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VOL. IX:-No. 45.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1901.

Death of Mgr. Laurent Lindsay

News that will be received with great regret all over Ontario is that Monsignor Laurent, V. G., died on Oct. 31, at 11.30 at St. Mary's Presbytery, Lindsay, after about twelve days' illness from bronchitis.
The late Monsignor Laurent was

The late Monsignor Laurent was born April 16, 182× in the parish of Carqueford, near Nance, Brittainv, France. His early studies were pursued at Nance, and he later studied theology at Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained priest in December, 1858, by the late Bishop Charbonell, Toronto, and the first—cars of his ministry were spent at Oshawa and Maidstone, in Essex. In 1863 he went as parish priest to Amherstburg, parish priest to Amherstburg, where he remained for over twelve

where he remained for over twelve years. During that time he established the Assumption College at Sandwich, which was confided to the direction of the Basillian Fathers, and is one of the most successful and progressive institutions of the kind in Ontario.

After the appointment of Bishop Jamot as Vicar-Apostoke of Northern Canada, Father Laurent accompanied him to that district, and was appointed to the parish of Sault Ste. Marie. On the appointment of Bishop Jamot to Peterborough, Monsignor Laurent went in 1882 to Bracebridge, and was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese. He went to Lindsay in pointeed vicar-General of the Diocese. He went to Lindsay in February, 1884, where he remained until his death. Bishops Dowling and O'Connor on coming to the See of Peterborough reasonaited See of Peterborough, re-appointed him Vicar-General. In 1896 Pope Leo XIII. appointed him Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.

Monsioner Laurent's death will cause sincere regret among his friends, the cler and laity, Catholic and Protestant, not only in Lindsay and Peterborough, but all over Ontario. His career has been an active one, his memory will an active one, his memory will long be chevished wherever his life's work had called him, and his many good works will live after him.

THE FUNERAL ON TUESDAY. Lindsay, Nov. 1. — The funeral of the late Right Rev. Monsignor Laurent took place here this morning, and was of a very impressive character. His Lordship Bishop O'Comor of Peterborough, arrived in town yesterday to supervise the arrangements for the funeral and the reception of the prelates and clergy from outside points, many of whom arrived last evening. The body was removed yesterday from the presbytery to St. Mary's Church, and to-day the last sad rites were performed. Long before the hour appointed for the obsequies the spacious edifice was crowded to the doors, and hundreds failed to obtain admittance. The Protestant clergymen of the town, as a tribute of respect for the late prelate, attended the funeral in a body, and occupied reserved seats in the church. Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, with Rev. Fathers Spratt and O'Sullivau as descon and subdescon Vicar Ceneral McCam of Toronto was mas-



ter of ceremonies. The funeral sermon was belivered by His Lordship Bishe. McEvay of London, who for me by years had enjoyed the close friendship of St. Mary's pastor. The sermon was a fine tribute to the character, piety and zeal of the departed priest, free from all undue enlogy, earnest and practical, and at many points clo-

quent.
The body was followed to the Catholic Cemetery by a large concourse of people. All places of business were closed, while people of all denominations showed by their presence and the badges they wore unmistakable evidence of sor-row and sympathy for the great loss sustained by St. Mary's con-

DEATH'S SUDDEN CALL.

An Ottawa despatch of Monday says: Another sudcen death from heart failure occurred in the city on Saturday evening, this being the third case in four days. Mrs. Jessie O'Neill, 234 Maria street, wife of Mr. Michael O'Neill, of the wife of Mr. Michael O'Neill, of the railways and canals department, left home on Sturday evening about 10 o'clock and went up town. While going up Sparks street she took suddenly ill and went into J. J. Wilmot's jewelry store, saying that she believed she was dying and asked to see her daughter. One of the employes of the store summoned the daughter, Mrs. Walker, and also Dr. Shillington, who happened to be near by. Hypodermic injections and every other means of resuscitation by. Hypodermic injections and every other means of resuscitation

were tried, but to no effect.

The late Mrs. O'Neill was 65 years of age and had previously been troubled with heart disease. Besides her iusband, Mrs. O'Neill leaves to grieve her loss a son, Mr. Herbert O'Neill, and two daughters, Mrs. P. Walker and Mrs. H. Lyon.

ST. BASIL'S CATHOLIC UNION.

On Monday might the St. Basil's Catholic Union held the third session of their Mock Parliament. A Government measure dealing with a standing army and navy for Canada was promptly and "igorously attacked by the Opposition under the leadership of Mr. J. C. Foy. The Premier (Mr. J. J. O'Suilivan), in one of the best speeches that has ever been heard in the Union, defended the bill with great force and eloquence. Mr. Walsh particularly in the Opposition offered effective aid to his party while the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. F. O'Sullivan, ably assisted the Government. As the Opposition on this occasion had an overwhelming maa standing army and navy for Canoccasion had an overwhelming ma-jority, the endeavored to force a division and pass a resolution of "no confidence" in the Government, but they were cleverly and successfully blocked on every occasion by the Premier. After the Opposition had been delayed over half an hour by the obstructionist tactics of the by the obstructionist taction.

Government, they gave way and the division was adjourned until the next session. The incetting the next session. The inceting shortly after rose until next Mondey night.

BISHOP LEGAL ASKS AID FOR MISSIONS.

His Grace Bishop Legal, of the diocese of St. Albert, Northwest Territory, is in Montreal securing assistance for his missions amon the Metis Indians and the Galic

For a number of years past he has devoted himself entirely to work among the Indians and Galicians. He is one of the best informed Indian scholars in the

country.
In speaking of his missions the districts around St. Albert were descriving of the greatest sympathy. They were very poor, and, while the Government had granted them a reserve of 144 miles, they found very great difficulty in securing the necessary farming implements and were in fact making ments, and were in fact making but little headway.

PRESENTATION AT ST. PETER'S.

The members of the Young Ladies Sodality of St. Peter's Church Bathurst street, presented re of their members, Miss Lowe, with a their members, Miss Lowe, with a handsonie silver cake basket on the occasion of her marriage with Mr. Hall. The young ladies of the society enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the home of the young couple, Manning avenue, on Wednesday evening.

MR. HARTY TO RETIRE.

IIon. William Harty, asked by a conimittee of Liberals to stand again for the Ontario Legislature, has regretfully declined, as business and the state of Lis health demand his retirement at the close of the present term of the Legislative

Father Finn as an Author.

Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York, have sent us a richly bound York, have sent us a richly bound copy of Rev. Francis J. Finn's latest story, "By Thy Love and Thy Grace." There are illustrations in keeping with the binding by Chas. S. Svendsen. And the price is \$1. In the story itself there is nothing deserving of so pretentions a front. A ten-year-old child would rear che one hundred and thirty rages of latge type through in hali an hour, But this is not what we object to. The plot is poor. But that could be excused. Regina O'Connell, a New York factory hand, is devoted to an invalid sister and engaged to a tipsy mechanic. She attends a charity lottery where the first a tipsy inechanic. She attends a charity lottery where the first prize 'a a diamond ring. The youn, girl's innoce a and piety greatly impress one of the ladies of the bazaar, who induces acquaintances to buy tickets n the name of Regina O'Connell, and at the drawing the ring is captured name of Regina O'Connell, and at the drawing the ring is captured from a benevolent Jew. On this fortunate evening Regina breaks with her tipsv lover and sells her. ring for the benefit of a starving woman who lives in the same tenement. Having made the renunciation she dies herself. This is not so bad as far as it goes, although the exhausting description of the charity bazaar is somewhat too florid literature. Here is an example:

florid literature. Here is an example:

"An hour in a bazaar is a crowded hour of joyous life—an hour where every second registers joyous greetings, and unexpected meetings, happy laughter and delightful little jokes, which fizzle away like the foam in a newlyopened bottle of champagne, and won't in consequence stand repetition; all this in a glory of flowers and a wonder of colors and a blaze of light and a gleaming of eyes and a hum of voices."

We could even stand such writing as this. But it is not the

ing as this. But it is not the worst. We have to come back to Regina and her tipsy lover to find the author's highest conception of cleverness.

This young girl, who reads
Thomas a Kempis and so forth
has never read or heard of Thomas
Moore. So when her tipsv lover, whose name is Thomas, sends a clumsy copy of the namortal love song. "O Believe m if all these endearing Young Charais," and tells her he has written it himself, she is completely deceived; and it is not until she has heard the melody at the drawing of prizes, and has learned from the benevolent Jew that the name of the author is Thomas Moore, and not her own Thomas, that her idol falls to the earth. Even so improbable a situation we could excuse; but when we see the song itself vulgar-ized to make the situation still more extravagent our gorge rises and will not subside.

Oh, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the clothes.

Consider the enormity of this offence, and say not that the writer who has committed it deserves to be excused on the score that it to be excused on the score was a fizzly joke he heard at a repeated. He ought, at least, to have followed his own maxim and known that such jokes, won't stand repetition.

ST. MARY'S C. I. & A. A.
The regular meeting was held in
the rooms of the Association on
Sunday afternoon, the President,
Mr. C. J. Read, in the chair.
The Entertainment Committee

was elected and also the Investiga-tion Committee, composed of Jos. Marshman, W. McGuire and E. J. Rutledge. The election of the Auditors was left over till next meeting. The debtaes are to be resumed at

an early date, and Mr. D. A. Carey and C. J. Read were chosen lead-

and C. J. Read were chosen leaders for the first debate.

The new chal ain, Rev. Father Fraser, who has just returned to the city after completing his studies in Italy, was introduced by Rev. Father McCann, V. G., and was warmly received. Father Fraser was at one time a pupil of St. Mary's School, and is well-known to the members..

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, ST. MARY'S BRANCH.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the new rooms, Occident Hall Building on Wednesday night last, the President, Mr. W. E. Blake, in the chair.

Reports of the different commit-tees were broth t in and very favorably commented on.

A short musical programme was given and addresses were delivered by the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., and Rev. Arthur O'Learv. these monthly meetings for the insubers and prospective members during the coming winter.

The next open meeting will be held on Mende and a second of the s

Inchest open meeting win ne held on Monday evening, Nov. 18, in St. Andrew's Hall, when a lecture will be delivered by the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G.

MR. CULLERTON'S PASSION PLAY.

Mr, Cullerton's representation of the famous Passion Play at Oberammeroau is drawing great audiences in all parts of the province, and the entertainment is indeed well deserving of such success. At Alliston, Mr. Cullerton had the largest house ever packed into the Town Hall, and many had to be turned away. The same occurred at Leamington, Kingsville and Merrickville. The Passion Play will be seen at Tottenham on Nov. 11th. We understand that so great is the success everywhere met with so far, that it is the intention of Mr. Cullerton to tour the Dominion with it.

NOT AFRAID OF DEATH.

(From The Catholic Columbian.) Priests, doctors and nurses have often noticed when death is about to happen to a person he usually is not afraid of it. During his years of health, the thought of death may have filled him with dread, but when his last moment actually approaches he same it draw nigh

approaches, he sees it draw nigh without dismay. Why is that? Cardinal Manning was once ask-ed that question and he gave this

answer.

"The vast majority of persons do undoubtedly die caimly enough, and my explanation is briefly this:
So long as God intends a man to live, I'e wisely infuses into his soul a certain natural dread and horror of leath in order that he may be of leath in order that he may induced to take ordinary care of himself and to guard against danger and needless risks. But when ger and needless risks. But when no longer any object for such fear. It can serve no further purpose. What is the result? Well, I take it, God then simply withdraws it.

HENR" VIII.

(From The Monitor.)

Why was Henry VII. called the "Defender of the Faith?" How many wives had her E.T.

Before Henry fell in love with Anne Boyleyn he was to all intents an ardent Cathona. He wrote, or had written in his name, a "Defence of the Seven Sacraments" ience of the Seven Sacraments' against Martin Luther. The Pope gave him the title 'Defensor Fidei' (Defender of the Faith), which title his successors on the English throne have been careful to preserve. The letters "D.F." are on every English com, or as some one put it. "Popery is on every coin of the realm." Henry had six wives: Catherine of Arragon, Anne Boleyn whom he had beheaded, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catharine Howard, whom he had beheaded, and Catharine Parr, who survived him. Out of the six. he divorced four and led two to the blook.

A LONELY WIDOWER.

(From The Edinburgh Scotsman.) A convict at a French penal set-tlement, who was undergoing a life sentence, desired to marry a female convict, such marriages being a common occurrence. The Governor of the colony offered no objection, but the priest proceeded to cross-examine the prisoner.
"Did you not marry in France?"

"And your wife is dead?"
"She is." "Have you any document to show that she is dead?" "No."

"Then I must decline to marry you. You must produce some proof that your wife is dead."

There was a pause, and the bride prospective looked at the would-be

Finally he said: "I can prove that my former wife is dead."
"How will you do so?"

"I was sent here for killing her." The bride accepted him notwith-

HIS SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY. Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa celebrated his sixtieth birthday on Wednesday. The occasion was observed in a special manner. The Archbishop went to his birthplace,

Contrecoeur, in the Montreal arch-diocese, and celebrated Pontifical Muss. In the afternoon a cross was erected to commemorate the event.

Halifax, Nov. 4.—Rev. Monsignor' Conservatives or Liberals say of Murphy, D.D., died at 6 o'clock this morning. He had been hovering between life and death for the past week. He was in his 58th wear. DEATH OF REV. DR. MURPHY. The society intend continuing year.

John Morley's Tribute to Gladstone

The Register, by special arrangement, is the first Canadian paper to publish the complete text of John Morley's appreciation of Gladstone, delivered at the unveiling of the great Liberal leader's statue in Manchester on Oct. 23. At a moment when even the richest in Great Britain are confronted with the dread of over-taxation and the struggling are crushed by the income tax, Mr. Morley's speech will come as an inspiration and a warning to all citizens of the Empire.
Mr. Morley said: My Lord May-

Mr. Morley said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen—I will begin by repeating what I have already said elsewhere, that to-day, at all events, I shall not speak to you — if you will allow me to speak to you — in the language or the temper or the spirit of a political party (hear, hear). Gentlemen, you won't hear from me this afternoon. I hope, anything of the tical party (hear, hear). Gentlemen, you won't hear from me this afternoon, I hope, anything of the language of party or of heat or of violence; and it would be a most inanpropriate occasion, even supposing that were my disposition, because Mr. Gladstone, after all, not until he was fifty years old, until he had been a quarter of a century in public life, did he finally sever himself from that party with which Manchester to-day is associated (laughter). He sat, I believe, with seventy Cabinet colleagues — I think a larger number of Cabinet colleagues than any Minister of his time, excepting Lord Lausdowne and Lord Palmerston. He stood with the Duke of Wellinoton on the one hand — a great soldier — and he stood on the other hand with the great man whose noble statue you have in your square here — John Bright, the great apostle of peace (applause). Therefore, let us, on this occasion, at all events, enjoin something of the peace and equity of history (applause). To-say-that-in that long space of public life of history (applause). To-say-that in that long space of public life Mr. Gladstone never made a mis-take, that he never took a mistaken step, would be to claim for him that he was something more than human. But I would only say this, that any detraction from the greatness of Mr. Gladstone is a slar upon our countrymen, because, surely for a whole reportation or surely for a whole generation or more he sailed on the full tide of popularity in this country, which I feel pretty sure has never been equalled for so long a period by any great leader of either party (cheers). Mr. Gludstone was one of the men who rise from time to time in the world, a rare class of men — sometimes a great ruler, sometimes a heroic soldier, sometimes a revolutionary poet, sometimes a mighty Churchamu, who sweep like some new planet into the skies, and walching, fascinate a. d absorb the attention of their order. That was age. That was WHAT MR. GLADSTONE WAS

There are some heroes who sacrifice themselves to other people; There are others, great on the page of history. Who sacrifice other people to themselves (hear, hear). Mr. Gladstoue was, blessedly for us, of the former class; but mark this, his popularity was not limited to his own country (hear, hear). When his course was run with the observer down hear or well arrived. hear). When his course was run and the closing days had arrived, we may apply to him the noble words of Wordsworth to Scott, that the might of the whole world's good wishes in noble richness of blessings and prayers went forth on his behalf. Italy did not forget the friend who had fought for her as a Power in the days of for her as a Power in the days of her disunion and her servitude. Greece knew her friend, her b us factor. Those forlorn communities in the Balkan Peninsula, who had in the Balkan Peninsula, who had struggled for ages until they came into some dawning light of freedom, had owned their debt to the most unselfish, the most vigorous, the noblest of their defenders; and, in short, I was struck at the time with the phase used by on American with the phase used by an American writer, who said: "In the day that Mr. Gladstone died the world had lost its greatest citizen.' (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I suppose you don't think how — most of you — that Mr. Gladstone once had the honorable ambition of being a member of Parliament for Manchester. In the year 1837 he was brought forward as a most provising young statemen of the Tory party. He was t'en 28 years old. The Liberals of the day denounced him as a bigot, and I don't know what a wisterer the

majority of many hundreds against him. I only mention that as showing what changes and chances there are in our mortal life. I think you are very fortunate, if I may say so, in the statue (hear, hear). E have not had time since the unveil-ing of taking more than a super-ficial giance at it, but I think the artist may be congratulated, and that you may be congratulated upon possessing the result of his art, and congratulated upon his having caught an extremely characteristic caught an extremely characteristic pose and gesture of this great and famous man (hear, hear). The same distinguished sculptor, with the splendid impartiality of art, is, I believe, the sculptor of the figure of Mr. Gladstone's life-long opponent, Lord Beaconsfield (applaue), and I am bout d to say, when I pass daily by that statue of Lord Beaconsfield in front of Westminster Abbey that, though I do not sympathize with all that the statue represents, I do feel that it is a very impressive representation is a very impressive representation of a very important and great figure. I think that this which you will now have in Manc'ester is also impressive, and is certainly, in a great commercial city of this kind, not unimportant (applause). Of course you know very well that. NEITHER BRONZE NOR MAR-BLE CAN REPRODUCE.

in the statue of Mr. Gladstone the in the statue of Mr. Gladstone the enchantment of periods, exquisitein their balance and their modulation It can barely reproduce the energy of attritude and gesture, of, swift blaze, of the flashing glance, the sterm wrath of the prophet, the irony, the mockery, the case of the finished orator That cannot all be rappedlessed Still less are never the reproduced. Still less can any statues reproduce what those of us who had the honor and privilege of knowing him and of working with knowing him and of working with him were aware of the consideration and the affection, the recognition, which he always extended to those who, as he thought, served great causes. These, however, are considerations which in this place and to-day, we should not dwell upon. I will not argue the place of Mr. Gladstone as an orator. You have here a very noble statue— I think one of the noblest statues I have ever seen (hear, hear)—of agreat orator and of a great man. I great orator and of a great man, E am not going to waste your time-to-day in comparing Mr. Glad-stone with his comrades. They talk of

MR. GLADSTONE COMPARED WITH BURKE.

I am the last man in the world to detract from that ...mortal man; but Burke made two great speeches upon the war in America. He made those two great speeches — one of them against the coercion of willing Colonies. Those two speeches together make a perfect manual of civil wisdom. I was looking at them the other day, and I think each one of those speeches would have taken more than between four have taken more than between four and five hours to deliver. I have been in the House of Commons a good many years. I think I have been in exactly the same number of years as your admirable representative who sits here.— Sir William Houldsworth.— but I do not believe that if we ache like these believe that if speeches like those two immortal speeches were made,

(Continued on page 5.)



CARDS

The next time you purpose giving a little dinner take a glauce at our new "place cards" to be used in assigning your guests to their respective places at the table.

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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE..

DEVOTED TO ...
FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

The Rome correspondent of The New York Freeman's Journal says: Work has been resumed with renewed activity by the committee for the celebration of the Pontifical Jubilee of Pope Leo, and a circular has been addressed to all local committees urging them to promote the movement by all means in their power. Of course one of the principal features of the occasion will be the arrival of large numbers of pilgrims in Rome from all parts of the world. Surely the Catholics of the United States are going to do something worthy of themselves between March, 1902 and March, 1903. There are cer-tainly thousands of Catholics in America with the means and the will to honor the Vicar of Christ and at the same time profit by the and at the same time profit by the opportunity to visit the tombs of the martyrs and the endless treasures of art in which Rome abounds. With proper management pilgrims would be enabled to take ship at New York, spend three weeks in Rome, and return to their starting point for one bunded delegation. starting point for one hundred dol-lars — not a very formidable sum, after all This would mean a re-duction of at least fifty per cent, on the ordinary cost of travelling. For the great majority who cannot give themselves the happiness of a material visit to the Eternal City, the committee urge that they be asked to associate spiritually in the national pilgrimage of their oe asked to associate spiritually in the national pilgrimage of their country and to contribute two or three cents to the gift which is to be offered to Pope Leo XIII. next year. This is to consist of a tiara year. This is to consist of a tiara of pure gold — a very appropriate offering, for the tiara represents the triple power of the Pontificate to which all good Catholics yield willing obedience. Finally all are asked to pray for the continued preservation of the life of the Pontifit, who has ruled the church of load with such consummate wisiff, who has ruled the church of dod with such consummate wisdom for twenty-four years. The principal event of the jubilee will be, as I have already stated, the restoration of the roof of St. John Lateran's, but this part of the work is beyond the scope of the International Committee, since it has been entrusted to the Third Order of St. Francis. der of St. Francis.

_ENGLAND

The fourth pilgrimage to Rome was organized by the Catholic Association. The party travel by Modena, the Cenis tunnel, Turin, and Genoa, reaching Rome at midday on Thursday Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, will lead the pilgrim-age while in Rome, and Father Carmody. President of the Society of Missionaries College, Rome, will act as ciceron to the pilgrims. Dr. Bourne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Szuthwark, will join the party in Rome, and their headquarters will be at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

IRELAND

The Registrar-General's returns of births, deaths and marriages, and of emigration, just issued, presents in a remarkable way the de cline of population in Ireland. From cline of population in Ireland. From 1899 to 1900 the population had becreased 34,144. There was a decline in the birth-rate from 23.1 of the population to 22.7, and an increase of the death-rate from 17.7 to 19.6, But the decrease in the population is more than accounted for by the emigration. The Freeman's Lournel cave the number of emi-Journal says the number of emi-grants that left the country in grants that left the country in 1900 was 45,288, or over 10 per thousand of the population. It was the highest flow of emigration since 1895, and exceeded by 10 per cent. the proportion to population in 1899, and exceeded by 4 per cent. the average proportion to population of the previous ten years. The emigration returns conyears. The emigration returns continue to show that it is the young and the healthy that are flying from the country Eight and a half per cent, were under 15 years of age, 32 2 per cent, between 15 and 35 years of age. Thus 90.8 per cent, of the emigrants were under 35 years of age, while only 9.2 per cent. were over it. A melan-choly feature of the returns is that the female emigrants exceeded the males by 1,486, numbering 23,387, males by 1,486, numbering 23,387, as against 21,901. The greater number of the emigrants came from Munster, that province supplying 17,923, or about 40 per cent, of the whole. Connaught comes next with 14,060, but that province sent 17,000 migratory laborers to England this year, and the average migration for the past ten years exceeds 20,000. The emiten years exceeds 20,000. The emigrants from Ulster numbered 9,438

1, 1

and from Leinster 3,857.
While this drain took place in the population, the pauper returns show that 41,882 inmates were relieved in the workhouses, and that 58,041 were granted outdoor re-lief. The number of persons receiv-

duce. Corn at the Dublin Exchange averaged a penaly per cwt. less than in 1899, and 1s. 6d. per cwt. less than in 1898.

The birth-rate shows that of the

101,459 children born in 1900, 97.3 per cent. were legitimate, and 2.7 per cent. were legitimate, and 2.7 per cent. only were illegitimate. The "model" province of Ulster supplies 3.6 per cent, of the illegitimate births, and Connaught one-half per cent. Ulster is in this respect an improvement on the control of the respect an improvement on 1893, when the illegitimate births were 3.7 per cent., and throughout the decade it has maintained its bad decade it has maintained its bad pre-eminence. The death-rate was highest in Leinster, where it was 21.9 per thousand. Ulster comes next with 20.2, Munster 19.1, and Connaught 15½ ner thousand. The death-rate was lowest in Mayo, Roscommon, Kerry and Sligo, and highest in Dublin, Antrim, Armagh and Monaghan. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 10.162. magh and Monaghan. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 10,163, being 1,306 over the number for the preceding year, and 1,766, or 21 per cent., over the average of the decade. The increase was mainly due to influenza, which covered 4,677 deaths, as compared caused 4,677 deaths, as compared with 1,716 in 1899. One death reported from smallpox occurred in the Gienties Union. The mortality from measles showed a decline of from measles showed a decline of over 50 per cent. since 1899, and numbered 640, being 178 less than the ten years' average. On the other hand, the mortality from scarlatina was 40 per cent. more than in the previous year, but was 205 under the average of the ten years. There was a decline in the death-rate from typhoid from the 890 to 769, the latter figure being 109 less than the ten years' average. Whooping cough was half the ten years' average, the deaths numbering 680. The deaths from typhoid in both Dublin Unions (63 in the North and 73 in the South) were more than 17 per cent. of all the deaths from typhoid fever in

the deaths from typhoid fever in the country. Belfast, however, throughout the year was the worst spot in Ireland for deaths from insanitary conditions. The death-rate from typhoid in that city was 74 per thousand of the population, as compared with 35 per thousand in the Dublin Regis-tration Area, or more then double population, as compared with 35 per thousand in the Dublin Registration Area, or more them double the rate in the metropolis. While there was a fall from 379 to 362 in the deaths from diphtheria, the latter figure was still 20 in excess of the average of the previous ten years. Sixty-eight deaths from this disease occurred in Belfast Union, and 58 in the Dublin Unions (21 in the North and 37 in the South). No county escaped the the South). No county escaped the ravages of influenza in 1901. King's County was the greatest sufferer with 1.83 deaths per thousand, and Kildare the least with a death rate of 6, per thousand. The death-rate from tuberculosis reached the high proportion of 2.88 per thousand, or a total of 12,848, be-ing 36 more than in 1899. Dublin was the greatest sufferer from tuberculosis; the death-rate in the

tuberculosis; the death-rate in the North Union being 5.7 per thousand, or 2.82 above the average of Ireland, and in the South Union 5.5, or 2.80 above the average. Cork ranked next with a death-rate of .6 per thousand. The next with 4.2, Waterford 3.6, Limerick 3.4, and Derry 2.9. Belmullet Union was lowest with only .8 per thousand. Cancer caused 2,717 deaths, and the rate .6 per thousand, shows an increase of o2 per thousand on the previous year. The mortality from this cause varies mortality from this cause varies considerably in the different counties, being only 2.76 per thousand in Kerry, as compared with 10.09 in Armagh. The Dublin rate was 8.19. A diagram exhibits the death-rate from cancer in Ireland, England, and Scotland from 1864 to 1900, the rate in Ireland in 1899 being 5.7 per thou vid, as compared with Scotland 8.2 and England 8.3 per thousand in the same year. A ma-shows the distribution of the disease in Ireland dur-

ing the years 1896 to 1900, and a table classifies the number of deaths in proportion to the ages. UNITED STATES

The daily papers of Monday last published accounts of a deplorable incident in a Catholic Church of Chicago in connection with the excommunication of Rev. Jeremiah Crowley. The subject in its more sensational aspects having gained the widest publicity The Register this week publishes the letters of excommunication in the matter.

It is by virtue of the decree of Cardinal Martinelli that Rey. Jeremiah Crowley stands excommunicated. The decree of the Cardinal is in Latin and may be trans lated as follows:

> Apostolic Delegation, Washington, D. C.

Inasmuch as the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda of the Faith has learned that certain priests of the Archdiocese of Chilief. The number of persons receiving outdoor relief. in 1900, number of the Archdiocese of Chiling outdoor relief. in 1900, number of the Archdiocese of Chiling outdoor relief. in 1900, number of the Archdiocese of Chiling of the State of the Archdiocese of Chiling of the State of the Archdiocese of Chiling of the State of the Archdiocese of Chiling of the Indiana, and the previous year. The disposition the election of Rt. Rev. Send at once to Dr. Franklin outdoor relief state of the Episcopacy, this considered side by and have with the utmost vigor, the provided of the Archdiocese of Chiling of th

tent, protested against his conse-cration, by a letter dated at Rome August 21st, 1901, being number 45,708, said Congregation has com-mitted to this Apostolic Delega-tion the duty of watching strictly lest this matter should become a grave scandal, and at the same time of anonically warning and, as far as might be necessary, of affecting with ecclesiastical cen-censure whomsoever it might find

to be guilty.
Now, therefore, inasmuch Now, therefore, manner as we have sure knowledge that the Rev. Jeremiah Crowley, a priest of that Archdlocese, has offered a most bitter opposition to the aforesaid election and consecration, and does the state of not even now desist from that course; and as we have before our very eyes the following: Firstly, the leval process which he has brought in the civil tribunal; secondly, the defence which his law-yer undertook to prepare for him; yer undertook to prepare for nim; thirdly, the pledge made by him re-garding the book which he was soon about to publish and in which a certain lamentable condition of the Archdiocese existing in his own mind was to be set forth;

own mind was to be set forth;
Therefore, we call upon the said
Rev. Jeremiah Crowley for his own
good and for the honor of the
Church to desist from his pertinacity and at the same time we peremptorily warn him that he must give sure signs of reformation and reparation. If he is unwilling to do this, and if within the space of ten days from the day that this admonition is given him, he shall not have repaired the scandal he has done by, firstly, ceasing to prosecute his suit in the civil triprosecute his suit in the civil tri-bunal; secondly, preventing the printing of his promised book, or, if it shall have been printed, oy not publishing it; thirdly, making public reparation for the public scandal he has given; fourthly, sub-mitting himself to the authority of the Archbishop, we declare him insolution. ipso acto excommunicated, the annulment of which excommunica-tion we reserve for this Apostolic

Delegation.
We further command the Curia of the Archdiocese of Chicago to exe-cute this decree; to which, there-fore, we commit the duty of bring-ing this letter to the knowledge of the aforesaid Rev. Jeremiah Crowthe aforesaid Rev. Jeremiah Crowley, having observed such formalities as by law ought to be observed; but, if the said Rev. Jeremiah
Crowley he absent, or cannot be
found, then let this decree be posted in the churches or some other
public place, and if he shall not,
within the space of ten days after
such posting, desigt from his persuch posting, desist from his per-tinacity, then it is our will that this decree shall go into like

Given at Washington from the mansion of the Apostolic Delega-

"INCURABLE HEART DISEASE SOON CURED."

During the last two or three years very great improvement has been made in the treatment of the different kinds of disease of the heart. Cases formerly considered incurable now rapidly recover. The well-known specialist, Franklin
Miles, M. D., I.L. B., of Chicago,
will send his
ment free to any of our afflicted
readers who will mention this pa-

This liberal offer is for the purpose of demonstrating the great superiority of his new system of Treatments for heart troubles, such as short breath pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles or drawn.

They are the result of twentyfive years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating weak, dilated, hypertrophied, rheumatic, fatty, or neuralgiac hearts, as each one requires different treatment. The treatments are carefully se-

lected for each natient, as regards their age, weight, and stage of each kind of heart disease. All af-flicted persons should avail themselves of this liberal offer. No death comes more unexpectedly than that

from heart disease.

Rev. J. W. Stokesbury, of Fallport, Mo.. had head, heart, stomach troubles and nervous prostra-tion. Three physicians failed to help him. He writes: "I regard my-self cured."

The eminent Rev. W. Bell, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, General Secretary of Foreign Missions, writes editorially in The State Sunday School Union: "We desire to state that from personal acquaintance we know Dr. Miles to be a most skillful specialist, a man who has spared neither labor nor money to keep himself abreast of the great advancement in medical science.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from, Bishops, Clergy-men, Bankers, Farmers, and their wives will be sent free on request. These include many who have been cured after five to fifteen physicians and professors had pronounced them "incurable." Amoun them are H. A. Groce, 504 Mountain St., Elgin, Ill., Mrs. Sophia Snowberg, No. 282 21st Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minni, Mrs. A. P. Colburn, Blessing, Ia.; Mrs. M. B. Morelan, Rogers, Ohio, and the presidents of two medical colleges, etc.

. , ...

tion on the 13th day of October,

Sebastain Cardinal Martinelli, Pro-Delegate Apostolic The letter of the Archbishop to the clerry is as ft lows:
"Chicago, Oct. 26. — Whereas, the Rev. Jeremial J. Crowley, a triest exercising aculties in the

priest exercising aculties in the Archdiocese of Caicago, has griev-ously violated 'ae laws and discipline of the Archdiocese of Chicago, and as he persists contumaciously in his unlawful conduct, therefore in his unlawful conduct, therefore, after due warning from the Apostolic Delegation of the United States, as shown by the above document, which was delivered to the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley in merson on Wednesday, the 16th day of October, 1901, and the said Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley having failed to comply with the conditions laid down by the Apostolic Delegation down by the Apostolic Delegation within the period of time allotted to him in the said decret we hereby declare publicly and solemnly that the Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley is excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church and all participation therein, according to the decree of His Eminence Set istian Cardinal Martinelli, pro-Delegate Apostolic.

"The effects of this most grave censure of the Church are:
"I. He is cut off from the com-

munion and society of the faithful.

"2. The faithful are forbidden, under severe nenalt" to hold communion with him or assist him in

his unlawful conduct.
"3. Ac cannot receive or administer any of the sacraments of the Church. Should he attempt to give absolution in the tribunal of penance, and absolution is invalid and sacrilegious.

"4. He cannot be present or assist at any of the public exercises or offices of religion in the Roman Catholic Church, nor can he be present at Mass, Vespers or any other public service in the Roman Catholic Church.

"5. He cannot receive or fill any office within the gift of the Roman Catholic Church.

"6. Should he die while under this excommunication he will be deprived of Christian burial.

"All the pa. tors of this Archdiocese are hereby commanded, sub poena suspensionis, to attach the above decree and this letter on the walls of the sacristies of their churches for thirty days, in such a manner that it may be easily seen and read by all.
"This order goes into effect im-

mediately upon receipt thereof.
"Given at Chicago, on this 26th day of October, 1901. "Patrick A. Fechan, Archbishop

of Chicago.
"By order of the most reverend
Archibishop, F. J. Barry, Chancel-

A RUSSIAN TALE.

Hallowmen, or All Hallow's. the feast of All Saints (November 1) used to be called, is, as every one knows, the day upon which the Church pays honor to the many saints not especially calendared in the feasts of the year. Now, in Russia, where the Greek Catholic, or "Orthodox," communion is the State religion, the feasts and fasts are almost like our own, for the Greek schism did not occur until the eleventh century. St. Henry (feasts, July 15), who opposed the schismatics, does not appear in the Greek calendar. On this fact hinges the following amusing law story:

In a certain Russian city one man sued another to recover fifty roubles, the debtor having promised to return the money on St. Henry's day. Having failed to do so for a long time, the lender discovered that the Russian "Orthocovered that the Russian Orthodox" Church includes no such saint as St. Henry. The Judge before whom the case was tried was puzzled as to the proper verdict. The whom the case was tried was puz-zled as to the proper verdict. The ilea finally occurred to him that All Saints' Day ought to include all saints, whether Greek or Roman Catholic so he pave judgment that the roubles must be returned on the next All Saints' day.

The great demand for a pleasant safe and reliable antidote for all effections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Antiis lully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subdu-ing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not reluse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its Lenefits.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE DELINEATOR.

A fitting climax to a year of re-A fitting climax to a year of remarkable advancement is The Delimator for December, between the covers of which is contained a rare collection of special features of varied interest. The winter fashions are pictured and described in detail; there is a delightful article on the Floral Fetes of Japan, illustrated in colors; the home surroundings of several stage favorites instrated in colors; the home sur-roundings of several stage favorites are entertainingly presented and described; there are three splendid stories by well-known authors, to-gether with illustrated articles on holiday fancy-work and home-made gifts; new recipes, entertainments, and a wealth of other material of a seasonable nature, devoted to the pleasure and profit of every member of the household.

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HOME CIRCLE eeffeefeefeefe

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Pentecost Gospel, St. Matt. xill. 24 30:

S. 10 Patronage of the B. V. M.
M. 11 St. Martin of Tours, B. C.
T. 12 St. Martin, P. M.
W. 13 St. Diego, C.
Th. 14 St Stanislaus Kostka, C.
F. 15 St. Gertrude, V. Ab.
R. 16 St. Edmund, B. C.

********** WOMAN,

She said: "What is there that I would not be For your dear sake? What change of mind or heart Would I not make in any every

part, If love but say, 'This he desires of thee? E'en as the white moon rules the

restless sea d draws its tides to answer her sweet will, does your slightest wish urouse and thrill And make obedience an ecstasy."

Oh, foolish heart of woman! Even They make of man a master, not

a mate, And lessen love by loving; soon or late

A monarch wearies of his worship.

This only is great love when two can be

Both proud and humble in equal--Theodosia Pickering Garrison.

MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENTS.

I have been asked by one of my correspondents which I think is to be preferred, a short or long marriage engagement, says a depart-ment editor of The Catholic Fire-side. It has ever been a mooted question which is the beat. Many claim that a long one tends to the death of love, while, on the contrary, others supposed to be equally wise assert that those marriages y wise assert that those marriages are the most constant that are preceded by a long courtship, since it is well that passion should strike a firm root, in order to gather strength to bear the grafting of marriage. A courtship of any of marriage. A courtship of any length however, is beset with danger, as a verituble trifle will often break most promising engagements and those so lately lovers become estranged. Such partings, it seems to me, should be little regretted, for if the brief engagement had been followed by marriage love been followed by marriage, love might have cooled in the honey-moon, instead of traveling side by side with the united ones to the end of one's journey in a continual change of mutual confidences and

endearments.
At a social call this summer at At a social call this summer at the country home of an expectant bride, whose wedding day was set for the coming December, I inci-dentally said to her younger sis-ter: "I suppose Miss Marjorie has been very busy the last few weeks preparing for the heavy event preparing for the happy event now so near?" "Yes," answered the merry girl, "busy — studying her cookery book. Jack, you know, had to go up to the city about four times a week, and, instead of sis-ter enjoying herself while he was ter enjoying herself while he was gone, she would steal off to the li-brary, presumably to read, but ev-ery time I hunted her up and look-ed over her shoulder * found she was studying a cookery-book, or reading an essay on housekeeping. So stupid of her, it seems to mel There's time enough for that style of literature after she is married!" A very wise young woman, I

A very wise young woman, I thought, and I am sure it will not young bride and groom is not ably conducted. Love flies out of the window as quickly for disorder as for poverty, and to keep the little god contented and a permanent tenant in your house, he must find the nome in order, the mistress neat and cheery, his table ever ready in season, and his food to

WHEN THE ROD WAS NOT SPARED.

The change of thought and conditions of mankind are no better illustrated than by the history of the rod, says The December Delineator, in an article on the morals of the child, by Dr. Grace Peckham Murra- wrich mentions a Sabian schoolmaster, who during his fifty-one years of superintendence of a large school had given 911,500 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear and 22,700 tasks by the heart. He The change of thought and con and 22,700 tosks by the heart. He had made 700 bo's stand on peas,

ting of these flounces, which are on entirely new lines, is made the subject of an interesting comment by Mrs. A. I. Gorman in The December Delineator. Illustrations are also given with reference to the lengthening and shortening of skirts - matters that always cause more or less anxiety to the amateur dressmaker.

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORA. TIONS THAT ARE GOOD TO EAT.

Ornaments that may be eaten come near reaching the ideal with children The making of any num-ber of goodies that may decorate ber of goodies that may decorate the Christmas tree is described by Lina Beard in a finely illustrated article in The December Delineator. Little chimney sweeps made from prunes, orange baskets filled with the fruit, cornucopias, and nut necklaces are only a few of the pretty devices that children will delight to make. light to make.

DRESS MATERIALS FOR WIN-TER.

The rough-faced, long haired materials that are so much worn this winter are illustrated in novel fash-The December Delineator, the designs being rive in actual size, and also reduced to one-eighth actual size to give the effect of the goods in the piece. The picturesque winter decorations laces, bandings, sets, etc., - are

SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Become Like That on Which Their Hearts are fixed.

Success is in the blood. There are men whom fate can never keep down—they arch jauntily forward, and take by divine right the best of everything that earth affords. But their success is not at tamed by the Smauel Smiles-Connecticut policy. They do not lie in wait, nor scheme, nor fawn, nor seek to adapt their sails to catch the breeze of popular favor. Still, they are ever alert and alive to any good that may come their way, and when it comes they simway, and when it comes they simply appropriate it, and, tarrying not, move steadily on. Good health! Whenever you go out of doors draw the chin in, carry the erown of the head high, and fill the lungs to their utmost capacity in the sunshine; greet your friends with a smile, and put your soul into every hand clasp. Do not fear being misunderstood, and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to do, and then without violence you will move straight to the goel. Fear is the rock on which we split, and hate is the shoal on which many a barque is stranded. When we are fearful, the judgment is as unreliable as the compass of a ship whose hold is full of iron ore; when we hate we have unshipped when we hate we have unshipped the rudder and if we stop to med-itate on what the rossips say, we have allowed a hawser to beloul her screw.

Keep your mind on the great and splendid thing you would like to do; and then, as the days go gliding by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing upon the oppor-tunities that are required for fulfillment of your desire, just as the coral insect takes from the running tide the elements that it needs. Picture in your mind the able, carnest, useful person you desire to be, and the thought you hold is hourly tratsforming you into that particular individual. Thought is supreme, and to think is often better than to do. Preserve a right mental attitude-the actitude of courage, frankness and good cheer. To think rightly is to create. Darwin and Spencer have told us that this is the method of told us that this is the method of creation. Each animal has evolved the parts it needed and desired. The horse is fleet because it desires to be; the duck has a web foot because it desires to swim. All things come through desire, and every sincere prayer is answered. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Many people know this, but they do not people know this, but they do not know it thoroughly enough so that it shapes their lives.

it shapes their lives.

We want friends, so we scheme and chase 'cross lots after strong people, and lie in wait for good folks — or alleged good folks — hoping to attach ourselves to them. The only way to secure friends is to be one. And before you are fit for friendship you must be able to do without it. That is to say, you must have sufficient had made 700 bo s stand on peas, 6,00 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5,000 wear the fool's cep and 1,700 hold the rod.

THE NEW STYLE SKIRT.

The trend of fas ion in women's skirts is toward a closer fit and more sheath-like shape from the waist to flounce depth. The greater munitar of these skirts are ornaminter of the surface of the And the feeling will surely come to you that you are no mere interfoper between earth and sky; but that you are a necessary particle of the whole. No harm can come to you that does not come to all, and if you shall go down it can only be amid a wreck of worlds. Thus by laying hold on the forces of the universe, you are strong with them. And when you realize this, all is easy, for in your arteries course red corpuscles, and in your heatt there is the will to do and be. Carry your chin in and do and be. Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high. We are gods in the chrysalis.—Fra Elbertus in the Philistine.

UNIONS AND EMPLOYES. (Father Rickaby, S. J)

(Father Rickaby, S. J.)

Man's nature needs to be spiritualized that we may deal with temporal goods unselfishly. Never was there greater infatuation than the Socialist proposal, to set all mankind a-hungering after material goods alone, and then to make men up into fraternities and copartnerships, in the fond expectation that they will not rend and prey upon one another. The survival of the fittest—in popular language, the weakest to the wall—is a stern law of nature. It works itself out too little checked in the present capitalist system. in the present capitalist system. Capital, too, has something to learn; that the heaping up of wealth by every means not penal in a court of law is a had game to

The Secret of Strength

play for this world; that employers

The blood is the medium through The blood is the medium through which every part of the body receives is nutriment, and as this nutriment is extracted from the blood, while it is passing through minute vessels at the extremities of the arteries, it is evident that in order to have health and strength of body there should be a full and tree distribution of this. fluid to all the parts, and it must be pure and rich in its flesh and muscle-making qualities. So important is the good to health, and even the existence of our bodies, it was said by the ancients. "The blood of the body is the life."

Disease as no effect on persons who have a sufficient quantity of rich and pure blood. It only acts on those whose blood is watery, impoverished, or impure. For example let a man whose blod is in good condition meet with an accident and get brused, burned, or cut, it soon heal up and is forgotten; but if his blood is poor and bad, his bruse may turn into a cancer, and his burn or cut into the worst kind of an ulcer, that may eat his life away in a few years. One of the first signs of dis-ease is weakness, emaciation, and lack of vitality; and the first sign of returning health is increased of returning health is increased flesh, strength and vigor. This weakness, emaciation, and lack of vitality simply means that certain substances which go to make up the blood and prevent health and the substances. the blood and nerves have become exhausted; and, to renew flesh, muscle and strength, these substances must be restored. DR CHASE'S NERVE FOOD IS composed of the restored of the restored. posed of the same kind of sub-tances that are lacking in the im-poverished blood and nerves when in poor health, and abundant in the rich juices that flow through the entire system when in perfect.

health. If people would take this good occasionally when in health to keep their blood and nerves in good con dition many spells of sickness and wasting diseases would be prevented, and there would be little left for doctors to do. It makes sick people well and outs solid flesh and the control of the property of th muscle on thin people, gives strength to weak people, restores the lost vitality to nervous people, and imparts the tint of health to pale and sallow people.

DISEASE GERMS.

DISEASF GERMS.

Disease germs only affect those whose vitality has become low, and very old and very young people. You can pass through an epidemic of grap, typhoid fever, and even smallpox if you have plenty of pure and rich blood and strong nerves. DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD is composed of iron and the different salts and phosphates that go to make up new, rich blood and nerve force, in their most active and conde nsed form. It is the greatest muscle and flesh-maker known. Each dose means new life, vitality and strength. vitality and strength.

AN OUNCE OF BLOOD.

The loss of an ounce of blood each day would wreck the strongeat any would wreek the strong-est constitution, and to gain an ounce of pure rich blood each day, as can be done by taking DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD, you can build up the weakest and most delicate person. This preparation, by building up the system, cures all diseases arising from poor and waterv blood and shattered nerves. It mercases the action of the heart, the circulation of the blood, and makes new nerve force very rapid-ly. Each does of its rely. Each dose of it means new life, vitality and strength. Weigh yourself before taking it. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. have responsibilities about their men beyond the payment of wages; that riches are placed in private hands for the public benefit; that a

hands for the public benefit; that a man may not do as be likes with his own, that Lazarus sores must no longer be left to be licked by the dogs in the street. And there are some champions of Christianity who have this to learn, that the future of the Church is with the people; not with the ghosts of fallen monarchies; but with the rough hands and brawny arms of the workman who now arms of the workman who now lives and is beginning to reign; that it is high time to interest themselves about Trades Unions and Co-operative, hops, thrift and profit-sharing, overcrowding and Socialism, and that if ever again kings are to be supported. again kings are to be nursing-fathers to the Church, it is the people that must make such kings.

A BIGOT'S TRIBUTE.

(From Short Studies on Great Subjects.)

How strongly is the truth of history favorable to the Catholic Church when such a bigot as Froude was obliged to say as follows: "Never, in all their history, in

ancient times or modern, never, that we now of, have mankind grown out of themselves anything so grand, so useful, so beautiful as the Catholic Church. In these times of ours, well-regulated sclfishness is of ours, well-regulated schisiness is the recognized rule of action; every one of us is expected to look out for himself first and take care of his own interests. At the time I speak of the Church ruled the State with the authority of a conscience, and self-interest, as a motive of ac-tion, was only named to be abhorticn, was only named to be abhor-red. The Bishops and clergy were regarded simply and freely as the immediate ministers of the Almighty; and they seem to me to have really deserved that high estimate in their character. Wisdom, justice, self-denial, abbleness, purity, high-mindedness — these are the qualities before which the freeborn of Eu ope have been contented to bow, and in no order of men were such qualities found as they were found six hundred years ago in the clergy of the Catholic Church. They were allowed to rule because they deserved to rule, and in the fulless of reverence Kings and nobles bent to their power and nobles bent to their power, which was nearer to their own. Over Prince and bject, chieftain and serl, a body of unarmed, defenseless men reigned supreme by the magic of sanctity They tamed the fiery Northern warriors who had broken in pieces the Roman Empire. They taucht them—they brought them really and truly to believe — that they had immortal souls and that they would one day stand at the awful judgment bar and give account of their lives there.

THEY NEVER KNEW FAIL-THEY NEVER ANEW FAIL-URE. — Careful observation of the effects of Parmalee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act im-mediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can b. substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of these

THE FLOWER OF THE HOLY GHOST.

One of the rarest and most won-derfut orchids known is a native f Isthmus of Panama. The early Spanish settlers named it Flor del Santo (Flower of the Holy Ghost), and those who have seen it readily understand why. It grows in marshy places from a decayed log or son etimes in a rock. The leaf stalk ranges several feet in height and the flower grows from the bulb, bears 12 or 15 buds. The flower is pure or 15 buds. The flower is pure white and is shaped something like white and is snaped sometiming like our jack-in-the-pulpit. Inside the flower, right in the heart of it, is a perfect image of a dove, with drooping wings snowy breast, gold-tinted head, and crimson beak. No effort of the imagination is ne-No cliort of the imagination is necessary to see the resemblance. It is a perfect image, exquisitely beautiful in tints and giving off an odour that no perfumer could imitate. The Spaniards named it the "Flower of the Holy Ghost." The native lna, us, more superstitious, worshipped it as an idol, and would not let the ground on which it grew be touched.

TFUL THE DEAF. - Mr. J. F. TFIL THE DEAF. — Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas" Eclectric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by cynrass to Wayford Ireland, this an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this

Crosses are only good in proportion as we give ourselves up to them and forget ourselves while we are bearing them.

Oblivion is the dark page whereon memory writes her light beam characters and makes them legible; were it all light nothing could be read there, any more than if it were all darkness.

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Rev. Fr. Morris Wechsler,

Rabbi of the Cong Bnai Israel

Rabbi of the Cong Bnai Israel

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Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co., Avon Springs, N. Y., Feb. 1 1901.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1901.

A RANCOROUS ITALIAN DE-PUTY.

R. de Cesare is a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who thirteen years ago, in anticipation of the death of Pope Leo XIII., gave to the world a supposed momentous work upon "The Coming Conclave" He then named the "papabili" of that period, and probably considered that he had done not a little to influence the election of Leo's successor. In the anterval the "papabili" nominated by the prophetic Deputy have all passed out of the world, with the exception of Cardinal Parocchi and Cardinal Capecelatro, Archbishop of Capua, neither of whom would ordinarily be listed among the "papabili" of to-day. Nevertheless, R. de Cesare, quite unabashed, is writing once more upon "The Next Conclave," and vicking out the coming Pope with all the confidence of an unconfounded wiseacre.

In a long article, contribued to The North American Review, this Deputy at all events shows that he is a very close, if a very prejudiced observer of Roman events. In the present venerable head of the Church he can discern no good, and in the future of the Church nothing But confusion. Pope Leo, he says, has only one idea, the restoration of the temporal power. He sacrifices everything else to it. Furthermore, the Holy Father is daily increasing in "senility" and his "decaying will" is now merely a thing in the hands of Cardinal Rampolla, who, in turn, "is a man without friendships, emotions or impulses of generosity or affection." Neither is Cardinal Rampolla a remarkably gifted man, nor one of strongly marked character. He is but a "blind Conservative," who, in his "Sicilian obstinacy" sacrifices the church and flatters the Pope in order to retain himself in "supreme power."

Just imagine a man offering assertions of this nature to the intelligent people of the United States, and expecting them to look upon him as an impartial reviewer of the great question of Italy and the Vatican. Indeed, R. de Cesare would reveal Pope Leo to the world in a new light altogether; and without putting too fine a point upon it, in a vastly different light from the words in the "prophesy of St. Malachi" Lumen in Coelo, which he is universally regarded as answering. According to R. de Cesare, Pope Leo has thrown the German Catholics over for the sake of peace with Germany. He has aided the hand of Russia the hope of Poles finding favor with the Czar. He has slapped the Catholics of Ireland and Malia in the face to please England. He has abandoned the Slower of Spanish and French Catholicity even unto submission to Waldeck-Rousseau's Congregations Law. And all in the hope of winning the favor of European Cabinets in his battle for the temporal power against the Italian Government. Cardinal Rampolla has aided and abetted him in everything; yea, even to the extent of agreeang with Abdul Hamid in the Ar-

anenian massacres. These are to say the very least startling revelations, and the great wonder is that the Catholic people of Germany, France, Spain, Ireland, etc., etc have never suspected that anything of the kind was going on. In their innocence and loyalty they have been from year to year holding pilgrimages to the Eternal City, and have been happy to receive the blessing of him whom they regard as the greatest of Popes.

There is a special revelation reerved for the United States. "Leo XIII. has no liking for Anglo-Saxons. It almost seems as though he lovalty to the Catholic Faith which distrusted them. The letters of he has shown under every circum-His Holiness cannot, of course, stance.

count against the hold assertions of R. de Cesare, whe, though an avowed enemy of the Pope, professes to have an intimate knowledge of the Papal mind. Even the Anglo-Saxon, who is supposed to be the most cullible specimen of the human family, must see that R. de Cesare knows altogether too much and on his own incredible and crazy evidence, must be accepted merely as a writer whose ...ind is filled with rancor and all uncharitableness towards the Church and the Pope.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE BENCH.

In England the principle with regard to Catholic representation on the bench, which we explained in a recent article, is strictly adhered to. Thus at the present time a Catholic gets the appointment made vacant by the elevation of a Catholic. The Catholic Times, in noting this fact says: "The Catholie body must feel proud of the verdict given by the press on the careers and characters of the Catholic judges whose names figure in the judicial changes which have just taken place. No language could well be stronger than that in which The Times and the other great dailies pay tribute to the ability, legal knowledge and acumen of Mr. Justice Mathew, who becomes a Lord Justice of Appeal owing to the appointment of Lord Henn Collins, an Irish fellow-conntryman of his, as Master of the Rolls in succession to Sir Archibald Smith, retired. The Times describes him as "one of the greatest Nisi Prius Judges' and 'the first commercial lawyer of our time, comparable to Willes or Blackburn.' All the papers hold that his promotion has been too long delayed, and The Daily News declares that he is the one man who has a higher claim to the Mastership of the Rolls than Lord Justice Collins. Mr. Justice Day's retirement has also called forth high encomiums from the press of every shade of politics. The enviable lucidity of his judgments forms a theme upon which writers dwell, and The Times in referring to his earlier career recalls the days when his edition of the Common Law Procedure Acts was the text-book accepted by the profession and when the country admired his skill as a cross-examiner, his victories won from aries by his keen humor and his sagacity as the rival or successor of Ballantine and Parry. His co-religionists will very heartily join in the public wishes for the happy enjoyment of the repose which he has so well earned."

dict of the people has now been officially sanctioned. He has been appointed a judge of the King's Beuch Division in the place of Mr. Justice Mathew, the new Lord Justice of Appeal. Mr. Walton's fitness for the position and his popularity may be inferred from the statement of an important daily paper, which differs from him in politics, that the news will cause infinite gratification.' The annound ment has indeed elicited a chorus of applause, for it is a matter of public knowledge that the new judge most creditably and fairly won his way to be front. Educated at St. Francis Navier's, Liverpool, and Stonyhurst, he be came a graduate of London University, and was called to the Bar in 1868. Mr. Walton began to win distinction in the north at a time when his friend, the late Lord Russell of Killowen, and other eminent lawvers were attracting public at tention on the same circuit, and ever since his career has been a march forward. Acknowledged to be the foremost commercial advocate in England, he became the leader of the Commercial Court Bar. The leadership of the Northern Circuit, the chairmanship of the Bar Council, the Recordership of Wigan, election as a Bencher, and other konors and annointments fell to him quickly, and last year he was chosen as a Commissioner of Assize, a clear indication of the advarcement that awaited him. Notably he holds a record of distinction. Upon one phase of it especially Nr. Walton deserves to be congratulated; that is, the unswerving

Our contemporary then adds:

The voice of the public has long

marked out Mr. Joseph Walton,

K. C., for a judgeship, and the ver-

THE CORONATION OATH AGAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, after having encouraged the Colonies to assert themselves in regard to Imperial questions, should not hide his head from the storm that is brewing in Australia over the Coronation declaration. Those Australian Catholic are not easily silenced. In this regard they resemble more the Catholic population of Quebec than the English-speaking Catholics of Canada. They are a very compact body, and with so able a leader as Cardinal Moran cannot fail to make their influence felt.

The following cable despatch of Monday morning last reveals the present aspect of the situation in no very cheerful light for the Government in England, that first encouraged the King's Catholic subjects to assert their self-respect and then tried to wave them aside with the childish rebuke that they did not know their own wants and were not united among themselves. It is plain enough that the Catholies of Australia not only know what they want, but insist upon having it.

The London despatch says: London, Nov. 3 .- Cardinal Moran's menacing oddress, delivered recently in Sydney, on the subject of the anti-Catholic clause in the royal declaration, has caused a decidedly uncomfortable sensation in the Colonial Office, where the full text of the speech was received last week. Other utterances of like character are reaching Mr. Chamberlain, both from Australia and Canada. The latter are especially biting and insistent.

As a matter of fact, the situation between the government and the Catholic subjects of the Crown is so acute as to threaten an open rupture. Cardinal Moran warns Mr. Chamberlain that Australian Catholics intend to resent the insult in the royal oath. English Catholics consider the remark as a reminder that Australians are a free people and mean to defend their rights. They are aware of Cardinal Moran's great influence, and also of the agitation proceeding among the adherents of the Catholic religion in every village in Lower Canada, and urge Lord Salisbury, in the interest of peace all over the Empire, to seek a remedy for the present periodical denunciations of the throne. They remind the Premier that 25 per cent. of the population of Australia and 43 per cent. of that of Canada are Catholic, and submit that their deep and intense feelings cannot safely be ignored.

Apropos of the return of the Duke of Cornwall and York, the Catholic press of Great Britain bitterly complains that throughout his tour Catholic Britons were estopped from presenting their grievances to His Royal Highness. The Tablet asserts that the question concerns the Duke more than any other man, and tells him that 12,-000,000 of prospective subjects expect him not to sully the beginning of the reign by a gross slander of their religion. The Tablet points out that before the coronation oath can be properly taken by Edward VII. it must be modified so as to exclude the reference to the Irish established church, which no longer exists, and begs that the royal declaration be altered at the same time.

DEATH OF MGR. LAURENT.

The lamented death of Mgr. Laurent, of Lindsay, is a sad reminder to the Catholic people of Ontario of the loving regard in which priests of the French race Rho have labored among the English speaking portion of the fold in this Dominion have invaribaly been held. We in Toronto knew the late Mgr. Laurent by frequent personal association, covering the long period of his forty years of priestly. life. Like his namesake, the late Vicar-General Laurent, of this city, his career was an honor to the Catholic people, in the acts of religion and charity which adorned it, not at intervals, or on special occasions, but every day.

On Tuesday the clergy of all denominations in Lindsay and representative laymen of the Protestant body, attended the funeral services in St. Mary's Church, to testify their appreciation of his Christian character and the exalted standard of citizenship which he personified. In this connection it is not out of place to recall the fact that on

more than one occasion the late Mgr. Laurent had reason to publicly assert the truths of the Catholic religion in face of covert attack; and we say it to the redit of the overwheiming majority of the Protestant people of this province that his doing so served, as it should only serve, to enhance his name in the general estimation of his neighbors without regard to creed or class.

To the Catholic Church in Ontario Mgr. Laurent is a real loss. The Church honored him as she honors every noble son, and her prayers accompany him beyond the portals of death.

THE RED MASS IN FRANCE.

Last week we made some references to the "Red Mass or Mass of the Holy Spirit which is held in England when the courts open after the long vacation. It is a sign of the times that in France the "Messe Rouge" has been suppressed this year for the first time in history. It is invariably celebrated in the "Sainte Chapelle," which was closed this time. In the large provincial towns, like Lyons, the Beach and Bar attended the Mass as usual, however.

LUMINOUS! LUMINOUS!!

From The Globe's explanatory treatise on Christian Science in the issue of Nov. 5: "It was a belief essentially different from other religions since the time of Christ. By it disease was traced to a mental cause, manifested physically; when the thought was met, the manifestation disappeared."

THE GREAT FESTIVALS.

In accordance with the time-honored usage of the Church, the past week has witnessed the observance of those two great festivals, that of "All Saints" on Friday last, and "All Souls" on Saturday, thus reminding that part of the Church here on earth of those other portions-the Church Triumphant in Heaven and the Church Suffering in Purgatory.

The month of November is specially devoted to the Souls in Purgatory, that our prayers and good works may avail to relieve those who are powerless to help themselves. The word Purgatory means a state of purification or purging from sir by suffering, and as nothing anded can enter Heaven, the souls in Purgatory must there expiate the guilt attached to venial sins or the temnoral punishment due to sin, unless we, by our prayers and above all by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, help to mitigate their sufferings or shorten the period of their temporary imprisonment.

While we have it in our power to essist the Souls in Purgatory, they will not fail to intercede for us in Heaven, and we will become participants of their prayers as sharers in the Communion Saints.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Miss Ellen Stone promises to be-come as historic a personage as Bootle's Baby.

That French Deputy who called Chamberlain an ussassin was literally inaccurate.

A priest who will be mourned in the Province of Nova Scotia, even as we are mourning the death of Mgr. Laurent here, was Rev. Dr. Murphy of Halifax, whose death is reported this morning.

Between Mr. Guthrie and the Christian Scientists, the infortunate public won't have enough room for distinguishing the difference between a diphtheria germ and an I.I.D.

The shameful "Horos" trial in London, in which the one-time al-leged "Convert from Rome," Miss Diss De Bar, figured, had become so much a fashionable resort that the newspapers threatened to pub-lish the names of the "respectable" people attending daily in the court.

The Tammany hosts have been defeated in the New York municipal elections. The political "smart set" will have a day of rejoicing over the fact; but the people of New York will have to wait for proof of the better government. proof of the better government which Mr. Seth Low, President of Columbia University, is expected to bring upon the city.

Canadians have marked the increasing disposition among the in-surance companies to shirk the risks taken upon the lives of sol-diers serving in South Africa. The

insured their lives with a certain insured their lives with a certain con-pany. This company accepted, in payment of their first premiums their own notes on the security of a sufficient portion of their first four months pay. Since April last the company has appealed to every Ministerial Department concerned Ministerial Department concerned to have the money paid, but was put off on one pretence or another up to within a few weeks back. All this time the company was carrying these policies at its own risk, without having received any of the money — which the men were anxious they should receive — and have been obliged drop them.

A loval subject of the King in Cape Colony lamenting the ruin of war says: "What will become of this God-forsaken country? All the horses have been cleared clean out of it, and now the young foals that were left helind (only a few months old when their mothers were com-mandeered by the military) have been sent in. Rinderpest has nearly emptied the country of cattle, and now it is appearing again. Lung sickness is killing off the cattle, too. These things cannot be properly checked with the war raging round in this hell upon earth. What will there be left to the farmer? His sheep only, I believe, and they rotten with scab, as the Scab Act cannot be carried out even by the very best of farmers at present. When the war is over, and when we have considered the two Republies, we shall have in this country hes, we shall have in this country a population of paupers — absolutely. The Jews will, no doubt, make money in Johannesburg and Kimberley as heretoiore, but where do our ruined farmers come in?"

The report with regard to Car-The report with regard to Cardinal Martinelli's being succeded by Mgr. Falconio, which we published last week has been received with satisfaction in the United States. The Washington correspondent of The New York Freeman's Journal says: "There is a rumor that Cardinal Martinelli will return to Rome during the month of December. More interestmonth of December. More interest-ing that the movements of Mgr. Martinelli is the continuance of the rumor that Mor. Diomede Folconio. Apostolic Delegate to Canada, will be his successor at Washington. In this connection it is interton. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mgr. Falconio is a professed Franciscan as was Mgr. Martinelli an Augustinian. Cardinal Satolli, who was the first Apostolic Delegate to the United States, although not a professed monk, had been a familiar of the Benedictines. At this point it may be said that the indications are that the will of the cations are that the will of the Holy Father is broadly written in unmistakable characters. That part of Americanism, so-called, which has been twisted, methodically, to the detriment of a national aspira-tion, must fail. The Pontiff will not consent to novelties, nor will he stand idly by when attacks are made upon the "orders." This is written so that all may plainly written so that all may read. Those who persist in useless warfare will find the fate meted to those who fight unwisely but vali-antly"

TOWARDS THE LIGHT. Our thousands of Irish subscrib-

ers will be pleased by the following editorial which we extract from The Dublin Freeman's Journal:
"Mr. W. T. Russel, has written a

very remarkable bock ('Ireland and the Empire' London: Grant Richards). It is remarkable because of the man who writes it, no less than because of what he says. The author was the chief champion of the Union in England. There was no Unionist candidate in the elections when Home Rule was the issue be fore the constituencies that did not claimor and beg for Mr. Russell's support. He was unquestionably a valuable supporter He spoke with the fervor of conviction and enthusiasm. He was smitten with the feverish disease of Ulsterwith his description of the horrors to which the byal minority under Home Rule would be subjected by the tyrannical Nationalist leaders. Mr. Russell has changed his standpoint. He has read Irish history over again, and the results of his reading are apparently summarized in the book before us. No man has given a blacker picture of the infamous bribery and corruption with which the Union was carried than appears in this book. He describes the Government of Ireland under the Union, the poverty of the people, their exclusion from all the rights of citizens, their cuforced emigration, their absolute hopeless misery at home, with mericless truth. He tells of the rise of Mr. Gladstone, and the measures of amelioration that followed. But, while he is still vehement in his denunciation of Femanism, of the Land League, and of the Plan of Campaign, he is constrained to confess that without the stress of vigorous agitation no measure of relief for Ireland would have a chance in the British Parliament, It is a notable confession for a man who was and is a champion of the

"Mr. Russell has, as we said, "Mr. Russ II has, as we sau, changed his standpoint in his reading of Irish history, in his more intelligent scrutiny of Irish events. "I went over," Mr. Russell writes, "to fight for the Union on the platforms of Greet Britain I did companies only are not to blame, for instance the young men who platforms of Grent Britain. I did went into Baden-Powell's police so under two serious misconcep-

Union.

tions. I believed in the Irish landlords; I did not believe in the Irish leaders. My views have been completely changed or both those is-The wonder is not that such views have changed, but that they even existed. We remember that this man was an accepted authat this man was an accepted au-thority on the platforms of Great Britain, who carried many a seat against Home Rule on the as-sumption that the Irish landlords were self-sacrificing patriots and the Irish leaders mercenary agitators. The double declaration was, as Mr. Russell now admits, doubly inistaken. But it served its purpose. It is amazing that anyone who knew anything of Irish landlords could be deluded into a belief of their disinterested "loyalty." Their loyalty was always distinct and avowedly conditional. Their devotion to the Sovereign is to the coin, not to the King. The Irish leaders were not hurf by Mr. T. W. Russell's teckless calumny, and do not need his tardy atonement. There is always an open door for as Mr. Russell now admits, doubly

There is always an open door for any man who desires at any stage to serve Ireland, and Mr. Russell's services should be the more camest irom motives of atonement Mr. T. W. Russell no longer believes in the Irish landlords. No wonder. He sees him on Parhament concerned only about his aggrandizement. He sees him only anxious about his own interests, regardless of others. He sees him the resolute opponent of every reform. On the othe-hand, Mr. T. W. Russell has come to realize the splendid service ren-dered by the Irish Nationalists, whom he reviled to the country, whom he described as ruined by their machinations. Mr. Russell, their machinations. their machinations. Mr. Russell, with fine candor, confesses those pernicious delusions. But he still clings, though the cords have grown slender that hold him, to the Union, which he confesses to have been established by fraud. He thinks that if the Irish Land Question, the University Question, and tion, the University Question, and the Financial Relations Commission Question were settled Ireland would be better off under an Imperial than a self-governing Par-liament. The confessed mistakes serious and many, that Mr. T. W. Russell has already made should warn him against dogmatic pertinacity in his opinions. His pro-Union arguments are tainted by omon arguments are tainted by sophistry. He confessed that Eng land has given absolute freedom to the Colonies. She 'has thrown the reins of self-government on their neck, and told them to go their own way.' And he then argues from the angless of the Coloniet. own way. And he then argues from the analogy of the Colonists that Ireland should be content without Home Rule. 'Why,' he asks, 'should a country which has secured the passionate loyalty of her Colonies in every part of the world despair of Ireland at her own door?' Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionist, door? Mr. T. W. Russell, Unionst, has himself supplied the effective answer, because that Home Rule which is conceded to her Colonies is denied to Ireland. When the Land Question, the University Question, and the Financial Question and the Financial Antonio Antonio Antonio Antonio Antonio A Question, and the Financial Question are all settled Home Rule will still be then clamoving for settlement. Meanwhile, while red, ing Mr. Russell's political creed, Irish Nationalists are willing to Meanwhile, while repudiataccept his aid in the great work they have undertaken, leaving him neanwhile to grope his way along the road which he has already travelled so far, and which will lead him eventually on to still wider

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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John Morley's Tribute to Gladstone

(Continued from page 1)

I do not believe that fifty men not even Sir William and I — would, perhaps, sit them out. Gentlemen, I will say this, I doubt whether in our whole Parliamentary history there has even been an who exhibited the same high level of supreme oratorical excellence in so many kinds. I do not care whether you seek the secret of care whether you seek the secret of orator in argumentative power, whether you seek it in clear, closecut, sure footed exposition of a very difficult and intangled business, or whether you look for a fervid and intense appeal to the highest emotion that can warm the human heart, or the deepest principles that can enlighten political reason, or whether you seek the utterance of a man horne onward by some mighty rushing wind and by some mighty, rushing wind and strenuous effort to serve some high purptee of persuasion or act — I will andertake to say that whatever of those four kinds of oratory you may choose to dwell on, I may boldly undertake to say that in each of those several kinds and varieties I will find a master example in the speeches of the great and famous man whom we have met here to-day to commemorate (appla se). He, as an orator had nothing in common with the glittering, purple platitudes of Anarchasis Klootz, an orator of the American race, or any orator of that species can race, or any orator of that species. In an early notebook he quoted, for his own guidance, a sentence of Cicero: "That no man can attain the glory of eloquence without the very highest qualities of zeal, of toil, of constancy, of knowledge." I re ember once talking to Mr. Gladstone about how to make speeches (laughter). He had a poor learner, but he told me of serious preparations that he made, and then he said: "As for made, and then he said: "As for the words — well, the words con:." That does not happen to all of us. But this is the point. His speeches, in spite of all the decoration the rhetorical decoration, are saturated, as every sousible politi-cal speech ought to be saturated, in matter and practice. and, apart from the extraordinary intellectual powers, apart from the glow of his powers, apart from the glow of his moral genius, apart from those in-comparable physical gifts which seemed to encase the soul of fire in a frame of pliant steel, he was a great orator in the only sense in which it is worth while for any man ever to talk to anybody, to any great audience, because he was always engaged on some practical object, some great piece of persuasion, or some great act. Besides,

HE WAS A GREAT ORATOR, · BECAUSE

having the gifts, having hopes and thoughts about his country and about good causes, he was a most prodigious and indefatigable worker; and, secondly, and even more important, because of the tenacity important, because of the tenacity and force of his will. Talk of Mr. Gladstone as a worker. Why — I speak with all respect — he would have been a match for any one of you Manchester gentlemen in your own warehouses and factories and mills and banks, just as he was a match for the ablest officials at the Treasurv in the strict, laborious, accurate methods of business. No drudging city clerk in Manchester had more of the virtues of the counting-house. Nobody who has not worked at close quarters with not worked at close quarters with Mr. Gladstone at framing great bills knows or can realize his searching exploration of details, the intensity and concentration of his scrutiny of facts, figures, and arguments, his mastery of clauses, subclauses, and provisos, his imperial command over the minutiae even of a schedule; and yet all the time — do not forget this — while he was all this, he was a shining instance of the maxim that "great thoughts come from the heart." He did not take the House of Com-mons languidly (laughter and ap-House of Complause). He regarded the honor and power of the House of Commons as one of the great bulwarks of English liberty and good government in England (applause). He honored the House of Commons and he taught the House of Commons to taught the House of Commons to honor itself (annlause). Now, I am going to say a word of deduction. A great idol of Mr. Gladstone, Bishop Butler, teacht wisely of the danger of our great refinement of going beyond the plain obvious facts and appearances of things, and there is no doubt that sometimes you may find an over-refin-ing in Mr. Gladstone in words, an excess of qualifying propositions, and so on. I really don't think there is anybody to whom that particular quality is less sympathetic than it is to the very humble individual who is now addressing you. But I will say, on the other hand, if you remember how carelessness in words, how slovenly confusion in the name of the same thing or matter, the habit of taking as matter of positive proof what is only possible or barely probable, when I think of all the mischief and folly wrought in the world by those loose habits of world by those loose habits of harrid curse of the great slave power from growing upon American soli He misread it in common selfishness is the master vice of the head as selfishness is the master vice of the head; in heart, I declare I am inclined, in spite of occasional mutiny, to think we may well rorgive Mr. Glading influences of the time and most of the spite of occasional mutiny, to think we may well rorgive Mr. Glading influences of the time not stone for what passed for sophis-

try and for sublety, but which was in truth, a scruple of conscience, I came upon a sentence the other day from an old friend of mine, Professor Huxley, and he said—he was no great friend of Mr. Glad. stone — "Here is a man with the greatest intellect in Europe, and yet he debases it by simply following majorities and the crowd." I know it is sometimes said that this great statesman was a mere mirgreat statesman was a mere mirror of the passing impulses, the numerous intellectual confusions of the public mind - that he had nothing but a sort of clever pilot's eye for winds and currents and the rising of the tide to the very height which would float him and his cargo over the bar (laughter). I submit to you that that was the exact opposite of the truth (hear, hear). What he thought was the statesman's gifts consisted in insight into the facts of prerious sight into the facts of a paricular era, disclosing the existence of material for forming public opinion, and directing public opinion to a given point; and I will undertake to say that everyone of his great achievements — aye, and even

HIS LAST GREAT ATTEMPT AT AN ACHIEVEMENT

that in everyone of those great — that in everyone of those great couses he formed, or endeavored to form and create, the great public opinion upon which he knew he depended. I will take a case which ought to interest you, citizens of Manchester. He began the greater stage of his career by the Budget of 1853, which revealed to the country that it possessed a man with try that it possessed a man with a great comprehension of the suba great comprehension of the substantial interests and the growing concerns of trade and commerce. Did he run about feeling the pulse of popular opinion? No. He grappled with the facts with infinite genius and labor; and recollect, with Mr. Gladstone genius was labor (applause). He built up a vast plan. He carried that plan to the Cabinet. The Cabinet were against plan. He carried that plan to the Cabinet. The Cabinet were against him almost to a man. They warned him that the House of Commons would be against him. The officials of the Treasury told him the Bank would be against him; that a great press of interests would be against him; but, like an intrepid and sinewy athlete that he alv ays was he stood to his guns. He converted the Cabinet; he per-He converted the Cabinet; he per suaded the House of Commons; he vanquished the Bank and the hos-tile interests; and, in the words of one of his successors, whom Sir William Houldsworth and I well knew and liked — Sir Stafford Northcote — he did all those things and turned for many years to come the current of public opinion with that force which was too powerful for any Minister to resist. Don't let it be said, the, that Mr. Gladatone was a man who character. stone was a man who always followed the flowing tide (hear, hear). If I may take another case, I only mention i. — it is interesting to me for various reasons — it is the case of

THE IRISH LAND LEGISLA. TION: and don't think I say it becauseI

and don't think I say it because I chance, from accident of office, to know more about it then of some other things. This was, in my judgment, the most gigantic, the most complex, the most deep reaching of his legislative achievements. The transformation of land tenures always the most difficult tenures, always the most difficult of all processes in all countries, and the adaptation of law and institution to social fact and social need — this revolution which he efneed — this revolution which he effected in the relations between the mar who tilled the soil and the man who drew the rent, this compulsory valuation of land as a preliminary to that purchase which we are all agreed to be the ultimate solution — this was effected, not with the flowing tide, it was effected against the ignorance of this country against the prejudice of this country, against the standing prejudice of both branches of the Legislature, who vere steeped in the deepest doctrine of contract. in the deepest doctrine of contract.
You remember the events in the 'seventies. I will for a moment trespass on controversial ground.
You will remember there was a great liscussion, and for good rea-son, rs to what was the policy of this country in respect to the Christian races on the Balkan Peninsula. Some of you may remember a very fine figure of Mr. Gladber a very line ligure of Mr. Gladstone's on that point. He said these Christian races, standing between Turkey and Europe, were like a shelving beach which restrained the waves. A beach, it is true, is beaten by he waves; it is laid desolate; it produces nothing, it became nothing but a mass of shingle and rock, and almost uscless seaweed; but it is a place behind which culbut it is a place behind which cul-tivated earth can spread and es-cape the incoming tide; and such, he said, was the resistance to the Turk of Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks. Well, in the great enter-prise of his life, in the 'seventies, he prise of his life, in the 'seventies, he made an opinion which eventually guided the policy of the country, and which had such a great effect for the good of the world (applause) One more point I will refer to. He misread the Civil War in America, which saved the American Union and prevented the horrid curse of the great slave power from growing upon Augrical

fell into error, do let us remember that no man was more ready to admit how grievous the error had been; and I will say this, that he made the noblest reparation that any statesman has ever made for a rash word by a healing deed when he made the Geneva Arbitration. Then, with regard to

THE ALABAMA DISPUTE AR-BITRATION, it quenched the fires I animosity

between the same race on two sides of the Atlantic, and it inaugurated the first substantial and great precedent for the substitu-tion of reason for force, and sometion of reason for force, and some-thing else for the deadly but not altogether avoidable arbitrament of the sword (loud cheers). I said that if Mr. Glad-tone had done no-thing else in the long period of time during which he wielded prac-tically supreme power in this same tically supreme power in this country, if he had done nothing else but that he would have deserved a statue of bronze or narble of fine-gold in every city of the Empire pire (great cheering). His financial policy was quive simple, and be-cause it was so simple, people said it was not original. It was that we would maintain our prosperity and ur wealth by relieving and stimulating industry by keeping the financial credit of the country high, by lessening the load of old debts, by husbanding resources by keeping a vigilant eye on outgoings. I had the happiness to krow Mr. John Stuart Mill (hear hear) Mr. John Stuart Mill (hear, hear), of whom Mr. Gladstone said he was the saint of ratiovalism, and of whom, I th'nk, he also said that he had the most open mind of his generation (hear, hear). Now, Mr. Mill used to say to us, who sometimes in those days were not such good Gladstonians as we afterwards became:" If ever there was a statesman in whom the spirit of wards became:" If ever there was a statesman in whom the spirit of improvement is engrained, and of whose career as a Minister the characteristic feature has been to seek out things which are required or admitted of improvement, instead of waiting to be pressed or driven to do them, Mr. Gladstone deserved that honor." (Applause.) Of course, we know that every Min. Of course, we know that every Min-Of course, we know that every Min-ister proposes, and sincerely pro-poses to place the advancement of the public in the forefront of all his schemes and operations, but some of you, perhaps, have never been in Whitchall (laughter). The shades of the prison house of Whitchall soon close round the in-fancy of the reformer (laughter). Interest, sympa.ly, even the milk of human kindness, interposes when the stern reformer comes to carry out his projects. Mr- Gladstone was out his projects. Mr- Gladstone was not open even to the influence of the milk of human kindness in those matters. Think what it is to have a man for so many vears as Mr. Gladstone was in possession of a surreme control of public authority, with a sort of driving power of his own, which, so far as I know, has seldom or never heep equalled has seldom or never been equalled by any of our great Ministers who have been at the head of the Ad-ministration of this country, a man so imbued as he was with the interests of the public, with the necessity for improvement, with the necessity for improvement, with the necessity for thrift and for vigil, avec; and when all his exploits are measured and sifted and weighed I am not at all sure that in the first rank of them, erhaps in the first place in the first rank, would be placed the tradition that he started in our civil services a vigilant attention to the public interest as the master consideration; and we owe to him in no small degree the purity and efficiency of that great Civil service upon which so much of the nation depends (hear,

NO MAN SO HATED AND DES-PISED MORAL COWARDICE

and the faint heart. No life was ever less left to the shaping of hap-hazard. In small affairs or great, in public affairs or private, he acted from premeditated reasons, and trusted nothing to chance, nothing to the casual stars. In every sense of the word, and within the widest range of the spirit of the word, he abhorred a sambler (applause). Time would fail me to speak of him as a scholar, and mine is not the tongue to speak of him as a theologien or a dwine. theologian or a divine. I would only remark that, so far as scholarship goes, he was no mere studious reader of books to alieve mental anxiety or slack the thirst of literary curiosity. Reading with him was habitual communion with the master spirits of mankind, as a vivid cud nourishing part of each day's life. No doubt, something was left out in the wide circle of was left out in the wide circle of his interests. Natural science in all its speculations and extensions and increase of scientific truth, the extension of scientific methods, all that, no doubt, constitute the central activities, the intellectual activities of England and Europe during the last forty years of his hie, to all that he has not entirely opened. I remember once going opened. I remember once going with him one Sunday afternoon to pay a visit to Mr. Darwin. It was in the seventies. As I came away I felt that no impression had reached him; that that intellectual, medest, single-minded, low-browed lov-

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the morning and went to rest at nine was of

THE UNIVERSE AS A SUB-LIME MORAL THEATRE, on which the omnipotent dramatist used kingdoms and rulers, laws and policies, to exhibit a sovereign purpose for good, to light up what I may call the prose of politics with a ray from the divine mind and exalt his ephemeral discourses into a sort of visible relation to the counsels of all time. I came on a letter the other day came on a letter the other day where somebody wrote to him and said — and the words were true — "You have so lived and wrought that you have kept the soul alive that you have kept the som anve in England" (cheers). When he died Lord Salisbury said of him that he was a great Christian. Yes, and I would add that he was not a Christian for nothing (hear, hear). I think he must often have used to himself the language of Wordsworth—"Earth is sick and Wordsworth—"Earth is sick and Heaven is weary of the hollow words that states and kingdoms uiter when they talk of truth and justice." He, at all events, in face of all demands of practical poli-tics, did his best to bring those considerations of truth and justice into the minds and hearts of his into the minds and hearts of his countrymen (cheers). He was a great teacher. Besides being a statesman, besides being a patriot, besides being a magnificent orator, besides being a scholar, he was a great moral teacher. His language would not be mine, but I do say that Mr. Gladstone, when language would not be mine, but I do say that Mr. Gladstone, when he saw the nations going on a wrong path, saw high in the heavens the flash of the uplif' id sword and the gleam of the arm of the avenging angel (cheers). Gentlemen, I thank you for listening to me, and I hone you will feel that it is and I hope you will feel that it is a good thing for us to praise the great men and the fathers that be-gat us (loud cheers).

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Frederick Loeber, the dis-Dr Frederick Loeber, the distinguished chief surgeon of Tuoro Infirmary, New Orleans, passed away some days ago. On his deathbed he accepted the Catholic faith. Racially Dr. Loeber was a Jew, but in religion he was a Lutheran. His father, grandfather, greatgrandfather and great-great-grandfather all were distinguished Lutheran minister Dr. Loeber himeran minister Dr. Loeber him-self was a graduate of the Univer-sity of Hesse-Darmstadt. Three years ago Emperor William, of Germany, conferred on him the Or-der of the Bod Feels der of the Red Eagle.

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SESSESSES THISS OF P BOBBBBBB THE ROSE OF PARADISE **E** By REV. F. X. McGOWAN, O.S.A. BBE **GEOG**

The shades of night were falling fast and thick on the mountainside and the confused mass of monastic buildings, perched like an eagle's nest upon an inaccessible rock, shone amidst the last ravs of the setting sun in a golden glory. The towers, embattlements, donjon and pierced spire rose from the top of the mountain like a sheaf of fire, casting its splendid beams far out on the horizon. Below on the hillsides, the tints were softer, and in the vapory distance of pale violet, relieved here and there, with a streak of orange color, appeared an immense forest which extended from the base of the mountain to its very top, forming about the lofty hill an impenetrable and mysterious cincture.

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lofty hill an impenetrative and mysterious cineture.

A tall, slender man, clothed in sombre habit with his arms folded on his breast, stood in deep thought at the turn of a path that wound its course around the mountainside. He had remained here for several hours immovable and impassive as a statue, plunged in some strong, possessing trend of meditation. He was suddenly roused from his pensive state by something; the tones of a bell rang out, sending its long summons, a desperate call, to every echo in the deep still forest. The monk drew back the capouch which covered his eyes and began slowly the ascent to the monastery. Night was now enshrouding the mountain. All noise shrouding the mountain. All noise and tumur had ceased and the stillness was general and solemn At intervals, deep voices seemed to ascend from the aged oaks, like huascend from the aged dass, like his man cries or appeals, but they soon died away and heavy silence reign-ed again. Rays of light darted here and there like lightning playing in the woodland, streaking the depths of the thickets with fantastic stripes of color Voices were now heard distinctly and torches glimber of the thickets with fantastic stripes of color voices were now heard distinctly and torches glimber of the thickets with the stream of the color with the color mered in the distance. "Ho, Bro-ther Elias! Brother Ehas, ho!" Several monks emerged from a nearby glade and came out into the open road, their faces the pic-

the open road, their faces the picture of anxiety.

"Here I am, my brothers," said the religious repressing a smile.

"Of-what are you afraid?"

"Brother Eliaz," answered a young monk bowing, "our most Reverend F ther commanded us in virtue of I sly obedience to go and find you. It is growing late and find you. It is growing late and it is not safe to be in the forest. There is everything to fear — an accident, an ambush. The lord of Rocca-Secca is very badly disposed against our place, and his min-lons might harm you. And it we were to lose you, the glory of our Order, certainly the most Reverend

Abbot would die of grief."

Brother Elias, catching the last words, repeated them thrice: "Ahl the glory of our Order, the glory the glory of our Order, the glory of our Order, the glory of our Order. You know not." Here he became all at once silent, and the other religious, respecting his silence, refrained from speaking But the looks which they excha ged told eloquently in what high esteem they held the humble monk, the learned, illustrious Brother Elias, who was the true, indisput-Elias, who was the true, indisputable glory of their whole Order. They guarded him with jealous

Many years before this incident, on a fine spring morning, a woman passed through the portcullis of the monastery (for in those early days the abbeys and monasteries had all the defences of a castle on account of the sudden attacks of barbarians or other enemies) and go-ing to the reception-room asked humoly to speak with the Abbot A child with singularly beautiful features and deep, mild eyes accompanied her timidly This woman came to present her youngest child, Elias, to the Father-Abbot. She desired to consecrate him to the service of the altar. The child dreamed of nothing but censers, prostrations and sacred hymns Sometimes he asked strange questions of his parents, who were modest vassals of the abbey, and the latter embarassed for an answer, sent him to the chaplain who was also unable to satisfy the child's restless mind. His parents thought that they perceived a manifestation of the Divine will in these extraordinary signs, and they were willing to be separated with-out delay from their beloved son. The Abbot welcomed him with open arms, and he was clothed in a coarse woolen habit. His silken a coarse woolen habit. His silken curls were sacrificed; the symbolic crown formed around his head an aureola with a golden reflex, and the little oblate gravely presented the wine of the sacrifice to the priest at the altar.

The ware said by quickly, and

The years sped by quickly, and the child grew into manhood. He moved apart from the other novices, who may have been too tur-hulent for him, and he walked for

hours on the ramparts of the abbey. Brother Elias never broke away from his long meditations, away from his long meditations, except in the presence of the master, whom he questioned frequently and eagerly. His dreamy eyes would then glow with fire, and his companions, even the master himself, would listen in wonder to the words that feel from his youthful lips, the echoes of the profound thoughts that crowded into this head of twenty years. At the close of the "Schola" the aged master bowed before the abbot and in a voice tremiling with emotion, said "Most Reverend Father, I think that I may now chant my think that I may now chant my Nunc Dimittis."

At length, one day after a spirited theological joust, in which the most profound questions had been expouned, discussed, commented on, and often recoved, and in which Brother Elias, implacable in his irrefutable arguments, had car-ried away the victory from his rivals, leaving them no other advantage but that of being van-quished by him, while the young students almost panted for breath as they listened to his nervous, fa-cile, eloquent and dominating words, the venerable master quitted his chair, and descending to the hall, clasped the scholar of his predilection to his bosom. With deep feeling he said "My son, take the scholar it belongs to you hy my chair; it belongs to you by right. Let me be a learner hencefight. Let me listen to your lec-forth; let me listen to your lec-tures. You will be the glory of our Order and the light of Holy Church."

Brother Elias was installed in th chair of the master, and gave nim-self more than ever to long and self more than ever to long and deep study. In his cell was a pile of manuscripts and parchments (printing was unknown in those days), treastises on theology, dogmatical and mystical, sacred scripture, metaphysics, astronomy, in fact on every science human and Divine.

Hundreds of scholars sought his advice almost with emulation. His reputation for learning crossed the threshold of his monastic homes, and his word was authority in every house of his Order. Monks, doctors and learned strangers visited the abbey, undeterred by length of journey or inclemency of season. They came to submit their diffi-culties to the superior intelligence culties to the superior intelligence of the humble monk, and in their enthusiastic admiration they called him "Doctor illuminatus." "Doctor irrefragbilis." The old master had prophesied truth. Brother Elias was really the glory of his Order. When he passed along the cloister, the novices, the brothers, th. monks and even the prior inclined to him respectfully.

A change, however, came over the learned brother; for some time the fearmen as the dejected in mind and almost morose. Brother Elias smiled no longer. He scarcely paid attention to those who spoke to him, and when he did auswer, it was a vague, precise way. His was in a vague, precise way. His thoughts were elsewhere. Sometimes this young master he itated times this young master he itated in the middle of a sentence, his eyes wandered, and when he was free. he went 'far awa' from the monastery, burying himself deep in the most unfrequented parts of the forest. Disquieted by this old behavior, the monks tried to divine the cause of it and said to one another in a low voice. "What is the matter with Brother Elias? What troubles him?" The more aged monks shook their heads and said that they did not know. The that they did not know. The young monks declared that Bro-ther Elias was working out some mysterious problem or was engaged on some great treatise.

Brother Elias, the learned, illustrious scholar, the grand theologian and irrefragable philosopher, who had climbed the loftiest heights of thoughts and had solved and determined the learned the conditions. and determined the knottiest ques-tions of sacred theology, was now assailed by one of the fiercest on slaughts of hell.

Brother Elias doubted. Doubt Brother Elias doubted. Doubt, with all its black horror, invaded this luminous mind. Like a neverdying worm, doubt had stolen into the noblest chamber of his intellect and there this blighting worm, extending its ravages, had strewn about it the fatal work of ruin, destable in the solation and death. Brother Elias, the subtile metaphysician, had allowed himself to become the prey of the grossest sophistry. A voice murmured in h's ear: "Brother Elias, you think, perhaps, you have reached certitude, you who have transcended the limits of all know-ledge. You are the mere plaything of numberless phenomena. Have you yet penetrated to the substance or essence of being?" And the tempter's voice added. "Brother Elias, what is the good of all these fasts and austerities? Are you sure, brother, of the great list hands writhed in toryou sure, brother, of the great list hands writhed in toryou sure, brother, of the great list hands writhed in toryou sure, brother, of the great list hands writhed in toryou sure, brother, of the great list hands writhed in toryou sure, brother, of the great list hands writhed in toryou sure.

hercafter?" The monk's thoughts were wrapped in darkness. Night was fast closing in on his poor brain, and his mental torture was simply agonizing. He threw himself on the cold floor of his cell; he covered his body with sackeloth and iron chains, and he severely scourged his bleeding shoulders. "O God," he cried in heart-broken accents, "Oh God, I want to believe, I want to believe." Darkness still brooded over his soul and his doubt was inexorable. One beautiful winter evening, when the genial sun warms chill nature, Brother Ehas perceived a small scaffolding that had been erected in the cloisthat had been erected in the clois-ter — that dear cloister which had witnessed his happy youth, and now recalled to his embittered heart the pure joys of former The brother drew near and with-

ont saying a word gazed in astonishment at 2 young novice on his knees, who was painting with are and delicate hand and con amore a beautiful Madonna. mother looked with motherly tenderness on the Divine Infant who clung to her loving embrace. With one hand she pressed her son to her bosom, and with the other she ner bosom, and with the other she offered Him graciously a rose of admirable color. The novice finished the painting of the rose. "Ohl what a lovely rose!" cried Brother Elias, The novice in surprise turned his head, and seeing the master, blushed deeply. "Is it not beautiful!" out the work and pointing to the frozen garden, added: "I cannot see what flower in this season could have served you for a model." "Oh!" replied the noving "this rose is not of earth; I ice, "this rose is not of earth; I saw it in Paradise." "In Paradise," the monk murmured pensively. "Ahl in Paradise!" He passed on as usual dreamingly. Ae passed on as usual dreamingly. He could find no rest, no peace of mind. His troubled thoughts returned, and he was sorely beset by them; his temples began to throb violently. "Ah!" he murmured again, "he saw it in Paradise. The poor child! He can scarcely stammer out a few bad syllogisms, yet he knew Avid. Lunc here fothered. he knows. And I who have fathomed all knowledge, who have opened ed all knowledge, who have opened out new and magnificent worlds of thought, I do not know, I am the victim of cruel doubt." He pressed his trembling hands in anguish against his feverish brow. "Ah, if I could only see a rose from Paradise!" In his agitation Brother The American Struckers of the Brother The Struckers of the Property dise!" In his agricultural profiler Elias trampled heavily on the yellow turf. The sun was descending over the hills, being gradually quenched in the evening mist and bathing every object with golden dust and splendid coloring.

When the master returned to the abbev, the bells were chiming gaily, their musical, sonorous tones ringing over mountain and valley. They announced the approaching festival of Christmas. In the cloister the monks, fixed with the spirit of the blessed feast, half chanted the refrain: "Puer natus est nobis.

Et vocabitur Deus. Fortis. Alle-Et vocabitur Deus, Fortis, Alle-luia!" The novices were hurrying to and fro and had the air of seri-ous care. They spoke in low voice, checked all tendency to noise and whispered to one another for whatwhispered to one another to whatever assistance they needed. "Brother Anselm, do not forget to place
the 'Gloria in Excelsis Deo' over
the crib," "Brother, please get me
the 'Santo Bambino' which the Holy Fat, 2r sent us last year from Rome. Be careful with it." In the large basilica it was wondering to see a mountain erected, a grotto made, a forest arising, and a brook made, a forest arising, and a brook running noiselessly over shining white pebbles. Shepherds were walking toward the crib, carrying snow-white lambkins in their arms, and beautiful ladies, shepherdesses, made profound beisances to Ma-dame, St. Mary. The old monks smiled, not without an air of melancholy and with a look or resture encouraged the simple piety of the

Mute, immovable, with his ca-pouch lowered over his head, Bropouch lowered over his head, Brother Ehas gazed wist ulty at the Infant God lying before him on the hard couch. What fearful, what pleasant recollectione that humble crib recalled. Ahl his soul was rent with sorrow; his heart was overwhelmed with bitterness. He overwhelmed with bleetiness. He saw himself again a child kneeling on the altar step, while the Abbot traced round his head the crown which made him. Christ's servant. Later in the fulness of his free intelligence, he swore at the altar obedience and fidelity to the same Lord. For Jesus' sake he wished to be poor; for Christ he wished to crucify his flesh. Powerful emobeing: the picture of the past troubled him; he was disquited at the memory of that solemn day when, with uplifted heart and trem-bling members, he gave himself en-tirely to God, as he lay prostrate on the marble floor of the sauctu-The bishop, he saw once more, imploring over him the spirit of strength, the spirit of fortitude, the whole court of Heaven, and with hands yet moist with the holy unction, he arose a priest, a priest for etc.nity. He had sacrific-ed the spotless Victim. Ohl then there were light, peace and happi-ness in his life. Now there was

naught but darkness, fear, despair. His hands writhed in torture and

Suddenly a heavy chill shook his body violently; his breas heaved spasmodically his trembling knees sank beneath him and he fell forward with his face on the floor, "O God, if it is true," he cried, "that Thou, the eternal Word, became Flesh, died and arose on the third day from the tomb, full of life, I beseech Thee to manifest this truth to me. Thou wast a Man of sortows. Come to my assistance in this hour of distress. Have pity on me, a miserable being, according to Thy great mercy. O Lord, I have beheved in my weak understanding, but I have sinned. To Thee alone, the Universal Principle, the Common Centre of being: to Thee, the Only Incomparable, Incommunicable One is due all honor, all gloty. Take from me, Lord, my braveledge give me faith. O God. Suddenly a heavy chill shook his gloty. Take from me, Lord, my knowledge; give me faith, O God, lath!" Stretched on the cold paye-

faith!" Stretched on the cold pavement, his body shook with a violent tremor. "Pity, O my God, pity," he sobbed.

A delightful calm now settled over the poor agitated nonk, and a voice spoke in his soul: "Something more than fasts and sack-cloth is necessary. Be meek and thing more than fasts and sackcloth is necessary. Be meek and
humble of heart While you bend
your head before My sovereign
Majesty, confess at the same time
your nothingness. Peace be to men
of good will. May My light shine
upon you! Now arise."

The monk obeyed the injunction
of the interior give he arrase and

The monk obeyed the injunction of the interior roice; he arose and saw in divine esceasy the frail statue, the Santo Bambino, let fall from its little hands a most exquisite rose of deep red color. Amazed, Brother Ehas cried out in a loud voice, 'hat awakened his brethren in the abbey: "The rose of Paradise! The rose of Paradise! The rose of Paradise! This eyes filled with tears, and in accents broken with emotion, he exclaimed: "I believe, I,ord, I believe!"

EDUCATION WITHOUT RELIG-ION.

We take the following from The Barrie Gazette of Oct. 30.

The Globe of the 21st contained reports of two vigorous and well.
tuned sermons on this subject, delivered in Toronto by Rev. Dr.
Langtry and Rev. E. C. Caley.
Dr. Langtry deplores the divorce

of religion from our system of common school and university education, and regards it as one of the results of "accursed sectarianism," that where the teachers are per-mitted, nav are required to teach all the truths of literature, history, the truths of Merature, instery, science, they are not permitted in this Christian land, to teach the truths of the Christian religion. He predicts, as a result of this system, in the long run, the for-mation of earthly, selfish and sens-uous characters, and all those crimes that are detrimental to the human race. If this state of things is not remedied, it will end, says
Dr. Langtry, in the destruction of
the Anglo-Saxon race, and the substitution of a Celtic Roman Cath-

olic population.

Rev. Mr. Caley speaks to same purpose, and asserts that the Sunday School teaching is not enough. "Imagine," he says, "the chorus of criticism, that would be heard, if lay arithmetic were taught in our schools, but once a week." Mr. Caley does not suppose that if St. Paul were Minister of Education he would dream of setting up a system of education "in-cluding every branch of knowledge

except that of religion."

It augurs well for our country that the elergymen of the different religious denominations are placing themselves on record, as advocates of the necessity of religion as an integral element of our educational system. We find reports of ser-mons on these lines reported every week, and from every part of the country. It was not so some time ago, but public sentiment has undergone quite a change recently, and it is not at all too soon that At length all was finished, and the religious retired to take some few moments of needed rest, preparatory to the celebration of the people and the prosperity of their country, should become constituted of this necessity.

vinced of this necessity.

The welfare of the state depends on the virtue, morality and intelli-gence of the people, and the virtue, morality and intelligence of the people depend on religion. This will not be denied by any one professing the Christian religion. Without re-ligion they have no basis, nothing ngion they have no basis, nothing to stand on, no guide, no sanction, no support, and are sure in the hour of trial to fall through, to fail utterly, as the history of pagan nations of antiquity, as well as the common judgment of mankind, in all ages, and nations annily proves all ages, and nations amply proves. Education without religion only sharpens the intellect, and fits men to be adroit rogues and swindlers, as we are but too painfully experiencing in our own country, which bids fair, if a remedy be not soon procured, to supply its pro-portion of swindlers and sharpers, if we may believe the daily reports of the journals. No doubt much may be done, and is done, by Sunday Schools and home influence to supply the defects of our education, but by no means enough. The influence of the Sunday School, vn-der the best possible management der the best possible management in a community, where the relig-ious instruction is so scanty, the people so worldly, so engrossed in business, home influences in favor of religion are very feeble, and the amount of religious instruction

given, except in con paratively few lamilies, is hardly worth counting.

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The virtues needed to secure good estizenship in this life are to be obtained by seeking and promoting the virtues that fit us for eternal life. This follows necessarily from the fact that man is created with a spiritual nature and lor an im-mortal destiny. If he existed for this life only if he were as some Socialist pretend, only a monkey or gorilla developed, or were like the beasts that perish, religious knowledge would not be necessary to subdut the violence of human passions, but as man is constituted,

pagan philosophy is inadequate.
We know well, by experience, that even the secular virtues are not secured, when sought, at the end of education and of life, but only in educating and living for that which is not secular, and in securing the virtues which have a securing the virtues which have a promise of the life of the world to

Man is not all soul or all body, but a union of soul and body, and, therefore, his education should include in their union not separation

— for the separation of the soul
and body is the death of the body - both spiritual education and secular, so that man's knowledge may lean upon, and be guided by higher motives.

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"MY ROSARY BEADS."

A little pair of Rosary Beads, As plain as plain can be, But only God in heaven knows How dear they are to me.

I have them always with me At every sten I take, At evening when I slumber, At morning when I wake.

In bright and cloudy weather, In sunshine or in rain, In happiness or sorrow, In pleasure or in pain.

It helps me in my struggles, It reproves me when in sin, Its look of gentle patience Rebukes the strife within.

In days of pain and anguish The greatest help I knew Was to hold my Rosary Beads Until L calmer grew.

So when the time approaches That I will have to die,
I hope my little Rosary Beads
Will close beside me lie.

That the holy name of Jesus May be the last I say, And, kissing my sweet Rosary Beads My soul shall pass away.

"JIM."

"Jim, you've got too good a head on you to be a woodchopper or a canal driver," said the captain of the canal boat for whom young Garfield had engaged to drive horses along the towpath. "Jim" had always loved books, from the time when, seated on his father's knee, he had with his baby lips pronounced after him the name ilps pronounced after him the name "Plutarch." The father, from whom the child probably inherited his love of study, had been reading "Plutarch's Lives," and when, without hesitation or stammering, the little fellow pronounced distinctly the long, hard name, the fond parent, turning to his wife find parent, turning to his wife with a rlow of love and pride, said: "Eliza, this boy will be a scholar some da."

Soon after the sorrowing wife was left a widow, with a mortgaged farm and four little children to care for. She saw little chance for

the prophecy to come true. Even in his babyhood the boy, whose future greatness the father dimly felt, had learned the lesson of self-reliance, and the familiar words which so often fall from his lips, "I can do that," enabled him to conquer difficulties before which stouter hearts han that of a little

child might well have shrunk.

The teaching of his good mother, that "God will bless all our efforts to do the best we can," was firmly believed — emphasized as it was by her answer to his childish question:
"What will He do when we won't do
the best we can?" "He will withhold His blessing, and that is the greatest calamity that could possi-bly happen to us."

And so it came about that, in spite of constant hard work and very little schooling — only a few weeks each year — James A. Garfield excelled all his companions in the log schoolhouse; and besides solving at home in the long winter evenings by the light of a pine fire all the knotty "sums" in "Adams' Arithmetic" — the terror of many a schoolbov - he found time to revel in the pages of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Josephus," the latter being a special favorite. "Jim," who before he was fifteen had been a successful farmer, wood-

chopper, carpenter — a student al-ways and everywhere, no matter what his occupation — had recentwhat his occupation — had recently read some of Marryat's novels—
"Sinbad, the Sailor," "The Pirate's Own Book," and other tales
of a similar nature — which had
given him a bad attack of "sea fev" o disease which many strong." h many strong er," a disease which many strong, adventurous boys are apt to take in their teens. He wanted to "sail the ocean blue." The charm of the sea was upon him. Everything must give way before it. His mother, however, would not consent to his plans, and after long pleading would only compromise by agreeing that he might, if he could, secure a berth on one of the yessels. cure a berth on one of the vessels sailing on Lake I

Having been rudely repulsed by the first vessel owner to whom he applied, a brutal, drunken creature, who answered his request for employment with an oath and a rough "Get off this schooner double-quick or I'll throw you into the dock," he turned away in disgust, his ar-dor for the sea somewhat dampened by the man's appearance and be-havior. In this mood he met his cousin, formerly a schoolmaster, then captain of a canal boat, with whom he at once engaged to drive

his horses.

After a few months on the tow After a few months on the tow-path young Garfield contracted a kind of fever different from that which had led him from his home, and went back to be nursed out of it by his ever faithful mother. During his convalescence he, thought a great deal over the words of his cousin: "Jim, you've too good a head on you to be a woodchopper or a canal driver."

woodchoper or a canal driver."
"He who wills to do anything will do it," he had when a mere boy learned from his mother's lips, and then and there he said in his heart, Keeps on Consumption.
"I will be a scholar I will go to college." And so, out of his uses.

fever" and towpath experience was born a resolution that proved the turning point in his carter.

Action followed closely upon reso', and alternately chopping wood and carpentering, farming and teaching school, ringing bells and sweeping floors, the boy who "willed" worked his way through the academy and the college, from the academy and the college, from the towpath to the Presidential

A CATHOLIC WOMAN SCULP-TOR.

In the sculptor room of the Pan-American Exposition Art Gallery, says The Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, is a bit of pure Carrara marble, which almost seems isolated, so different is it in conception from its mute companions. Art critics have praised it to the full, and thousands who are not art critics have admired its beauty with an admiration that criticism could not destroy, because it appealed to their hearts.
In the official catalogue No. 1,-

In the official catalogue No. 1,565A is briefly labeled "Christ, the
Rejected," and the identity of the
young Irish Catholic girl who is
bravely striving to attain an ideal
nothing short of the highest is
hidden under the indefinite title "S.
C. Cotter."

Miss Cotter, has the only hit of

Miss Cotter has the only bit of Catholic art in the Exposition gallery; of the nine women sculntors represented she is the only one from the West, and she alone of all the exhibitors has not studied abroad. The whole progress of sculpture in all the Americas, from the beginning to the present day, is depicted by some sixty-one artists. To be one of these is an honor yet lightly were honor not lightly won.

TOO HARD NIGHT WORK FOR A PUPIL.

A teacher in the Dallas county public school has received the for-lowing letter: "Sir: Will you in the future give

my son easier some to do at nites? This is what he's brought hoam two or three nites back: 'If fore gallons of bere will fil thirty to pint bottle, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallons of

"Well, w tried and could make nothin' of it, at all, and my boy cricd and laughed and sed he didn't dare to go bak in the mornin' without loin it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallin keg of bere, which I could ill afford to do, and then he went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles; we fill them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is right or not, as we spilt some while doing it.

"P. S. — Please let the next some be in water as I am not able for huy more here."

to buy more bere."

NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS.

Hast thou a friend, visit him of-

ren, for thorns and brushwood obstruct the road which no one treads.—Eastern proverb.

He that will not serve God except something be given him would serve the devil if he would give more.—William Secker.

Philosophy triumphe casily over

Philosophy triumphs easily over past and over future evils, but present evils triumph over philosophy.—La Rochefoncauld.

All men have their different ob-

jects of ambition — horses, dogs, money, honor, as the case may be; but for his own part he would ra-ther have a good friend than all those out together.—Socrates.

The life of every man is a dairy

in which he means to write one story, and writes another; and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is with what he vowed to make it.--J. M.

CATS ON THE OCEAN.

Every large liner carrying passengers always has on board from six to ten cats, these being apportioned to various parts of the ship, as well as appearing on the company's book as regards the rations they draw, says a London news-paper. A few of the first-class us-loon cats have become quite celebrated, especially in the long voy-age boats that go to India and Australia. Large sums have been offered for one saloon cat on a great line, and the staff has to guard it strictly from acquisitive admirers in whose luggage it has several times been found.

SORE NECK

Take Scott's Emulsion for scrofula. Children often have sores on the neck that won't heal up. The sores may come and go. Parents may not know what's the matter nor what to do. Scrofula is the trouble and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER 5.....

(Theodosia Garrison, in November St. Nicholas.)

Arthur stands in sun and snow Out upon the portico,
I ne'er met one where'er I went

Of such mercurial temperament. He lacks repose, so I infer. Does little Arthur Mometer.

But yesternight I heard him say, "Our little Nan is nine to-day; Really, it seems so very queer For her to stay so one one whole

year."
"Now won't you please explain?" said I: And here I give you his reply:

"Last August I was ninety-four; This morning sixty-eight or more; And yesterday it seems to me That I was barely fifty-three.

Last Wednesday, I confess to you, I wasn't more than forty-two." "You must be older than the sages,"
Said I, "to have so many ages,"

And then I glanced at him-dear mel He wasn't more than thirty-three!

THE SAVIOUR.

I've found a joy in sorrow, a secret balm for pain,
A beautiful to-morrow of sunshine after rain.

I've found a branch of healing near every bitter spring,
A whispered promise stealing o'er every broken string.

I've found a glad hosannah for every woe and wail,
A handful of sweet manna when
grapes of Eshcol fail.
I've found a Rock of Ages when de-

sert wells are dry, And after weary stages I've found an Elim nigh;

An Elim with its coolness, its fountains and its shade,
A blessing in its fullness when buds
of promise fade,

O'er tears of soft contrition I've seen a rainbow light,

A glory and fruition so near, yet out of sight. possessing, I

My Saviour. thee possessing have the joy, the balm,
The healing and the blessing, sunshine and the psalm,
The promise for the fearful,

Elim for the faint, The rainbow for the tearful, the glory for the saint! -Exchange.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

The following poem, by Aagus M. Berry, aged 15, which won the gold badge of the St. Nicholas League, is printed in St. Nicholas for November:

Flash along the western sky Summer tints that fade and die. Forests mantled once in green Now in red and gold are seen. Here the streamlet sparkling blows;

There the aster brightly blows; And the goldenrod in glory
Tells the same, the wondrous
story — Summer's done.

Blow ve prairies breezes blow! Summers come, and summers go: Hearts are sad, and hearts are gay,

Here is night, and there is day. So farewell to summer dear; There will come another year,
And the goldenrod in glory
Then as now shall tell the story—
Summer's done.

WHY WE HAVE A CLOSING YEAR.

Marion Simpson (age 15) contributes the following poem to St. Nicholas for November. It won the silver medal of the St. Nicholas League:

Nicholas League:
Did you ever hear a legend of the time long years ago
When there was no icy winter, no hail, nor even snow?
When the little spring-god Vernus sported all the year around 'Mid blooming plants and flowers such as now are never found?
When the birds saug all the seasons, and the brooklets always played,
And children all were happy, every

And children all were happy, every lad and every maid? But this little spring-god Vernus was so naughty one fair day! Why, he stole the Elf King's scep-

ter and hid it far away,
In a lily-cup he hid it, and with
hlades of grass did bind,
And when the fairies searched in vaiu, he boasted; "I can find."

But when he went to bring it back, behold! it was not there, Nor could be find it, though he sought in earth and sea and

Then in deep despair the roguish trick unto the king he told,
Who frowned, and said, "In punishment, you, Vernus, must
grow old,"
"What's the?" quoth Vernus, in

"What's that?" cried every clf.

Millimit But all too soon the little trickster found out for himself;
For he felt himself grow weak and wan, his buoyancy depart, his utter misery did touch

Until his utter misery did the I'll King's heart. So he told the weary Vernus till some one the scepter 'd

bring, Each year the aged man would change into the baby spring. So you all see now why winter comes—and let me whisper low, Next year look in each lily-cup

wherever you may go; For if you should find the scepter, and should bring it to

Vernus would be a boy again, and there 'd be always spring.

THE CARPENTER.

(By Alice Rantlett.) That evening, when the Carpenter swept out The irgarant shavings from the

work-shop floor,
And placed the tools in order and shut to And barred, for the last time,

the humble door,
And, going on His way to save the
world,

Turned from the laborer's lot for evermore. I wonder—was He glad?

That morning, when the Carpenter walked orth Warked Orth
From Joseph's doorway in the
climmering light,
And ade His holy mother long
farewell,
And, through those rose-shot

skies with dawning bright, Saw glooming the dark shadow of

the Cross,
Yet, secing set His feet toward
Calvary's height,
I wonder—was He sad?

Ahl when the Carpenter went on His way, He thought not of Himself of good or ill,

One was His path, through shop or thronging men

Craving His help e'en to the cross crowned hill, In toiling, healing, teaching, suffer-

ing —all
His jov His life, to do His Father's will;
And earth and heaven are glad!

-Independent.

ONLY A MISTAKE.

Pere Monsabre, the celebrated Dominican preacher, may appropriately be called the Father Burke of France. He is just as fond of a joke as was his famous Irish brother. A story of him is that one day as he was going to preach a day as he was going to preach, a message came to him that a lady wanted to see him. She was worried about an affair of conscience; she felt she'd like to see him, etc. After much waste of time she came to the point. She was given up to vanity. That very morning, she confessed, she had looked in her looking glass and yielded to the temptation of thinking herself pret-

Pere Monsabre looked at her, and said, quietly: "Is that all?"
"That's all."

"Well, my child," he replied, "you can go away in peace, for to make a mistake is not a sin."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands y an East India missionary formula of a simple vegtable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lun Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Pow-ers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT THE NOSE IS FOR.

A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday school and was letting the children finish her sentences to make sure they under-

stood.
"The idol has eyes," she said,
"but it couldn't—"
"See," cried the children.

"See," cried the children.
"It had ears, but it couldn't—"
"Hear," said the class.
"It had lips, but it couldn't—"
"Speak," said the children.
"It had a nose, but it couldn't—"
"Wipe it!" shouted the little
ones, and the teacher had to pause in her lesson in order to recover

UP LATE NIGHTS, endless engagements, generally run down? Take "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It will tone up your system and make you feel yourself again. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

DON'T BET ON ELECTIONS. (From Bryan's Commoner.).

Don't bet on elections. Aside from the moral principle involved it is foolish to gamble on a subject where your enthusiasm impairs your judgment. If your party wins there is jov enough in the victory; if your party loses, why give your opponents the double happiness of

in the rest of the



ALE AND PORTER

Usen Medicinally : Are recommended by nearly all physicians. Reports of four chemists furnished on application.

USED DIETETICALLY: Stimulate the appetite, aid digestion, promote sleep.

J. E. SEAGRAM

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ONUMENTS

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F. ROSAR. Undertaker. 250 King St. Mast, Terento.

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of the or

WHITE LABEL ALE Ask for it and see that our Brand is on every Cork.

Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have de-clared them Pure and Free from any Deleserious Ingredients.

Wm. ROSS, Manager.

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Awarded the Righest Prises at the Interes-tional Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Parity of Flavorand General Excellence of Quality, Sec-orable Mention, Paris, 1878. Medal and Diptema, Antwerp, 1885. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE PARK 140.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

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MGR. LAURENT, DIED OCT. 31,

The tears of his people fall fast on

the bier, For the hand of the Lord is upon

them;
And bowed down with sorrow,
with anguish and fear,
They gaze on the home that's beyond them;
The face of their pastor has lost
its life bloom,
His voice is now silent and still;

Its form that they cherished is fit for the tomb, His soul has gone out at God's

Yet way should we murmur, from him that we part?
Who showed us the way should

And who bore through life's bur-

dens a kind trusting heart In the merciful love of his God;

Who in youth and in manhood one

object alone

Had sought without favor or

gain;
To live for his God, and for sin to

atone And Heaven's high glory attain.

ed his soul, No struggle too hard or too

No base thought of self ever cloud-

weary; No work overgreat that would lead

to the goal Some poor wandering heart that

was dreary.

Many wounded and sore has he

found by the way, And from shoulders the burden

has taken;
Many groping in darkness he's
brought to the day,
Who through sin the true path
had forsaken.

He has lead his loved children with fatherly hand Up the hill where science abides, And taught them that knowledge and truth aione stand
In the mind where religion re-

sides.
Ever urging, e'er helping them strength to acquire
In all that was noble and great,

He accomplished in life his one grand desire, His lesson—to labor and wait.

In the close of the year, in the church that he loved,

Closed the door of his earthly

life's day;
May the dawn of the Saints, God's chosen beloved,
Shine on him and show him the

way — To the home he has carved on the

great book of life, To the foot of the throne of the

King; To that rest of the weary, that follows the strife, And where angels God's praises

Dead bells shall toll for our Fath-

To join the fond friends of his

youth; But behind him the light of his

Then let misereres our rosaries tell, Take in mercy, O Lord! our

good priest; May his purity, love, and kindness

Be the garment he'll wear at the Feast. K.M.O'L.

AN EASY WAY OF MAKING A

DOLLAR.

The Register will give one dollar cash as a premium to the person who will obtain the best bargain from any of the advertisers in this week's issue of The Catholic Re-

All you have to do is to read over our columns, correspond with or buy direct from any of our ad-

vertisers (mentioning this paper), and forward a copy of your receipt-ed bill with a description of the article purchased to us. We will examine the list of sales

and award the prize to the person whom we will consider to have

obtained the test bargain.
It does not matter if the bargain

be not obtained personally. A pur-clase by a relative will entitle you to compete. All we require is a copy of the receipted bill, made out is one relative's name. Allowance

will be made for out-of-town pur-

chasers.

Lindsay, Nov. 3rd, 1901.

virtue hath shone With holiness, justice and truth.

shall sing.

to all,

be trod:

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL. Monthly Competition—Form IV.
—Senior Division, 1st, James Hennessy; 2nd, Daniel Kennedy; 3rd, Joseph McAuliffe. Form IV., Junior ior Division, 1st, Lawrence Martin;

and, Albert Heck; 3rd, Adolph Grant. Form III., Senior Division, i, J. Walsh; 2, J. Gavigan; 3, W. Macdonald. Junior Division, I, F. Murphy; 2, R. Stormont; 2, B.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, HOY'S.
Honor Roll, October, 1901.—
Form IV.—J. Power, F. Cardine,
G. Connelly, W. Mogan, O. Miller,
W. Quigley, J. Doyle. Examination—G. Froman, J. Doyle. Form
III. (Seniors) — F. Pennylegion, J.
Kenny, H. Adoms, J. M.Cabe, B. III. (Seniors) — F. Pennylegion, J. Kenny, H. Adams, J. McCabe, B. Christie, S. Quigley, T. Quigley, F. Judge, W. Filby, M. Johnston, L. Kane. Examination—J. Egan, W. Filby, Form III. (Juniors) — V. Ryan, A. Mogan, L. McCarthy, H. Flynn, V. Buckley, G. Cullerton, R. Kerr, B. Haffey, F. McDonnell, W. O'Connor, L. Clancy, J. Walsh, D. O'Neill. Examination — V. Ryan, V. Buckley, H. Flynn and J. O'Brien, Forta II. (Seniors) — Ryan, V. Buckley, H. Flynn and J. O'Brien, Form II. (Seniors)— R. Donovan, H. Mulvogue, E. Gloster, J. Gloster, J. Anderson, F. Sheehy, J. Cassidy, A. Bren-nan, J. Foley, J. O'Connor, J. Hunmel. Form II. (Juniors)— J. Murphy, W. Daly, J. McCabe, J. Spies, F. Newman, J. McLellan.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, BOYS.

ST. MICHAFL'S SCHOOL, BOYS.

Honor Roll for October, 1901.

The following are the names of the boys who obtained testimonials for deportment and application during the past month:

Form IV., Senior Division Excellent, Martin O'Grady, Daniel Davis, James Kenny, Neil McGrath, William McGowan, Daniel Kenne'ly, Joseph McAuliffe, James Hennessy, Charles Ceceri; good, Frank Giroux, Albert McDonald. Junior Division—Excellent, Albert Heck and Rudolph Brazil (equal), Arthur Leonard, Lawrence Martin, William Hennessy; good, John William Hennessy; good, John Bonner, John Ellis. Form III. — Excellent, F. Ungard; good, John Gavigan, L. Leonard, B. Murphy, F. Murphy, F. Scitz.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE. Honor Roll for October.

Form I. — J. Seitz, J. O'Heatn, P. Dee, E. Hurley, G. Somers. Form II.—J. Claney, D. Coll, D. Doyle, A. Kirby, G. Harrison, L. Lee, H. Lavelle, L. Langley, J. McCarron, E. Zeagman. Form III.—E. Kelley, J. Norris, W. Osler, J. Madigan, J. Thompson.

THOROLD SEPARATE SCHOOL. Third-Class — Good conduct, M. Swinton, K. Swinton, M. MacNaand, Mary Swinton; 3rd, B. Fer-

THE CHRISTMAS SALE.

The object of the Annual Christmas Sale held in the Confederation Life Building corner Richmond and Yonge streets, is well known. The Sisters of the Precious Blood, for whose benefit the sale is held, have led their unostentatious lives of prayer and good works in our midst for some twenty-five years. In sorrow and trouble they have comforted many hearts, while to their prayers many ascribe the spiritual benefits and even temnoral favors granted them. The annual sale is held to pay off the debt contracted in building the present monastery. The ladies who have it in charge may be relied upon to it in charge may be relied upon to make it even a greater success than ever. In addition to a grand display of fancy-work, novelties of all kinds, there will be a unique collection of decorated china. Concerts by the very best talent will be given each evening during the sale, of which particulars will be interested. given later. Handsome prizes are to be given away every evening and on Saturday, Nov. 30, Santa Claus will anticipate his usual date and distribute from a huge Christand distribute from a huge christ-mas tree gifts to every child. The sale ppens at luncheon hour, on Monday, Nov. 25; when a recherche luncteon will be served. The sale will close Saturday evening. Nov. ed every day and arrangement can be made for suppers, five o'clock The winner's name will be announced in The Can olic Register of 21st November, teas, etc. Look for further part lars next week'

A Costly Wedding. Woulth, after all, is but a relative

term, and the canny Scot affords the latest proof of it. "One man may be passing rich on 540 a year," says a writer in a Glasgow nowspaper, "and another may be miserably poor on 2400. This was beautifully illustrated to me the other day, when, driving past a popular Ayrshire 'place of drinks,' I was halled from the roadside by a man who claimed friendship on the strength of 'living next door when we were boys.'
He was getting married, he said, and on that, I suppose, was feeling anus-ually happy. 'Man, come on in and ually happy. 'Man, come on 'n and let me staun you something,' he said. 'Don't think I've nae money. There's a pound note. Would you believe it, no' a week sin' I had hale three pounds, but what wi' buying furniture and things I've spent the tither twa. Aye, and afore the wadden's ower, I believe that pound'il be melted tae. By gore, gettin' maried's the thing to rin awa wi' siller. But come on 'n and hae a drink.'"

The Coronation Organist.

At the coming coronation of King Edward there are many perquisites in connection with the appropriation of which there is sure to be much merriment in the newspapers and some trouble in domestic circles. The service will be held in Westminster Ab-bey, and one of the perquisites here is the beautiful organ, which has been "claimed" by the officiating organist at the last four coronations, and possession of the fastrument has been amply compensated for. "The organist at the coronation service," says The London Chronicle, "will probably receive a check for f500 in settlement of all claims, and naturally the question is who will be the lucky man to be appointed to the post. Since the coronation of George III., the composer to the Chapel Royal has always superseded the regular organist at the Abbey, and at the late Queen's, Sir George Sinart was appointed over the head of Turle. The present composer to the Chapel Royal, and organist at St. James' Palace, is Dr. William Creser, and people are wanting to know if he will exercise his rights and oust Sir Frederick Bridge from the Abbey organ loft next June." the beautiful organ, which has been

Telegraphing at Sea.

Marconi still continues to make progress with his instruments for wireless telegraphy. The latest feat accom-plished by the improved instruments installed on the Cunard Liners was in locating the Lucania the other day, while cautiously feeling her way through a dense fog off Sandy Hook. The result showed that the difficulties of communicating with vessels lying in port, on account of high buildings, fron roofs, masts and the like, had been

in port, on account of high buildings, iron roofs, masts and the like, had been overcome by the superior construction of the new instrument.

The operator of the Lucania also reported a very successful "talk" with the company's liner the Campania, which passed at midnight, on October 8, when the two steamers were in midocean. From 11.05 o'clock on Tucsday evening until 5.15 o'clock the next morning, approximately six hours and ten minutes, the two steamers, speeding on through the darkness, with a strong westerly gale blowing, were in communication. After Captain McKay of the Lucania had asked of Captain Walker of the Campania the condition of the weather through which the latter had passed, this message was received:—"We experienced rome rain and fog on the Banks, and have seen no ice. All well and happy." Three messages were received from passengers on the Campania, to be retransmitted when the Lucania arrived off the Nantucket Shoals Lightship. This was duly done as the liner sped by the station. For more than 140 miles the operators on the two liners commu. icated with each other, which is, so far, the Foremost Game Birds.

The Foremost Came Birds.

Says a sporteman of the gun, writing in an American contemporary the other day, of our two great autumn game birds:—

ing in an American contemporary the other day, of our two great autumn game birds;—

"But of all our game birds, the foremost are unquestionably the Bob White and the ruffled grouse, both of which are common permanent residents throughout their range, which extends from the northern United States to the Gulf of Mexico. The clear, ringing whistle of the Bob White is known to everyone, and the bird at times becomes strangely familiar. Lasi June the writer heard and say it in an apple tree in a village garden, with houses on every side, yet when hunted it develops a cunning which frequently outwits its persecutor and sends the best shot home empty-handed. These of itonate creatures do not abandon their young as soon as they are able to shift for themselves, but they keep together, if spared by the gunners, until the mating season comes again. It is itated that 'a sole survivor has been known to wander about the country a whole winter, calling mournfully and alm's it incessantly for the missing brothers and slaters until the farmer again took up his gun and put the mourner out of misery. Instead of operching, a bevy of B.b Whites will huddle together on the ground with heads outward—'a living bomb whose explosion is scarcely less startling than that of dynamite manufacture.

"The ruffled grouse is the emblem of the League of American Snortsmen, whose President says of it:—'The ruffled grouse, by reason of its sudden bursts from cover, its boold, strong, swift night, the rugged nature of its favorite cover, its proud, crect carriage, its 'andsome garb, and its wide distrib...tion, is easily the king of American game blids.' The drumming of the ruffled grouse is one of the most characteristic sounds in nature. Mr. Brudford Torrey argues agains the wisdom of a Nird 'whose notion of a drum,' but once try to shoot one in the woods when it whirts off with a startling, thur Jerous rush of wings in a course which so often discomflis the went of the ruffled grouse is one of the most characteristic sounds in nature. Mr. Brud

"I wonder '? anybody's as unlucky as I am," grumbted the first pessimist, "I never have any luck at all." "Huh!" snorted the other, "you're lucky. It's better to never have any luck at all than to be always having bad luck like me."—"Philadelphia Press. ADVERTISE IN THE CATHO-LIC REGISTER.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

floom in Wheat-The Live Stock Trade- Latest Quotations. Tuesday Evening, Nov. 5. Toronto St. Laurence Market.

TATORIUS ST. LINWFORCE MINERAL.
The receipts of grain on the atreet matter this morning were bretty, 5,000 husbrile being received.
Allow concernity were stready.
Wheat—Was steady, 100 bushels of white self-ing at Ode to Top per bushel, 100 bushels of swing to the to Cee per bushel, 100 bushels of swing to the top per bushel, 100 bushels of swing to the top per bushel, 100 bushels of Reflect per bushel, 100 bushels of Reflect per bushel, 100 bushels of the top per bushel, 100 bushels selling at Octo Dre per bushel.

Outs—Were steady, 300 bushels selling at 40% ce 50 by the pushels. ushel. --Was steady, 100 bushels selling at 530 per bushel.

11sy-Was steady, 20 loads selling at \$10 to \$11.60 per load.

\$11.00 per load.

\$1.00 per load.

Cheese Markets.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto Live Stock.

Trade was a little better to day at the Toronto Cattle Market. The quality of the offering stowed some improvement aimost all round, and in some cases the demand picked up appreciably. Itsport eatile, which have been inactive for some weeks, showed signs of much improvement to day and prices were well airsanced. Some of the control of the cont

or culls. Were steady at \$3 to \$3.25. The run ot.

-The demand is for good 'eal calves' loss loss between \$2 a' d \$10.

Declined 3714 wer cwt all round to-day, less ones now bring \$5.02\frac{1}{2}\$ per cwt and cil at \$5.37\frac{1}{2}\$ per cwt and cil at \$5.37\frac{1}{2}\$ per cwt.

Chicago Live block.

Chicago Utve Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—"c: Lie-Rec 1918, 7.500, good to prime steers, nominal at \$0 to \$0 80, poor to mellium. 3. 1918, 191

East Buffalo Cattle Market. Past Buffalo, Nor. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 29 cars; low and stead) at year-day's prices. Hegs—3 of cars on sale; settre heavy \$5.00 to \$6.00 of Yorkers, \$5.70 to \$5.50, light Yorkers \$5.50 of \$7.00; pixe, \$5.20 to \$5.40; roughs, \$5.00 to

Leading Wheat Markets.

| Closing | previous Cash. | day. (| losing t | o-day. Dec. | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------------------|--|
| Chiczgo New York | 70% 7812 | 7114 | 71% | 72% | |
| Toleda | 20% | 6714 6914 | 164 | 7014 7014 7014 | |
| Mincapolis Milwaukee No 1 nor Detroit No. 2 red. | - 114 | 74% | 721) | | |
| St. Louis | | 11% | 127 | 78 783 <u>5</u> | |
| Britin | lı Mar | Markets. | | | |

Nov. 5.—Close—Wheat, on passage ner; cargoes about No 1 Calif., iron, is sellers, iron, passage, 2% Cd sellers, passage sather firmer. Wheat, Eng-er markets of yesterday firm. French

to 198, pool-close—Spot wheat firm; No. 1 stand-prool-Close—Spot wheat firm; No. 2 red win-lifter, 1a, 5a fod to 6a 104d; No. 2 red win-1944 to 6a 10d, No. 1 northern s, ring, 5a 5a 104d; futures steady; December 5a 104 3a 104d; Spot corn steady; old, 6a 14d 14d; futures firm; November 5a 14d, De-rée 24d, March 6a 4d. Flour, 1a 9d te

Paris, Nov. 5.-Wheat, tone firm; November 201 90c, March and June 23f 35c.

DINNER TO MAJOR MACDON-

NELL, D. S. O. Major A. H. Macdonnell, D. S. O., R. C. R. I., was the guest at a dinner given in his honor at the Toronto Club by the officers of the permanent force stationed in To-ronto, on the occasion of his departure for West Africa. Col. Bu-chan, C. M. G., R. C. R. I., pre-sided, while those present were Col. Lessard, C. B., R. C. D.; Major Nelles, R. C. D., and Williams; Cap-tains James Elmsley, R. C. D., tains James Elmsley, R. C. D., and Burnham, R. C. R. I.; Lieuts. Kay and Carpenter; Surgeon-Ma-jor J. E. Elliott, T. F. B., and Messrs. Claude Macdonnell and Lally McCarthy.

MARRIAGES.

GREENE-BARDWELL - At the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, on Monday, Nov. 4, by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, Rita Teresa Greene, daughter of the late Hugh Ryan of Rosedale to Harry Jenki: Bardwell, of Chicago. DEATH8

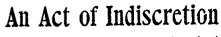
NELSON — At St. Joseph's Hospital, Friday, Nov. 1, 1901, El-'en Campbell, relict of the late Edward Nelson, in her 70ti /car. NELSON -

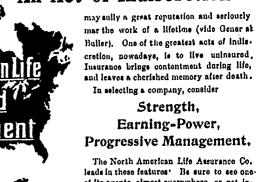
BARRETT — Thursday morning, Oct. 31st, at his late residence, 251 Catharine street north, Ham-ilton, Patrick Barrett, aged 73

KENNEDY - At 407 Main street ENEDY — At 407 Main screet west, Hamilton, on Oct, 30th, 1901, Mrs. Mary Anne, wife of Lawrence Kennedy, of County Meath, Ireland, in the 88th year of her age.

McBRIEN - In Montreal, on November 3rd, Michael McBrien, native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

The salvation of one soul is of more value than the conquest of an empire.





leads in these features. Be sure to see oneof its agents, almost everywhere, or get interesting information sent you by dropping a card to the Head Office. It will pay you

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THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Wm. EMcCabe, Managing Director. L. Goldman, Scoretary. Winter is Coming

And it will pay you to remember that

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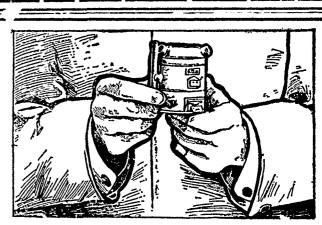
For Hot Water or Steam Combine Simplicity,

Power and Economy
Their cost is moderate. They will maintain same even warmth all season through in any building, because they can be quickly regulated to suit all changes and they are extra economical in the use of fuel.

The Radiators are of perfect construction, with iron to iron joints, in countless sizes and artistic styles.

These goods never fail-We guarantee their capacity. Write us for full details and estimates, or ask any leading dealer.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited
TORONTO-WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER
The Gurney Mussey Co., Limited, Montreal



Combined with Economy and Efficiency, these Heaters are noted for their simplicity of construction and ease of operation. The latest pattern Pease Furnace has only one small cemented joint above the firepet. Think of what that means—absolute socurity against the escape of gas and dust. Other constructions have from five to twenty joints.

Our Catalogue for the asking-Why not send to-

J. F. Pease Furnace Co., Limited, TORONTO.

Wax Candles and Sanctuary Oils

Write for the prices on Candles and Oils. We save you all customs entries and annoyances. OUR GOODS the GUARANTEED, BLAKE'S Catholic Dook Stor 672 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO

Phone Park 832 Ask for quotations on our new Votice Candles—deaner than paraffine and just as cheap. *****************

A CONSIDERATE FATHER-IN-

(From The Washington Star.)
"Yes," said Mr. Cumrox, "I have given my daughters every advantage."

"I suppose they are very highly cultured?"

Del Emulsion
of God Liver Bil

(Tride Mark.)
For Lung Troubles,

Severe Coughs, Colds, Emaciation, &c., &c.

Faw systems can assimilate pure Oil, but as combined in "The D. & L.", it is pleasant and digestible. Will build you up; Will add solid pounds of feen; "Will bring you back to beath. pheath.

ROS, and \$1.00 hottles.

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Between all stations in Canada
All Stations in Canada to and
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Mich., Island Point, Vt., Massena
Springs, N. Y., Helena, N. Y.,
Bombay Jct., N. Y., Fort Covington, N. Y., Rouse's Point, N. Y.
All Stations in Canada to Bulfalo, N. Y., Black Rock, N. Y., Niagara Falls; N. Y., and Suspension
Bridge, N. Y.

Good Going November 8th and 9th Good returning from Destination on

or before November 11th, 1901. Tickets and all information from

agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

"I should say so."
"And they will be liberally dowered?"

"Yes, sir. When I think of the way a man who marries one of those girls will be criticized in his grammar and deportment it strikes me that he ought to be dealt with in:a most generous spirit."