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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 39.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Saints Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.
Friday—Saint Wenceslaus, King, Martyr.
Saturday—Dedication of St. Michael, Archangel.
Sunday—Saint Hieronymus, Confessor, Doctor.
Monday—Saint Gregory, Bishop, Martyr.
Tuesday—Holy Guardian Angels.
Wednesday—Saint Basil the Great, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Working for God alone—70, 23, Intemperance.
Friday—Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament—50, 70, 77, Spiritual favors.
Saturday—Constancy—88, 337, Temporal favors.
Sunday—Respect for Scripture—Message readers.
Monday—Freedom from Pride—1, 700, 654, Thanksgiving.
Tuesday—Devotion to Guardian Angels—5, 921, 290, Athletics.
Wednesday—Guard of our Eyes—515, 309, Sick, Infirm.

PRAYER FOR OCTOBER.

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

Current Topics.

The most candid English journals tell the plain truth about the diplomatic situation, namely, that Great Britain, by remaining in the background and waiting for other powers to take the initiative, has lost a great opportunity for justifying its position as an Asiatic power and exerting a moral influence in the world. England has been a trifle in China without a definite policy. Now that the elections are coming on the Foreign Office is stiffening its diplomacy, and receives credit from the Unionist press for making strong demands at Peking. Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul, estimated that between forty and fifty thousand native Christians have been murdered for refusing to recant. The Secretary of State for India has received the following despatch from General Gaselee, the commander of the British troops at Peking: "A joint Anglo-American expedition of 1,600 men and four guns, about half British, proceeded to Linkooah on September 10th, and thence by a night march got in the rear of the Boxers' headquarters at Petchichu, the well-known eight temples twelve miles west of Peking. The Boxers were completely surprised, and lost 50 men. Our casualties were nil. In the evening a squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers went on to Sankerton and destroyed the new arsenal there. On September 18th the Americans and the bulk of the British returned to their quarters. Two hundred remain at Petchichu with Macdonald for a few days." Four thousand Russian, 5,500 German and 1,000 French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines, began the attack upon the Peitang forts at daylight. The attack was answered bravely from the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after 10 o'clock. The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of the fire from the forts, and found them deserted, their bulging only four dead Chinese within their walls. The allies were much chagrined as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible; yet over 8,000 men got away in broad daylight. The Russian artillery fire had proved effective, and the forts were badly damaged. Li Hung Chang has caused a proclamation to be posted in the principal cities of the Chihli Province calling upon the people and soldiers to exterminate all the boxers.

The message of Gen. Roberts announcing the flight and dispersal of the Boer army has caused great satisfaction here. Everybody is glad that the war is practically over. Five hundred of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry now in South Africa are coming home. They have had enough of campaigning, and have elected to take their discharge at the expiration of the year of service. This means that about 350 of the Canadian Infantry will be left behind. It is likely that they will be drafted into some English regiment for the remainder of their period of service. The mounted troops from Canada will continue in South Africa until their year is up, which will be in

January or February, by which time it is expected that the country will have been pacified. Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Hart River, west of Klerkordop, and re-captured a fifteen pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 20 waggons, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and 24 prisoners. Gen. Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Heesterspruit with 8,000 men and thirty guns. He is known as "The Firebrand," and will endeavor to treat the war. The Government of Netherlands has been notified of Kruger's acceptance of its offer to pay a warship at his disposal to convey it from Lorenzo Marques to Holland.

Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, who has been a member of Parliament for North Longford since 1892, and who was formerly chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, announces his retirement from Parliamentary life on account of failing health.

Two important conferences connected with the strike of the anthracite miners of the Leekawanna and Wyoming valleys were held at Scranton last week. One of these brought together the heads of the three big companies, the Leekawanna, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and many individual operators, for the final consideration of plans to force the working of some of the mines at least. It is announced that the various superintendents are about ready to centralize men at certain collieries and operate them under the protection of the law. For this latter emergency they have had some hundreds of men made deputy sheriffs and watchmen. The other meeting of the day was that of the District Executive Board at the strikers' headquarters, to deal with the efforts of the big companies to make a working stand, all the features of which they are informed of, and they say they will be prepared to effect it. The strike has so far been especially successful in the Wilkesbarre district, where the fire-up is practically complete. In the Hazleton district more than half the miners are out—the strike leaders say 70 per cent. In the Shamokin district the first effects of the disturbance were less serious, but President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, reports a total of 34,500 strikers out in this district.

The latest estimates of the strike leaders are—

District	Total	No. Miners	Strikers
Wilkesbarre	74,000	72,000	68,000
Hazleton	34,500	34,500	31,000
Shamokin	72,000	72,000	72,000
Totals	180,500	178,500	171,000

By a vote of 88 to 22, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Session at Ottawa decided to take independent action in politics.

The Special Committee appointed to report on the question reported adversely, on the ground that the plebiscite taken during the year did not meet with a general response, the vote being small and unrepresentative. The following amendment was moved by Delegate Mortimer, of Winnipeg:—"That, in the opinion of Congress, the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify the Congress in taking such steps as may be deemed advisable to further the progress of such action."

A London special to the Evening Post says: "Special emphasis should be laid upon Herbert Gladstone's speech at Leeds last night, as an indication of the lines upon which official Liberalism enters the political campaign now beginning. Gladstone is the chief Liberal whip, and speaks with a knowledge of official Liberal opinions. He said the Liberal leaders, including Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler and John Morley, absolutely accepted annexation of the Boer republics as inevitable and permanent. He did not mention Harcourt by name. The Liberals were, he said, prepared to tackle the army, temperance, and other home reforms. Home Rule was, for the present, outside the range of practical politics. His advice was to let it sleep awhile. He added that the election could not put the Liberals into power. It was idle to suppose that they could win 160 seats,

without which no responsible Liberal would think of taking office, but Liberalism would do much better at the polls than many of their friends dared to hope."

R. C. Olato, C. C., Toronto; Daniel J. Mann, Labor. New Westminster, and Ralph Smith, M.P.P., Nanaimo, have been appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the Oblique question. At the last session of Parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised, when increasing the poll tax upon Chinese from \$50 to \$100 per head, to appoint a commission to go fully into the whole matter.

A despatch has been received from General MacArthur, dated Manila, which confirms the reported activity of the insurgents. The despatch is as follows:—"Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported in the vicinity of Craig and Estrella, Isabella Province. Insurgents estimated at 4,000, probably much exaggerated. In the Ilocos provinces Brigadier-General Young reports numerous small affairs, and has called for more forces. Country north of Pangasinan, including all of Bulacan, very much disturbed, and numerous outbreaks with small parties throughout that district. South of Pangasinan, including Tayabas Province (Luzon), same conditions obtain."

Those who expect that the Date of the Premier will make a Elections, definite announcement in Montreal will, in all likelihood, be disappointed; the date of the elections before the lists, election forms and poll books are ready, is something which even the Premier would have some difficulty in determining. The only thing really settled seems to be that an election will take place some time between now and January next. A prominent official, who has had a good deal to do with general elections in the past, said to-day that, at the very least, a couple of weeks yet, at the very least, to have everything ready for the announcement of an election, and that thirty days after that, there was the earliest time possible for all the formalities for the issuing of the writs and the operations between that and polling day.

Hotel Dieu, Cornwall.

A meeting of the ladies was held on Sunday afternoon to take the preliminary steps towards the arrangements for the Bazaar to be held in the Hotel Dieu Hospital prior to the opening of the handsome new building which is fast approaching completion. There was a good attendance, and all centered heartily into the business of hand and quivering with the success of the undertaking. The new building is being finished in the most approved manner and many improvements have been made on the original plan—the changes being suggested by the Sisters in charge whose long experience in hospital work is invaluable in this connection. The Hotel Dieu of Cornwall when finished will be one of the best appointed and most up-to-date hospitals in the continent.

Details of the attractions to be provided for the Bazaar will be announced later. The date is not yet fixed, but it will be towards the latter part of November. The following committees have been appointed:—

Finance Table—Messdames C. P. Fancie, Joe Duffy, P. J. Moloney and Miss Anna Macdonald.

Drinks, Coffee, Tea, Soft Drinks and Cigar Tables to be presided over by the Children of Mary.

Appro Table—Messdames J. A. MacDougald, W. Pendergast, O. LeBlanc and J. Fallon.

Safety Table—Messdames D. G. McDunnell, J. R. Duquette, M. Purcell and W. J. Derochie.

Prize Table—Misses Katie McDunnell, May Macdonald and Tor E. Nichols. Fancy Bag and Basket Tables—Messdames J. A. Sauriol and G. M. Smith.

Flower Table—Messdames Mollie Macdonald Kate McAleer, Maud Cameron and Hlanidy.

Refreshment Table—Messdames Russell, Kitcher, Edwards, Keaton and Mrs. M.

Produce Table—Messdames A. H. McDonald, E. Loney, McDougald, Thompson, McLeod, McNeill, L. Bourard, J. J. McDonald, Dan R. McDonald, Alex. Cameron and Miss Gaultois.

Parties having tickets to sell on portrait need not send in returns until Nov. 24th.

St. Catharines.

Quite a large number of pilgrims are having recourse to the shrine of St. Ann at St. Mary's, St. Catharines, and many wonderful cures are reported as having taken place.

Windsor Schools.—The first official step in the proposal to establish separate schools in Windsor was taken when a petition signed by 480 Catholics was presented to the Board of Education, asking that the city be divided into separate schools be given up for separate school purposes. The most important names on the petition are those of John Davis, mayor of Windsor, and W. J. McKee, M.P.P. They are among Windsor's wealthiest citizens, the Mayor's assets being valued at over \$100,000. The petition was referred to a special committee of five trustees.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

Written for The Catholic Register.

There is but scant material accessible to the reading public from which one may obtain a definite or harmonious view of the career of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. To the older generation he is a memory of eloquent, impassioned oratory; to the younger he is a tradition of which they feel proud. That his lectures and speeches have not been preserved is, so far as one may judge from the few that are extant, and the testimony of those who were privileged to listen to him, a distinct loss to literature. His poems have been gathered together and edited by Mrs. Sadlier; his essays and speeches which were the more valuable if tradition be correct are lost. But the little which has been preserved to us of his career and works of Thomas D'Arcy McGee are so full of interest and value that whoever his lot was cast, and in whatever capacity he appeared before the world he always occupied a large space in the public gaze, and whether men agreed with him or not his opinions could not be safely banished.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born at Castleregion, County Louth, Ireland, on the 18th of April, 1825, of humble parentage, though his mother, the daughter of a Dublin bookseller, who had been reduced financially because of his sympathies with rebellious and ill-considered, and was, no doubt, responsible in a great measure for the imagination and poetry with which her son was so richly endowed. McGee received no other advantages than those which a common school education and a level of good reading confer, but evidently his advantages were not neglected. At the age of seventeen, he, in company with a sister, came to America, soon found his way to Boston, and on the 4th of July, 1842, addressing a public meeting at the Faneuil Hall, he proclaimed his faith in the Declaration of Independence. It was a courageous, some would say impudent, action for a "green born from Ireland" but seventeen years of age to address a public meeting in Boston, the seat of the empire, and to declare his faith in the Declaration of Independence. It was a courageous, some would say impudent, action for a "green born from Ireland" but seventeen years of age to address a public meeting in Boston, the seat of the empire, and to declare his faith in the Declaration of Independence. It was a courageous, some would say impudent, action for a "green born from Ireland" but seventeen years of age to address a public meeting in Boston, the seat of the empire, and to declare his faith in the Declaration of Independence.

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McGee's next appearance as a journalist was in Boston as proprietor and editor of the American Celt; it was but a short time after the first issue of this paper that a decided change was noticed in its editorials, it was no longer filled with fierce denunciations of England, but strove to agree calmly and dispassionately on Irish affairs; this change was not noticed by the public until McGee had formerly delighted by his vigorous language, and the paper gradually lost ground. About this time McGee formed the acquaintance of some Irishmen resident in Canada who formed a great admiration for him and invited him to come to their home in the province of Quebec, and there to spend part of the winter. McGee's visit was not without success, and he was warmly received by the Irish people in Montreal sometime during the year 1857.

The following year Thomas D'Arcy McGee was elected to the Canadian Parliament as representative of Montreal, chiefly by the votes of his countrymen. After taking his seat he lost no time in making his influence felt, and those who excelled his own were made decidedly uncomfortable by his quick and keen eye, and he did not disdain to use what power he possessed to bring about the solicitation he yielded to their wishes arriving in Montreal sometime during the year 1857.

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Our Weekly Sermon.

SPIRITUAL COMMUNION

In the "Sacram Corda" appears an instructive article by Rev. Hugh T. Henry, on "Spiritual Communion," a devout practice of so many of the saints...

"Supposing, then, that an ardent desire to communicate as often and as well as possible is denied satisfaction through causes not of our own placing, we have the extraordinary and very rare consolation held out to us of Spiritual Communion."

"1. By an effort of the will we drive as far as possible from our thoughts every element of distraction. A little practice will make this easy."

"2. We then picture ourselves kneeling before a priest, or, according as our devotion prompts, before Our Lady, St. Gabriel, our guardian angel, or patron saint who holds the Sacred Species, as in the administration of communion, and repeats the words pronounced by the priest while administering the sacrament."

"The method of spiritual communion Father Henry offers as a suggestion, and he adds that it may be lengthened or shortened according to circumstances. He advises, however, that a definite plan be adopted for such a formula 'serves to fix the attention, facilitates performance, conduces to orderliness, and at least will serve as a scaffolding for whatever palace of devotion we may at the moment find a spiritual pleasure and profit in constructing.'"

Chaplain Father O'Leary.

QUEBEC.—A movement has been inaugurated here for procuring a testimonial for Father O'Leary for his gallant conduct and care of the sick and wounded, both Protestant and Catholic in South Africa. News has been received in town to the effect that Father O'Leary, whose noble work with our brave boys has gained for him widespread love and admiration, is now in London, having been

invalided from the scene of strife after an attack of enteric fever. Father O'Leary, while in Cape Town, was presented with a medal as a slight recognition of his noble services both in the fighting line, and later in the hospitals among the sick and wounded.

REVIEWS.

Donahoe's.—The Chinese problem occupies first place in the September number of Donahoe's Magazine, in which Rev. Charles Warren Currier reviews events in China, and the causes leading to the present state of affairs in that country. Rev. L. M. Mulloona gives a sympathetic sketch of his visit to the "Strangers to Hopes," the occupants of "Louisiana's Lazaretto," describing the Sisters' noble work, the lepers' cheer, joy at the arrival of a visitor, and their pathetic efforts to make his stay pleasant, despite the sad environment.

Success.—In the current (September) issue of "Success," a descriptive feature of timely interest is this: "Should a young man, who intends to enter business life, go to college? One of the contributors is the late Collins E. Huntington, who argued forcibly that the higher education is not needed for practical business training. O. N. Hackett, the great merchant, contributes to the discussion by saying that while the best merchants to-day are those who were brought up in their shops and offices, present conditions undoubtedly demand a stronger educational preparation for business than those in 'good old times.' Charles T. Cook, having served at Tiffany's for fifty odd years, says it is one of his chief regrets that he did not go to college, but that he will send his sons, A. B. Hapburn and John D. Ames also take the position that college training helps the modern business man. John Burroughs, the author, who is 'rich without money,' is the subject of the leading character sketch Gertrude Atherton writes a charming story, 'The Tragedy of a Snob,' and Howard Fielding and a score of other well-known writers help to make the issue a bracing one."

North American.—It is difficult to imagine how the subjects which hold the largest place in the minds of American readers at the present moment could be treated more fully or discussed more ably than they are in the September number of the North American Review. The very Rev. F. W. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, contributes an article on "Imperialism and Christianity," in which he replies to the arguments of those who oppose the policy of imperialism on the ground that it involves a necessity for war. A prominent Democrat, Melville E. Ingalls, considers 'The Duty of the Gold Democrat' in the present election, and concludes, that "imperialism was devised by the Democratic leaders to divert attention from the elver question. Charles Johnston describes and contrasts 'Nihilism and Anarchy,' and the causes from which each, respectively, has sprung. Dr. Felix L. Oswald discusses the social and ethical significance of the 'Assassination Mania,' advocating the substitution of 'life-imprisonment for death. The Rev. J. A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, in an article entitled 'Catholics and American Citizenship,' explains the purpose of the proposed federation of Catholic societies, pointing out how, by concerted action, citizens of the United States who belong to the Catholic Church may obtain for themselves certain constitutional rights from which they are unconstitutionally debarred because of their religion. Marrion Wilcox writes of 'The Vain Hopes of the Filipinos.' G. W. T. Omond, a fellow-student and friend of Robert Louis Stevenson at Edinburgh University, in a very attractive and readable paper, describes the painstaking care with which Stevenson practiced his literary art. Herbert A. Giles, Professor of Chinese in Cambridge University, treats of 'Confucianism in the Nineteenth Century,' this being the first of the promised series of articles on the "Great Religions of the World." Four articles are devoted to 'The Outbreak in China.' Alleyne Ireland, in 'Commercial Aspect of the Yellow Peril,' shows how the commerce of the world will be affected when the Chinese learn modern methods of manufacture and industry. John Ford, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, denounces the corruption and incapacity of the government of the Chinese Empire as 'The Root of the Chinese Trouble.' and Stephen Donald endeavors to show 'What the Chinese Think of Us.'

Saturday Post.—Since adventuring into Egypt in quest of the raw material of which fiction is made, Mr. Gilbert Parker's Canadian fields have been lying fallow. He returns in them, however, with new vigor, and even fuller power; and the serial which he has just completed finds him at the highest dramatic level to which he has yet attained. 'The Lano That Had No Turning' is remarkable for its honest strength, thorough originality and absorbing interest. The scene of the story is Pontiac (whither Vermont came), and the period the middle of the century. The leading characters are Madeline, a famous singer, and her husband, Roger de la Roche, for whom she cared all and fors all. The story gains interest as it progresses and concludes with a striking and wholly unexpected finale. 'The Lano That Had No Turning' will begin in the Saturday Evening Post for September 29, and run through five numbers.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE.—Rudyard Kipling's new story is the principal feature of Everybody's Magazine for October. 'A Burgher of the Free State' portrays the scenes immediately before and after the capture of Bloemfontein by the British, and the old Boerman, who has been a burgher of the Free State for over forty years, throws much light on the true situation in South Africa. The story is full of the wit and word play so characteristically of all Kipling's short stories. That the Dowager Empress of China was a slave is generally known, but the method by which she mounted the throne and the subtle cunning by which she attained her position, are facts most entertainingly told in this number. 'How Does It Feel to be Baked Alive?' is the title of another article which answers that question. Stuart Robson continues his delightful memoirs of fifty years of his busy life and relates many amusing anecdotes of well known people. Besides the Kipling story, the magazine contains several very interesting short stories. The illustrations are particularly good and plentiful.

Cassell's National Library.—The issue of the current week of Cassell's National Library series, whose object is to place before the reading public a complete set of the English classics at a nominal price, is Charles Dickens' 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' together with selections from the same character, sketching author's 'Sketches by Boz.' The subscription price is \$6 per year; single copies, 10 cents.

Father McKenna in Ireland.

"The crops in Ireland are being rapidly destroyed by blight," said Father McKenna of Ottawa University, who has just returned from that country. In the early summer the prospects of a good return from the crops had never been brighter, potatoes being especially good, but the heavy rains came early this season and the blight followed. During the seven weeks of my visit," said the clergyman, "we had scarcely one dry day. The farmers put a combination of copper sulphate on the potatoes to prevent the blight they have learned to fear but when Father McKenna left the tops were all turning black and rotting, the composition having been washed away by the heavy rains. The only crop which seems not to have suffered much is the Ulster flax. County Tyrone is the first country to adopt a forestry system of butter making. Formerly each farmer did his own churning by hand or dog churn but now creameries have been established in every district where farmers take all their milk and get paid according to the amount of butter it contains. This system has only recently been installed and the results have been very satisfactory. Another change that has only recently taken place is that in the management of municipal government. Local boards elected by the people have replaced the boards of guardians with good results. These local boards have much the same work to do as our city and town councils, every center of population having its own board."

IRELAND'S PLAGUE.

The plague of Ireland, says Father McKenna, is the split in what was formerly known as the National League. The two parties now in existence, O'Brien Dillon and Redmond, in the United Irish League, and Healey the leader of the other division, are in reality cutting each other's throats because they differ in their choice of leaders. It is purely a matter of leaders, he says, not aims or methods; these are identical. In northern Ireland Healey seems to be the favorite. The clergy favor him and the people generally feel that he is following out the thoughts and aims of his friend Parnell as no other man is doing. "But this split is ruining Ireland," says Father McKenna. While in Dublin the Ottawa priest visited Parnell's grave. "One thing I was glad to see," said the clergyman, "was the gradual dying out of religious intolerance. It is eleven years since I visited Ireland and the change in that period was indeed marked. I was myself present in Dublin on the 12th of July and everything passed off as smoothly as possible. There are still occasional riots in Belfast but all over the country the spirit of fair play in religious

matters seems to have made rapid progress and it is to be hoped that even Belfast will soon learn the lesson too."

LECTURE GAVE.

On the 15th of August Father McKenna was down from Port Rush to the Glacety Quay on the first electric line ever built in British territory. The distance is nine miles long. A company now has possession of the great causeway. They have enclosed it with a fence and fixed a charge of 6 pence for admission. Walks have been built along the face of the Causeway looking down on the sea and up to the hundreds of feet above. "It is one of the very grandest sights in the whole world," was Father McKenna's opinion of the scenery at this spot. Wicklow reformatory in the Wicklow mountains was one of the objects of interest visited by Father McKenna. The original building was erected in 1789 by the British troops. It is now used as a reformatory for boys. The Oblate Fathers and lay brothers have charge of the institution.

One great evil the farmers have to contend with as well as other classes is the migration from the country. The farmers at present are offering double wages for employees and are unable to procure them even at that. Father McKenna has been appointed to take charge of St. Louis College, New Westminster, B. O.,—OTTAWA JOURNAL.

Filipinos not Ignorant.

The yellow journals teem with reports concerning the rebels "savages" of the Philippine Islands, but the truth is that these people are neither "rebels" nor "savages." They are not "rebels" because they have never given their consent to the bargain by which they were turned over to us by Spain, like so many sheep, for the consideration of twenty million dollars.

Neither are they "savages," as a brief survey of the history of education in the Philippines will show. Only two years after the Hudson River was discovered, and nine years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, the Dominican Fathers founded the College of Santo Tomas at Manila. In 1466—about fifty years before the time when the good people of Salem killed twenty old women and Indians for witchcraft—the college of these benighted Philippine "savages" was erected into a university by Pope Innocent X, and regular instruction was given by a faculty of arts and a faculty of theology. In 1764—fifteen years before Benjamin Franklin founded the University of Pennsylvania—a faculty of law was added. In 1845—three years before gold was discovered in California, when the water had dried where now run the Montgomery street electric cars and where the coyote howled on the side of San Jose—in 1845 the University of Manila had 681 students; in 1868—ten years before the University of California was founded—it had 1,000. That is a pretty good record, in higher education for "savages."

You cannot have a university without fairly good primary and secondary schools leading up to it. Even if we know nothing about such education in the Philippines, still irrefutable, a priori proposition would prove the existence of such schools. But we have concrete testimony as to the existence of such schools in the accounts published by Mallat (Paris, 1846), Somper (Wurzberg, 1860), and by Maiche (Paris, 1887). According to these observers the "Indians" (Tagales and Vinyas) of the Philippines had alphabets of their own and could read and write even before the arrival of the Spaniards. Blumentritt, a German ethnologist, who has made a close study of the characteristics of these "Indians," says that the majority of those who attend the secondary schools and the university is "relatively very large" and that from them have come such politicians as Rizal, Del Pilar and Ponce; such artists as Luna; such ethnographers as Florentino and such linguists as Laktar, "who are all known outside of their own country."

A CHERFUL, PEACEABLE PEOPLE. The Deutsche Rundschau for 1897 contains a geographical notice of Jacobo Zobel de Zagorinski, a Spaniard-German who was born in Manila of wealthy parents and received his university education in Germany. Returning to Manila, he became distinguished as a literateur and a scientist. His testimony as to the character of the Filipino "savages" among whom he lived is strangely at variance with that brayed out by yellow imperialists who concoct foreign "news" at home. "Two-thirds of the Tagales can read," he says, "and about half of them can write. They are a cheerful, peaceable people, are disposed to enjoyment, and have an eye rather to pleasure and things that are beautiful and attractive than to the useful and profitable. * * * Art, especially music, is their passion."

It is too much to expect of yellow journalists that they should be able to write, but it may be presupposed—rarely, perhaps—that they share with two-thirds of the Tagales the capacity to read. To those of them who possess this accomplishment we commend the perusal of the French paper which this article is based. They will find it in volume 1, page 968, of the last report of the United States Commissioner of Education.

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CROP STATISTICS.

Agricultural statistics have, as a rule, not been reliable but still they should give a fairly good idea of how matters go in the country. A Blue Book which has just been issued by the Irish Department of Agriculture gives general abstracts of the crops and the number of the acreage under each and the number of the stock. The total area under crop in 1900 is put down at 1,458,077 acres, or an increase of 31,000 acres over the previous year. The area under gross production in the same year is 17,000 acres. In detail, the crops are: a small increase of 1,031 acres, barley of 4,667 acres, and beans and peas of 324 acres, while the oat crop went back 30,088 acres, and here and there 70,000 acres. All green crops, with the exception of mangel wurzel, show a falling off. Potatoes, 8,500 acres; turnips, 3,551; mangel wurzel went up to 6,123 acres, showing the growing popularity of this crop. Thanks to the various efforts to promote tillage cultivation, went up some 12,800 acres, which was equivalent to over 45 per cent. of an increase.

AMBROSE PLUNKETT, DEAD.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret we announce the death of Mr. Ambrose Plunkett, solicitor, Dublin. Plunkett had been for a long time in failing health. He went to London about two months since, with the intention of taking a trip round the English coast. Mr. Plunkett was universally known and esteemed. He was the son of the late Alfred Plunkett, who was educated at Clongowes Wood College and Trinity College, where he took his degree in Arts. He served his time to Mr. Cantwell, a well-known solicitor, who was concerned in some of the most important political trials of O'Connell's time. Mr. Plunkett was admitted a solicitor in the Easter Term of 1867. At his final examination he won the Incorporated Law Society's Silver Medal. While serving his apprenticeship in Mr. Cantwell's office Mr. Plunkett first became acquainted with the Freeman's Journal, and made the acquaintance of the Gray family—an acquaintance which ripened into the closest friendship. In 1880 Mr. Plunkett received an invitation to accept the office of Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, during the latter's term of office as Lord Mayor of Dublin. Subsequently he became a director of the "Freeman's Journal," a position which he held for a number of years. Mr. Plunkett was a man of rare qualities, of a most generous and sympathetic nature, and of the highest honor. This funeral left the Parish Church, Stephen's Green, immediately after the 8 o'clock Mass, for Tallaght Country.

EVICTON DECISION.

An important decision on the question of contempt of court was given last week by Mr. Justice Barton. It had reference to a case from the county of Wick, but applies to quite a large class of cases. A receiver, acting as an executor named Scariff sought to have a woman named Walsh committed to prison for alleged contempt of court, which consisted in her re-entering the house from which she and her husband had been evicted. The judge, however, declined to make the order. If, he said, the receiver wished to keep the tenant from re-entering the house he should take the same precautions as an ordinary owner of property would have to do, and appoint a caretaker. If he did not care to incur the expense of a caretaker then he need not come to the court and expect it to send people to jail. The power of imprisonment of property for the purpose of facilitating receivers in grinding down tenants, but in order to vindicate the authority of courts of justice, it has been often soundly abused in Ireland. The defendant in the present case had been evicted from the house and she had no other recourse but to go back to her old home. The judge, however, declined to make the order. If, he said, the receiver wished to keep the tenant from re-entering the house he should take the same precautions as an ordinary owner of property would have to do, and appoint a caretaker. If he did not care to incur the expense of a caretaker then he need not come to the court and expect it to send people to jail. The power of imprisonment of property for the purpose of facilitating receivers in grinding down tenants, but in order to vindicate the authority of courts of justice, it has been often soundly abused in Ireland. The defendant in the present case had been evicted from the house and she had no other recourse but to go back to her old home.

ROSCOMMON.

In common with many Catholic communities all over Ireland, the people of Roscommon are making great efforts to improve and extend both their religious and educational buildings. For many years past the want of a school in which girls could be instructed in the various branches of home industries was badly felt, but the district is such a poor one that the project of providing the girls required for a new school was looked upon as almost hopeless. However, as the matter could not longer be delayed, the respected parish priest, Archbishop M. Laughran, and the venerable Mother Superior of the Convent, together with the project, up and by dint of collecting at home and abroad and bazaars, etc., managed to get together £10,000. Plans were then selected, and the new school has been pushed on with so little delay that they are near completion. The contract is in the hands of Mr. D. Hayes, of Fermoy, and the architect is Mr. W. G. Doolin, M.A., Dublin.

LISTOWEL.

At the weekly Petty Sessions Court held on the 19th inst., R.M. P. Smith, J.P., J. Dwyer, R.M., J. M. J. Nolan, T. O'Connell, and P. H. McCarthy J.P.s; eleven members of the Listowel Branch of the U.I.L. were charged with using intimidation towards a man named John Scannan. The defendants were charged jointly, were Messrs. Michael Mangan, president; Thomas Dooling, vice-president; James Joyce, R.D.C., hon. sec.; Thomas M'Calliffe, Dyser; Mortimer Galvin Lisdowne;

TUBERCULARY.

Tubercularity and neighborhood was shocked by the intelligence that what was alleged to be a murder was perpetrated at Annagh, four miles from Louth. An inquest was held before Dr. Flannery, coroner, and the evidence went to show that the death was the result of a quarrel between two cows. Concerning the trespass of a cow, the deceased, Andrew M'Intyre, 70 years old, and Patrick M'Intyre, just returned from England, disputed about one o'clock, and shortly after some neighbors and deacons wife and grandson, as attended at the inquest, saw young M'Intyre strike the cow with his fist, and subsequently kicking him and throwing him in a bog hole. The body having been taken up was allowed to remain on the bank till eight o'clock that evening, when Patrick M'Intyre (senior) arrived on the scene and had it removed. He found the alleged assailant had fled, it was presumed by the six o'clock train from Curry, and as he ascertained that a person answering the description took a ticket for Liverpool, the police in Dublin were put in motion with the result that they arrested a man in Dublin, who was conveyed to Tubercularity police station and turned out to be the person required, Mr. M'Intyre, E. and Dr. Boyle, Gorteen, made a post mortem examination, which showed that death was the result of the injuries received.

ABBEYFEALE.

The judicial leases of the tenants on Major Conyngham Elliot's estate, Abbeyfeale, being nearly expired, the lessees offered to purchase their farms at 10 years rental, and were satisfied to advance more if the Land Commission demanded it. The offer was not entertained, and the tenants refusing to pay any rent save an annuity equal to 1 per cent on the purchase money, six of the principal tenants have been served with writs, to which appearance has been entered by Mr. D. Leahy, solicitor. The tenants have lodged their annuities, and it appears as determined to clear all effects of their farms if the light is persisted in. The tenants on this estate suffered eviction some 16 years ago, and did not return to their holdings until their demands were complied with.

LOUGHLINSTOWN.

Yesterday Mr. R. O'Brien-Smyth, Esq., Barrister at Law, and the Local Government Board, sat in the Boardroom of the workhouse, Loughlinstown, for the purpose of inquiring into an application of the Rathdown Board of Guardians for sanction to the erection of a new building at the workhouse a Catholic Chapel, and a residence for the nuns acting as matron and nurses of the house. Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., instructed by Mr. W. J. Shannon, solicitor, applied on behalf of the guardians for an adjournment of the inquiry on the grounds that he was not in a position to produce evidence that day. The inquiry was adjourned to the 26th September.

WESTPORT.

Mr. O'Malley, the rate collector of the Westport Urban District Council, accompanied by a couple of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary force, proceeded to Mr. William O'Brien's residence, Malloy Cottage, in order to levy a distress for the amount of the local rates, which Mr. O'Brien had refused to pay. Grazing on the lawn in front of the dwelling the rate collector found a white and black cow, a milk cow, of superior breed, which Mr. O'Brien imported from Aberdeen. This animal was seized, and is at present in the local pound. Although it was generally known that the seizure would be made, the excitement was created, even when the cow was led, under police escort, through the streets. It is not yet known whether the cow will be sold, as it is possible that Mr. O'Brien may pay the amount of the rates in order to recover possession of the animal.

DUNKETTLE.

A young Cork gentleman, Mr. Joseph Griffin, son of Mr. George Griffin, a well-known citizen, was drowned in a most unexplained circumstance at Dunkettle Station. In company with a Mr. Croove, of the Palace Theatre, he was walking for the Cork train, when he was suddenly seized by Mr. Croove, and a search resulted in the discovery of the body in the river which adjoins the station. All efforts to restore life were fruitless, and the body was removed yesterday evening by Coroner Murphy regarding the death of Mr. Joseph Griffin. The evidence showed that the deceased must have fallen over a projecting ledge that supported the foundation of the railway bridge. He fell 13 feet and received several marks on the hands and body. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned, with a recommendation for the men who attempted rescue.

BELFAST.

While engaged in erecting a scaffolding in connection with the renovation of the County Court House, Crumlin road, Belfast, a man named William Vint, aged 50, of 66 Glenalton street, fell from the scaffolding to the stone steps, a distance of thirty feet, and received a compound fracture of the skull, death being instantaneous. The lamentable accident occurred through a portion of the scaffolding giving way in the centre.

DALLYNORRE.

At the quarterly meeting of the Ballynora Urban Council, Mr. J. J. Walsh, V.C., presiding, and twenty other members present, Mr. Thomas Hore, H.C., proposed the following resolution: "Resolved: That we, the Rural District Council of Ballynora, do hereby and to give effect to the following: extra police duty in the district, to be paid to the police constables and free from all other duties except police in and out of the district." The proposal was seconded by Mr. J. J. Walsh, and carried unanimously. Mr. Hore seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously. There were three Commisive J. P.s. in the room at the time.

SANDYCOVE.

A tragedy occurred at Sandycove railway station, resulting in the death of Edward Stephens, a draper, residing at 10 Glasnevin road, near Kings-town. It appears Mr. Stephens, accompanied by Mr. John Jenkins, of Hill street House, Sandycove, travelled to Dublin in the evening and returned by the train leaving Westland row at 11.15 p.m. On the train reaching Sandycove, about twenty minutes before midnight, the deceased remarked to his friend "My back hurts in Sandycove," and standing up opened the carriage door, and while the train was still in motion stepped out. Unluckily he was caught between the platform and the footboard of the moving train. When the train was stopped it was found that the deceased was firmly wedged between the footboard and the platform, and he was only extricated after one of the porters had secured a hammer and cut away the footboard. The deceased was examined at once by Dr. Knox, who ordered his removal to St. Michael's Hospital. He was conveyed by Constable Smith in a passing tram to the hospital, where Dr. Hanigan, Resident Surgeon, pronounced him dead.

MIDDLETON.

Widespread and intense regret has been evoked amongst all sections and classes in this district by the premature death of the Rev. J. D. O'Connell, C.F., of this town, who died at the age of 47. The deceased had been in ailing health for the past ten weeks, but hardly anyone could have suspected that the fatal end was so near at hand. About six weeks ago he recovered from a serious attack of pneumonia, and he was thought to be in a fair way to recover. He was, however, unfortunately seized by a severe cold, which he again felt unwell, and it was deemed prudent by his medical advisers that he should be removed to a sanatorium. He was accordingly taken to Youghal, but his health never recuperated and on his return three or four weeks ago, he took to the bed and since then he has been in a very little improvement. Father Green was an ideal Irish priest, an uncompromising Nationalist, and was a man of distinguished ability, being a Bachelor of Divinity. During his last illness he was visited by his friends, and he was a most interesting fact which was conclusive evidence of his wide popularity, and now that he has gone to his rest after thirty years' service in the Ministry his death is so suddenly sprung upon the people is universally mourned, and the loss to the church and the National cause is deeply regretted.

CAHRIVREEN.

The announcement of the resignation by Canon O'Connell of the parish of Cahrivreen, to which he was appointed less than eighteen months ago, has been the occasion of deep and widespread regret in the town and district. A regret that is intensified by the fact that his ill health, brought on by his labors in furtherance of the O'Connell Memorial Church, has been the cause of his resignation. During his two brief stays in Cahrivreen it is only too true to state that he has become a universal favorite to the parishioners, and had the opportunity of a closer and more prolonged intercourse of priest and people, did but to become one of the most beloved and esteemed of Irish pastors. At first Mass on Sunday he took leave of his congregation, and in the course of his address, he said that during his twelve months' connection with the church the debt was reduced from £1,320 to £1,167 19s. 4d., and there was besides now in bank to the credit of the building fund a sum of £2,381, and a further sum of £42 of subscriptions promised, and sure to be paid in by the parishioners of Cahrivreen and the priests of the diocese, making a total now available towards raising the church of £2,839. In conclusion he congratulated them on the fact that he was to be succeeded by so worthy and distinguished a parish priest as their new pastor, the Rev. Timothy O'Riordan.

MOHILL.

A Month, Co. Leitrim Press Association telegram says a man named Bernard Killian, was just tried in this neighborhood at the remembrance of 11. He had fought in the Irish Brigade of '98 under General Monro, and was made a prisoner and executed.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900.

Intolerance on the High School Board.

Nothing is more injurious to the prosperity and peace of a country than religious intolerance...

These thoughts have been thrust upon us lately with particular force by a deplorable case of religious intolerance...

no matter that she had specialist certificates, her name, her race, her creed were against her...

We have done with Mr. Embree. In our opinion, he has shown a shiftness of mind to be at the head of any mixed educational institution...

It will be seen from the report that Father Ryan has resigned. We do not believe much in resignations. Under the circumstances, it is the most dignified thing for Father Ryan to do...

British Elections.

The English Parliament was dissolved on Tuesday last the 25th inst., and writs were issued summoning the new Parliament to assemble in November.

Here the campaign is fought over and over again in press, on platform, in private interviews and in public meetings...

The Chinese question will not come up during the campaign. It is commonly felt that Britain stands too much alone and aloof in Eastern matters to allow their discussion to occur...

Chinese Missions.

At last the cause of the troubles and horrors in China has been discovered. It was not European greed for territory, nor yet the eagerness to keep the open door or exercise the sphere of influence...

With reference to the burning of the chapel, the correspondent of the Daily News declares: "Nobody but the Catholics believed the Boxers had anything to do with it."

Home Training.

Education is one of the great problems of our age. On it depends the future of our country and our families.

For its education lies the good or evil that must influence the young and growing nation. Education, however, does not consist wholly and solely of the book learning that may be received in our schools...

A few years ago the jealousy between France and Germany in the East sowed the seed of serious trouble. Germany tried to out the French protectorate and replace it by a German protectorate.

The correspondent of the Daily News continues, in a long array of worn out charges and insinuations against our missions. "The Protestant Church," he writes, "knows but one object, the preaching of a spiritual kingdom."

Religious Hazards.

In its last issue The Canadian Baptist speaks as follows: "It is true beyond any cavil that among young people in the churches and Sunday Schools there is a noticeable lack of clearly formed opinions on matters of faith and doctrine."

Home Training.

Education is one of the great problems of our age. On it depends the future of our country and our families.

Church never asks belief in anything that the Church never asks belief in anything that does not find a solid foundation in the Word of God.

Home influence is the key note to refinement; the only training that will render the child at once docile and of true sterling worth in the land.

Martyr Missionaries.

After serious thought and much weighing of the "pros and cons" in the matter the wise man or the Orange Sentinel comes to the following conclusion with regard to the excess of Catholic missionary martyrs over the Protestant laborers in that difficult field:

"The true explanation of the excess of priests killed, therefore, appears to me to be that they are the ones who antagonized the people most, and that the uprising so far as it is directed against missionaries is directed against Roman Catholic missionaries."

to the Church in China might act as a boomerang. From their own statements it may be seen how strong and healthy were the Catholic missions and, as such, peculiarly subject to notice. It may be seen that because of the growing power of the young church that was springing up in China, it was the particular object of the notice of the natives and of everybody connected with China. The arguments so far adduced by Protestants who make it a rule to load anything and everything that might possibly discredit the Church on Catholicism, prove nothing more than that the Franciscans and Jesuits were performing an infinitely more successful work in Christianizing China than were the Protestant missionaries. It is the common opinion, even among Protestants of unbiased and unprejudiced minds, that the missionaries who were representing the sects in China did not remain long enough in the country after the first rumor of the outbreak to form a correct judgment as to the cause of the trouble. They eked out for the sea coast and safety as fast as they could, and from a lack of promises brought forth the judgment that the Catholics must have been the cause. The adducement was a natural one, for they were quite aware that the results of their labors were quite insufficient to draw down upon themselves the notice of anybody. It is natural, too, to the bigoted Protestant mind to tag "Rome" with anything likely to bring discredit on the Church when there is no other absolutely certain cause that leaves no room for doubt. The Catholic Church is the "great unknown," the "bug-bear" of Protestants, and is used as a scape-goat on all occasions, but this is one in which prejudice must give way to the fair-minded of the world. "The true explanation of the excess of priests killed," is not because "they are ones who antagonized the people most," in the sense to be gathered from the Sentinel. It may be in the sense that being most successful in the propagation of Christianity the Catholic missionaries have drawn more attention to themselves than their Protestant brethren. But the common belief and the one that looks the most simple and the most reasonable in view of known facts is that more Catholic priests than Protestant missionaries were killed in China precisely because the former remained at their posts with their consorts, dispensing the benefits of Christianity to their people, while the latter thought first of their own most precious hides, and ran away, leaving their consorts to do the best they could. The lesson is quite plain—no further comment is necessary.

sought admission to the school were almost invariably won to Christ, and when they returned to their homes they enlightened others. To bring lost souls to the Saviour is still the foremost object of the school.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the Oranman Bros. which appears in our columns. The firm has had eminent success in its work, the latest being the award of a gold medal at the great Paris exposition. The company is under the management of Mr. J. J. Seitz, and has taken wonderful strides to the front in Canada and bids fair to surpass even its own record this year.

The question of the rise in the price of coal and the troubles in the anthracite region brings us to the question of the local traffic. It is scarcely necessary to draw attention to the fact that the old firm of P. Burns & Co. is still in business here. Mr. Burns is, perhaps, the oldest coal man in Toronto, and anything he does not know about coal is not worth knowing. He always has a good article for he will handle nothing else, and one is quite sure of getting the very best that can be had. His prices are always guaranteed, too.

Parents should see to it that their children attend Mass, Sunday-school, and school regularly. It is a positive duty that devolves upon every parent, and the responsibility before God rests with him. The child that is not made to attend Mass regularly will not do so when he develops into manhood; they boy that does not go to Sunday-school every Sunday is not learning his religion, and will, when he grows up, lack that lively faith that marks all true Catholics; the boy who is not a regular attendant at school is neglecting to keep up with the times and will not succeed in life. As a rule, the lad who is not made to go to Mass regularly is not a good faithful attendant at school either. The one seems to go along with the other. It is carelessness, and easy-goingness at home that is developing bad citizens, and it is this indifference to seeing to it children that go to Mass and school that is making so many young men useless members of society and bar-room loafers. Parents are responsible and must answer before the throne of God for the neglect of their duty in this matter. Thank God! this state of affairs is not as bad as it has been, but it is quite bad enough yet to call for comment.

Trials and Mishaps of Literary Beginners

Some Blunders and Amusing Incidents.

ALSO SOME SERIOUS REFLECTIONS.

Written for the Register.

In the initial stages of any profession awkward blunders and mishaps may be looked for, not always the fault of the fresh beginner; but in his case the peril of such accidents are great because a ludicrous mistake may be the occasion of his failure; and such a catastrophe may happen to an aspiring writer who has bent on impressing the world with his poetic gifts. In one of his flights of fancy he was developing a touching poem.

One line of which ran: "See the pale Martyr in his sheet of fire," In cold print the same line read, "See the pale Martyr with his shirt on fire."

The fatal typographical error, it is alleged, completely quashed the aspirant's poetic spirit and led him into other pursuits.

A relentless editor's unflinching humor abruptly ended the career of a budding genius, who, in submitting his manuscript, remarked that "he had other irons in the fire." The editor read a page or two, and coldly remarked, "you had better put this along with your other irons."

The same curt litterateur spoiled the conceit of an aspiring tyro who in presenting his composition said "we wanted to get a head." The emerald-eyed editor looked the paper over and cuttingly said yes, it is evident that you need to get a head, and one with some brains in it too, before attempting to rush into print.

Another ambitious youth was summarily knocked out by the humorous answer of a Western editor who did not like the embryo composition submitted to him. The young writer had chosen as his theme "Trade Relations with England." The cruel editor remarked that he had no relations (relative) to "trade" with any country, more especially so with England, and he coldly handed back the manuscript. A youthful writer of some merit but of very nervous temperament had his ardour suddenly chilled by the galling wit of an unfeeling editor. In a personal interview the youth was presenting his literary merits, and in his excitement he happened to repeat the word "Compoite." The relentless man of letters simply remarked, "young man you

have 'concoived' twice and have brought forth nothing, we had better close the interview. Numerous instances might be added to the above in which timid beginners have very remorselessly cut down in the very outset of their career by the biting wit of unsympathetic men in editorial chairs. But despite frowns and mishaps at the start, literary men of real merit have worked their way to the front. In their profession, like in all others which demand the presence of strong conviction and self-reliance, men who know that they have the "stuff" in them and have the strength of will to persevere generally succeed in the long run. It is an historical record that many notable orators failed miserably in their first attempts, and on being persuaded by their friends to turn their talents to other pursuits, instinctively refused, knowing that they had the gifts and power within them, in raw shape certainly, but, being there in any form, they swore that it must come out. And they kept their promises. The celebrated Irishman, wit, orator, and author Richard Densley Sheridan, and Lord Beaconsfield might be cited as striking examples in this regard. It is recorded that an English Prime Minister in the heat of debate got confused, stammered, and lost the thread of his discourse.

It is an often-mooted debated question whether able editors, who have themselves risen from the ranks, give enough consideration to the efforts and productions of literary aspirants, who are liable no doubt to far overrate the value of their first writings. In their inexperience and enthusiasm they think that everybody should see signs of uncommon genius in their first attempts at composition. This is too much to expect from an impartial reader, and especially from a quick-sighted editor who can detect crudeness and literary blemishes at a glance. Still it is well to discriminate between the work of the over-confident pretender and that of the modest writer who shows signs of capability and a willingness to improve. In the latter case the encouraging and kindly word of the editor is as good as sunshine to budding flowers, and is strictly due to the young author who can at the very start write an article that gives promise of better work in the future. Judicious and conscientious schoolmasters know the worth of kind words of praise to the average pupil who has a sincere desire to lead the class and show a good example to his fellow-students. On the other hand, and in the interests of good literary work, an editor's severe criticisms and rejections may be of untold benefit to youthful strivers of literary fame. Keeping up the standard of excellence may save many future writers from a slovenly style and habitual mistakes in their writings, and thus secure them from low grades in journalism and authorship. Of course the beginner in literature will not give the editor credit for his foresight, but will rather regard him as a wanton destroyer of his happiness, and a man of unfeeling heart. It must be understood that in the opinion of most young writers even their earliest productions are well nigh perfect in matter and style, and the managing editor or literary critic who returns one of their manuscripts does them an injustice and excites their resentment. In some countries editorial managers have a way, a homely way, of taking the sting out of the humiliation that accompanies a rejected manuscript. In China, for instance, the publisher who feels it his duty to reject a manuscript adopts a sweet and entertaining method, so as not to offend the writer. Here is the gracious form he employs in his rejections:

"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon: Look upon thy slave, who rolls at thy feet, who kisses the earth before thee, and demands of thy charity permission to speak and live. We have read thy manuscript with delight. By the bones of our ancestors we swear that never have we encountered such a masterpiece. Should we print it, His Majesty the Emperor would order us to take it as a criterion, and never again to print anything which was not equal to it. As that would not be possible before ten thousand years, all trembling we return thy manuscript, and beg of thee ten thousand pardons. Sae! my hand is at my feet, and I am thy slave." That's putting the sugar coating on the pill with a vengeance, and it must be confessed that literary beginners to know their own worth at least one country exists whose editors and publishers have a proper regard for their feelings. I think, however, that in the western world at least most recipients of rejected MSS. would be satisfied with a modified form of rejection, and yet consider his feelings duly protected.

Not only green writers, but literateurs of wide repute meet with disappointments and humiliations. We have read of an assen which a seasoned writer travelled far from home depending solely on the sale of his MSS. to pay his way. It was offered to the managing editor of a publication with whom the writer had dealt for years before. The stern official found the paper unavailable despite its great literary merit, and did not yield an inch in his determination to reject it. The man of high literary fame had to yield to the inevitable, which means that he had to borrow money to defray his expenses. As in every department of human effort, writers, especially Catholic writers, to succeed must needs

KAY'S CARPETS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE KAY'S AND HOME FURNISHINGS.
READY FOR FALL.
Six Immense Floors Given Over Wholly to Carpets, Curtains, Draperies and High-grade Furniture.

There is a brilliant assemblage of fresh and attractive goods in our assortment of Home Furnishings for immediate fall shopping. Two ways they will have a strong appeal to you—by the charm of the goods themselves; by the remarkable littleness of price for goods so charming.

- Our Carpet Story.**
The immensity of our carpet stock always impresses the shopper. The now-comer visiting the store persons for the first time, is simply amazed at the immensity of quantities of carpets to be seen on our floors and on our shelves. And prices should be noted.
Victorian Axminsters
Beyond any question we show the largest range of low priced Victorian Axminster Carpets that we have ever put in stock. This is a magnificent carpet for the drawing room. The range includes many new grounds, and in colours that would leave the impression that they were painted on the carpets. These carpets are sold at \$3.25 a yard with a special line at the remarkable price of..... **1.50**
- Aluto Aristot Carpet**
This is a carpet with a heavy wool back, and well suited for drawing and dining rooms. It is found in different colours and in many rich Oriental designs. It makes up into handsome rugs, with 27-inch border to match. Sold at \$2.25, with special line at \$1.50 and..... **1.85**
- Imperial Axminsters.**
A very suitable carpet for the average drawing room, giving splendid service in hard, clean wear. We have almost too many patterns in this carpet, and have marked a number of pieces special at..... **1.10**
- Wilton Carpets.**
This is a carpet that will stand lots of hard wear, keeping bright and clean. The patterns are of the rich dark English type, suitable for drawing and led rooms. A choice of the finest patterns will be found at \$1.85 and \$2.25 a yard, with a special line in new, fresh goods at..... **1.50**
- Mecca Brussels.**
This carpet is exclusive to our own business, and one that gives the largest kind of satisfaction. It will be found in all the latest shades and colorings. Made of the best yarns and woven 11-wire, weighing two pounds to the yard. Special price..... **1.65**
- Brussels Carpets.**
A great staple in carpets, and our assortment is of a size that renders detailed description almost impossible. A Brussels is always in order for a drawing room, dining room or hall. We have a special line of Brussels, covering some twenty different patterns, at \$1.10 net, another line particularly suitable for halls and dining rooms at \$1, and some very unusual values at 85c and..... **.71**
- All-Wool Carpets.**
We sell only English wool carpets—the finest goods of the best manufacturers. Shoppers have the choice of some fifty pieces in very desirable patterns, per yard..... **.85**
- Tapestry Carpets.**
A good carpet for general use—in many respects as a parlour or bedroom carpet. The assortment is large, and covers prices at 70c, 65c, 50c, 45c, and..... **.30**

Our Furniture Story.

We invite everyone interested in artistic furniture to visit our showrooms. You will certainly be delighted with the goods. Nothing like them anywhere in Canada. Two entire floors given over to high-grade furniture. Every piece shown is a work of art and prices will surprise you—the very lowest consistent with first-class workmanship—
Drawing Room Specials.
Drawing Room Suites and Odd Pieces, Chairs, Settees, Writing Tables, Five O'Clock Tea Tables, Piano Seats, etc., in mahogany and gilt and enamel.
Dining Room Specials.
Dining Room Furniture in reproductions of Sheraton, Chippendale and Colonial, Sideboards, Buffets, Tables, Cabinets and Chairs, in mahogany and English oak, also in real Flemish Oak, direct from Belgium.
Bedroom Furniture.
Suites and odd Dressing Tables, Chest-dressers, etc., in birdseye maple, oak and mahogany.
Dress and Enamel Bedsteads in wide assortment.
Special orders for all kinds of Mattresses, Pillows, at low prices.
Artistic novelties in Hall Benches, Chairs and Mirrors, in English and Flemish oak, etc.
A unique assortment of French and English Cabinets, Fancy Chairs, Jewel Cabinets, Wall Cabinets, Screens, etc.

Handsome booklet, "Art in Home Furnishings," illustrated with tri-color engravings and fine wash-drawings—free for the asking. Shopping by mail with this store is as satisfactory as in person.

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have sound mental faculties, strict religious training, strong convictions and unshaken determination of purpose and unflinching integrity. I say this advisedly of Catholic writers because their work is not appreciated as it should be, and it is for that reason that they have to overcome many obstacles that secular and non-Catholic writers never have to face. The sound Catholic writer, who is thoroughly imbued with true religious principles, must speak of shame and fatalities as he finds them existing in the world to-day, and, in thus declaring the truth, he loses much of his popularity with readers who do not want the exposure and stern nakedness which the unfolding of truth entails. But, at whatever sacrifice, able Catholic writers ought to be kept in the field constantly telling the truth and defending its sacred principles.

WILLIAM ELLISON

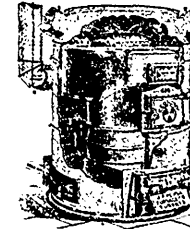
Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

Started out and made good bread
Attained to better bread—
and now it's the best bread.

TOMLIN'S BREAD . . .

The child who ate Tomlin's "Entire Wheat" Bread will be the best nourished, growing into strong and vigorous man or womanhood.
Do not be deceived. Do not buy cheap goods. Always see that you get
COWAN'S
Cocoa, Chocolate and Coffee
And you will get absolutely pure goods, that will be a pleasure and delight.
TELPHONE 3583
H. O. TOMLIN,
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COAL IS \$6 A TON . .



Coal at \$6.00 and press reports say it may be \$10.00. But were it only \$4, there is no reason why you should continue to use an old style, inefficient and extravagant furnace that consumes tons of expensive fuel only to warm the cellar and chimney, when for the same money you can secure a

Pease Economy

Furnace that will give you better service and consume less fuel than any other furnace made. The unanimous recommendations of our 40,000 customers is the best proof of the excellence these units combine. For your Warm Air or Hot Water Combination Heater. Ask for Catalogue and any particulars about alterations.

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NOTES FOR CANADIAN CATHOLIC READERS.
We have pleasure in announcing the publication of Notes on the Entrance Literature from the Canadian Catholic Readers, ready about the end of September. This book gives
Full Notes on all the difficulties of the Lessons
A Biographical Sketch of the Author
Suggestions for Collateral Reading
Additional Poems for Class Study
The Examination Papers from 1890 to 1900
These notes are intended as much for the pupils as for the teachers. Price, 25 Cents.
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AN HONEST DISCOUNT of 10 per cent. on all goods.
TWENTY SUITINGS
For July and August. Now is the time to get a good stylish suit at a low price—Buy today.
GARDNER'S 3 and 5
BROADVIEW AVE.

The Home Circle.

ABLE IN ME. Able in Meed May I remain. Within Thy heart I dwell. That thou art thought to meet me off. Wife Thou still own me Thine?

NEW IN FASHIONS.

Gowns of lace made over a foundation of white silk are worn for elegant occasions and are in high esteem among the best dressed women. Jeweled buttons are used for adorning the cuffs and front plait of the most elegant silk shirt waists.

LATEST IN JEWELRY.

A bit of utility that hails from the jewelers and which will be much in evidence this coming winter is the sterling silver bracelet bag. It will undoubtedly be worn extensively, and even were it not useful, its beauty would make it a charming accessory of the costume.

TO CURE INSOMNIA.

An English physician of distinction gives these suggestions for cure of insomnia. In cases where the patient sleeps for an hour or two then awakes with a start and cannot go to sleep again the physician recommends that a hot water compress be laid on the abdomen.

APPLIED EMBROIDERY.

Ever since it has been wisely recognized that the right position for a coat hanger is not to be pushed back against the wall, but to stand upright out into the room, the question of how to turn its somewhat uncompromising expense of back to decorative account has been one for careful consideration.

LARGER SLEEVES.

All the intimations from fashion centers are to the effect that sleeves are to be lower next winter. Not that they are to be cut off or returned to the overgrown proportions of a few years ago, but it is not going to be fashionable to have the sleeve fitted closely to the lines of the arm.

NO MORE TAN SHOES.

The popularity of the tan shoe for women's wear is a thing of the past, according to statements of Lynn Linnamann, who has made a specialty of their production in late years.

RECIPES.

Crow-Chow-A in my times proved recipe for crow chow requires four quarts of green tomatoes. These should be chopped and mixed with one half cup of salt, then left hanging in a cloth to drain over night. The next day chop two green peppers, and boil them with the tomatoes in vinegar sufficient to boil them, and with four pounds of sugar.

PLUCK WILL TELL.

Robert Shackleton, in a lengthy article in Senator Albert J. Beveridge's book, "The Story of the East," tells of an experience he had when only fourteen years old.

With the Children.

Let's oftener talk of noble deeds, And rarer of the bad ones, And sing about our lumpy days, And none about the sad ones.

TRAVELING PIGEON.

There is a pigeon in Belgium which regularly flies with the morning train to go from Liege to Waremme. It began to accompany the train toward the end of January, and it has done so every day since then, except on Sunday.

CHILDREN'S TOYS.

The people who don't believe in encouraging the growth of the "military spirit," are going to have hard work picking out Christmas presents for their youngsters this year, said a merchant, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

SEARCH FOR THE MAN WHO CAN.

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who has merit. Merit is not luck or opportunity. It cannot remain unobserved, because it is sought by too many anxious to utilize it.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY.

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UPPER LAKE SERVICE. During Season of Navigation Upper Lake Steamships 'Albion,' 'Albatross' and 'Manitoba' will leave Ontario Sound Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.30 p.m., after arrival of Steamship Express leaving Toronto at 1.30 p.m.

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O'KEEFE'S SPECIAL Extra Mild Ale. Turn it Upside Down. DRINK IT ALL - NO DREGS - NOT CARBONATED. The success attained in the shortest time this Ale has been before the public is unprecedented. A single trial will convince. Other brands are Gold Label and Imperial Ale XXX Stout Porter Pilsener and Imperial Lager. To be had at all hotels and dealers. THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, Limited.

GEO. J. FOY. Wines, Liquors, Spirits & Cigars. 47 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO. MARSALA ALTAR WINE. Louis Quer Tarraona Mass Wine. SOLE AGENT IN ONTARIO. The Gosgrave Brewery Co. OF TORONTO, Ltd. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO. Are supplying the Trade with the superior ALES AND BROWN STOUTS. Awarded the Highest Prize at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purest of Flavors and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mentions, 1876. Medal and Diploma, Niagara, 1887. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 264.

An Angel of God.

BY ART SHERMAN.

Ramon Sepulveda had received orders to watch the bridge that spanned the White-water wash, three miles down the track, and he had been absent from his cabin. It was the first night he had been called away from his quarters, and it gave him some little concern for his little daughter.

"There is no help for it, little one, so I will go to bed, and you will see me in the morning. May the Blessed Mother and all the saints watch over you! And Ramon Sepulveda was out in the night and the storm.

The bridge had been weakened by last year's coming down the wash, and no other post could be trusted with the responsibility of guarding it, and warning coming trains of danger. The roundabout and section foreman had great confidence in Ramon. He seemed to rank above the average peons employed by the Great Southern Pacific Company on its Sunset system. In fact, it was whispered that he had not been a peon in Mexico.

The rain was still falling. The water in the creek had not receded, and came down from the mountains with a steady roar, interspersed with an occasional "boom" as the water struck wood posted against the piling of the bridge. Placing one of his lights near the approach of the bridge, and seeing that all for the present was safe, Ramon sought the shelter of a pile of logs and lay down. The first train due the Sunset limited had been reported three hours late by the agent at the station. Three hours would give him time for a short nap, and Ramon was tired. Reading his head on the logs, his thoughts were out in defiance of the elements, he breathed an Ave Maria and closed his eyes.

A halo of light burst from above him. The clouds parted, and something in white drifted toward him. Next it came human features were revealed, and he recognized the face of his dead Maria. Her look seemed to be one of reproach, and she pointed in the direction of Ramon's body. Looking that he saw tongues of flames shooting up in the dark sky. His cabin was aflame! His Ignacia would be burned alive. He rushed to save her, and could feel the fierce heat of the flames all about him. He tried to get up, but he groped among them, and then came a rattling of a train in the distance.

He awoke. The vision was gone. A fierce fire was burning in the forest. He saw a light, groping for breath. He tried to rise, but black forms hovered over him and beat him back. "What is the matter? The train! Oh, Madre Dios! Ignacia! Maria! Dios to save Maria! Ignacia! The light came and Maria again appeared to him. She was beckoning him from the other shore. Ramon Sepulveda sank back dead.

Crouching in the darkness, two forms crept stealthily along the bridge. Slowly, slowly they came toward the flickering red lantern that hung at the western end. Now they stopped. "Are you following, Miguel?" "Sssh, Pedro, no so loud. I am no coward."

"Remember, we must be quiet. Our knives are keen, and our hands will not tremble. Caraballay will steal no fear such a coyote, and you speak on us and repeat as we hear, we shall a little from the company that rolls us—ah! He is no Mexican. Death to him!"

"Still thy tongue, Pedro. He will hear you, and he will see you. Quick, my work will be done." On they crept, peering into the darkness beyond the signal light, toward the dim light flickering against the pile of logs.

light, holding aloft a shining crucifix in one hand, and with the other pointing toward the Cathedral entrance. The light shone brightly, but her lips refused to move. In the blue glow the vision hovered for a moment, and then faded from view behind the great stony cross. The child felt a touch on her shoulder, and a weak beckoning her to follow. Down, through the silent aisle of the great church he went, and out into the night. They go a little way on a sandy path, up a steep bank, and a creek beckoning her to follow. Down, through the silent aisle of the great church he went, and out into the night. They go a little way on a sandy path, up a steep bank, and a creek beckoning her to follow.

"The child is an orphan," said Father John, "and I will see that she is provided with a home." Some time ago, through the crowd and whispered to each of the passengers. Some time after he returned and poured a hatful of money into the hands of the astonished priest. "This is for the little Mexican girl," said the man, who left without waiting to be thanked.

As the train went over the repaired bridge the next day, the tramped and passengers saw a heap of charred embers three miles down the track, and they thought the cabin of Ramon Sepulveda.

"Truly," mused Father John, "God sent an angel to save us last night. Doo gratias!"

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Amid the busy hum of life—which as often as not degenerates into a frantic, aimless dash, writes a correspondent of the London Weekly Register, weary and dust-stained travelers passing to and from the great cities of Paris and London, may frequently see—when looking from the windows of a motor car, or a railway train, a curious and somewhat grotesque sight. To him it may mean little beyond an emblem, and he little knows of the reverent thought and simple piety which has brought about its erection. On Sunday last, far away in the lovely valley of Ealing, in the picturesque village of Balwyn, about eight miles from London, a curious and somewhat grotesque sight. To him it may mean little beyond an emblem, and he little knows of the reverent thought and simple piety which has brought about its erection.

THE PROCESSION.

The first portion of the procession was headed by some thirty young farmers, in handsome uniform, mounted on superb horses gaily decked with ribbons, each rider carrying a banner of the Sacred Heart, or of the Holy Father, or of the Centenary. Then followed the national flag, and a long string of children of soldiers dressed in white bearing handsome banners, reliquaries of S.S. Adrian, Martin, Bonnet Labor, Nataniel, and other saints. It was computed that nearly three hundred young girls in white formed a part of this cortege. In the second portion of the procession there passed a little band of fine young men, dressed in the uniform of the "Angus Dei," followed by the Infant Jesus in the crib. Jesus at five years, surrounded by a group of little innocents, was followed by a dozen ecclesiastics, in the most beautiful vestments of the proshyters, as the monks' choir, occupying the crossing and one bay of a central tower as at "Tintin," or a tower at the north end of the north transept, and all will be well, Parnesse's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

Kind words cost no more than unkind ones. Kind words produce love, and unkind words produce hate. Kind words are the seeds of peace, and unkind words are the seeds of war. Kind words are the seeds of peace, and unkind words are the seeds of war. Kind words are the seeds of peace, and unkind words are the seeds of war.

A RELIC OF ENGLAND'S CATHOLICITY.

In the Times there appeared an article upon the discoveries made during the excavation of the site of the old Cistercian Abbey of Hayles, about 12 miles from Chester, which was first reported under the supervision of Mr. St. Clair, Bishop and the Rev. William B. Dwyer, of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. This year the site of the abbey church has been examined by Mr. B. Dwyer, and he has written a letter of which we have had the honor to receive a copy. One of the most interesting discoveries of this year is an old chronicle of Hayles Abbey, written about 1305, shortly after the destruction of the abbey church, but containing little information regarding the abbey itself. One of the earliest entries tells us that the church and monastic buildings were commenced in 1130, and were first completed in 1171. The abbey church was then consecrated in the presence of Henry III, the Queen Eleanor, of Provence, Richard Earl of Cornwall (the king's brother and founder of the abbey), and a wife of the Earl of Provence, and a great gathering of knights and ecclesiastics. Ten years later Queen Sanchea died at Berkhamsted and was buried at Hayles. In 1207, continues the record, Edmund Godscotson died King of the Scots, and he bought a portion of the Holy Blood of Christ, which he gave to Hayles in 1270 with its history certified by Pope Urban IV, when patriarch of Jerusalem. In September of the following year the abbey church was seriously damaged by fire, and in 1272 King Edward died at Berkhamsted and was buried at Hayles, his third wife (Beatrice von Falkenberg) erecting a pyramid, or raised tomb, to his memory. In 1277 the abbey church, together with the eastern apse and shrine in which the precious blood was deposited, was dedicated by the Bishop of Worcester. In 1295 Earl Edmund gave to Hayles the eastern part of the choir, and the eastern part of Christ—his in 1305 Earl Edmund died and was buried at Hayles in the presence of his cousin and heir, Edward I, and a great concourse of nobles.

Truly, mused Father John, "God sent an angel to save us last night. Doo gratias!"

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FOR HW. PETRIES ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE NEW 2" MACHINERY

General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

SACRED HEART CHURCH.

Mrs. Bondron of 180 Parliament street, died on Thursday the 20th instant of consumption, and was buried the following Saturday in St. Michael's cemetery.

ST. BASIL'S.

Miss Nellie James, the well-known contralto singer of this city, who is about to embark for England to continue her musical studies there, sang at Vespers last Sunday.

ST. PAUL'S.

Mrs. Thomas Knight, of 80 Cherry street, we regret to report, is seriously ill.

Mrs. S. P. Hurley, of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward Shancy, of 818 Parliament street.

ST. HELEN'S.

On Saturday Messrs P. and P. Griffin, crick ball manufacturers, were unfortunately in losing by their factory at the corner of St. Helen's Ave and Bloor Street.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

A conference of the priests of the Diocese of Toronto is being held to-day (Thursday) at St. Michael's Cathedral.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The death occurred at 129 Peter street on Saturday last of Mr. Patrick Connor, an old and respected resident of this parish.

Leasrd of the Sacred Heart, at St. Michael's.

The quarterly general meeting of the Men's League of the Sacred Heart, will be held in St. Michael's Cathedral, on Friday evening, Sept. 28th, at 7:30 o'clock.

Catholic Truth Society, St. Mary's Branch.

Last night, 24th inst., this branch of the society had a lecture and concert at St. Andrew's Hall which was crowded with a select and appreciative audience.

The Rev. L. F. Minohah will be the lecturer of the evening, and his subject, "Tithing with Grave Questions."

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WHAT THE PRINCIPAL SAID.

"If there has been any bigotry in the matter, I think it is entirely on the side of the High School Board."

Father Andreux's Jubilee.

Father Andreux of Patoucut the oldest priest in the London diocese, celebrated the 60th anniversary of his entry into the priesthood at Patoucut last week.

Secularism in the High Schools?

Change Made by Roman Catholics Against the Trustees Board.

FATHER RYAN TO RESIGN.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD BY DENOMINATION FEELING.

Somewhat of a sensation was caused to-day by the announcement that Father Ryan would resign from the High School Board because of the refusal of the Board last night to adopt the recommendation of the School Management Committee.

The allegation is that Miss O'Rourke was refused the position because she is a Roman Catholic, and Father Ryan's resignation is intended in the nature of a protest to those who charge with bigotry in this connection.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

In the face of that the upholders of Miss O'Rourke produced two testimonials from Mr. Embree himself.

Miss Mary O'Rourke, B.A. attended this school during the years 1898 and 1899 and graduated with first class honours in English, French, German, and Mathematics.

ST. MARY'S.

Miss O'Rourke, B.A. informs me that she is an applicant for one of the vacant positions in Jarvis Street College.

THIS VOTE LAST NIGHT.

In Mr. Embree's original recommendation he named W. C. Ferguson, of London, as his choice, with Miss Marty, Miss Gilme, Miss Charles, and Miss Hillock.

FATHER RYAN'S STATEMENT.

In an interview this morning Father Hillock said "Father Ryan is not present in the city, but he instructed me to announce his withdrawal from the High School Board."

WHAT THE PRINCIPAL SAID.

"If there has been any bigotry in the matter, I think it is entirely on the side of the High School Board."

A Treasure in a Jesuit College.

Struyburn College had a picture of the Madonna, which was presented to it seventy years ago by Lady Arnold of Wardour.

WHAT THE PRINCIPAL SAID.

"If there has been any bigotry in the matter, I think it is entirely on the side of the High School Board."

Of course, but I will not recommend her, and also I had examined the qualifications of the various applicants.

Miss O'Rourke, Mr. Embree says, is not well qualified for the position vacant. He does not feel that she is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. William Ross was sorry to learn of Father Ryan's resignation.

Trustee J. V. McEwen, chairman of the School Management Committee, expressed himself as surprised at the attitude adopted by Principal Embree in connection with the matter.

FOLLOWED THE PRINCIPAL.

Trustee Joseph Oliver said that in connection with appointments or business matters of any kind he never considered the religion of the applicant.

WHAT THE PRINCIPAL SAID.

"The question of religion had nothing whatever to do with Miss O'Rourke's rejection on the part of the Board."

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. Susan M. Edson.

Seldom indeed is it a newpaper's duty to record a death under circumstances as sad as those which attended the demise of Mrs. Susan M. Edson, of Glencoe, Minnesota.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC BORROWINGS.

One of the Anglo-Catholic bishops in the neighborhood of London has been appointed to his flock to remove the following items from one of his parishes.

AN ENGLISHMAN RECENTLY VISITED FRIENDS IN DONEGAN, IRELAND, AND WAS WARMLY RECEIVED BY THEM.

He dropped his watch into a handkerchief pocket and when he awoke in the morning did he discover that there was water in the receptacle, which, indeed, was not a watch pocket at all.

REV. FATHER KASER MARIE, OF THE FRANCISCAN ORDER, HAS GONE TO QUEBEC, WHERE IT IS UNDERSTOOD, THE ORDER IS ABOUT TO ESTABLISH A HOUSE.

LATEST MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, white, straight, new... 70 71 71 71
Wheat, red, new... 69 70 70 70
Barley, spring... 48 49 49 49

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left unused. Prices were quoted 12 1/2 per cent easier at \$2.10 to \$2.15 per cwt. for selections of 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. natural weight and \$2.50 per cwt for lights and fat.

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