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# The Catholic Register

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 41.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. John Leonard, Confessor.  
Friday—St. Cyril and Methodius, Con-  
fessors.  
Saturday—St. Edward, King, Confessor.  
Sunday—XIX. After Pentecost; Maternity of the Blessed Virgin.  
Monday—St. Theresa, Virgin.  
Tuesday—Blessed Victor III., Pope, Confessor.  
Wednesday—St. Hedwige, Widow.

## SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Peace in Families—620,833, First Communion.  
Friday—Strength of Character—692,817, Parents.  
Saturday—Conformity to God's Will—435,063, Families.  
Sunday—Contributing to Churches—293,499, Reconciliation.  
Monday—Obedience to Confessors—216,967, Work Means.  
Tuesday—Piety—12,075,217, Clergy.  
Wednesday—Devotions to the Sacred Heart—1,809,120, Religious.

## PRAYER FOR OCTOBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, work and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which I plead and offer myself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially this month for Repeal.

## Current Topics.

**Canadiana**  
A catalogue was received at Ottawa from Returning Lieut. Col. Biggar, dated Cape Town, stating that the returning portion of the first contingent has sailed by the Idaho, and will be due at Halifax about October 25. The following officers accompany the troops:—Majors Pallister and Wilson, Captains Rogers, Stairs, Barker, Fraser and Fullerton, Lieutenants Marshall, Stewart, Laurie, Ledoux, Pelletier, Jones, McDonald, Keys, Olesand and Winter. A and B Companies remain. C. W. Taylor, transport officer at Halifax received the following cable from the transport officer at Cape Town:—"Idaho sailed St. Helena, St. Vincent, due Halifax, October 25. Has 28 Canadian officers, 410 men."

**Heavy storms throughout France** have done much damage to property and live stock. Many of the rivers are overflowing, devastating wide tracts. The vine-growing districts are the great sufferers. Over a large area the vineyards have been terribly injured. The vines have been beaten down, and in many cases the crops are almost ruined. The damage done in the Haute Pyrenees amounts to a disaster. The situation is so critical in Burgundy, Auvergne, the Rhone, and the Saule vineyards, that in response to the urgent requests of the growers the Minister of War, Gen. Andre, is sending troops to aid in the harvesting.

It is expected that the Montreal excavation on the site of the Connors' elevator will be far enough advanced this week to commence pile driving. The piles are on the ground, and have been for some months. It is not yet decided whether some of the Barnes and Record equipment will be brought on from Chicago, for while the Syndicate is most anxious to employ local men wherever possible, it is alleged that the Chicago firm would be in a position to do faster work, and at this season of the year this is a matter of great importance. If the Syndicate can proceed in having the foundation completed before the frost, then the company will be able to continue the work throughout the winter.

Another case of bubonic plague has been discovered in a part of Glasgow hitherto free from the disease. It is believed that the progress of the plague had been completely stopped, as there had been no new cases for fifteen days, and the extreme period of incubation was supposed to be fourteen days. Twenty-one persons remain in the hospital.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts under date of October 7:

"Messrs arrived at Rustenburg yesterday. He had two engagements with Commandant Louwer's force on Sept. 26. His casualties were one severely and two slightly wounded. Seven Boers were killed and twenty-four made prisoners. Clements is sending twenty-four prisoners from Mafekingburg. The total number of Boer prisoners is now

10,000. The burghers are surrendering daily. Kelly-Konny reports that he had an engagement lasting three hours at Balkfontein yesterday with a strong force of Boers. His casualties were five officers wounded and one officer missing. The Boers lost heavily. Commandant Muller has surrendered to Clary, and Commandant Dirksen and others are on their way to Pretoria to surrender. Gen. De Wet is reported to be a few miles south of Wopner, in Orange River Colony, about 70 miles north of Allwal North. The Boers in the neighborhood are in a state of great excitement. All the outpost camps have been called in and preparations are being made to defend the town. A detachment of Cape Police engaged in reconnoitering at Ronxville, somewhat less than half way between Allwal North and Wopner, rode out of one end of the town as the Boers galloped in at the other end. Two mounted Australians were captured. Some of the Ronxville merchants have destroyed their stocks to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Boers. General Buller's force has been pursuing the Boers through Pilgrim's Rest and Krugerspost. He is now near Oligstad, and is still marching northward. The Boers now have made a stand. It is estimated according to the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail, that from 4,000 to 5,000 Boers have retreated from Pilgrim's Rest north-east of Lydenburg, with four long toms and twenty-two other guns. Out of the 80,000 wounded in the war in South Africa 28,000 have returned to duty. Such quick recovery of such a large percentage of the wounded rather breaks down Bloch's theory that a modern war is impossible owing to its slaughter, though, it is true, 10,000 British soldiers have found graves in South Africa.

In a despatch from Peking to the Times, Dr. Morrison says:—"It looks now as if M. De Giers, Russian Minister, would negotiate with Li-Hung-Chang. The American withdrawal will facilitate Russian negotiations concerning Manchuria. All the mandarins in Peking have declined the Empress Dowager's order to proceed to Talyentein, assigning various pretexts." According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing October 5, it is announced that Hsiao-tsun, nephew of the Empress Dowager, who was dismissed by Emperor Kwang-Su in 1895, has succeeded Prince Tuan in the Tzung-li-Yamen, and has also been appointed generalissimo of the Chinese forces, replacing Gen. Yang-Li. The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, in a despatch yesterday, says:—"All the foreign troops here are held in readiness against an attack by 8,000 Chinese troops now advancing along the Grand Canal." Li-Hung-Chang, whose visit to Peking apparently had been postponed indefinitely, left for the Chinese capital. The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent reports that the Germans met with a reverse a few miles south of there on Friday last. They came in contact with eight thousand Chinese, and were obliged to retire to resume the rifle duel, while awaiting reinforcements. Eventually, after hard work, Colonel Wilcox captured the positions and occupied the village of Insanum without opposition. Subsequently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet, and burned them. Seventy Ashantis were killed. The British losses were Major Mallie and Captain Luard, severely wounded; three officers slightly wounded, three men killed and 28 others wounded." A flying column of 800 men, with two guns, was sent Monday in pursuit of the enemy.

A despatch to the Ashante Morning Post, from Kummasse, reports that heavy fighting took place last Sunday week between Colonel Wilcox's column, and the Ashantis at Abusau. "After heavy firing," says the despatch, "the British column made an effectual attempt to charge the Ashanti positions, but was obliged to retire and to resume the rifle duel, while awaiting reinforcements. Eventually, after hard work, Colonel Wilcox captured the positions and occupied the village of Insanum without opposition. Subsequently the British carried three other villages at the point of the bayonet, and burned them. Seventy Ashantis were killed. The British losses were Major Mallie and Captain Luard, severely wounded; three officers slightly wounded, three men killed and 28 others wounded."

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The polling in the English elections has gone on as usual with the Conservatives carrying the country with an overwhelming ma-

ajority. They have swept the country electing two of their candidates for one of the opposition. Up to Monday night 492 members had been elected out of whom the Conservatives have 227, and the Opposition 165. The fighting has been keen all along the line, and surprises have been sprung on all sides. The characteristic note of the elections has been the swamping of anybody and everybody who has had pro-Boer leanings. Every Boer sympathizer has been badly beaten in England. The struggle in Ireland is going merrily along with a little more unanimity in the electors. Everything points to a complete Conservative victory.

After waiting for many Canadian months for a definite Elections, date for the Canadian elections, the Government has at last given out Wednesday, October 11th as the day of nomination, and Wednesday, November 7th, as polling day. A proclamation was issued yesterday announcing the dissolution of the present House, and directing writs for the new election to be issued forthwith, returnable before December 5. The Boards of Registration in cities and county towns to prepare the lists under the manhood suffrage system in Ontario will be appointed at once, and will in nearly all cases be the same as under the Ontario Act. They will proceed with their work as soon as they conveniently may do so. The full list of returning officers will be published. Some of those appointed are:—East Toronto—A. E. Wheeler; West Toronto—W. B. Rodgers; Centre Toronto—J. S. McMahon; Hamilton—City Clerk Bosley; London—Ralph H. Dignan; East York—H. P. Crossley, Unionville; West York—P. Ellis, Police Magistrate Toronto Junction; North York—Andrew Yule, Aurora.

President Mitchell has issued a call for a convention of mine workers of the three districts comprising the anthracite field to meet at Scranton to-morrow. The text of the convention is:—"Temporary Headquarters, United Mine Workers, Hazleton, Pa. To all mine workers and mine employers of the anthracite region: Brothers, in view of the fact that the mine operators have posted notices offering an advance in wages formerly paid, and believing it to be our plain duty to consult your wishes as to our future action, we deem it advisable to ask you to select delegates to represent you in convention. You are, therefore, notified that a convention will be held at Scranton, Pa., beginning Oct. 12, at 10 a.m. The basis of representation will be one vote for each 100 persons on strike, or, if desired, one delegate may represent as many as 500 mine workers, but no delegate will be allowed to cast more than five votes. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting at which he is elected, and, whenever possible, credentials should bear the seal of the local union. (Signed) John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America; T. D. Nichols, President District No. 1; Thos. Duffy, President District No. 2; John Fahy, President District No. 9. N. B.—Delegates will be notified of the hall in which the convention will be held upon their arrival in Scranton." After the call had been issued it was learned that the convention would be held in the music hall.

Father Tuohy Rehabilitated.

With the return of Archbishop John Keir from Europe comes the announcement that after an absence of two years Father John T. Tuohy, whose memorable controversy with Archbishop Keir over the management of his church resulted in his removal from the pastoral office, and the announcement of his St. John charges is expected to be made within the next few days. Father Tuohy is at present in Boston.

Miss James' Concert.

The date of the postponed benefit to be given to Miss Nellie James by her many musical friends has been fixed for Wednesday next in Association Hall. This concert has been arranged as a farewell benefit before Miss James' departure for the Continent, where she will perfect herself in vocal music. A faithful worker in our Catholic choir, Miss James deserves every encouragement in her law departure. The Catholics of the city should be in full force in support of one who has done so much to further the interests of Catholic music in the city.

Alderman Wm Burns, Lib. & N. for West Toronto

The Liberals in West Toronto are rejoicing over their fortune in securing such an able man as Ald. Wm Burns to be their standard bearer in West Toronto. For many years the worthy alderman's name has been mentioned for a seat in parliament but never until the present could he be induced to sacrifice his personal interest to serve the city and his country in the Common



Mr. Burns is one of the best known men in Toronto, a prominent business man who has had many years experience in civic affairs, being stamped as one of the best aldermen that ever sat in council, and would make a capital representative for the city to send to Ottawa. The work of the city to-day has always found a staunch friend in Ald. Burns, and will show their recognition by giving him their united support in the forthcoming election.

Armenians and the Church.

One of our missionaries writing from Tehran tells us that he believes the Armenians are making a great return of affection towards the Catholic Church. The conversion of the vicar-general of the "Gregorian" bishop of Tauris, a city as large as Quebec, has been caused by other conversions. Fifty Armenian families in Tauris are only waiting for a priest to become Catholics at once. A village near Urmiah—the birthplace of Zoroaster by the way—of 200 inhabitants is being led to the Catholic faith. In the plain of Salmas five or six are likewise, begging for admission into the Church. Unfortunately—as a subsequent letter of Archbishop Leane, the Delegate Apostolic of Persia, announces—Urmiah has been visited and devastated by a terrible cyclone on July 4, which has absolutely destroyed the crops and caused widespread misery.

Passion Finances.

It is a well-known fact, says the West-  
Miner, that the actors in the Oberammergau Passion Play receive only a moderate fee for their acting, and that, whether the part played is important and fatiguing or whether it is that of a "supper," the remuneration is the same. But the community of the little village has done far better than was expected during the present summer, for the fees for tickets have this year been much in excess of any former occasion. Over and above the ordinary number of performances no less than sixteen extra performances have been given, and the amount realized reached the large sum of 475,000, which is an enormous trade has been done in the village. The wood carvings, roaries, and "holy" images. For picture post-cards alone no less than 27,500,000 have been taken, and it is said that the wood carvers of Oberammergau have not a single article left on stock. Thus it is plain to see that through the season in Switzerland and the Tyrol is said to have been a bad one, the little Bavarian mountain village has reaped a golden harvest.

BRANFORD.

Funeral of Rev. Father McCarthy Attended by the Entire Town.

BRANFORD, Conn.—Funeral services over the remains of Father M. P. McCarthy, late of St. Mary's, were held at St. Mary's church and since the death of Father John Sheridan, some 28 years ago, an occasion of great interest. Deacon of the town, people turning out en masse to pay their last tribute of respect to one who had crept into the heart of every parishioner and was beloved by all through the various societies connected with the Church and organized by the deceased attended the funeral in a body. These were: Children of Mary, A. G. League, the Altar Society, St. Cecilia Society, Catholic Club, and others. The Rev. Bishop Tierney was celebrant of the 28th Mass. Deacon of honor was the Rev. John D. Coyle, of New Haven, and the Rev. P. F. McLaughlin, of Hartford. The Rev. Dr. Debonav, chancellor of Hartford diocese; and the Rev. Dennis Hurley, vicar of Branford, the Rev. D. J. Newell, vicar of Branford, the Rev. Dr. Maloney, the Rev. Lawrence Quinn, Meriden, con-

cessor; eulogist, the Rev. Walter J. Shanley of Hartford.

The choir, who sang the Gregorian Mass, was assisted by Miss Margaret Hogan, of New Haven, and Mr. Martinello, baritone, New York. The vocal triforce was numerous and beautiful. The casket in which the remains, clothed in all the habiliments of his office, was almost hidden beneath a wealth of flowers, the funeral services were most impressive and the church was packed with mourning friends.

One hundred priests were present. The active pallbearers were Messrs. McCarthy, Williams, Todd, Wallace and McGill. The honorary pallbearers were the visiting clergy. The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Father Walter J. Shanley, of Hartford. The funeral party left on the 1.59 train for Meriden.

Father McCarthy was born in Wallingford May 30, 1834. When a child he remained with his parents in Meriden, where he was educated in St. Rose's parochial school and then entered St. Charles College, Baltimore, from which college he was graduated. He pursued his studies in theology and philosophy at St. Michael's College in Toronto. He was ordained to the priesthood at Grand Seminary, Montreal, December 17, 1860, and assigned to the parish of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs. He later went to Manchester, N. H., where he was pastor of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs. He later went to Manchester, N. H., where he was pastor of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs.

His first assignment was as assistant to Father John D. Coyle, now pastor of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs. He later went to Manchester, N. H., where he was pastor of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs. He later went to Manchester, N. H., where he was pastor of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs. He later went to Manchester, N. H., where he was pastor of St. John's Church, New Haven, but then of Stafford Springs.

Sister's Golden Jubilee.

(Ottawa Journal.)  
A very pleasing ceremony took place at the residence of Sister Rachel Curran, Sister Mary of the Immaculate Conception, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her religious profession. The proceedings began with a song of thanksgiving by the pupils of the convent school, and then, after an instrumental number with violin and piano, Miss Evelyn Clark presented an address. After the thanksgiving, Sister Elizabeth Curran of Ottawa, Sister Rachel's sister; Mr. Curran, her father, and Mr. Henry Curran of Ottawa, who witnessed her profession fifty years ago; the mother general, Miss Shankerville, Mrs. John McDougall, Mrs. Shaver, a sister of the mother general; Mrs. Lewis and many other members of Montreal and Water Street. Mr. Falconio, the papal delegate sent a telegram of regret.

FATHER RYAN'S JUBILEE.

CELEBRATES THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDIINATION TO THE PRIESTHOOD—  
SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.  
Many congratulations are being tendered Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, on attaining the 25th anniversary of Silver Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood. Father Ryan kept the date a secret until Sunday, thus forestalling his brother priests and the members of his parish from participating in the usual custom of honoring him with a presentation. The popular father had, however, celebrated the event in his own way, and in a manner for the benefit of the congregation, rather than himself. Some time ago he quietly took up a collection for new stalls in the Cathedral sanctuary, suggested by the Ladies' League and the Altar Society. The members of the Men's League were asked to furnish a statue of St. Michael to be placed on the altar. The congregation responded promptly to the requests and Father Ryan is realizing all he asked for.

SODALITY COMMUNIONS.

The members of the St. Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association, to the number of about 125, approached Holy Communion in a body at the 8:30 Mass last Sunday morning. The members assembled in their rooms at 8:15 and proceeded to the church, headed by Rev. Father Sheridan, their spiritual director, President Carey and his officers. At the same Mass the Sodality of the Children of Mary and of the Blessed Virgin's sodalities approached the Holy Table in large numbers. During the progress of this young and noble nation, would treat the Catholics in minority with the same measure of fairness as the Protestant minority was treated by the Catholic majority in the Province of Quebec. In this meantime the world recommenced for the Catholics to follow the wise, prudent and powerful instruction of the Holy See and take those concessions which might be given until full justice was attained.

the Church of the Jesu, Montreal; Church of the Holy Trinity, Chicago, said to be the largest parish in the world, and Church of St. Ignace, Baltimore. For the past ten years Father Ryan has been rector of St. Michael's. His popularity here has often been attested, but never more earnestly than when the rev. father a few years ago returned from the Irish race convention at Dublin, where he was the representative of the late Archbishop Walsh of Toronto.—Globe.

To Meet Demand.

Archbishop Corrigan's complaint of the tendency of wealthy Catholics to send their sons to non-Catholic colleges and universities on account of the supposed social advantages that could be attained by such a course, has been met by the Jesuits with the establishment of a new college that was opened in conjunction with the church in East Eighty-Fourth Street, New York.

MGE. FALCONIO TO MANITOBBANS.

At a Catholic demonstration held at Winnipeg in honor of Mr. Falconio, the Papal delegate to Canada, an address was presented to his Excellency containing the following clauses:—"Whilst as humble and devoted children of the Church we are filled with joy on account of your visit here, there are special circumstances of our case which intensify our feelings, and in consideration of which your presence animates us with brighter hopes of the future. These circumstances are well known to your Excellency, but we deem it not inopportune to refer on this occasion to the long struggle we have made in our attempt to regain the constitutional rights and privileges which, until ten years ago, we enjoyed in the matter of education. It is, we believe, unnecessary to tell your Excellency what innumerable disappointments we have met with in the course of our struggle to regulate our rights, but we are obliged to pay tribute to the erection equipment and maintenance of an exceedingly expensive system of public schools; to pay civil taxes on our school buildings, and to support our own schools besides, a double burden that has been intolerable to our people. We beg your Excellency's visit you will be ample evidence of the grievous nature of the burden we have to bear, but, although it is well-nigh unbearable, we assure your Excellency that the Catholics of Manitoba will, in the future, as in the past, maintain their schools as long as they can, and continue to demand the restoration of their legal educational rights, and in this we confidently hope that we shall have your Excellency's active sympathy."

Mr. Falconio's address to the people of his reply, said he had to thank them from the bottom of his heart for the reception they had given him. He was very pleased to come to this country, in their address they had made allusion to a painful question, and one which could not exist in a free and liberal country like this. The Honor of God was no place for discussion, and he could only tell them what he had said at St. Boniface that morning. They knew well that there was no person in the world who had so much at heart the Christian education of youth as the Sovereign Pontiff, hence there was nothing that could be dearer to him than to know that this painful question of the Catholic schools of Manitoba was settled throughout the whole province in such a manner as to give full satisfaction to the rights of the Catholics. He was glad to learn through the Archbishop that already, with the exception of Winnipeg, something had been done in order to reach this happy end, and that there was amelioration in the state of the question in country districts, and he sincerely hoped that their separated brethren, for the love of justice, for the sake of that learning which was so necessary for the progress of the Church and noble nation, would treat the Catholics in minority with the same measure of fairness as the Protestant minority was treated by the Catholic majority in the Province of Quebec. In this meantime the world recommenced for the Catholics to follow the wise, prudent and powerful instruction of the Holy See and take those concessions which might be given until full justice was attained.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1900.

The Ontario Schools

On the evening of the 2nd inst. the President of the University, Dr. London, delivered his annual address. It consisted in a severe criticism upon the Ontario school system, and showed the necessity for school and university reform in the Province. The fact that the head of the Provincial University deems it his duty to point out publicly some of the defects of this very system which is the main avenue leading to the University is very significant. If this avenue is not straightened some of the engineers who constructed it are to blame. That these engineers should have taken the President into their confidence is the thought that suggests itself to every reflecting mind. That they did not do so, or did not listen to his advice, ought to be sufficient reason for Dr. London telling the Education Department that their methods were wrong. For our part we are delighted that he has told them so. If we had said it, it would have been put down to other motives. If the Catholic hierarchy had found fault with the schools, the wiseacres would have shaken their heads, and would have muttered something about us always finding fault. But the case is different. It is—"et tu Brute"—it is the well-beloved Brutus who stabs. It is no longer unavailing Casca. We think that the President should have come out in this way long ago. But better late than never.

Dr. London considers "The most important question confronting high school and university teachers, is 'How shall the youth of our land obtain a liberal education without an unnecessary waste of time and effort?' Taken in a general way, a liberal education corresponds to a bachelor's degree. This work is done by the high schools and the university. Now, according to figures, the average age of graduates is between 23 and 24. Thus, in Ontario, liberal education is completed at that age, which is some four or five years later than in Germany. This striking difference the President attributed "not to want of effort on the part of teachers and pupils, but to inherent defects in the system." The arrangement of the whole course of study was accountable for the loss of time, more particularly by three things: (1) The undue postponement of language study; (2) the untimely fostering of other branches; and (3) the burden of examinations. There were sins of omission and commission in the course of study; it inserted subjects which ought to have been left out, and left out subjects which ought to have been taken up early. In fact, so far as the facilities for a liberal education were concerned, the President found no health in it. He then proceeded to follow a poor child from his entrance into the public school at six years of age to the high school where he begins to prepare more definitely for the University. In the high school he is working hard to make up for the defects of his previous training, and in the university he is struggling to make up for the defects of the high school. The pupil is really shocked by exam-

inations upon too many different subjects before being allowed to start on a subject. As Dr. London pointed out, the high schools were simply training schools for teachers. He referred to the "examination mania," and he thought that an examination we could challenge the world. In 1899, 24,160 candidates were examined, and the total number of papers issued was 700,000. These figures are only partial. In addition, there are weekly, monthly and quarterly examinations. While examinations are a necessity in every educational system, they easily become an evil by excess either in number or severity. In Ontario they have been multiplied and magnified beyond all proportion and purpose. President London considered that whatever reforms were to be made should be made in the preparatory course. About the concluding portion of the address—the financial reform of the University—we can only express regret that such an institution should be in difficulty. If its 10,000 graduates cannot help it through we have no suggestion to offer.

Dr. London undoubtedly touched upon a great many of the defects of the schools, but he did not give them all. He had not time; for their name is legion. There is too much education. Many are educated out of the sphere for which, by talent and circumstances, they are best fitted. The door of the high school is open for the crowds from the public schools—and then the doors of the University are open for those from high schools. Villages, towns, rivalling one another in the number they can secure for attendance, show that too many interests are involved to secure the best results. Not only teachers, but book-makers, publishers, and many others have contributed to the general confusion into which our complicated educational system has been thrown. Expenses have been increased by the requirements of so many subjects and the necessity of so many books changing every year, that the poorer members of society cannot keep up the pace. But the radical defect lies in the fact that the system seems to make learning consist in physical and mathematical science. As a consequence, our own language has lost Latin is weaker than it used to be; Greek is hardly taught in the high schools, and both the classical languages are largely replaced by other subjects—to the detriment of true scholarship. As to examinations, another fault which might be mentioned is that they have been made to fulfil a double function. The same examinations have been made to serve as a test for teachers' knowledge, and also for certain university requirements. These functions are incompatible with each other. The more the University handed over its examinations to the Education Department, by so much did it weaken itself and injure the higher education. It was not that the examiners of the Department were not capable. They were working on different lines. It was soon found to be a mistake; and a remedy has not been applied. Looking at the high schools and the University from a Catholic standpoint, the defect we continually deplore is their irreligious and godless character. It never appeared enough for us that religious teaching should end with the Separate Schools. The boy or girl who attends a high school needs it—and needs it more than the younger class. The university student needs it most of all. And, although provision is made for it by the relations with St. Michael's College, all the Catholic students do not take these subjects, or some take them in institutions which fill their mind with error. Dr. London spoke well and wisely upon the subject. He sketched a plan of liberal education—which would correspond largely to a well-outlined course in a Catholic college. A thorough Catholic college, with six years of a classical course and two years of philosophy, would fill the bill. Three years of the classical course should be preparatory; the other three and the two years of philosophy constituting the academic course. This, with the science which the University provides, would form an excellent treasure-house of higher Catholic education.

Spirituality and Sociability.

There was held lately at Guelph a large convention of Ontario members of the Christian Endeavor Association, Sect or Church—it matters not which.

In one of the discussions a general condemnation was passed upon the excess of the social element in the local branches and the want of the spiritual. We do not see how it could be otherwise. As the costs tend that way—and more especially such as have little or no dogma. In a few years there will be a maximum of sociability and a minimum of spirituality amongst them all. Without dogma their ministers have no other subjects to discuss than social questions from their pulpits. Without authority they cannot lay down any strict moral code when they know should be enforced. The Churches, the very buildings, have become mere rendezvous for young people night after night. The want—and they feel it keenly—is to keep the rising generation together. And the only way to do this is to make the Church sociable. We Catholics go to the other extreme. Our steady, old-fashioned way of doing things is apt to make matters hardly pleasant enough for the young. There was a time in the long, long ago when the Church directed affairs social. But puritanical pluralism came and put a straight jacket on religion. It could not dance or play; it might sing a hymn. As for a theatre—that was little better than the broad gate leading to destruction. Cards, amusements of different kinds were scandalous. But can't we say man is social, and more social than religious. To notice and keep the young, religion must take off the straight jacket, and assume the simple garb it wore in the ages of faith. Simplicity is a great need in our modern life—and of the many things in which it is important that simplicity should be paramount, it is our amusements. If moderation and simplicity characterized them there would be little difficulty in the solution of the question. If young people were moderate in dress, in the hours they keep, in the pleasures they seek, how different would many things be. Pastors would then find it easier to share in the joys and festivities of the people. It would be to their pleasure. So frequently however the priest has to chide them, or turn away with sad heart because of the danger. The former causes friction and the latter coldness.

Let us return to the main question—the lack of spirituality. No wonder say we. As your principles are so will your conduct be. Not indeed every action, nor perhaps all the time, nor every individual, but the large majority are habitual exponents of their principles. If your principles are social, material, earthly, your eyes will not be raised up to the heaven above. Philosophy is materialistic, and energy, as well as pleasure, seeks its term and success in earth. If on the contrary principles are spiritual, then the danger arises from a false notion of the spiritual. This will originate in several ways. Amongst the Christian Endeavor people it springs from the theory that all religion is entirely sentimental or nearly so. Sociability to a great extent is based upon sentiment; but spirituality, in the sense of religious devotion and fervor, is built upon a sure foundation. Sweep away more of this sentiment which has weakened religion; change philosophical principles from materialism, which has chained people to earth, and seek spirituality in the home which Wisdom built upon the rock of Peter, and where alone true spiritual life can be found. Then may the two, spirituality and sociability, be less shy of each other.

Protestant Missions.

The fabulous sums of money spent annually by the Protestant denominations in their missionary efforts do not seem to effect very great gains to Christianity, numerically at any rate. It would be difficult to account for the reason of this lack of response on the part of the "heathen," but that there is something radically wrong somewhere is certain. A few facts dealing with the work done by the London Missionary Society will illustrate admirably what the Protestants are accomplishing. The returns show the results of missionary work done in the East, and to say that they are not encouraging is to put it very mildly. The society has spent nearly a million of dollars on seven mission fields to the following results: In Canton there are six stations looked after by five missionaries. For ninety-three years this centre has been under Protestant

influence, and in that time a total membership of 250 has been gathered into the fold of the society. One center has been made in every three years of the existence of the society in Canton and its environs. Surely a pitiable showing. In India, under British rule and protection, where the leaders of society are English and where the work may be carried on with little or no danger of interruption or interference from outside, the society has achieved the wonderfully average of converting one Indian into a full fledged Christian in five and a half years to each station. It costs the society nearly \$100,000 a year to maintain the Indian missions. In Central Africa some missionaries have achieved the grand work of bringing over to their way of thinking the magnificent total of thirty-nine souls, while in Malabaland fifty-one converts stand as a monument to the zeal of six missionaries. These few facts illustrate in a striking manner the utter failure of the methods pursued by the Protestant missionaries among the peoples who are yet to hear the Gospel. It is a pretty difficult matter to convert a people to Christianity when they see the Christians themselves split up into a hundred warring factions. We Caucasians have come to believe that the East is peopled by an ignorant, unthinking, barbarous set of people, who are too dull of apprehension to see that there must be something radically wrong with Christianity when there is so great a divergence in the doctrines taught by the various denominations. Never was a greater mistake made. The Eastern peoples have always been noted for their closeness of reasoning, their hair-splitting in argument. As they were, so they are. Compare these results with those achieved by the apostolic St. Francis Xavier or by the Catholic missionaries laboring in the East to-day. Surely one may see the finger of God in these differences in the results of missionary effort. Protestantism has done little or nothing toward the conversion of the East, while Catholicism numbers its converts in the millions.

Catholic Candidates.

In one of its issues the Toronto World lately claimed to have seen a letter marked private in which the writer urged that Catholics should be very quiet—that their nomination as candidates for parliamentary distinction would injure the Liberal party. It is very easy to mark a letter private. It is difficult, however, to base an argument upon its contents. The fact that it is to be considered private by the receiver should make him unready to show it. That others are made aware of it is evidence that either the writer or the receiver was not very anxious to keep the matter secret, perhaps both. We have not seen a copy of the letter. We are not so much in the confidence of the Toronto World that we can get a glimpse of letters which should never have been written, or if written should have been treated with the greatest confidence. Nor are we prepared to relate to others—our general readers—all that we have heard and seen. It is not the first time that the Toronto World has treated private correspondence in this manner. What was gained by the receiver showing the letter to the other party; nor can we see that the World will coax our people over by such a trumped up case as seems to be contained in the letter.

What is wrong about a Catholic candidate? We know no Catholic, Liberal or Conservative, entering the field simply because he is a Catholic. A man who would try that experiment had better keep out of politics—he is not in his right place. He is pining for a martyr, and he had better get off to China. Our Catholic politicians have some sense—as much sense as the writer and receiver of the letter referred to. Let us take an example. In Central Toronto our esteemed townsmen, J. J. Foy, Esq., M.P.P., was offered the nomination by the Conservatives. No one supposes that he was selected merely because he was a Catholic. Nor was he told that his candidature would be an injury because of his religion. Mr. Foy, however, has declined, preferring to remain in the Provincial Legislature. There is another case in point in the same riding. Mr. L. V. McBrady, a young and rising Catholic lawyer, is a candidate for the Liberal convention. He does not seek it because he is a

Catholic. He seeks it because he is a Liberal, and has worked well and successfully in the cause for some time. He came to man's estate. He is of the right age to enter politics. His thirty odd years are much more in his favor than against him. He is about the same age as the candidate for a neighboring constituency. He is a ready, forcible speaker, and in this capacity he has won ringing praise from nearly every portion of the province. He is going not as a Catholic but as a Liberal to the Liberal Convention. He goes there with the encouragement of strong men in the party, and with the best wishes of countless friends. The convention will do itself honor if it selects Mr. McBrady. Who shall say that his candidature is an injury to the Liberal party? As with all others seeking parliamentary honors, Mr. McBrady's religion is out of the question. Let him stand upon his merits as a Liberal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C. has finally announced his intention of remaining in provincial politics. He will, therefore, not run in Centre Toronto for the Dominion House. Catholics are needed in the Ontario Assembly to watch after the interests of the Church quite as much as if not more than in the Ottawa House. No more capable or faithful exponent of Catholic principles and rights than Mr. Foy has as yet appeared before the public, and it seems a matter for congratulation that he has determined to remain in Provincial politics, particularly at this time of almost utter dearth of Catholic members. We cannot pick up men like Mr. Foy for the Local House every day, and it is there that we seem worst off just now.

We have the pleasure to announce that amongst the names of those recently called to the bar before Mr. Justice Ross appeared that of Mr. Frank Slattery, one of our clever Catholic young men. Mr. Slattery studied under Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., M.P.P., and is a well-known debater and worker in Catholic societies. Our young friend will engage in his profession in Toronto, and no doubt will work up a lucrative practice in a short time. We wish Mr. Slattery every success in his chosen profession.

The first batch of the returning Canadian South-African contingents is now on its way home after a long and honourable campaign against the Boers. No troops have earned higher praise since their arrival on the scene than our Canadians, and none have been of greater service in clearing up the country after the back-bone of the war was broken. They are returning home with a hard experience of what war really means, and the lesson will bear fruit. They have been an honor to Canada in their energetic campaign and have reflected credit upon the country that gave them birth. The soldiers who are now on their way home deserve the thanks of the country for their clean record of valour, and are worthy of the very best reception that the hospitable and warm-hearted Canadian people can offer.

The English elections are certainly being swept by the Conservatives. Home Rule is a dead letter, and the elections are being fought out on lines of the Government's action before and during the late Boer War. Local issues too are taking precedence over national questions in very many constituencies. While the immense predominance of Conservatives and Unionists preclude any possibility of Home Rule for Ireland during the lifetime of the parliament now being elected, the series of reforms begun during the sitting of the last Conservative Government promises to continue to the untold advantage of the Irish tenant-farmer. Ireland is, of course, overwhelmingly in favor of Home Rule, but while the candidates have been almost to a man Home Rule, that being a condition sine qua non of election in Ireland, yet local conditions have predominated there too. In any case, the question of a Parliament in Dublin will have no chance during the continuance of the Parliament that is now coming in. It will, nevertheless, be always a live question in Ireland until it is an assured fact. Home Rule may be compelled to sleep, but it will never die so long as there is an Irish member at Westminster.

Of all places to choose for gossiping a country would seem the most unlikely. During the past summer, however, on every fine Sunday, groups of ladies (33 ones usually, might be soon seated all over St. Michael's cemetery discussing the topics of the day in so far as they are befitted in their neighbors' character. Gossip, backbiting, and every other species of injustice against one's neighbor might be heard at every turn. It would seem as though the cemetery were a gathering place for such as wished to listen to the news of the city, and to compare notes on the doings of the people of the different parishes. The good old ladies do not seem to realize that they are committing sin with their tongue and gossiping tongues. No doubt most of them journeyed to the cemetery to pray for some beloved one who lies buried there, and doubtless they do so, but while five minutes were spent in prayer, three hours were consumed in gathering up news, and piecing suspicion with suspicion to the no great good of the character of the persons discussed. We do not hope to bring about a cessation of this scandal-mongering in the cemetery for various reasons, but cold weather soon will, and it cannot come too soon.

We are glad to welcome an assurance from the Canadian Churchman of the continuance of the religious character of the Passion Play at Oberammergau. It was feared that the world-wide fame of the play would have a tendency to turn this most sublime picturing of Christ and His Passion into a money-making scheme. The Churchman says editorially: "It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the Passion Play at Oberammergau has not lost its religious character by reason of the influx of visitors of all kinds of opinions from all parts of the world. Those who saw the performance thirty or forty years ago, and have seen it again during the present year, testify that there is no falling off in the high religious tone by which the play was distinguished in earlier years. The representations ceased at the end of September and will not be repeated for ten years to come. It is the expressed desire of many who have been edified by the wonderful reproduction of the later days in the work of Christ—from Palm Sunday to Easter Day—to testify, in some manner, to the villagers, their appreciation of their work. After the Passion Play of 1890 the English visitors to Oberammergau contributed a sum of \$700, with which the new organ was built, and the galleries of the church strengthened to receive it. The offering was a generous one to meet an exceptional need; and it was made not by English Churchmen only, but by English visitors of whatever creed. It is not expected that as much could be contributed this year, for the demands upon Englishmen made by the famine in India and the war in South Africa will have curtailed their resources. We quite think, however, that some gift of the kind already made would be useful in more ways than we need here indicate.

Rev. Father O'Leary, who went out to South Africa as Catholic chaplain to the Canadian contingents, is about to return, having been invalided home from the Cape some time ago. It is scarcely necessary to go into the question of the great work done by Father O'Leary—the papers, both daily and weekly, both English and Canadian, both secular and religious, are filled with praises of his noble, unselfish work with the soldiers. Always in the right place, at the right time, God's nobleman ministered to the spiritual wants of Catholic and Protestant alike. The thick of the fight was not too hot for him when his duty called him there, and it always did. To attempt to describe the good done by Father O'Leary during the campaign would fill volumes. Sufficient that the soldiers loved him. London society thought nothing too good for him, and Canada is awaiting his return to show her gratitude to the noble benefactor of her stricken and dying sons. Subscriptions lists are being opened in almost every city in the Dominion with a view to establishing an annuity upon Father O'Leary. But he will live rather in his deeds of valor, rather in the hearts of all true Canadians of whatever creed, rather in his deeds of charity crying for reward before the Throne of God. May Canada boast of many such sons; may the Church always have such priests.



The Home Circle. THE SONG OF THE SKIRT. With fingers weary and torn, In a little fire room flat, A woman sat with a needle red Trying to trim a hat.

PACKING CLOTHES. In packing summer clothes for winter storage, so soon as every one's occupation, a good plan is to have some extra clothes for winter wear. These are then ready to put on when a sudden frosted term bursts into it.

With the Children. THE ORCHARD ON THE HILL. Grandfather's house—that dear old place, A house with gables wide Embowered in the great red barn With haystacks at its side.

EXAMPLE OF CHARITY. An old and infirm soldier was playing the violin on evening in the parlour, in Vienna. His faithful dog was holding his hat, in which passengers by dropped a few coppers as they came and went.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER WINES AND LIQUORS MALT and Family Proof WHISKIES OLD RYE, ETC.

Empress Hotel. Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO. Terms \$1.50 per day. Electric Cars from the Union Station every Three Minutes.

O'KEEFE'S SPECIAL Extra Mild Ale. Turn it Upside Down. -DRINK IT ALL -NO DRECS -NOT CARBONATED.

The Arlington. TORONTO'S FAVORITE HOTEL. This well known and attractive hotel is now under new and liberal management. F. D. MARCHEL, Proprietor.

GEO. J. FOY -IMPORTER OF- Wines, Liquor, Spirits & Cigars. 47 FRONT STREET E. TORONTO.

THE TREMONT HOUSE. PHIL DAVEY, Proprietor. COR. YONGE AND QUEEN STS. TORONTO, CAN.

MARSALA ALTAR WINE. Louis Quer Tarracona Mass Wine. SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO.

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Bell Pianos. BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME. USED IN LEADING COLLEGES, HALLS, SCHOOLS AND CONVENTS.

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

Music AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Manufacturers of the "IMPERIAL" Band Instruments.

DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP. RATES OF PASSEGE—FIRST CABIN.

A New Upright Piano for \$200. NO AGENTS OR FANCY PRICES. W. A. ANDREWS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP. RATES OF PASSEGE—FIRST CABIN. FROM BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, SEPT. 12th 12.00 noon.

LONDON STYLES. A letter from London gives some interesting information of the tailor gown as it will be worn this autumn by the English women of fashion.

OVERORNAMENTATION. The increasing fondness for fine and elaborate decoration is gradually tending toward overornamentation. Embroidery made on goods in the place is no longer acceptable.

With the Children. THE ORCHARD ON THE HILL. Grandfather's house—that dear old place, A house with gables wide Embowered in the great red barn.

EXAMPLE OF CHARITY. An old and infirm soldier was playing the violin on evening in the parlour, in Vienna. His faithful dog was holding his hat.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP.

W. A. ANDREWS. PIANOS. 245 Victoria Street.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP.

CARE OF THE EAR. Harshened wax in the external ear can often be removed readily by injections of warm water or soap.

SKIRT FACINGS. Quite a new idea has been taken up in the way of skirt facings by some high-class dressmakers.

ANTS AS BRIDGE BUILDERS. A naturalist found that black ants were devouring the skins of some bird specimens on a table.

A BOY AND HIS DOG. A little boy brought a big, handsome Newfoundland dog to the police station.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP.

CARE OF GLASSES. "Half of the people who wear glasses complain that their sight is gradually diminishing."

NOTES OF FASHION. Next to the white gown cloths in favor stand gowns of light blue and the indications are that this is to be pre-eminently the color.

A PANTHER STORY. Joseph Perkins, of Old Forge, N.Y., had an experience a few days ago which he will not soon forget.

A BOY AND HIS DOG. A little boy brought a big, handsome Newfoundland dog to the police station.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP.

CARE OF FACE. Iron lace on the right side first, then on the wrong side, to throw up the pattern.

NO GLOVES THIS FALL. Fashion's decree that gloves are a superfluous article of the toilet seems still in force.

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General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. HELENS.

A three-month's trial for the repose of the soul of the late William Ward, of 581 Dundas street, was celebrated in this church yesterday (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

Messrs. P. A. P. Griffin, whose factory was burned a short time ago, have commenced to rebuild.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The death occurred on the 2nd instant, under peculiar and circumstances, of Mrs. Zamper, of 61 Henry street. Mrs. Zamper had been visiting relatives in New York, when she was struck on the hip by an insect. As a result, blood poisoning developed and, despite the best medical skill, she died a couple of days afterward. Her remains were taken to the city and interred in the New Mount Hope Cemetery on Thursday morning, the 4th instant, a Solemn High Mass of Requiem having been celebrated in the church, at which a large number of parishioners assisted. The deceased was a very prominent member of this congregation, having been connected with all the societies and every charitable work—may her soul rest in peace.

Monday next will be the Feast of St. Theresa. High Mass will be celebrated at 7:15 a.m.; and on Tuesday, at the same hour, the Most Glorious Gardel Majella will be celebrated by a High Mass, at which a relic will be exposed for veneration.

Yesterday (Wednesday) two well known members of the parish, Mr. Peter Hanon and Miss May Quirk, were united in marriage, by Rev. Father Miller.

ST. JOSEPH'S.

Leslieville was again favored by the presence of the Rev. Father Shea, who, for the second time in the last four weeks, said the 9 o'clock Mass and preached at the High Mass. His sermon last Sunday was certainly a masterly effort, and highly appreciated by the parishioners who were so fortunate as to be present. The Rev. Father left yesterday (Wednesday) for his mission in South Dakota, and many are the regrets for his leaving, as he has conducted himself to all around during his stay.

There is announced for next Sunday night a grand musical soiree and a lecture by the Rev. Vicar-General McCann, of St. Mary's Parish, for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The society is in great need, and it is expected that the people will come to their aid in their necessities. Last winter was a pretty hard one and the society was pressed to its utmost. The Very Rev. Vicar-General is one of the most interesting lecturers of the day, so that Leslieville will be especially favored.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES.

There died on Sunday last, at 346 Waverley street, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. W. A. Hayes. Her funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock to St. Michael's Cemetery.

ST. MARY'S.

The death occurred on Thursday, the 4th inst., of Margaret Carmody, the wife of Jas. Carmody, of 331 Denison street. Her funeral took place on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to St. Michael's Cemetery and was largely attended. Mrs. Carmody was formerly a Miss Mack, and the only sister of Mitchell Mack, late of this city. She was an exemplary Catholic and very popular among her acquaintances.—R.I.P.

ST. PAUL'S.

One of the prettiest weddings of the year was celebrated in this church on Monday morning last, when James Sullivan, youngest son of Mr. M. J. Sullivan, of 201 Berkeley street, was united in marriage to Mr. Nicholas Hyland, of St. Basil's parish. Mr. Alexander Bousy acted in the capacity of best man, while Miss Agnes King performed like duties for the bride, who was given away by her father, and who was very becomingly attired in a costume of black brocade with large black velvet hat (the latest fashion), by the way, in brides' headgear to match, the bridesmaid wearing a similar hat, with dress of purple broadcloth. The choir turned out in force out of respect for the bride, who was a very popular member of the congregation. Besides the Wedding March, the organist rendered other appropriate selections. The ceremony over a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, a large number of relatives and friends being present. The presents were both numerous and costly. The young couple left during the day for a two weeks' trip to Detroit, New York and other eastern cities. On their return they will settle down to the realities of life at 531 Mutual street. To the young people many years of happiness.

An old member of this parish, and a resident of Toronto for 45 years, in the person of Mr. James Evey, of 16 Water street, passed away on Thursday last and was buried Saturday morning at 8:30 in St. Michael's Cemetery, a Requiem High Mass having first been celebrated in the church. A large number attended the funeral out of respect for the deceased, who was a man of sterling qualities.

St. Patrick's School.

SEMPERPARI HONOR ROLL.

Form IV. Senior Division—Excellent—J. O'Hearn, J. J. O'Hearn, D. O'Donoghue, W. Hanna, Good—J. Regan, A. Schreiner, A. Finlayson, E. Malone, Junior Division—Excellent—J. Heck, J. O'Toole, Good—F. Hoehner, G. DeLoach, B. Heck, Jas. Walker, B. Wells, E. Halloran. Form III. Senior Division—Good—J. Tobin, G. Roach, E. Boshier, M. Walsh, Junior Division—Excellent—W. Chase, F. Hennessy, M. Neuman, Good—T. O'Hearn, R. Fox, H. Gillin. Form II. Senior Division—Excellent—J. McGowan, Good—J. Heck, J. Murray, Junior Division—Excellent—J. Mohan, E. Guay, J. Devine, Good—A. Keeler, E. Seltz, R. Newton, J. Nevills, J. Egan. The following is a list of the boys who obtained the highest marks in the monthly competition: Form IV., Senior Division—1, Harry O'Donoghue; 2, James O'Hearn; 3, William Hanna; Junior Division—1, Joe Heck; 2, Joseph O'Toole, and 3, Carroll March. Form III., Senior Division—1, Louis Slevart and Martin Walsh (equal); 2, John

Dundas House of Providence Burned.

The House of Providence at Dundas was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, and 200 blind men and women and orphan children were rendered homeless, and about \$300,000 damage was done. The total amount of insurance is only \$100,000. The chapel, which cost \$10,000, was the only part of the institution which was not burned. That no lives were lost is a miracle, as many of the inmates are homeless. When the alarm was sounded Alf. Rogers, the Coal Baron, and his private secretary, who were at the Dundas Fair buying horses galloped their horses to the fire, and the pair saved at least two lives. Mr. Rogers carried out several infirm patients. One woman refused to leave the place, saying she wanted to be burned with "her only home." Rogers forced her out. Deputy Chief Police Van Nore also rescued a number of helpless men and women. Only two or three of the inmates were injured.

Mother Superior Irene had a narrow escape from being killed by falling walls.

There were 60 orphans in the institution, and they were sent to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum at Hamilton. The men were placed in the Drill Hall till arrangements for their keep can be made. Some of the old folks will likely be sent to Toronto.

THE ORIGIN. Just how the fire started is not yet known, but it is certain that it was in the stables, which are immediately in the rear of the institution. About 3:00 o'clock Mr. Patrick Griffin, an aged inmate, who does chores around the barn, saw the flames. He ran to sister Patricia, overseer of the department, and she telephoned to the Town Hall. A general alarm was sounded, and in a short time the volunteer brigade responded. The nearest hydrant was about 800 yards away, and it took some time for a line of hose to be laid. While the volunteers were laying the hose the fire devoured the stables and tool house, and spread to the rear of the main building.

Right Rev. Dr. Dowling Bishop of Hamilton, and Right Rev. Dr. McEvay, Bishop of London, have each subscribed \$100 towards the House of Providence relief fund.

THE REBUILDING.

Now that it has become necessary for the authorities of the Dundas House of Providence to take steps to secure a new building for that worthy charity, there is a strong effort being made to induce them to locate in or near Hamilton. The matter largely rests with Bishop Dowling, and he is at present considering it. The Dundas fire and its results show that it is unwise to have the institution located in a place where fire protection is any other than the very best. Had the fire occurred in the midst of this world have been much more tragically exemplified by un doubted large loss of life. This, in itself, is no unimportant argument in favor of the removal of the institution to a point where it would be looked after by the Hamilton fire department. Last night there was some talk of the purchase of St. Peter's home east of the city. If this property was acquired and additions made to its buildings it would be possible for the officials of the House of Providence to inaugurate a thoroughly equipped infirm home, which would be a boon to the civic authorities and relieve the House of Refuge of many of its incurable inmates.

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General News.

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LATEST MARKETS.

Wheat—The market for wheat is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel.

Flour—The market for flour is steady, with prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per barrel.

Corn—The market for corn is steady, with prices ranging from \$0.70 to \$0.80 per bushel.

Barley—The market for barley is steady, with prices ranging from \$0.60 to \$0.70 per bushel.

Oats—The market for oats is steady, with prices ranging from \$0.50 to \$0.60 per bushel.

Hay—The market for hay is steady, with prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per ton.

Stocks—The market for stocks is steady, with prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per share.

Bonds—The market for bonds is steady, with prices ranging from \$100.00 to \$110.00 per \$100 face value.

Commodities—The market for commodities is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

Grains—The market for grains is steady, with prices ranging from \$0.50 to \$1.00 per bushel.

Meats—The market for meats is steady, with prices ranging from \$0.50 to \$1.00 per pound.

Dairy—The market for dairy products is steady, with prices ranging from \$0.50 to \$1.00 per gallon.

Wool—The market for wool is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pound.

Textiles—The market for textiles is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per yard.

Metals—The market for metals is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pound.

Minerals—The market for minerals is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per ton.

Energy—The market for energy is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel.

Transportation—The market for transportation is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per mile.

Insurance—The market for insurance is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per \$100 face value.

Real Estate—The market for real estate is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per square foot.

Construction—The market for construction is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per hour.

Manufacturing—The market for manufacturing is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

Retail—The market for retail is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per item.

Wholesale—The market for wholesale is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

Export—The market for export is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

Import—The market for import is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

Government—The market for government is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

International—The market for international is steady, with prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per unit.

Delicious Hot Biscuit are made with Royal Baking Powder, and are the most appetizing, healthful and nutritious of foods. Hot biscuit made with impure and adulterated baking powder are neither appetizing nor wholesome. It all depends upon the baking powder. Take every care to have your biscuit made with Royal baking powder, if you would avoid indigestion. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Department of Railways & Canals CANADA SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Deepening the Sault Ste. Marie Canal" must be received at this office on or before the 10th day of October, 1900, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

Heat vs. Leak The Radiator that doesn't leak heats! The Safford Radiator for Steam or Hot Water heating heats. All other Radiators whose joints are packed with lead or other materials will leak, sooner or later. Where there's a leak there's less heat, of course. As originators of the Screwed Nipple Connection for Radiators, we have developed the largest business of the kind under the British Flag—naturally we are proud of it—but we are not above taking unfair orders; our success hasn't gone to our head. Toronto's City Hall and Court House are fitted throughout with SAFFORD RADIATORS. The Dominion Radiator Co., Limited, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Power Bros. The well known Plumbers and Steam Fitters are selling the Gurney Imperial Oxford Ranges, CASH OR CREDIT. Call and see us before purchasing. 212 Queen Street West PHONE 1820.

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