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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 34.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Philip, Confessor.
Friday—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
Saturday—St. Ladovic, Confessor.
Sunday—Twelfth after Pentecost, and Feast of the Most Pure Heart of Mary.
Monday—St. Joseph (Assumption), Confessor.
Tuesday—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor.
Wednesday—Beholding of St. John the Baptist.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Gentleness—4,722 for Missions, Retreats.
Friday—Gratuitousness—81,099 for Societies, Works.
Saturday—Sincerity—1,215,208 for Conversions.
Sunday—Purity—19,544,900 for Sinners.
Monday—Christian Education—2,522,438 for Interceptors.
Tuesday—Moderation—2,407,327 for Spiritual Favours.
Wednesday—Reconciliation—2,110,420 for Temporal Favours.

MORNING OFFERING.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially this month for peace among Nations.

Current Topics.

Rev. Father Twomey, Priest Tweed, who has been appointed, requested by the Dominion Government to undertake a special mission on emigration from Ireland, has accepted because Archbishop Gauthier desired him to do so. He sails from Montreal on the steamer Tunisian, September 7th. Before that, however, at the invitation of the Government he visits the experimental farms along the line of the C.P.R. to Calgary, and, if time permits, to the Pacific Coast, in order to become acquainted with the conditions and the resources of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

T. V. Powderly, Commissioner of Immigration, has returned from Canada, where he went with Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department, to discuss with railroads and steamship lines the question of undesirable immigration to the United States through Canada. A plan was agreed upon, subject to ratification by the controlling authorities of the railroad and steamship lines by which an examination of all immigrants destined for Canada or this country who come through the port of Liverpool will be made there before sailing, the shipping companies to refuse to bring those diseased or undesirable in other ways. Another plan provides for the examination of immigrants arriving at Quebec or St. John. This, however, it is thought, will be of little effect, as there are no laws in Canada for the deportation of immigrants.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company's weekly crop report shows that a little under twelve bushels to the acre will be the average yield throughout the company's system in Manitoba. The best returns come from Portage district, while on the international boundary and on the Hartney extension reports are not so good. Harvesting is almost general along these lines, though heavy rains of late tended to delay operations. This, however, has improved the root crop wonderfully, and potatoes especially now bid fair to give handsome returns. Barley and oats are doing well, and hay, though first-class in quality, will only come up to a little less than half last year's crop in quantity.

The official statistics of the world's crop of wheat for 1899-1900 have just been compiled by the Department of Agriculture. They show that in the countries of the southern hemisphere, which are commonly included in statements of the world's wheat crop, the production will hardly fall less than 100,000,000 bushels. This is 10,000,000 bushels short of last year's production. Australia and Chili are the only countries showing any material reductions. The crop of Argentina is believed to be about 105,000,000 bushels, about equalling last year's large figures. In 1898-99 Uruguay's wheat crop exceeded 7,000,000 bushels. The only department of Uruguay yet officially reported has a crop over 8 per cent smaller than the previous year, and the total out-turn may be below the average. The

Bulgarian crop is reported unusually good, although it, as well as the crop of European Turkey, suffered somewhat from rain during harvest. About an average crop is indicated, with generally good condition, in Switzerland and Spain. Franco indicates a crop slightly above the average for the years 1899-00, but recently bad weather made the actual out-turn a little smaller.

What is likely to result in a race war in a locality near Spylvania, Ga., occurred Saturday night, when R.F. Harrington and Milton Means, driving home, met two negroes named Alexander in a buggy. The wheels of the vehicles collided. A quarrel ensued, when the negroes drew pistols and shot Harrington and Means dead. The news quickly spread, and Captain Weso L. Wado organized a posse to capture the murderers. As the posse approached the house of the Alexanders a number of shots in rapid succession were fired into it. Captain Wado fell mortally wounded. The posse withdrew and went for Sheriff Thompson. The Sheriff, with a reinforced posse, started in pursuit. In the section where the tragedy occurred the black population considerably outnumber the white, and it is said the colored neighbors of the Alexanders will assist them in resisting the Sheriff.

News is brought from Australia by the steamer Aorangi of terrible floods in New South Wales during July, as a result of which hundreds of people were rendered homeless, while the loss of property involved was enormous. The people had to flee for their lives from the floods, while the result of years of toil was swept away in a few hours. Hawkesbury and Nepean valleys suffered most. Appeals are being made for aid throughout Australia.

A youth about twenty years of age was arrested at Leipzig, according to a special despatch from Berlin, who admits having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony. He says he was appointed by lot to perform the deed, but that his courage failed him. His identity has not yet been established, but the dagger and a loaded revolver were found on his person.

The rumor that the allies have reached Peking is confirmed from several sources. A telegram from the Italian Commander at Taku states definitely that the attack on the capital commenced on Monday week, and adds that the Ministers are in communication with the relief force. The latest Japanese official reports state that there was heavy fighting before the allies entered Peking. It is added that the Empress Dowager is detained at her palace by some of the Chinese officials of pro-French tendencies; that part of Peking is on fire, and that the allies are bombarding the inner or forbidden city. United States official reports state that communication between Peking and the coast is interrupted. Indian troops have been landed at Taku.

General Yamaguchi wires from Peking to Tokio, under date of Aug. 16, as follows:—"The allies attacked Peking early yesterday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. The Japanese and the Russians were on the northward of the Tanghai Canal. The Americans and the British were on the south side. At nightfall the Japanese blew up the two eastern gates of the Tartar City and entered. In the meantime the Americans and the British had entered the Chinese City by the Tungping gates. Detachments of each force were sent to reinforce the Legations. The parties met near the Legations, and opened communication. All the Ministers and their staffs were safe. The Japanese lost 100 killed, including three officers. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained. Four hundred Chinese killed."

The proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai turned out, as was anticipated a sad bangle. In the first instance, Liu Kun Yi, who is the most moderate of the viceroys, made no objection to the proposal that a few thousand British-Indian troops should be disembarked for the defence of the settlement, and the transports were accordingly ordered up from Hong Kong. Before they could be relieved of their passengers the French and Russian

Consuls intimated that if British troops were landed they would be followed by other foreign contingents. Thereupon Liu took alarm and telegraphed, asking that the Indians should be sent away. The British Consul remonstrated, and subsequently Liu said he would admit the British but would not consent to international occupation. Admiral Seymour was ordered to keep the men on the transports pending further developments.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Gen. Rennenkampf, according to advices to the Russian War Office, while pursuing the Chinese from Algan, found 4,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and twelve guns in a strong position at Sanjhan. Although the Russians were inferior in numbers and had only two guns, they made combined frontal and flank attacks upon the Chinese on August 10th. The Chinese succeeded in breaking up the flank movement, and they fought with great stubbornness, but eventually they were compelled, by a fierce Cossack attack on their centre, to evacuate the position and withdraw the guns.

General Flescher, with a force of all arms, captured Halobong August 12th, after three days fighting. The Chinese loss was four hundred men and four guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with eight guns.

The Beer War.

Wet, who was thought to have been so hemmed in as to render escape impossible, has managed to elude his pursuers by breaking his force up into small bodies. He was last heard of at near Pretoria, where he demanded General Baden-Powell's surrender. Lord Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Col. Hoare and the British garrison at Elandere river.

Maui fights between New York Whites and blacks.

Violence broke out last week in New York city. Vincent A. Streets, colored, and James Shaw, white, began a row, and both were arrested. Alexander Robinson, a negro, and a colored friend were on the thirty-fourth street car. Someone set up a shout as the car neared Eighth avenue that the two negroes ought to be lynched. A man with a coatless appeared from somewhere, and the two negroes were pulled off the car. The rope was thrown around Robinson's neck, and with fifty men and boys pulling, the mob started for a lamp-post. A squad of police appeared before the mob had gone far, and with much clubbing dispersed the crowd. The two negroes got away in the scuffle.

Every pawnshop in the tenderloin did a thriving trade in small arms. A leading pawnbroker said that he knew of five shops that had sold out everything from "black jacks" to Colt .45-caliber. Purchasers, he said, were negroes.

Peace was not restored in the riot district until after three o'clock on Friday morning. During the riot five hundred police were on duty, and ambulances from every hospital on the west side were kept busy. A gross estimate of the result puts the number of wounded at fifty and arrests at forty.

THE ATTACK.

The most determined and desperate hand-to-hand fight which occurred during the riot so far as reported was that between Detective John Kennedy and the negro Loyd Lee. Lee acted like a madman. Kennedy ordered him to move on. Refusing to do so, he said to Kennedy: "I know you; you are Thorpe's partner. I have been laying for you," and at the same time he slashed Kennedy in the shoulder, inflicting a deep wound. Kennedy pulled his revolver and fired four shots. One went through Lee's jaw and the negro died. Captain Conroy and Kennedy say that Lee threatened several days ago to "do" Kennedy because the latter was the partner of Thorpe, whose killing by a negro several days ago was at the bottom of the rioting.

TROUBLE AT SHANGHAI.

All of the prisoners arrested in the West Side Court to-day. A majority were fined \$10, a few were held in bonds. Following this another negro shot into the crowd. A free fight ensued.

GREAT CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENTION.

An Immense Assembly of Catholic Temperance Delegates at Philadelphia.

The annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America held in Philadelphia last week will, no doubt, prove to be among the most memorable in the history of the movement. It lasted three full days.

The procession of delegates was led by St. Vincent's Cadets with their band, the rear being brought up by a delegation from St. Paul's Pioneers of Scranton. Joseph Ludsay was marshal, and in the forefront were the officers of the local union, except the president, who awaited their arrival at the cathedral, where he had gone to see that all was in readiness. With the arrival of those mentioned the vast cathedral was filled.

THE OPENING SESSION.

The first session of the convention was held in Horticultural Hall immediately after the opening prayer was offered by Father Shanley, of Hartford. Bishop Tierney, president of the union, was absent, owing to attendance on the obsequies of Bishop Healy, of Portland, and the second vice president, Judge W. O'Keefe, of New Bedford, presided. The mayor's secretary, Hampton Moore, welcomed the delegates to the city, and Rev. A. P. Boyle, O.S.F., the national secretary, responded. Letters of regret, coupled with expressions of sympathy and encouragement, were received from the Apostolic Delegate and others of the hierarchy. Bishop Hoban, of Scranton, in his letter, suggested that the temperance society shall be made a formidable rival to the saloon. Bishop McFall, of Trenton, wrote that he had been in the city to work, and administrators the pledge to every child he confirms, having twenty thousand thus enrolled. Rev. Patrick F. Mcweeney, of St. Bridget's, New York, sent his check for fifty dollars to the cause of the convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Father Doyle offered the prayer. Michael Griffin, of Cambridge, Mass., was second vice president, and stated that in 1899 his father, his brother and himself had taken the pledge from Father Mathew. His brother was unable to walk owing to a disease the doctors pronounced incurable. At his father's request Father Mathew blessed him and prayed over him, and the boy was cured and still lives in good health.

REPORTS.

J. Washington Logue, Esq., of Philadelphia, first vice-president, made a report briefly dealing with his work as a member of the executive council, securing organization in different parts of the country and arranging for lectures, especially those of Mrs. Lako. He eloquently advocated the plan of subordinate unions doing the work of organization in their own localities, and laid stress on the responsibility of societies and individual members for the success or failure of the furtherance of which was too often

lost to the national body. At the conclusion of his report Mr. Conaty enclosed, and was given an address, Judge Walter J. Gibbons of Chicago, second vice-president, referred to the work done in the Middle West. Now societies have been organized and old ones put on a solid footing. There is one society peculiar to Chicago, composed of thirty-eight Catholic lawyers, who expect to increase their number to one hundred shortly. Their influence in their daily life and on the platform is doing incalculable good. The president of one of our societies said the speaker "is doing more for America than the most enthusiastic total abstinence I ever met." Mrs. L. M. Lako, third vice-president, said in her report that she was glad to be in Philadelphia, because it is the leading city in Catholic total abstinence work—"the city of the Temperance of Independence, where we shall put forth a new declaration of principles to which we shall pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." She told of a visit to Wisconsin on the joint invitation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and of a priest, president of that union, who visits societies from ten to forty miles outside of railroad communication. She referred to the drink habit among women, which does not lie with them, but still lives in the children. She quoted D. Cyrus Edison as saying that treatment for alcoholism among women is becoming almost as common as that for coughs or colds. Some great moral ways may stop it, but the present danger is in the manufacture of the only real remedy. The mother superior of a House of the Good Shepherd says that nearly every inmate is a victim of "With our love for the purity and virtue of women, drowned in the punch-bowl of wine of the rich, or in the gin and beer of the poor, God help our country."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

Rev. A. P. Doyle, national secretary, presented his annual report, showing a net increase of 778 members and 54 societies. He commended some units and criticized others, and urged a united effort to reach one hundred thousand by the new century. He said it would only require a gain of nineteen members by each of the one thousand societies. The report shows the following membership list:

Albany	1,051
Baltimore	1,122
Boston	4,550
Buffalo	896
Concord	6,223
Duluth	356
Erie	406
Illinois	2,235
Indiana	2,948
Iowa	2,252
Louisville	124
Maine	513
K. F. M. Missouri	2,690
New York	6,252
New Jersey	3,931
Ohio	1,729
Pennsylvania	2,430
Philadelphia	20,000
Pittsburg	1,131
Providence	850
Savannah	364
Scranton	8,070
Springfield	4,221
St. Louis	480
St. Paul	3,160
Syracuse	410
Wilmington	330
Wisconsin	3,081
Detached	1,711
Total	31,121

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

The reports of subordinate unions were made by representatives of each. John J. Conaty, second vice-president of New York, through Father Doyle, spoke of the Paullist Father's societies of fifteen hundred members in one parish, with a club fitted with every legitimate attraction. He said the movement in St. Bridget's was progressing also, but many reports were supposed to have total abstinence societies, urging that the Holy Name Societies, which number 60,000 members, fulfilled the purpose. There were at one time 40,000 pledged total abstinence members in New York with the Holy Name societies and good temperance societies in a measure, since most who go to communion monthly will not get drunk very often. Pittsburg announced that his bishop administrators the pledge to those confirmed, extracting a promise to keep it until twenty-five years of age. Father Curran, of Scranton, reported over eight thousand members, and in his own parish of 850 families has a society of 600 pledged abstainers. He promised that Scranton would have a total abstinence society of 1,000 members by the next convention. The exercises closed with the singing of a temperance hymn.

VOCATIONS IN IRELAND.

Vocations in Ireland are so numerous that many young women are forced to leave their homes and the opportunity to follow the religious life. At Callan, County Kilkenny, there is a missionary school under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, from which two hundred postulants have been sent to various religious orders in America and elsewhere. The school is open to young men, tests their vocation by a sort of preliminary novitiate, supplies any deficiencies in their early education, determines their special fitness for a particular order, and then arranges for their reception. So far only three of the postulants sent out from this training school have failed to persevere. In carrying out their noble work the Sisters of Mercy have the double merit of assisting young women to follow the religious life and of supplying worthy members to communities in countries not richly blessed with vocations.—Ava Maria.

FOURTH CONVENTION OF MARI-TIME ARCADIAN.

The Fourth Convention of the Arcadians of the Maritime Provinces assembled at Arichat, N.S., last week. A large number of delegates from Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the New England States were present. The town was splendidly decorated in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose arrival from Miramichi on the Canadian Cruiser Acadia, at 10 o'clock a.m., was signalled by a salute from two prominent cannons. His open-air reception was held in the forenoon, when the Premier spoke in French and English.

HIGH MASS CELEBRATED.

At 10:30 o'clock High Mass was celebrated in Arichat, Quebec, which was once the cathedral of the Diocese of Arichat. The celebrant was Rev. Father Cormier. The sermon was by Rev. Father Dagnau, the Superior of St. Ann's College and Provincial of the Fustian Order in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lady Laurier and party, had been given seats of honor in front of the altar. About thirty priests including some high dignitaries of the Church, in their robes of office, were seated within the chancel. The sermon was able effort, Father Dagnau being one of the most classical and eloquent speakers in the Dominion. The service ended at 12:30 o'clock, and dinner was served at the convent, which is an old picturesque well-kept old building. The dinner took place in the assembly hall where 600 people were seated at tables formed in the shape of a horseshoe. The cuisine was excellent. The proceeds were intended for the benefit of the convent, and for education in the place.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE LAWN.

At 2 o'clock the Shadian band led the large crowd of people to the lawn on the academy grounds, where a platform canopyed with white cloth was erected. Amid great enthusiasm, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and other guests were conducted to the platform by Senator Poloir, President of the Acadian Convention, who read an address of welcome in French. The address referred to the first Acadian Convention, which was held in 1850, to the second in 1883, and to the third at Church Point in 1890. Some permanent good had resulted from these three conventions, the last being St. Anne College in Canada. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, N.B. These were the most striking results of the convention, by the fact that their language, which they were using, was being restored through new legislation, by which French should be taught in their schools, and inspectors of their own language were given them, and to-day they are foremost at all Acadian sections, both in French and English. It was now Capreton's turn to share in these benefits. The work will be made easier in view of the fact that the death of a prominent Acadian and Frenchman since the last convention, Rev. Father Sebaste, founder of Memramook College. Rameau Desautels, the historian of Acadie Abbe Roussel, one of the greatest theologians of the last century, and Senator Poloir, who had always been shown by the Local Government of Nova Scotia, and particularly Premier Murray, who holds the interest of the French Acadians as much as heart as the Dominion Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. With good luck much could be done. He would prefer good-will with bad laws to good laws with bad-will. The law is silent as to the teaching of French in the schools, but good-will has tolerated and encouraged it in view of the fact that the death of a prominent Acadian and Frenchman since the last convention, Rev. Father Sebaste, founder of Memramook College. 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Our Weekly Sermon.

ON FAITH

The angels before the crucifixion in grace, and man in the state of innocence had both the knowledge of God...

And as the angels and our first parents in the state of grace, they necessarily had faith by divine inspiration...

Have the devil and fallen angels faith? They believe and tremble (James 1. 6). They believe the demons have the faith...

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Enchiridion Gradualis Romani

A manual of plain chant from the Graduale Romanum, in modern notation, 510 pages, half leather, \$1.25.

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CAMERON & LEE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.

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ELY'S CHARCOAL

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest News from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

GENERAL IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN.

The newly opened route by which the Dublin Tramway Company's cars run to Howth has been long a serious accident. This line was the scene of a horrible accident, which has cost the life of a young man named William Duffy, aged 22 years, a laborer, living at Dean's Park, Clontarf. A young man named Arthur Hanlon, of Vernon avenue, had occasion to leave the tram at Kiltarrack strand, and about 50 yards from the place where he had alighted he found Duffy lying across the two tram lines. Seeing that Duffy was lying with one foot across one of the up rails Hanlon went to move his foot, but put his hand into a bleeding pupil, the foot having been nearly crushed off the leg by a passing car. Duffy was put on a Dublin tram and conveyed to town, where he was taken in the Corporation ambulance to Jervis street Hospital. Dr. O'Sullivan and Dr. Dunne were in attendance. Duffy was almost completely gone from the leg, while he had sustained some terrible gashes running lengthwise on the upper and lower portions of the right leg. At the hour of writing the unfortunate man was in a most precarious state.

The extraordinary circumstances has not yet been explained, as to how Duffy came to receive such terrible injuries without the tram officials being aware that a man was being crushed under the wheels of the car. This part of the road, however, is dark.

A private soldier of the Dublin Fusiliers named William Payne, who has been staying on Furlough, suddenly got out of bed and jumped out of his bedroom window. He fell into the water in the street below, sustaining severe injuries. Sergeant Magrath, of C. and some constables had Payne removed to Jervis street Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain and internal injuries.

A man named Isaac Grey, of Drumcondra, was drowned, whilst bathing in the canal at the back of Mountjoy Prison. The body was recovered by the police, who took it to the Mater Hospital, where it now lies awaiting inquest.

A strange and unpleasant occurrence took place in the top front room of tenement house 27 O'Connell Lane, Dublin. It appears that a wake was being held in the room on the body of an infant child, aged five months. Light candles, which were placed over the cradle in which the dead body of the child was lying, accidentally fell and set fire to the clothes that were on the cradle. The flames, before they were observed, had already reached that body of the infant was slightly charred. Fortunately a couple of men came on the scene before any considerable damage was done, and procuring a bucket of water, threw it on the clothes and extinguished them. The Fire Brigade were on the scene in a few minutes, but their services were not required. So unaccountable an accident caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood.

The following is a summary of the distinctions obtained at the recent First and Second Arts Examination of the Royal College by the college students gained one or more exhibitions:

Table with columns: Name, Col. of Distinction, Total. Lists names like Queen's Coll., Belfast, and their respective scores.

The Hutchinsonian Scholarship (1900) was won by Miss Mary E. Byrne, of St. Mary's University College.

The new electric tram line constructed by the Clontarf and Hill of Howth Tramroad Company has been opened for passenger traffic. The service is from Nelson's Pillar, over the Dublin United Tramways Company's system to Dollymount, whence, without any change in the journey is continued over the new line to the East Pier, Howth. The line passes along the shores of Dublin Bay, and the passengers, whilst enjoying the refreshing air, obtain a splendid view of the bay. A line of view of the Howth is also presented. The cars on the service are longer and more commodious than those on the Dublin United Tramways Company's line. Each car has a capacity for about 75 passengers, and they run with great smoothness. The platforms at either end are enclosed with glass similar to the new style of cars on the Dublin United Tramway Company's line. The fare to and from Nelson's Pillar and Howth is but five pence. The fares to Rathlyon and Sutton are correspondingly cheap.

A man named John Bowden, aged 48 years, mate of the steamship Gladys, lying at the dry docks, Sheriff street, was admitted in an unconscious condition to Jervis street Hospital. It appears that the injured man was admitted by the Port and Docks watchman through the gates leading to the docks. Later the watchman saw Bowden lying at the bottom of the docks, and had him conveyed in the Corporation ambulance to hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Dunne, house surgeon, and detained a patient.

Hollie Heppron, of the Argo, rescued a man from drowning at the Custom House Quay. Heppron, having brought the man ashore, informed Constable Poole of the occurrence,

and the man was at once conveyed in the Corporation ambulance to the Jervis street Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Dunne. While in hospital the man recovered consciousness, and stated his name was Christopher Leary, that he was 10 years of age, and that he resided at Lower Tyrone street. He further stated that he was sent to the Custom House Quay to meet an incoming steamer from which he was to get a parcel. While waiting on the quay he alleges that a man whose appearance he knows well, tripped him and threw him into the river. Captain Woodwork, of the Argo, stated that when the vessel was moving along the quay he heard a cry for help, and heppron jumped in and rescued Leary. Leary was detained in hospital and was found to be suffering from the effects of severe shock.

A woman named Mary O'Connor, aged 40 years, residing in Cumberland street, met with a serious accident by falling out of a window. She was taking a bath, and in the process she had been hung out to dry when she overbalanced and fell into the street, a distance of 15 feet. The Corporation ambulance was summoned and conveyed her to Jervis street Hospital, where she was found to have sustained fracture of the left leg, and detained her as a patient.

A middle aged man, apparently of the laboring class, name or residence unknown, was found lying in a dying condition, suffering from sudden illness, in the hall way of the house 58 Great Britain street, by Constable C. who had him immediately conveyed to Jervis street Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Dunne, and detained a patient. The hospital staff entertain but slight hopes of his recovery.

CASLEBAR.

There is considerable interest wait in the auction of meadows in this locality of late. On Tuesday Mr. Cowan, accompanied by Mr. Jacob Beckett, Esq., and a large force of police, went to the lands of the above named J.P., at Strath to sell some meadows by public auction, but failed to get a bidder, and consequently there was no sale. The 'sales' commenced fruitless.

WEXFORD.

A beloved and familiar figure is removed from Wexford by the death of the Rev. George Hanrahan, late Chaplain of the County of Wexford, which also occurred at his residence, William street, Father Rackard took a deep interest in the shipping of Wexford, and has long been regarded as one of the best of citizens. Rackard had a serious attack of paralysis some couple of years ago, and he resigned the Chaplaincy of the Town of Wexford at the end of 1897. He was a native of Wexford, and a member of the Society of the Holy Family, and a severe attack, coming when he was 71 years of age, proved fatal. The deceased priest was ordained in 1858 at Maynooth, where his studies were completed and he was ordained in St. Peter's, Wexford. He was first appointed to the curacy of Newtownbarry, in his native diocese, and before returning permanently to the town of Wexford, of which he was officiated in out-of-town and Horwood.

KILLALOE.

A very and fatal accident occurred on Lough Beg, near Killaloe. A man named William Ryan, who was in charge of a steam launch coming down the lake from Killaloe, finding the engine fire out, set some petrol on it. Immediately there was a great burst of flame, which caught Ryan's clothing, and in order to quench the flames, he jumped overboard, and was struck by water. A man named McLaughlin, the only other person on board, neither knew how to steer the launch nor to stop the engine, and as the flames spread towards him, he was preparing to jump out also, when the boat ran ashore.

WESTPORT.

At Westport Petty Sessions on 27th ult, before R. F. Starks, R.M.; Allan Bell, R.M.; J. W. Burke, J.P.; Peter Kelly, J.P.; and John Kelly, J.P.; George Kelly, J.P.; and John Kelly, J.P.; James Mullon, T.C.; Patrick Mallon, John McDonnell, Patrick Hughes, and John Foley were charged with riot at Kiltinane, near Westport, on the 6th June. The case was adjourned on two occasions owing to the absence of the defendants. Mullon, being unable to attend, on the defendants being called Foley did not appear, and it was stated he had fled to America. A warrant was issued for his arrest. The case arose out of a celebration of the fall of Pretoria by some loyalists of Westport by setting off rockets. The defendants, with another crowd, proceeded to attack them, and the police attempting to quell the disturbance and keep the peace, Head Constable O'Connor was severely injured and a claim for £500 pending. Three of the defendants, Mullon, McLaughlin, and O'Malley were fined for a riot in the Quarter Sessions to be held at Castlebar in October.

NENAGH.

Much indignation has been aroused here by a notice proceedings carried out against a number of persons at Glenmalur, about five miles outside the town, under the following circumstances:—Some forty years ago Glenmalur was owned by Mr. Cornelius Bourke. Eight acres of it was occupied by a man named Power, after whose death it was surrendered.

A correspondent of the Irish Catholic writes as follows:—"I wish to call your attention to the article in the Protestant 'Church of Ireland' for the 20th of June, which just now has appeared. It is headed 'The Belfast Problem.' It begins by saying, 'A considerable number of the laboring classes have drifted into Paganism. There are whole streets where the people go to no place of worship—their souls are perishing.' The article then seems to think it sufficient to be a Protestant while swearing and committing all kind of sin, it will get them to heaven at last. This portion of the population will soon become a great danger to the Government."

BEAULIEU.

At the last meeting of the Beaulieu Rural District Council, on the motion of Mr. James Mills, a series of resolutions were passed urging the construction of a line of railway to Beaulieu and requesting the Chief Secretary to the Government for a grant for the purpose. They pointed out that the construction of such a railway would do much to bring to an end the frequent visitations of famine by which the district is afflicted. The loss to the Treasury of Exams was enormous, as cattle had to be sold at prices which are now over twenty per cent. below those obtained in places where there is railway accommodation. The Council further desired that the Government should consider the possibility of all other remedies which may be devised to relieve the chronic poverty of the district will fail in the absence of railway accommodation.

LIMERICK.

The Very Rev. Father Ternon, C. S. C., Director of the Association of the Holy Family, Limerick, is starting a crusade for the suppression of Intemperance in the city on Sundays. At a recent meeting of the Association, delivered at the very Rev. Ternon's instigation, the Rev. Fr. Ternon on the evil effects of Intemperance, and announced his intention of attending the next Licensing Session, to be held in October, to oppose the granting of licenses for the sale of the number of city publicans who, it appears, have adopted the practice of selling drink on Sundays during prohibited hours.

At a conference of delegates from the executives of Limerick City and East Limerick, held in the Town Hall it was decided to hold a general public demonstration in Limerick on Sunday, September 2nd. The co-operation of the West Limerick Executive will be requested.

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A beloved and familiar figure is removed from Wexford by the death of the Rev. George Hanrahan, late Chaplain of the County of Wexford, which also occurred at his residence, William street, Father Rackard took a deep interest in the shipping of Wexford, and has long been regarded as one of the best of citizens. Rackard had a serious attack of paralysis some couple of years ago, and he resigned the Chaplaincy of the Town of Wexford at the end of 1897. He was a native of Wexford, and a member of the Society of the Holy Family, and a severe attack, coming when he was 71 years of age, proved fatal. The deceased priest was ordained in 1858 at Maynooth, where his studies were completed and he was ordained in St. Peter's, Wexford. He was first appointed to the curacy of Newtownbarry, in his native diocese, and before returning permanently to the town of Wexford, of which he was officiated in out-of-town and Horwood.

KILLALOE.

A very and fatal accident occurred on Lough Beg, near Killaloe. A man named William Ryan, who was in charge of a steam launch coming down the lake from Killaloe, finding the engine fire out, set some petrol on it. Immediately there was a great burst of flame, which caught Ryan's clothing, and in order to quench the flames, he jumped overboard, and was struck by water. A man named McLaughlin, the only other person on board, neither knew how to steer the launch nor to stop the engine, and as the flames spread towards him, he was preparing to jump out also, when the boat ran ashore.

WESTPORT.

At Westport Petty Sessions on 27th ult, before R. F. Starks, R.M.; Allan Bell, R.M.; J. W. Burke, J.P.; Peter Kelly, J.P.; and John Kelly, J.P.; George Kelly, J.P.; and John Kelly, J.P.; James Mullon, T.C.; Patrick Mallon, John McDonnell, Patrick Hughes, and John Foley were charged with riot at Kiltinane, near Westport, on the 6th June. The case was adjourned on two occasions owing to the absence of the defendants. Mullon, being unable to attend, on the defendants being called Foley did not appear, and it was stated he had fled to America. A warrant was issued for his arrest. The case arose out of a celebration of the fall of Pretoria by some loyalists of Westport by setting off rockets. The defendants, with another crowd, proceeded to attack them, and the police attempting to quell the disturbance and keep the peace, Head Constable O'Connor was severely injured and a claim for £500 pending. Three of the defendants, Mullon, McLaughlin, and O'Malley were fined for a riot in the Quarter Sessions to be held at Castlebar in October.

NENAGH.

Much indignation has been aroused here by a notice proceedings carried out against a number of persons at Glenmalur, about five miles outside the town, under the following circumstances:—Some forty years ago Glenmalur was owned by Mr. Cornelius Bourke. Eight acres of it was occupied by a man named Power, after whose death it was surrendered.

of garden rent from the two other tenants, Martin Ireland and Mr. Condon, surrendered under similar circumstances. Mr. Bourke's money put the place up for sale and it was purchased by Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien, of Conyngham. In the course of time Mr. O'Brien disposed of his interest to Mr. O'Meara, Knockinglass, who in turn sold it to a certain Mr. Thomas O'Brien. The latter retained in free occupation of the premises until last December, when Cornick demanded rent from them. They refused to pay, and on Christmas Eve they received processes for six years' rent. At the Murray Quarter Sessions here doctored for possession were given against them, and these decrees have now been executed. The Sheriff, visited the place a few days ago and, with a view to quieting proceedings in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who evinced great sympathy with the hapless poor people who were thus treated, he ordered the Sheriff's officers to be removed from the premises.

IRISH NOTES.

The Hon. Edward Blake has started the Irish Election Fund with £500. He also announces that he will be the last political campaign that he will participate in.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Captain Charles Vandenbaur to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County Clare in the room of the late Mr. Ingham.

The 'Dublin Gazette' announces that Harvey De Montmorency Fleming, of Arraghmore, Goreborough, county Wick, and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Wick.

The 'Gazette' also announces the appointment of James Francis McDermott, Esquire, of Ramore, Kildare, county Down, to be Deputy Lieutenant for said county.

The 'Dublin Gazette' announces that Her Majesty's Letters Patent has passed the Great Seal of Ireland appointing, Somerset, Henry, Baron Fitzsimon, to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cavan, in the room of the Earl of Lanesborough, resigned.

The death of Rev. J. Kelsie, P.P., Killiney, took place at Lisdoonvarna, the deceased clergyman had reached the final stage of his illness. The funeral took place in the parish church at Rathfarnham.

A painful shock was produced when it became known, through advice from the West India, that the Most Rev. Dr. Edward Bishop, of the diocese of Down, died on July 14th. The deceased prelate was a native of Mullingar, where he was born 53 years ago.

A grand bazaar in aid of the Church of the Assumption, Ballyoghilly, was opened under auspicious circumstances. The object for which the bazaar is being held is to raise funds for the restoration of the church. The old church of Ballyoghilly was, according to tradition, the repository for many years of the sacred bones of St. Patrick. The church is, unfortunately, in almost a ruinous state, and immediate assistance is needed for its restoration.

St. Mary's University College, Dublin, is about to remove to more spacious and more suitable buildings. It was established in 1862, and in 1885, the late Rev. Father O'Brien, P.P., Bunbridge, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor by his Eminence.

The Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, visited Carraroe and Roundstone and Confirmed upwards of eight hundred children. Pious Irish sermons were delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Father Ryan, C.C., and the Rev. Father McDonnell, Adm. Tuam.

The Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly has been engaged in visiting Carraroe, Carraroe and Carna. He was everywhere accorded an enthusiastic welcome. In Spiddal 200 children were presented for Confirmation; in Carraroe some 400 in Carna upwards of 400; and in Roundstone nearly 800.

The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Carrington have returned to Ireland. They will remain until after the Horse Show week, when at the end of August they will again forsook its shores for an indefinite length of time. A large Horse Show party will be entertained at the Vice-regal Lodge. The Lord Lieutenant will visit the Show in state on each of the principal days.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Nicholas Lynch, an esteemed and prominent Dublin citizen. For a long period the late Mr. Lynch was a well-known and prominent figure in the Dublin commercial world, and his death, which occurred at his residence, Temple House, Rathmines, has evoked widespread regret. At the request of Mr. Parnell, he entered Parliament for one of the Sligo divisions in 1865 but he retired in the following year.

During the cross-channel passage of the fine passenger steamer Camanara from Greenore to Holyhead a fire broke out on board. The flames spread rapidly, but were ultimately got under by the strenuous efforts of the ship's crew and passengers. The cargo, which was a general one, has been completely destroyed by fire and water. The

deck of the ship were suffering from a slight leak, which prevailed at the time of the outbreak.

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The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

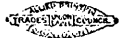
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

Anarchy.

The recent periodical outbreak of anarchical murder is truly a lesson to the thinking public. For years anarchy has been fostered in America and in England in the person of Continental refugees who have been the object of pity and solicitude because of their persecution in their native land.

let-beds of this plague to society, of this menace to the up-building of years of struggling liberty, and it is London and Chicago that must bear the brunt of the fight against these destroyers of all that we hold dear.

Missions to Catholics.

It is really too much to pass over in silence the method employed by Protestants, in their missions to Catholics. Taking the French-Canadian work as our criterion we find them paying anything but a compliment to the intelligence of the Lower-Canadian in the mental calibre of the missionaries sent down to persuade the public at large of the "iniquities of Rome."

Bible Reading.

Catholics have often been told by critics of the Church who do not know what they are talking about—critics of the Church seldom do—that they are not permitted to read the Bible, that if it were not for Protestantism we poor Catholics would never have seen a Bible.

fad has turned it into a mere relation of events, a series of funny tales. It is infallible with us to deny that it has always been, it is the inspired Word of God among us still.

Catholic Example

The Catholic Church is a grand body; the Catholic faith a glorious inheritance. If the world but knew the grandeur of the Church and the sublimity of her doctrines, there would be a realization of the idea of one Church in all its senses.

The president of the German Reichstag, Count Balstrem, a Catholic, is recognized by all parties to be an ideal president.

The princess Clara, of Bavaria, niece of prince Regent Leopold is engaged to marry baron Coramerkelet, known as the richest man in Bavaria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This "Anglo-Saxon" and "Imperial-Union" twaddle is growing slightly tiresome. We Canadians are loyal enough to England in so far as Canada is a colony, but beyond that the number of people living here in this country who never think of England, and who do not care one iota for England's achievements, is legion.

A letter appeared in the Globe last week from an Island resident who bewailed the fact that certain young men were wont to desecrate the Lord's Day by pitching quoits.

We received a card all the way from Pasadena, California, last week deploring the want of warning to our young people of "the dreadful death-dealing traps and pitfalls of hell just ahead of them."

illness, perhaps the mental requirements for pitching quoits are so elevated that indulgence in the game will result in "heathen darkness and superstition" and "barbarous cruelties" to those who are mixed upon it.

It seems a common failing which the whole human race shares more or less to be just a little behind time at certain functions. A successful business man is always prompt; one who expects to derive any advantage to himself by his promptitude is always on hand, but apart from these two cases the human race is slow, is behind hand. Sloth, common, downright laziness is the cause.

One often comes across peculiar things in One's dealings with Protestants—in fact one learns a great many things about the Catholic religion from conversations with our separated brethren. It is highly amusing at times to be told what we believe and what we do and what manner of men we Catholics really are by some Protestant who is filled up with his own importance, who knows everything, and who is particularly wise with regard to "Rome" and all that pertains to and emanates from that much-maligned Church.

The appointment of Father Twomey, Tweed's popular and clever pastor, to Irish Immigration work is another evidence that there is somebody with a deal of common sense in power as Ottawa. Father Twomey's executive ability is so well known throughout Ontario that it needs no word of ours to commend the wisdom of his appointment.

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way to California for more. The young people receive warnings in abundance on this side of the line in any case.

The present season has brought to the front more conspicuously than ever the Church summer vacation question. Dozens of Protestant churches have had their doors closed for the season, for no other reason than that the ministers wanted their vacations, and the people would not attend the services. If the people would turn out to the Church services, there would doubtless be no lack of pupil talent to supply their wants.

In another column of this week's Register we have reports of the great Revere Total Abstinence Society's meeting held in Philadelphia last week. It must be somewhat of a revelation to our Methodist brethren whose religion consists, if not entirely at any rate, very largely of Temperance, and things connected with Temperance, to note that there are over 80,000 Catholic Total Abstinences who are professedly so in the United States.

REVIEWS.

Saturday Evening Post.—The possibilities of the "animal story" are remarkably well shown by Mr. W. A. Fraser in his new tales, entitled "Mooswa of the Boundaries." These are stories of Rod, the Boy, and the fur-bearing animals of the Northwest and the half-breed trappers who hunt them.

North American Review.—The August number of The North American Review affords a most suggestive illustration of the splendid service which a great editor renders his readers in conducting a great magazine. Seven articles are devoted to "The Crisis in China," and each of them regards it or discusses it from a different point of view.

States is not without blame for the resentment cherished by that people against the actions of the West.

The Mortimer Co., Limited, of Ottawa, has issued a complete and beautiful gotten up history of the "Patriot of St. Patrick and What Led to It."

LOOKING AT THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

AUCUN REASONS FOR THANKFULNESS.

It is a matter of fact, just as we say it, that if we look at the bright side of life, we take it, though it is not the pure in heart, for they who do not act their part.

In treating of a subject such as is suggested by the above text, it might be viewed from many sides, but it were well perhaps to look at it from a practical point of view.

As well and Company, Casell & Company, London, and 7 and 9 West 18th Street, New York, announce for early publication, "Landscape Painting in Water Colours."

The Magazine of Art says of the work: "It is an unusual thing for a man so high up in his profession to take the trouble to try to tell the world how he does his work, but that is what Mr. MacWhirter does in 'Landscape Painting in Water Colours.'"

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The common expressions, "borrowing trouble, or meeting troubles halfway," are as old as the hills; and yet they contain truths that deserve to be well considered.

The habit of cultivating buoyancy of spirit is a prime factor in brightening life, and chasing away its disturbing shadows. It is practically useful also in keeping the mental and bodily faculties toned up to a condition that can be made most useful to ourselves and our fellow-men.

Benigne's Magazine for August contains a very fine collection of Catholic authors and Catholic stories. The opening story is the conclusion of Father Finn's "His First and Last Appearance."

The Sacred Heart Messenger for September is well worth reading. "The founding of a Minnesota Parish" describes the trials of the missionaries in the West.

Literary Digest—The current issue of the Digest contains the following articles on religious subjects: Higher Criticism in the Schools, Marie Orelli's Open Letter to Cardinal Vaughan on his stand with regard to Professor S. George Mivart, The Christian Endeavor Meeting in London, The Oldest English Missionary Society in the World, Mayor Jones, of Toledo, on American Workingmen and Religion; Two Views of the Decline of Theology.

whose guidance we leave our house in the morning and return securely at night, and under whose paternal assistance we can plan, project and devise ways and means for the support of ourselves and families, making the best use of our faculties and business abilities, reading the signs of the times aright, taking measures and precautions for the successful fulfillment of some worthy enterprise, acting the part of honor and justice in every transaction, doing the right thing ourselves, and encouraging by our example the footsteps of a weaker brother.

In the "Universe Magazine," Mr. McCarthy has contributed a character sketch of the Holy Father as a statesman. He says: "Pope Leo is the last survivor of the great European states of the century."

NOT AN ECOLESIASTIC. I desire to judge Leo XIII. only as a statesman, and not as an ecologist. The inception of his whole career may be described as a passion of philanthropy, to adopt the words which Gladstone in my own hearing applied to Dan O'Connell, "to improve the condition of the toiling classes all over the world."

CONDITIONS ON ASCENDING. Leo came to the throne of the Papacy at a time when the worldly conditions of that throne seemed to be hopelessly shaken. The Pope has had no imperial sovereignty left to him, and it must be noted that the sympathy of the civilized world went for the most part to that of United Italy.

Serving at Mass. Theologians tell us, says Cardinal Vaughan, in a beautiful little devotional work, "The Sacrifice of the Mass," that the more real part you take in offering the sacrifice of the Mass, the more largely you partake of its benefits.

His Holiness as a Statesman. In the "Universe Magazine," Mr. McCarthy has contributed a character sketch of the Holy Father as a statesman.

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used to cultivate a field, sow the seed in order, and grind the wheat in order with his own hands to prepare the loaf for the holy sacrifice. But the spirit of faith is not dead amongst us. At the present day many of the highest Catholic nobility in England esteem it a real honor to serve Mass, and they often serve it with edifying faith and devotion.

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by the moral influence of his authority and his career. Leo has strongly recommended in several momentous instances the recognition of established facts in the progress of nations. For example, he recognized the French Republic as the established system in France, and need the whole force of his authority to induce French Catholics to accept the republican form of government and to make the best of it.

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which result from the vice of intemperance and call on men to organize against it. It is a message from the cross and the flag to the day, and a cross is raised to battle against it by building up an army of pledged total abstinence who are determined to protect their own lives and the lives of others by the spirit of an apostolic sacrifice.

AN ACTIVE WORKING MAN. "As a worker with you in the ranks for over a quarter of a century, as one who has often been honored by your confidence, I come to you to-day bearing to you a message of congratulation and encouragement. It is a message from the cross and the flag from Church and State, from home and abroad for the good done by this organization from its birth, in 1872, until this moment."

LABOR'S DANGER. "To all classes we bear the message of virtue and honor which are at stake. Above all we should warn labor against it, for it is the greatest of all curses which threaten it. It is blood tax which is levied on the whole laborer grudgingly receives. There is no monopolist so exacting, nor corporation so soulless, no slavery so inhuman. It is worse than the slave trade, it is the things religion fears. It alone of all the vices renders useless the redemption of Christ, for it takes man's senses and robs him of his intelligence, it makes him incapable of exercising his reason. It is a plague of India which threatens us but a plague of manhood which is at our very doors. Men trade in it, grow rich upon it, misery which is not only a curse but a snare at all who labor to mitigate its evils. Manhood, home, society, religion, all appear to us to rise up and organize against it. In answer to the prayer of to-day before God's altar begging God's blessing upon our efforts."

THE EXHORTATION. "In God's name, then, go on with your work. Do not be afraid; God blesses you and sends you forth as missionaries of virtue. Vice is organized to-day, and you, my dear countrymen, God's Church loves you, and God's Pontiff urges you on. Be as guardian angels at home. Look to the little ones and save them. Catholic women take your place in the ranks of the reformer. Preach the pledge as a means of protection for all you hold dear. Do not be ashamed to tell the world that you are pledged to total abstinence. Do not be ashamed of reformed drunkards, but rather the testimony of men and women who desire to be preserved from the dangers of drunkenness. Let us not sit idle, but let us be workers who have among our brethren. On with the battle, up with the standards of the cross and fight like men of faith. God will be our crusader. He will have and manhood from the slavery of vice. For low abstainers, we have fought together for many a year, and our only reward has been in the name of a duty done. Catholicism has always been a source of encouragement and pride in its splendid organization and its still more splendid results. To-day we are called as never before to any course of our temperance. Do to battle with the sensuality of the age, to labor for social and moral reform. It men of sacrifice and stand ready to die if need be for the grand principle of Catholic temperance. The sense of sin is decaying and society is drifting into rottenness and corruption. An age fast equaling, if it has not already surpassed, pagan Rome, is before us, with the horror of sin preached to us. In God's name, stand, give your joints with truth, stand against the snare of evil, practice and preach total abstinence as the best means to prevent intemperance."

NOT THE ONLY EVIL. "You are not foolish enough to believe that this is the only evil which society suffers; but you do believe that intemperance is a great and general evil and that temperance is a cardinal virtue, after the equality of all others and the protector of others. Be true apostles, go forth like good Samaritans to heal some of the ills of society. Sanctify your own lives, and let your life and be its agents for good. Be models of all you preach and be loyal to the truth. Bring the aroma of heaven to every home, and rest not until you have made every man, woman and child a partaker of the making men love virtue as the foundation of true manhood. May God bless you in your work, may His spirit guide you in your deliberations, may His grace sustain you, hold in the Holy Ghost, the love of Brotherly Love, give new inspiration to you that you may return to your homes and your societies more determined than ever to follow the white banner of temperance, that you may thus bring the kingdom of Christ into your own lives and into the lives of others."

MONSIGNOR CONATY AT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Monsignor Conaty, of Washington University, delivered a stirring address to the delegates to the Total Abstinence Convention held in Philadelphia last week. Mgr. Conaty spoke from the following text: "As to the rest, brethren, be strengthened in the Lord and in the might of his power. Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. Stand therefore having your loins girded about with truth and having on the breastplate of justice."—Ephesians vi, 10, 11, 12.

THE CENSUS OF LAST YEAR SHOWED THAT there are at present ten times as many monks and nuns in Rome as there were when they were "suppressed" by the government in 1870.

The Home Circle.

HINTS ON TRAVELLING.

At this season, when everyone is thinking of going away for a change, it is only for a few days in the country or a week at the sea, or a flying visit to the Paris exposition, a few suggestions of this sort should be especially helpful to fair travellers who wish to look as fresh and neat as the maid at the beginning of the journey, and to prevent getting to the point of over-fatigue—that enemy of every woman who wishes to keep intact her charms—and what woman does not?

And it is quite impossible to look charming, or even to feel so, as every woman knows, when one is in a dreadful state of fatigue. Ergo, as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it will be the part of wisdom to take measures to prevent, as far as may be, all undue exertion by a little timely forethought, and by the aid of a few little remedies one may contrive to look fresh instead of faded at the end of the most wearisome journey.

A good thing to remember is that reading in a train should be indulged in with the greatest caution, for not only is it impossible to strain the eyes but the effort to see clearly when the train shakes is sure to bring undue wrinkles and a look of anxiety to the face hard to eradicate. A good book with large print, and kept on hand, but fine printed matter should be avoided by those who have any regard for their eyes.

Wash the face as seldom as possible when travelling, as the dust and air under the sun is very harsh if it is constantly washed. The best way to remove any dust is to dip a rag in elder-flower water (that most innocent and refreshing of toilet waters) and use that only. Wash the face all over and reach round the face all over with a thin, cold cream and leave on until you make your appearance among your friends, when wipe off with a soft towel, then use a vaporizer for sponge with warm water and finish by lavage with cold water to close the pores and give firmness to the skin. If powder is used in travelling it should be put on only to dust the face. To keep the skin dry and fresh, at night rub on a very little cold cream when retiring, as the close air and electric light are very injurious to the complexion—especially in this way. A little rubbing powder, or better than powdered magnesia—it is harmless and cooling—but it should not be left on long. There is nothing, however, that refreshes one so much as washing one's hands with a good soap and water; but one should never use the soap provided for public use, as there is great danger of catching infectious disease—or, at least, annoying skin troubles—in this way. A little rubbing sponge bath with soap and sponge, and a small clean towel does not take up much room, and are so very satisfactory that few travellers care to journey without them.

If you can choose your seat choose the shady side of the car under all circumstances, as the sun often gleams as unpleasantly through closed blinds as when they are up. It is always wise to carry with you a small hat and low, too, for it will save many a headache and backache when one may not lean back in. And headache and backache are the worst possible luxuries in which to indulge, as they soon pluff all the good looks one may be possessed of.

As a last suggest, be very careful above all things not to wait too long between meals. Carry meat, lozenges, chocolate and biscuits with you to this end, though it is always possible, as a rule, to get refreshments of a certain kind. Still these do not always meet one's requirements, and it is better to consider anything but cold luncheon or tea basket along (in England) with one's accustomed fare which will obviate any such difficulty and fortify against unforeseen accidents.

PICTURESQUE DRESS.

Almost every woman has the courage to attempt the picturesque, some succeed admirably when taste and natural conditions are aided by a purse whose elasticity permits range of choice, not that it necessarily implies a great outlay to dress effectively, but as a rule, only the wealthy feel safe in exploiting the newest in the modes. Take the empire style of which there is now a generous showing—how carefully must it be manipulated, yet how exquisitely graceful it is when successful. Then, quite Watteau-like, are many of the garden party and beach gowns, vying with the sterner plait of the directory. Forst countesses, as they are called, chiefly by the south, Louis XV, Louis XIV, and Louis XVI, styles, are all with us, nor is the second empire neglected in these days of all embracing fashions, and the dress of small mill flowers covering a dancing skirt is about as pretty as anything can well be. The pointed bodice is trimmed with bows, one above another, and a fichu draped low off the shoulders and floored deeply with lace, which the bare upper arms, is a most charming finish. The hair is dressed in soft waves, into a low coil, and a rose thrust through the puff over the temples, or fastened to the crown, is considered especially modish at present. One on each side of the face is termed the Egyptian effect, and too much so to be very much liked with certain toilet. Indeed, all to be of small pink roses, the blossoms crushed closely together and used without leaves, is truly pretty, poised at an angle on the top coil, one side coming well down the softly undulating front hair. The psycho knot has appeared again among the fashionables as a mode of

addressing, but it is only for the woman with certain features and one who has perfect head contours.

OUTING COSTUMES.

For bicycling and other outing costumes cover cloth, wicker, English serge, and stout, but the latter is not so tough and serviceable as used. The colors most employed are black, gray of all tones, especially dark gray, beige, brown and navy blue. A few greens are also seen, and for golfing, red, but also blue, except for a few miles checks of light weight, composed some very pleasing tints of this class. The style is always strictly tailored made, with a simple decoration of straps, stitching and buttons. The accompanying hats are of straw canvas, linen, or even felt, and are of the sailor or alpina form, as a rule, although there are some having a high, square crown and a rolling brim, not unlike the silk hat. Their decoration is of the pl. nest and most serviceable kind—no flowers, plumes nor lace, but bands, bows, and bows in all kinds of various kinds. There is a rather a variety of tinting, a saze rather a bright tint, usually blue or green around these outing hats, which are always of a sober color.

AN EARL'S DAUGHTER.

The daughter of an English earl, after a neglected childhood passed among servants was brought out in society. She was shy and sensitive, but her conduct excited so much the pleasure that she became unhappy and despondent. Neglected and despised at home, she came to London, and refused to return to her father's house.

As her father cut her off without a shilling, she had to support herself, and live on starvation wages. She began with lace making, and then went to work in a tenement house. She was a fearless rider, and at one time made a living by breaking unruly horses in Scotland.

A friend, after selling some of the daughter's lace, secured for her a small allowance from the father. With this money she was able to perfect her education in music, and to carry off prizes at a college on the Continent.

About this time she was impressed with stories that she heard of the sufferings that she heard of native women in India, and the Earl's wife. She dropped her music, and for five years devoted herself to the study of medicine and surgery. She won a medical degree in England, mastered the French language in order to obtain a higher degree in Paris, and then accepted a course in London, and had special practice in the slums of Dublin.

Meanwhile she was receiving aittance from her father barely large enough to enable her to keep up and to her father. She was wholly estranged from her family, who were ashamed of the poor relation. Finally she received the reward for her many years of sorrow and toil, and she accepted it as an opening for what she considered her mission in the world—to work among the women in the East. Her father then agreed to give her a thousand dollars a year.

A NOVELTY IN MORNING.

"Here you will see something quite new this season," said a New York modiste recently, with agreeable garrulity. "The white morning—only the unmarried wear it so far, and it is better than anything else, but with white crepe, justness tafeta, India lawn, etc., as strictly morning, and we trim with dead surface tafetta ribbon and white voilet a good deal. One of the sweetest suits I have made this season is a pure white tafeta trimmed with quillings of white crepe, and the hat was a white mohair shape, set off with white crepe folds and bows and a few clusters of white peary do. I have seen so many of these, but no foliage allowed. A dull white tafeta parasol and white shoes made this one of the most becoming and suitable driving or church dresses I have turned out of my workrooms in six months."

RECIPES.

iced Tea—These hot days we are experiencing create a demand for food drinks at table; when properly made and used in moderation, they are very pleasant. If they are not made right they are harmful. The best way to make tea is to put in a certain quantity of hot water, when it is quite warm, put into it the necessary amount of tea leaves, and pour over it water freshly drawn from the faucet and boiled for the purpose; let it stand until it is quite warm, then strain it off gently through a cloth into a pitcher, and when cold set away till wanted. The best way to cool it is by surrounding it with ice in a freezer, or by setting a pitcher in a bowl of ice. When serving instead of the usual slice of lemon, a little fruit acid such as currant juice, tamarind juice and the like may be used. This kind of tea is refreshing.

of the head and a better some very finely chopped or grated onion very well.

With the Children. THE MERRY GO-ROUND. Hurray! Hurray! for the merry go-round. Whirl gaily the children whirl over the ground. There are galloping geese, there are prancing ponies, there are dogs running races and donkeys that dance.

There are sleighs drawn by teams, there are chariots of gold, with dashing young drivers so gallant and bold. There's a long-necked giraffe, and a zebra and a kangaroo, and a camel that has two bee-yoo-too-lumpus.

There's a lion that ambles without any fear, and a dragon that never was harnessed before. But all these fierce creatures are gentle and good, and each now one is better than the last, so the older, the better the cork.

WHERE CORKS GROW. The cork tree is an overgreen, about the size of our apple tree. The bark is stripped in order to obtain the cork, which is soaked and then dried. This moment the bark is peeled off the tree, and is another cork skin, and each now one is better than the last, so the older, the better the cork.

The trees are stripped about every eight years, and so strong does it make them that they often live to the age of 200 years. Besides its chief use as stoppers for bottles, cork is made into buoys, making life preservers to save people from drowning, soles of boots and slippers, fancy rock work, largely for life boats, and sometimes for artificial limbs. After the bark is stripped off it is trimmed and dried and flattened out. Then it is packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

A BRAVE BOY.

How should you feel, if, after going to bed in your own room, with a brother and sister in their crib alongside of you, you were to wake up in the middle of a winter's night to find yourself lying in an open field, with the rain pouring down upon you, and no one by to say how you got there.

This is what happened in January, 1891, to a little boy of ten years of age, called William Hayward, who lived with his parents in a cottage in the foot of a hill in Mississippi. This cottage was swept away by the floods and William's father and mother and baby sister were killed; but William and the other children slept in a top room, which was fifteen some distance away into a field, and they seemed to have landed there almost unhurt except for a few bruises. It was, however, a bitter night, and the children, who were all very young, were all dead next morning. We will give the account of the rescue in his own words when examined before the coroner.

"My name is William Hayward. I am ten years of age. I was sleeping in the same room as my sister Jane, aged eight, and my little brother, who is one year and eight months old. When I awoke I felt the wind blowing from the north, and I was lying by the open field. No bed clothes were over me. I called out and when I heard my brother and sister crying, I went to them. They were covered up with the shingles from the roof of the house, which was blown away and got them out. My sister then went across the field in the direction of Mr. Mound's house, and I followed, carrying my little brother. I know what happened the next day, and the earth had come down and swept the house away. I had to carry my little brother the whole of the way, and live him over the marshes."

SAVED BY THE ANGELUS.

The following instance of a providential escape from death occurred in Austria. Two brothers, aged nine and four respectively, were playing with a brook when a brook came to a mill. The small brother happened to fall into the water. Immediately the elder brother, well aware of the danger, jumped in after him, which, though that place shallow enough, began to flow rapidly toward the mill, which was only twenty paces off. The younger brother was therefore in great danger of being carried away by the current, and if not rescued there and there would be torn to pieces by the wheels, meeting with a certain and cruel death. The elder brother, added by the current, was lucky enough to get hold of a young crane by the head, and stepped with one arm half dead brother, but, as seemed certain, only to die with him. With a feebly

increasing rapidly both brothers were carried by the current to the revolving wheel, and nobody seemed to care the snorting and screaming of the elder boy. Alas! the two brothers were touching the wheel, and the elder one was caught in it, when he fell, at that moment, the wheel suddenly stopped, and the boy, who is tall and barrel-chested and braying appears the miller, who, at the sound of the Angelus bell, had stopped the wheel and mill for the usual time of rest and miller rest, and both the brothers were saved.

TO SUCCEED IN LIFE.

"In my boyhood days," says former Postmaster General Thomas C. James, in "Success," there was a text-book used in the schools called the English Reader which, alas! has gone out of use. It contained a selection entitled "The Hill of Science." According to the story, the first one who attempted to ascend the hill was denials, who made rapid progress, but became quite tired toward the top of the ascent, and finally stopped to rest, while application, patient and plodding, pushed forward slowly up the hill, and attained the summit first. I have noticed that those who succeed in life are not the graceful. They are those who apply themselves to whatever business or profession they undertake with all their hearts, and by patient, plodding work, backed up by good help and good habits, succeed.

DO GOOD.

Do all the good work you can and then tell the whole world so far as you can that you have done it and are ready to do more of the same kind.

People who complain of other people for telling of their good work are generally people who have no good work of their own to tell of. The father of Ezekiel and Daniel Webster saw them one day down in the orchard, and he saw them with their saythes hung on a tree, and called out, "What are you doing down there, Zeke?" "Nothing," was the reply. "Well, what are you doing, Dan?" "Helping the apples," was the reply. "And that is about the condition of those who find fault with others for doing good work and then letting the world know they have done it.—Dumb Animals.

POLLY EARNED HER CRACKER.

A Philadelphia writer relates the story of a parrot that protected her owner's home from burglars, who had entered through one of the front parlor windows. They crept through the hall-room past the bird and began jimmying open the sideboard in the kitchen-room. The parrot, who was kept, one of the other men gathered up cooily Turkish rags on the floors and another had taken down the curtains when Polly spoke up. "The burglars stopped at the door, which had been shot. Polly repeated the question in a louder and more imperative key. The noise of the parrot awakened the burglar, Mr. Fisher, who grasped a revolver, which he had taken out only a few days before, and kept under his pillow, and made for the head of the stairs. He pressed an electric button on the wall and lit the lights in the hall-room, where the burglar man struggling to open the front door. He promptly opened fire, but they succeeded in getting away. Dr. Fisher then went down stairs, where he found the parrot, her feet under the piano. The cage was upset but the bird was uninjured. The owner placed her right side up upon the piano when she lifted her frightened head from under her wing, and asked, "What shot you, Frank?" Our Fellow Creatures.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold at Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Dispensary, which cleanses and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many who supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

The plans for the new St. Francis Hospital at Fort St. John, have been changed. It will be larger than at first contemplated. It will be thoroughly fireproof, the cost of the additional improvements being \$25,000, making the proposed building \$105,000, instead of \$80,000, which was the original intention. A also or the roof will be put on, and wherever practical throughout the building iron will be substituted for wood. It is the intention to have the hospital under roof before cold weather.

Says the well-informed editor of "Southern Catholic Notes Department" of the Midland Review; "Recently, near O'Connor's Ranch," on the San Antonio river, Texas, Mr. Dennis O'Connor built a church to St. Anthony out of his own means at a cost of \$6,000. Last week the church was blessed by Bishop Vorisager, who, in losing his services, was the first O'Connor for erecting a church for the benefit of the poor Mexicans.

It is reported that Miss Margaret LeFebvre of Red River has been cured by a miracle. For ten years she has been an invalid, incapable of doing any work whatever. She was scarcely able to walk, and almost as a last resort she consulted Dr. Thomas' Eucalypto Oil. She consulted it for years, and it was brought in her case. She had spent a considerable amount of money in doctors' bills and medicines and received no perceptible benefit therefrom. CAN RECOMMEND IT. Mr. Ernest Berry, Toronto, writes; "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Eucalypto Oil is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both for myself and externally, and have all ways received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

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