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TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

When Lord Elgin was Governor-General and the Reformers were in Power—Effects of British Free Trade—Great Loss to Canada—Meeting of Parliament in 1853 in Montreal—Lord Elgin delivers his Speech in both English and French—Fury of the Tories—The Lower Canada Rebellion—Losses Bill Introduced—Received the Royal Assent the 25th April, 1849—Henry John Boulton the first Reform Macebent—Mr. Baldwin opposed to Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

There is no doubt but what Lord Elgin was required to bring into requisition during his administration of Canadian affairs in "the fifties" and the three years previous to that decade, statesmanship that was brilliant and admirable. But guided by the best political axioms of the age and the will to enforce them, he could not but succeed. Here was an oligarchy that had withstood the attacks of able and liberal men for years; that had come out of one rebellion successfully and that was backed by a strong faction of reckless and irresponsible men. There was contention and hatred between two provinces composed of people of different bloods and different religions, the one province having the lesser number of people, but believing it had the natural right to rule the other. It was the mission of this heroic governor to reconcile those differences if human skill was capable of such an effort. The conditions of trade and commerce and navigation were bad and contrary to the interests of the colony that he ruled over. They had to be adjusted and made to conform to enlightened and effective legislation. There was rife a general feeling of discontent when former loyalists and defeated factionists began to discuss independence first, and annexation afterwards to the United States. It was a time, too, of party disintegration and political confusion. The once great Reform party of Upper Canada split in two as did also the same party among the French in Lower Canada. The legislation of the Imperial parliament, too, was inimical to Colonial interests, and disappointed Tories and advanced radicals were casting long eyes towards the United States. When Lord Elgin came to Canada the condition of affairs was very depressed and grass was growing in many of our streets. The mercantile classes were in a state of thorough disgust and became lukewarm in their allegiance.

The leading commodities of Canadian commerce were wheat, flour and timber. The British Free Trade Act of 1846, which dealt the Irish farmers so severe a blow, was equally effective in its severity against the farmers of Canada, and the capitalists who had built mills and gone into flour making. By the Canada Corn Act of 1843, not only the wheat of Canada, but also its flour, were admitted into England at a small duty. A large amount of money had been invested here for the purpose of building mills for the grinding of corn brought to Canada from the United States for transportation to the British and foreign markets, principally by members of the Tory party. But almost before these arrangements were completed and the newly built mills were set to work, the Act of 1846 swept away the advantage conferred on Canada, thus bringing upon the province a frightful amount of loss to individuals and a great derangement of colonial finances. The Bill of 1846 enabled the Americans to send their own corn meal to England by their own

routes, free of duty. Lord Elgin was quite sensible of the loss caused by this legislation and pressed its hardships on the Colonial Office in London. He pointed out how Lord Stanley's bill had attracted all the produce of the West to the St. Lawrence. Peel's bill, on the other hand, drove the whole produce to New York and the American channels, destroying the revenue Canada had expected to gain from the exportation of cereals. Mill-owners, ship-owners and merchants were ruined. Not a shilling, Lord Elgin wrote, could be raised on the credit of the province, and public dues had to be paid by the issue of debentures. The Imperial Navigation Laws had cramped the commerce of Canada by restricting it to British vessels.

Baldwin and Lord Elgin believed that the dawn of a new prosperity would follow the repeal of the Navigation Laws and the establishment of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, giving them the navigation of the St. Lawrence on the admission to their markets of Canadian produce free of American duties, and its accomplishment was persistently looked forward to until finally accomplished by his Lordship in the year 1854.

Parliament met on the 18th January, 1848. The Governor-General took advantage of the abolition of the law that restrained the use of the French language, and delivered his speech to both branches of the legislature in French as well as in English, and the compliment was fully appreciated by the French. This, of course, the Tories found a cause for reproach, believing as they did, that no concessions should be made to their fellow colonists, a course that was stupid as well as intolerant. But their fury knew no bounds when the bill for indemnifying the French Canadians who had suffered losses on account of the rebellion in 1837 was introduced. It was right and proper to indemnify Upper Canadians, but all wrong to indemnify Lower Canadians. Wm. H. Blake, in his place in parliament taunted them by telling them that they were the cause of the rebellion, with their tyrannical, oppressive and unjust treatment; and Sir Allan Napier MacNab wanted to fight him for telling them so well known a truth.

The second reading of the indemnity bill took place on the 13th of Feb., 1849. The measure, wrote Lord Elgin to Earl Grey, might not be free from objection, but his advisers (the government) had no other course open to them but that which they had followed. But for all that the government was described by Henry Sherwood and his followers as the "rebel camp," and the opposition as the "loyal" party. Petitions against the measure were gotten up all over the province and were sent to Lord Elgin. But the Governor knew that if MacNab and Sherwood and Cayley had come into power they themselves would have to pass such a bill and would have been glad to do it if it would only secure them in their offices. "If," wrote Lord Elgin, "I had dissolved Parliament I might have produced a rebellion, but most assuredly I should not have produced a change of ministry." Lord Elgin trusted to time to tone down the violence of the opposition. The Government of the day was introducing and carrying through much valuable and necessary legislation. The bill was passed by a vote of forty-seven to eighteen for the whole house, and out of thirty-one members for Upper Canada, seventeen voted for it, while of the English speaking members for Lower Canada, ten in number, six voted for it. It soon received the royal assent, along with a number of other measures. At that time and before, it was the wont of the British population to rule the city of Montreal. It has not ruled Montreal since. It broke out in mob violence, was unrestrained from passion, was careless of consequences, and burned the parliament houses and everything in them, the members having to flee for their lives. All that was saved from destruction was an oil painting of Queen Victoria. This was on the 25th of April, 1849. Lord Elgin, as he left the Parliament buildings, was hoisted at and groaned at, and his carriage was pelted with rotten eggs. A meeting was called for that evening of "all loyal Britishers" to assemble at the Champ de Mars. The fire bells were rung, inflammatory speeches were made. Those most prominent in burning the Parliament House were one Alfred Perry, I believe chief of the fire department, and

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one Courtney. Now, the mob that did this mischief were neither Irish nor French, but a large body of Irish Catholics was drawn up close by with the view of protecting an adjacent convent. The windows of the office of Hincks' newspaper, The Pilot, were broken, the houses of Lafontaine, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Hincks, Holmes, and Charles Wilson, were wrecked. The boarding houses of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Cameron were visited and hostile demonstrations made in front of them. The next unreasonable thing the perpetrators of violence did was to get up a petition to the Queen to recall the Governor and to disallow the bill.

The House of Assembly, by a vote of thirty-six to sixteen, voted an address to the Governor, expressing their abhorrence at the outrages which had been heaped on the Queen's representative, and approving of his just and impartial administration of the government with his late as well as his present advisers. When he proceeded to receive this address at the Government House (going from his residence at Monklands) he was escorted by a troop of volunteer dragoons and accompanied by several of his suite. Showers of stones greeted his progress. The rioters awaited his return to renew the assault, but he returned by a different route. Finding this out, the rioters pursued him in carriages and catching up, they assailed his vehicle with great violence. Among the injured were Sir Frederick Bruce, the Governor's brother. Every panel of the carriage was found to be broken. It was not safe after that for members of Parliament to be found in the streets and several were held up and beaten. For weeks Lord Elgin confined himself to his country seat and did not venture out to expose himself.

The insults to Lord Elgin and his administration were not confined to Montreal. At Toronto they took the form of effigy burning. Two months later the fires of fanaticism were rekindled in Montreal in consequence of the arrest of persons implicated in the burning of the parliament buildings. One man was committed for trial, but next day was bailed out by one of the judges of the Supreme Court. On the night of the 18th of August a violent crowd attacked the house of Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, when one of the assailants was shot! The blood of an Anglo-Saxon was spilled by a Frenchman, and violent attacks were made on the ministers by the Tory press. The deceased had a large funeral, attended by men wearing red scarves and ribands. Incendiaries were numerous in several parts of the city. A coroner's inquest was held on the young man, when Mr. Lafontaine was acquitted of all blame. Two of the Tory papers that had attacked him had the decency to apologize for their unjust assaults. On the 3rd of September Lord Elgin wrote to the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey: "The existence of a perfect understanding between the more outrageous and the more respectable factions of the Tory party in the town is rendered even more manifest by the readiness with which the former, through their organs, have yielded to the latter when they preached moderation in good earnest."

The ministry decided that parliament could no longer assemble in Montreal, and should meet alternately every two years in Toronto and Quebec. Lord Elgin did not agree with them and it was not until the following November that he gave up the idea of clinging to Montreal, and then determined to summon parliament for the next two sessions in Toronto, to meet in the old houses on Front street, which had not seen the use for which they had been erected since the union of the provinces.

In the meantime that summer and fall Lord Elgin tested the feeling of the strongholds of British feeling, ac-

panied only by an aide-de-camp and a servant. On his approach to Brockville Ogle R. Gowan raised a black flag, but there was no disturbance, and the Governor was well received. At Toronto he received a most enthusiastic reception from the leading citizens, who crowded to the wharf to welcome him. There was an attempted riot by a few crazy Orangemen led by one John Wilson, who kept a drinking place and a candy shop on Church street, a little north of where the public library is now. I came down to Toronto from Hamilton the day following and would not have known there had been any disturbance, only that I met a printer that I knew by the name of Ben Patterson, who took me into Wilson's place; and I should judge from what I saw and heard there that that was the head-quarters of the disorderly and the insulters of the Governor. I missed from that gathering one Burton Campbell, a printer, who was half, if not wholly, crazy, over political matters. He was an Orangeman, of course, and was capable of putting sentences together. He had gotten out a printed proclamation which was largely circulated and posted up, summoning the cohorts of disorder to assemble at the wharf and mob and maltreat the Governor. Only a few persons responded to this rebellious call. They pelted the carriage with bad eggs, but did little damage, and the offenders were arrested by the police when caught at their dirty work. Many of those assembled in Wilson's place next day, were those who bailed out the offenders. The incendiary document calling the rioters together was headed, "To your Tents, O Israel!" Poor Burton Campbell! I knew him well afterwards. He was a peculiar looking genius, his remarkable facial feature being a short, overhanging upper lip, which made a peculiar impediment in his speech. He became connected with several Conservative newspapers in different parts of Upper Canada afterwards, and ended his days in the Hotel Dieu of Ottawa, or some other Catholic charitable institution in that city.

Those were the days of the disloyalty of the loyalists. There were annexationist manifestos issued by the Tories of Montreal. There were annexationist meetings held in different localities. The Tory press was violent. A Hamilton gentleman that I knew well, named Hugh B. Wilson, came down to Toronto and started an annexationist weekly paper named "The Independent." It was a poor little thing, but had an editorial staff of three to do its work. There was Mr. Wilson himself. He was a genius, good-natured gentleman, a high-toned citizen and lawyer. He was a very distinguished looking man—tall, long visaged, dark whiskered and swarthy, with kindly hazel eyes, and I think, had something of a lisp in his voice. In Hamilton he occupied the same offices with John Sheridan Hogan, on Hughson street a little north of Main. His family was one of the leading U. E. L. families of Upper Canada, and in the old days before the union of the provinces, his father was speaker of the Upper Canada Parliament. His appearance always put me in mind of the picture of Lord Lovell in the children's pictorial story books of those days. The two other men employed on The Independent to "make copy" was one named Price, of whom I knew nothing, and one Izard, an Englishman, who was addicted to the bottle, and a hanger-on of newspaper offices. The publication of the paper began in October if I am not mistaken, and came to an end in April, 1850. There did not appear to be many sympathizers with the paper in Toronto, and it had only one prominent merchant supporter, whose name was Brown, I think an American.

When Lord Elgin visited here he put up at Mrs. Ella's private hotel, where the Rosin House is now situ-

ated; but when he came here for permanent residence his home was Elmsley Villa, afterwards known as Government House, at the south-west corner of King and Simcoe streets. Here his youngest daughter, Lady Thurlow, was born, and Lord Bruce, his son, afterwards Governor-General of India, was a baby.

In June, 1849, an act was passed by the Imperial Parliament that Lord Elgin and Mr. Baldwin appreciated very much. It lowered the freight on wheat and timber and increased Canadian profits very much, reviving somewhat the province's prosperity. To restore credits, increase trade, develop industries, increase immigration, and induce contentment, was now the business that the government had set before it. But the most essential requisite to be accomplished was a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

The year 1850, when Toronto was made the seat of Government, evinced a coming disruption of parties. The Globe newspaper was then a tri-weekly and was made the administrative organ. The Examiner, under the editorial control of Mr. Charles Lindsay, was a reform newspaper, but displaying republican tendencies; The North American was started to advocate advanced reform ideas by William Macdougall; The Mirror, a Catholic Liberal paper, published by Chas. Donlevy, was also showing a tendency the same way, but was kept in control by Matthew Ryan, an attaché of Mr. Hincks' office; and again there was "Mackenzie's Message." From the tendency of prevailing thought a disruption seemed inevitable. The Conservative or Tory papers were The Colonist, a daily; The Patriot, by Ogle R. Gowan, which had been removed here from Brockville, a daily; The United Empire, edited by John Sheridan Hogan, a weekly. The ablest of the Conservative papers, however, was the Hamilton Spectator, which had been made a daily, and was edited by Robert Smiley, a printer.

The member of parliament for Toronto was a Conservative. He was Henry Sherwood, whose father had been a chief justice for Upper Canada. He aimed at leadership, but was narrow and peevish, and of course was high in the councils of the Family Compact. There was another Bolton here besides "Bill of the Grange"—Bolton of the Castle—who was an advanced reformer, whose full name was Henry John Bolton, and who represented Norfolk county in the Legislature. He frequently attacked the ministry, but more especially Mr. Hincks, who was his particular aversion. He was one of the earliest of the "Clear Grits." I understood, however, that his reputation as a public man was "shady."

The original name of the Clear Grits was "Calebites." It was from the following circumstances: The administration had made the member for Halton, one John Wetenhall, a member of the Cabinet, but he was defeated for re-election by one Caleb Hopkins, who professed the advanced Liberal ideas, and at first all who agreed with him and Peter Perry, a former reform leader, got that name.

When Parliament met in Toronto on the 14th of May, 1850, a vigorous debate took place on the address, during which the attacks on the Government were led by the republicans and sore-heads. Col. Prince, a leading loyalist in 1837, strange to say, moved the adoption of a petition in favor of independence. This was rejected by a vote of fifty-seven to seventeen. Mr. Baldwin brought himself into disfavor with a large portion of his party by opposing legislation on the clergy reserves—one seventh of the public lands of the province for the support of a Protestant clergy, while Mr. Drummond, an Irish Catholic of Montreal, spoke in favor of their secularization.

On Twelfth Night, Lord Elgin had a large party at Elmsley House. Among those present were Chancellor and Mrs. Blake, Judge and Mrs. Sullivan, Baldwin, Hincks, etc. Notwithstanding the split in the Reform party, Ministers went triumphantly through the session and passed a large number of valuable bills, including a jury bill, a just assessment bill, a division court bill, and an election law. They dealt with the extension of municipal institutions, university reform, post office reform, court of chancery, resolutions regarding the clergy reserves, a public road act, a railway act, a school fund act, bank and medical incorporation, the promotion of the exchange of products between the provinces of British North America, and many other measures of great value, such as had never before emanated from a Canadian legislature.

In 1851 Parliament met in May. The most notable thing of this year's session was the retirement of Mr. Baldwin from the ministry. William Lyon Mackenzie had been elected to parliament for Haldimand County, against George Brown, and introduced a bill to abolish the court of chancery, which Mr. Baldwin opposed. This defeat saddened him and he thought there was nothing else proper for him to do but resign the leadership. There was great regret evinced at the act. I remember The Mirror, with which I was then connected, had a very feeling leading article on the subject, written by Samuel B. McCoy, the editor. And

I remember old Captain Emelius Irving coming up to The Mirror office and saying: "If Baldwin wanted to be a reform leader he should stand by reform principles." This very same year the defection of The Globe took place, and the anti-Catholic campaign may be said to have begun. At the next ensuing election Mr. Baldwin was beaten in North York by a man named Hartman. Great as he was, sincere as he was, affective as he was, Baldwin began to lag behind the party that he had successfully led and had to pay the penalty. The Reform party had passed into a Radical party, and Mr. Baldwin from a Reformer to a Liberal-Conservative. His heart was broken, like Daniel O'Connell's in 1847. The session was brought to a close on the 20th of August. Lord Elgin was able to congratulate the House on the work that had been accomplished.

WILLIAM HALLEY.
 (To be Continued.)

Hon. John Costigan

The oldest member of Parliament in Canada, the Hon. John Costigan, will be known in future as Hon. Senator Costigan. His public career has been one in which the element of greatness has largely entered. For forty years he has sat in the House as the people's representative in Canada, and to the Irish cause he has ever been a telling and friendly force. A statesman of the ideal type, he has ever been staunch to the principles of Catholicity, and he is admired by all classes and creeds for his upright character and many sterling virtues.

Funeral of Bishop Decelles of St. Hyacinthe

The funeral obsequies of his Lordship, Mgr. Maxime Decelles, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, were of a most imposing character. The entire city turned out to do honor to the departed bishop. Signs of mourning were everywhere seen and the Cathedral in which the remains were laid in state displayed immense scrolls bearing appropriate inscriptions such as "Beati Mortui qui in Domino moriuntur" and "Ego sum resurrectio et vita." The funeral mass of requiem was sung by Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, assisted by Mgr. Moulin as deacon and Mgr. Damase Robert of Fall River, Mass., as sub-deacon. The sermon was preached by Bishop Brunault, who spoke throughout with profound emotion. In presence of the open tomb, said the Bishop, which I see ready to gather in the mortal remains of the most eminent, most esteemed and most venerable Mgr. Maxime Decelles. We have need of faith and hope for the future. In mourning him I mourn more than a friend, more than a benefactor, more than a brother. I mourn a part of myself. And you, faithful parishioners of St. Hyacinthe, and of this diocese, you have assuredly lost not alone a benefactor, but a devoted friend, a father infinitely good, a pastor and a bishop who was the glory of the Canadian episcopate. Behold, how cruel death has been! Beside the citizens of St. Hyacinthe representatives of many religious orders, civic representatives, a detachment of the 84th Regiment and about 400 bishops and priests from the diocese and a distance, took part in the last sad rites. The music of the mass and during the office was sung by a mixed choir of 75 members, men and boys. The uniformed corps, La Garde de Salaberry of St. Hyacinthe, attended during the mass. The body of the Bishop was laid to rest under the choir of the Cathedral.

Hon. Edward Blake is ill.

London, July 13.—The Hon. Edward Blake is confined by illness to his residence in London, and is forbidden by his doctor to resume attendance in the House of Commons for the remainder of the session. The Canadian Associated Press understands he is likely to leave for Canada for the benefit of his health before the end of July.

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BARNABY RUDGE By CHARLES DICKENS

Miss Miggs also put in her word to the same effect. She said that indeed and indeed Miss Dolly might take pattern by her blessed mother, who, she always had said, and always would say, though she were to be hanged, drawn, and quartered for it, next minute, was the mildest, aimablest, forgivingest-spirited female as ever she could have believed; the mere narration of whose excellencies had worked such a wholesome change in the mind of her own sister-in-law, that, whereas, before, she and her husband lived like cat and dog, and were in the habit of exchanging brass candlesticks, pots, flat-irons, and other such strong resentments, they were now the happiest and affectionate couple upon earth; as could be proved any day on application at Golden Lion Court, number twenty-seven, second bell-handle on the right-hand door-post. After glancing at herself as a comparatively worthless vessel, but still as one of some desert, she besought her to bear in mind that her aforesaid dear and only mother was of a weakly constitution and excitable temperament, who had constantly to sustain afflictions in domestic life, compared with which, thieves and robbers were as nothing, and yet never sunk down or gave way to despair or wrath, but, in prize-fighting phraseology, always came up to time with a cheerful countenance, and went in to win as if nothing had happened. When Miggs had finished her solo, her mistress struck in again, and the two together performed a duet to the same purpose: the burden being, that Mrs. Varden was persecuted perfection, and Mr. Varden, as the representative of mankind in that apartment, a creature of vicious and brutal habits, utterly insensible to the blessings he enjoyed. Of so refined a character, indeed, was their talent of assault under the mask of sympathy, that when Dolly, recovering, embraced her father tenderly, as in vindication of his goodness, Mrs. Varden expressed her solemn hope that this would be a lesson to him for the remainder of his life, and that he would do some little justice to a woman's nature ever afterwards—in which aspiration Miss Miggs, by divers sniffs and coughs, more significant than the longest oration, expressed her entire concurrence.

But the great joy of Miggs's heart was, that she not only picked up a full account of what had happened, but had the exquisite delight of conveying it to Mr. Tappertit for his jealousy and torture. For that gentleman, on account of Dolly's indisposition, had been requested to take his supper in the workshop, and it was conveyed thither by Miss Miggs's own fair hands.

"Oh, Simmun!" said the young lady, "such goings on to-day! Oh, gracious me, Simmun!"

Mr. Tappertit, who was not in the best of humors, and who disliked Miss Miggs more when she laid her hand on her heart and panted for breath than at any other time, as her deficiency of outline was most apparent under such circumstances, eyed her over in his loftiest style, and deigned to express no curiosity whatever.

"I never heard the like, nor nobody else," pursued Miggs. "The idea of interfering with her. What people can see in her, to make it worth their while to do so, that's the joke—he, he, he!"

Finding that there was a lady in the case, Mr. Tappertit haughtily requested his fair friend to be more explicit, and demanded to know what she meant by "her."

"Why, that Dolly," said Miggs, with an extremely sharp emphasis on the name. "But, oh, upon my word and honor, young Joseph Willett is a brave one; and he do deserve her, that he do."

"Woman!" said Mr. Tappertit, jumping off the counter on which he was seated; "beware!"

"My stars, Simmun!" cried Miggs, in affected astonishment. "You frighten me, to death! What's the matter?"

"There are strings," said Mr. Tappertit, flourishing his bread-and-butter knife in the air, "in the human heart that had better not be vibrated. That's what's the matter."

"Oh, very well—if you're in a huff!" cried Miggs, turning away.

"Huff or no huff," said Mr. Tappertit, detaining her by the wrist. "What do you mean, Jezebel? What were you going to say? Answer me!"

Notwithstanding this unenviable exhortation, Miggs gladly did as she was required; and told him how that their young mistress, being alone in the meadows after dark, had been attacked by three or four tall men, who would have certainly borne her away and perhaps murdered her, but for the timely arrival of Joseph Willett, who with his own single hand put them to flight, and rescued her; to the lasting admiration of his fellow-creatures generally, and to the eternal love and gratitude of Dolly Varden.

"Very good," said Mr. Tappertit, fetching a long breath when the tale was told, and rubbing his hair up till it stood stiff and straight on end all over his head. "His days are numbered."

"Oh, Simmun!" "I tell you," said the apprentice, "his days are numbered. Leave me. Get along with you."

ideas his entrance had disturbed. "If time were money," he said, handling his snuff-box, "I would compound my creditors, and give them—let me see—how much a day? There's my nap after dinner—an hour—they're extremely welcome to that, and to make the most of it. In the morning, between my breakfast and the paper, I could spare them another hour; in the evening, before dinner, say another. Three hours a day. They might pay themselves in calls, with interest, in twelve months. I think I shall propose it to them. Ah, my centaur, are you there?"

"Here I am," replied Hugh, striding in, followed by a dog as rough and sullen as himself; "and trouble enough I've had to get here. What do you ask me to come for, and keep me out when I do come?"

"My good fellow," returned the other, raising his head a little from the cushion and carelessly surveying him from top to toe, "I am delighted to see you, and to have, in your being here, the very best proof that you are not kept out. How are you?"

"I'm well enough," said Hugh, impatiently. "You look a perfect marvel of health. Sit down."

"I'd rather stand," said Hugh. "Please yourself, my good fellow," returned Mr. Chester, rising, slowly pulling off the loose robe he wore, and sitting down before the dressing glass. "Please yourself by all means."

Having said this in the politest and blandest tone possible, he went on dressing, and took no further notice of his guest, who stood in the same spot as uncertain what to do next, eyeing him sulkily from time to time.

"Are you going to speak to me, master?" he said, after a long silence.

"My worthy creature," returned Mr. Chester, "you are a little ruffled and out of humor. I'll wait till you're quite yourself again. I am in no hurry."

This behavior had its intended effect. It humbled and abashed the man, and made him still more irresolute and uncertain. Hard words he could have returned, violence he would have repaid with interest, but this cool, complacent, contemptuous, self-possessed reception, caused him to feel his inferiority more completely than the most elaborate arguments. Everything contributed to this effect. His own rough speech, contrasted with the soft persuasive accents of the other; his rude bearing, and Mr. Chester's polished manner; the disorder and negligence of his ragged dress and the elegant attire he saw before him; with all the unaccustomed luxuries and comforts of the room, and the silence that gave him leisure to observe these things, and feel how ill at ease they made him; all these influences, which have too often some effect on tutored minds and become of almost irresistible power when brought to bear on such a mind as his, quelled Hugh completely. He moved by little and little nearer to Mr. Chester's chair, and glancing over his shoulder at the reflection of his face in the glass, as if seeking for some encouragement in his expression, said at length, with a rough attempt at conciliation.

"Are you going to speak to me, master, or am I to go away?"

"Speak to you," said Mr. Chester, "speak to you, good fellow. I have spoken, have I not? I am waiting for you."

"Why, look'ee, sir," returned Hugh with increased embarrassment, "am I the man that you privately let away from the Maypole, and told to bring it back whenever he might want to see you on a certain subject?"

"No doubt the same, or you have a twin brother," said Mr. Chester, glancing at the reflection of his anxious face; "which is not probable, I should say."

"Then I have come, sir," said Hugh, "and I have brought it back, and something else along with it. A letter, sir, it is, that I took from the person who had charge of it." As he spoke, he laid upon the dressing-table Dolly's last epistle. The very letter that had cost her so much trouble.

"Did you obtain this by force, my good fellow?" said Mr. Chester, casting his eye upon it without the least perceptible surprise or pleasure.

"Not quite," said Hugh. "Partly."

Table with 4 columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and THE PRECIOUS BLOOD. It lists the calendar for July 1905, including feast days like Octave of St. John the Baptist, Visitation of B. V. Mary, and various feast days after Pentecost.

SPARE TIME STUDY Canadian Correspondence College, Limited TORONTO, CAN. You can increase your income, save your money, and better your prospects, by taking a course of study by mail, with the

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. Includes text about rheumatism, bladder disease, and backache.

into custody and had him dragged before a justice with the stolen property upon him, in which case it was as certain he would have been hung as it was that he had been born. The ascendancy which it was the purpose of the man of the world to establish over this savage instrument, was gained from that time. Hugh's submission was complete. He dreaded him beyond description; and felt that accident and artifice had spun a web about him, which at a touch from such a master hand as his, would bind him to the gallows.

Unrivaled By Rivals COSGRAVE'S None Superior ALE Peerless Beverage. COSGRAVE'S From Pure Irish Malt X X X PORTER For Health and Strength. COSGRAVE'S A Delicious Blend of Both HALF and HALF Once Tried Always Taken. ALL REPUTABLE DEALERS Cosgrave Brewery Co. TORONTO, ONT.

The HOME CIRCLE

LET US MIND OUR OWN AFFAIRS

It is extraordinary the passion most people have for managing other people's affairs, and ordering their lives. Not only do they give much advice when asked for, but far too many feel it their duty to give advice when not sought, in the case of those they know, whilst very many will be constantly speculating upon the affairs of comparative strangers, and say what they would do if they were "so-and-so."

Far too many of the frictions, quarrels and unpleasantnesses of this life are either caused or fomented by the interference of a third member, who would, in the majority of cases, be far better employed in managing her own affairs.

There are times, of course, when it is perfectly proper to give other people the benefit of whatever wisdom you possess, but it is a very good and safe rule never to volunteer advice.

Wait till it is asked for, or, better still, let it be dragged from you reluctantly. If your counsel is found to be valuable, the chances are that it will be asked for frequently, and even dragged from you, and if events prove it to be worthless, as it is quite probable, you can console yourself with the thought that you gave it unwillingly.

ATTRACTIVE ORNAMENTS.

Horns, when nicely mounted, make very attractive ornaments. In our Chicago stockyards, I expect, one could purchase a pair of horns for a very reasonable price; in fact, one might get them for the carrying of them away. When you have secured the horns, wash well and soak in hot water, curving them while soft according to fancy. When the horns are again dry, polish them, first with sandpaper, next use a stiff brush dipped in powdered pumice-stone and water, finishing with a soft brush and whiting. Fix the horns onto a smooth piece of wood, about eight inches long and two thick. Cover the wood with black or brown astrachan, letting it overlap the horns on each side for half an inch. Tack it along the back, and fasten in two good staples for hanging up.

TRUE TO HER PROMISE.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "what do you do at those lodge meetings you attend twice a month?" "You don't expect me to tell you that, do you? Our proceedings are secret." "A man oughtn't to have any secrets from his wife. What is the password?" "I have taken a solemn obligation never to communicate that to any outsider." "I'm not an outsider. A man and his wife are one. You have a right to communicate it to me." Mr. Chugwater reflected. "Well," he said, "if I repeat the password to you once, will you promise never to ask me to say it again?" "Yes." "And you'll never tell anybody else?" "Never." Whereupon he rapidly uttered the following astonishing word: "Magellielilikazentalottarucaistualizabelliwkamankallooleroo." Mrs. Chugwater kept her promise. She never repeated that password to a living soul.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

If sweethearts were sweethearts always. Whether as maid or wife. No drop would be half so pleasant in the mingled draught of life. But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes. When the wife has frowns and sighs, and the wife's has a wonderful glitter. For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes. If lovers were lovers always. The same to sweetheart and wife. Who would change for a future of Eden. The joys of this chequered life? But husbands grow grave and silent, and care on the anxious brow. Oft replaces the sunshine which perished. With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart is wife and sweetheart still, whose voice as of old can charm him, whose kisses of old can thrill, who has plucked the rose to find ever. Its beauty and fragrance increase as the flush of passion is mellowed in love's unmeasured peace. Who sees in the step a lightness; who finds in the form a grace; who reads an unaltered brightness in the witchery of the face.

-Selected.

If you are intending to can any strawberries this year, do not wait until they are cheap, for by that time the best will be past their prime. There is economy in paying a good price, not an extravagant price, of course, but one that will command early fruit, which is the finest, juiciest, best on the market. June is the best month for canning rhubarb, strawberries and cherries. When planning to put up fruit, it is well to make all preparations the night before. Fruit-cans and lids are sterilized by putting them in cold water softened by borax and allowing it to boil for 20 minutes. Provide new rings for a rubber that has been used once is only fit to be thrown away. When the cans have

been thoroughly cleansed, fill each one with water, put on the rubber and lid, screw tight and turn upside-down on a sheet of paper. The regulation canned strawberry is enough to take one's appetite away. All the goodness and flavor have been cooked out of them, and they are but bleached, shrivelled little globules floating in sticky, pink liquid. The only correct way to can these strawberries is without cooking. It is a trifle more expensive than the method of canning other fruits, but it repays by the quality of the preserve.

When you have enough berries hulled to begin work, sort them over, putting the large ones in one bowl and the little, bruised ones in another. The first are for canning, the last for juice.

Put the inferior berries with a half cup of cold water over a fire in a small saucepan. When they have cooked to a pulp, squeeze them through a potato ricer, then add to every pint of juice one pound of sugar and half a pint of water. While it simmers for twenty minutes, fill the cans with firm berries and set them into the wash boiler, which should contain a layer of excelsior and warm water sufficient to cover the cans half way. Add fresh fruit as the berries sink in the cans.

At the end of 20 minutes fill the cans with the hot syrup to overflowing, and put down the covers tightly. Cover the cans with hot water and allow it to boil half an hour. In removing the cans wrap them quickly in a towel that the cool air may not strike them and crack the jars.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

The best way to keep young is to feel young. And the best way to feel young is to learn how young people feel. It is such a simple remedy that most people won't try it. They think they must go to foreign climes in search of the fountain of youth—that they must pay a large sum to some soothsayer who will divulge the secret to them, or that they must consult a doctor who will give them some wonderful prescription for preserving the complexion, and so make them look young. But youth is a question of heart and feeling. So, if you would keep your youth, know children. Not in the way so many people know them. Don't be trying to teach them something all the time. Just be with them, play with them, sympathize with their troubles, and take pleasure in their joys; learn what they have to teach. When you have learned that you have learned of the fountain of youth.

THAT IS IT.

It isn't the music asleep in the strings. Of the lute that entrances the ear. And brings to the breast. The spirit of rest; it is only the music we hear. It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed. It's the word of good cheer that we speak. To triumph through strife. For the great things of life. That heartens and strengthens the weak.

It isn't the love that they have in their hearts. And neglect, or forget, to reveal. That brightens the lives. Of husbands and wives; it is telling the love that they feel.

For Spring Debility

YOU SHOULD RESTORE RICHNESS TO THE BLOOD BY USING

Dr. Chase's NERVE FOOD

Habit is one of the strongest forces of nature. It is like a rut into which it is easy to run, but which too often leads to misfortune and calamity. The habit of dosing with salts and sarsaparillas in the spring is doing much to undermine the health of the present generation.

In the spring the blood is thin, the system run down and the body weak and enervated. What you need is a tonic and restorative, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

If you have been a slave to the habit of dosing the system with salts or similar weakening purgatives you will appreciate Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which acts on the principle of forming new blood, building up the system and creating new nerve force. It is something to strengthen rather than weaken that you most need in the spring, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies this need as no other medicine was ever known to do.

By its use the action of the heart becomes strong and regular, the stomach is supplied with the nervous energy which is necessary to healthful digestion, and every organ of the body is enabled to carry out the duty imposed on it by nature. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE WOOD-SHED PARTY.

"Mama," said Dorothy, "I wish I could have a wood-shed party."

"What do you mean by that?" answered Mrs. Spear, in some wonder. "Why," exclaimed Dorothy, "all the girls in my class have said they just love to play out in a nice wood-shed, where there are lots of shavings and smooth boards and hammers and—"

"Just like ours, in fact," laughed Mrs. Spear. "I think it would be a nice idea."

"Then we'll have it," decided Dorothy, "and it must be on a stormy day, because we like to hear the rain spatter down—it seems so cozy."

"I think it can be managed," said mother. "We must try to interest papa in the matter. I think there must be a little picking up done."

That evening Dorothy sat up a half-hour later than usual, preparing her invitations. The following morning ten little girls found on their desks a square of white birch bark, to which a dainty card was fixed by two tiny bows. On the card were these words:

You are cordially invited to a Wood-Shed Party at Dorothy Spear's on the first rainy Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

A long "spell of fine weather" was patiently passed by the eager girls, and at last came a rainy Saturday afternoon. Never was a stormy holiday so gladly welcomed, and at two o'clock ten little cloaked figures came in damp line toward the house.

Wet wraps were left in the kitchen, and then the children trooped out to the great, roomy shed.

Dorothy's father was a ship-builder, and in his leisure he often worked upon some small boat in the shed.

So when the guests came out, they saw first a nice, warm stove in one corner, in which birch bark was snapping comfortably; next, the good-sized body of a sailboat, resting on blocks, to the inside of which led a short stepladder.

In the boat were stools and cushions, and on its deck sat Dorothy's whole family of dolls in holiday dress.

The girls danced about and examined all the good points of the craft, and said there was almost water enough outside to sail it.

The logs of wood had been rolled up in such a way as to make a gradual flight of stairs to the top of the wood-pile, where a flat board was standing. Each guest was asked to run up the stairs and drive a nail in the board. There was a prize in the shape of a dainty birch-bark bonbon box tied with baby ribbon, for the one who could drive a nail without "striking off."

There were whole barrels of clean white shavings, from which they picked the longest and arranged on their heads for curls.

At four o'clock came the refreshments, part of which was ice-cream served in little birch-bark cups. But best of all—a surprise for Dorothy, too—was when Mr. Spear came out with a tray, on which were eleven little boats—perfect models of a brig with all sails set, and ropes, yard-arms, anchor and cabins all in correct position. On the stern of each boat was painted in tiny letters the name of the little guest for whom it was intended.

"Such a lovely time!" they all said as they bade Dorothy good-night. "A wood-shed party is the very best kind."

Only one little girl said, as she hurried home, "There! Dear me! We had such a good time I forgot all about hearing the rain splatter."

A GARDEN SURPRISE.

(By Mira Jenks Stafford, in Youth's Companion.) "Mrs. Hancock doesn't like little boys," said Hal, one day, coming from school and dropping down on the piazza at his mother's feet.

"Oh, I am sorry," said mother, "because she misses a great deal," and then she kissed Hal on the forehead. "But what makes you think so?"

"Well, she drove us away when we were down there this morning, and we were not anywhere near her land, either. She has only that tiny bit of garden, and it is all full of rocks. She was trying to make a garden in between the stones."

"But what reason had she for sending you away?"

"Well, you see, last winter some of the boys ran into her fence with a double-runner and broke a picket. They mended it, though, and now she seems to think we all want to do her some harm."

"You must do something to restore confidence," said mama. "She has never had any little boys, and doesn't know how nice they can be. Why don't you do something to please her?"

"No chance now; she is going away for a month."

"Just the thing," said mama. Hal looked up in surprise. "Why? How?" he asked.

"Why don't you and Ned go over there after she has gone and pick up all those small rocks on her land, and carry them off in your wheelbarrow, just as you did for father? The big ones you can roll over to the back and mound up in a rocky, and put good soil over and plant some flowers. Then you could dig a few small beds, and plant lettuce, beans, radishes and beets. She is too old to make a garden and too poor to hire one made."

"Whew! I'd just like to do that," said Hal. "I will go and ask Ned." Away he ran, and in a few moments came back with his chum, to talk it over with mother and to make further plans.

Some days later, when the stage had carried off its one passenger, two boys were seen going round bright and early to the little garden back

FATHER'S FREE BLOOD PURIFIER... Koenig Med. Co. 100 Lake St. Chicago

THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE Benedictine Salve

This Salve Cures RHEUMATISM, PILES, FELONS or BLOOD POISONING. It is a Sure Remedy for any of these Diseases.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

RHEUMATISM

What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says. 212 King street east. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1902.

John O'Connor, Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured.

John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto, Ont. DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, yours truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours for ever thankful, PETER AUSTEN.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted, I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG.

Peter Austin, writing from Des Moines, Iowa, under date of July 2nd, 1905, says: "Enclosed please find M.O. for \$1.00, for which send me 1 box of your Benedictine Salve. Rheumatism has never troubled me since your salve fixed me up in December, 1901."

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I write unsolicited to say that your Benedictine Salve has cured me of the worst form of Bleeding, Itching Piles. I have been a sufferer for thirty years, during which time I tried every advertised remedy I could get, but got no more than temporary relief. I suffered at times intense agony and lost all hope of a cure. Seeing your advertisement by chance, I thought I would try your Salve, and am proud to say it has made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend it to every sufferer. Yours, etc., JAMES SHAW.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me a thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, With the Boston Laundry.

Rev. Father McDonald of Portsmouth, Ont., sent for a box of Benedictine Salve on the 11th of April, 1905, and so well pleased was he with the result of its use that he sent for more as follows: Portsmouth, 18th May, 1905.

MY DEAR SIR,—Herewith enclose you the sum of two dollars to pay for a couple of boxes of your Benedictine Salve. I purpose giving one to an old cripple and the other to a person badly troubled with piles, in order that they may be thereby benefited by its use. Yours respectfully, (Signed) M. McDONALD. Address Rev. Father McDonald, Portsmouth, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR,—Please send me three more boxes of Benedictine Salve, as soon as possible. Enclose please find cheque and oblige. Yours sincerely, (Signed) FRANCIS P. MURPHY.

Mr. John O'Connor, 197 King street, Toronto: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find one dollar (\$1), also postage, for which I wish you would mail to my address another box of Benedictine Salve. Hoping to receive same by return of mail, I am, sir, Yours truly, PATRICK KEARNS.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to you that I can testify to the merits "of your Benedictine Salve for Blood-Poisoning. I suffered with blood poisoning for about six months, the trouble starting from a callous or hardening of the skin on the upper part of my foot and afterwards turning to blood-poisoning. Although I was treated for same in the General Hospital for two weeks without cure, the doctors were thinking of having my foot amputated. I left the hospital uncured and then I tried your salve, and with two boxes my foot healed up. I am now able to put on my boot and walk freely with same, the foot being entirely healed. I was also treated in the States prior to going to the hospital in Toronto, without relief. Your salve is a cure for blood-poisoning. MISS M. L. KEMP.

John O'Connor, Esq.: DEAR SIR,—Early this week I accidentally ran a rusty nail in my finger. The wound was very painful and the next morning there were symptoms of blood poisoning, and my arm was swollen nearly to the shoulder. I applied Benedictine Salve, and the next day I was all right and able to go to work. J. SHERIDAN, 34 Queen street East.

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TORONTO, JULY 20, 1905.

ORANGEISM AND THE 12TH OF JULY.

The Evening Telegram, which performed a real service to the citizens by backing up Manager R. J. Fleming's protest against the disturbance of the street railway traffic by the Orange procession on the 12th July, has since made its apologies to the Order in an article that assigns to the Boyne and to William Prince of Orange the freedom of the human race from autocracy. No assertion is too monstrous and ridiculous for the editor of The Telegram to put forward; but he is more absurd than usual when he pretends to see in Orangeism anything else than a parasitic growth upon Irish Protestantism. With William of Orange and his victory the cause of human progress to-day has little to do. The Stuarts deserved their fate, because they knew not how to respect the loyalty of a brave people. Perhaps the only lament for their cause that rose to the heart or the ear of anyone in Toronto on the 12th July was suggested by the Orange band that played "Bonnie Dundee" at the head of the procession, though the beighted minstrels knew not the music of their own gods.

The most we can hope for from Orangeism is that in spite of its oath-bound secrecy the organization cannot always keep hidden in its dark cellars the seed of freedom. The parade in Toronto simply represents all the graft and pull of the city hall and the Board of Education. No number of top hats and Prince Albert coats swaggering behind bands playing insulting party tunes and threatening to kick the Pope or anybody else, can ever pretend in such an association to a vestige of respectability, for the men who join in the parade must swallow their shame as the price of their position in the ring of Toronto civic misgovernment. And as the Orange Order stands for jobbery and slavery in Toronto, so has it stood for a century in Ireland for reaction and narrow ascendancy. Its leaders have been the henchmen of the landlords and the enemies of popular liberty. Within the last year, however, a ray of light has begun to appear in the north of Ireland. The landlord ring has been broken in part by the voluntary action of some of the progressive landlords themselves who have renounced the slavery of Orangeism; and partly by an Orange constituency electing to parliament a man of the people, Mr. Sloan, who has rallied about him some independent and democratic spirits prepared to throw the landlord ring overboard and cast in their lot with the cause for which the Nationalists of Ireland are contending.

Sooner or later independent men will rise in Toronto, who will scorn to walk in obedience to the call of the fife and the drum, insulting their Catholic fellow-citizens and incidentally preventing the street cars from moving by way of showing that Orangeism rules this town. Manager Fleming pretends that public opinion must be awakened. An action for damages in the courts would soon put the street railway company in mind of the responsibilities of a public franchise. The street cars are not stalled for the Labor Day procession or any other procession than the Orange parade. Even Toronto will not continue to tolerate this.

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.

For the second time within the year The Globe has swept away the Irish Catholic representation in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet. It now announces the impending retirement of Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Scott together, with Sir Richard Cart-

wright; and it offers in their stead young Mr. Guthrie, young Mr. Leighton McCarthy, and Mr. Archie Campbell. The Globe, if it perseveres, must retire Mr. Scott and Sir Richard Cartwright sooner or later; and it is indeed a satiric touch upon the organ to propose that the places held so long and so prominently in the public life of Canada by these two grand old veterans should be filled by a brace of infant politicians, one of whom (Mr. McCarthy) is not a Liberal and never will be.

We sympathize with Mr. Fitzpatrick on account of the peculiar attentions which the organ persists in paying him. The Minister of Justice is probably worn out with over work. Since the general election campaign more than half the labor of the party has fallen upon his shoulders. At the very inception of the campaign The Globe positively retired him and put Mr. Aylesworth in his place. When the session came on it brought the heavy work of the Northwest Provincial Government bills upon Mr. Fitzpatrick's hands. Then The Globe saw another opportunity and did its level best to render the task of the Minister of Justice impossible. The session is now approaching an end, and it is very likely that if Mr. Fitzpatrick had his own choice and could feel indifferent to the responsibilities and interests of the party and government he has served with amazing energy and with undiminished success, he would gladly lay down the burden of public office to find rest and reasonable remuneration in the practice of his profession. But what is the fact? The Liberal party could not find in the length and breadth of Canada a man to replace him, a man with higher ideals of public life and of ability so commanding as to enable him to impress his views upon the country without the aid of the corporation owned press. Mr. Fitzpatrick has been the right arm of his chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier ever since the Liberal party won the approval of the country; and we believe it has been owing in a large measure to the sturdy faith of these two statesmen in the traditions of Confederation, and to their unshaken confidence in the destiny of this country and in the progressive spirit of the Canadian people, that the Liberal party has not been betrayed from the path of duty by self-constituted Ontario advisers, The Globe among them.

There is a group of new Liberals in Ontario who still imagine that their party can live in the house that has fallen upon Mr. Ross and Mr. R. L. Borden. Once they succeed in ridding the Liberal Cabinet of Irish Catholic representation they will certainly have the opportunity of selecting their own habitat. But we do not imagine for a moment that the opportunity will be offered them by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or that Mr. Fitzpatrick, as long as his health allows him, will consent to see the Liberal party decline upon the degeneracy that pretends to give counsel to Liberalism in the province of Ontario to-day.

PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES.

The Canadian legislator seems determined to reward his own services to the nation. It is publicly reported that members on both sides of the House joined in a round robin to the government to increase the sessional salary of senators and members of the House of Commons from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year. The Government had long decided to substantially increase the pay of judges, and it looks as if this latter necessary legislation would have been held up had consent been withheld from the parliamentary raid. The Conservatives also stipulated, and the Government allowed, a remuneration of \$7,000 a year to the leader of the Opposition, which Mr. Borden could not of course resist. There is no precedent for the last mentioned grab, the leader of the Opposition being a functionary unknown to the constitution of this or any other British country. One effect of so radical a departure from the heretofore accepted canons of constitutional practice will be the driving of a wedge into the party system of Government. For though it be admitted that the leader of the Opposition in receipt of a salary need not sink his independence of the Government, he must necessarily lose his independence in his own caucus, because none but the acknowledged leader can claim the Government pay. The man will stick to the salary as long as he can, and will placate and toady to every kicker and bolter in his caucus lest the salary should be imperilled. Again the aggressive spirits in opposition will naturally become impatient because of a salary-loving leader, and they will form free or semi-independent groups after the

fashion of European legislatures. Indeed the Opposition leader's salary may soon prove the death of the party system in Canada.

The one and only argument advanced in support of the increased parliamentary indemnities is that the sessions are long and the laborer is worthy of his hire. In reply to this it may be said that the Opposition lengthened the present session by fanatical obstruction to the school clauses of the autonomy bills. In the British House of Commons the other day Mr. Balfour Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Redmond all agreed that the Imperial Parliament is no longer capable of handling the whole legislative programme of the United Kingdom even by working every day in the year. Yet no member of the mother of parliaments suggests that he be paid by a time scale, by indemnity or in any other form.

Pensions to ex-Cabinet Ministers will be paid in future at the rate of \$3,500. It is hard indeed to draw the line when once the principle of parliamentary salaries is admitted and we suppose that the logical conclusion of the growing weakness of our elected representatives for salary and title is that every man who serves his country, even though it be but for a single session, shall thenceforth become a pensioner upon the taxpayer, a dead-head on the railways and in short, live happy ever afterwards.

APPOINTMENT OF M. J. BUTLER.

The appointment of M. J. Butler, late assistant engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, to the position of Minister of Railways and Chief Engineer of Canals, is one more step in the advancement of a brilliant career. Mr. Butler was born in Deseronto and was for some time a student at De La Salle Institute, Toronto, after which he took the engineering course at Toronto University. After holding many positions of importance on the different railroads of Canada, he became chief engineer of Mr. M. J. Haney on the contract for the great Hillsborough bridge in Prince Edward Island, and on the buildings of the Locomotive and Machine Company, Montreal. Mr. Butler is also an LL.B., having studied law at Kent College, Chicago, in order to understand the matter of contracts, etc., in connection with his work. He is an M.T.C.E. and a member of the American Canadian Civil Engineering Societies.

Funeral of Rev. Mother Catherine

The funeral of Rev. Mother Catherine, foundress of the Community of the Precious Blood, was very impressive. The last rites took place in the chapel of the Monastery at St. Hyacinthe, the crowd being so great that many could not be admitted. Contrary to the general rule, the remains of the deceased Sister were placed in a beautiful and costly casket. Mgr. Bernard, administrator of the diocese, assisted by Mgrs. Lefebvre and Chalifoux, sang the mass. Many religious orders were represented and eighty priests were in the sanctuary. Messages were received from all parts of the continent, condoling with the Sisters on their double loss in the death of their Bishop and that of their foundress. R.I.P.

Note—An interesting contribution on the life of Mother Catherine which was crowded out this week, will be published in our next issue.

STRATFORD

Mrs. Thos. Byrne, Dufferin street, has returned from a two weeks holiday trip to Bay City and other interesting points in Michigan.

The Stratford Herald has arranged to conduct another excursion from Sarnia to Detroit on Saturday, July 22nd, immediately on the arrival of the Herald excursion train, and will make a fast run to Detroit, arriving there shortly before noon. The City of Toledo, a handsome steamer of the White Star Line of steamers, has been secured for this excursion. The G.T.R. train leaves the depot here on Saturday, July 22, at 6 a.m.

Mr. "Lon" A. T. Macdonald, a former well-known business man, was in the city last week looking up old friends. Our friend looks quite happy and prosperous, but he could not be otherwise, as "Lon" is enterprising and engaged in newspaper work on one of our best American dailies.

Dr. A. H. Hipple, formerly of Stratford, but now residing at Omaha, Neb., was in the city for a few hours last week on his way to the Thousand Islands for his vacation. The doctor is always a welcome visitor to this city and made welcome by his friends.

The cornerstone of a new church, to be called the "Church of the Immaculate Conception," was laid in Stratford on Sunday, July 9th, by His Lordship Bishop McEvoy of London. The estimated cost of the edifice is \$20,000. The idea of the new church was outlined by the late Dean Kilroy, and the work has been largely carried out by Rev. Father McGee. Very Rev. Father Aylward, rector of the Cathedral, preached the dedicatory sermon. The occasion was also the 23rd anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Bishop McEvoy.

ENCYCLICAL OF PIUS X.

Venerable Brothers, Heath and Apostolic Blessing.

(Concluded from last week.)

It is also a matter of great importance to define clearly the nature of the works on which Catholic energies are to be employed actively and constantly. These works should be of such evident importance, they should be in such harmony with the needs of modern society, and they should be so well adapted to the moral and material interests, especially to the interests of the masses and of the disinterested and submerged classes, that, whilst inspiring the leaders of the Catholic Social Movement with ardent zeal, due to the great fruits they promise, they should be within the mental grasp of all and command themselves to the ready acceptance of all.

For the very reason that the grave social problems now confronting us imperatively demand a speedy and a sure solution, every one is taking the deepest interest in acquainting himself with the various ways in which solutions of the social question stand the test of experience. Discussions on the subject, which are widely disseminated by means of the press, are growing more and more frequent. It therefore becomes a matter of prime importance that the Catholic Social Movement, availing itself of this favorable opportunity, should go courageously to the front and propose its own solution, winning for it success by means of a resolute, intelligent and disciplined propaganda which will be capable of making direct headway against the propaganda of our adversaries.

The soundness, the justice of Christian principles, the strict morality Catholics profess, their complete disinterestedness, which makes them in all frankness and sincerity seek only the real, solid and supreme interests of their neighbors, and, in addition to this, their evident ability to promote the true economic interests of the people much better than others can—all this must inevitably make a deep impression upon the minds and hearts of all whom they address, and must swell their ranks in a manner that will make them a strong and compact body, capable of offering a stout resistance to the current of opposing influences and of holding their adversaries in check.

Our predecessor, Leo XIII., of saintly memory, fully realized the need of all this when he directed attention, especially in the famous Encyclical Rerum Novarum and in subsequent documents, to the main thing upon which Catholic action should concentrate itself, namely, the practical solution of the social question in conformity with Christian principles.

We, adhering to these wise directions, also gave in our Motu Proprio of December 18, 1903, a fundamental constitution to the Christian Popular Movement, which embraces everything contained in the Catholic Social Movement. This constitution can be made to serve as the practical rule for common effort, and thus become a bond of concord, and of charity. On this common ground, therefore, the accomplishing of a most holy and a most urgent object must be grouped, and united Catholic organizations which, however various and manifold in form, are all equally intended to promote efficaciously the same social welfare.

But in order that the Social Movement may be maintained and may prosper through the necessary cohesion of the branches which compose it, it is of the utmost importance that Catholics act together in exemplary harmony. This harmony will never be obtained unless they are united by a unity of intention. Of the necessity of this there is no room to doubt.

Plain and clear are the teachings of this Apostolic Chair on the subject. Distinguished Catholics in every country in their writings have shed a flood of light upon it. Catholics in other lands have set a laudable example in this matter—an example which we on more than one occasion have called attention to. These Catholics, because of their harmony and unity of intention, in a short space of time have garnered in very abundant and very encouraging harvests.

For bringing about the result we have just mentioned an association known under the name of The Popular Union, one of many associations equally worthy of praise, may be cited as an effective association of a general character which has rendered good service in other countries. It was founded for the purpose of bringing together Catholics belonging to every social rank. Its special aim is to establish a common centre of doctrine, of propaganda and of social organization. It meets a need felt in nearly all countries. Its constitution, which is extremely simple is the outcome of the situation which exists in nearly all countries. It can be truthfully asserted that it is not more adapted to one country than another. It is applicable to all countries where the same needs exist and where the same dangers have arisen. Its popular character wins for it the acceptance and the approval of all. It does not interfere with nor does it impede the work of other organizations. Indeed, it imparts to all these organizations strength and solidity. The Popular Union, with its constitution for specially defined purposes, stimulates individuals to join special organizations whilst at the same time it trains them for practical and profitable work, thus creating a unity of thought and of feeling.

After this social centre has been es-

tablished, all the other organizations of an economic character which aim at bringing about a practical solution of the social problem in all its phases will find themselves naturally grouped together for the carrying out of their general aim, which is a bond of union between them. In the meanwhile, these organizations, according to the various needs they have been formed to meet, will assume different forms and adopt different means as the special aim each sets before it requires.

We are very much pleased to be able to express here our satisfaction at the great amount of work that has been accomplished in this respect in Italy. We have every hope that with God's help much more will be done in the coming years and that the good already achieved will be made abiding and be carried forward with ever increasing zeal.

The work of Catholic Congresses and Committees rendered in the past great services, thanks to the intelligent activity of the distinguished persons who directed it as well as to the activity of those who presided or still preside over the special organizations. It is for this reason that at our express desire the centre or union of organizations of an economic character which was maintained after the above mentioned work of Congresses went out of existence, will continue under those who now are at its head.

The Catholic social movement, if it is to be thoroughly effective, must not be limited by the social needs of the present day. It must strengthen itself by all those practical means furnished by the progress of social and economic studies, by the experience already gained elsewhere, by the conditions of civil society and even by the study of public life in various countries. If this is not done there will be a risk of groping about and of reaching out after new and doubtful methods whilst ready at hand are good methods that have already been tried and have been found to be successful. They likewise expose themselves to the danger of showing a preference for organization and methods, which perhaps were suitable in other times, but which to-day are not understood by the people. To conclude, they may half way from their failure to avail themselves of those civic rights with which modern constitutions clothe all Catholics included. In regard to this last point it is clear that modern systems of government place it within the ability of all without distinction to make their influence felt in public matters. Catholics within the limitations imposed by the law of God and by the prescriptions of the Church may with safe conscience avail themselves of this means to demonstrate that they are as competent as others, and even more competent, to co-operate in the work of advancing material and civil interests of the people, and so win an influence and beget a respect which will make it possible for them to defend and promote the higher interests affecting the soul.

The civil rights we have referred to are many and of various kinds, the highest being those which make it possible to take part directly in the civil life of the country and to represent the people in the halls of legislation.

Very weighty reasons, Venerable Brothers, dissuade us from setting aside the rule laid down by our predecessor of saintly memory, Leo XIII., during his long pontificate. This rule forbids in a general way Catholic Italians participating in legislative power. There are, however, other reasons of equally weighty character founded on a regard for the highest interests of society, which must be safeguarded at all hazards, which may require in certain cases a dispensation from the above mentioned law, especially, Venerable Brothers, when you recognize a strict necessity for this dispensation for the good of souls and the supreme interests of your churches, and consequently apply for it.

The possibility of our making this benign concession imposes upon all Catholics the duty of preparing themselves carefully and seriously for political life should they be called to participate in it. Hence it is of great importance that the same activity which has been employed in such a praiseworthy spirit by Catholics in preparing themselves by means of a good electoral organization for the administrative life of the municipalities and the Provincial Councils should be applied with equal earnestness with a view to proper preparation and organization as was opportunely recommended by the Circular of December 3, 1904, issued by the Board of Presidents of the Economic Associations of Italy.

At the same time this is done the lofty principles which regulate the conscience of every true Catholic must be inculcated and be put in practice. Every good Catholic ought to remember, above all things and in all circumstances, that he must be and show himself to be truly Catholic. He ought to accept public office and perform its duties with the firm and constant purpose of promoting, by all means at his command, the social and economic welfare of the country and especially the welfare of the people, and this he should do in conformity with the ideals of civilization distinctly Christian. At the same time he ought to defend the supreme interests of the Church, which are those of religion and justice.

Such, Venerable Brothers, are the character, the aim and the conditions attending the Catholic Social Movement, so far as its most important feature is concerned, which is the solution of the social problem.

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This solution is worthy of the best Catholic effort constantly and energetically applied. This, however, does not prevent the adoption and development of other works of various kinds and of different organization, all equally destined to promote some particular advantage of society, of the people, and the prosperity of Christian civilization under various definite aspects. These works, as a rule, springing from the zeal of the private individuals, become diffused through the different dioceses and are sometimes grouped together in more extended federations. All such are to be countenanced and encouraged in every way, provided the end they have in view is a laudable one, the principles they follow soundly Christian and the means they employ in harmony with justice. A certain liberty of organization must also be allowed them, for it is not possible that where many persons meet together all should be either modelled on the same pattern or be grouped under one leadership. Then, too, the organization must spring from the nature of the works themselves, otherwise you will have buildings that have been carefully planned, but destitute of any real foundation and therefore entirely ephemeral. It will be well also to reckon with the character of the people, remembering that customs and tendencies differ in different places. The main thing is that the work be prepared on a good foundation, with zeal and perseverance. With all this as a basis the shape or form that the different works may take are merely incidental.

Finally, as a means of stimulating the necessary vigor in all Catholic efforts, of affording an opportunity to the organizers and members of these works to see and know one another, of drawing closer the ties of fraternal charity among them, of animating each other with an ever-increasing zeal on behalf of practical work, and of providing for the solidity and diffusion of the works, wonderful service will be rendered by the holding from time to time, according to the rules laid down by the Holy See, of general or branch Congresses of Italian Catholics, which are to be a manifestation of Catholic faith and a festival of concord and peace.

It remains for us, Venerable Brothers, to touch now on another point of the greatest of importance. We refer to the relation which all forms of Catholic action must have with the ecclesiastical authority. Everybody who gives careful consideration to the doctrines we laid down in the first part of this letter will see at once that all those works which are meant to aid directly the spiritual and pastoral ministry of the Church, and which consequently have a religious scope affecting directly the salvation of souls, must, even down to the smallest details, be subject to the authority of the Church, and therefore to the Bishops placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God in the dioceses assigned to them. The other works also which, as we have said, are instituted primarily to restore and promote in Christ true Christian civilization and which constitute, in the sense already explained, what is known as Christian action, cannot be conceived as existing independently of the counsel and sovereign direction of the ecclesiastical authority, especially inasmuch as they must be governed by the principles of Christian teaching and morality; still less possible is it to conceive them as existing in opposition, more or less open, to ecclesiastical authority. Of course, all such works must, from their very nature, enjoy reasonable liberty required for their exercise, for upon them devolves all the responsibility arising out of them, especially in temporal and economic affairs and in those affecting public administrative and political life, which have nothing to do with the purely spiritual ministry. But as Catholics always hold aloft the banner of Christ, that

(Continued on page 5.)

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fact makes them also hold aloft the banner of the Church. It is therefore fitting that they receive it from the hands of the Church, and that the Church watch that its honor be kept untarnished.

From this it will be clear how unwise was the conduct of those, though indeed they were few, who attempted here in Italy and under our very eyes to assume a mission they had not received from us or from any of our brothers in the Episcopate, and endeavored to carry it out not only without due obedience to authority, but even in opposition to the same, seeking to justify their disobedience by drawing frivolous distinctions.

But while we are pointing out to all the right principles that should guide the Catholic social movement, we cannot, Venerable Brothers, omit to refer to the grave danger to which the clergy of to-day find themselves exposed owing to the conditions of the present times—the danger of attributing undue importance to the material interests of the people, to the detriment of the far more weighty interests of the sacred ministry.

The priest, raised above other men in order to carry out the mission he holds from God, must also keep himself above all human interests, all conflicts, all classes of society. His proper field is the Church, where as the ambassador of God he preaches the truth and inculcates respect for the rights of God and respect for the rights of all creatures.

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AFTER DINNER ORATORY

In the Nineteenth Century Magazine for May there was an article by Daniel Crilly on "The After-Dinner Oratory of America." In this article Mr. Crilly institutes a comparison or rather draws attention to the contrast that exists between the after-dinner speeches of Englishmen who are attending a banquet held to celebrate an important event in their history and the speech delivered at a similar function in America.

Liberal quotations are made by Mr. Crilly from a speech delivered on an occasion of that kind by Judge Henry E. Howland in 1899. The Judge told several stories, some of which are good enough to be re-told. The first story was in this wise: "There have been times in the later history of the country when the Puritan was not altogether popular, and the feeling entertained towards him and his descendants was expressed like that at a Liberal meeting in Scotland, where the proceedings were being opened by prayer, and the reverend gentleman prayed fervently that the Liberals might hang the gither."

This is, perhaps, better known, but it is also a better story. A lady said to her clergyman, who was paying an afternoon call, "Johnny has been a bad little boy to-day; he has been fighting and has got a black eye." "So I see," said the clergyman. "Come into the next room with me, Johnny, and I will pray with you."

Meanwhile, in the Apostle Blessing which from the bottom of our heart we impart to you, Venerable Brothers, to your clergy and to the Italian people, may you find a token of divine favor and a pledge of our most special affection.

self involved in obligations hurtful to his person and to the dignity of his ministry. He must not, therefore, take part in associations of this kind, except after mature deliberation, with the consent of his bishop, and only in cases where his help is free from all danger and is evident utility.

Nor is his zeal checked by the observance of these rules. The true apostle must make himself all things to all men, in order to save all (I Cor., ix. 22); like the Divine Redeemer he must have bowels of compassion seeing the multitudes distressed and living like sheep that have no shepherd (Matt., ix. 26). Let him, therefore, employ himself by the efficacious propaganda of the press, by vigorous exhortation in speech, by direct influence in the cases above mentioned, to secure the betterment, within the limits of justice and charity, of the comonomical condition of the people, encouraging and promoting the institutions which have this end in view, and especially such of them as aim to organize effectively the masses against the growing power of socialism, and so save them at once from economic ruin and moral and religious disaster.

Such, Venerable Brothers, are the directions we have been anxious to explain and inculcate with regard to the kind of Catholic Social Movement which is to be maintained and promoted in this Italy of ours. To show what is good does not suffice—it is necessary also to realize it. And in this your direct paternal stimulus in the good cause will certainly prove of the greatest assistance. Let a beginning be made, no matter how humble it be—divine grace will soon develop it and make it prosper. And let all our beloved sons, who dedicate themselves to the Catholic Social Movement, hear again the words that rise so spontaneously from our heart. Amid the many causes of grief by which we are every day surrounded, if there be any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of charity, if any bowels of compassion, we, too, will say with the Apostle, fulfill ye my joy, that ye be of one mind, having the same charity, being of one accord, agreeing in sentiment, in humility and due subjection, each one not considering the things that are his own but those of the common good, and let the same mind be in you which was also in Jesus Christ, our Saviour (Ph., xi, 1-5). Let Him be the beginning of all your undertakings: Whatever you say or do, let it be all in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ (Coloss. iii, 17); Let Him be the end of all your operations; for of Him and by Him and in Him are all things; to Him be glory for ever (Rom. xi, 36B). On this most auspicious day, recalling that on which the Apostles filled with the Holy Ghost, left the cenacle to preach the Kingdom of Christ to the world, may there descend upon all of you, too, the power of the same spirit, to bend all that is rigid, to warm hearts that are cold, and to put on the right road all that has gone astray; flecte quod est rigidum, love quod est frigidum, rege quod est denium.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, on the feast of Pentecost, June 11, 1905, in the second year of our pontificate. PIUS X., Pope.

Knights of St. John Moonlight

The Leo Commandery No. 2, K. of St. J., moonlight will take place on Friday evening, July 21st, per steamer Chippewa. The Knights are making a special effort to make this social event a success. A complete orchestra will be on board to furnish music for dancing. Messrs. E. Lieutizer, V. McGuire and J. Gilogley, who are quite popular in musical circles, will be present to assist in the evening entertainment.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarrd from eating these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

manipulating and alternating in a brief compass the lighter and graver shades of thought." To some it may appear that the spirit of levity and and triviality plays a too important part in the after-dinner speeches of men holding positions of dignity and honor. A few of the names quoted by Mr. Crilly as those of men after-dinner speakers are Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Colonel John Hay, George William Curtis and Chauncey Mitchell Depew. From what we know of the writings of some of these men we can agree that their humor was void of cynicism and it could be said of them as was said of Sheridan by Moore: "Whose humor as gay as the fire-fly's light. Played round every subject and shone as it played, Whose wit in the combat, as gentle as bright, Ne'er carried a heart-stain away on its blade."

Ottawa Correspondence

In writing from the seat of Government, after a long silence, I hardly know where to begin or where to end. How am I going to make a respectable start? Well I will commence by informing your readers that after a long and weary session covering more than six months, Parliament will prorogue in a few days. My sympathies go out in the fullest measure of strength for the overworked representatives of the people and I heartily congratulate them on the fact that so many of them can return home with their lives. The men who figure as parliamentary legislators for Canada are a hard-working body of men. For years they worked hard and treated liberally, uninfluenced by political considerations, in order to open up for themselves a passage through the sacred enclosures which surrounded the holy ark of our constitutional covenant.

UNTIL further notice Binder Twine will be sold at the Kingston Penitentiary to farmers, in such quantities as may be desired, for cash, at the following prices: "Pure Manila" (600 feet to the lb.) 11c. "Mixed Manila" (550 feet to the lb.) 10c. "Pure New Zealand" (450 feet to the lb.) 9c. 1/2c. per pound less on ton lots. All f.o.b. Kingston. Address all communications, with remittances, to J. M. Platt, Warden Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario. Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for alterations, Custom House, Toronto," will be received at this office until Monday, July 31, 1905, inclusively, for alterations to the Custom House, Toronto, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont., and at the office of Messrs. Curry, Sprout & Rolph, 90 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, FRED GELINAS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 10, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

The Irish Industrial Exposition opens in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 18th, and will continue until October 7th. The Exposition is under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The beneficiary of the venture will be the Republic-Hibernian Institute, the corner stone of which will be laid upon the same day as the opening of the exposition. The primary object of the exhibition originated in the wish to stop emigration from Ireland by showing that the Irish are self-supporting in their own land, if only countenance and opportunities be given. The Exposition therefore will be as complete and varied an exhibit of Irish handicraft and skill as it is possible to secure, and the amusements will also be as varied and high-class as possible. It is expected that Irishmen from all over the continent will contribute to its success.

Always Against Oppression

"I am not a Roman Catholic," says a writer in Everybody's Magazine, discussing the question why the working men do not go to church, "but I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Roman Catholic Church is the only church in the land into which a poor, ragged, friendless man may go and feel that he is welcome. So far as outward appearances go, all are on the same plane in this Church, whether prince or pauper. This is one reason why this great Church has such a hold on the masses of the people, for it has always stood for the people against their oppressors."

RAMBLER.

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WANTED

Teacher wanted for School Section No. 8, Adjala, holding a Second Class Professional Certificate, duties to commence August 21st, salary at the rate of \$350.00 per annum. Applicants will please state number of years experience as Teacher. Applications will be received to July the 23rd. Address, JAMES HANRAHAN, Sec. Treas. ACHILL O., ONT.

BINDER TWINE

REDUCTION IN PRICE. UNTIL further notice Binder Twine will be sold at the Kingston Penitentiary to farmers, in such quantities as may be desired, for cash, at the following prices: "Pure Manila" (600 feet to the lb.) 11c. "Mixed Manila" (550 feet to the lb.) 10c. "Pure New Zealand" (450 feet to the lb.) 9c. 1/2c. per pound less on ton lots. All f.o.b. Kingston. Address all communications, with remittances, to J. M. Platt, Warden Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario. Papers inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

J. M. PLATT, Warden. Kingston, July 3, 1905.

SEALED TENDERS

addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for alterations, Custom House, Toronto," will be received at this office until Monday, July 31, 1905, inclusively, for alterations to the Custom House, Toronto, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Ont., and at the office of Messrs. Curry, Sprout & Rolph, 90 Yonge street, Toronto.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, FRED GELINAS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 10, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

The Irish Industrial Exposition

The Irish Industrial Exposition opens in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on September 18th, and will continue until October 7th. The Exposition is under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The beneficiary of the venture will be the Republic-Hibernian Institute, the corner stone of which will be laid upon the same day as the opening of the exposition. The primary object of the exhibition originated in the wish to stop emigration from Ireland by showing that the Irish are self-supporting in their own land, if only countenance and opportunities be given. The Exposition therefore will be as complete and varied an exhibit of Irish handicraft and skill as it is possible to secure, and the amusements will also be as varied and high-class as possible. It is expected that Irishmen from all over the continent will contribute to its success.

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Commencing June 4, 1905 THE "Ocean Limited"

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TYPENITERS

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A Bearer of Tidings

(Norman Duncan, in Youth's Companion.)

"When I was a lad hardship and sudden peril were not unknown to me, for I was wilderness-born and wilderness-bred. My father, the factor at Fort Red Wing, had not fallen into the habit of coddling me. So when the lost Hudson Bay Geological Expedition made Fort Red Wing in the spring—every man exhausted, indeed, but each maintaining a reassuring grip on life, except the young professor, who had broken this leg a month back, and had set it with his own hands—it was the most natural thing in the world that my father should command me to take the news to Little Lake, whence it might be carried, from post to post, all the way to the department at Ottawa.

"And send the company doctor up," said he. "The little professor's leg is in a bad way, if I know anything about doctoring. So you'll make what haste you can."

"Yes, sir," said I, unhesitatingly. "Keep the river until you come to the Great Bend. You can take the trail through the bush from there to the Swift Rapids. If the ice is broken at the rapids, you'll have to go around the mountain. That'll take a good half-day longer. But don't be rash at the rapids, and keep an eye on the ice all along. The sun will be rotting it by day now. It looks like a breakup already."

"Shall I go alone, sir?" said I. "No," said my father, no doubt perceiving the wish in the question. "I'll have John go with you for company."

John was an Indian lad of my own age, or thereabouts, who had been brought up at the fort—my companion and friend. I doubt if I shall ever find a stancher one.

With him at my heels and a little packet of letters in my breast pocket, I set out early the next day. It was late in March, and the sun, as the day advanced, grew uncomfortably hot.

"Here's easy going!" I cried, when we came to the river. "Bad ice!" grunted John.

It proved to be so—ice which the suns of clear weather had rotted and the frosts of night and cold days had repaired. Rotten patches alternated with spaces of open water and of this ice, which the heavy frost of the night before had formed.

When we came near to Great Bend, where we were to take to the woods, it was late in the afternoon, and the day was beginning to turn cold.

We sped on ever more cautiously, for in that place the current is swift, and we know that the water was running like mad below us. I was ahead of John, picking the way; and I found, to my cost, that the way was unsafe. In a venture offshore I missed too much. Of a sudden the ice let me through.

It was like a fall, feet foremost, and when I came again to the possession of my faculties, with the passing of the shock, I found that my arms were beating the edge of ice, which crumbled before them, and that the current was tugging mightily at my legs.

"Look out!" I gasped. The warning was neither heard nor needed. John was flat on his stomach, worming his way toward me—wriggling slowly out, his eyes glistening.

Meanwhile I had rested my arms on the edge, which then crumbled no more; but I was helpless to save myself, for the current had sucked my legs under the ice, and now held them securely there, sweeping them from side to side, all the while tugging as if to wrench me from my hold. The most I could do was to resist the pull, to grit my teeth and cling to the advantage I had. It was for John to make the rescue.

There was an ominous crack from John's direction. When I turned my eyes to look he was lying still. Then I saw him wriggle out of danger, backing away like a crab.

"John!" I screamed. The appeal seemed not to move him. He continued to wriggle from me. When he came to solid ice he took to his heels. I caught sight of him as he climbed the bank, and kept my eyes upon him until he disappeared over the crest. He had left me without a word.

The water was cold and swift, and the strength of my arms and back was wearing out. The current kept tugging, I realized, loath as I was to admit it, that half an hour would find me slipping under the ice. It was a grave mistake to admit it; for at once fancy began to paint ugly pictures for me, and the probabilities, as it presented them, soon frustrated me almost beyond recovery.

I was chest-high out of the water. I told myself, "Chest-high! Now my chin was within four inches of the ice. I've lost three inches. I'm lost!"

cut in the bush. It was long, but not long enough. I reached for it, but my hand came three feet short of grasping it.

John grunted and crept nearer. Still it was beyond me, and he dared to venture no further.

He withdrew the pole; then he crept back and unfastened his belt. Working deliberately but swiftly, he bound the belt to the end of the pole, and came out again.

He cast the belt within reach, as a fisherman casts a line. I caught it, clutched it, and was hauled from my predicament by main strength.

"John," I said, as we drew near to the half-way cabin, "I know your blood, and it's all very well to be careful not to say too much; but there's such a thing as saying too little. Why didn't you tell me where you were going when you started for that pole?"

"Huh!" said John, as if his faithfulness to me in every fortune were quite beyond suspicion.

"Yes, I know," I insisted, "but a word or two would have saved me a deal of uneasiness."

"Huh!" said he. We passed that night at the cabin, where a roaring fire warmed me and dried my clothes. My packet of letters was safe and dry, so I slept in peace, and we were both as chirpy as sparrows when we set out the next morning. It was a clear, still day, with the sun falling warmly upon us.

Our way now led through the bush for mile after mile—little hills and stony ground and swamp-land. By noon we were wet to the knees, but this circumstance was then too insignificant for remark, although later it gave me the narrowest chance for life that ever came within my experience.

We made Swift Rapids late in the afternoon, when the sun was low and a frosty wind was freezing the pools by the way. The post at Little Lake lay not more than three miles beyond the foot of the rapids, and when the swish and roar of water first fell upon our ears we hallooed most joyfully, for it seemed to us that we had come within seaching distance of our destination.

"No," said John, when we stood on the shore of the river. "I think we can," said I. "No," he repeated.

"Look out!" said he. "Oh, it's all right," I said, confidently.

I turned my back to the rock and moved out, stepping sidewise. It was not difficult until I came to a point where the cliff is overhanging—it may be a space of twenty feet or less; then I had to stop, and the awkward position made my situation precarious in the extreme, for the rock seemed all the while bent on thrusting me off.

The river was roaring past. Below me the water was breaking over a great rock, whence it shot, swift and strong, against a boulder which rose above it. I could hear the hiss and swish and thunder of it; and had I been less confident in my foothold, I might then and there have been hopelessly unnerved. There was no mercy in those seething rapids.

"A fall would be the end of me," I thought; "but I shall not fall." Fall I did, however, and that suddenly, just after I had rounded the point and was hidden from John's sight. The cold of the late afternoon had frozen my boots stiff; they had been soaked in the swamp-lands, and the water was now all turned to ice.

My soles were slippery and my feet were awkwardly managed. I slipped. My feet shot from under me. A flash of terror went through me. Then I found myself lying on my hip, on the edge of the shelf with my legs dangling over the rapids, my shoulder pressing the cliff, my hands flat on the ice, and my arms sustaining nearly the whole weight of my body.

At that instant I heard a thud and a splash, as of something striking the water, and turning my eyes, I perceived that a section of the snow ledge had fallen from the cliff. It was not large, but it was between John and me, and the space effectively shut him off from my assistance.

My problem was to get to my feet again. But how? The first effort persuaded me that it was impossible. My shoulder was against the cliff. When I attempted to raise myself to a seat on the ledge I succeeded only in pressing my shoulder more firmly against the rock. Wriggle as I would, the wall behind kept me where I was. I could not gain an inch. I needed no more, for that would have relieved my arms by

but to commit myself to the river and make as gallant a fight for life as I could. So at last I called John, that he might carry our tidings to their destination and return to Fort Red Wing with news of a sadly different kind.

"Ho!" said John. He was staring round the point of rock; and there he stood, unable to get nearer.

"Ice under," said he, indicating a point under me. "More ice. Let down."

"What?" I cried. "Where?" "More ice. Down there," said he. "Like this. Let down."

Then I understood him. Another ledge, such as that upon which I hung, had been formed in the same way, and was adhering to the rock beneath. No doubt there was a pool on the lower side of the point, and just below me, and the current would be no obstacle to the formation of ice. I had looked down from above and the upper ledge had hidden the lower from me; but John, standing by the gap in the upper, could see it plainly.

So I had but to let myself down until my feet rested on the new ledge, and this I did, with extreme caution and the expenditure of the last ounce of strength in my arms. Then a glance assured me that the way was clear to the shelving cliff beyond.

"You go," said John. "I go round."

"All right," said I. "And, say! I wish I'd called you before." "Ho!" said he, as he vanished.

When John reached the Little Lake post late that night, the tidings of the safe return of the Hudson Bay Geological Expedition were the way south by another messenger, and the company's physician was moving over the trail toward Fort Red Wing, making haste to the aid of the young professor, whom, indeed, he soon brought back to health. The passage by the ledge of ice had resulted in a gain of three hours, but whether or not it saved the professor's life I do not know. I do not think it did. It nearly cost me mine, but I had no thought of that when I essayed it, so my experience reflects no credit upon me whatever. I take fewer rash and reckless chances now on land and water, and I am not so overreliant upon my own



ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE BASKET BALL TEAM, '04-'05.

The rapids were clear of ice, which had broken from the quiet water above the verge of the descent, and now lay heaped up from shore to shore, where the current subsided at the foot. The water was most turbulent—swirling, shooting, foaming over the boulders. It went rushing between two high cliffs, foaming to the very feet of them, where not an inch of bank was showing. At first glance it was no thoroughfare; but the only alternative was to go round the mountain, as my father had said, and I had no fancy to lengthen my journey by four hours, so I searched the shore carefully for a passage. The face of the cliff was such that we could make our way one hundred yards down-stream. It was just beyond that point that the difficulty lay. The rock jutted into the river, and rose sheer from it, neither foothold nor handhold was offered. But beyond, as I knew, it would be easy enough to clamber along the cliff, which was shelving and broken, and so, at last, come to the train again.

"There's the trouble, John," said I, pointing to the jutting rock. "If we can get round that, we can go the rest of the way without any difficulty."

"No go," said John. "Come." He jerked his head toward the bush, but I was not to be easily persuaded.

"We'll go down and look at that place," I replied. "There may be a way."

There was a way, a clear, easy way, requiring no more than a bit of nerve to pass over it, and I congratulated myself upon persisting to its discovery. The path was by a stout ledge of ice, adhering to the cliff and projecting out from it for about eighteen inches. The river had fallen. This ledge had been formed when it was at its height, and when the water had subsided the ice had been left sticking to the rock. The ledge was like the rim of ice that adheres to a tub when a bucketful of freezing water has been taken out.

I clambered down to it, sounded it, and found it solid. Moreover, it seemed to lead all the way round, broadening and narrowing as it went, but wide enough in every part. I was sure-footed and unafraid, so at once I determined to essay the passage. "I am going to try it!" I called to John, who was clinging to the cliff some yards behind and above me. "Don't follow until I call you."

throwing more of my weight upon my hips. I was in the position of a boy trying to draw himself to a seat on a window-sill, with the difference that my heels were of no help to me, for they were dangling in space. My arms were fast tiring out. The inch I needed for relief was past gained, and it seemed to me then that in a moment my arms would fail me, and I should slip off into the river.

"Better go now," I thought, "before my arms are worn out altogether. I'll need them for swimming."

But a glance down the river assured me that my chance in the rapids would be of the smallest. Not only was the water swift and turbulent, but it ran against the barrier of ice at the foot of the rapids, and it was evident that it would suck me under, once it got me there.

Nor was there any hope in John's presence. I had told him to stay, where he was until I called, and I was sure, in that spot would he stay. I might call now. But to what purpose? He could do nothing to help me. He would come to the gap in the ledge, and from there peep sympathetically at me. Indeed, he might reach a pole to me, as he had done on the day before, but my hands were fully occupied, and I could not grasp it. So I put John out of my mind, for even in the experience of the previous day I had not yet learned my lesson, and determined to follow the only course which lay open to me, desperate though it was.

"I'll turn on my stomach," I thought, "and try to get to my knees on the ledge." I accomplished the turn, but in the act I so nearly lost my hold that I lost my head, and there was a gasping lapse of time before I recovered my calm.

In this change I gained nothing. When I tried to get to my knees I butted my head against the overhanging rock, nor could I lift my foot to the ice and roll over on my side, for the ledge was far too narrow for that. I had altered my position, but I had accomplished no change in my situation. It was impossible for me to rest more of my weight upon my breast than my hips had borne. My weakening arms still had to sustain it, and the river was going its swirling way below me, just as it had gone in the beginning. I had not helped myself at all.

There was nothing, for it, I thought,

resources. I have learned that a friend's help is of value.

A LANDLORD WHO WANTS BIG FAMILIES

If President Roosevelt were in the knighting business, it is a pretty safe guess that about the first person to get into favor would be John Monaghan, of the Bronx, New York.

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THE LAND OF STORY-BOOKS. At evening when the lamp is lit, Around the fire my parents sit; They sit at home and talk and sing, And do not play at anything. Now, with my little gun, I crawl All in the dark along the wall, And follow round the forest track Away behind the sofa back. There, in the night, where none can spy, All in my hunter's camp I lie, And play at books that I have read Till it is time to go to bed. These are the hills, these are the woods, These are my starry solitudes, And there the river by whose brink The roaring lion come to drink. I see the others far away As if in firelit-camp they lay, And I, like an Indian scout, Around their party prowled about. So, when my nurse comes in for me, Home I return across the sea, And go to bed with backward looks At my dear land of Story-books. —Stevenson. Something That Should Be Rubbed In.—Whenever pain is felt in the limbs or back, take Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; pour a little in the hand, and applying it to the surface beneath which the pain lies, rub briskly. If the first application does not afford relief, which is not usually the case, keep rubbing. The Oil will gradually penetrate to the affected part and relief will come. —Stevenson.

THE MISOGYNIST

"A Misogynist! What is it?" she asked, sweetly. "A woman-hater," he replied, glaring fiercely at her white fingers as they fluffed the bright hair on her forehead.

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Professor Black had recorded that "this capital improvement flashed upon his mind at once, and filled him with rapture." In later years, the inventor, hailed as the first controller of steam, said of the condenser something to the effect that "it came in his way, and he happened to find it; others had missed it; that was all; somebody had to stumble upon it."

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In and Around Toronto

MONUMENT TO MR. PATRICK BOYLE

At a recent meeting of the Hibernians, it was decided that each division in the city should contribute a certain amount towards the erection of a monument to the late Mr. Patrick Boyle. The matter is to take shape immediately.

I.C.B.U. EXCURSION.

The I.C.B.U. excursion took place to St. Catharines on Monday per steamers Garden City and Lakeside. A grand baseball match between the teams of the I.C.B.U. and the Independents was the chief feature. A first-class orchestra furnished the music. The committee in charge were R. Flanagan, chairman; W. Oster, secretary; N. Davis, treasurer; P. Cassidy, F. Oster, T. Byrnes and C. O'Donnell.

OFF TO CUBA.

Bro. Rogation, who a few months ago was the able and popular Principal of the De La Salle Institute, was in the city this week after a residence of three months in France. Bro. Rogation speaks of things in the land once known as the Eldest Daughter of the Church, as being in a very bad condition; and this, too, not in matters of religion alone, but in all that relates to politics and trade. After spending a few days with his old friends, all of whom gave him a hearty welcome. Bro. Rogation left on Monday evening for Montreal, from which place, in company with seventeen others, he will start in the course of a few days for Cuba. Here they will open a college, the building for which has been secured on a lease for some Brothers are in a position to offer principal church in Havana, and the Brothers are in a position to offer a thorough course in English, French, German and Spanish. In the new field Bro. Rogation will doubtless find scope for his ability as a teacher and for his great and unflinching vitality. His friends wish him bon voyage and all success.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Pilgrims from Toronto who intend taking part in the Pilgrimage which leaves the city on Tuesday the 25th inst., have a rare treat in store. Those who have visited St. Anne's on a former occasion of course know all about it, but others, those who go for the first time, cannot possibly conceive of the altogether new and unexpected sights and scenes in store for them. The grand scenery on the St. Lawrence, the rare sights in the quaint old City of Quebec, the ride on the electric railway over a most picturesque bit of ground from Quebec to St. Anne's, the little village itself, the great church there situated, the many chapels, the richness and beauty of the buildings, the Scala Sacra leading to the artistic chapels above, the quaintly erected Stations, the miraculous spring, the huge pyramid of crutches and other discarded instruments, the rich and historical vestments and paintings, the beautifully carved altar-railing of white marble, the decorations of the altars, each and all are something to excite wonder and admiration. And then the crowds, and the ceremonies of the Feast. They are something to live in one's memory throughout a life-time. On a recent Feast Day ten thousand pilgrims were in the church and seventy-two priests from almost every part of the continent said Mass at one of the altars. Half a dozen or more masses going on at the same time, Communion given throughout the entire morning, thousands worshipping at the beautiful shrine, and scores of God's afflicted ones praying to the bonne Ste. Anne for relief. And Ste. Anne is not unmindful and many go away rejoicing. This is only a tithe of what might be said about this holy and attractive spot.

DOUBLE FEAST.

The Feast of Sts. Peter and Paul was celebrated throughout the diocese on Sunday and the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was also commemorated. At the cathedral Solemn High Mass was sung and a sermon preached by Rev. Father Rohleder.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL QUARTERLY COMMUNION.

Sunday next will be the day for the Quarterly Communion of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; the regular meeting will be held at 3.30 p.m.

ANNUAL EXCURSION A.O.H.

The annual excursion of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will take place to Buffalo on Tuesday, August 15th. Excursionists will be carried by the steamers Chippewa, Chicora and Corona, and by the New York Central Railway, boats to leave Yonge street wharf at 7.30 a.m., 9 a.m., and 2 p.m. A grand reception picnic will be given by the A.O.H. of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Tonawanda. Rev.

SOME LOGICAL STATEMENTS

By Rev. Dean Egan, as Expressed to The Barrie Gazette in the Course of an Interview

In view of the conspicuous place which the educational clauses of the Autonomy Bill have in the public mind at present, a representative of The Gazette called upon a prominent local clergyman to obtain his views on the situation. He did not hesitate to express an opinion and willingly answered the various questions. The first was:

Q. What effect, if any, will the Autonomy Bill have upon Separate Schools in this Province? A. It will have none, whatever, because they are fixtures.

Q. In your opinion would it not be better to leave education to the different provinces? A. No.

Q. Why? A. Because they would be subject to change at any time. If they had been left to the provinces what would have happened to Ontario when Meredith was leader of the Opposition?

Q. Would it not be better for all children to go to the same schools? A. So far as Catholics are concerned they could not consent to that because they want to have religion taught in their schools, and Protestants on principle cannot teach religion in schools.

Q. What prompts you to make that assertion? A. There are over 300 different sects of Protestantism, each of them, of course, being revealed by God, and since they are all equally true, which could claim a priority? Catholics claim that youth is the time for religious instruction, and if it is omitted in youth it is likely to be omitted altogether.

Q. Could not parents and Sunday Schools supply this deficiency? A. We know that many parents are not very well qualified, while the great majority of them have not the time, very well qualified while the great majority of them have not the time, nor the inclination, to fulfil this very important duty. As for Sunday schools, we know by experience they do not amount to a great deal because they are not thorough enough.

Q. Don't you think, if all our children were brought up in the same schools it would have the effect of making them more liberal and broad-minded? A. There is no place in the world where that plan has got such a workable opportunity as in the north of Ireland, and there is no place in the world where Protestants and Catholics so thoroughly hate each other. In this country the only bigoted Catholics I have ever known are those that have been brought up in public schools, where they were so disgusted with the abuse and insults which they received from teachers and pupils that frequently they went home with bleeding hearts. This does not apply so much now as it did a few years ago, when some teachers could not give a lesson in geography or history without in some way insulting the Catholic children. Some of our friends want to have Catholic children back in the same schools so as to have the luxury of repeating these insults. It was on account of this treatment that a great many of our Separate schools were established in country

places. Look at the specimens of bigotry we have had during the recent elections. Look at the unjust cartoons of the hierarchy which appeared in some of the papers, The News, The World and The Saturday Night being particularly offensive. It is, however, a source of satisfaction to know that these newspapers did not serve the purpose of the parties they represented, or the objects they had in view. The cry of coercion which was raised was meaningless. They tried to lead people to believe that Catholics wanted Protestants to pay for their education, and this, of course, is not the case.

Q. Is it not generally known that the Protestants of Quebec were the first to ask for a system of separate schools? A. No, it is not, but that is the case, and when they got them the Government could not, decently, refuse Catholics in Ontario, who were in the minority, the same privileges.

Q. Some people express the opinion that our children would be just as good citizens if no regard were paid to religion in the schools. What do you think of that? A. The truly moral citizen is the best citizen in the world, and to my mind, it is shameful for people to talk of bringing up their children without religion. It surprises me how Protestants are trying to banish religion from the schools when as a matter of fact, by their higher criticism they are also trying to banish religion from their churches as well. Fortunately for Canada we have a class of sensible Protestants who will not listen to coercion from any source and the cry was raised by a few irresponsible people.

What do you think of the interference of the hierarchy and particularly that of the Apostolic Delegate?

It has been asserted that they have interfered and even that they have been consulted by the Government in connection with Catholic Education in the new provinces. It was a matter of surprise in quarters, that they should have any voice at all in such affairs. It is quite evident, to any sane intellect, that Dr. Sproule, and others of the Yellow Hierarchy, not the Catholic Bishops, are the proper judges of such matters. They are the parties who know what kind of education is suitable for Catholic youth and therefore they alone should have been consulted. In fact, the Catholic clergy have said nothing these educational clauses having left the cause entirely in the hands of politicians.

On the other hand the Protestant clergy made the educational clause of the Autonomy Bill the occasion of raising a race and religious cry. This they did from their pulpits, at

YOUNG MEN'S OUTING.

One of the most enjoyable outings of the season was the excursion of the young men of St. Peter's parish and their friends, to Bond Lake on Tuesday. Games were the order of the day and a baseball match took place between the clubs of St. Francis and St. Peter. The picnic grounds were pronounced the most delightful in the Province and fishing and boating were indulged in to the delight of the participants. A large number were in attendance.

THE LATE MRS. O'HALLORAN.

At 293 Simcoe street on Sunday, July 16th, the death occurred of Mrs. Mary O'Halloran, widow of the late David O'Halloran. The funeral took place on Monday morning from St. Patrick's church to St. Michael's cemetery. R.I.P.

MR. CHARLES SMITH.

Among recent deaths is that of Mr. Charles Smith, aged 67, who died at his home, 101 Parliament street, on July 7th. The funeral took place from St. Paul's church on Monday morning to Mount Hope Cemetery. R.I.P.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH CARROLL.

Mr. Joseph Carroll, an old and well known resident of the West End and of St. Mary's Parish, died at his home, 50 Denison avenue, on Friday, July 14th. Mr. Carroll is survived by his widow. The funeral took place on Monday morning from St. Mary's church to Mount Hope Cemetery. R.I.P.

MRS. MARY McNAMARA.

The death of Mrs. Mary McNamara, widow of the late M. McNamara, took place at her home, 208 Brock avenue, on Wednesday, July 12th. Mrs. McNamara was one of the oldest residents of St. Helen's Parish. She is survived by two sons, John and Edward. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from St. Helen's church to St. Michael's Cemetery. R.I.P.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



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meetings and at their conferences passed resolutions of protest, of which no intelligent person took the slightest notice. This should convince them that their influence with the intelligent classes amounts to nothing. If the Catholic priests had acted as they have done, these are the very people who would cry out against clerical interference.

A.O.H. NOTES

The Hibernian Excursion

The excursion committee having charge of the A.O.H. trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on August 15th next, met in Cameron Hall on Friday evening last. Mr. Vincent McCarthy occupied the chair. The dodgers and tickets were handed to the members for distribution. The steamers Chippewa, Corona and Chicora have been engaged for the occasion, and will leave at the convenient hours of 7.30, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m., and 2 p.m.

On the arrival of the excursionists in Buffalo they will be met by the reception committee of the A.O.H. there. Representatives from Buffalo will accompany the excursion from Toronto. The A.O.H. of Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Tonawanda will hold a grand reception picnic in Columbia Park, to the Brothers from Toronto. Games will be held. Baseball matches and a Competition Drill will take place between the Emmett Guards of Buffalo and Company B. Hibernian Rifles. The Hibernian Rifles from Niagara Falls will be present to aid in making the affair a success. Rev. Father Fallon, late of Ottawa, Ont., and other representative speakers, will address the members at the picnic grounds. One of Buffalo's leading orchestras will be present.

The famous O'Connell fife and drum corps of Toronto have been engaged for the day. The excursionists will be admitted free to the picnic grounds, where a good dinner will be served for 25 cents. The excursion rates are as follows:

Tickets—Adults, Buffalo, \$1.75; children's 90c. Adults to Niagara Falls \$1.25; children's 65 cents. The committee in charge are Vincent McCarthy, chairman; M. J. Ryan and H. McCaffrey, secretaries; Daniel Madden, treasurer; B. McWilliams, P. F. Wallace, Ed. Moore, A. Stuart, H. McCarthy, Jas. Daniels, Jno. Hurst, Jas. Conlin, S. Smith, C. Cooney, Jno. Feeney, M. J. Ryan, Wm. Pierce, H. Kelly, L. D. Hinds, George Lannon.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

To St. Anne de Beaupre—Itinerary of Special Trains

The Ontario Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre will take place (this year) on Tuesday, July 25th, and will reach the shrine on Wednesday, 26th, the Feast day of the Mother of the Blessed Virgin. Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G.T.R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Peterboro, Haliburton, Mariposa and all points east thereof, as far as Aultville; and at all stations of the C.P.R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Perth, Manotick, Stittsville, Carleton Place, Brockville, Prescott, Smith's Falls, as far as Chesterville, included. Passengers from Lindsay, Haliburton, etc., will take regular morning train and connect with special at Port Hope, and those from Mariposa, etc., will board special at Whitby Junction. Pilgrims from Toronto, London, Hamilton and other points in Western Ontario will leave Toronto on Tuesday morning by regular Montreal express trains, procure regular tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle stations on the main lines of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. a short distance east of Toronto, purchase pilgrimage tickets at either of these stations at a cost of \$8.00 from Myrtle, and \$8.05 from Whitby, and then take special trains which will be awaiting them and proceed to St. Anne de Beaupre, which shall be reached at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Exceptionally low rates will prevail at all stations throughout the Eastern part of the province, and tickets will be good only on the special train going, but valid on any regular train returning up to and including Tuesday, August 1st. This means that pilgrims can leave Quebec city by the night trains of Tuesday, August 1st, and Montreal by the morning trains of August 2nd; but if a stop-over at Quebec or Montreal be desired, it must be so timed as to leave Montreal for a continuous journey home, not later than the morning of Wednesday, August 2nd. The pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey of Belleville, Ont., who will send posters to intending pilgrims. Dining cars will be attached to the C.P.R. special, in which meals may be procured on the journey, and whilst at St. Anne's, for the nominal sum of 25 cents per meal.

Pilgrims from Toronto via Grand Trunk must take the 7.45 Montreal express and await pilgrimage special at Whitby Junction until 1 p.m.

The 9.15 a.m. C.P.R. Montreal Express will make immediate connection with the C.P.R. Pilgrimage special at Myrtle.

WANTED:

A young woman of education and refinement to take charge of three children. Catholic preferred. Reference required. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable person. Apply by letter to Mrs. D'Arcy Scott, 324 Chapel Street, Ottawa.

TEACHER WANTED:

Junior room, Hastings, R.C. Separate School, duties to commence Sept. 1st. Salary \$200.00 per annum. Applications with testimonials received until Aug. 1st by John Coughlan, Sec.-Treas. Hastings P.O., Northumberland Co., Ont.

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Kay's July Furniture Sale

Mission Furniture at Reduced Prices

This class of furniture is particularly well adapted for use in what may be called the living rooms of the house. It is designed for use and comfort and is pleasing to the eye because well proportioned, well made, and suitably finished. We have always believed in Mission Furniture, and keep a goodly stock of it in the most approved designs. Our July Prices, of which a few examples are quoted below will prove an added attraction to what is already a fast selling line.

- No. A 236, Library Suite of three pieces, including settee, arm chair and small chair, Antwerp oak frames, Kay's upholstery, in green Spanish leather, regular \$54, July Sale Price **43.00**
- No. 5686, Hall Stand, in weathered oak, a really handsome piece of furniture, with oxidized hat pins and roomy box seat, regular \$25.00, July Sale Price **20.00**
- No. 109, Secretary Bookcase, in weathered oak, very handsome and conveniently arranged with drawers, pigeon holes, etc., regular \$78.00, July Sale Price **65.00**
- No. 3, Writing Table, in weathered oak, a very quaint and useful design, fitted with drawer and shelves, regular \$20.00, July Sale Price **16.00**

- No. 03, Occasional Table, in weathered oak, with round top, 30-in. in diameter, regular \$9.00, July Sale Price **7.75**
- No. 1,135, Magazine Stand, in weathered oak, an article almost indispensable in the modern home, regular \$10.75, July Sale Price **9.00**
- No. 725, Rocking Chair, ladies size, in weathered oak, with pad seat, in Spanish Leather, regular \$4.50, July Sale Price **3.50**
- No. 5,565, Umbrella Holder in weathered oak, fitted with three brass pans, regular \$13.00, July Sale Price **10.00**

- No. 647 1/2, Suite of 3 Library Chairs, including one arm chair, in weathered oak, with rush seats, regular \$58.50, July Sale Price **49.50**
- No. 6 1/2, Rush-seated Arm Chairs, a very tasteful design, in weathered oak, 6 only, in stock, regular \$9.50 each, July Sale Price, **6.75**
- No. 203 Buffet, an early English design in weathered oak, splendidly arranged with shelves and cupboards, for the display of silverware, etc., regular \$85.00, July Sale Price **65.00**
- No. 25, Writing Table in weathered oak, with pigeonhole, rack, and two large drawers, a most convenient table, 3 feet long, regular \$20.00, July Sale Price **16.50**

Bargains like these make even midsummer days busy, so that an early call is advisable if you want to make sure of obtaining some of the articles here listed.

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The Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clause (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B. In addition to Free Grant Land to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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