you have labored for the last

Wishing you a hearty farewell and every success and happiness in your new home, we are, on behalf of the

H. S. Cane,
Chairman.
T. H. Lloyd,
Secretary.
Newmarket, 4th of June, 1901.
At the proper time, Mr. T. F. Doyle unveiled the beautiful silver service.

art the proper time, Mr. N. F. Doyle unveiled the beautiful silver service of ten pieces that was artistically arranged on a table in the centro of the la or a table in the centro of the la or a table in the centro of the la or a table in the centro of the la or a table in the centro of the la or a table in the centro of Newmarket.

The rev. gentleman could scarceley give copression to his feelings. The lagin the chalment, he thanked the citizens of Newmarket for the handsome presentation, which he would always cherish very highly. (Great applaute). (Great applaule). .

The secretary of the committee, Barriste, Lloyd, read telegrams aid lotters from D. Roche, Brantford; Dr. Coulter, Ottawa; Lt.-Col Wayling, Sharon; Rov Binckler; F. J. Roche, J. Currey and W. Mulock, Jr., on behalf of his father who is now in Australia, regretting their absence. Five or ten minute speeches were at his made by J. Penrson, Esq., on behalf of the High School Board; Mr. T. H. Brunton, on behalf of the Carling Club; Rov A. H. MacGillivray, Rov. Dean Egan of Barrie, Father McMahon, of Thornall; Hon. E. J. Davis, Mr. J. W. Moyes, Manager of the Metropolitan Ry.; Mr. T. Herbert Lennex, of Aurora, Mr. J. A. Ramsden, of Toronto, County Clork; and Mr. T. J. Robertson, on behalf of the citizens of Newmarkot—all testifying to the good qualities.

behalf of the citizens of Novimarkot— —all testifying to the good qualities of Rev. Dean Morris, and regretting his removal from Newmarkot. Proceedings closed with the Na-tional Anthem.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN MANITOBA.

Morning Telegram, Winnipeg, of

June 4, says.—
The following communication which has been received by, the Morning Telegram is self-explana-tory, and the Manitoba Gevernment should lose no time in investigating

Sir.-On September 80, 1900, while I was preaching in the Church of the Holy Ghost, Winnipeg, a certain man, a socialist from Russia, as they say, by the name of Sylvester Muszko, shouted out "Lie," several times. This caused great excite-ment in the church and the people

Muzko, shouted out "Lie," several times. This caused great excitement in the church and the people took him out at once, whilst my brother, Rev. Father J. W. Kulawy, went to the telephone and called for the police, but could not secure any lielp, as all the constables were engaged that morning.

This same man has appeared at Sifton, Man., and troubled the Catholice there by mocking their faith and religious cerer niles.

On April 27th las., I was officiating in a private canpel at Sifton, built by His Grace the Archbishop of St. Bonflace, when I remarked this man in the back of the chapel, and, thinking that he had come to repeat the trouble in Winnipeg, in order to prevent any mischlef, I told him to leave the premises. He answered that he would not go. I insisted upon my wish, and as he did not go, I ordered Paul Sopel, my assistant officer, to take him out, which he did. No violence took place. Mr. Sopel is a Polish farmer at Sifton. Ten days after this incident, Mr Sopel was brought before P M Murray, police magistrate at Dauphin, and, without being allowed any witness nor any word in self-defence, was condemned to two months in good at Portage in Prairle with hard labor. Of course, the fanatical instigations of the local immigration agent, Paul Wood, who neted as interpreter, must have been a heavy-weight in the balance. I may say that Paul Wood, who acted as interpreter, must have been a heavy-weight in the balance. I may say that Paul Wood, who acted as interpreter, must have been a heavy-weight in the balance. I may say that Paul Wood, who acted as interpreter, must have been a heavy-weight in the balance. I may say that Paul Wood, who acted as interpreter, must have been a heavy-weight in the balance. I may say that Paul Wood has sent a report to Hon. C. H. Campbell, the attorney-general, though he was not present in the chapel at the time of the trouble.

Last Monday, the 28th ult., I was

sent in the chapet at the time of the trouble.

Last Monday, the 28th ult. I was summoned before the same police magistrate at Dauphin, on an accusation of assaulting the same Sylvester Muszko. On a previous date, April 24, I advised him several times to leave the Roman Catholic church at Sifton, which he refused to the Upon this I opened the door and put him out. In his confidence of being supported by the government agent, Paul Wood, he has tried to have me arrested, and as their combined efforts proved in vain, he then laid information against me.

On the 25th inst. my lawyer, Mr. R. A. Bonnar, of Winnipeg, kindly accompanied me to Dauphin, where we appeared in the town hell the following Monday at 10 a.m. Muszko, who claimed first to be a Doukhobor, and afterwards to be a Doukhobor, and dispatched a request at once to the minister of justice for the release of that prisoner, which Mr. Campbell had dono two weeks ago. Such agents as Paul Wood are supported by the government, notwithstanding cur reiterated protestations, and instead of helping the Galician immigrants, they work to keep them. down politically, and this in a country of freedom and equality of rights.

Albert Kulawy, O.M.I.

Galician Missionary.

Winniber. May 31, 1901.

ALBÉRT KULAWY, O.M.I.

Galician Missionary Winnipeg, May 31, 1901 PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, June 10 — Sunday was a day of great interest at St Peter's The sacrament of confir-mation was administered by H's Lordship Bishop O'Connor to about 200 children, the majority of whom

mation was administered by 11's Lordship Bishop O'Connor to about 200 children, the majority of whom were girls.

The administration of the sa rament took place at the nine o'clock mass, the children marching from the Convent de Notre Dame to the cathedral. It was a very pretty sight The girls, some of whom were very young, were all attired in appropriate gowns of immaculate white, and over the head of each was thrown a light vell, which fell in graceful folds over their shoulders. The boys were attired in black, with a circle of white silk ribbon tied in a bow upon the arm. The Ave Marico banner and the banner of the Sacred Heart, each carried by two little girls with four others holding the ribbons, preceded the children to and from the church.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor was assisted by Rev. Fatl ers Scanlon and O'Sullivan. Those of the children who had not done so last year, made their first economics. Previous te confirmation, His Lordship addressed the children, clearly explaining to them the nature of the sacraments they were receiving, and eloquently pointing out their duties and responsibilities. After they were confirmed, His Lordship again addressed them, receiving from them three promines, namely, to offer up their prayers every morning and night; to receive Holy Communion at least once a year, and to abstain from intoxicating liquor until they became

The Sale of the annual meaning of the way of the way of the second of the continuous of the continuous of the second of the second

the age of 21. Upon arriving at that age His Lordship advised them to renew their pledge.

At the conclusion the children again marched to the Convent, where they dispersed. Large numbers of people gathered around the enitaren as they proceeded to the convent, and all were interested and pleased not only in the little ones and the excellent manner in which they conducted themselves, but also in the many engaging features of the services. A number of grown-up people were also confirmed.

The children again assembled at the church at three o'clock in the afternoon, when they renewed their baptismal vows, and were enrolled in the confraternity of Our Lady of Mount Carmel The service closed with the benedletion of the Blessed Sacrament, at which His Lordship Bishop O'Connor was assisted by Ven Archdeacon Casey and Rev. Father Scanlon.

At vespers, in the evening, Ven

At vespers, in the evening, Ven Archdeacon Casey preached.

THE MEMORY OF DEAD BRETH-REN.

The Catholic Order of Foresters of Ottawa and vicinity held their first annual memorial day services and many members walked in procession to Notre Dame cemeters to honor the memories of dead brothren laterred there. The Foresters made a splendld turn out, all the local courts of the order having large contingents on hand, and the total number in line being over 1,700

At the cemetery the ceremonies consisted of a sermon by Rev. Canon Deguire, of the Rasilica, and prayors for the dead. Rev. Dr. Fallon, of St Joseph's Church, was to have given a sermon but at the last mo-ment he was not able to be present.
The parado marched in the follow

ing order:
Band of the Forty-third Regiment
Count Montford, Catholic Order of

Foresters, No 429; Chief Ranger, A Trudel.
St Bridget's Court, No. 876; Chief

Trudel.

St Bridget's Court, No. 876; Chief Ranger, W. J. Kano.
Bayswator Court, No. 444; Chief Ranger, J. Mulvihill
St. Joseph's Court, No. 830; Chief Ranger, W. J. Roche.
St. Francis' Court, No. 821; Chief Ranger, W. Tapp.
Band of the Champiain Guards.
St Jean Baptiste Court, No. 804, Chief Ranger, C. S. O. Boudreault Socrod Heart Court, No. 252; Chief Ranger, J. Foley
St. Dominique Court, No. 248; Chief Ranger, S. R. Poulin.
Emerald Court, No. 213; Chief Ranger, M. H. Fagan.
Capitol Court, No. 203; Chief Ranger, John Maher
Provincial Treasurer, A. Morel, Provincial Trustee, V. Webb, and N. Page, Trustee of the Quebec Provincial Court, were also in line.
The Grand Marshal of the parade was Mr. E. J. Potvin and the leader Mr. F. P. Lewis.

AT THE CEMETERY.

In the cemetery, Rev Vicar Gen-oral Routhler and Rev. Canon De-guire occupied an elevated plat-form over which a canopy had been placed.

THE SERMON.

Lev. Canon Deguire in the course of his sermon said, "Catholic Fores ters, the sentiment which has induced you to visit on this occasion the resting place of Your dead renders

street, died anddenly ast night. Mr. Soully was apparently as well as usual up till a few moments before death. When Le was taken ill. Dr. McCabe was sent for, but he could do nothing. Rheumatiam of the heart was the cause of death.

The fractal will be held Wednesday morning at 8.80 to St. Patrick's Church.

FATHER SHEEDY HONOREDA

Belloville, May 30 .- Since the allvent in this parish, as curate of St. Michael's Church, of Rov. A. E. Shuedy, he has endeared himself to all his parishioners, and by the untiring, nover-censing work he has done to take labors off the shoulders of the venerable paster, he has made himself highly popular. At the time of Roy. Mgr. Farrelly's golden jubi-lee, he was exceptionally energetic, and to him was due the greater and to him was due the greater part of the success on that occasion. Wishing to in some way recognize his faith'al work, a large number of index and gentlemen of the charch gathered at the C. M. B. A hall last ending and asked the priest to join them. He did so and received a surprise. Ex-Ald. Handley occupied the chair and after a short programme of music and some

priest to join them. Ho did so and received a surprise. Ex-Ald. Haniey occupied the chair and after a short programme of music and song givon by Mrs. A. O'Loughlin, Misses A. St. Charles and A. Hantey and Mr. J. Novin Doyle, Mrs. James St. Charles came forward and on behalf of the halles, read the following address:

"How hollly he works in all his business, and with what zeal! — Shakespeare.
Rev. A. E. Sheedy:
Reverend and Dear Father,— We think the words of the great post will not be misapplied in addressing them to you. Though short the time since you have come amougst us, you have already wended your way into the hearts of your people, by your unflagging zeal in the cause of the holy mother church A redeemer of wrongs, a comforter to the serrowing and afflictel, a wise distributer of justice to one and all alike; you prove that heaven has gifted you with a prudence, not often possessed by men of more mature years. Your aims have constantly been towards the uplifting of all to a higher and better duderstanding of those Christian virtues which give glory to God and true character to fellowman. We hepe Amighty God may continue to strengthen you in the holy ardour you manifest in the duties which you discharge so unselfishly and so worthly And to prove that your people are one with you and ready to fight your battles in the spiritual, as well as in the temporal, we ask you to accept the love and respect which we feel, but can's op poorly show Let this cassock, which we present you be a symbol of the affection with which we wish to clothe you, and may you long no spared to do your great work in our parish of St. Michael's under the direction of our belove' Monstrone.

ON BEHALF OF THE WORKERS

ON BEHALF OF THE WORKERS Miss Power then presented Rev ir Sheedy with a very handsome

Mr Hanley then read, on behalf of the men, an address which was as follows:

To Reverend Arthur E. Sheeds, Cur-ato St. Michael's Church, Belle-

nto St. Michael's Church, Bellevillo.

Dear Roverend Father,—We have asked you to be present with us tonight in order that we may in some small measure convey to you the kindly feeling we have for you, and also to tender to you our high appreclation of your carnest offorts in the interest of our people during your solourn in this parish.

Though the period you have spent with its is but brief, yot it is our pleasure to say, you have by your unfailing courtesy, energy and ability won the respect and lasting esteem of the whole Catholic community.

ters, the sontiment which has induced you to visit on this occasion the resting place of your dead renders you worthy to bear the title and the man. a which you rigarily glory and all of you individually hold in highest honor. In this act you manifest and bear itestimony to the spirit distribution of the control of the rest of all the control of all the control

GUELPH.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY Sunday, within the octave of Corpas Christi, was the happlest of hapny days for about fifty little ones, who for the first time approached

the holy table and received their Divine Lord into their hearts. The girls attred in spotless white, with wreaths and yells, the boys wearing on their arms white streamers, presented an inspiring and eslifying sight. The boys' choir, under the direction of Sister M Patricia, of Lorette, more than justified the splendid reputation they have already won by their expressive removing of several beautiful hymns appropriate to the occasion Masters George and Lennic sang very effectively at the offertory a beautiful hymn to the Sacred Heart. In the afternoon the children again assembled in the church, when Rev Fr Devila addressed them exhorting them to keep the good resolutions they had formed that morning, and in the future to avoid all occasion of oril, and to strive for perfection in virtue. After renewing their baptismal vows and making a scienn act of frith, they were circolled in the scapnitar Rev Fr O'Lonne they administered to the boys the total abstinence piedge till they were twenty-one years of age, and they became members of the League of the Cross. the Cross.

BOOK REVIEW.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

George Bell and Sons, London, England, here furnished us with a copy of their "Indian and Colonial Edltion" of Julien de Narfou's "Life and Work of Pepe Leo XIII," translated from the French by G. A. Raper. The work is copiously illustrated with half-tone portraits and photographs of scenes in Rome and Carpineto. The history of the Peeci family is very fully given, a great deal of the attractive style of the author being preserved by the translator. father and mother of the illustrious Pontiff look as they are describeda noble couple. The Countess Pecci was described by her son, whom she foretold would be Pope, as "the benefactress of the poor, a peerless mether, and a woman of all ancient virtues." The mother's estimate of the child was verified by his first teacher in the Romen College, Abbe Bertin, who wrote. "The only roads he know were those that led to church and school." It is a curious church and sohool." It is a curlous coincidence that young Jonehin Pecci was head of the deputation of stuacuts of the Roman College to Leo
XII. on the occusion of the jubileo
granted by that Popo to the Catholic world. Many interesting facts
are related of the future Pope's college career, which would be spoiled
by any incomplete reference by a reviewer.

by they may any more reference by a reviewer.

At the time of his selection for the manciature of Brussels, another confident prophesy, this time by the Abbe Gessi, declared that he wood be shepherd of Christ's flock. It was before he hadreturned to Italy from Brussels that if, r. Pecci visited England. He made the acquaintance of Cardinal Wiseman upon that occasion and had the honor of a presentation to Queen * forla. In 1846 he was proclaime. Ashop of Perugia. The term of office in Perugia was a stormy one, but the enemies of the Church themselves confessed that Cardinal Pecci compelled their admiration.

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Cardinal Peet compelled their admiration.

The chapter dealing with Cardinal Peec's occupancy of the office of comerlengo has been written with graphic force. It naturally covers the death of Victor Emanuel, as well as Plus IX. It will not be uninteresting to transcribe the masages relating to what happens at the Vatican when a Pope dies. "As soon as he was officially informed of the Pope's death: by the Secretary of Pope's death by the Secretary of State, Cardinal Pecci summoned the prelates to the Apostolic Chamber and instructed them one and all to take nessession of the Pope's apartments and to draw up an inventory of the 'r contents. He then ordered the Vatican to be cleared of all outsiders, and after having caused every drawer and receptacle for papers to be locked and the keys to be given to him, he proceeded with the other prelates to the death chamber. It was then about eight o'clock in the evening. The najordome and the chief shier of the confidential camerieri were already in attendance, while the penitents of St. Peter kneit near the bed, reciting the burial service of the penitential pasims. Robed in violet—the Cardinal's mourning color—without his camail and his rochet covered by a purple mantle, Cardinal Pecci approached the lifeless body of Pius IX. No hand had yet touched the remains. The face was concealed Pope's death: by the Secretary of State, Cardinal Pecci summoned the ironched the lifeless body of Plus IV. No hand had yet touched the remains. The face was concealed from view by a white veil. Cardinal Pecel knelt on a violet cushion, whilspered a short prayer and rose to verify the Pope's demise Meanwhile the attendant valets had reverently uncovered the visage of the august deceased. Three times the camerlongo touched the ley forehead with his silver mallet, and three with his silver mallet, and three times his voice brok the silence:— "John I John I John I" Turning to-wards those present, Cardinal Pecci-an ounced: "The Polo is dead." Then he recited the De Profunds and incounced: "The Poto is dead." Then he recited the De Profunds and performed the aspersion. The chief asher removed the Fisherman's ring from the dead Pope's finger, and handed the ring to the camerlengo, in token of the temperary transfer of the authority of the Holy See A kneeling prothene read the official record of the Pope's death, dentification of his remains, and the transfer of the ring to the camerlenge. At the close of this patriarchally simple but awe-inspiring eremony, Cardinal Pecci withdrew to an "djoining room, whence he immediately forwarded telegrams of ficially announcing the news to the cardinals, and despatches containing his instructions with regard to the conclave. The death of Pope Plus was made known to the public by a notice signed by the Cardinal Vicar, posted on the doors of all the churches in Rome. The members of the diplomatic body were informed of the ovent by letters from the Secretary of State."

The same chapter contains the set of rules at the election of Popes.

retary of State."

The same chapter contains the set of rules at the election of Popes. The following are among the more interesting regulations still in force. 1—Cardinals absent from the place at which the Pope's death may take place shall be awaited ten days, dur-

the state of the same of a superior than

ing which period the obsequies of the decensed Por ill shall be carried out.

2—At the end of the ten days the cardinats shall enter into conclave. They shall immediately proceed to elect a Pope, without delaying this principal business of the conclave by drawing up capitulations or conditions to be injusted on the future Pops. A ballot shall be taken every day, and after the first, it is perposable to employ that form of voting known as the accessit, which permits of votes being immediately registered in favor of any candidate who may have obtained votes at the first ballot.

10.—The chambers, or cells, used by the candinals at the conclave shall be appointed by let.

11.—Except those persons appointed by the canons, no one shall be allowed to remain either in or near the conclave and still less in the rooms above or below. The walled partition at the entrance to the conclave shall be regularly inspected by the cardinals appointed for that purpose. They shall also see that no hole, fissure, or other opening of any kind has been made in the walls, floors or ceilings.

14.—The officials admitted to the conclave or to communicate with its members shall be as follows: A sarristan with one attendant, a confessor of the Conclave, a secretary of the Sacred "cilege, two physicians, a surgeon, chemist and two assistants, a carpenter, a master mason, and a barbor with two assistants, a carpenter, a master mason, and a barbor with two assistants, a carpenter, a master mason, and a barbor with two assistants, a carpenter, a master mason, and a barbor with two assistants, a carpenter, a master mason, and a communication by the Sacred College.

16.—All communications with persons outside the conclave, either by

red College. 16.-All communications with persons outside the conclave, either by

sons outside the concave, crucia by words, signs, or letters sent or received, is forbidden.

18.—No Cardinal shall benefit by food prepared for any other. Each shall take his food in his own room. Each meal shall consist of a single-

course.
22.—The Cardinals are most earncourse.

22.—The Cardinals are most carnestly exhorted to have God alone before their eyes. They should silonce all passions and trend all worldly interests under-foot They should ignore the solicitations of princes. They should abstain from party spiralt, trickery and fraud, and specially from all lilicit contracts, compromises, agreements, or engagements. They should avoid disclosing their votes. They are forbidden to stir up tunnits, or to bring about delay in the election.

The "Atorni Patris" Bull lays it down that the election shall be null and void (a) when not conducted in closed conclave; (b) when no candidate shall have received a majority of two-thirds of the votes, his own are higher for the party of two-thirds of the votes, his own archited for when the effected here.

onto shau have received a majority of two-thirds of the votes, his own excluded; (c) when it is effected by a compromise, without the unantmous consent of all the cardinals present, or when the cardinal so-elected shall have voted in his own favor.

cleeted shall have voted in his own favor.

A most interesting chapter of this volume is devoted to the Pope and the press. The recent discussion of "Americanism" is summarized in another chapter, and the work closes with rather threadbare conectjures of Pope Lee's probable successors, and a comment on the prophecies of St. Malachi. According to this so-called prophecy there will be only five popes after Leo XIII. The book would have been better had this chapter been omitted altogether. It is without merit, and is without new matter enough to popularize it.

MAX PEMBERTON'S LATEST.

"Pro Patria," by Max Pemberton, is a novel in this popular author's most florid style. It tells the story of a French plot to invade England by means of a tunnel under the channel; but in the end the French Government is diplomatically acquitted of responsibility for the business. There is very little disposition on the author's part to give the French credit for anything good or clever, and in furtherance of this clever, and in furtherance of this plank in his platform he makes an English engineer the designer of the undertaking. The "tr-r-aiter" blows himself into oblivion in the last act, leaving the tunn i unfinished on the English side. The here of the story is one of the most stupid characters in the whole realm of romance. The French officer whose daughter he marries adequately atones for the crime of being a Frenchman by fully meriting the ostracism of his countrymen. However a rich English son in-law is fair recomponse for this trifling ioss, and the lovers are left with a long the lovers are left with a long stretch of happiness ahead if them. The book is published in Toronto by the Copp Clark Co., Limited.

A GREAT MAGAZINE

The Delineator is rapidly coming to the front as one of the best ladies' magazines of the day. July number now before us is certainly one of the most attractive publications that the press of America has turned out in a long time. The number contains the first of a The number contains the first of a series of articles on the Pan-American Exposition, by N. Hudson Moore, with 'illustrations in color from original sketches of C. Y. Turner, director of color to the exposition. These are the most charming pictures of the fair we have seen. They are unlaw, of carmassing. pictures of the lair we have seen. They are unique, of surpassing merit, and embellish a paper which intending visitors to the exposition will find of more than usual interest.

Activity in the kingdom of God augments the power of spiritual life, and deepens the consciousness of religious realities.

ligious realities.

Time is short, your obligations are infinite. Are your houses regulated, your children instructed, the afflicted relieved, the poor visited, the ork of pity accomplished?

If yor should tell all you know the reci al might not require any great length of time, but if you attempt to tell all you do not know one lifetime would not suffice.

To be happy is no selfish indulgence, no favored condition of fortune, it is a duty we own to otherwand to ourselves, a state of mind which we should all strive to acquire.