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VOL. XII., No. 31

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904

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CARDINAL SATOLLI AND KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

On the occasion of his 65th birthday His Eminence, Cardinal Satolli, was a guest of Buffalo Council No. 184, Knights of Columbus, at Institute Hall last week at a reception, the impression of which, as he himself stated later in an address, would remain with him to his dying day. No event in the history of the local council was ever attended with more brilliancy and success than the reception last night.

The reception outshone anything which has been planned in honor of the distinguished prelate since his visit to this city, and if the success of the event was gratifying to the noted clergyman and the Right Rev. Bishop of Buffalo, it was equally gratifying to the members of the council themselves. Cardinal Satolli last night made one of the most decisive statements regarding the much discussed position of the Knights of Columbus in the Catholic Church ever made by an ecclesiastical authority.

His opinion of the Knights of Columbus frankly and candidly expressed on the platform of the hall last night will be repeated all over the United States and give the order a stimulus which they have never known before. Up to last night it was not known in what light the higher authorities at Rome regarded the growing order of the knights. After his words, which must be given consideration in view of the Cardinal's exalted position at Rome, there can be no longer any doubt as to the favorable standing of the order with the Vatican.

Across the rear of the hall last night was a mammoth illuminated Maltese cross. On either side were familiar Papal colors. Over the auditorium swung great streamers of the stars and stripes. A crowd of handsomely gowned ladies and gentlemen in evening dress filled every nook of the comfortable hall, and completed one of the prettiest scenes imaginable. At the door of the hall, the Cardinal and the Rt. Reverend Bishop were met by Grand Knight Manion and the Hon. Daniel J. Kenefick and an escort and led into the hall. In the carriage which brought the distinguished prelate to the hall were the Cardinal, Rt. Rev. Chas. H. Colton, the Rev. M. F. Fallon and Joseph E. Gavin. In the next carriage were the members of the Cardinal's suite with the Rev. James F. McGloin.

Seats were ready on the stage for the party. The Cardinal wore his red robes of state and was seated in the centre of the stage. On his right sat Bishop Colton and the Rev. M. F. Fallon. On his left was seated Supreme Court Judge Kenefick. In the rear were Cardinal's two secretaries. Grand Knight Manion stood to the left of Bishop Colton.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. Manion stepped to the side of the stage and introduced Judge Kenefick, who was asked to extend the formal welcome. Judge Kenefick said in part:

Your Eminence.—The multitudes who have taken advantage of the opportunity of welcoming you to Buffalo give assurance of the esteem in which you are held. May I be permitted to say that this feeling has been inspired by your conduct as Apostolic Delegate to the United States. The name of Cardinal Satolli will ever be linked with the greatest names in the brightest pages of American history. Your Eminence, in behalf of Buffalo Council of the Knights of Columbus, I extend you a hearty welcome and bid you God-speed on your journey and through life.

THE CARDINAL'S RESPONSE.

Great applause followed the words of Judge Kenefick and before they had hardly subsided the Cardinal rose and in a distinctly foreign accent gave voice to sentiments which will be reviewed and repeated in Catholic Church circles throughout the country. He said:

Rt. Rev. Bishop, Rev. Fathers and

Dear People.—It is a special pleasure and honor to be the guest of the Rt. Rev. Bishop on my visit to Buffalo. It is a pleasure and an honor to be with you here to-night at this grand reception of the Knights of Columbus. I sincerely express my gratitude for your invitation to meet you all here to-night. I will carry the scene of this evening back with me as one of the most enjoyable during my tour in the United States. "On another occasion I frankly said as I had already firmly fixed in my mind, an opinion in favor of the Knights of Columbus. (Applause.) "It is my firm and public opinion that the Knights of Columbus are entitled to the respect of all in social and civil life, as it is the first society in point of social and civil life in this country. This opinion which has been strengthened by your standing in this city, will remain with me always. It shall be my duty when I go back to the Holy Father at Rome to publicly express my highest opinion of the Knights of Columbus. (Applause.)

"In Buffalo you have an extra large body of distinguished Knights. After my visit ten years ago, your city has made great strides in civil, commercial, industrial and religious life. You deserve it all and I trust your progress will continue. I shall always entertain the highest opinion of Buffalo and its broad-minded citizens. It has surprised and pleased me. It shall always be one of my fondest recollections, after I return to the Holy City, of the kindness of your Bishop and the good people of Buffalo, who have given me signs of unmistakable esteem.

"My gratitude and thanks will be lasting and will remain with me to the end. When I return to the Holy Father, I shall join with him in wishing you an everlasting happiness." The applause which followed the sincere words of the Cardinal was earnest and lasted for some time. He made a marked impression on the assemblage present, as he has throughout his tour of the country.

BISHOP COLTON SPOKE.

Grand Knight Manion then introduced Bishop Colton, who started in a happy vein and spoke at his best. He said, in part, speaking of the unusual endorsement which such a high received from His Eminence, and Knights: "His Eminence the Cardinal has bidden me address you, so I obey. I congratulate the members of the Knights of Columbus on the grand endorsement which they have received from His Eminence, and trust they shall ever continue to be worthy of it. The Buffalo Council has the best Catholic citizens of standing among its members, and I hope that its membership will continue to increase and its works be an example to the Catholics of the country."

The scene here to-night duplicates that at the city hall yesterday, where His Eminence was greeted by thousands, among them people of every creed and faith—not merely the laity, but the leaders of other faiths. It augurs well for the broad and liberal people of Buffalo, who without regard of creed or faith, have extended His Eminence such a hearty welcome. It shows the liberality of the Buffalo people, their kind and gracious respect for what Catholics prize the most—the representatives of Christ. It shows their appreciation of what a Cardinal stands for—their creator and God of mankind. It shows a spirit of good feeling in the community, which is indeed a healthy sign. It has encouraged the kind words which the Cardinal has spoken of our city. It brings blessings on the community. The reception that Cardinal Satolli has received by all citizens is an expression of honor and love to God—and to one who is the highest exponent of all creed. It is the reverence of all who look to a God in heaven."

FATHER FALLON'S ADDRESS.

Following the Cardinal, Grand Knight Manion introduced the Rev. M. F. Fallon as chaplain of the Buffalo council. He said: "Your Eminence: We thank you for the beautiful, glowing and touching words spoken of the Knights of Columbus. There are 110,000 Knights in this country. Your words spoken here to-night will find a warm welcome in the hearts of all, and across the ocean to the Eternal City, where the Holy Pontiff himself will hear them and be glad. It is an encouragement which the Knights will appreciate. The Knights of this council thank you for the blessed words which you have spoken on this most auspicious occasion."

The Cardinal, with the Bishop and his suite, were led to a small room of the great reception parlor and the entire assemblage, numbering many hundred, filed in one after another and kissed the ring on the prelate's finger. To each he gave a bow and a smile and blessed them as they passed on.

After the people had been presented individually the Cardinal was the guest at a banquet served in the dining hall.

Judge Kenefick, with Deputy Knight Cochrane, presented the guests to the Cardinal. Among those who attended were: John J. McNearney, Edward O. Morley, James Reed, Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the Hon. W. Caryl Ely, Chas. Hogan, Dr. D. W. Harrington, Capt. M. M. Drake, Judge Thomas Murphy, Patrick E. Stanton, John H. Bascelles, Max C. Berrie, Col. D. S. Alexander, M. C., Frank M. Loomis, Thomas C. Cleary, Dr. Pierce J. Candee, James Smith, Dominic Bozse, Austin Hanrahan, A. J. Armstrong, Max Weter, Godfrey M. Frostrone, John P. Sullivan, Dr. O'Donnell, John Henry, Harry Curry, William H. Kennedy, Leo A. Weter, Francis A. Coon, Martin J. O'Brien, Daniel Ryan, George B. Hanivan, Thomas F. Crowley, John J. Hynes, Judge George A. Lewis, Dr. James J. Mooney, James Mooney, Dr. Joseph Burke, Dr. J. J. Finnerty, John G. Flannery, John Conway, John G. Cloak, Hugh Kennedy, James D.

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MONS. COMBES AND THE CONCORDAT

The very strained relations existing between the Holy See and the French Government have drawn attention to the Concordat or treaty which for more than a century has been the link connecting Church and State in France. The Combes Government is just now trying to utilize it for the purpose of limiting the spiritual authority of the Holy Father. Recently the bishops of Laval and of Dijon were summoned to appear before the Holy Office in Rome on or before July 20. Instead of obeying the summons the bishops appealed to the French Government, which ordered them not to leave French soil. The very act of appealing was derogatory to the rights of the Holy See, as it was equivalent to a declaration that in matters ecclesiastical the authority of the civil power is paramount to that of the Vicar of Christ. Suspension of Episcopal functions, followed by excommunication, may be the penalty meted out for this flagrant offence.

The Combes Government, which is only too glad to have an opportunity of displaying its anti-Catholic sentiments, appeals to the Concordat in justification of its encouraging resistance to the Holy See. After the political and social deluge, known in history as the French Revolution, had subsided, it became necessary to reconstruct society out of the wreckage left behind. Napoleon recognizing this, undertook to re-establish the relations which had previously existed between Church and State. The Concordat was the result of his efforts in this direction.

It consisted of seventeen articles. The first guaranteed the free exercise of the Catholic religion in France. The next four dealt with the nominations of bishops. After the statement that the Holy See in concert with the Government will arrange a new hierarchical fabric for France there follows a declaration that the Pope expects that the titulars of the dioceses will acquiesce in the new arrangements, and that "in the interest of the peace and the unity of religion, they will make every sacrifice, even to the relinquishment of their dioceses. After this exhortation if they refuse this sacrifice (refusal, however, which His Holiness does not expect), there will be provided new titulars for the government of dioceses." This was addressed to some of the Bishops who were not in touch with the new order of things and who consequently were not acceptable to the First Consul.

Article fourth, after conferring upon the First Consul the right of nominating the Archbishops and Bishops for the new dioceses, adds: "His Holiness will confer the canonical institutions according to the forms existing in relation to France before the change of Government." The words we have just quoted had reference to a provision of the Concordat between the Holy See and France which had been ratified in 1515 and which had remained in force down to the French Revolution. According to this provision the King nominated the Archbishops and Bishops and the Pope confirmed the nominees if after due investigation he found them worthy to be Archbishops or Bishops.

Passing over the other articles, which deal with the form of oath to support the Government, each bishop takes at his consecration, with the powers of the bishops in the matter of appointing parish priests, with the creation of chapters in Cathedrals and the founding of seminaries, we come to Articles 13 and 14, which read as follows:

"Article 13.—His Holiness, for the peace, welfare and happy re-establishment of the Catholic religion, declares that neither he nor his successors shall molest in any way the purchasers of confiscated Church property. (Les acquereurs des biens ecclesiastiques aliens), and, consequently, the possession and titles to such property and the revenues appertaining thereto, shall remain incommutable in those having juridical titles thereto.

"Article 14.—The Government assures a proper salary to the bishops and pastors whose dioceses and parishes shall be included within the re-arrangement.

The article 14 is supplementary of article 13. In consideration of the removal by the Holy See of the cloud resting on all titles to confiscated church property the French Government itself to pay proper salaries to bishops and pastors. This was a contract as binding upon France as is the contract the United States enters into with every purchaser of its bonds. Repudiators of the terms of the Concordat in the matter of paying bishops and priests their salaries would cast as great a stain upon the honor of France as would be incurred by the United States Government if it repudiated the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

It is well to keep this fact in mind. The Catholic Church in France is a benefactor and not a mere beneficiary of the French Government. Napoleon, in order not to disturb titles to sequestered Church property, agreed to pay to bishops and priests a yearly amount of seven million dollars in the form of salaries from the public funds in lieu of returning the sequestered property. This sum was less than one per cent of the value of the endowments that had been sequestered. In this connection it will not be out of place to give the present number of ecclesiastics on the French Government's pay roll and the amount each receives. There are in France 42,415 officials of the Catholic Church whose average salary is less than 900

francs (\$180). They are divided into 17 archbishops, who get 17,000 francs (\$4,500) a year each; 67 bishops at 10,000 francs (\$2,600); 165 vicar-generals (1500 to 3000); 685 canons, from 1,600 to 2,400 francs (\$320 to \$440); 31,000 priests, from 900 to 1,300 francs (\$180 to \$260); and 70,000 assistant curates who receive 450 francs (\$90). These salaries, which were established in 1801, have not increased in amount since then.

It was stipulated that the Concordat whose outlines we have given, should be ratified within forty days. Pius VII., who was then Pope, signified his acceptance within the given time. But the document was not promulgated until nine months later. When it did see the light of day it had tacked on to it certain articles called "organic articles," which were the handiwork of the notorious Talleyrand, ex-bishop of Autun, who had taken a leading part in the deliberations of the commission that had formulated the Concordat. "The Organic Articles" consisted of eight articles. The spirit that breathed through them is made manifest in the wording of the first two articles, which we give in their entirety:

"Article 1.—No bull, brief, rescript, decree, mandate, provision, signature of provision nor other documents emanating from the court of Rome, including those relating to personalities, shall be received, printed or otherwise published or circulated unless authorized by the Government.

"Article 2.—No individual under the title of nuncio, legate, vicar or commissary apostolic, or acting under any other title of similar function, shall, without the same Government authorization, exercise on French soil or elsewhere any function relating to the affairs of the Gallician Church."

Another article declared that no decree of any synod outside of France or those of a general council should be published in France before the Government had examined them and approved of them. There was another provision that no diocesan synod should be held without the express permission of the Government. Article 6 of Talleyrand's "Organic Articles" probably supplies the basis to the Combes Ministry for the position it has taken in the cases of the bishops of Laval and Dijon. It reads:

"Appeal may be taken to the Council of State in all cases of abuse on the part of superiors and other ecclesiastical persons. Cases of abuse are the usurpation of excess of authority; contravention of the laws and regulations of the Republic; infraction of the rules established by the canons received in France; attempts against the liberties, franchises and customs of the Gallician Church; or any proceedings which may compromise the honor of citizens, arbitrarily disturb their consciences, or lower them by oppression or injury or public scandal.

It is hardly necessary to say that Pius VII. did not accept and approve of a plan devised to shake the Church in France. A century has come and gone since the evil work of Talleyrand was accomplished, but up to this moment it has not influenced any one of the successors of Pius VII. Each of them has firmly withstood every attempt to interfere with the Church's mission in France. Pius X. is but following in the footsteps of his predecessors in letting it be known that he will not permit any, even the slightest, infringement of the rights of the Church—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a meeting of St. Joseph's Court 370, Catholic Order of Foresters, was moved by Bros. Mitchell and Cadaret that this Court learn with deep regret the death of Mr. Edward J. Murphy, father of our esteemed brothers, P. J. and J. J. Murphy.

Resolved that we, the members of Court 370, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by our beloved brothers and their family, and extend to them our most sincere sympathy and condolence in their sad loss.

Signed on behalf of Court 370, C. O. F., M. J. CANNON, Secy. Pro tem.

JUSTICE MacMAHON'S DECISION

To the Editor Catholic Register:

Dear Sir,—I have read with much interest Hon. W. R. Scott's opinion in respect to status of religious teaching orders in Separate Schools and would like the privilege through your journal of reviewing same.

He claims that the decision of Mr. Justice MacMahon would be, if upheld, a violation of Section 93, Sub-section 1 and 2, of the British North America Act, 1867, which are as follows:

93. In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union.

2. All powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects shall be, and the same are hereby extended to the Dissident Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec.

His opinion would be correct if the religious teaching orders had by law as a class at the time of Confederation the right or privilege claimed with respect to Denominational Schools. Mr. Scott contends in effect that they had as a class by law the right or privilege, namely, the right or privilege by law to teach in such schools without undergoing the prescribed departmental examinations. To ascertain whether they had such a right or privilege it would be necessary to examine Section 13 of the Separate School Act of 1863 which was in force at the time of Confederation, which is as follows:

"13. The teachers of the Separate Schools under this Act shall be subject to the same examination and receive their certificates of qualification in the same manner as Common School Teachers generally, provided that persons qualified by law as teachers in Upper or Lower Canada shall be considered qualified teachers for the purposes of this Act."

This section preserves the qualifications of persons who were then qualified, but I submit that it would require a forced construction to make it subsequently qualify persons who were not then qualified. Instead of reading in said section "persons" Mr. Scott would read "persons belonging now to or who may hereafter belong to a class," which I submit would be a forced construction and would not be given effect to by the Courts.

The mere fact that several members of Parliament were at the time of the passing of the Act mistaken as to its proper construction would not affect the matter.

Yours truly, L.F.X.

Anniversary Mass for Archbishop Walsh

An anniversary mass of requiem was celebrated at the Cathedral on Monday morning for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Walsh.

The Cardinal's and the meeting was mutually pleasant. Following lunch the Cardinal retired to his room until about 3 o'clock, when the trip about the scenic line began in the private car. The route was across the upper bridge to the Canadian side and up to Table Rock. Then the run was made to Queenston Heights and over the Suspension Bridge to Lewiston. From Lewiston the party went to Youngstown, where the Cardinal was welcomed by children of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum in camp there. It was about 5.30 p.m. when they returned to Niagara Falls, leaving immediately for Buffalo.

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ON THE MAID-OF-THE-MIST.

The trolley trip was resumed to the terminal station of the International Railway on Riverway, where the party left the car and walked to the inclined railway building in Prospect Park. They were met by Superintendent Edward H. Perry, who assisted them aboard a car, and all descended into the gorge, where the steamer Maid-of-the-Mist was taken on the trip to rainbow land. Cardinal Satolli enjoyed the trip through the mist to a great degree and more than once he remarked on its fascinating features. Returning from the boat trip, carriages were taken to International Hotel, where lunch was served in the large dining-room, the Cardinal's seat being so arranged that he sat within full view of the tossing rapids. Hon. W. Caryl Ely occupied the centre, with the Cardinal on his right, and Right Rev. Charles Colton on his left. While at the International Cardinal Satolli met Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Emmett of New York. Mrs. Emmett is an old parishioner of

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CARDINAL SATOLLI AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Vatican Exhibit in the Anthropology Building Completed and Opened During His Stay

(By S. M. Frank.)

Few events which have taken place at the World's Fair have resulted in the creation of so much good feeling and of such close relations as has the visit of Cardinal Satolli to St. Louis.

His Eminence arrived in St. Louis Monday evening, June 27th, 1904, escorted by the reception committee of priests and laymen, which met the train at Carlyle, Ill.

The Cardinal was accompanied from Washington by Manager O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, by Father Ercole Satolli, his cousin, Father Don Giuseppe Marucchio, his private secretary, and Mgr. Giovanni, student and aid to the Cardinal.

The morning after the Cardinal's arrival President Francis and Mayor Wells paid His Eminence a formal call. At noon the Cardinal visited the World's Fair grounds, accompanied by his three secretaries, Archbishop Glennon and other prominent members of the clergy.

The dinner given in the evening by Archbishop Glennon in honor of the Cardinal was an ecclesiastical function exclusively. Aside from the members of the Cardinal's party and the four visiting bishops who had come to greet Satolli, there were no other guests.

On the morning of the 29th the Cardinal attended Pontifical High Mass with Archbishop Glennon at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul. An imposing procession, blending the colors of scarlet, purple, and gold, marked the Cardinal's entrance into the church.

After the mass the "Confiteor" was sung, the papal benediction was given, and the musical ceremony was gone through of the archbishop pronouncing the indulgence after the papal benediction.

The reception in the afternoon given by Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hirschberg in honor of the Cardinal, was a notable event. Army officers, exposition officials, and foreign commissioners gave an official tone to the function.

In the evening His Eminence was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Jules Boeufve, the assistant commissioner-general from France, at the residence of the commission, 3629 Lindell boulevard.

Thursday, the 30th of June, will long be remembered as a Catholic day at the Fair. Not only did the rank and file of the Church come to see the exposition and to receive the blessing of the Cardinal, but Catholic society in pretty gowns came in carriages to pay its tribute of respect to His Eminence.

The Cardinal showed by his many questions and his frequent expressions of approval, his interest and admiration for what he saw in the exhibition palaces. He seemed to enjoy the tour of inspection immensely.

The Venetian water festival in the evening was one of the prettiest events that has ever taken place on the lagoons. It began at 9 o'clock, the parade starting from the Grand Basin.

During the remainder of his visit the Cardinal continued to be a very busy man. Official functions took up much of his time. A further indication of the exhibits, a visit to the National Educational Association Convention, to the Board

of Lady Managers, to the Irish Village, and a dinner at Festival Hall made up the programme for one day alone, the first of July.

The dedication of the Visayan chapel on the following day, which was attended by the Cardinal, was an impressive ceremony. It was a particularly charming scene that met his view as he stood upon the steps of the quaintly decorated altar and looked down upon the dark-skinned children of the Pacific reverently looking up to him.

On Sunday the day before the 4th of July, the Cardinal officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Ann's Foundling Asylum.

On the evening of the 4th Cardinal Satolli was the guest at a dinner in his honor at Das Deutsches Haus on the Exposition grounds by Dr. Theodor Lewald, the German Commissioner.

The Cardinal was accompanied to the final diocesan honor to Cardinal Satolli was paid shortly before his departure at the Mercantile Club. It was of the nature of an afternoon banquet given by the St. Louis and visiting priests.

On the morning of the 8th of July the Cardinal and his party left St. Louis for Cincinnati, carrying the good wishes for health and a safe journey from the numerous friends he had made during his stay in the World's Fair city.

ly appreciate the courtesies shown him by officials of the clergy and laity of St. Louis.

The Vatican exhibit was naturally of great interest to the Cardinal. It had just been completed when he arrived. A very interesting part of the exhibit consists of a cast of the face and hand, the death mask of Pope Leo XIII, taken, according to an old custom, the day after his death, July 21, 1903, by Comm. Prof. Galli.

About the exhibit are some old mosaics of work in design, in still life, in architecture, and in portrait work. All are master-pieces. These are the only Vatican mosaics that have ever been for sale in America. They are priced at from \$30 to \$6,500.

The stones used in the mosaics are chosen from 22,000 different shades at the service of the artist. It is hard to convince some visitors that no paint or polish is used in the preparation of the mosaics. As a matter of fact, the color is burnt in the stone, which, if filed, would be found to be of the same color throughout.

The pictures on display of noted buildings like the "Sala Sistina," the Vatican Library, the Basilica of St. Peter, the Vatican palace, the paintings of the Vatican library, reproductions of paintings from the apartment of the rooms of Pope Alexander VI, and from the Sistine Chapel are all of the greatest interest to the artist, to the student of history and to the antiquarian.

A reproduction of the earliest papal document regarding America is also of much interest. Other Vatican relics of great interest are replicas of the Vatican Virgil, written in the fourth century, of which there are fifty miniatures, the only ones of that period in existence; also miniature reproductions of scenes from the Old Testament, written and illuminated in the tenth century; the Palimpsest manuscript of Cicero's "De Republica," written 1,600 years ago, another relic of priceless value to the scholar.

Perhaps the most interesting of all these displays is the roll of Josue, a roll of parchment more than ten metres long, which was painted 3,300 years ago. This painting represents in its entirety the journey of the Israelites from Egypt to the promised land. Selected pages from

the papal letter-books of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, and miniatures of the Christian topography of Cosmas Indicopleustes complete the exhibit. As a whole the display is wonderful. People stand about speechless in admiration of the civilization which these relics prove to have existed centuries ago.

UNCLE PARKER'S POCKET

"Now, my dear girl, let us face the situation. It is a crisis, I admit; but everything in this world may be got over, if we only face it in the proper manner. First of all, what have we to consider?"

Mr. Harry Rakely was supporting his young wife tenderly, and that young wife was weeping bitterly and hopelessly on his shoulder. Even the tone of determination in which he spoke failed to put any courage into her; she only shook her head and wept the more.

"The first thing to consider, my love, is that Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla will be here in something less than half an hour, and will expect something to eat; the second thing to consider is that there is nothing in the house and no prospect of getting anything."

"Oh—that brutal man at the Stores!" wailed Bella Rakely. "I tried to argue with him—I tried to reason with him; he was like marble."

"My dearest girl," said Harry, with a smile, "a Stores is not generally possessed of a heart; it can't be expected. More than that, we have to remember that this man has been worrying us for payment for some time past, and is probably getting anxious; he has seized this opportunity to endeavor to squeeze money out of us."

"But you know, Harry, we have no money," said Bella.

"Practically, we have none, my darling; theoretically, we have plenty. To-night as you know, I shall receive the sum of over fifty pounds;

ing dishes set out in the pastry cook's department at the Stores, but there the proprietor declared they should remain until he had "something on account."

Bella had interviewed him and had pleaded with him, but in vain. He scouted the idea of a large sum of money coming in on that identical evening; he wanted, to use his own phrase, "to see the color of it" at once. So that matters were at deadlock at the very hour Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla were expected.

Now, it happened that Uncle Parker was of an obstinate disposition, and that anything like an attempt to coerce him into any given line of action was certain to set him off in quite the opposite direction. And it happened on this particular evening, on arriving at the railway station, Longdip Cross, Aunt Lucilla meekly suggested that they should engage the one fly in the station yard to drive them to the house. But for this suggestion Uncle Parker would undoubtedly have taken the fly, but under the circumstances he immediately decided to walk.

"It's going to rain, dear," urged Aunt Lucilla.

"Let it," retorted Uncle Parker, and strode away out of the station, followed by his spouse.

Aunt Lucilla was right. It did rain. Uncle Parker was unprovided with an umbrella, and obstinately declined to go under that held by his wife; consequently it happened that by the time he reached the house "Uncle Parker was remarkably wet about the shoulders and much in need of being dried immediately."

With many fears for his safety and many expressions of concern at the fact that he should be wet, Harry hurried him upstairs and insisted that his coat and waistcoat should be removed at once. Uncle Parker, seriously alarmed upon finding how very damp he was, removed them hurriedly and then donned a coat of Harry's.

The damp garments were taken down into the kitchen and spread before the fire, there was nothing else to spread before the fire, and by the appearance of things, there never would be. Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla went into the little dining-room, where the table had been already laid with a goodly display of wedding presents.

"I'm that hungry," said Uncle Parker, looking about him with a smile, "that I could eat anything, I do believe. I hope you won't be long,

my dears; and I hope you'll manage something tasty."

They met in the kitchen—that unhappy bride and bridegroom—and, after one long, despairing look at each other, fell into each other's arms. Susan, the one servant, who understood probably more of their difficulties than any one else, looked on sympathetically.

"My darling," cried Harry, despairately, "something must be done. Reduced to such an extremity as this, we must use desperate means. Something must be smuggled out and fawned."

"Quite out of the question," said Bella, despairingly. Uncle Parker and Aunt Lucilla know every wedding present by heart, and Aunt Lucilla would notice a gap in a moment. There's only one thing to be done; we must go up and tell them, we must confess," said the poor little bride, with a sob, "we must confess that we are failures—and bankrupts—and that we ought to be—"

"Oh, mum—look at this ere!"

The cry had come from Susan—not a loud cry, but with a certain feverish eagerness about it. And Susan was down on her knees before the fire and was eagerly examining something in the pocket of the waistcoat of Uncle Parker, then hanging on a chair back. It was the large gold watch of Uncle Parker which he had left, attached to its large gold chain, in the waistcoat itself.

"Susan, get up from your knees this moment!" exclaimed Bella, in a startled whisper.

"I could pop round the corner with this ere—to a shop I know, with three knobs angling outside of it—an' could get enough to pay for all a dozen suppers," said Susan, fingering the watch lovingly. "An' the last post ain't in yet, sir."

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS AND MALT AND FAMILY PROOF WHISKIES, OLD RYE, ETC. WATERLOO, ONTARIO

She was gone a very long time, at last Bella jumped up, and with a little murmured apology, ran out after her. Another long wait and then Harry, fearing disaster, murmured his apology and ran out also.

Directly he reached the kitchen he understood the full nature of the disaster. The wily proprietor of the Stores, seeing that at last he had forced solid cash out of the young couple, determined to make hay while the sun should shine, accordingly, he refused to deliver up the remainder of the supper until he should receive further payment.

"We're in for it, my love," said Harry. "We've begun and we can't stop now. I must see what else there is."

There was a gold cigar case. They emptied out the cigars, and once more Susan raised out into the night to secure the remainder of the supper. Uncle Parker was growing impatient when she came in, hot and flushed, and set it on the table.

"I think, my dears, I ought to be getting into my coat—to say nothing of my waistcoat," said Uncle Parker. "There's a tightness about the armholes of this coat of Harry's that doesn't go well with chicken pie."

"You'll have to wait a bit, uncle," said Harry, hurriedly. "I wouldn't have you catch cold for the world, you know; and the coat—to say nothing of the waistcoat—is not nearly dry."

"I'd no idea the rain had been so heavy," said Aunt Lucilla.

It was at this moment that Harry became aware of an apparition near the door, no other than Susan, who was beckoning to him in a spectral fashion and evidently forming words with her lips, although nothing could be heard. Once more he excused himself and went outside.

"If you please, sir—the postman—"

"Yes—yes, what's he brought?" asked Harry, seizing the arm of the girl in his excitement.

"Nothing, sir!" said Susan, and, understanding to the full all that that statement meant, began to weep hysterically. "If I should be look up, sir, for leavin' watches an' things unbeknownst—"

"We won't let you get into trouble," said Harry. Then, as Bella came out into the little hall and looked into his face, he added, blankly: "It's all over, my dear; the postman has brought nothing, and Uncle Parker's watch and cigar case cannot possibly be rescued from oblivion to which Susan has consigned them. We will go back, arm in arm, and throw ourselves upon Uncle Parker's mercy."

They went in, arm in arm, and faced their guests. Uncle Parker at the moment of their entrance was whispering to Aunt Lucilla and smiling broadly. Aunt Lucilla was laughing and nodding in reply.

"We've been talking about you, my dears," said Uncle Parker, shaking his head at them, "very seriously, and we want to know what you mean by it?"

"If you please, Uncle Parker," stammered Bella, "we never really meant—"

"Well, I'm sure I hope you did, my dear," said Aunt Lucilla. "We have been talking about your marriage, and we have come to the conclusion that in all probability, although you don't admit it, you have had something of a struggle. Now, this supper-to-night—you can't do this kind of thing for nothing you know."

"It hasn't cost us very much," said Harry, finding it difficult, even at that moment, to hide a smile.

St. Michael's College IN AFFILIATION WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and directed by the Bishop of Huron. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Non-University Certificates.

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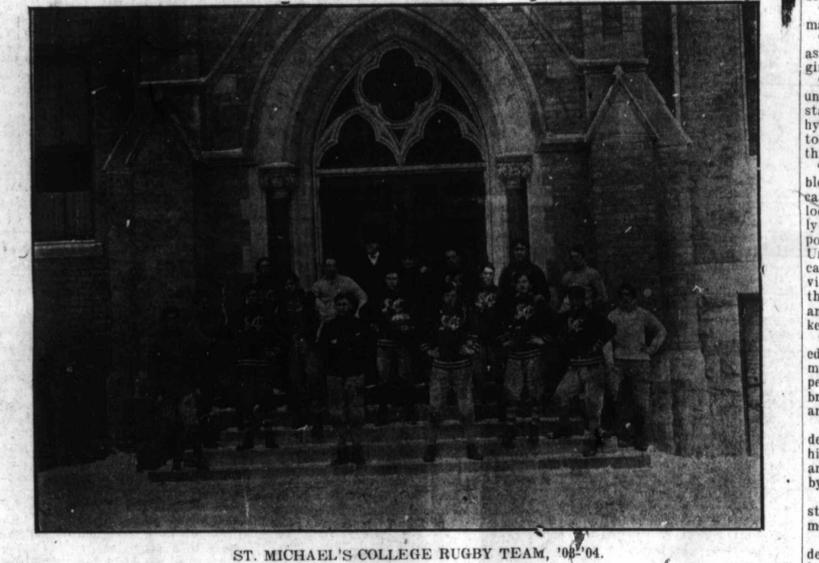
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There is no medicine on the market that can compare with Bickle's Anticongestive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of riding yourself of it by using Bickle's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

The Irish Chief Secretary is not prepared to publish any documents in connection with the case of Constable Anderson, referred to editorially in last week's Register. Yesterday he informed Mr. J. Devlin that he could not consent to the suggestion of Mr. Dillon that the report of the evidence taken before the Court of Inquiry should be laid on the table. He said it would be without precedent. But then the use of the Orange members are making of this case is also without precedent. They and their newspapers have made it the basis of the most slanderous charges against a priest of the highest reputation; but they are discreetly dumb when the Irish Party demands publicity for the official facts of a fresh inquiry. Mr. Wyndham, while ostensibly defending the persons falsely attacked, including Sir Neville Chamberlain and Sir Antony MacDonnell, is really playing into the hands of their assailants. The only effectual method of putting an end to these attacks is to consent to the publication of the facts. He refuses to do that, and so long as he maintains that attitude he must be regarded as particeps criminis.

No doubt many who have gone wrong on earth will be higher in Heaven than those who have forgotten charity in denouncing them. Throughout the whole web of national enmities we trace the golden thread of human progress towards a higher and better estate.



ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE RUGBY TEAM, '04-'05.

Table with columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and August 1904 calendar entries including feast days like St. Peter ad Vincula and the Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.

Children's Corner

DISAPPOINTED. "Well, Tommy," said the hostess, when the meal was over, "what is it?"

GOOD EXAMPLE. A mother was trying to impress on her four-year-old son the importance of going to bed early.

HIGHER EDUCATION. Little Boy—Father, may I have that big encyclopedia a little while? Proud Father—Of course you can, my boy.

YOUNG IDEA. A Brooklyn school teacher sends some answers given by boys in her class in a recent examination.

THE TROMBONE PLAYER. A country cousin came to New York and was taken to the theatre by his relative.

A NEW STEED. The other day something new in the way of toy vehicles was noticed. It was an elephant; no, not a real one, but an excellent imitation of one.

A PRACTICAL JOKE. J. Adam Bede, the Minnesota Congressman, was talking the other day about his boyhood.

MUD PIES. Of all the enjoyments under the skies, There's nothing so jolly as making mud pies.

SEASONABLE HINTS. It is said on good authority that hair can be kept in friz or wave by using the white of egg mixed with an equal quantity of water.

THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE. BENEDICTINE SALVE. This Salve Cures RHEUMATISM, PILES, FLEMONS or BLOOD POISONING. It is a Sure Remedy for any of these Diseases.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS. RHEUMATISM. What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says: 212 King street east. Toronto, Sept. 13, 1903.

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

JOHN O'CONNOR, Toronto: DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I write unsolicited to say that your Benedictine Salve has cured me of the worst form of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for thirty years, during which time I tried every advertised remedy I could get, but got no more than temporary relief.

THOSE 'TATERS. A task never grows smaller nor lighter by sitting down and lamenting that it must be done, and there is an old maxim that teaches us that a thing "once begun is half done."

A farmer friend of mine has a boy of fourteen years, named Billy, who is like a good many other boys of my acquaintance. His heart is heavy and a cloud immediately overspreads his mental horizon when he is asked to make himself useful.

"Why do you think about them, then?" I said laughingly. "I have to," he replied, dolefully, with a sorrowful shake of the head.

"How long, Billy, will it really take you to hoe them?" "Well, at least an hour." "And you've been distressed about it ever since you got up?" "Well, I hate to hoe 'taters."

A LOST SCOLDING. One morning Benjy arrived at the schoolhouse very early. The place was as still as a church in the middle of the week. Benjy was not afraid exactly, but he felt rather lonesome and timid; for the little white schoolhouse was hidden from the village by a grove.

Benjy's first fear was that he had lost his ball, and that some damage had been done in the schoolroom. He stood on tiptoe and peeped through the window. On the teacher's desk was a vase lying on its side.

Miss Berry was shutting the gate behind her when a breathless little boy almost tumbled against her. "Oh, teacher, I spilled water all over your desk. Please hurry, and perhaps the books won't be spoiled."

"When she learned what had happened, she hurried on to rescue the books leaving Benjy to follow more slowly. She had not scolded. "But she will when she has seen the books and has time to 'tend to me," he thought, ruefully.

As he entered the schoolroom there was a group about the desk watching Miss Berry wiping off her books and putting them on a window sill to dry in the sunshine.

"I know who did it," a little girl called out, suddenly diving into a corner where she had caught sight of the bright ball. "This is Benjy Adams' ball, and he threw it in the window and tipped the vase over!"

"She was triumphant over her discovery, but Miss Berry smiled at Benjy over the heads of the other scholars and said: "Yes, I know who did it—it was an honorable and truthful little boy, who came straight to me with the story of his accident. There has been no harm done, Benjy. Most of the water dripped on the floor, and the few books that are wet will dry and be as good as ever."

MUSIC IN THE GRASS. (From the August St. Nicholas.) In the summer of the summer, when the hazy air is sweet With the breath of crimson clover, and the day's a-shine with heat, When the sky is blue and burning and the clouds a downy mass, When the breeze is idly dawdling, there is music in the grass—

Just a thistly, whistly sound In the tangles near the ground; And the fitting fairies often stop to listen as they pass; Just a hisping, whisp'ring tune, Like a humblebee's bassoon, In a far-away fantasia, is the music in the grass.

Would you know what makes the music? On each slender, quivering blade There are notes and chords and phrases by the bees and crickets played, And the grasshoppers and locusts strive each other to surpass In their brave interpretation of the music in the grass.

By the roguish breezes tossed You might think it would get lost, But the careful fairies guard it, watching closely as they pass. So on every summer day, Sounding faint and far away, Is the mystic, murmuring marvel of the music in the grass.

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McDONALD & WILLSON TORONTO. Write for plans and estimates of church wiring or lighting. They are specialists on this work.

The HOME CIRCLE. A decorative graphic element with the text "The HOME CIRCLE" and a series of dots forming a circle.

BORROWING TROUBLE. "Some of your hurts you have cured, And the sharpest you will have survived; But what torments of grief you endured, From evils which never arrived."

Of course all earthly ills are worse in anticipation than in the bearing of them. There is a strength given to all of us, so that we are able to bear what we must, able to recover ourselves after the sorest sorrows.

When coming in warm and sun-burned, do not apply any liquid to the face and hands, not even water; in fact, not water of all liquids, but coat the face and hands with a good coldcream and leave it on as long as time permits.

The best style bathing suits are high-necked, long-sleeved affairs, with a stock collar. Women who affect brown, will find that a brown suit, without a thread of white, will be striking.

Do not expect too much in a summer hotel. The proprietors live fifty-two weeks on what they earn in ten and they are not trying to give their guests the worth of their money. Of course, cottage life is far more desirable, if the women of the family have not to overwork, but it is also far more expensive.

On through trains, nine women out of ten slip their hats into large paper bags—unless in a parlor car, when they are sometimes put into pillow-cases. However, the paper bag is cheaper than to borrow a pillow-case from our friend the porter.

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cure effected by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six simple ingredients which enter into its composition.

Poets and novelists speak eloquently of the awful mystery of life. There is no mystery in life except when sin clouds the light. Love and every world image will vanish.

The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it. —Exchange.

It is said on good authority that hair can be kept in friz or wave by using the white of egg mixed with an equal quantity of water and beaten enough to mix them. It is to be applied, and the hair is to be rolled on small kds, if the frizzed effect is desired, and upon large rollers if only a wave is preferred.

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JOHN O'CONNOR, Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be cured.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism.

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THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1904.

FRATERNAL ASSESSMENT RATES.

The Canadian, official organ of the C.M.B.A., publishes this month, over the signature of Grand Secretary Behan, an urgent plea for an increase of rates.

The A.O.H. in our columns a few weeks ago published the results of similar comparisons for the benefit of Canadian members of that organization.

The Canadian has an editorial in addition to Mr. Behan's report; and it appears to us that several unfortunate admissions are made in both columns.

The Grand Secretary declares as follows: "I never heretofore approved an increase in rates, believing that our present system was fair and equitable and capable of meeting all emergencies."

Then, in the editorial column, we find these words of wisdom:

"The necessity for some change can hardly be denied by anyone who will give that consideration to the question that it deserves."

The conclusion, therefore, is obvious that Grand Secretary Behan has not heretofore given "that consideration to the question that it deserves"; nor has Grand President Hackett, because we find the Grand Secretary confessing that it was he who brought the revelation to the notice of the Grand President.

In a word, the grand officers of the C.M.B.A. have been conducting a business concerning which they know little or nothing.

They say, of course, that they are in the same boat with other fraternal companies; and this, in truth, is the base of all fraternal insurance.

New companies are springing into existence every hour, all competing for cheap, so-called, insurance.

The Order of Modern Arcans and the Paleolithic Guild of Hoo Hoos are equally up to date with the Twentieth Century Fakirs of Freedom in offering bargain day insurance to the honest working man.

And their one and only boast all round is their increase of membership—secured, confessedly, either upon false pretences or ignorance of the most elementary principles of life insurance.

Heaven help the poor!

Brother Behan in his great though belated awakening raises his voice to remark that the interests of nearly 20,000 members and their families depend upon the correction of his "heretofore very much mistaken ideas."

The moral of the whole issue appeals to the conscience of all delegates to the forthcoming convention who pledge their religion along with their reputation for honesty and intelligence when they undertake to elect competent grand officers to manage the insurance of 20,000 families.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PRESS.

Within the week the Russian armies in Manchuria have been hard pressed by their numerically much stronger foes, and have had to yield valuable and well-fortified positions.

Mr. Plehve, the Czar's Minister of Interior, has been assassinated by a Hebrew anarchist; and in connection with both events a song of gladness has gone up—or perhaps down—from the press.

Von Plehve possibly was not a progressive statesman; and the Russian armies appear to be able to take the heavy blows they are receiving without unseemly groans or grins.

Good and bad statesmen have fallen victims to the infernal machines of anarchy before now, and armies fighting for and against justice have suffered defeat.

But the Press of England and America has never until now made itself the avowed apologist of that international organization of assassins, described when McKinley fell, and King Edward's life was attempted, as a wild beast crouching on the pathway of our civilization.

An English philosopher was asked a short time ago what, in his opinion, was the great danger of modern society, and he answered that it is government by newspapers.

may be exaggeration, but it does not far overshoot the truth. The great papers of London, Paris, New York and other cities controlled by unknown financiers, govern the smaller fry of the world-wide press by their syndicate schemes which color not only the news published in papers like the Toronto Globe, but also the editorial opinions. This is a considerable approach to absolute government by the press.

FRANCE AND CATHOLICITY.

Events are hurrying to a crisis in France faster than we had anticipated.

The Register, in all its articles upon the persecution of the Church by recent French Governments, looked for little in the way of opposition to the leaders of the anti-religious movement.

We have said that the Concordat would possibly go after it had been made to serve the immediate ends of M. Combes.

But the present outlook is more lamentable than anyone could have foreseen who merely looked for open war, however relentlessly conducted, by the state against the Church.

In Germany, in the hour of trial, the Bishops proved themselves the flower of the faith without blight or blemish.

In France, unless all omens err, Catholicity may be called to witness a denial of the episcopal loyalty, though the worldlings be only few.

This is the most pitiable sign of a quickly darkening hour.

WHY THIS WAR SCARE?

Conservative journals are endeavoring to convince the people of Canada that they are suffering from military fever and that they should be proud to acknowledge the malady.

Now these Conservative journals are wholly wrong. You might count on the fingers of one hand the complete muster of our war-struck Canadians.

Seymour Gourley easily ranks first. This fire-eating M.P. is a freak whom no one takes seriously, not even Colonel Sam Hughes, though in a sense they are a pair.

The colonel has at least shown all whom it may concern that he has a real taste for the tented field; but so far we have only Gourley's own word for it that the dream of his life is to lie in a ditch shooting Yankees.

It involves too great an effort of the imagination to think of Dr. Sproule in the role of Hotspur on any other day of the year than the 12th July.

Where, then, are our dangerous spirits of war? From the tone of the debate in the House of Commons on Monday last the conclusion might be jumped at that the country is full of conquest-thirsty, chafing chieftains, impatient of these piping times of peace.

The Minister of Militia had moved to insert a clause in the Militia Bill to the effect that whenever the Governor-in-Council, that is to say the government of the day, places the militia on active service, parliament not being in session, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of parliament within fifteen days.

The motion mentioned, as the Militia Act expresses, the cause of so placing the militia on active service to be the defence of Canada.

But the Conservative framers of the Militia Act, who were good British subjects of the type of Sir John A. Macdonald, never knew, as do their degenerate heirs, what it was to "think imperially" and not as Canadians.

Seymour Gourley, Sam Hughes, Sam Barker of Hamilton, and a few others, hesitated not to accuse the government of treasonable design in not changing the Militia Act so as to empower the Governor-in-Council to call out the Canadian militia for the "defence of the empire" without the mandate of parliament and without supposing even the necessity of calling an early meeting of parliament.

If these gentlemen had a free hand Canada not only could, but would involve the empire in war without consulting the Canadian people or their elected representatives.

They would send the militia into Manchuria of their own sweet will should England and Russia quarrel over the right of search on the high seas.

And straight jackets could not restrain them from offering war to the helpless American republic to the South.

So sanguinary is their turn of mind that they dream of blood when wide awake.

The parliamentary reports do not imply that Seymour Gourley had been snoring immediately preceding the utterance by him of the following dire words: "I have no fear that Canada will be torn from the empire. No power on earth can tear her away."

Every drop of British blood will flow on the streets of Canada before that can be accomplished.

Barker from Hamilton had a nightmare almost as bad as Gourley's.

"In fifteen days Newfoundland might become the state of a foreign nation" he called out. These crazy heresies it appears, not only libel the French-Canadians, but take equal liberties with the loyalty of Newfoundland, which may be quite as good as their own.

But suppose all that Barker says should happen. Would a Canadian Government in such event order an immediate invasion of the United States by the Canadian militia, without waiting for the Imperial authorities to take the initiative? Does the mandate to think imperially imply that each colony is to usurp the functions of the king, lord and commons of Great Britain

and Ireland? That is what it amounts to.

The Dundonald incident is responsible for most of the January rashly attributed to the Canadian people by the Conservative press.

Lord Dundonald had little trouble in getting a crowd together in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal to cheer his departure.

In the last mentioned city he talked like a fool, when with the gratuitous vehemence of a cheap demagogue, he appealed to the crowd to "keep their hands on the Union Jack."

This sort of talk is truculent balderdash. There is not the shadow of a real or imaginary excuse for it.

No faction, party or group in Canada can be named or indicated in connection with any difficulty over the Union Jack, either in the way of keeping their hands on or off it; and the Imperial officer who passed through the streets of Montreal giving such a cry to a partisan crowd in which French-Canadians were conspicuous by their absence, must have suffered sunstroke or some other degrading affliction in South Africa.

If the Union Jack is ever to get into trouble in North America the most probable cause thereof will be that the crack-brained patriots of the Conservative party will not keep their hands off it.

Lord Dundonald gave them the advice of a brother lunatic when he adjured them to keep their hands on the Union Jack.

The Union Jack is safest in the hands of people who respect it as the emblem of peace.

And the Canadian people, or at least the overwhelming majority of them, take the dispassionate, practical view of a peace-loving people of this Dundonald business.

This is the true state of feeling both in Toronto and Montreal, although the Mail and Empire is silly enough to begin a long editorial with the following words:

"Lord Dundonald has gone, execrated and hated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his coteries, but honored by the Canadian people."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. Louis Laguesse, the father of Madame Albani, died at Chambly, Que., on Monday.

A new book, by Mr. Goldwin Smith, entitled "My Memory of Gladstone," is about to issue from the press.

July 22 was the anniversary of the birth in 1823 of Coventry Patmore, the Catholic poet. One of the London dailies, referring to the event, says the object of Patmore's poetry is to unite religion and the hearth.

Monsignor Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate, was interviewed by St. John, N.B., by The New Freeman, and amongst other things, said:

"This splendid welcome to the Apostolic Delegate shows the loyalty and devotion which Maritime Province Catholics have for the Holy Father. Throughout Canada it is the same. The people are good and holy and attend well to their religious duties. I was in Halifax just at the conclusion of a mission conducted by Redemptorist Fathers. It was really grand to see the crowds of men that thronged the church."

When asked about the idea, which is sometimes suggested, that a Catholic cannot be loyal to the Pope and at the same time loyal to his country, His Excellency, smiled.

"Such nonsense," said he. "In almost every country we find most zealous Catholics taking first rank in the state, and highly jealous of their country's honor. We see it plainly in Canada, in the United States, in Spain and even in France. The same is true of South America, where men having the greatest love and devotion to the Holy Father are of the best type of citizen. There is nothing whatever in that foolish idea, as we easily see by considering facts."

"The crisis in France your excellency. Well that is surely lamentable. It is terrible to think of. We in this country can hardly realize how such tyranny and oppression could be exercised in a civilized country. But in France they are not free as we are here. They have no idea of liberty as we understand it. We could not imagine in our country religious men and women who would do so much for education and morality as the religious orders have done in France, being driven from their homes. The condition there is cruel indeed."

When questioned about Church music, His Excellency said that there is nothing beyond what is contained in the Holy Father's Motu Proprio. It expresses everything that has been decided upon concerning changes in Church music, and no definite time for an absolute change to Gregorian Chant has been announced.

Upright, Brave and Gentle

New York, July 18.—President Roosevelt has just presented his photograph to the Society of Sentinels of the Blessed Sacrament of St. Jean Baptiste Church, in East Seventy-sixth street, where the relic of St. Ann is. On the bottom of the photograph is the following inscription, written and signed in the President's own handwriting:

"For the Sentinels of the Blessed Sacrament:

"I wish you all success as a society in your efforts to make our young upright and brave and gentle, never flinching from the strong, never wronging the weak."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The photograph is dated June 22, 1904. It was received by the society a few days ago through their moderator, who had the interview with the President. It is now hanging in a handsome frame upon the walls of the society's conference room at 185 East Seventy-sixth street.

The society is composed of just forty-two young men selected upon the strictest moral and religious lines.

PARKER'S IRISH CHAIRMAN

Thomas Taggart, of Waterford, will Control the Democratic Hosts.

The meeting of the Democratic National Committee, at the Hoffman House, brought together a larger and more interested crowd of Democratic leaders from all parts of the country than any that has been seen here since the Cleveland campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892.

The lobby was crowded, and the leaders, scattered about in groups, discussed the political situation in a way that showed that they were hopeful of a splendid victory.

Committeemen from states that have been strangely Republican since 1896, talked about carrying them for Parker and Davis this year; and every member of the committee spoke of the national ticket as a winner.

Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, was unanimously chosen Chairman of the National Committee. Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, was elected Secretary, John I. Martin, of Missouri, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

The committee did not select a Treasurer, and this will be attended to later. August Belmont may decide not to accept the place, and it was thought wise to allow sentiment on this matter to develop.

When notified of his selection Mr. Taggart thanked the committee for the honor it had paid him. He realized to the fullest extent, he said, the responsibility of the position, but he felt that with the ticket and platform upon which the candidates stood the Democrats would win the next election.

In order to do so they must have the full and cordial support and co-operation of every member of the Committee and every Democrat in the country. He promised to discharge the duties of the position faithfully and intelligently.

Thomas Taggart has had a picturesque career. He was born in the County Waterford, Ireland, in 1856, and, coming to this country in his youth, settled in Xenia, O. Later he moved to Richmond, and then to Garrett, Ind., and in 1877 proceeded to Indianapolis.

His start in life was at a livery counter in a railway station. Next he secured a restaurant of his own, from which he earned enough to lease a small hotel. Still prospering, he took a large house, and in course of time, became owner of the Grand Hotel, in Indianapolis, and of a controlling interest in another popular establishment at French Lick.

Mr. Taggart made an early start in politics, working with the Democrats even in the luncheon-counter days, and his services earned him the offer of a nomination for the trusteeship of Centre Township, which he declined. Two years later the Democrats of Marion County, which had been Republican for many years, asked him to run for County Auditor. He did so, and was elected by a majority of 1,800. Then in 1888, he was elected County Chairman in the Harrison-Cleveland campaign. Up to that time Marion County had never gone Democratic in a Presidential election but this year, and in spite of the fact that it was Mr. Harrison's home, Mr. Taggart carried it for Cleveland, although the State went to the Republicans.

In 1895 he was nominated for Mayor of Indianapolis. In 1893, Denn, a Republican, had been elected to this office, by a majority of 2,800. This time Mr. Taggart won, with a majority of 3,200. In 1896 Indianapolis gave William McKinley 6,000 majority, but in 1897 Mayor Taggart was re-elected by a majority of 4,700, which included many Republican votes. In 1899 he was elected Mayor for the third time, but not without a hard fight, and the following year he declined to be a candidate.

Galt Catholic Separate School

(Galt Reporter of March 31, 1904.)

Four pupils were sent to write at the Entrance Examination this last June and all were successful. I enclose their names and the marks they made which I obtained from the teacher of the school, who is a friend of mine.

The Catholics of Galt are not in a position to employ more than one teacher nor to pay a good salary even, yet their school has been very successful.

The following pupils from the Galt Separate School wrote at the recent Entrance Examination in June and were successful:

Marguerite Wallace682

Earl Werstine682

Bert Radigan640

Charles Grassele550

The Galt Reporter says:

Mr. Power, M.A., Inspector of Separate Schools for Western Ontario, made his official visit to the Galt school on March 10th, 1904, and the following details are taken from his special report to the Trustees:

1. Attendance—Pupils enrolled, 60; pupils present, 42; pupils who passed Entrance Examination, 4.

2. Organization, very good; discipline, excellent.

3. Proficiency of classes in subjects examined: (a) Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, good; (b) Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing, good and middling.

4. Accommodation—School grounds separated for sexes, good size; water supply, on premises; class rooms, quite cheerful; lighting and heating, ample.

5. Equipments—Seats and desks, double; blackboards, fair; one or two new maps are much needed.

6. Remarks—I was exceptionally well pleased with the work being done in this school. I consider Miss McCowell an excellent teacher.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. J. Seitz and his son Ernie left for Winnipeg Monday last. Mr. Seitz will be away for about two weeks.

Barrie Correspondence

This is Saint Anne's Day, the 26th of July, and a glorious summer day. We are on the gay little steamer Islay, which has a party of excursionists on board, bound for Big Bay Point. While seated on deck, Allan-dale is seen a mile away, which is the sixth ward of Barrie, but learn that the boat is not going to call there, as the severe frost and ice of the past winter destroyed its fine wharf. At 1.30 the Islay pulls in her moorings, waiters around, meets

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith

The Illustrated Catholic Missions for July gives the following summary of present conditions and of the future outlook for missionary work in the Eastern countries, now devastated by the war.

The present age is certainly great, but it is hard to forecast the result of the many great events now following in rapid succession. Experience changes the disposition of nations as well as of individuals, and, as the writer of this interesting article concludes, the future must be left in the hands of God.

Before the present war between Russia and Japan had actually broken out, Bishop Mutel, vicar apostolic of Korea, sounded a note of alarm, re-echoed by the whole Catholic press, as to the dangers threatening his mission.

Since the dogs of war have been let loose, the same bishop, in a letter addressed to the Semaine Religieuse de Seer, once more urges Catholics to raise their voices in fervent supplication to Heaven to implore the protection of God upon his afflicted mission.

A SERIOUS CRISIS.

Our readers, we hope, will heed the appeal of the zealous bishop; for the missions in the Far East, generally, are passing through a serious crisis. Owing to preparations for war, and on account of the turmoil of battles, the minds of the people in the regions affected by the present conflict, are so turned away from religion that the work of evangelization, which was progressing so rapidly, is now seriously arrested, if not brought to a standstill.

Mission property is not only in jeopardy as a natural contingent of the war, but is furthermore in danger of being pillaged, damaged or destroyed by those organized bands of robbers that infest Korea and Manchuria.

And the future of these missions looks anything but bright, no matter which of the two combatants ultimately gains the victory. Everybody knows the way in which Russia thwarts the work of evangelization within her realm; and, as to the Japanese, if they were to carry away the trophies of victory, "they would look down on the European missionaries as being too low for them to condescend to enquire into their doctrine."

LETTERS FROM THE BISHOPS.

Nearly all the bishops and missionaries in the countries affected by the war—and who is better able than they to judge of its probable consequences throughout the missions?—view the situation with alarm.

Bishop Mutel, in the letter mentioned above, writes: "In fourteen years' time, our members have increased from 18,000 to 60,000. In our last report we could chronicle 8,000 baptisms of adults. Shall we ever have such results again?"

Bishop Geurts, vicar apostolic of Eastern Chili, in the neighborhood of the seat of war, writes:

"China remains neutral. She has lined the frontiers around our Vicariate with thousands of soldiers, to keep off (?) the Russians and to maintain order among the inhabitants.

"Such is the official purpose. Europeans, however, put very little trust in this, her declaration; they fear lest sooner or later she may throw in her lot with Japan . . . and then, we should find ourselves here in a very awkward position. For our own sakes, then, and the sake of our holy religion, we do not wish to come under any other rule but that of China; otherwise our liberty, and consequently our progress, might be greatly restrained."

The Rev. Father Steichen, of Tokio, in recommending his book, "Les Daimyo Chretiens," says: "If you will kindly turn to the last pages of my book, you will thence gather what are the aspirations of the Japanese. They will, one day, be the leaders of the whole yellow race, and drive out all the white people, no matter to what nationality they belong. The Chinese, Tonkinese and Siamese rejoice over their victories and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to join them. After all, the Japanese, daring, brave, well-disciplined and frugal as they are, make probably the best soldiers of the world. They work and study whilst the Russians dance and drink absynth."

A BRIGHTER SIDE.

On the other hand, there are certain bright spots on the horizon, which afford us a glimmer of hope that the dark clouds may yet pass away.

Japan has given her assurance that the missionaries shall be protected. So has China.

Though the Japanese know full well the part France has played in the occupation of Manchuria by Russia, yet they respect the French missionaries, on account of the powerful civilizing influence they exercise upon their followers; and several Catholics trained by them have been appointed to posts of authority, especially in the Diocese of Nagasaki.

"I believe, also," says Father Steichen, "that God has His own designs on the Japanese, and will make use of them to bring about the conversion and civilization of Asia."

The missionaries of Manchuria speak favorably of the conduct of the Russian officials towards them. Whilst in Europe they indeed put all kinds of obstacles in the way of Catholic progress, they have protected the missionaries in Manchuria and left them full liberty. Perhaps Russia would still follow the same policy in case victory should be hers.

We cannot do better than leave the future in the hands of God. Who can draw good out of evil, in the meantime, redoubling our prayers both for the missionaries and their flocks, that God may protect them during these harassing times; as also for the speedy conclusion of the present unhappy strife.

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the cooling breezes of Kempenfeldt Bay, and heads for its next port, which is the quaint and romantic hamlet of Shanty Bay, where our party intend spending the afternoon.

The boat keeps close to the north shore, giving us a good view of the surrounding hills, which are dotted by many pretty homes of our townspeople. We are passing Fisherman's Point, where a sad fatality took place two years ago, when Norma, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. D. W. LeRoy and Mrs. LeRoy, lost her life by drowning while in bathing with some young companions.

Now, we sight on the plateau the stately homes of the Messrs. Raikes. Shortly after rounding their promontory we view the Powers' grand old home known as "Woodlands," resting in its park of primeval forest at present occupied for the summer by people from Toronto. This time we are attracted by the fortified looking light-house of Mr. Nichols (also of Toronto) and are in view of his artistic grounds and magnificent summer residence. All make up a scene which is a pleasure to look upon.

The boat steams on by pastoral scenes, with its herds of cattle grazing in their easy manner. Then we see the home of Colonel O'Brien, a lovely and sequestered place which the winds of time cannot easily disturb, it being so well guarded by its native forest. In a few moments the Islay arrives at Shanty Bay wharf, which is a substantial structure. We go on shore and see many pretty summer cottages, recently built, then we end our way to pay a visit to the old Anglican church, which for many years was presided over by the late Rector Ardagh. On the wall to the right hangs a tablet on which is inscribed, "To the Glory of God, and to the beloved memory of Lucius Richard O'Brien, first president of Royal Canadian Academy, second son of Colonel Edward O'Brien and Mary Sophia, his wife, founders of this parish, born August 15th, 1832, died December 13th, 1899. Blessed are the pure of heart, for they shall see God." We are now strolling in the adjoining cemetery, where quietly sleep many past worshippers of this sacred little church, waiting for the sound of the last trumpet on the great resurrection day, when all must appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

Mr. Alexander McDonald of San Francisco is visiting his parents, Mr. J. D. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, Peel street.

Miss Marie Carpenter of Chicago came home to attend her sister's funeral (Mrs. Rogers) and is staying with her mother, Mrs. L. Carpenter, Penetanguishene street.

Miss M. Murphy, Farley avenue, Toronto, is a guest at the Queen's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coffey, Miss Hannah Coffey, Miss Kearns, Miss McCabe and Miss Long were among the visitors to St. Ann's, Quebec, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey returned on Sunday; the other members of the party remained a few days longer.

The funeral of Mrs. Thomas O'Rourke took place this morning from her late home, 184 Blake street, to St. Mary's Church and cemetery.

Miss Mahoney, Hamilton, is a guest at Mrs. Small's.

The house occupied by Mr. Frank Dalton on Cumberland street, has been sold by Mr. George Wilson to Mr. Friel of Pelphinston. It was formerly owned by Mr. Robt. Moore of Niagara Falls. Mr. Friel has purchased this property as an investment. There is a big demand for real estate in this ward, particularly for houses of the cheaper class. Shrewd investors are buying in every available house and when the new machine shops and other contemplated changes are made, there will likely be a house famine.

Dr. Kelly Returned

Dr. Kelly of Orillia, who was in the city for the purpose of acting as groomsmen at his sister's wedding, has returned to the scene of his labors.

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ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

New Board of Officers Elected

The forty-fourth biennial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America began its session in St. Louis Tuesday, July 20. The convention was a record-breaker in point of attendance, enthusiasm of delegates and amount of important legislation transacted. More than 1,000 delegates were in attendance.

Archbishop Glennon was given an ovation at the opening of the exercises. The Archbishop is the National Chaplain of the Order. He spoke of the prominent part taken by Irishmen in the development of St. Louis and the building of the Exposition. As an Irishman, he said, he extended a pathetic welcome to the exiles of Erin, who often, like ships at sea, meet no more. He dwelt on the devotion to the faith and fatherland, of the synthesis of Irish sentiment and action, as expressed by the A.O.H., which, he hoped, would witness in this convention the turning point in its career, when instead of being an Irish society, it would become the Irish society of the future.

James E. Dolan, of Syracuse, N.Y., President of the Order, spoke briefly in response to the welcome. The convention had a number of delegates from Canada and Mexico and Hawaii were also represented, as well as forty-five states and territories.

Most of the Wednesday was taken up with the reading and discussion of the reports of the National President, Secretary and Treasurer. In his report President Dolan touched upon the stage Irishman and the caricatures of the race, regarded as offensive, from the press. He advised the continuation of the work from the theatres and publications that persist in presenting the objectionable features. He commended the movement for Catholic federation, advocated the increase of military companies in the order, and held that the work of the National Organizers authorized by the last convention had brought about good results.

The report deals with the strength and financial resources of the order during the year 1903. Since the Denver Convention in July, 1902, 419 new divisions have been instituted, of which number 115 were for the A.O.H., and 90 for the Ladies' Auxiliary. The report shows that the order numbers 1,549 divisions, with a membership on December 31, 1903, of 119,498, showing an actual increase of 9,767 members. Twenty-seven thousand and eighty-nine members were initiated during that year. The discrepancy is accounted for by deaths, resignations and expulsions. There are now sixty-four military companies connected with the order. The total receipts last year were \$2,165,148 and the total disbursements \$921,104 of which \$330,000 was spent for maintenance and \$96,000 for charity. The report shows a balance on hand of \$1,210,977.

The reports for the year of the Ladies' Auxiliary show equally good results. National President Dolan was given an ovation on the completion of his annual report and address. Thursday being Irish Day at the fair, the convention adjourned at noon to participate in the program which was prepared for them. A banquet was given in the Irish Village on Thursday night, to the delegates and distinguished guests.

John J. O'Connor, of St. Louis, State President, was toastmaster. Rev. Timothy Dempsey delivered the address of welcome. Governor Dockery, President Francis, President Dolan, Archbishop Glennon, Judge O'Neill Ryan, John T. Keating, P. J. O'Connor and Rev. D. S. Phelan were among the speakers.

On Saturday the convention concluded, electing officers and selecting Saratoga Springs, N.Y., as the place in which to hold the next biennial convention, on the third Thursday in July, 1906.

The following officers were elected: President, James E. Dolan, Syracuse, N.Y., (re-elected); Vice President, James O'Sullivan, Philadelphia; Secretary, James T. Carroll, Columbus, Ohio; Treasurer, M. J. O'Brien, Richmond, Ind., (re-elected).

One matter which received considerable attention was the proposed home for aged and indigent Hibernians, which has been advocated at every convention for the past ten years. It was laid over for further consideration at the convention in 1906.

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COMBES AND THE CARTHUSIANS

Some Light on the Recent Investigation

The investigation relative to the Carthusians in Paris was chiefly remarkable for the manner in which the members of the "bloc" turned everything to the advantage of the press of the truth and suggestion of the false piled up at this Committee is unprecedented, and shows the terrible power wielded by the man Combes. As the Carthusians refuse to disclose names, the backers of Combes and his son are delighted. The "bossing" done by Combes and his party, who make judges and magistrates obey their behests, is not only denounced by Nationalists, Catholics, and the Opposition generally, but by Radicals and Republicans. Ex-Minister Millerand, who led to the present inquiry, and who, as Mr. Combes hinted, had got some of the spoils of the Orders, pointed out to the Committee the subjection and servility of the high law officials, and he took the opportunity of stating that, far from having made money when Minister of Commerce, he left power a poor man with actually nothing for his family. M. Millerand said this with the accent of sincerity. His case is like that of Marshal de MacMahon, who lost heavily through being President. M. Combes will take care that this does not happen in his case.

On the subject of "affairs" or business M. Georges Thiébaud, a Nationalist, has written an article which gives a strange picture of political life in France at the present day. "The very legislation has become a trade. The laws are articles of merchandise. Many of the interpellations made by deputies in the Chamber are paid for. Others are paid for, but for the purpose of putting them off, or burying them. In the lobbies there are money battles around clauses of Bills. Sometimes a Bill is brought in, simply and solely for blackmailing purposes. The Press is no longer the Press, but another trade wherein Hebrew planters who cannot spell have under their whips a lot of young bachelors of arts who are like negroes in a cotton plantation. The Press is paid for everything—even for letting thievery be effected, as in the case of the Panama Canal." After all, this jobbery, which has been going on for years, and has reached the acme under the Combes Government, it is a wonder that there has not been a revolution of honest men against the political robbers, blackmailers, and persecutors of religion.

Assuredly the gift of Barons Alphonse, Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild to the city of Paris is a magnificent one. It recalls the Peabody and Guinness gifts of old. The three sons of Baron James, and grandsons of Meyer Ansel, who founded the first Rothschild bank in the eighteenth century, have given \$400,000 for the betterment of workmen's dwellings in Paris. The Barons de Rothschild are advised to see that their money is properly applied, and that part of it is not eaten up by law and other costs, as often happens in the case of big donations. The "Gaulois" has a remarkable editorial note on the gift. The writer M. Desmoulin, makes the Messrs. de Rothschild responsible for the agitation over Dreyfus which turned the country upside down and paved the way to the persecutions. The "Libre Parole" suggests that the barons are only giving a quid pro quo, to save themselves and their property from the big bulldozers of Socialism, who are coming to the front, and from the people whom the bulldozers lead. The fortune of the Rothschilds of Paris was estimated recently, in a Protestant paper, the "Signal," as ten millions of francs, each millard representing \$40,000,000. It will be easily asked—How does the "Signal" know? Anyway, the Rothschild donation is appropriate and necessary. Latest reports say that the Barons, according to their usual careful custom, will superintend the distribution of every franc. In this case of course of time better residences. Their existing jerry-builders erected them, and the sanitary arrangements may be said to be medieval.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the wave of what is termed "modernity," a word taken from the French, and used freely in England, where it was once scouted, the intellectual people of France keep up a reverence for literary and artistic forms and methods of the past with remarkable persistency. At the very best, however, the novels of George Sand nowadays, the century of that erratic woman of genius is being kept with extraordinary solemnity. At the performance in the principal theatre on the occasion of the centenary the bust of the old lady was placed on the stage, and all the players were standing around it, according to a time-honored custom in the house of Moliere. There is also to be a celebration of the centenary at Nohant, in the very country where Serge Land, the Baroness Dudevant, lived, and her wanderings in Italy, and her struggles in Paris. Not only was there all this for the centenary, but the Calmann-Lévy firm is issuing books on and by George Sand, and the newsmen are full of reminiscences about her.

Professionalism in Church Music

The decision of Archbishop Farley that non-Christians shall not be employed in the choirs of the Roman Catholic churches of his diocese is a belated return to a long established tradition which will win favor among the faithful of every Christian fold. It is in line with the promulgation of the Pope in regard to the use of the older style of music in the sanctuary. The first six centuries of the development of modern music were occupied wholly with the building up of a liturgy for the Church of Rome. The rearing of the imposing musical structure which reached its glorious culmination in the masterworks of Palestrina and Lasso was entirely in the hands of professional musicians, but they were too trained in the traditions and tenets of the Catholic Church.

In the year 314, Pope Sylvester founded singing schools in Rome. In 367, the Council of Laodicea forbade congregational singing and confined the vocal music entirely to the trained choir. Not till the era of the Reformation, when the influence of congregational singing in the new movement was palpable, did the fathers of the Catholic Church consider the people a factor in the liturgy, and then the movement was only in the direction of simplifying the music so that the text could be understood.

In those days the professional musicians of the Church were all its children. Music was confessedly the handmaiden of religion. But in the course of time the effect of professionalism in the choir loft was such as to bring music to the condition of a performance rather than an integral part of the service. One abuse of which the present Pope complains, the introduction of ornate and incongruous music into the service, is a direct result of the ambition of professional musicians of one class or another to exploit their abilities. The employment of non-Christians, when they chance to be fine performers, is quite in keeping with the rest of the movement.

To be sure many of the greatest musicians who ever lived have not been Christians. The question is, of course, not simply whether those in choir lofts make good music, but whether it is not impossible for them to be in spiritual accord with the service in which they take part. Is not their share in it merely a paid performance? Certainly the Christian Church in its earlier days was convinced that it ought to train its own singers and organists and that they should be devout believers. They are as much a part of the personnel of the Church as the clergy.

If Archbishop Farley is seeking to return toward this condition, neither sound Catholics nor pious Protestants will find fault with him, although his action may rob some churches of distinguished singers or accomplished organists.

Coming Encyclical

A new encyclical, dealing with the duties of laymen towards the Church, is in course of preparation at the Vatican. It will insist strongly on the obligation of all lay Catholics to obey the ecclesiastical authorities and to undertake no innovation without the previous consent of those who have been placed by God to govern the Church.

The Pope also will point out the necessity for laymen who are chiefs of Catholic societies, or leaders in Catholic work, to be consistent in their private life as examples of good-living Christians. No Catholic work is to be undertaken by laymen without the consent and co-operation of the authorities of the diocese. It is also pointed out that in many cases the work undertaken by Catholic laymen invades the ground already covered by Catholic enterprises, and is performed sometimes only in order to give undue prominence to vain and pretentious individuals who really have no Catholic interests at heart. The Pope advises that different laymen be chosen for the several undertakings in each diocese, instead of concentrating the responsibilities of many works in one person's hands. The encyclical ends recommending peace and union among Catholics, exhorting all to be of one heart and soul, in private as well as in public life, like the Christians of the early Church. It is asserted that Pius X. has written the text of this encyclical himself in Italian, and has given it to his Latin secretary for translation into the language of the Church.

FIVE PER CENT. IN GOLD. By means of a 5% GOLD BOND POLICY you can secure a guaranteed investment and protect your family increase of your death. WRITE FOR PAMPHLETS. POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL APPROVED PLANS. Confederation Life ASSOCIATION—HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. W. H. BEATTY Esq., PRESIDENT. W. D. MATTHEWS, Esq., FREDERICK WYLD, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENTS. J. K. MACDONALD MANAGING DIRECTOR. W. C. MACDONALD ACTUARY.

Mr. Lemieux's Speech

London, July 18.—Speaking at a large gathering of Liberals at Dollis Hill, a favorite retiring place of the late Mr. Gladstone, near London, the Hon. Rudolph Lemieux, Solicitor-General for Canada, said he was a French-Canadian, present in England on business with the Privy Council. He spoke unofficially, but being a Liberal, he heartily concurred with those speakers he had heard. The Colonies were following very closely the debates in Great Britain on the relations between the mother country and the Colonies. Canada had given the mother country a preference, and was ready to continue it without asking anything in return (applause), because the Canadians were not going to put their loyalty for sale (cheers). They should apply to the present position between the Colonies and the Empire the old axiom, "Let well enough alone." Canada was loyal and happy, and satisfied to live under the British regime and under the British flag, but if they wished to tighten the tie they would break it. The relations to-day between Canada and the mother country were very friendly, but if anything were done to "embalm" in the Statute Book such relations, they would be in the Statute Book, but they would not be in the atmosphere—they would be in the statute but not in the heart (applause). Canadians at large would never try to dissociate themselves from Great Britain, and if a plebiscite were taken of the two million French-Canadians in Quebec as to whether they should change their allegiance to the United States or return to France there would not be fifty votes cast to change. The so-called Little Englanders, Gladstone, Russell, and the Aberdeens, were Great Britain itself, and had done more for the strengthening of Colonial sentiments towards the mother country than those whose ambition was far too seeking. Mr. Lemieux said the Anglo-French agreement had done an immense amount of good in Canada, and he hoped it would be an alliance before long.

Winston Churchill

The "Character Sketch" in the new number of the "Review of Reviews," by Mr. Stead, is of Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now almost one of the half-dozen most prominent men in British politics. Writing of Mr. Churchill's speech against the Brodrick Army Corps proposal such an experienced Parliamentary journalist as Mr. Massingham said that "in the years to come its author should be Prime Minister—I hope Liberal Prime Minister—of England." Mr. Stead, quoting this, recalls the remark of a man whom he describes as one of the most distinguished of living journalists, a remark made even before Mr. Churchill was a member of Parliament. "That man," he said, "is destined to be the Leader of the Liberal Party." It was a remarkable prophesy at that time, but does not now seem quite so likely to be fulfilled. Mr. Stead recalls another interesting fact. The first speech made in the House of Commons by Mr. Churchill was in reply to Mr. Lloyd George in the debate on the Address in 1901; and, of course, it is not at all unlikely that the two men will in the next Parliament be sitting side by side on the Ministerial bench. But to be a Party leader at the age of Mr. Winston Churchill, as Mr. Stead reminds us, would not be so strange in the case of the son of Lord Randolph. "Both father and son entered Parliament at the same age. To be an M.P. at 25, and to be a prospective party leader at thirty, is a lot which has fallen to them, and to them alone, in our generation."

United Typewriter Co.

The United Typewriter Co's annual meeting was held last week. The report of the company for the past year has been most satisfactory. A dividend of 7 per cent. was declared for the year ending June 15th. The old officers were re-elected: W. H. Shaw, President; H. P. Lawson, Vice-President; J. J. Seitz, General Manager; Charles J. Gillohy, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors, R. J. Creelman, J. N. Shenstone, T. A. Russell.

Work for Next Year

The arrangement committee of the Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association met on Thursday evening last and planned the work for next year. It was agreed that the literature of the Victorian era, the story of Montcalm and Wolfe, according to Parkman, and one of Shakespeare's historical plays should be the work of the coming year.

HEADACHE Neuralgia and Nervousness cured quickly by AJAX HARMLESS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA CURE No heart depression. Greatest cure ever discovered. Take no other, read and age. All dealers or direct from Abbott & Co. Sionce, Ont. Money back if not cured.

ANY FIRST-CLASS GROCER CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH FIBRE WARE TUBS, PAILS, WASH BASINS, ETC. Manufactured by EDDY'S. LOWER PRICES MORE DURABLE BETTER QUALITY INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S

Senator Attacks Patent Medicines

In the Dominion Senate Hon. Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he would move for a return of analysis of patent medicines with a view to showing how far these medicines were calculated to engender habits such as the alcohol, the morphine, and the opium habit. He said he knew cases of the evil. He specially mentioned Peruna, which, according to a Massachusetts analysis, contained 40 per cent. of alcohol. Sarsaparilla were equally bad. He said he knew no more degraded occupation than the sale of these compounds, and spoke of the extraordinary indulgence these vendors possessed in Canada. He had been told that the ingredients of some of these medicines were in the hands of some official of the government, and that was one thing he wanted to find out. He thought the government could easily order such an analysis. He would not mind if the medicines were merely bread pills, or watery syrups, but when they came to the lowering drugs he did object. People would shrink from taking opium but would take "Heroin" and such mixtures. He thought the government, knowing this to be so bad, should act, and wondered that the temperance people had not entered this wide field.

Hon. Mr. McMillan asked why Dr. Sullivan confined himself to liquid preparations were not the solids as bad? Hon. Mr. Sullivan: "Because there are so many, and the liquids are the worst."

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY COMMENCING JULY 3 CANADA'S NEW TRAIN 'OCEAN LIMITED' Will leave Montreal 7.30 p.m. Daily except Saturday Arriving Halifax 8.15 p.m. The following day, making close connection with PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Via Point du Chene. Through the Famed Metapedia Valley by Daylight Grand Trunk Day Express from Toronto makes direct connection at Montreal. Toronto Ticket Office 50 King Street East GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Floral Clock, dial 100 feet in diameter.

THROUGH TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS Fast Express Trains leave for St. Louis twice daily, carrying through Pullman Sleepers. Your Local Agent will make reservations. \$19.20 FOR ROUND TRIP From Toronto. Proportionate Rates from other points. With an opportunity of visiting in Chicago, Detroit and Intermediate Canadian Stations. Note—On application to J. D. McDonald, D.P.A. Toronto, enclosing 1 cent in stamps, handsome illustrated booklet will be furnished. Spend Your Vacation in High-lands of Ontario. Muskoka Express trains make direct connection for all parts on Georgian Bay, Muskoka Lakes and Lake of St. J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Sent on Approval TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE Laughlin FOUNTAIN PEN Guaranteed Finest Grade 14K SOLID GOLD PEN To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium we offer you choice of These \$1.00 Popular Styles For Only (By registered mail to extra) Holder is made of the finest quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, fitted with very highest grade, large size 14K gold pen, any facility desired—ink feeding device perfect. Either style—Richly Gold Mounted for presentation purposes \$1.00 extra. Grand Special Offer You may try the pen a week. If you do not find it as represented, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other make, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.00 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen—(Not one customer in 5000 has asked for their money back.) Lay this Publication down and write NOW Safety Pocket Pen Holder sent free of charge with each Pen. ADDRESS Laughlin Mfg. Co. 210 Griswold St. Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE Twenty-six volumes of the True Witness, commencing with its first issue in August, 1850, edited by the late lamented George E. Clerk. These volumes are nicely bound, in perfect order and consecutive, containing most valuable information regarding English-speaking Catholic interests in Canada, it being at that period the exponent of their views in the country. This is the only known complete set of the publication. Address "True Witness" Office, Montreal.

THE DOMINION RADIATOR COMPANY LIMITED MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Wrought Iron Pipe Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings Brass and Iron Body Valves General Steam-Fitters' Supplies Head Office and Works TORONTO, CANADA BRANCHES Montreal, Quebec, St. John N. B., Winnipeg and Vancouver

MEMORIAL WINDOWS UNEXCELLED H.E. ST. GEORGE LONDON ONT DR. JOSEPH LOFTUS DENTIST 114 St. Paul St. Opposite James St. Phone 405 ST. CATHARINES

THE HURON CHIEF HEAVY STEEL PLATE RANGE Is specially designed and constructed by experts for the requirements of Colleges, Convents, and all Public and Private Institutions. The Fire-box, Grates and T.p. are very heavy and constructed so as to give a maximum amount of cooking and baking surface on a minimum consumption of fuel. Large powerful Waterfronts ensure an abundant supply of Hot Water, without in any way affecting the working qualities of the Range. If interested write us. We have an expert who will be pleased to plan the lay-out of your kitchen and give you an estimate on same, without in any way placing you under an obligation to us. It is a pleasure for us to answer enquiries and to give prospective purchasers the benefit of our expert advice. HEAVY-DURABLE THE WESTERN FOUNDRY CO., Limited WINGHAM, ONT.

PABO'S RED BEARD

From his earliest youth Pabo Jones indulged the vanity of personal adornment; and at the dawn of manhood he watched with anxiety the growth of a promising beard. It began like frayed worsted clinging to his jaw, and appeared in several places simultaneously, quite undecided as to hue. It seemed inclined to grow brown. But as he reached the age of thirty it showed a definite tendency towards a more apparent color. It turned very red. It grew apace, luxuriously, all over his features. So at forty Pabo wore a big red whisker—red as a prairie on fire.

breath came in gasps. He forgot, for the moment, the cruelty of Marrgatt Ann, and a melody in thrilling bass voice came rolling from him. But at that moment the sight of a man hurrying by on the shady side of the street turned his joy to sorrow. The man, like Pabo, wore his best clothes; black suit, double-breasted coat, with the lowest and tightest of linen collars, and a black bowler hat. But the other man looked pale and meagre in contrast with Pabo's robust figure and gorgeous red beard. Yet the sight of this insignificant person brought a groan from Pabo.

Sunshine Furnace advertisement featuring an illustration of a man operating a furnace. Text includes 'DOUBLE FEED-DOORS', 'The Sunshine furnace is equipped with a good, big door. You can put your shovel in and drop the coal just where it is wanted—no trouble, no taking aim, no missing, no scattering, or annoyance.', and 'McClary's LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, N. B.'

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUFFALO GOLD MEDAL AWARDED Labatt's Ale and Porter SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS BRANDS The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited TORONTO.

Then came Pabo's choir; and — it was a fine sight to see. Oh, the furore in the village of Caegarg that night! One flamboyant telegram sent the news to, in and around the home of a winning choir. And to the railway station that night came every man, woman and child left in the village to welcome home the conquerors. The delay to the train worked the excitement up to fever heat; and when at last the train steamed in, and the victors streamed out, the whirl of enthusiasm, the roar of welcome, drowned even the shrieking whistle of the engine, which the enthusiastic driver set going at its most piercing height.

THE TORONTO BAKERY and there is Wholesomeness in Every Loaf Telephone Park 568 and have one of my waggons call with a sample loaf. It will only cost you 5 cents. H. G. TOMLIN 420-22-24 26 Bathurst St. Toronto

The difficulties that beset him that morning culminated in the shadow of a catastrophe. He nearly lost the train! Many hundreds of men, women and children crowded the platform. And during the excitement of getting aboard—in which he succeeded at the risk of his life, for the engine whistled and the train began to move before he could find space—Pabo once more forgot Marrgatt Ann. In the crowded compartment his beard thrust itself into everybody's face and its color attracted notice.

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO. Limited MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED White Label Ale TORONTO, ONTARIO

As a Purifier of the Blood DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY - LIVER PILLS People sometimes forget that there is no way in this world by which the blood can be purified, except through the action of the liver and kidneys. But since this is a fact which any physician will corroborate there is no preparation more satisfactory as a blood purifier than Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

IF YOU ARE RENTING or working for someone else, why not get a farm of your own in NEW ONTARIO For Particulars Write to HON. E. J. DAVIS Commissioner of Crown Lands TORONTO, ONT. JAS. J. O'HEARN PAINTER DECORATOR CALCOMINER GLAZIER 161 QUEEN ST. WEST Telephone Main 2677 Residence Phone Main 3771

EMPRESS HOTEL Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO TERMS: \$1.50 PER DAY Electric Cars from the Union Station Every Three Minutes. RICHARD DISSETTE - PROPRIETOR Brought Only Part of the Family David Belasco and another theatrical manager were discussing the troublesome "free seats" problem not long ago. The producer of "The Darling of the Gods" related the experience a friend of his had in the West.



More than half the battle in cleaning greasy dishes is in the soap you use. If it's Sunlight Soap it's the best.

In and Around Toronto

ST. FRANCIS' FIRST. Nine pupils from St. Francis' School tried the "Entrance" to the De La Salle high school and the entire number were successful.

AT ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL. Samuel Corcoran, the fireman hurt at the late city fire, is in St. Michael's Hospital; he is doing well in every respect.

CLOSE OF RETREAT. The "retreat" going on for the past week at St. Joseph's Convent closed on Wednesday of this week.

MR. J. J. TRACY. Mr. J. J. Tracy has just opened up a new business in the west end of the city at 633 Dundas street.

OFF TO CHICAGO. Miss O'Donoghue and Miss Katie O'Donoghue of 95 D'Arcy street are leaving to-day for a six weeks' stay in Chicago.

HONORS FOR MR. JOHN H. FERGUSON. Mr. John H. Ferguson, who is working for the degree of B.C.L., has just finished a most successful term by coming out first in the second year at Trinity.

AT ST. PATRICK'S. On Tuesday of last week the Redeptorists and the people of St. Patrick's had special devotions for a special purpose.

SISTER MARY PHILOMENA LEHANE. A gentle little Sister of the Community of St. Joseph attached to the House of Providence, has just gone to her reward.

portress, an office which she often combined with that of dispenser, and her gentle manner and the smile from her kindly dark eyes were always a courteous greeting to the visitor.

The doctors of the staff showed their appreciation of the assistance given them in their work by their many floral offerings and by coming themselves and their wives to take a last look.

The funeral mass of requiem was said by Rev. Father McGuire, a nephew of the deceased Sister, who was assisted by Rev. Fathers O'Donnell and Williams, as deacon and sub-deacon; there were also in the sanctuary Rev. Fathers Frachon, C.S.B., Whelan, Ryan and McIntoe.

After the Libera the coffin was borne down the aisle of the chapel, six members of the Community acting as pall-bearers, and followed by a long line of black veiled Sisters, all bearing lighted tapers, speaking eloquently of the bright faith of the one whose quiet remains they were now following.

Stranger than Fiction. Stranger than fiction is the true story of the meeting of a brother and sister after separation of fifty-three years, during the greater part of which neither had heard of the other and in which period they had come to look upon each other as dead.

AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. Quite a large contingent from Toronto took part in the ceremonies attending the Feast of Ste. Anne at Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

France and the Vatican. All Relations Have at Last Been Severed.

Paris, July 30.—M. Delcasse this afternoon addressed a note to the Papal Nuncio to the effect that in consequence of the rupture of relations between France and the Vatican he was withdrawing the Nuncio from Paris.

THE TWO SHORES. Upon the river's bank I stand, Beside the rushing water's flow, And look from off the shore I know— The safe and dear familiar land— Unto another shore, which lies Mist-veiled beneath the crimsoning skies.

Upon another shore we stand, Beside a darker water's flow, And reach beyond the sea we know, A faint glimpse of another land, Dreaming in sunshine, half-desired, Beyond the rushing river tide, It is life here, and life is there.

FROM TORONTO TO LINDSAY. Amongst the hundreds from Toronto who visited Lindsay on Civic Holiday were some friends of The Catholic Register.

Our soul, which the world pretends to divert, with its vanities, resembles the child which is consoled by the offer of a rattle in lieu of a star.

British Parliament and Dundonald

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

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

ENTRY

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

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

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

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry, under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.
(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

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

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

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

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

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

INFORMATION

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

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

THE BEST ALE!

COSGRAVE'S THE BEST PORTER!

(From Pure Irish Malt only)

COSGRAVE'S THE BEST HALF AND HALF!

COSGRAVE'S ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST!

COSGRAVE BREWERY CO. TORONTO

WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY Church-Bell and China Bells Best Copper and Tin Bells

JAMES W. VANDUZEN COMPANY Buckeye Bell Foundry Cincinnati, O. ESTABLISHED 1857

BELLS Steel Alloy Church and School Bells, 40-900 lbs. See Catalogue. The C. A. BELL Co., Hillsboro, O.

TEACHERS WANTED

For S. S. No. 3, Bromley, a female teacher holding a second-class certificate. Duties to commence 15th August. Apply, stating salary expected and references, to B. J. REYNOLDS, Osceola, Ont.

Catholic Teacher Wanted for School Section No. 1, Rutherford. Male or female, second class professional certificate. Salary \$375.00 per annum, duties to begin 15th August. Apply at once to P. R. DE LAMORANDIERE, Secy. School Board, Killarney P.O., Ont.

MEN WANTED

Let us start you working for us tacking up show-cards and distributing advertising matter \$84 a year and expenses \$2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICAL CO., LONDON, ONT.

McSHANE'S BELLS

An ringing extension of existing work. Over 2000 ringing rods the world. REGULAR BELL, PRESIDENT, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

TYPEWRITERS

All makes rented and sold on instalments. UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. Limited TORONTO