

Kingston Business College

Is recommended by the Bishop and Clergy. Send for Catalogue. J. B. MACKAY, R.B.C., Kingston, Ont.

The Catholic Register.

Public Library
Dundas St. W. Toronto

SMOKERS

Buy **PERFECTION** Smoking Mixtures, positively cool and fragrant, 10 cents per ounce.

ALIVE BOLLARD.
100 Yonge Street
TORONTO.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 37

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

"THE JESUIT OATH."

Father Gerard has written a pamphlet for the Catholic Truth Society in which he traces the origin and history of the bogus "Jesuit Oath" which has recently been going the rounds of the press. In an appendix Father Gerard says:

As a pendant to the above history it appears advisable to give in full the form of the vows actually taken by Jesuits, according to the various grades within the Order to which they are admitted; these being the only sort of oath of which they know anything. It is frequently supposed that these vows are kept profoundly secret from all the world, and as they therefore contain horrible things. As a matter of fact, they are to be found in the book of the Institute, of which every considerable library has a copy—that of the British Museum has several. Upon the nature of these vows readers will form their own opinion. At present it will suffice to observe that "solemn vows" bind the Order to the individual, as well as the individual to the Order; that such vows must always be taken publicly or they are not valid; that the professed of four vows, in whose hands is the supreme executive and legislative power, are bound by the special obligation peculiar to themselves (the fourth vow), to start at a word from the Pope to preach the faith to any nation however distant or barbarous.

I.—Vows taken by "Scholastics" on the conclusion of their Novitiate.

Almighty and Eternal God, I, NN., though altogether unworthy of Thy Divine Presence, yet relying upon Thy infinite mercy, and impelled by the desire of serving Thee, in presence of the most holy Virgin Mary and of all the Court of Heaven, do vow to Thy Divine Majesty perpetual Poverty, Chastity and Obedience in the Society of Jesus, and I promise that I will enter the said Society to spend my entire life therein—all things being understood according to the Constitutions of the same Society. Wherefore I supplantly beg of Thy infinite goodness and clemency, by the Blood of Jesus Christ, that Thou wouldst deign to accept this Novitiate in the odor of sweetness, and as Thou hast given me grace to desire and make this offering, wouldst also give it abundantly so to perform.

II.—Solemn Vow of "Spiritual Coadjutors."

I, NN., promise to Almighty God, in presence of His Virgin Mother and the whole Court of Heaven, and to you, the Rev. Father A. B., Superior-General of the Society of Jesus holding the place of God, and to your successors (or, to you, the Rev. Father C. D., . . . and his successors), perpetual Poverty, Chastity and obedience in the Society of Jesus, and, moreover, special care of the instruction of youth, according to the tenor of the Apostolic Letters and the Constitutions of the said Society.

(Place and Date.)

III.—Solemn Vow of "Temporal Coadjutors." (Lay brothers).

I, NN., promise to Almighty God, in presence of His Virgin Mother and the whole Court of Heaven, and to you, the Rev. Father A. B., Superior-General of the Society of Jesus holding the place of God, and to your successors (or, to you, the Rev. Father C. D., . . . and his successors), perpetual Poverty, Chastity and obedience in the Society of Jesus, and, moreover, special care of the instruction of youth, according to the tenor of the Apostolic Letters and the Constitutions of the said Society.

I, NN., promise to Almighty God, in presence of His Virgin Mother and the whole Court of Heaven, and to you, the Rev. Father . . . perpetual Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience in the Society of Jesus, according to the tenor of the Apostolic Letters and the Constitutions of the said Society.

IV.—Solemn Vows of the Professed.

I, NN., make my Profession, and promise to Almighty God in the presence of His Virgin Mother and the whole Court of Heaven, and all here present, and to you, the Rev. Father . . . perpetual Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience in the Society of Jesus, and, moreover, special care of the instruction of youth, according to the mode of life contained in the Apostolic Letters of the Society of Jesus and its Constitutions. I also promise special obedience to the Sovereign Pontiff regarding Missions, as is set forth in the same Apostolic Letters and Constitutions.

(Place and Date.)

V.—Simple Vows taken by the same after Profession.

I, NN., Professed of the Society of Jesus, promise to Almighty God, in presence of His Virgin Mother and the whole Court of Heaven, and before the Rev. Father A. B., . . . that I will never in any manner contrive or consent that the ordinances of the Constitutions of the Society concerning Poverty should be altered; unless at any time there should appear to be just cause for further restriction.

I likewise promise that I will never so act or devise, even indirectly, to be chosen for or promoted to any prelate or dignity within the Society. Likewise I promise that I will never strive for any ambition or prelate or dignity outside the Society, nor consent to my election to such, so far as I am able, unless I be compelled by obedience to one who has power to command me under pain of sin.

Also, should I know that any one is seeking or ambitious dignities of either kind, I will forthwith inform the Society or its Superior. Moreover, I promise that should I ever be thus forced to undertake the charge of any church, I will in respect of the care to which I am bound both of my own soul and the right discharge of the duty laid upon me, show such deference towards the General of the Society as never to refuse to hear what advice he may deign to give me, either directly or through another. And I promise that I will act upon such advice should it appear to be better than what has occurred to myself; all things being understood, according to the Constitutions and Declarations of the Society of Jesus.

(Place and Date.)

THE BURIAL OF THE MONK.

(From The Gentleman's Magazine.)

It was a sultry day. Not a leaf stirred, and the sea did not ripple. There was a silence in nature that made the slightest sound almost painfully distinct. The thought of the dead monk in the church never left me. I seemed to see him lying there, with his hands folded on his breast, in the awful rigidity of death, and the two figures almost as motionless kneeling at his head. As night came on it brought no cooling breeze; the mysterious stillness seemed to deepen. It was too oppressive for sleep, and when at 3 o'clock the solemn monastery bell broke the silence it was a welcome relief. After the last echo had died away the same heavy suspense seemed more unbearable by contrast. At last we rose and wandered listlessly about the island. Just as we neared the clottur, a lamentable wail, beginning on a high note, and coming down the chromatic scale, rent the air. I shivered with emotion; I knew what it was—they were burying the dead monk. They had lowered the corpse, clad in the cowl, into the grave, with no coffin; the infirmier had laid the body on the bare ground; and, after a farewell look, had drawn the cowl over the still white face. Then the abbot had thrown a shovelful of earth into the grave, and the friars convers had begun to fill it up. Just as the body ceased to be visible, the monks had fallen on their knees, with their faces to the earth, the chantre crying, in the wailing tones we had just heard, the word "Domine!" The monks replied, lower down the scale, "Miserere super peccatorem." Then the chantre again uttered that heart-rending cry, "Domine!" and the monks replied. Yet a third time that piteous call, us of a soul on the confines of despair, "Domine!" and once more his response, which floated over the wall like a sob, "Pity for a poor sinner," I was thrilled through and through.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S LIFE

A universal feeling of gratitude responds to the growing confidence in which the bulletins from the bedside of the wounded President of the United States are written. The sympathy of the entire world is moved. The abhorrent nature of the crime is enough in itself perhaps to account for the deep human interest shown in the efforts of the surgeons to save the President's life. Surely an assassin never before approached an unsuspecting victim with more deliberate and callous treachery. Yet not all the Anarchist's insolent indifference to his surroundings betrayed a representative multitude of the American people to vengeance on the spot. That people, so malignantly branded as a nation of "lynchers," gave the whole world an object lesson in discipline at Buffalo on Friday last; and it is now left for London journalists to express a "larrikin" disappointment that the momentous day was not wound up with a lynching party. The President himself, as befitted the executive head of such a people, furnished the best example of self-restraint. William McKinley, the typical "self-made" American citizen, showed himself a brave and simple man in the presence of death. No wonder the world responds with warmth to the now well-founded hope that death in the form designed by the Anarchist has been solved. Every other feeling than honest admiration of the man seems to have disappeared. May the prayer and hope of all be speedily answered; and thus out of the evil deed plotted in the heart of a fiend good will come to the nation, which to-day stands in its best light before the watching world.

Rapid Recovery Confidently Expected

Wednesday morning's telegrams from the bedside of President McKinley declared the steady progress of the patient towards recovery.

DOCTORS ARE CONFIDENT.

"Of course we will all feel easier when a weak has passed," said Dr. McBurney, the dean of the medical corps. "We would like to see every door locked and doubly locked, but the danger from possible complications is now very remote." As an evidence of the supreme faith he holds, Dr. McBurney, after the morning's consultation, made a trip to Niagara Falls, and this evening returned to New York. He could reach here again in ten hours if the unexpected should happen and there should be a change for the worse. This little piece of lead in the muscles of the back is giving the physicians no concern whatever. Unless it should prove troublesome to the President later on he probably will carry this grim souvenir of the Anarchist with him to the end of his days. The doctors say that once encysted it can do no harm. Thousands of men are to-day walking the earth in perfect health with much larger chunks of lead in their bodies. The X-ray machine is ready for instant use, however, and if there is the slightest inflammation or pain in the vicinity of the bullet an operation will be performed.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

At High Mass on Sunday in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, Rev. Father Callaghan made a touching reference to the attempted assassination of the President. He said:

"We should pray that it may please Divine Providence to ensure the recovery of the intended victim. The Church commands us to pray for the preservation of all rulers, spiritual and temporal. In the present instance, we are called upon to sympathize, not with a distant nation, but with a kindred and neighborly people. Their grief is our grief. They weep and we shed tears over the great calamity which threatens them.

"The crime attempted upon the life of President McKinley is without parallel. As in our own beloved Canada, go if the neighboring Republic, there is no tyranny, there are no oppressive laws. There, as here, every good, honest, law-abiding citizen can enjoy the fullest freedom and make for himself and those dependent upon him a happy home. The stricken ruler had not transgressed against the liberties or rights of his people. To all appearance he had harmed no man. Yet the bullet of the assassin sought him, and his life is trembling in the balance. God grant that it may be spared.

"The spirit of anarchy is abroad. Should it prevail we shall have hell upon earth. To combat this spirit will call forth the greatest effort of statesmanship. God alone can guide rulers in the perfecting of such legislation as is needed to meet the imperative necessities of the hour. We should pray finally, not only for the recovery of the victim of the outrage, but for the Author of all good to inspire those in authority, so that they may be able to grapple with the difficulties before them and give peace and security to society."

THE POPE EXPRESSES SORROW.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The Pope has directed Cardinal Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, to express to the Government: the feeling of deep indignation of His Holiness at the attempted assassination of the President, and his earnest prayer for Mr. McKinley's recovery.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' TRIBUTE.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons gave out the following tribute to the President on hearing of the shooting: "It is sad indeed that an insane fanatic can have it in his power to endanger the life of the head of a great nation like this, and a man possessing the many virtues of President McKinley. If, however, he has a spark of reason left, and it can be shown that he is responsible, no punishment would be too great for him. I not only honor President McKinley as the head of a great nation, but I have the privilege of regarding him as a friend, and am indebted to him for many favors. The wound which has been inflicted upon him is not only a national calamity, but comes as a personal affliction to every home in the land. Every son and every daughter in the United States should feel that they would feel a blow struck at the head of his or her family.

"Perhaps the best tribute to the stability of our institutions is the fact that, while the blow at the President; arouses universal sorrow and indignation, it does not in the least shake our faith in the correctness of the principles of our government, and will not retard for an instant its machinery or create more than a passing ripple upon the waters over which is gliding our noble ship of State."

FROM THE IRISH PARTY.

London, Sept. 9.—John Redmond, the Irish leader, cabled to Vice-President Roosevelt to-day, as follows: "In the name of the Irish Nationalist party, I send an expression of deepest sympathy Ireland abhors the dastardly crime."

THE PRESIDENT'S NURSE

Brockville, Sept. 7.—The head nurse in charge of President McKinley is Miss Marie Mohan, a Brockville young lady. Miss Mohan, who is a daughter of the late Michael Mohan of this town, has been here on a three-week's visit to her mother, and left for Buffalo on the International Limited yesterday at noon, little thinking of the arduous duty that awaited her on her arrival in that city. On reaching Buffalo a carriage was in waiting, and she was driven at once to the residence of Senator Milburn and placed in charge of the wounded President. Miss Mohan graduated three years ago as a trained nurse in the Buffalo General Hospital. She was then appointed head nurse in that institution, but resigned after some time to do private nursing for Dr. Park, one of the doctors now in attendance upon the President.

ARREST OF EMMA GOLDMAN.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Emma Goldman, the noted Anarchist leader and lecturer, was arrested in Chicago to-day, and a complaint and warrant charging her with conspiracy to murder President McKinley were secured from Justice Prindville. After making her statement to Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Chief O'Neill and representatives of the press, she was taken to the annex at the Harrison street police station in a carriage, where, after partaking of a hearty meal, she was taken to the bureau of identification. Several hundred people gathered in front of the city entrance to the City Hall, all eager to catch a glimpse of the woman Anarchist.

DISSOLVING PROTESTANTISM.

(New York Freeman's Journal.)

The Christian Advocate, a Protestant organ, published in New York, recognizes the havoc that the Higher Critics are making among the various Protestant sects, and predicts that 30 years hence the Protestant churches will be wholly divorced from the Bible. Here is The Christian Advocate's forecast:

"If the extreme Higher Critics go much further, if the Scriptures come to be regarded as really proving nothing against which a man cannot set up his 'Christian consciousness,' so-called, there will be a divorcing of the Protestant churches from the Bible and that within the next 30 years. Numerous sects will arise, many of them extremely fanatic, and one of them may sweep the country."

It will be no matter for surprise if this prediction be verified. Protestantism has had from the beginning the seeds of dissolution in itself. During the last three hundred years these seeds have produced a plentiful crop of sects which have been loosely connected with one another through a common belief that the Bible is the word of God.

This belief has been very much weakened of late, and the consequence is that the Scriptures are losing their hold on the Protestant sects which are like a rudderless and compassless ship become the sport of the waves. What the end will be is easy to foretell.

DISAGREES WITH CARDINAL GIBBONS.

From The New Orleans Harlequin.

Cardinal Gibbons, in his address at Wexford, advised Irishmen to remain in their own country instead of coming here. "I told them it required superior energy to succeed here, and if they had that energy they would be wise to stay at home and use it for the betterment of their own country."

Oh, I don't know, Cardinal! Irishmen have not shown a plentiful lack of that necessary energy. The brilliant, brainy and beloved Cardinal possibly forgets that Irishmen run almost every city in America to-day, and an Irishman (albeit, I believe, he claims to be French!) is president of the United States. Back of him stands a Warwick, who is also Irish—one Hanna. Time out of mind, an Irishman named Croker has held our American metropolis in the spacious hollow of his hand.

As S. S. Prentiss said in his immortal speech delivered in this city in behalf of famine-stricken Ireland: "The Irish have fought successfully all battles save their own." Is it not the part of much wisdom that the Irish should have detected what are their Jonah fights and set out to subjugate the rest of the world? In nothing has the race been so typically true to their native shrewd discernment. What would we do in our municipal politics here were it not for the Irish? Think of what would become of the interest of the game.

Indeed, how would we have ever had our own beloved, broad-minded Cardinal, if the Irish had always followed his advice and remained at home?

SWEETNESS OF DISPOSITION.

It does not make any difference how much you are misunderstood, unappreciated, abused or robbed, there is one result you cannot afford to let these unhappy experiences work in you; you cannot afford to let them make you cynical, sour in disposition and uncharitable in your judgments. When the milk of human kindness in you curdles you are alienated from God and man; your capacity for doing good and of making your life a blessing is fatally discounted. There are few possessions so precious as sweetness of disposition. But sweetness of disposition does not imply that you let others impose on you, trample on you and run over you. On the contrary, this trait never appears to better advantage when you are called upon to call a halt to some injustice or to take your stand against some unrighteousness. A sour hearted reformer is intolerable. In the great picture of Michael slaying the dragon, there is a serene light in the angel's face. He has passed through a fearful struggle, but it has not embittered him. His sweetness of disposition will not lead him to sheathe his sword or take his foot from the dragon's neck, but he will do his duty without ceasing to be an angel of light.—Exchange.

THE CRYPT OF ST. CATALDUS

One of the most popular saints in Southern Italy is Saint Cataldus, Bishop of Taranto. He is held in great veneration in the city in which he was Bishop, and in many other places besides. In Palermo there is a remarkable church of 12th century architecture dedicated under his name. Along the Adriatic Coast towns are named after him.

Now news comes from Taranto concerning his memory in that city. It is related that in the Cathedral of Taranto there exists an ancient crypt which over four centuries ago was turned into a burial-place in consequence of the transformations in the Cathedral itself. The Archbishop, Monsignor Jorio, a few days ago, with the assistance of the illustrious archaeologist, Cavalier Viola, and other persons of knowledge, had an opening made into this crypt at one corner where it was supposed the original entrance might have been. Here they descended. Immediately, and with great care, the place was disencumbered of the remains of the dead who had been buried here. The magnificent crypt was then seen in its original form. It is the ancient Basilica constructed by Saint Cataldus during the time of his Episcopate in Taranto in the 6th or 7th century! Tradition relates that on this site stood the ancient Temple of Victory, transformed by Saint Cataldus into a Christian Basilica.

Fourteen columns, some of granite, others of white marble, sustain the arches, which are pointed. One of the columns, which is of the Corinthian order, is notable as a large portion of it is inserted in the soil as being too high for the use to which it was put.

At the foot of an ancient altar there is a fragment of a stone column, very finely labored. It bears in the middle of it a shield with three javelins, a bow and an iron-bound mace, or it may be a sword, assuredly of Greek workmanship. In taking from the walls the semi-decayed plaster, which fell off in flakes through the damp and mildew with which it was infected, there was brought to light a series of very beautiful Byzantine frescoes representing the Blessed Virgin, St. Peter, and another Saint whose name has not been yet determined.

On the 19th of August, the plaster having been removed with much care and delicacy from one of the walls, there was brought to light a charming triptych painted on a lower surface. Besides one of the figures is written the name Cataldus. Here, then, is an ancient picture of St. Cataldus, placed here on this wall, in all probability, shortly after the construction of this Basilica. The second figure represents the Blessed Virgin; the third appears to be a group of souls in Purgatory, or, according to another account, in prayer with the attitude proper in this act. On another wall, on one of the figures there was a word written in Greek, of which only three letters are now visible.

It is noteworthy that these frescoes are placed in some cases one over the other as is evident where one layer of plaster has fallen away from the lower layer. All the frescoes have been photographed.

There is no trace of a mosaic pavement. It is supposed that when the Basilica ceased to be open for worship the mosaic was carried away or fell into a ruinous condition. It is not possible to think that a Basilica having such magnificent frescoes would have been unprovided with a rich pavement.

The city is about to be opened to the public. In the Catholic Congress which will open in Taranto in the middle of September the section of "Christian Art" will have a favorable occasion of studying on the spot this most important church constructed by an Irish Saint thirteen or fourteen centuries ago.



Diamond Crescents

Just now our line of Diamond Crescents ranges from \$400.00 down to \$75.00.

The former is about 4 inches long and makes a magnificent corsage pin; the latter at \$75.00 is just as good but very considerably smaller.

Between these prices we have a very complete assortment of other pieces suitable for pins and pendants.

Ryrie Bros.
Corner Yonge and Adelaide Streets
Toronto.

DINEEN'S



New Fall Hats

By every maker of repute, in all colors, and only best quality. The most complete assortment ever our good fortune to offer to the public. We have personally secured them direct from big hat manufacturers of Paris, London and New York. Hats to suit every face and every pocket.

Remember we are Dunlop's and Heath's sole Canadian agents.

Milk Hats \$5.00 to \$8.00
Dorby Hats \$8.00 to \$5.00
Alpines \$1.95 to \$3.00

The W. & D. Dineen Co. Limited
Cor. Yonge and Temperance St.

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

The Papal reception of "Circolo" of Aug. 18, was an event calculated to leave an abiding memory in the minds of those privileged to witness it. On the Feast of St. Joachim...

About midday His Holiness, accompanied by the members of his Court, proceeded to the Throne Room, where the Cardinals awaited his coming in order to present to him their congratulations on his name-day...

He was, he said, specially grateful for the good wishes expressed to him by the College of Cardinals, and those that the Bishops and Prelates, and all those assembled here to-day felt towards him on this occurrence of his name-day...

his special devotion, and if, when he was elected to the Pontificate, he changed his name to Leo, he strove nevertheless that veneration for St. Joachim should be propagated so as to become popular...

And then Leo XIII., in a manner thoroughly unexpected, showing the deep interest he takes in Ireland and in the Irish College at Rome, referred to what had occurred in the Church of St. Joachim on Thursday last, the Feast of the Assumption...

In the familiar discourse which followed the Pope noted that on such an occasion as his "onomastic" he was always pleased to receive the gifts, such as poetical compositions written by Roman Prelates and other persons; and while he mentioned them, he praised them, and had copies of them distributed to those present...

Then the great framed canvas was brought into play. The windows of the great hall had been darkened, and a row of electric lights beneath the

cornice of the richly-gilded and richly-carved ceiling illuminated the scene. Now even these were extinguished, and the views of different parts of the Catacombs were projected on the canvas. It would be a most interesting story to tell what all these pictures represented and what they suggested...

Leo XIII. was very well pleased with the views of the newly-excavated portion of the Catacombs, "a spectacle of such great interest, and which raises so many memories in the heart of every Catholic, recalling to mind the heroism of the early Christians, who were contending, at the cost of their lives, for the high ideal of a faith which has renewed the world."

IRELAND THE HIGH PURPOSE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Preaching last week at the dedication of St. Peter's Church, Lurgan, Cardinal Logue spoke as follows: In raising our temples, in building houses not for man but for God, we should take care to build them well, to work into them our sacrifices, and our purest motives...

from the creature to the Creator. And we know that when they were carried away into captivity to Babylon one of their greatest regrets, greater even than the regret of their lost homes and beautiful land, was the regret of being separated from the House of God, where they could offer up their prayers to God...

sumptionists in Paris, has stated that the Congregation is opening one establishment in England and five in Belgium. They have literally to fly from France, for, as Father Bailly has observed, the Associations Bill is especially directed against the Assumptionists...

Companies THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 59 YONGE STREET, TORONTO CAPITAL \$1,000,000 RESERVE \$250,000

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO LIMITED HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO Incorporated 1899. Our Annual Report for 1899 shows as the result of the year's operations the following Substantial Increases in the important items shown below:

THE York County Loan and Savings Company BEST SYSTEM for accumulating money. Head Office—Confederation Life Building Toronto.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1861 CAPITAL - 2,000,000 FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT. Wm. A. Lee & Son, GENERAL AGENTS 14 VICTORIA STREET.

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO. LIMITED. CAPITAL-AUTHORIZED - \$2,500,000 CAPITAL-SUBSCRIBED - 2,000,000 EUGENE O'KREFF - President JOHN Foy - Vice-President

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED POND'S EXTRACT FOR Burns, Sprains, Wounds, Bruises or any sort of Pain. Used Internally and Externally.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PICTURE PREMIUM To Pay-in-Advance Subscribers. The agents of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER are authorized to offer the following famous pictures as premiums...

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Gospel, St. Luke xlv. 1-11

Ev. 15 The Holy Name of Mary. M. 10 SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, St. M. 17 Stigmata of St. Francis. Th. 13 St. Joseph of Cupertino, C. Th. 10 St. Januarius and Comp. MM. S. 20 St. Eustace and Comp., MM. S. 21 St. Matthew, Ap. and Evangelist

FROM MOTHER IN IRELAND.

The following poem in a recent number of The Catholic Youth is attracting much attention. It is expected that a story connected with this poem will be circulated shortly:

FOR MY FIRST MASS.

The joy has come, alanna, That I watched for through the years; And my heart is full of blessing, But my eyes are full of tears. The joy has come, alanna, And I am far away— The mother will not see her boy Upon his first Mass day.

Sweet day of all my longing! Sure, why should I complain! I'd rather have my soul a priest, A thousand years of pain. But, oh, to see you with the cup, In vestments gold and white, Dear Lord, this would be heaven To a poor mother's sight.

To watch you at the altar, And hear you read the Book; And when you turn around to pray, Observe your holy look. Oh, my child, to bow with you At that most solemn hour When our dear Christ is present Unto your words of power!

Some say I would not know you now, You are so changed, ashore; Ochi! I would know you, darling, If an angel's wing you wore, Little they feel a mother's love, Who doubt, when face to face, That twenty years of waiting Can live in one embrace.

Now do not let alone to-day, Ma boacha, storr machaire! For Christ is more than mother And son to you and me. Sure, if I thought you'd shed a tear, It's o'er the seas I'd roam With a little shamrock and a sod, To make you feel at home.

'Tis true, as here, I'm with you, And tho' the world should us part, My eyes would look into your eyes, My heart be to your heart. I'm with you near the holy rail, Your kiss is on my cheek, I feel the blessing of your hand, I hear you laugh and speak.

Oh, darling, were I nearer, I think my heart would break; Such blessedness steals o'er me now And rapture for your sake. Enough, enough to breathe my name When Christ is in your hand— Oh, don't forget your father's grave And poor old Ireland.

The morn is come, alanna, And I'm kneeling where you kneel The little shrine of Mary Use to smile on me and you. I've placed the flowers and candles For the Mass that might have been, But my eyes, agra, can't find their rest. My joy is all within.

I'll make my heart your altar, And my breast a house of prayer, And Jesus at your holy word, Will tabernacle there. I'll wait for you at morn, And I'll pray with you till noon, And every eve I dream of you, My own Soggarth aroon.

The Canadian Rebellion

(Written for The Register.)

It is well that Canadians should be reminded that they have a history of their own, which does not owe its interest to the warring representatives of great nations who looked upon Canada as a dainty morsel for their respective kings. It is a history of events to which Canadians by adoption and the native-born contribute the chief interest. Such in many parts and incidents was the war of 1812; so also was the Fenian Raid of 1866 and the Rebellion of 1837. Many of the privileges we now enjoy are ours because of the stout fight made by the men of '37, who did not shrink from active forcible resistance to iniquitous laws. The rebellion was abortive so far as immediate results were concerned. A few hundred of the rebels were shot, some captured and the property of a good many destroyed by fire. And why was this sacrifice necessary? The unbusinesslike farmer of Upper Canada, in a measure joined forces with the French habitant of Lower Canada, who, in most affairs of life, is led by the priests of a church which never did and never will countenance rebellion against constituted authority.

England entered into possession of Canada in 1760. For a time the country was governed by military rule, and in 1791 it was divided in Upper and Lower Canada, each being given a Legislative Assembly with, it was thought, the power of self-government. There were certain checks on that power, which were not at the moment appreciated, but soon began to make themselves felt in a most irritating fashion.

We of the English-speaking portion of this country are apt to speak in a particularly offensive, patronizing manner of our countrymen of French descent. They are intolerant, unprogressive, suspicious, deceitful, in a word priest-ridden. But the composition of the first Assembly for Lower Canada in 1791 did not prove those charges. In a house of fifty members, fifteen of British origin, owed their election to French-Canadian votes. And how was their generosity rewarded? When the House met to elect a Speaker it was claimed by those members of British origin that as Canada was a British possession the Speaker must necessarily be one of themselves. That argument was naturally resented and was answered by the election of a French-Canadian to occupy the chair.

Louis Joseph Papineau was the second Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada. He it was who became their champion before the world and their leader in revolt. One chief cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the French-Canadians was that though they controlled the majority of the Assembly, yet their actions were rendered of no effect, by reason of the Council which was appointed by the Governor, and whose members were chiefly of British birth. The Assembly, as the elective portion of Lower Canada's Parliament was called, desired to have full control of the voting of supplies, but were balked in their desire by the Council, presumably on the advice of the Governor, who held himself responsible only to the King.

In Upper Canada at this time affairs were in a not much better condition, though everything looked promising at the start. There were no national jealousies to ally nor religious bickerings to overcome. Nearly all the residents of Upper Canada were United Empire Loyalists, with a prejudice against rather than a sympathy for the French-Canadian. John Graves Simcoe was the first Governor of the Province. He was a truly paternal government. Though he had an Executive Council of five members and a Legislative Council of three members, and it is recorded that he rarely was guided by their opinions, yet on the whole he governed wisely and well. But the same causes were operating in Upper Canada as were operating in the Lower Province, and it was likely that results would be similar. The Assembly which, as in Lower Canada, was the elective portion of Parliament, was controlled by an Executive Council, who in their turn were controlled by the Governor, he being responsible to the British Government. England being a long way from the scene of action, it practically became government by the Governor. All Governors not being heaven-born statesmen, affairs soon got into a tangle. William Lyon Mackenzie arrived in Canada in 1820, being then 24 years of age. After engaging in business in several parts of the Province with varying success for about four years, he in 1824 established at Queenstown a newspaper, naming it The Colonial Advocate, and from that time until the culmination in 1837 there were lively times in Canada. Sharp trenchant scathing criticism was liberally bestowed upon the Governor, his advisers and the affairs of the Province generally. Mr. Mackenzie removed his printing office to Toronto, and in a short time his remarks had become so offensive to officialdom that fifteen young men, most of them officials or the sons of officials, visited his printing house at the corner of Caroline and Palace streets, smashed his printing press and strewn the type over the floor. Mackenzie brought suit and was awarded \$2,000 damages. This was quickly raised by friends and the young men were rewarded for their patriotic action by promotion in the service.

This comparison of the leaders of the Rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada sounds peculiar; it seems almost as though they had changed nationalities. "Mr. Mackenzie was a very different man to Papineau. The latter was cool, calculating, reflecting. Mackenzie, on the other hand, was fiery, impulsive and of a combative disposition." In 1829 Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. The majority of the Assembly were Reform, and Mackenzie was in his element. In 1831 a dissolution and re-election resulted in returning to power a majority which was opposed to Mackenzie and his methods, but he was not discouraged. He secured the appointment of a committee to enquire into the propriety of members of the Assembly holding office under and being entirely dependent upon the Crown for their salaries. A little more agitation of that kind brought upon him the disapproval of the persons aimed at—he must have been very obnoxious to them. On the 10th of December, 1831, a motion was carried in the House for his expulsion. During the debate he was called a "reptile" by the Attorney-General, and a "spaniel-dog" by the Solicitor-General, which proves that the "gentlemen" of the Province in those days were not always choic-

ed with open arms by his American sympathizers, and was so much encouraged by their promises of assistance that he with twenty-four companions took possession of Navy Island, about two miles above Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side. His force soon grew to 600 men, with some cannon and supplies. This stronghold was finally evacuated, and after two attacks by Canadian refugees and American sympathizers on Prescott and Windsor, affairs in Canada soon resumed their normal condition.

Lord Durham's report to the British Government on the Rebellion, justified in a measure the taking up of arms to try to remedy abuses which existed. It seemed as though there was no other way to call attention to grievances. After a few years sojourn in other lands, Papineau and Mackenzie returned to Canada, were elected to Parliament, and ended their days honored by their fellow-countrymen and firm believers in the freedom of British institutions. And, after all, where in the world is there more genuine freedom than under the British flag? In England itself there is more freedom than in any other part of the British dominions—a comparative freedom in speech and action, and tolerance in religious affairs. This freedom is not extended in all its purity across the channel to the Emerald Isle, because, as we have so often heard, Irishmen are unfitted for the possession of such a priceless jewel. In Canada there is little to complain of at present. We are allowed to work out our own destiny pretty much as we please—which accounts for our loyalty; a loyalty that can be led not driven, and would quickly change into the protests of Papineau and Mackenzie should occasion warrant it. But that we do not anticipate.

SAINT FRANCIS. (By Helen Grace Smith.) Dear Saint, thou wert awary, and thy heart Was oftentimes sad yet thy spirit it gay. Made music that a world might hear alway, And never any knew how deep the smart Of that keen agony, that trembling dart Which Love had lodged within thee. Thou didst say That all things were thy brethren; stars of May, And winds of winter did with thee have part. For thou to thy embrace didst welcome pain Alike with gladness, but of pain had had. Was thine, nor yet with any didst thou share The favored cross which long for love had lain Upon thee, but the sweetness of thy soul Thou gavest, healing thus thy brother's care.

Chronic Cases of Kidney Disease. Intense Suffering, Great Weakness, Lingering Illness—Cures Effected by Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills.

Most people are familiar with the symptoms of kidney disorders—pain in the back, deposits in the urine, loss of flesh, smarting when passing water, indigestion and constipation. Kidney disorders are too painful and too fatal to be neglected. The most prompt and thoroughly effective treatment that was ever offered for kidney disease is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. That this is true is proven by such evidence as the following.

Mr. Thomas A. Embree, general merchant, Springfield, N. S. writes: "As a result of a severe cold settling on the kidneys I contracted kidney disease which lingered for years, causing me much suffering from terrible pains in the back. For some time I was entirely unable to work, and although I tried several physicians I could only obtain slight temporary relief.

"Having heard of the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in many similar cases, I began to use them, and after taking seven boxes was completely cured. The cure is due entirely to the use of the great medicine which has since cured several persons to whom I recommended them."

Mr. Mortimer Chase, Concession, Ont., states: "This is to certify that I was troubled with kidney disease so badly that life was a burden to me. I could find no ease either night or day, as the pains in my back were almost unendurable, and to stoop ever would almost set me crazy. I lost flesh to such an extent that I was reduced to 115 pounds, my general weight being 140 pounds. I could not sleep or rest, no matter what position I was in."

For about four years I was in this dreadful condition. My father and brother told me about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which had benefited them, and I began using them. After taking part of a box I began to feel somewhat better. I have taken 11 all seven boxes and am now as sound and well as I ever was, able to do a man's work and with no recurrence of my former kidney complaint.

Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., certifies that he knows Mr. Chase to be a man of truthfulness and integrity, and believes this statement of his cure to be perfectly correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have by far the largest sale of any similar preparation. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ed with open arms by his American sympathizers, and was so much encouraged by their promises of assistance that he with twenty-four companions took possession of Navy Island, about two miles above Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side. His force soon grew to 600 men, with some cannon and supplies. This stronghold was finally evacuated, and after two attacks by Canadian refugees and American sympathizers on Prescott and Windsor, affairs in Canada soon resumed their normal condition.

Lord Durham's report to the British Government on the Rebellion, justified in a measure the taking up of arms to try to remedy abuses which existed. It seemed as though there was no other way to call attention to grievances. After a few years sojourn in other lands, Papineau and Mackenzie returned to Canada, were elected to Parliament, and ended their days honored by their fellow-countrymen and firm believers in the freedom of British institutions. And, after all, where in the world is there more genuine freedom than under the British flag? In England itself there is more freedom than in any other part of the British dominions—a comparative freedom in speech and action, and tolerance in religious affairs. This freedom is not extended in all its purity across the channel to the Emerald Isle, because, as we have so often heard, Irishmen are unfitted for the possession of such a priceless jewel. In Canada there is little to complain of at present. We are allowed to work out our own destiny pretty much as we please—which accounts for our loyalty; a loyalty that can be led not driven, and would quickly change into the protests of Papineau and Mackenzie should occasion warrant it. But that we do not anticipate.

SAINT FRANCIS. (By Helen Grace Smith.) Dear Saint, thou wert awary, and thy heart Was oftentimes sad yet thy spirit it gay. Made music that a world might hear alway, And never any knew how deep the smart Of that keen agony, that trembling dart Which Love had lodged within thee. Thou didst say That all things were thy brethren; stars of May, And winds of winter did with thee have part.

For thou to thy embrace didst welcome pain Alike with gladness, but of pain had had. Was thine, nor yet with any didst thou share The favored cross which long for love had lain Upon thee, but the sweetness of thy soul Thou gavest, healing thus thy brother's care.

Chronic Cases of Kidney Disease. Intense Suffering, Great Weakness, Lingering Illness—Cures Effected by Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills.

Most people are familiar with the symptoms of kidney disorders—pain in the back, deposits in the urine, loss of flesh, smarting when passing water, indigestion and constipation. Kidney disorders are too painful and too fatal to be neglected. The most prompt and thoroughly effective treatment that was ever offered for kidney disease is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. That this is true is proven by such evidence as the following.

Mr. Thomas A. Embree, general merchant, Springfield, N. S. writes: "As a result of a severe cold settling on the kidneys I contracted kidney disease which lingered for years, causing me much suffering from terrible pains in the back. For some time I was entirely unable to work, and although I tried several physicians I could only obtain slight temporary relief.

"Having heard of the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in many similar cases, I began to use them, and after taking seven boxes was completely cured. The cure is due entirely to the use of the great medicine which has since cured several persons to whom I recommended them."

Mr. Mortimer Chase, Concession, Ont., states: "This is to certify that I was troubled with kidney disease so badly that life was a burden to me. I could find no ease either night or day, as the pains in my back were almost unendurable, and to stoop ever would almost set me crazy. I lost flesh to such an extent that I was reduced to 115 pounds, my general weight being 140 pounds. I could not sleep or rest, no matter what position I was in."

For about four years I was in this dreadful condition. My father and brother told me about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which had benefited them, and I began using them. After taking part of a box I began to feel somewhat better. I have taken 11 all seven boxes and am now as sound and well as I ever was, able to do a man's work and with no recurrence of my former kidney complaint.

Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., certifies that he knows Mr. Chase to be a man of truthfulness and integrity, and believes this statement of his cure to be perfectly correct."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have by far the largest sale of any similar preparation. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.



ASK FOR Labatt's (LONDON)

ALE AND PORTER

USED MEDICINALLY: Are recommended by nearly all physicians. Reports of food chemists furnished on application.

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

J. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS and MALT and FAMILY PROOF Whiskies, Old Rye, Etc. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THOSE RENOWNED BRANDS "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT" Conceded by Connoisseurs to be the Choicest Flavored Whiskies in the Market. J. E. SEAGRAM, WATERLOO, ONT.



The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited TORONTO.

MONUMENT. The Best Equipped Establishment in the Finest Building in Canada. The Hunter Rose Company. Printers and Bookbinders. Telephone Main 844. TORONTO.

THE... DOMINION BREWERY CO. Limited. Brewers and Malsters Toronto. Manufacturers of the celebrated WHITE LABEL ALE. Ask for it and see that our Brand is on every Cork. Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the best Analysts, and they have declared them Pure and Free from any deleterious ingredients. Wm. ROSS, Manager.

THE... COSGRAVE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, Limited. Malsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO. Are supplying the trade with their superior ALES AND BROWN STOUTS. Brewed from the finest Malt and best Bavarian brand of Hops. They are highly recommended by the Medical Faculty for their purity and strengthening qualities. Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1875. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1876. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE PARK 140.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE. under the patronage of the Minister of Education. Principal—Miss Anna Fraser. Teacher's Course of Normal Training. Special 3 Months' Course in Housekeeping. General Courses. For Prospectus, apply MRS. DRUMMOND, Y.M.C.A., 18 Elm St.

REGAN BROS., MERCHANT TAILORS, 101 1/2 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. Telephone North 1189. ROOFING. JAMES ROOFING CO.—SLATE AND GRAVEL Roofing—established forty years. 163 Bay Street. Telephone Main 12.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER 349 Yonge Street. Telephone Main 679.

F. ROSAR, Undertaker. 240 King St. East, Toronto. Telephone Main 1082.

McCabe & Co. Undertakers & Embalmers 222 Queen St. E., Toronto. Telephone Main 2338. Open night and day.

The Arlington. TORONTO'S FAVORITE HOTEL. This well known and attractive Hotel is now under new and liberal management. Every modern improvement. F. D. MANCREE, Proprietor. C. A. WARD, Manager.

THE IROQUOIS. POPULAR HOTEL. Popular Prices. Centrally Situated. TORONTO, CAN. JAMES K. FAIRLEY, Proprietor.

The Yorkville Laundry, 45 BELM STREET. H. P. PALSER, Proprietor. ALL HAND-WORK.

The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. PATRICK P. CRONIN Business Manager and Editor.

Subscription rates: 12 City, including delivery, \$1.50 per annum in advance. Remittance should be made by Post Office Order, Postal Order, Express Money or by Registered Letter.

Telephone Main 489.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1901.

ASSASSINATION AND SECRECY.

The assassination of President McKinley was attempted at the Pan-American on Friday last by an avowed Anarchist named Leon Czolgosz, a native of Cleveland, of Polish-Russian parentage.

President McKinley now lies in the house of President Milburn of the Pan-American, and the doctors have expressed the positive opinion that he will live, although the bullet which entered the stomach has not been located, and no attempt may be made to remove it for a considerable time.

Czolgosz asserts that the crime was designed by himself alone, although he confesses his membership in Anarchist clubs. With the silly self-confidence of his kind he describes himself a disciple of Emma Goldman, an Anarchist lecturer, and talks glibly of his having done his "duty."

There is a great outcry especially in England, as a result of the attempt upon Mr. McKinley's life to devise some patent plan for exterminating all Anarchists. The world is tired of empty talk of that sort.

pointment with the social order in which he sees himself submerged, looks in the newspapers, he sees that the heir to the throne, the commander-in-chief of the army, the judge on the bench, the vaulting statesman, at high and mighty members of this, that or the other secret society, and he naturally thinks of the same means to pursue his own peculiar and vain vengeance upon the system of government that feeds upon the very culture of secret organizations.

SPECULATING ON THE DUKE.

It would be difficult to imagine a more pitiable position than that in which six or seven citizens have publicly placed themselves in connection with the forthcoming royal visit. These are the "volunteer representatives" of the people, supposed to act in association with the Civic Reception Committee.

Of a piece with this pertinacity in the pursuit of prominence is the decision of some militia officer or officers to turn an honest penny out of the Duke's attendance at the Exhibition grounds. The people of Toronto will acquit General O'Grady-Italy of complicity before the fact.

A PARSIS PROTEST.

The Jam-e-Jamshed, a leading Parsi paper of Bombay, in an editorial article, entitled "The Archbishop of Canterbury has made a mess of it," writes as follows: "In the present advanced times narrow-minded policies have no standing room."

agrees with us that he has made a mess of it, and we expect the English papers, too, to express a strong dislike for his action. His Grace maintains that as long as Catholics under British rule revere and believe in an authority (the Pope) outside the British jurisdiction, the King must pronounce a protest and his dislike against it.

ANOTHER FORM OF ANARCHY.

The shocking sacrifice reported from Cornwall, Ontario, brings into near view a form of Anarchy that shows its head from time to time in the French and Italian capitals as a result of the propaganda against religion. Once or twice the crime has made its appearance in the United States. Canada should have no room for it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The Irish Nuisance, and How to Abate It," is the title under which Mr. Edward Dicey discusses, in the September number of The Nineteenth Century, the steps to be taken to restrict the power of the Irish Party in Parliament.

Mr. Dicey then turns his mind to the measures to be adopted to save England from the paralysis of her Parliamentary institutions. "It is all very well," he says, "to talk about the wisdom of letting sleeping dogs lie."

lament a re-arrangement of our Constitution which would satisfy at once public opinion and the requirements of abstract justice. The time, the power, the men are forthcoming, and the welfare of the United Kingdom demands that so signal an opportunity to abate the Irish nuisance should be made use of promptly and resolutely.

Apocryphal of the Irish war pipes alluded to at the recent Pan-Celtic Congress it is of interest to state that they figured on two memorable occasions in France—namely, when Edward III. besieged Calais, and again at the siege of Boulogne in 1544. The following is a description of them as written by Stamburst in 1584.

The recent acquisition by the Jesuits of Annaghs Castle, near New Ross, recalls the fact that as far back as 1581 Father Robert Rochfort (whose ancestors held Ennisrorthy in the 14th century) labored in County Wexford, and died at the end of 1588.

Premier Ross, in his Manchester speech on Imperialism, showed he has in no way forgotten his attachment to Home Rule. It was a timely and well expressed reminder to the English people when he said: The population of Ireland is half what it was fifty years ago.

The choir of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church will in future be gowned for service. This is a new departure. The next thing to expect in the gradual evolution of Methodism is a distinctive dress for teachers, and when advocated in that quarter the School Board will not think of objecting.

The essay on the "Sieges of Derry and Limerick," with which Mr. Henry Mangan, of Dublin, recently secured first prize in the competition promoted by the Irish Literary Society, is published in the September number of The Nineteenth Century.

PRIEST WILL PAY THE FELL.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Quite a discussion arose at the meeting of the Hintonburg Separate School Board last night over the admission of three pupils who are living with a public school supporter.

Remarkable Cure at Lourdes

Describing a remarkable cure at Lourdes, the correspondent of The London Daily Mail wrote on the 22nd of August: The Host had just been carried past us yesterday afternoon when there came an inarticulate cry from a man lying on a stretcher just in front of me, and a sobbing exclamation "Holy Mother, I thank thee!"

The man upon it grasped its sides with hands which looked like claws, so thin were they, and with a convulsive movement raised himself to a sitting posture. "Help me up," he gasped, while two great tears rolled down his emaciated cheeks into his beard.

"Hear him, Holy Virgin, hear him," sobbed the mother. "He has not spoken for almost twenty months." In the sight of thousands massed along the line of procession this rag of humanity, with legs like rolling pins, and feet a mass of sores, walked five tottering steps upon his dressing-gown, which had been pulled from his shoulders for him to stand upon, and fell back exhausted into the outstretched arms around him.

I followed his stretcher, which was carried through kneeling crowds to the hospital, and learned all about him. His name is Gabriel Garban, and he was until twenty months ago a letter sorter in a railway postal office. He was so badly crushed in a railway accident that paralysis of the spinal column set in, and immediately rendered him incapable of taking food except through a tube.

Gargan told us all this morning at the office of the doctor's where he was examined that his faith dated only from his cure. He was always a Catholic, but rarely went to Mass, and hardly remembered the prayers he said while the Host was carried past.

Gargan told me himself that he only consented to be moved here as a last resource before an operation, which the doctors feared would kill rather than cure him. The male nurse and the Sisters of Mercy who travelled with Gargan told me that they expected him to die at any moment in the train.

I have described this cure at length and as I saw it. No one in Lourdes doubts that a miracle has happened, and there is random talk of many others. By the time this is in the readers' hands the first train loads of pilgrims will be leaving Lourdes.

The greatest and most real miracle I have seen at Lourdes is the unquestioning faith and absolute belief of 30,000 people, from all parts of France and the unflinching cheerfulness of those who return to their poor homes to die, hoping, as every man and woman of them hopes, still to have strength next year to make the long journey and pray for mercy once again.

At half-past six to-morrow the last of twenty-two long pilgrim trains will leave the station, and until the Italian and Belgian pilgrimages begin next month Lourdes will be a quiet little village once again.

TOO MUCH READING.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University asserted the other day that people nowadays read too much. He said: "Reading is a kind of craze that has got hold of people. It is a dangerous habit, like a stimulant. The publishers are constantly putting forth new attractions in the field and the reviewers excite our appetites. It is no doubt very pleasant to be up to date, well posted and in the swim about the latest issues from the press, but we are all in great danger of reading too much."

This is very true. From the small boy who goes crazy from devouring Jesse James stories to the devotees of Zola and Ibsen, there is a general mental and spiritual debauch on reading. Some unfortunates—for they can be called nothing else—have so far succumbed to the reading habit that they aim to skim through, at least everything that the publishers publish and the reviewers exploit.

A friend of ours the other day, whose business it is to read nearly all the new books, complained of being utterly tired of it, and asserted, whimsically, that the parts of the new verb "to write" were "write," "wrote," "rot." And "rot," though not an elegant word, is eminently fitted to express the first thought that arises on perusing some novels.

It behooves us, then, to read good books. At present we seem to have gone crazy on promiscuous reading. We never question whether a book is worth while or not. We are so busy reading we have not time to think.—Sacred Heart Review.

IRISH-AMERICAN HISTORIANS.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 29.—The American Irish Historical Society met in annual session to-night to commemorate the battle of Rhode Island, fought Aug. 29, 1778. The meeting was at the Aquidneck and General J. R. O'Beirne presided. The welcome was given by Mayor Garretson. Among the speakers were Congressman Bull and Capron, of this State, and former Congressman O'Neill, of Boston. Among the new members elected were Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Bishop Bradley, of Manchester, N. H.; Elisha B. Gaddis, Newark, N. J.; Edward M. Tierney, Elmira, N. Y.; James Thompson, Louisville, Ky.; Jeremiah O'Rourke, recently United States supervising architect; R. J. Jenkinson, Newark, N. J.; Rev. Michael Barry, Oswego, N. Y.; John F. Kehoe, New York City; Philip C. Walsh, Jr., Newark, N. J.; James Dowd, Holyoke, Mass.; and Hon. William Ryan, Port Chester, N. Y.

AMERICA ON WRONG PATH.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The New York Christian Advocate, said last Sunday while preaching at the union services in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, New York City, that the great temptation of the neighboring country was to think that life's main object was the possession of an abundance of this world's goods.

"If," he said, "a bitter minded street sweeper curses his lowly calling and becomes filled with a desire to upset the passing carriage and thrust its supposedly proud occupant into the street, he is simply actuated by the same feelings as the most cultivated possessor of a professor's chair or a Senator who is bent on having his share of good things. And the spirit of the people is reflected in the actions of the Government. When I went abroad more than thirty years ago such men as Sumner warned me that while preaching in England I should especially accentuate that the only desire of this republic was to carry out its destiny undisturbed within its own natural boundaries. If to-day I should venture to deny that we are the greatest philanthropists on earth because we force our civilization and our rule upon certain other peoples, I would not be endured to speak. Therefore, I do not say anything of the kind. I only call attention to the new direction in which we are drifting and I cannot help but think that we are on a wrong path."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases with a record of 90 per cent. permanent cures, and desiring to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 647 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

The following letter, which has appeared in The Ottawa Journal, is couched in a temperate tone and is worthy of publicity on that account throughout Ontario:

Sir—So much has recently been said and written regarding the teaching of English in the University of Ottawa that a few facts concerning that institution may not be considered quite out of place. The question up to the present day has been wholly one-sided, the authorities of the University not having published a single article to defend their stand or to expose their doings in the past or plans for the future. The ship that is strong and safe can weather the storm without danger, even so with the University its safety was not in the least imperilled by the gale which has been blowing.

The question is one of fact, not theory and as such should be dealt with calmly, having in view no other object than that of arriving at a true and adequate insight into the question. As a graduate of that deservedly honored institution, I feel it my duty to say a word in its behalf, and though I may be thought I come late into the field, yet the certainty felt that the University was not in any dangerous straits made me refrain from expressing an opinion till the present day when I am in possession of certain additional data which may be of interest to the public, and which, for certain reasons, I could not obtain at an earlier date.

In order to judge of the merits of a man we should not seek the opinions of his enemies, but rather should address ourselves to himself directly. The same honest proceeding should be pursued with regard to the University of Ottawa; we should look to it for its own information. This is given in our Calendar issued annually and distributed to the public. But before opening this Calendar for the last academic year, let us cast a glance over the past.

For upwards of fifteen years before 1893 the lay professors of the commercial course were wholly English, if I may be allowed Boyle O'Roche's license of calling Irishmen and Scotchmen English. Professors Fitzpatrick, Canning, Smith, Newman, Delaney, Fallon, McDonald, Campbell, Phalen, Murphy, Mea, are names of which we need not ask the origin. From 1893 to 1898 the only teacher of French extraction was myself. The staff to-day is made up entirely of men bearing English names. The French names which appear among the clerical professors of the commercial course are those of men who teach French, Christian doctrine, drawing, mathematics, book-keeping, commercial law and shorthand since its introduction several years ago, but who have never been, and are never, called upon to take charge of a class of English, though many of them have been students of the University itself, and who, consequently, have made a more thorough English than French course of studies. Summing up, we have the following: For the last twenty-one years among the lay professors, of whom there are six to eight each year, there has been one of French extraction, just sufficient to indicate that the French are not wholly debarred from being lay professors; and among the French clerical professors not one has ever been placed in charge of an English class. The teaching of English, which includes English grammar, composition, reading and spelling, has been left entirely to the teachers of English tongue. A few strange facts may be noted in last year's list of lay professors; it is that an Irishman, Mr. Day, has been appointed professor of French. The authorities have evidently no great fear of the pronunciation of the alleged official language of the University. The moral of this fact is quite clear.

Let us now proceed to the collegiate course. The professors here are for the most part graduates of the University itself, and consequently have a complete mastery of the English language. Yet, here also, as in the commercial course, though they know that they teach thoroughly, not one teaches classes of English. For this year the latter are taught by Professors Corrigan, Fallon, Kirwin, McGarry, Quimet. The last, though bearing a French name, has made all his studies in the English language, and, being by his fluent use of it, would easily be mistaken for a son of Albion.

Anyone knowing the true state of affairs at the University will have no fears for the safety of the English language with that array of names. Again, we see that the French professors teach the subjects already mentioned, with the addition of Latin and the natural sciences. And do we find among those not mentioned? Rev. A. Antoine, a graduate of Rome, professor of mathematics, a man of 13 years' experience as a teacher; Rev. G. Gauzeau, M. A., a graduate of Ottawa University, who has been some 75 years professor of chemistry and classics, and who is besides one of the leading mathematicians of the University; Rev. A. Lajeunesse, the distinguished president of the Scientific Society and director of the Academic Hall; Rev. A. Binet, B. A., of Ottawa University. The rest of the staff, including the talented Professor A. Belanger, B. A., teach either French, Christian doctrine, mathematics or the classics. The French professors here enumerated have a thorough knowledge of both languages, yet but one on the staff of English professors. This one exception does not, however, detract from the merit of the argument that English is well looked after in the collegiate course, for it is not absolutely necessary to be an Englishman in order to teach the English language with success. My statement is borne out by the fact that the most capable and successful professor of English who ever taught in the University of Ottawa, was none other than the late lamented Dr. Henry Glasmacher, a man of pure German blood. The requisites for the successful teaching of any language, science or art, are the thorough knowledge of them and the possession of the qualities that go to make a true teacher. In fact, the latter are perhaps the most important, for it is a principle of pedagogy that a thorough knowledge of the art of teaching is more important than a thorough knowledge of the subject to be taught.

We have now reached the climax—this is, the Arts course. A glance at its list of professors will more than ever convince us of the solicitude of the University for the preservation of the English language. First among its professors is the Very Reverend H. A. Constantineau, M. A., D. D., graduate of Ottawa University and its Rector, whose course of studies was made wholly in the English language. Then came successively Rev. H. Lacoste, Ph. D., D. D., a graduate of Rome, the sole member of St. Thomas Academy in America, the vice-rector, who is professor of philosophy and whose lectures, consequently, are given wholly in Latin; Rev. N. Nilles, D. D., also a graduate of Rome, who is a linguist, speaking German, English, Italian and French. He has taught philosophy the classics for upwards of 18 years. Rev. L. H. Gervois, M. A., speaks fluently and correctly English and French, and has taught Latin and Greek for some fifteen years. Rev. L. M. Lejeune, professor of French, graduate of Institut Catholique de Paris, is a man of brilliant parts and an authority on the subject he teaches. I have omitted from this list the names of certain French professors whom I have mentioned in connection with the collegiate course, but who do not teach English. How, the intelligent reader will ask, is the English provided for in the Arts course? A glance at the Calendar reveals the names of Prof. Horrigan, M. A., whose services have been engaged by the University to fill the chair of English literature. Then comes Rev. James Fallon, B. A., and lastly Rev. W. O'Boyle, B. A., D. D., an Ontario boy, who, after being graduated from Ottawa University, went to Rome and took his degree of Doctor of Theology with the highest honors. These are the three professors entrusted with the care of the English language in the Arts course at the University, and I am convinced that with such talent it should be in no immediate danger.

Let us now glance at the organizations within the University. The debates and records of the Scientific Society are conducted solely in English; the sermons delivered in the University chapel are invariably given in English; the announcements on the bulletin board bear a striking resemblance to the language of Shakespeare, not quite so eloquent at times, but good English nevertheless. In the reading-room at least nine-tenths of the newspapers are in the English language, while The Review, published by the students, is not, as everybody knows, looked upon as a French publication, and a glance at the back number of The Owl and The Review will show that the articles published by French students compare at least favorably with those of their English fellows, a proof of the thorough manner in which they learn the language of their English friends.

It may not be amiss to add that Rev. Wm. Murphy, M. A., still retains his nationality and the position of Secretary of the University, whose correspondence, therefore, is not carried on in the French language. Without further comment, I leave these facts for the public to consider, feeling certain all will conclude that the attack upon the University has not only been most unjust, but would have been avoided had the proper means of ascertaining the truth been taken, that is, by a careful perusal of the University Calendar, and a conscientious inquiry into the qualifications of the professors of that institution.

L. E. O. PAYMENT.

First Shooter—Where's your success beyond Shooter—Gene.
First Shooter—Dear, dear, I had'n't heard of it. Now did it happen!
Second Shooter—She hit a grade on Niagara—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE TRUE LADY.

A true lady may stand behind the counter, her mistress in her own home, or busy all day at a desk, but no matter what her position in life is, she never swerves, and unconsciously she always impresses those who are around her with the fact of her gentleness and her simplicity. She gains her strength not from riches, not from her high position, not from great learning, but from good common sense. Any of us may learn this if we will take a good model and copy it. No lady is free and easy in her manners. She does not, however, go to the other extreme and become stilted, but she tends rather to quietness and to a slight reserve. She does not become intimate with you after 24 hours' acquaintance, but you in the place of a comrade in 48 hours and in a week's time of you. The lady knows you first merely as an acquaintance, and then, if she finds you interesting, or if she thinks she can in any way be of use to you, she permits you to come gradually into her life, and between you may grow up a friendship that may last through life even unto death. Nothing is so positively injurious to a woman as the intense friendships that are born in an hour and die in almost as short a time. They tend to foolish confidences and very often to actions that are regretted for one's lifetime. A lady, no matter how much she may like you—you who are a pleasant acquaintance or a friend—does not call you by your first name unless you ask her to. She is wise enough to know that friendships are preserved by a little hedge of propriety; that more friendships are killed by too much freedom than by too much regard for good manners. It is the woman who is not a lady who tells of her private life, of her acquaintances and of her pleasures, for the benefit of an amused crowd.

A CATHOLIC WOMAN'S COLLEGE.
Trinity College, the new college for women, opened near the Catholic University, is admirably adapted to the artistic student. Each student's apartment consists of a large, sunny study-room, from which the smaller bedroom opens like a large recess. A brightness of coloring prevails, with the result further increased by plants in the windows. It was evident that Trinity was desired to form a charming picture to be enshrined in the memory and hearts of its students.

Inland Navigation
The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Co., Limited.
Steamers Garden City and Lakeside.
Change of Time.
Commencing Wednesday, June 12th, steamers leave Toronto daily at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m. making connections at Port Dalhousie with the Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway for St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo.
The best, the quickest, the easiest, and the cheapest route to the
Pan-American Exposition.
For information apply to Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Co., St. Catharines, or to H. G. Luke, General Agent, Yonge St. wharf, Toronto.

LAKE ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.
Str. ARGYLE
Commencing first week in June.
For Whiteby-Ontario, every Tuesday and Friday 5 p.m.
For Bowmanville-Newcastle every Tuesday and Friday 5 p.m.
For Fort Hope-Cobourg every Thursday 5 p.m.
Excursion committees will do well to get our rates for Pan-American Exhibition and other places before closing, as special inducements are offered.
Excursions booked to any point on Lake Ontario, including Pan-American Exposition, going via Ottawa (City) or via St. Catharines and electric cars through the most charming part of New York State, landing passengers at Exposition gate. Further particulars from principal city ticket agents or
B. R. HEBURN, General Agent, 35 Yonge St., Victoria, Ont. Phone Main 270.

Niagara River Line
Five Trips Daily.
Except Sunday.
CHIPPEWA—CHICORA—CORONA
Leave and return MONDAY, JUNE 17th, steamers will leave Yonge Street wharf (east side) at
7 a.m. 8 a.m. 11 a.m.
2 p.m. 3 p.m. 5 p.m.
for Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston, connecting with New York Central and Hudson River R.R. and Niagara Gorge R.R.
JOHN FOY, Manager

Give Your Guests the Best.
Tomlin's Best Bread
is the bread that will always bring forth this remark: "What lovely bread your Toronto bakers bake."
H. C. TOMLIN
THE TORONTO BAKERY
490-492 BATHURST ST.
PHONE MAIN 693

The Two Scourges
ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE.
An Antidote Discovered.
A recent remarkable discovery in medicine which has been found to annihilate the appetite for alcoholic drinks and all drugs, even in the most hopeless cases, is attracting a good deal of attention among those interested in temperance work. The medicine is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless and absolutely free from narcotics. It leaves no evil after-effects and can be carried in the pocket and taken in absolute privacy, thus dispensing with the publicity, loss of time and expense of an institute treatment. The medicine has been tested and is vouched for by "The Vicar of St. Michael's," Rev. Father Quinlan, Rev. Father Strubbe, Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Rev. Father Egger, Rev. Father Gault, Rev. Father Coventry, Rev. Father McCallen, Rev. Father Gault, Rev. Sister Augustine, Rev. Sister William, S.S., Rev. Sister Kilmartin, and many others. Full particulars regarding this medicine can be obtained by writing to Mr. Dixon, No. 81 Wilcox Street, Toronto, Canada.

THE WABASH RAILROAD
In the short and true route to the Great Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, May 1st to October 31st. Five solid wide vestibule trains daily. It is acknowledged by travelers to be the best line between the east and the west. The only line passing through Canada using the celebrated "freightless" cars. The "freightless" equipment counts for much, the Wabash should be considered as having reached the very apex of modern railroads.
Tickets immediate and all information from any R.R. Agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, northeast corner, King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

Notice to Creditors.
In the matter of the Estate of Ellen Grogan, late of 23 Anderson street, in the City of Toronto, married woman, deceased.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 18c, Chapter 129, Section 38, that all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Ellen Grogan, who died on or about the 7th day of January, 1901, are required to send by post prepaid or delivered to Messrs. Hearn & Slattery, solicitors or the executors, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and that after the said day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of August, 1901.
HEARN & SLATTERY,
46 King Street West,
Toronto.
Solicitors for Peter Hastings and J. F. Holland, Executors.

PAN-AMERICAN VISITORS WILL find centrally located, newly furnished, airy rooms at 50 cents per day. Special rates to parties of three or more. Address Miss Looney, 255 Elm street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Rossin House Liquor Store
Cor. Oxford and Spadina
Choice quality of Wines, Suitable for Sacramental purposes; also best brands of Ales, Porters, Wines and liquors at reasonable prices
Telephone Orders promptly attended to
Phone Main 74

FOY & KELLY,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Office: Home Savings and Loan Company's Building, 50 Church Street, Toronto.
J. J. FOY, K.C. Telephone Main 798. H. T. KELLY.

LATCHFORD, McDOUGALL & DALY
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.
Supreme Court and Parliamentary Agents.
OTTAWA, O.NT.
P. R. Latchford, K.C., J. Lora McDougall, J. Edward J. Daly.

MAcBRADY & O'CONNOR
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Brokers in Admiralty. Offices: Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Office Phone Main 1040
L. V. McBRADY, T. J. W. O'CONNOR
Telephone Main 3625.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.
A. C. MACDONELL, W. J. BOLAND, JOHN T. C. THOMPSON,
Telephone Main 1075.

SCOTT, SOOTT & CURLE,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Supreme and Probate Court Agents.
CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA, ONT.
Hon. R. W. Scott, K. C., J. L. D. D'Arcy Soott, W. H. Curle, M. A.
D'Arcy Soott, Departmental Agent and Parliamentary Solicitor authorized under the Rules of the House of Commons of Canada.

Land Surveyors
C. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN
UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS, &c.
Surveyors, Plans and Descriptions of Properties, Disputed Boundaries, Adjoining Timber Limits and Mining Claims Local, U. S., Canadian and British Columbia. Telephone Main 1336.

Dentists
Dr. R. J. McGahay,
DENTIST
30 YONGE STREET, opposite White Avenue, Tel. Main 99.
DR. S. L. FRAWLEY
DENTIST, 21 BLOOR ST. WEST
Graduate of Toronto and Philadelphia.

Architects
ARTHUR W. HOLMES,
ARCHITECT
176 Spadina Ave. TORONTO
Telephone Main 2246.
E. J. LENNOX,
ARCHITECT
Office: Bazaar 1, 3 and 13, S. E. Cor. King and Yonge.
Dispensing: 497, Bathurst St.
Office Phone: 174 1123.
Residence Phone: North 528.

Teachers Wanted.
WANTED—For S. S. No. 1, Rutherford—a Catholic teacher; holding a second-class certificate; duties to commence at once; applications, stating salary and experience, to be addressed to T. H. Jackman, Killarney, P. O., Algoma West, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR THE Roman Catholic Separate School, Chestow, Ont.; male or female; as principal; holding first or second-class certificate; capable of teaching the German language; duties to begin October 1st, 1901; send recommendations, if any; state salary from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st; applications will be received to Sept. 20th next. Address M. M. Schurter, Secretary, Chestow, Ontario.



ART PIANO PARLORS 146 YONGE ST.

“A Piano That is Perfect at Reasonable Prices”.....

We would not want to sell a Piano on the basis of prejudice. The prejudice-bought

PIANO

is quite likely to be a source of vexation later on.

But when an instrument appeals on its merits to the common sense judgment of the piano-buyer it necessarily has a strong hold on his regard and meets his confidence.

All the Bell Piano asks is a fair examination and trial. Most of the leading musical authorities of Canada have unqualifiedly endorsed the Bell. If it does not stand the test the makers are the losers.

And the makers have a capital of over a million at stake. They simply can't afford to make any but the best pianos.

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited.

Financial
MONEY TO LOAN on City and Farm Properties; builders' loans, lowest rates. R. W. WHITEMAN, Manning Arcade, Toronto.

Legal
ANGLIN & MALLON,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Offices: Land Security Chambers, S. W. cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto.
F. A. ANGLIN, JAS. W. MALLON, LL.B.
Telephone Main 225.

CAMERON & LEE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Offices: Land Security Building, cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto; Bolton and Oakville, Ont. Telephone Main 1383.
D. C. CAMERON, B.A. W. T. J. LEE, B.C.L.

FOY & KELLY,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Office: Home Savings and Loan Company's Building, 50 Church Street, Toronto.
J. J. FOY, K.C. Telephone Main 798. H. T. KELLY.

HEARN & SLATTERY
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Brokers in Admiralty. Offices: Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Office Phone Main 1040
T. FRANK SLATTERY, Residence, 285 Simcoe St. Res. Phone Main 576
EDWARD J. HEARN, Residence, 21 Orange Ave. Res. Phone 1058.

LATCHFORD, McDOUGALL & DALY
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.
Supreme Court and Parliamentary Agents.
OTTAWA, O.NT.
P. R. Latchford, K.C., J. Lora McDougall, J. Edward J. Daly.

MAcBRADY & O'CONNOR
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES, &c.
Brokers in Admiralty. Offices: Canada Life Building, 46 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Office Phone Main 1040
L. V. McBRADY, T. J. W. O'CONNOR
Telephone Main 3625.

MACDONELL, BOLAND & THOMPSON
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
Money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Quebec Bank Chambers, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.
A. C. MACDONELL, W. J. BOLAND, JOHN T. C. THOMPSON,
Telephone Main 1075.

SCOTT, SOOTT & CURLE,
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.
Supreme and Probate Court Agents.
CARLETON CHAMBERS, OTTAWA, ONT.
Hon. R. W. Scott, K. C., J. L. D. D'Arcy Soott, W. H. Curle, M. A.
D'Arcy Soott, Departmental Agent and Parliamentary Solicitor authorized under the Rules of the House of Commons of Canada.

Land Surveyors
C. J. MURPHY, H. L. ESTEN
UNWIN, MURPHY & ESTEN
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS, &c.
Surveyors, Plans and Descriptions of Properties, Disputed Boundaries, Adjoining Timber Limits and Mining Claims Local, U. S., Canadian and British Columbia. Telephone Main 1336.

Dentists
Dr. R. J. McGahay,
DENTIST
30 YONGE STREET, opposite White Avenue, Tel. Main 99.
DR. S. L. FRAWLEY
DENTIST, 21 BLOOR ST. WEST
Graduate of Toronto and Philadelphia.

Educational
St. Michael's College
(IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY.)
Under the special patronage of His Illustrious Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and Directed by the Basilian Fathers.
Full Classical
Scientific and Commercial Courses
Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-Professional Certificates.
Terms when paid in advance.
Board and Tuition per year five
Day Pupils 25
For further particulars apply to
REV. J. R. TEEFY, President.

LOYOLA COLLEGE
MONTREAL
An English Classical College. Conducted by the Jesuit Fathers.
There is a Preparatory Department for Junior boys, and a Special English Course for such as may wish to follow the ordinary course. Prospective pupils may be obtained on application to
PRESIDENT,
68 Drummond Street, Montreal, P. Q.

Mrs. Elsa MacPherson
CONCERT PIANIST AND TEACHER.
Diploma Royal Conservatorium of Music, Leipzig and French, St. Mary's Choir and Irish Musical Art Society.
3706-6-8 BUREAU AVE. TORONTO

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

School of Practical Science
ESTABLISHED 1872
Attached to the University of Toronto.
This School is equipped and supported entirely by the Province of Ontario, and gives instruction in the following departments:
1—Civil Engineering, 2—Mining Engineering, 3—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, 4—Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
Special attention is directed to the facilities provided by the School for giving instruction in Mining Engineering. Practical instruction is given in Drawing and Surveying, and in the following Laboratories:
1—Chemical, 2—Assaying, 3—Mining, 4—Steam, 5—Metallurgical, 6—Electrical, 7—Testing.
The School has good collections of Minerals, Rocks and Fossils. Special Students will be received, as well as those taking regular courses.
For full information see Calendar, L. K. STEWART, Secy.

St. Jerome's College,
BERLIN, ONTARIO, CANADA.
Thorough instruction in the Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Courses. Special attention given to the German and French Languages. All persons desiring to enter will be received on terms.
Write to
REV. THOMAS SMITH, C.S.B., Rector.

WIEN THE LONG LANE TURNS. There'll be light and joy forever...

Maro's Dower

"So everything goes to the Queen!" said Mr. Baker, the lately arrived London butler...

three times an awful visitation befell them; but that was because they interfered with the Virgin's statue.

Miss Brandscombe gave a slight cry, and the butler came forward. "Are you hurt, Miss?" he asked.

city of the Sacrament. If, then, the Catholic Church believed matrimony to be a Sacrament, and such to be the real object of union of man and woman...

RIPAN'S TABLETS Doctors find A Good Prescription For mankind

THE CHURCH ALLOWS NO DISPENSATIONS IN THE MARRIAGE OF CATHOLICS WITH NON-CATHOLICS. Innocent X. and Clement XI. would allow no dispensations in the marriage of Catholics and heretics unless the heresy was first of all abjured...

The Evils of Mixed Marriages

The discipline of the Church in reference to mixed marriages is scarcely ever properly understood by those outside the Catholic fold.

THE SAGE COUNSEL OF ST. AMBROSE AND POPE BENEDICT XIV.

When the danger of perversion was becoming less strong the solicitude of the Church, however, in no way abated.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE PROPER RECEPTION OF THE GRACES OF MATRIMONY.

Our Divine Lord raised matrimony to the dignity of a Sacrament, and, consequently, only those who had already received the Sacrament of Baptism could receive the Sacrament of Matrimony.

BILL MANNING.

Where is he gone, the queer little man, Who made and mended boots and shoes;

Who hammered the brogues and rushed at the can, And never finished and never began,

Where is he? Mavronel One night at nine He put out the gas and moved away.

He worked his day and half of his nights, But never managed to forge ahead.

The begging nuns never called in vain; Why, he used to tip a Salvation lass!

No wonder he bought his leathers on tick, If a poor child came with a dime or two,

Some say he's gone for a soldier lad, Some say he's married the Widow Magee;

For Patrick's Day he'd a grand tall hat, That no one saw for another year.

Some say he's gone for a soldier lad, Some say he's married the Widow Magee;

DISOWNED

(By the Rev. A. Belanger, S.J., in Messenger of Sacred Heart.)

THE ENIGMA

Now let us come to positive testimony. Gordon, the celebrated Protestant general and hero of Khar-toum, declares that it was only among Roman Catholic priests that he found heroes up to the standard of his sublime ideal of abnegation and apostolicity.

cultivate the affections of one's better half are occupations as widely different as are those of a butcher and a tailor.

"Soon comes the climax, when children are born to them, and husband and wife vie with each other in their tender solicitude for their offspring."

The Catholic missionary, on the contrary, has no wife to make his life unbearable (pardon me, I limit myself to writing) and can, therefore, devote his mind, his energy and his time to his chosen work.

Then, cease saying that a sacrifice such as they make is the outgrowth of pure egotism. These chaste, devoted workers, who go even to heroic extremes, would brilliantly get the best of you and cover your kind hearts with confusion.

OBEDIENCE.

Here is the subject of complaint so skillfully lodged against religious. They are said to resign into the hands of a superior, sometimes a foreigner, their liberty, their honor and their conscience.

Let us examine these fears with an honest heart and a fair mind, seeing things as they really are, and not as deformed by exaggeration or calumny.

There are people who have foolishly vowed to hate all obedience except that which they exact in their own favor, and which must be blindly practiced.

Let us speak to reasonable men, to those who, though smitten with the spirit of independence, do not seek to use it for the overthrowing of all authority.

To such we would say: Do you know exactly what religious obedience is?

It is not, as you have been told, the servility of a whipped dog, cowering beneath the lash of his master.

It is not a blind fanaticism which destroys the responsibility of conscience, and makes the inferior an irresponsible instrument in the hands of an all-powerful superior.

It is a perfectly reasonable submission to a man who is a representative of the Church of God.

It is also noble, since it seeks no recompense here below; and fruitful, since its object is to do more good; moreover, it is limited strictly — mark well — limited strictly to what is not evil, to what is not sin.

and has power to depose him. The Superior-General, in his turn, was chosen from among a thousand or ten thousand by the votes of his brothers in religion, and he is generally a man mature in years and virtue.

But there is still more. This religious obedience, as I have said, is limited. The subject always reserves to himself the right to refuse to obey when what he is bidden to do wounds his conscience in the least.

But such is the caricature; here is the reality. All religious know that they cannot obey in anything that would be sinful, even in the smallest, most insignificant way.

This theory is that of all moralists, of all masters of the spiritual life; it is taught in the novitiates as the most elementary truths. In short, every religious knows it.

There is still a last objection to obedience — namely, that it will degrade man and lower his dignity. This reproach could have some foundation if there were question of purely servile submission, inspired solely by the fear of punishment or the allurements of recompense; but religious obedience is not of that character.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

St. Francis Xavier was obedient; he who went about the world armed with a wooden cross, exposing himself to the raging typhoons of the Indian Ocean and the Yellow Sea.

THE HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA.

Mr. T. F. Bullen, the celebrated writer of sea stories, in a letter to The Spectator, appearing under this title, tells an extraordinary and thrilling narrative. He says: About twenty-five years ago there was a young sailor who, by dint of hard work, integrity of character, and firmness of will, reached at the age of twenty-six the summit of his ambition — becoming master of what would then be called a good-sized steamship, some 900 tons register.

The ship was bound to several Mediterranean ports, the time being late autumn, and consequently the most ideal season for a honeymoon that could possibly be attained.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea, at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau.

A WONDERFUL RECORD.

The Jubilee of Leo's Pontificate is Close at Hand.

The Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII will before long begin the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, and a committee has already been formed in Rome, under the presidency of the Cardinal-Vicar, to make preparations for the event.

NO HOME should be without it. Pain-Killer, the best all-round medicine ever made.

ESTABLISHED 1856. TELLEPHONE MAIN 121. IT'S AN INVESTMENT YOUR WINTER'S COAL. WOOD FOR SUMMER USE—TRY OURS. P. BURNS & CO. HEAD OFFICE 88 KING WEST.

You May Need Pain-Killer For Cuts Burns Bruises Cramps Diarrhoea All Bowel Complaints. It is a sure, safe and quick remedy. There's only one PAIN-KILLER. FERRY DAVIS'. Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

TO CHARM THE KARN PIANO is an instrument built to charm its hearers and delight its possessors. In grace of design and beauty of finish it is unequalled. Its thoroughness of construction insures against disappointment. But its true excellence is the marvellous quality of tone it produces. THE D. W. KARN CO., Limited. MANHATTAN, PIANOS, REED ORGANS AND PINE ORGANS. WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

Some Reasons Why You Should insist on Having EUREKA HARNESS OIL. Unequaled by any other. Renders hard leather soft. Specially prepared. Keeps out water. A heavy bodied oil. HARNESS PRESERVATIVE. An excellent preservative. Reduces cost of your harness. Never burns the leather; its efficiency is increased. Secures best service. Stitches kept from breaking. OIL is sold in all Localities. Manufactured by Imperial Oil Company.

"My Valet" FURMAN THE TAILOR. 30 Adelaide St. W. Phone Main 3074. Dress Suits to Rent. Cleaning, Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing. Goods called for and returned by any parcel post.

CATHOLICS DID NOT APPLY.

From The Western Watchman. Catholics are past masters at grumbling. We have been complaining that the Philippine commission has been appointing to positions in the schools of Manila all the Protestants whom the missionary boards have sent them.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties.

TWO BON-MOTS OF PHILLIPS BROOKS. From The Argonaut. Contrasting the ancient Church with the modern, Phillips Brooks once remarked that the early devout tried to save their young men from being thrown to the lions.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. MANOLES, WRINGERS, WASHING MACHINES, MEAT PRESSES, LEMON SQUEEZERS, EGG BEATERS, COFFEE MILLS.

Rice Lewis & Son, LIMITED. 52 and 54 King St. East, Toronto. Manufacturers and Dealers in Office Furniture, Chairs, Settees, etc. Churches, Halls and Public Buildings supplied on short notice. 31 to 35 Elizabeth St., Cor. Albert, Toronto.

E McCOMACK MERCHANT TAILOR. 31 JORDAN ST. 1 WEST SOUTH OF KING TORONTO.

Get What You Want... Ordered Clothing, Dry-Goods, Etc., and pay later. Terms to suit. W. H. GARDINER 474 Queen Street, West.

Wm. Knaggs, Artist Violin Maker and Repairer, Dealer in Fine Strings, Bows and Trimmings for Violins, etc. 70 Wood Street, Toronto.

CHURCH BELLS Chimes and Pells. Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our price. McNamee BELL FOUNDRY Baltimore, Md. Do not simply ask your grocer for a tin of Cocoa—ask for COWAN'S HYGIENIC PERFECTION COCOA. And you will get the very choicest made.

