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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VIII.-No. 32.

# TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# Current Topics.

obourg Albert, Duko of Sake-ead, Cobourg, is dead at Ros-onan Castlo from parais Dead, onau Castle from paralysis of the heart. Recently, at a cen sulfation of specialists in Yeona, it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue. By his sudden demise he escaped a painful lingering death. H. R. H. Prince Albert Ernest Edward, Duke of Saxo Cobourg and Gotha, and formerly known as the Duke of Ediuburgh, was the second son of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert, and was Highness the late Prince Albert, and was born at Windsor Castle, August 6, 1844. A decision having been arrived at that he should enter the naval service, he he should enter the naval service, he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession in 1859. After passing a strict examination he entered service August 81, 1858. In October of the same year he joined the St. George, and visited many of the countries on the Moditerranean, and later visited Hallings, quebec and Toronto, at which latter place he spent a few days in 1861. The people of Greece, in 1862, offered him the throne of that country, but, acting upon the advice of the Government of Great Britain, he declined the honer. In 1868 Prime Alfred had attained the In 1866 Prince Alfred had attained the In 1869 Princo Alfred had attained the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy. He was created Duke of Edithurgh, Earl of Ulster, on May 24, 1860, and took his seat in the House of Lords on June 8. Early in 1807 he was appointed to the command of the Galatea, in which he made a tour of the world, visiting Australia first. He was most outhusiastically received everywhere he went. Great indignation was accoused during his stay in Australia by the attempt of one O'Farroll to assassinate him at a piccie at Clonatr, near Port Jackson. ono O'Farroll to assassinate him at a picule at Cloubart, near Port Jackson, on March 12, 1868. The Prince had a narrow escape, being wounded by a pistol shot in the back. O'Farrell was arbsequently executed for his orimo. His Royal Highness nort visited Japan, China and India. His Royal Highness married on January 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, the coremony being colebrated with great pump at 3t. Potenburg. The Dake and Duchess, after making an extensive tour, made their public entry into Londor on March 12, 1874, amid great public enthusiasm and rejoicings. In 1882 lic enthusiasm and rejoicings. In 1882 he was promoted to the rank of Vicehe was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy, and in 1884 obtained command of the Mediterranean sphadron, which position he held till 1889. On the death of his uncle, the late Prince Consort's brother, the Duko of Saxo-Cobourg and Gotha, he succeed to the title and throne, the Prince of Wales having waived his claim.

Major H. R. Beddoes, with 400 men and two guns, started July 24 to locate the enemy's war locate the enemy's war camp. The camp was found, the warriors numbering 8,000 to 4,000 men, 
three days' marching days' of Dompossai. Several hours' fighting resulted 
in the defeat of the Asiantis after a 
stubborn resistance. Major Beddoes' 
losses were heavy. He and Lieutenants 
Phillips and Swaby were severely 
wounded. Thirty men were also 
wounded. More troops will be necessary before the campaign can possibly 
finish.

A London special cable canadian says Hon. Mr. Tatte Immigrasts. and Mr. W. T. R. Preston had au interview in Paris recently with an association of capitalists, including some of the wealthiest men in Europe. These capatilists are desirous of entering into an agreement with the Canadian government with a viow to assisting a large number of agriculturists from mid-Europe to sotilo in the North-west. Mr. Tarte will present their proposals to the department of the interior on his arrival at Ottawa.

Tanner, Nationalist mem-ber for the middle divi-sion of Cork, has been suspended, and, although in this instance the anapension was only for one night, it was accompanied by disorderly night, it was accompanied by disorderly scenes in the Common. After opposing a vote in supply, Dr. Taunor was appointed a tellor. Subsequent to the division the chairman announced that Dr. Taunor had grossly iouited him on account of the appointment, and in consequence he would suspend him for the remainder of the sitting. Gostulating

wildly, Dr. Tanna feed the chairman, the House, and the English nation. Amid a deafening uproar, he declared that 1'co chairman was "merely one of the premier's minions," and then he exciated. "I dely the whole lot of you. I throw that in your tenth. As an Irishman, I "I dofy the whole lot of you. I throw that in your tooth. As an Irishman, I oare the House with greater pleasur; than I ever entered it." Then, while staid members rose in their seats and tried to drown these utterances, Dr Tanner, still yelling defiance, went out.

Entwon for the forth

Provincial coming fair, to be held
Fair in this city from Aug. 27
to Sept. 2, closed with the
Secretary-Manager, 52 King street east, Toronto, on the 4th inst., for horses cattle, sheep, pigs, dairy products, honey, five arts, ladies' work and manufacturers. Entries for grain, field roots and horticultural products close on Saturday, horticultural products close on Saturday, August 11th; poultry on Weduesday, August 16, and dogs on Saturday, August 18. Up to date in overy class the entries received are numerically equal to former years. Applications for space by manufacturers are also as numerous as usual, but the throwing open of the implement building has placed a greater area at the disposal of the management, and can be had by first-class firms for the asking.

It is expected that the Magog Strike, at Magog will soon be sottled. A position has been signed by the citizens and strikers alike, asking the company to withdraw the troops, abander the presention of the parties arrested, and investigate the the parties arcatog, and investigate the griovances of the strikers. They will promise that the company will be safe-quaried and their employes will return to work in the morning. It is believed that the company will agree to those

Canadian Contingent.
Canadian Contingent.

Attempt to to assassinate the Shah Kill the Shah. of Poreis, Muzaffer-ed-Din, was made in Paris. It was 0.15 when the carriage of the Shah emerged from the court of the Sovereigu's palace, with the Shah and his Grand Visior seated inside opposite Gen. Parent. The carriage had proceeded but a few yards when a man, dressed as a laborer and wearing a boret, sprang from between the two autombiles. He broke through the line of policement, overturned a broyde officer and jumped upon the royal carriage step. In one hand the man had a cane, which he raised as though to strike. But this A determined attempt hand the man had a cane, which he raised as though to strike. But this movement was only intended to hid the real purpose. In the other hand he held a revolver. The attempted assassaination there came to an end, for the Grand Visier struck the weapon from the man's hland, and at the same time officers caught his arm from behind and overpowered him. A crowd of 600 people witnossed the attempted assassination, and at once mede a rush towards the would be murderer. The police acting as guards of the Shah, however, prevented the mob from doing violence to the misoreant. The prisoner was taken to the police station.

to the police station.

Word has been received at Washington of a War. very severe battle between 16,000 of the allies and the hordes of Chineses at Peitsang on Sunday last. The allies lest 1,200 in killed and wounded, mostly Japonese and Russians; the Chinese were forced to retreast with soromous loss. The despatch is unofficial and was brought by British gunboat Fame. Sho reports that the battle lasted for seven hours. Peitsang is the first reliroad station about eight miles northwest of Tiendein, en route to Pekin. It is at the head of tide. water, on the Peilne, between eleven and twolve miles by read beyond Tientein. It is a village of mud huts, of considerable size, but not walled. The river at this point is not navigable by anything larger than a good-sized steam launch, and it is thought that the troops probably canched there in small beats towed by aud it is thought that the troops probab, by reached there in small beats towed by the maral launches. The country all along the river between Pekin and Tien-tain is a low, alluvial plain, almost im-passable for wheeled vehicles in the wet

sorson. It is under quite a high state of cultivation, and presents no natural de-fonsive features. The Russian War Office has received a depatch from G. Gredekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 5, announcing that Algun had been taken by the Russiaus after a stubborn fight and that the Chinese were being pursued in the direction of Tsitsikar. The allies make direction of Tsitsikar. The allies make a reconnelssance, starting with 4,000 men, against Gen. Ma's army, according to a Tiontsin cable to The Herald, dated Aug. 5, which also says the 14th United States Infantry has arrived. Proparations for the advance on Pekin are being pushed forward. A large number of native boats mave been commandeered. All lighters have been commandeered will step business with Tiontsin. The combined forces are ignoring all commercial interests. This could not be avoided without detrizent to the mill mercial interests. This could not be avoided without detriment to the mill tary operations. Land transport will be difficult, as beavy rains are reported to the north. The Boxers are raiding villages south of Tientsin. One thousand Mehammedans were massacred. The Chinese are said to be operating from Shanhaikwang to Tungolow. It is reported that the Chinese have made overtures to ransom the Pekin diplomats and close the war. The French Consul at Chungking telegraphs under date of August 8 that the altuation is becoming more serious on the Upper Yangtes. Shanhakwang to Tungeliow. It is reported that the Ohiuose have made overtures to ransom the Pekin diplomats and close the war. The French Consul at Ohungking telegraphs under date of August 3 that the situation is becoming more serious on the Upper Yangstonic State of Language of the English Consul, he says, has left with the custom house staff, and the French Consul intends to leave with his Japanese colleague. The mail service has been stopped. A telegram from

Private R. Smith, Sih Middlesox, killed at Paarde erg. Trooper T Wood, B. Squadron, is reported inva-ded to England. Trooper E E Mullins is not on the roll Levi, Young not reported here as dead, though

secut, Young not reported here as dead, though wourded supper a frequent of the security of the three security of the three security of the se

Two French Cauadians
French Coming Back.
and Monotto, of Sagnaw,
Mich., wore in the city
on Aug 1st, interviewing the officials of

on Ang 1st, interviowing the officials of the Immigration Department in reforence to securing settlers' privileges for a large number of Fronch-Canadian families who desired to return ta Canada They are at peecent situated near Saginaw, and are greatly dissatisfied with the United States. A block of land near Edmonton has been secured, and the Government will grant all the privileges given immigrants. Mossre. Allard and Konette formerly lived in Prescott county.

Silver Jubilee of Rev. Michael Larkin P.P., Grafton, Ont.

FATURE LARKIN'S CARRER.

REV. MICHAEL LARKIN, P.P., GRAFTON, ONT.

REV. MICHAEL LARKIN, P.P., GRAFTON, ONT.

Khabarovsk says:—"About 6,000 persons-railway officials and their families-have arrived here from Charbin (also written Harbin) and other points, having received orders from Government officials to embark on steamers. Among them are 44 wounded and 83 on the invalid list. "The Chinese Railway Company has given 5,000 rebbies for ambulance has and for the construction of the construct has given 5,000 reables for ambulance purposes, and for the construction of quarters for other refugees." The Belgian Vice-Censul at Tientsin, M. K. Kateie, in a despatch vis Cheefq, August. 5, rays that the Chinese in Pekin are fortifying their position outside the British Legation: He adds that all the members of the Belgian Legation are in seed health.

The Boer War is assuming a roll of closing in. a tightening of the cords with Dowet as the A special despatch from object contro. A special despatch from Pretoris, dated August 6, says:—General Lord Kitchner has narrowed the circle around Dowet and Stoyn by driving out the enemy from one of the flank posi-tions which he held. The following cables have been received at Ottawa: cables have been received at Ottawa:—
Cap Town, Aug. 6.—Desprevally III at Bloemfontoin, Driver Bandercock, O.A.; Smith, C.R. I., Als.
Confl., released by Borer and relocited July 5th Macdoni, July 6.—Caudified rego ted near WalFardskop, Aug. 6.—Caudified rego ted near WalFarter; astrony, woulded, Pratice Feed O.A.
L.A. Wilson, 10th Royal Orendolors.
Committee of Grin, Sk. John, she wounded 27th

J. A. Wirou, Coombe of éthd, St. Jone, Coombe of éthd, St. Jone, February, P. O. Arnold, Barrie, Ont.
Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Lists bave appeared in various papers of casualties to Can-adians in South Africa, and an examination of the files in the Militia Department results in the following corrections ZOOM readilis in the following corrections:

Bergoard R. Rissell, C. Company, no authority for
the first of the first condition of the first of the

N. P.P., GRAFTON, ONT.

IR. Rev. John O'Brien, [D.D., bishop of Kingeton.

The earlier years of his pricathood were spent as curate to Rev. M. Timilio, of Cobourg. But almost his entire like as a priest has been spont in Grafton, where he is still laboring. He was appointed to this parish in 1870 by the late Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston. Here he had to face a task that would have discouraged a man of less determination, perseverance and dependence in Providence than Father Larkin. A church lad aircady been exceed but with a wory large debt considering the resources of the pearls. Robwithstanding this a possible as and other accessories had to provide the standard of the pearls of the pearls. Robwithstanding this a possible as and other accessories had to be such as the standard of the providence and other accessories had to be such as a contract of the pearls. Robwithstanding this a possible as and other accessories had to a standard the standard of the pearls of the p

Owing to the onforced visitation at this season of the year to the northern part of the diocese IIIn Lordship Right Rev. Dr. O'Comore, Bishop of Peterborough, was unable to attend. He delegated Von Archdeacon Cacoy, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, bowever, to represent him and express regrets for his absence.

rogross for his absonce. We give below verbatim the address, presented to Father Larkin by his brother priests, which was read by Archdeacon Casey. Father Larkin was visibly effected and touched by the expressions of love and kindly feeling voiced on the occasion, and expressed in a few heartfelt and appropriate words his appreciation and gratitude for the same

The address presented was as follows:--

To REVEREND MICHABI LARKIN, P.P., GRAPTON, ONT.:

Gharbon, Oxt.:

Reverend distribution of the probability of the priosis, to be present here to-day to celebrate the twenty-fish aniversary of your ordination to the pricethood of Jeau Christ. We know your retiring disposition and avorsion to worldly show and pomp. We know you have never sought homours, and dislike to have them threat upon you, and we thoroughly understand the hesitation with which you submit to the ordeal we are putting you through to-day. Our motives, we must admit, are somewhat solish, for while we are awars of this reluntance, we know we are welcommo for day. The sindly reception we have a ways received in the pass at your hands, and your known hespitality are our guarantees.

received in the past at your hands, and your known hespitality are our guarantees.

As a brother priest and friend, we hold you in the highest esteem, and could not lot this day pass without showing you our appreciation of you and your work.

As a friend, you have always shown us the greatest charity, kindliness and friendahip. When viaiting you we always experienced the greatest pleasure, and were delighted at the gouldown have always been received.

But there are other qualities for which we admire you oven more than those, the standard of the wealth of the weapon, esteem and love you most. We all know the difficulties a priest of God, and a good shepherd of souls that we respect, esteem and love you most. We all know the difficulties a priest has to contend with. For twenty-five year you have labored in the vineyard of the Lord, and the fruit has been abundant. With small resources, many drawbacks, and, no doubt, many discouragement, wonders have been accompilation, and the Lord has bleesed your laboura. You came to this parish with this church burdoned with debt that you have succeeded in paying. A commodious preshively "and beantlind grounds, which are the admirator of all beholders, are the product of the product of the product of the product of the control of

donfal. Muon' thought, labour, and anxiety must have been expended in the accompiishment, but they have not been spent it vain.

As a pastor of couls, your work and life has been a salutary example, as well as an encouragement to us. You have been, in the truest sense of the word, a tather, friend and guide to your flock, good priest loves his people for our Lord's sake, for their own aske, as helid of the could be said to the said of the said of

As a slight token of esteem and affec-tion we beg you to accept this purse, Signed on behal of the priests of the Diocese of Peterborougu.

Diocese of Peterbrough.
P. D. Laureut, V.G.; J. Brown. V.G.,
D. J. Casey, Archid.; Charles Murray, Dean; M. Lyuch, E. H. Murray,
D. O'Connell, P. Couway, J. Sweeny, T. B. O'Connell, C. S. Betherton, W. J.
McClosky, P. J. McGlire, D. J. Scol.
lard. W. J. McColl, T. Collins, M. J. Mc
Guire, M. F. Fitzpatrick, P. J. O'Leary,
J. O'Sollivan, M. J. O'Brien, D.D.

#### A NATION'S DECLINE.

I roply to the statement that the decaying condition of Spain is due to the caying condition of Spain is due to the influence of the Gatholic hetarchy, and that all the present trouble came from that, Cardinal Morau, of Sydnoy, said:

"As a matter of fact, the decay of the wonderful power of Spain sates from the decline of its religious spirit. The days of Charles V., when it was the most Catholic power in the world, but from the year 1700 up to the present, internal discentions and warring against the Church may be said to have been the distinctive features of the Spanish Government. Whatever decay there is in Spain must be assigned to these political discensions, and to constant combat against the Catholic Church. For instance, all the Church property throughout Spain has been confused by different political parties about half a dozen times since he year 1700. About the middle of last contury a special war was directed against the religious bodies, when the Jeanits were all thrown into prison and those property selzed by the government. As late as the year 1694 all the Catholic schools and seminaries were suppressed, and out of a hierarchy of 60 bishops, 60 were expelled from their sees and sent into banishment, while every ponny of property belonging to the Church throughout Spain was papproprised for government purposes. That does not seem to indicate his they will every ponny of property belonging to the Church itroughout Spain was papproprised for government purposes. That does not seem to indicate his they have been undergoing to the Benebun dynasty which complete the Spanish government was in open heatility to the Church. Spain has been undergoing a systematic robbery for years. Whenever appropriations which would be for the betterment of the people have been made, the money, instead of heigh used for the purposes intended, has been pocked by the uncrupulous, Goddenning politicians. With such men at the heat of a government, is it any wonder that the strone would totter?

# DR. CHAN IS DEAD.

DR. CHAN 19 DEAD.

Rather an interesting figure was Dr.
Chan, or Chin Win King, as his countrymen called him, the well-known Catholic
Gelestia Woo died reconstry at 63. Alexie
Hospital. For one thing he was the only
Oblinese physician in the city, having, in
addition to his Chinese degree, a graduating diploms from the Western Reserve
Medical College. For another thins, he
was a Catholic, and a Catholic Chineman is unusual in this part of the
country. He came to America from the
Flowery Kingdom many years ago,
strong in the teness of Contoins. From
Now York he went to Detroit, and becoming disastistiod with the religion of
his forefathers, for a short time he
proached Protestantism to his country.

Det Dreksstantism he found, was no

coming dissatished with the religion of his forefathers, for a short time he preached Protestantism to his country—
en.

But Protestantism, he found, was no more satisfying than his native faith, so finally he embraced Catholicity. Then Dr. Chan cut off his quoes, that unpardonable sin of a Chinaman, and about six years ago he came to Cleveland and began to practice medicine.

Now the Cleveland Chinaman looked sakance at the queueless Obas, with his strange faith and his advanced ideas. And they showed their disapproval of him after their own fashiou, and succeeded in making a good deal of trouble in vasious, ways for the incomprehensible Chinaman who had departed from the traditions of their sacred ancesfors. But than went his way as seronely as possibles. He knew the oursilve properties of many Oriental herbs, and he socceeded in making his tiving and bocoming bester known in the city then any of his race. He knew tho curative properties of many Oriental herbs, and he socceeded in making his tiving and bocoming bester known in the city than any of his race. I have a strange samely the same of loreland at our tranged to make his form the cashedral where the functal acretices were held. Perhaps the of gathered in the cashedral where the functal acretics were bed. Perhaps the cashedral where the functal critical control of the city were present in a body. Their impassive faces lighted up with a gleam of interest as they stellfully watched the Cashedral where the functal control country man. When the remains of their countryman. When the remains of their countryman of his common country when the body of Dr. Chan, to his countrymen Ohin Win King, was laid where all of a common country was laid.

## A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE.

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE.

In Burmah there are three Catholic dicoses. Rangeon and Mandalay belong to the Society for Foreign Missions. Eastern Burmah is under care of an Italian mission. In spoaking of the missionaries, the Lieutonaut-Governor of Burmah, a Protestant, declared: "Although they den to belong to our religion, we all of us have the greatest admiration and respect for them. If England possessed such apostics the whole world would be here. Our missionaries do not know what devetedness is. They do not sacrifice themselves; they do not forget their temporal interests. But they prepare the way for us just as our traders do."

# Our Weekly Sermon.

TEMPER

By Rey Or Cummings.

The very word at the head of the chapter reminds us of an unconsider on filet, in which caim reflection on the one hand labors to preserve narmony among the passions and affections, while on the other hand the heated brain strives to excite and confusthem. We are very apt to excuse acts of irritability and previsioness, by placing them to the account of a hast temper or a fretfal disposition, and we even state that we cannot had not over state that we cannot had not over state that we cannot had not over state, that we cannot had very form and that it is not our fault. An excuse of this kind, however, rately, attains our conscione Wo feel assignment of cursolves, and whatever may be the excitting cause or immediate occasion of our rin, against one of the conscious that we are not free from blane.

Some persons are certainly born with weak and irritable nerves and many more are sick and suffering for want of proper physical training. The heaty mission of those unformations is more of a disease than a moral delinquency, and they stand in need rather of a physician than of a spiritual director, to effect a permanent cure. Others, again, have been allowed to grow up through the period of childhood and adolescence, without moral training or advice, while they were at the same time subjected to numberless arbitrary vexations and inflictions of which they never coalises or understand, With others, has-The very word at the head of the

see or understand the reason, simply because there was no good reason to see or understand. With others, has times of temper has its root in unsubdued pride, impatience of contradiction or inordinate susceptibility. We should all be firmly persuaded of the truth that there is no more certain source of misery to ourselves and those around us than an undiscipled themper. The soul of the irritable man.

tain source of misery to ourselves and those around us than an undiscipled emper. The soul of the irritable man is a soil in which every weed of vice takes root and ilourishes. He is at all times ready to become a victim of moral allments from confusion and darkness of thought down to cravings of coarse appetite.

Equanimity of mind, on the contrary that is, a sweet and uniform temper, prepares one for fulfilling with ease every duty and acquiring the practice of every choice and beautiful virtue. Now a person may be born stupid and sluggish enough to be insensible almost to what another of more delicate organization will feel keenly, yet it is nevertheless certain that a calm and easy temper may be acquired by practice and perseverance. Ho who is born with an aniable and gentle disposition may render it still more beautiful and attractive by the grace of God and the careful following of Christian meckness, in like manner, of God and the careful following of Christian meekness. In like manner one who has inherited more harshnes than sweetness may polish and cor-rect nature by having recourse to the same means. Very often we find a person born with a melodloss and flexthe voice which art has cultivated to still higher degree of perfection, and patient training, has corrected in-numerable defects in a voice originally rough and uncouth, but now true, har us and sweetly pleasant to the

A temper which is easily ruffled rea ders one a victim of every outward circumstance of a disagreeable kind. His senses become the constant chan nels of uppleasant impressions. A cites the unhappy sufferer and con-tradiction drives him to furious anger. tradiction drives him to furious anger. His split's vibrates from elation to de-pression and back again, thus render-lag him happy or unhappy without cause and exposing him constantly to the effects of sudden and violent re-

Me is subject to varying moods of feeling and sontiment, to vaporish

He is subject to varying moods of feeling and sontiment, to vaporish forebodings of evil and exaggerated pectations of good; both, perhaps, unpositable as well as unfounded.

He is liable to fits of despendency and wentiness, causing the wine of life to grow stale and flat and making him wish for his own death. Or again, he is roused to tits of spleen which he vents on innocent persons; visiting upon them the perversity which is purely his own.

His visitors and friends nover know how they are to find him or how to

which is purely his own.

Ills visitors and friends nover know
how they are to find him or how to
take him when they come into his
presence. He is ready, unless humored like a sick child or a mild braatie, to indulge in unpleasant and injurhous outbreaks of scorn and contempt. He is filippant and untruthtul in his talk. He forms reah and
unjust judgments, hasty likes and dislikes and dislikes and dis-neglectful, inconstant and
ungrateful. Always ready to tax the
patience of others and never willing
own forbeafance, he casily loses his
old friends and seldom makes any Law
ones.

All three circumstances in the outward life of a Christian man go to
whow that his inward life is week and
elekly and that he has made no pre-

alon mere calprice are near neith to the soil Look to your conduct and acquire more cold virtue or you will become a missinge to yourself and a thorn in the side of overyone who has the misfortune to be under your clurge. He who does not know how to govern himself is altogether unfit to govern himself is altogother unlit to govern a family or community of any kind. The picture presented in the higher is not a picasant one, but it should fulfilly the appearance we are to others, if not to ourselves, when we allow our temper to run riot an beckel by Roason and Rolig

# HOW CHINA WAS LOST TO THE CHURCH

The eyes of the civilized world are the of Cline We are probable wit-nessing the greatest crisis in the mod-oru history of that nation. It may mean the dismemberment of the Chi-nese empire and its partition among the powers. If not it means the gov-cement of a new density and an onernment of a new deposty and an on tire reorganization of the Chinese gov

#### THE MISSIONS

THE MISSIONS
The Breat missionaries in China were Catholic-Jesuits. China would prohably be a Catholic country to-day but for the famous controversy over Chinese rites which largely resulted in the breaking up of the missions. The history of the introductory of Christian. Ip > China is an interesting one. in 'a year 1220 the father and the brott' rol Marce Polo returned to Eu-rope from China after a long stay in the Orient. They were merchants, but their advice and their counsel had been sought by the Grand Khan of Tar-tary in his capital city of Cambaluc (Pekin).

(Pekin).

KUBLAI KHAN.

Kubiai Khan was a grandson of the fierce Jenghiz Khan and had elected to remain in China as Emperor, while his brothers, nephews and cousins divided the vast torritory that had been overrun by the Tartar hordes between the Artic Ocean and the Persian Guif. The tartar tribesmen had conquered people of far higher civilization than their own. The Chinese of those days were masters of many arts and of were masters of many arts and of much learning. The problem of Kubiai Khan was to consolidate the huge em-pire of which he was master and to complete the conquest of southern China. Like a great statesman, as he was, he saw the importance of a state religion and he had many conversa-tions with the Polos in this regard. He heard what they had to say of Christianity and approved it. When they returned to Europe they were the bearers of a letter from the Khan to the Pope of Rome in which the Khan begged the Pope to send to China, un-der the guidance of the Polos, some scores of priests and missionaries and educated men. It was the Khan's intention to proclaim Christianity a state religion, and the priests were to be its expounders. These ploneer would soon have been followed by others, and if this plan had been car-ried out, there is little doubt that Christianity would have made its way throughout the Empire and that China, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants would to-day be a Christian

# THE POLOS.

THE POLOS.

How the project failed is well known. The brothers Polo arrived at Acro in the year 1269. The Pope was just dead and there was an unusually long intergram. Only two Dominiean priests could be found to accompany them to Chian, and these two were soon afrighted with the perils of the journey and turned back. Europe sont on missionaries, and the Emperor had recourse to India. Buddhism, which had been in the field for twelve conturies, took the place that Christianity falled to eccupy, and its hold in Chian is today as strong as over. Buddhism, Confucianism and Taolsm, or a mixture of them, are the doctrines by which all Chiacse, high and iow, live and die. and die.

# THE REVIVAL.

THE REVIVAL.

Once more the Christian religion obtained a strong footbold in China. In the year 1575 Joult missionaries were sent from Rome to Macao and Gua, and for a hundred years their influence steadily grow. During the reignous power in China. The Chinese Emperor of that day and his counseliors at Pekin were deeply impressed by the science and learning of the Jesuit leaders. Under their direction the great astronomical observatory of Vekin was built—or rather the observatory that they constructed was a revival of a still older establishment due to the Tartar antronomers of Ulugit Beg's school, its beautiful instruments are on the city walls to-day.

THE JESUTTS.

# THE JESUITS.

The Jesuits found a way to reconcile what we call the Chinese worship of uncestors (it is as fact, no worship, but simply profound reverence) with Christian doctrines. They were making many converts. The highest offi-

ctals of the court, and the Empero fail to conclude that the Jesuits were the way to evangelize all The example of the court and of Pekin would have soon been fellow ed by the great provincial noblemen and cities. It may fairly be said that China was once more in the way of be coming a Christian country

#### FATHER RICCI.

Father Receis in themath at knowledge secured the layer of the Importationar He devoted himself to the major twenty seem years (1582 1619) and left behind him 300 churches, one of which was in the capital, Pekin 4 German Jesuit, Schall, who same of the field in 1922, was also a dista-guished mathematicism. Shortly after wards a great change occurred in fortunes of the Chinese mission. had been fort entirely in Jesuit han b indeed, Gregory XIII, had in 1585 for bidden the members of other orders to enter China. But this restriction was removed, and in 1631 the first Dominican missionaries appeared, who were followed in 1633 by another Domonican, Morales, and by Franciscans. The new missionaries, and especially Morales, accused the Jesuits of gaining pilance with Chinese Holarry and superstition and the famous controversy on the Chinese rites began.

Ricel and his successors, Pray tells us, considered the offerings of food and the marks of homage given to the dead in general, and to Conficulus, the great Chinese philosopher, in particular, as certainly free from idelatry, and probably even from superstition. Further, removed, and in 1631 the first Domini

ably even from superstition. Further, the Jesuits allowed their converts to the Jesuts allowed their converts to use as the name of God the Chinese words signifying "Lord of Heaven," or "Lord of the Sky," or even the single word Tien—"sky" or "heaven," and they exhibited in their churches tablets with the inscription "King tien," adore the sky." These were the practices known as the Chinese ries or usages.

THE CONTROVERST.

#### THE CONTROVERST.

In 1618 the Dominicans sent Morales to Rome, and he submitted to the In 1043 the Dominicans sent Morales to Roma, and he submitted to the
Congregation of Propaganda seventeen propositions on the Chinese usages telerated by the Jesuits. These
usages after consultation with thelogians and the Roman Inquisition,
were prohibited by Innocent X., till
the Holy See should otherwise determine. Meanwhile, the Jesuit Martini
ried to convince the authorities it
Rome that the impugned customs his
the success of the Catholic Church in
China depended on their being permitted. He obtained from the Inquisition a decree confirmed in 1936 by
Alexander VII. Tals edict allowed the
practice of the Chinese rites, prodied they possessed a morely civil ciaractor, were free from all admixture
of idelatry, and could not be omitted
without grave loss to the Chinese
Christians.

MORE COMPLAINTS.

# MORE COMPLAINTS

The complaints, however, were recoved by three Lazarists whom Mexnowed by three Lateries whom alex-nader VII. had made vicare-apostolic and Clement IX. in 1669 renowed the decrees of 1615 and 1656, with a signi-ficant addition in which the regulars were ordered to obey the vicare-apos tolic. While these disputes were dividing the missionaries into two hos tile-camps, the Jesuits were claing in the favor of the court, and in 1692 the emperor, Khang Hi, publicly announced that the Jesuits had full leave to preach, and his own subjects to em-brace Christianity. Still the opposi-tion of the other missionaries lasted.

# THE LAZARISTS

They Are Carryully Paramen.

Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomeon cannot be expected to have nowned to expected the presence of the stomeon consideration of the stomeon consideration of the medicine administered must influence to experie the stomeon of these cannils. Paramers "Legatible pills are so made, under the supervision of experis, that the Stutstance in them intended to operate out the intentions are retarded in action until they pass through the steenach to the bowels.

#### THE CHURCH IN PARIS

of trustees makes out its requisition for the year to the Minister of Public Worship, and he incorporates the re-quests, or as much of them as he thinks quests, or as much of them as no thinks the in his budget. These requisitions cover reprire and improvements to the building, and equipment, such as altan panchage, restments and the like. Take Council de Fabrique is after panelings, vestments and the like. This Council de Fabrique is theoretically elected by the parishion crs. but practically named by the currence. One result of this arrangement is that the thurshes have all grand vostments, splendid choirs and are kept is repulously clean. Tae singers and organist, the sacristing find practs are paid by the State, all but the priests are protty well paid; these get only a beggarly pittance, which they generally loose on the ground of out spoken hostility to the government. The first cures of France are allowed only 1,500 francs, or \$200. But the priests of Paris lave no reason to complain of limit fiftency of support, as the people are generous and the voluntary offerings are very large. The income of the cure of the Madelaine is established at 100,000 francs, or \$20,000, and there are a dozen other churches whose revenues are oqually large. The church services are conducted with the lished at 100,000 france, or \$20,000, and there are a doesn other churches whose revenues are equally large. The church services are conducted with the church services are conducted with the churches and the confessionals are never entirely empty, Masses are never entirely empty. Masses are never entirely empty, Masses are not and from to 11.50 without intermission and when a grand High Mass is early being add at the side altars see are being said at the side altars see are being said at the side altars are being said at the side altars are about the said from the second of the second the second that the side altars are alta the side altars. The second the second that the side altars are shown to the second the side of the second that the side of the second the side of the side of the second that the summerse parishes. The Brothers are read in their usual habit, but they seed the law of the founder of the side of the second should not pretend to scholar they should be dressed like the common people, should not pretend to scholar lips but flat the side of the second should not pretend to scholar lips but flat the word opened my cycs. Talought I to myself, that we did never do for America.

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# Enchiridion

Writing from Paris to the "West-ern Watchman," Father Phelan, says, The charches are supported by the State, but only as to the material structure. At the beginning of every fuscal year the Council de Fabrique, which would mean with us a board

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# THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

GENERAL IRISH NEWS. DUBLIN

Saturday evening between Saturchy aroning between 10
11 o'clock, a serious riot took
o ou the North Wall, between a
of 02 union coal laborers oned on Mr. Murphy's boat, the
tge, and a body of 50 or 60 of im-George, and a looy of our of the protect free habores. It is not exactly known how the collison came about, but it appears that the non auton mon wore returning to their various slips when they came upon Mr. Murphy's employes opposite the Great Southern and Western Raliway Company's terminus. An altereation took place, which at once developed into a flerce flight, which lasted about ten minutes, some of the weapons used tomig showels, spades and bars of iron. Several of the free laborers were badly injured, and three of them had to be taken to Jervis street Hospital, At the time of the outroest 12 police upported free laborers It is not exactly by injured, and three of client heat to taken to Jevils afrect Hospital. At the time of the outbreak 12 police uppear to Lave been actually on the spot, but bodies of constables were hastily brought up from Summer hill, and Store street stations, and tiese ar rested the 24 union laborers as they were leaving the scene of the rick, and clurged thom at Summer Hill Police Station with unlawfully and -ictously assembling to intimidate. All the 24 arrested laborers were incarcerated for the night, but on Sunday, fifteen were admitted to bail, while ninem who have been identified as committing acts of personal violence on the seven injured men were retnined in custody. The injured men who were the soven injured men were returned in custody. The injured men who were taken to Jervis street Hospital, were Coyle, Suffering from a wound in the head; Hy, Smith, with injuries to the head and nose, and Ward, who suctained injuries to the spine and contained of the ribs None of them would, however, remain in populations treatment.

would, however, remain in hespital after treatment.

A largely-attened meeting of the Quay workers was held yesterday, when a resolution was passed protesting against the introduction of free labor by the masters, and pledging the men not to return to work under the present conditions.

The condition of affairs on the quays continues to point to an early cessation of the strike. Indeed, meat of the large firms are now believed to have their full complement of men and not to be in any way inconvenienced by the strike. It is also understood that coal laborers are returning to work at the fail of the masters without the or hindrance from those still remaining out.

at the fail of the hardenes at the fail of the hardenee from those still remaining out.

At a late hour it was learned that the negotiations, which were referred to as being in progress have failed.

Affairs on the quays seem to have taken a hopeful turn. A number of men returned to work for Messrs. Tedeastle, McCormick, and Co., and Messrs. Flower and McDonald. It is probable that a considerable body will begin work soon, and it is not improbable that a general settlement of the strike is at hund.

A public meeting to protest against the action of the Commissioners of Education in excluding Irish from the list of ordinary subjects in National Schools in face of the Irish people was held in Dublin during the week.

## LIMERICK

Thomas Smith, of Briskamore, who was found guilty at the Summer Assizes of wilfully killing the late Rev. James Hudson. Rector of Kukeedy, was removed from the Maie Prison in custody of two warders for Dublin. Smith will be confined in the Crimina Lunatic Asylum "until her Majesty's pleasure is known" according to the order of Mr. Justice Kenny.

# ARREYFEALE.

ARBESTEADE.

Mr. John M. Nolan, a wealthy citizen of Lowell, U.S.A., who emigrated from Abbeyfeale some years ago, has just presented the sisters of the Mercy Convent here with the Stations of the Cross for their Chapel, the order because the Paris of an extimate the Paris of the ing executed in Paris at an estimat ed cost of £250. The carving and tinting of the figure was most ula borately and artistically executed.

# WESTPORT.

WESTPORT.

Three Boffin islanders lost their lives in a heavy and sudden squall when coming from Westport to the Island—John Korrigan and his wife, and Michael Barrott. The Kerrigans have left three childron. The father, however, through his ladustry and enterpise had carned and put by as much money as will now have them from the necessity of appealing to the public. Not so poor Michael Barrett, who was not left time to do so. He has left behind and delected mother, a young and delicate willow, and two sons, the eldest being a little over two years

of age, all of whom were dep

#### ARMAGH

week the bazaar which bas been organized in aid of the Armagh Cathedral Completion Fund, was opened in the Cathedral by the opened in the Cathedral by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, in the presence of his Eminence Cardinal Logue and the following Bishops;—Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Clogher Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell. Bishop of Raphoe. Most Rov. Dr. Magennia, Bishop of Kilmore, and Most Rov. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor. Beautiful weather favored the opening and theore was a great concourse of people to witness the cromony. The Mayor and Corporation of Drogheda attended in state.

## ARDAGH.

ARDAGH.

A rare and interesting ceremony was performed at \$3. Brigid's Church, Ardagh, Co. Longford, on Sunday, July 20th, when the Right Rov. Dr. Hoare, Lord Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise consecrated a bell for the new tower and spice which are being crected at \$8. Brigid's. The bell weight 20 1.2 cwts, and has been handsomely ortunented. The coremony of consecration, so rare, is a most interesting one which was introduced in the early ages of the Church. The bell was cast in 1807, to the order of the Vory Rev. Canon James O'Farrell, V.F., P.P., of Ardagh and Moydone,

#### CLIFDEN

CLIFDEN.

On Sunday, 20th inst, the blessing of the new bell and the opening of the new organ at Clifdon Church was solemnised. His Grace the Most Rov. Dr. MEVILLY, Archibishop of Tanm, performed the ceremony of blessing the bell. The Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, Bishop of Galway, preached the sermon.

#### DERRY.

The inquest into the circumstance touching the death of a young man named Wm. Houston, of Mulloghboy, whose death occurred on the 12th July, very near the field where the Jorange demonstration was held at Aughrim in connection with which a young man named Samuel Fielding, of propose, is in custody, was held to the Droome, is in custody, was held in the house of Mr. Wm. John Lennox, of Aughria, by Dr. McIvor, Coroner, Moneymore, Inspector Townsend rep resented the Crown; Mr. T. A. Mc Lennon, solicitor, the next of kin; and Mr. R. McGuckin, solicitor, appeared for the eccused. The jury found the deceased came to his death by vio-lence, and that the violence used to him by Fleming was contributory to

## QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN.

A Queenstown telegram states that whilst practising firing with large guns at Camden Fort, Queenstown, the breech of one of the guns exploded and killed two soldiers, injuring others. The accident occurred while the City of Cork Artillery Milita were practising with a 40-pounder. The breech burst, resulting in the instant killing of Gunners John Addis and John Marth, The men wounded were Gunners. of Gunners John Addis and John And-tha, The men wounded were Gunners Mahony, seriously, Mr. Murphy Arm-strong and Mr. Irwin, slightly. All the men were inatives of Cork of the neighborhood.

## CORK.

At the Cork Summer Assizes on Tues day, Patrick Horgan pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having, on the 80th Nove 1899, feloniously killed and slain his wife, Ellen Horgan, at Wilton. The capital offence at the Spring Assizes but the jury disagreed, and he is now indicted on the lesser charge of man-slaughter. The jury disagreed and discharged.

An inquest was held on the body of the deformed young man, John Sulli-van, who was buried beneath the debris of the three houses that col oris of the three nouses that con-sed in Blarney street. The evi-ace adduced showed that for a con-arable time past the houses were lapsed dence adduced showed that for a considerable time pust the houses were known to be in a very shaky condition, and were examined by a builder, who pronounced them in a dangerous condition and recommended immediate regains. The jury returned a vertex that the deconsed came to its death in the manner detailed, and left the question of responsibility for the condition of the houses at the time of the collapse open.

## ROSCOMMON.

At the County Roscommon Assires, before Mr. Justice Johnson, Patrick Quinn was charged with unlawful assembly with arms at Kilronan. In the county Roscommon, on the 28th April,

1900: on a second count with unlaw-tudy assembling in like manner, and attempting to compel by force, threats and meaners one James Flue gan to give up possession of grazing grists, on a third count with causing gristons bodily harm, on a fourth count with common assault; and on a lifth count with assaulting Bornard

concy. The jury disagreed and were dis-

The accused was allowed out on ball till the next assizes.

### TIPPERARY.

A solemn and touching scene was witnessed by the inhabitants of Theorems town and its immediate vicinity on the occasion of the removal of the remains of Mr. Arthur Joseph elder son of Count Moore, M.P., from the family seat, Mooresfort, Tipperary, to the parks church of Lattin, The procession was headed by a large the family seat, Mooresfort, Tipperary, to the partish church of Lattin, 
The procession was headed by a large 
cross borne by Master Charles, your 
ger son of the Count. Two acolytes, 
in soutane and surplice, and carrying 
candicaticks, walked on either side of 
the cross hearer to the parish church. 
Masses having been celebrated there, 
the sad cortege proceeded to Tipperary, en route for the Limerick Junction, again in the same order, preceded by the cross and acolytes. The 
people everywhere maulusted the 
control of the same order, preceded by the cross and acolytes. The 
people everywhere maulusted the 
the control of the sacred conblem and particularly in the town 
where the same order, pretoring the same order, pretoring the same order, pretoring the control of the 
same order, pretoring the pretoring t

### ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

ENGLAND AND SOUTHARD.
In connection with the forthcoming
Parish Council elections in Edinburgh,
the Executive of the Edinburgh Catholic Bullon have declided to contest four
of the Words in the interests of the
Catholic body of the capital, and are
now making arrangements for an active canvass of the different districts
with a view to ascertain the exact

Cathole voting arrengen.

It is proposed to commemorate the saccrototal silver jubilee of Canon Ma uskey, which takes place next year, by the erection of a magnificout pulpit in St. John's Church, Glasgow.

pulpit in St. John's Church, Glasgow.

Rov. Father Ryan has made arrengements for the building of an addition to his church at Saltcoats, as the present building is too amail to accommodate the wants of rapidly-increasing population. In the West Kilbride portion of the parish, there is a great increase in the number of Catholics, owing to the waterworks operations. At the request by the men, the employers of label have agree! to deduct a certain similar for the weekly collection for the Caurch.

A monument in almoster and grante in memory of the Catholic soldiers and salfors who have sarriced their lives in the service of Queen and country was solumnly unveiled in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, last Sunday. The donor of the gift, Mr. Catholic A. Nam. Catholic his had added Lambe of New Castle, has had at to the monument a brass memo out of respect to his deceased bro Captain Wentworth Lamb, of the Lancers.

Lancers.

At the monthly-weeting of the Wignis Watch Committee Councillor Thomas Fynns referred to the recent promotions in the pulse force, contending that there had not been a due contient that there had not been a due contient that there had not been a due contient being Roman Catholics. If the there being Roman Catholics, if the state of things was allowed to continue, the condition of the free would be worse that it was before. The charman dended that religion played any part in the appointments, and in was supported by other members of the committee. Councillor Fygus said he stated what he believed to be true.

said he stated what he believed to be true.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow, Bishop of Clifton, hald the foundation stone of the new Franciscan Clurch at Bishopston, Bristol. Although a Franciscan mission has been established in this district for a number of years, and the Fathers have already built a wing of a friary, and save a school, they felt that the existing accommodation was not equal to the demands of this growing suburb of Bristol. The site of the new church adjoins the present friary, and the builting is estimated to cest some £4,000.

The Rev. John J. Welch, who was formerly attached to St. John's Canton-irwell, is expected in England this week one bis to the control of the leafty and the medical advisors recommending him to construct the Season of Ressiant, and the season of Ressiant as control of Ressiant Bessen the control of Ressiant Bessen the control of Ressiant Research.

nd, his medical advisers recoming him to remain, he was appo , year ago pastor of Rossland,

a year ago postor of Rossland, B.C.
We regret to learn that the Basilan Fathers will shortly quit their spacious college grounds mear Plymouth and return by Canada. During their long stay in the Plymouth discretely have done a noble work for chication and it has been a source of regret and pain to ramy Catholice in the Plymouth diocess to learn of the intended departure of those good Fathers. It is, we understand, to Ill up the void to be caused by their departure that the Collegibe College of St. Bouliface is to be opened at Plymouth in September by the Bishop of \$\text{is} in diocess.—The Universe.

A service in memory of the late Cardinal Manning took place on Sunday
afternoon at St. Peter's Italian
Church, Hatton Garden, and was
preceded by a demonstration of the
members of the League of the Cross
on the Thames Embankmout. The
muster of members was very large,
and was a striking proof of the affection existing in the nearts of the total

abstances for the late turding! The process assembled at half part two and marked to the Italian Chorch, accompanied by reveral bands and headed by the banner of the Dept ford branch

ford branch

The left Mr Charles Willisk Plawes, and true a phinanthropist as over lived, did magnificent work for Cati slicity in South London, and nowhere were his benefactions as generously bestowed as on the strungling mission of St. Patrick's. Wapping, As one small token of the mission suffectionate remembrance a marbite momorial has been raised to Mr. Darze and his wife in St. Patrick's. The work was admirably carried out by Mr. Honry Price, sculptor, Chelson.

A bazar has been most successfully held to connection with the mission of St. Mindels, Esh, for the purpose of adding the funds for a church and schools at Lanchesset at a cost of £2000, which place is appeared to the church at Esh. The bazar was held in the schools of the mission.

The order was near in the schools of the mission.

Just twenty live years ego, the Benedictine nums of the Teignmenth abbye undertook the perpetual advantable of Jesus in the Holy Encharles, in addition to their other labors Chilomed by the rule of St. Benedict Talis annaversary was made the occasion of public repoising throughout the whole discuss, and a great number of the clergy gathered together under the abbye portals to celebrate the day with due solemnity, and in a spirit of transgrifting. Nor were the rejoinings limited to the discover the report of the British listes to take part in this festival.

The Irish residents of Holloway, are

take part in this festival.

The Irish residents of Holloway, are much gratified at the appointment of Father Carey as Rector of the Sacret Heart of Jones, in succession to the late Father Doles, the Rather Carey, the late Father Care, the late Father Care, the area of the late Father Care, the late Father Carey, the area of the late of the

metropolis.

Lord Bute, who has been yachting in Dutch waters, is all the better for his recent travels, and will shortly be returning to St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park. London. His Lordahip has just issued a prayer-book for the use of persons kept from church on Sundays, and he is preparing for publication a new edition of his admirable translation of the Roman Broylary.

Intimation has reached Scantand

translation of the Ruman Broviary.

Intimation has reached Scotland from the missionary field of South Africa, of the death of the Rev. James Prendergast. Deceased was a parishloner in St. Mary's, Lochec, for many years. He received his early education from the present schoolmaster. St. M. Smith. Being deeply interested in the propagation of the Admit Hill, and after underscope his various studies was ordanice for the foreign missions under Bishop Hanlon, Uganda, A Catholic Charch dedicated to St.

mbesicis under Bishop Hanlon, Uganda.
A Catholic Church idedicated to St.
Kentigern, was opened on the last
Sunday Junnat Kirby, near Liverpeatron of the Bishop of Liverpool, and
strange to say, the bulk of the partishloners of the new mission are Catholic from
the Glasgow district, attracted
to Kirby by the putteries industry
started there some years ago.

THE EARL OF CAVAN.

The Earl of Cavan, whose death was announced on Monday, was an Irish peer who had shown green and the same of the cause of Miles edge. However, we have the cause of Miles edge with the same in the cause of Miles edge. However, we have the cause of Miles edge with the same through the cause of Miles edge with the cause of The the cause of Miles where the cause of Miles where the cause of Miles where the cause of West Somerscheller. A year later les on West Somerscheller. A year later les of West Somerscheller. A year later les of West Somerscheller. A year later les of the cause of Head of the cause of the short later of the secret. Chamberlain of the Household. In 1887 his succeeded to the earldom in the peange of Ireland, but this of course, did not prevent him from continuing to hold his seat in the commons. On retiring into private life he watched the course of political affairs with keen interest, and fequently wrote letters to the papers on political affairs with keen the course of printend of Carlon (Payl Navy, He was at the seige of Schartopol, at the was at the seige of Schartopol, at the onbardment of Canton in 1836, and at the attacks on the Pethe forts in 1858. In 1863 the late Earl married Mary Sneade, daughter of the Rev. John Olive, by whom he leaves three som, viscount Kiccoursel, who now becomes Earl of Cavan, was born in 1865 and rate to Caroline in 182, and the was ADC to Lord Stantey, of Preston town Lord Carlon (Depty) during the peer's term of office as Governor-General of Carand.

PHRENOLOGY.

## PHRENOLOGY.



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ed until arrearage is paid. THANKS THE TOURCE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 0, 1900

### Secret Societies. Nothing could show forth the evils of scoret societies more clearly than

modern events. It takes a long time for a social tree to produce its fruit. whon it does ripen there is mistaking it. Our Divine Lord's word is clearly exemplified: "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, nor can an evil tree bring forth good fruit," Let any thoughtful unprejudiced man go over the great events of the last few years, and he will see the evil, worm-eaten fruit of war and assassination upon the evil trae of secret socie-ties. Whether the Bexers in China, the Mafias in Italy, or the A.P.A,'s in America, the principles, the methods and the results are the same. In China the aim is the extermination of foreigners: in Italy it is the destruc tion of all law and order; and in America it was "Down with the Catholies." We might apologize for associating the A.P.A.'s or the P.P.A.'s with such bloodthirsty crews as the Boxers and Mañas, but their purpose condemns them. And they have not the courage of the Bozers or the bold-mess of the Mafias. They are too stealthy to imitate the former, and too nowardly to follow the latter. They never made war upon a kingdom. Servant girl's and clerks were the forts they attacked. "Be careful not to employ the girl; she is a Catholic."
That was their motto. They did not
even make war upon Spain. But by pulpit oratory and cowardly muen they brought such pressure on Presi-dent McKinley that war followed. In Canada the P.P.A.'s brought contempt upon their cause by the social injury with which they threatened a united community. The results were not so serious as in the case of the Boxers and the Matias: but the aims methods were proportionately

Look also at the history of Orange ism. Born of hatred, nourished in bigotry, cradled in secrecy, it has lived an object of detestation, contempt and protest in the eyes of every lover of Ireland. In an evil hour it was brought to this country; and wherever it grew there fell the pestilence of disunion and hatred. It poisoned the very atmosphere like a plague-stricken district. Hatred, revenge, secrecy share been its methods—and "A curse on the Pope" its watchword. What difference whether Catholics are ostrachief by Orangemen, or whether they can done to the death by the heathen Okknese? It will be said that Orangemen de not do such things now-a days We coply that their principles are the came; and what they have before they may do again. Either Orangemen are true to their principles as Orangemen, or they are not, of they are true they will hate us; and if they are not we cannot trust them We do not, however, keep up enmity We merely point out the general characteristic of secret societies. Their capital fault is secrecy. Herein also is the objection to the Free Masons. Even if it could be maintained that the Masons are in America only a benevolent organization it would not remove all objection. This absolute secreor stands against the society Rutat is well known that the prin colples of Masoury are the same all cover the world; and the members in America are ruled by the council in Europe. With the Masons the right thand does a number of things which the left hand knows not. Condemne by the Ohurch long, long ago, Masonry has not been slow to show hostility, not only to Catholicism but also to all sweeled religion. Here then is a twofold error and wrong: scorecy and

No body of men have a right to ecoret. They are violating the prary laws of justice and charity. ary laws of justice and charity. If all men are equal before the law, a scoret society ipso tacto disturbs that equality. Furthermore, such societies are against religion. The end and alm of society is to bring man to his eternal salvation. For this purpose was the first and highest Scorety, the Oburch, established by our Blessed Lord. Oivil society serves also its object, and enables man to live at peace, and so the more easily to attain his salvation. lfall the more easily to attain his salvation y association promoted against her the Church or State, or which may prove an obstacle to man's salva tion, is to be condemned. It is ar or and a crime to belong to such societies under whatever specious name they may go. It is an error and a crime to mistake the false for the true under the pretext of patriot This is the patriotism of Them istocles who proposed to the Athen-ians to burn the vessels of the allies notwithstanding the solemn of his fellow-countryman Arietides surname the Tuet It is the false natrictism of the Just. It is the false patriotism of modern Italians who imagine that unity alone can make this country prosper, and who for this end use assassination, revolution and civil war. It is the criminal fanaticism of the barbarian who seeks not so much to aggrandize his own country, and to regard to the principles, sentiments and demands of universal society.

#### Irish Loyalty.

The question of loyalty has been made part and parcel of political pamphlets and harangues for years back in Ontario. The Conservatives wont to lay claim to all super fluous love of the Empire and the flag but we think it pretty well establis that nowadays almost every Canadian is as loyal to his country and to Eng-land as the most rabid of Englishmen could wish for. Without entering into Canadian loyalty, which we hope to handle in the near future, we purpose saying a few words on the loyalty of Ireland to the British Orown. Apart from an Irishman's proneness to being "agin the government" there are hundreds of reasons for his not having a too great love for England and the English. The Irish, and by the "Irish" is meant the Irish in Ireland, are not only not loyal, but they are more than that, they are disloyal and spare no pains to let the English nation become acquainted with the fact. By loyalty is meant love of country and a readiness to serve her under any and every circumstance. Irishmen assuredly love their country, and that with a love that yields to none in the world in intensity and longevity, but their country is Ireland, not England; their love is for the land not for English institu tions. It might be well for English men who are bubbling over with loyalty to the British Empire to examine into Ireland's case and then say whether, under the circumstance they would wear out their lungs—for they would wear out their lungs-for that is what the great bulk of loyalty consists of in these latter days-in shouting plaudits of England's na. Why should and England's fame. Why should Ireland be loyal? What reasons have the Irish to go mad over England's greatness and the Saxons' success? Defeated but never conquered by the Normans, which, by the way, better record than the Anglo Saxo can show, they continued and still continue in their opposition to London authority. Persecuted for religion's sake under Elizabeth and Gromwell; harrowed by William and his Dutch mercenaries; hounded by penal laws that were a disgrace to civilization driven by necessity to emigrate from as wealthy a soil as the world car produce: Bent-racked, the land that was robbed from them because of their religion, passed out of their hands as tenants because of the impossibility o paying the enormous rent asked. Their industries killed by legislation enacted in England's interests alone; im mense deposits of rich iron and coa lying neglected for the sake of Lanand other English manufac turing centers. Irish commerce more than discouraged; exports and im-ports forbidden or restricted to suit England's wants and growth of power With all this staring one in the face; with Ireland almost depopulated; with the Irich, poor and without ambition as much as English oppression can make them so, the wonder is, not that the Irish are not loyal, but that they

consent to do unything in England's was not exterminated. The Irish were loyal once; they shed their blood for their lawful sovereign against Cromwell and his fanatios; they fought for James and rightful authority against William and they did it without hositation. Theirs was no lin loyalty, but a deep-rooted and practi-cal fealty to constituted authority They suffered for it, and their trials acising from it are but now passing away. Ireland every year furnishes England with thousands of soldiers tor her little wars and her hip ones too, they are loyal, no one ever dared to impeach their honesty of purpose and determination. They have yielded to none in bravery. The fact re-mains, nevertheless, that Ireland is not loyal to Eugland. Irish soldiers ue to enlistabut it is not through love of England; Irish soldiors go to every quarter of the British posses-cions, fighting England's battles and building up England's Empire, but they do so because they like the work not because they love London's sover-. In years gone by famine the Irish into the army; hard times forced many a thousand to swell the ranks of the red-coats. Times in Ireland are improving; the people are now becoming better off, and this fact will soon become apparent to the re emiting officers throughout that land. The Green Isle is not loyal, but it is England and the English policy that has made her what she is.

#### The Negro Problem.

One of the gravest social questions with which the United States has to leal is that of the negro in the South. Every now and again one is shocked at the terrible blows which in the name of justice are dealt out to culprits of the colored race. But last nonth the anti-negro riots which took place at New Orleans sealed for an-other generation the already bitter hatred existing between the two races. Negroes were stabled, beaten and shot and negro houses and one fine negro school burned. This is a way a mot has of settling disputes; the anar-chist method of solving problems. Thoughtful patriots are turning their attention to the matter-and some of them see in education an elevation of the negro and, therefore, a cure of the increasing eyil.

It seems to us that the cause the hatred are partly political and partly social. The political phase of the question turns upon the right of the negro to vote. Shall the negro have a vote or not? "That there is movement on foot," writes a member of Congress in the Forum, "fully de veloped and already largely execu having for its aim and object the dis naving for its aim and object the dis-franchisement at the polls of a body of men in the South, will not be denied by any candid writer or thinker. It is ont alone the hope of those who are g to exclude ignorance voice and incompetency, but it is their hope to make it impossible by law that the rights of citizenship shall any onger be exercised by the colored man of a majority of the Southern States. Already in the States of Louisiana Mississippi and South Carolina con nal have been adopted by their operation will exclude from the privilege of voting a very large minority, it not-indeed a majority, of the neonle of those States." It is inthe people of those States." "That offices of every kind held by white men alone, and shall be held by white men alone, and that the colored men shall have no voice in choosing who of the white men shall hold the offices." This would reduce the negroes to seridom. Such treatment is fraught with fear fol danger, for when once a neonly have tasted of the cup of liberty they will smite with might and main the hand that forcibly strives to snatch it from their lips. Not only will they show their resentment, but they will bring noither material help nor moral welfare to the society in which they have a mere existence. What has the colored man to look forword to? Why should be educate his children? He knows that, if this scheme is adopted his children and his children's chil-dren will be Ishmaelites in the land. One reason advanced for the dis

anchisement of the negro is that the white men fear colored domination white men tear colored admination.
"We will not live," thoy say, "under
negro government." Such a fear seems
chimerical. In no single State since
the negroes have exercised the franchise, now over thirty years, has there
been any sign of them claiming dom-

Through all this times nation. things have improved in the South The government, education and civilition of the Southern States have satisfactorily increased. But the shades of the dark problem fell—ever growing and never charitably solved—until now the whites are trying disfranaltisement. Universal suffrage is a Amhtfal boon,

There is another element in this grave problem. It is the labor per-tion. For some time a number of the Northern cotton manufacturers have been moving South for the alleged purpose at least of saving freight on raw material. The manufactured raw material. The manufactured articles can with the increasing rail road facilities be shipped from a south orn port as easily and almost as cheaply as from Boston or New York. Then comes the question of labor— the difference between white and colored labor. Even making allowance for the innate sloth of the negro his labor is much cheaper than that of the white man. There are two reasons, therefore, why the nagro should be kept down. If he is granted a con tinuance of the franchise he may ris and rule his former masters. If he is educated in the arts his skilled labor may expel the dealer work of his white may expet the dealer work of his white brother. Slavery was bad—a blot upon civilization. Society turns its face away from it in horror, and will never return to it. But if the events of New Orleans be repeated thoughtful men may well question whether slavery was not better. Then the poor slave could generally look for one pro-tector in his master; now society seems to be ble torturer. other time we shall take up this sub ject from its religious aspect, for the two causes of the evil have occupied our time and space for this issue.

# Charges Against the Church. War is a peculiar animal. When

in the course of a business transaction he is warned to be aware of his neigh bor, he keeps a little sharper lookou for such a one, until he investigate or falsehood of his in ant's statement. Meanwhile, how-ever, he makes enquiry into that person's character and antecedents. person's character and autocourse.

If after close personal scrutiny and investigation, he finds that the person has Kaen malloned, he is careful in future to pay but little attention to his former informant's statements; he strives to make good anything he may have done to injure his neighbor's character. This, however, is not the case, when the church is in questions for four hundred years, maligners, men who have made their living by men who have made their living such work, have trafficked in statements about the Church and her teachings; for four hundred years, lie-ing statements have been made. Men have listened to them; have believed them without taking the least trouble to verify them; have gone on day after day, and year after year taking for granted that the Church is a monster, but have never spent a single moment in investigating the false boods of these impostors. No man is condemned without a hearing, nodoes any one in his right senses, go does any one in his right senses, go to a man's enemy for an appraisement of his character. Yet we find men every day taking for granted that th Chutch is a child of Hell, a menace to christianity and civilization. They take the word of an enemy for it, the word of one to whose interests it is to place the Church in as evil s light as possible. No investigation is made, it is all taken for granted; no personal study of the question is gone through, and, as a result, the Church continues to be the "Devil Incar-nate" for hundreds of Protestants, to he Idolatrous for thousands of others and a false interpretation teaching by hosts of our esteemed and honorable fellow-christians. Catholics ask no one to take anything for granted; they invite the closest soru tiny, and the minutest investigation but they do insist upon declaring what they themselves believe. There is s they themselves believe. There is a kind of dread, an awe, among Pro testants when thevicome in contac with Catholies, a something that builds up a barrier between them and their Catholie friends. It is an undefinable feeling that cannot be gotten at. It is the result of generations of villanous and viperous training; of a training that does discredit to Protestantism and its methods. It

It cannot do so much longer, the truth will out and when it does Prostantism will be a thing of the past, a fit companion of Arianiam and one that has done as much damage to religion and morals.

#### Faith and Boience

A good deal is heard in those days of research that faith and eclence do not agree. It is rather a peculiar ing of the Mineteenth contary, we should be obliged to fall back upon an old asst off idea of the times by. We are not wont to go back a hundred years to borrow ideas in this age of progress and enlightenment, and it speaks but ill of the subject to and it speaks but ill of the subject to say that this alone of all branches must depend upon old and worn out fads of the days that are no more. It is difficult to understand the state of mind in which those find themselves, who have made or are making it a life-long study to prove by means of Science that Faith, Catholic Faith, is somothing that will not hear the light. that it is something conjured up the sake of bolstering up a castle of nothingness. Faith in a few words is the belief in a truth on the word of God. Our Lord could not lie if he wished to, which is of itself an impossibility: He cannot reveal to us anything that is not true-in a word cannot deceive us. Science is a product of man: a resultant of experience and experiment; it is fal-lible since no man is above and beyond making errors. When, then, these two come into conflict, or seeming conflict, there is nothing for it but to place Science down as erroneous in this particular instance. It conflicts with the teaching of Christ, when man in his weakness of intellect has is a mistake somewhere or other made a missake somewhere or other. Faith cannot be wrong, then Science must. The trouble is that Scientists make it a point to seize upon every seeming divergence of Faith from some well-known law, whereas there is no conflict at all in reality, but one of imagination only. The wish being father to the thought, Faith is impugued as being in diret contradiction with Science, when there is no such state of affairs existing at all.

Faith is a trust in the Word of God that something above and beyond the weak intellect of man is true; it does not depend upon experience, it is too sublime for that; it cannot be attain ed to by experiment, it is the product of an Infinite Intellect, and as such rquat needs require an Infinite Intel-lect to unravel it. Got has revealed our Faith to us, which, if man could attain to it of himself, he would not require any revelation, nor is it at all likely that he would receive it. In revealing our mysteries of Faith to us, God gave us information that He knew we could never attain to or selves. If, then, science is in conflict the worse for Science. It is a war between Divine, unerring Intellect of God the puny, restricted mind of man. There can be no manner of doubt in anyones mind which side to take in such a conflict—Science must be wrong. Moreover, as the Church is the divinely constituted interpreter of Faith, when she condemns any scientific teaching as false, that doctrine cannot but be so. She cannot make any mistake in faith and morals sience goes against her teaching on any such points, Science has made

Infidelity and Doubt. We are made painfully aware from time to time that doubt and infidelitere making great strides in our Ch tian countries. As a rule, tor this state of affairs is the direct result of gross ignorance. A man doubts be cause he is not cognizant of facts which, were he in possession of, he could entertain no such foolish conter tions as we read of, and meet with, now-a-days. A man doubts because he thinks it the correct thing to follow the lead of some dreamer, and to place himself in opposition to the great majority of his fellows, and thus become a kind of hero in that he is different from his neighbors. Notor-icty and love of that sort of thing is apt to turn the heads of many poor fools, and does so. One is surprised at the number of this class of man he to Protestantism and its methods. It is the number of this class of man he lives by covering over with the blind of falsehood the truths of Catholicism; it has thriven by keeping its adherents in the dark as to our heliefs. In matter how troisin, no matter how to matt

disgraceful the action so long as it s in its waks a little ittle notice from their fellows. This is one class that is going to swall the army of the Devil's recruits. They are not so because of any thinking quite on the contrary ; they are not so because they have made any investi-gations, for they are utterly incapable of anything so intellectual. They are so because so and so made a noise in the world by his radical departure from truth, and because they think it clever to follow his lead. We have too, another class similar to the first so far as it rests on ignorance. They make such statements as, " It is quite impossible that a God could be dute impossion that a con count be born into the flosh," and the like. They do not put the question in the right light, for although it is imposman to know how such a thing to is be done, it is not, for that reason, impossible of execution. They stand is something incapable of being done, but they do not seem to have brains enough to catch the difference between the puny intellect of man and the infinity of God.

Another class, and one that will

always form a puzzle to us, is the thinking man, who, as a result of his thought, ceases to believe in the Divine Truths. Such men have existed, or at any rate, they have announced to the world that such is their state of mind. It must be the result of one of two things—either these men are striving to deceive them-selves and begin by deceiving the publie, or their brains are tired out diseased. When in a state of physical or mental exhaustion man is prone to or montal exhaustion man is prone to run to the greatest lengths of non-sense. One dreams, and the dreams are as fantastic as a nightmare; one becomes disgusted with everything, and is inclined to attach himself to anything that is likely to give him satisfaction because of opposition. Most of us have undergone this ordeal, but most of us have, on recovering our mental equilibrium, laughed at our past foolishness. Some, however, seam to have a chronic attack of this out-ot-sorts feeling, of this tiredness of brain, and carry into effect what they brain, and carry into effect what they dream of in their worst moments. This seems to be the state of those who become leaders in the Infidelity movement. They are dreamers a 16ver wake up.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Hamilton paper recently publish-ed an item which one of its news gatherers happened against in the park. One small boy asked another "If you don't believe the Bible, how do you know how to do right?" While ou the one hand, the question was a very good way to put the truth, on the there must be a spreading of doubt extending down from and in most cases, ignorant the older ants critic to the yonger, a doubt that argues will for the prevalience of Infleelity in the next generation. Where children begin to doubt the Bible and to discuss its claims as to credibility it is high time that the advantion of youth should assume a non Ohristian tinge. There is something radically wrong, and it is not going to dimin with time.

We regret that our page of local views does not appear this week. For unavoisble ressons it was impossible to obtain the doings of the week the city churches. Illness of a mem-ber of the staff which was announced too late, prevented us from securing the usual amount of what our Churches are doing. Next week, however, we shall, endeavor to make up in quality and quanity for this week's omission. We crave the indulgence of our subscribers.

There seems to be an impression abroad, particularly among such Cath-olics as are Catholics in name only, that Masses for the dead may be purchased at so much a Mass we dare say, there is not a child going to our separate schools who does not know that a Mass cannot be bought for any sum of money however great, yet for the information of those whom we have mentioned above it may be as well to state the teaching of the Church on the subject. To sell a mass, is Simony, and Sim No Mass means excommunication. can be sold under any circumstances whatever. A priest, it is true, receives a fixed stipend for saying Mass but he does not receive it for the Mass. to the saying of Mass and the priest is entitled to something for that work, but not for the Mass itself. The moncy given by the person for whom the Mass is said is a voluntary gilt, a gitt which has been fixed in amount purely for the sake of uniformity. A pricat tor the base of uniformity. A prices receives money for his work precisely for the same reason as others receive wages—because he must live, a from a strached to the saying of Mass, for this reason and the additional one that if such were not the ease, it would be impossible for our priests to begin to say the immense number of Masses that the people would sak of them. That such a question should arise in the mind of a Catholic is a disgree to his Catholiesm, and that masses are not being said for the dead 13 almost as great a disgrace.

We have hely water fouts placed in the vestibiles of our Churches. are not there for ornament only they are there for use. The history of the use of hely water will not trouble us, it is of the use of 1. at the present time, that we wish to speak. Holy water is one of our sacramentals. It is blossed according to the survices of the Church and placed in the vesti-bules for use. On entering the Church each worshippers is supposed to dip his finger in the water and bless himself devoutly. As water cleaness the body, so holy water continued with the devout blessing of one's self cleases the and from venial sin. There is in addition an indulgence of 100 days attached to every use of holy water we make. It is not at all necessary to plunge one's hand into the font, a drop will do as well as a bandful; it is not necessary to stand at the funt say-ing little prayers and incidentally gettinto other peoples' way.

Parents should exercise the utmos care in seeing that their children say their morning and evening prayers A child is very apt after running about all day long to forget his prayers at night or to neglect them in the morn-ing in his hurry to be up and doing. Negloct of prayer is a very bad begin-ning which ends in indifference and ning which ents it indicates as a its kindred evils and its results. A child who omits his prayers is on the high-road to the loss of his religion and parents will be held responsible

ining which ends in indifference and the kindred evils and its results. A child who omits his prayers is on the high-road to the loss of his religion and parents will be held responsible before God for any such loss, which must of necessity proceed from their own carolesenses and want of faith. The mother should see to it that her children should see to it that her children should be carefully instructed in the importance of prayer and its absolute necessity for analysion. A boy who omits his prayers once in a while will soon do so habitually, and one who does that will soon loss whatever faith he ever had.

The notion obtains in places that French Catholicism is effate. If the parting with use's material substance for the sake of conselence may be taken be ground alive.

During the year 1899 Fronch Catholics her will not be soon and the state which a single cost of exponse to the State. Furthermore, the State has received the taxes which are imposed on all the school buildings needed for imparting those different grades of instruction. Redwould he same year, 1899, the religious comport by the Catholics in behalf of their schools from parting those different grades of instruction. Redwould get and feeling the properties a saving of 130 000,000 frances and other institutions, about 20,000. The Little Siters of the Poor slone take care of, it is calculated, the properties of the control of the program of the properties of the program of the same year, 1899, the religious congregations were to disperse from France have longitude of the program of the same year, 1809, the religious congregations were to disperse from France have longitude to the program of the expenses of failered hopping, the control of the program of t

# Social Conditions of the Lower Classes in the British Isles.

THE PART PLAYED IN THEIR REDEMPTION BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE PART PLAYED IN THEIR REDE

Ristory and practical experience
agree in saying that the lot of the poor
laboring man in the large cities of
firest Britain is a hard one indeed. To
labor year in and year out, for eight or
ten hours a day, for the greater part
of ones lifetime, at exhausting toil
would seem to be a hard fate. The
mere condition of continued sentitude
in itself is bad enough, but it is oftentimes made worse by aggravating or
cumetanees. For instance, it has too
often happened in London, Manchestoften happened in London, Manchestor, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dandee and
other places, that Irish peasants seeking amployment in these contres of
industry have been subjected to the
harshest and foulest treatment, adreceived insults which they were not
able to resent. Employers and their
manapers could quickly realize that
the Irish laborors woor driven across
the shannel by dire necessity, and they
had either to work or starve. The
latter alternative is a stern master and
it causes even a sensitive Irishman to
pocket in elience many grivoous insults.
To be thus treated by alien taskmesters on foreign shores must have been
galling to the warm Coltin heart, and
without an antidot or baim for the
wound, human pationes could hardly
endure it. The much needed balm
was supplied by the serv watchful and
true freed of the poor—the Catholic
Ohuron and her vigilant priests. Away
back in the times when the educe
peral laws wore in force the pricots
did not slackon their ministrations,
even that thour zeal should cost
thom their heads, for they came
promptly, if possible, to the bed side
of the dying and they stood beside the
martyrs on the gallows, to waft them
a parting blessing is they passed from
time to elevanty.

As civilization advanced and the
penal laws wooded off, Catholicity lifted

a parting blessing as they passed from time to eternity.

As civilization advanced and the penal laws cooled off, Catholicity lifted its bead from the terrible straits to which it had been driven, and the faithful followers of the Faith lifted their heads with it. Churchman of the stamp of Wiseman, Manning and Kewman set as much value on the spiritual welfare of the poorest laborer on the docks as on that of the highest aristocrat in the land. Cardinal Manning was especially noted for his care of the Irish portion of his flocks, for he knew the intensity of their Cainchic faith and the herois efforts they had made, as well as their fathers, to keep any of the vital spark at a period when infamous persecution had aimed at its extination.

While ugly traits of the old preju-

corduroy. The was bluntly told by the edicial at the dear, that the "Corduroy Kitk" was around the corner, on Hill Street, meaning in decision the Catholic Church. The

detrient the Catholic Church. The latter will not, however, quarrel with the tutle for she has ever been the friend and protector of the outcast poor, receiving that stamp and character from her Drithe Founder, who declared that one of the signs by which He should be known was that "the poor have the Gespel preached to them."

Touching the question of social conditions, as refused to the working man, it may be ascerted to the sound fall the last in the such as the ordinary married labourer can do under the most favorable circumstances. In cases where the bread winner is addited to intemperance, or falls a victim to ill-lealth, equilsor and want are the marks of the bigget family, aggravaded by the loss of self-respect and hope and couracy, and made bitter by much actual suffering. Indulgence in strong drink is mostly the cause of this ead state of human caristones. It first westons and disorts the moral and physical energies, and in the over throw of these props other misortunes follow quickly.

If the unfortunates, so circumstanced could break the fetters that bind thom, and try a change of life in the sunny atmosphere of Osnada's twoold benefit them morally and materially. But it seems to be be one of the punishments due to self-constacted vice and error, that the sufferers have not the onergy to cut loose from the contagious atmosphere. These remarks might be widely applied to Great Britain, but they would be too sweeping to be applied generally to the vast army of people

# CHAMPLIAN SUMMER SCHOOL

PROGRAMME OF SIXTH WEEK .-

(Special to Tus. Remarca)

CLIFF HAVEN, N.Y..

August, 1000.

As was expected, the first of Augus at Othi Havon, has gone by with an attendance which reaches pretty nearly the limits of accommodation. All of the cottages are daily turning away applicants, as about every available room has been secured for the remain der of the session. The New York and the Brooklyn cottages are at present filled to their tumost capacity and the other cottages will have their full quota within the week.

Several excursions to Oliff Haven are being planned, one under the auscices of the Keights of Columbus, and the other composed of Montreal friends of the School. Both of them will probably arrive here within the next couple of weeks.

Solemn high mass was sung in the Otherch of St. Mary of the Lake at Oliff Haven on Sunday morning at half-past to with Rev. Gabriel Healy, rector of St. Lernard's church. New York, as colobrant, Rev. Arthur A. Hughes, of Rochester, as deacon, and Rev. Poter Ousiek, of New York as sub-deacon.

The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Thomas F. Burke, U.S.P., on The Dignity and the Value of the Sarnflee of the Mass. Judged as to its style, its subject matter, and its delivery, this sermon was a master-piece; clear, simple, yet noble in phrasing pregnant with the despessand most elevating thought, and powerful and appealing in delivery, it was quits natural that it should make so strong an impression upon the large congregation.

The study-class work in Shakespeare was continued on Monday merning by Mr. Ocheman the Instorical chromote of Henry VIII being the drama under consideration. In method, the class is similar to that of last week, but necessarily differs comewhat because of the disamilarity of the dramas which are being studied. Naturally the discussions this week, took on a historical rather than a dramatic aspect, on account of the constitution of the play and the nature of the questions involved in it. Mr. Coleman, as a historian, has long been will known to the situalents at Oliff Haven,

resolves on hearing him, is made by the exactives and breadth of his scholarship. There is nothing at all that is hay, merrow or biased in his talks; everything is lucidly and impartially stated. Bosides this coholarlines of attitude, Dr. Neill manifests the power of clear and attractive presentation of his materia. Because of the high stendard of excellency both in matter and in delivery, this course gave manifold return to those who followed the work throughout the week.

Inhowed the work throughout the week.

The class in Danto's Pu gatoric was continued under the direction of Father F. Stegfered, who took up the work at the point at which it was given up by Dr. Linghlin. This class has considerably increased in size, many withing to pursue the study of this poem under so accomplished and co versatio a scholar as Father Siegfield.

The evening locture on "The Care

this poem under so accomplished and co versatile a scholar as Fativer Siegriched.

The evening lecture on "The Care of the Indians and "Indian Schools," by the Hon. John S. Fitzgerald, Alembor of Congress from Biooklyn, was of special interest to the students for more than one reason. The Indian question has been during the past three or four years one of most vital import, particularly to the Catholics of this country, because it involved bitter religious discussions and profound educational problems. The seat of this conflicts has been the Congressional body, and therefore a lecture on this topic from a man who has been intimately connected with the discussion, is of rare interest. Mr. Fitzgerald brought many facts of interest which have not as yet gained ourrency and also much thought and reasoning to bear upon this subject that it might be fully comprehended by his audience.

The last lecture course of the week was delivered on Thursday and Friday evenings by Rev. John P. Chidwick, well known as the chaplain of the illiated Alsine at the time of the explosion, and as an able and talented lecturer. Father Chidwick took for list them. "The Work of a Chaplain in the Navy," and "The Growth of the Navy," and as broad knowledge of these subjects and his cratorical power made them most delightful to fish Navy," and of the students may be found to declare that this, the fifth work of the session of 1900, may take first rank in the history of the intellectual life of the School. From a so cital view-point, also, this is quite satured.

week of the session of 1900, may take first rank in the history of the intellectual life of the School. From a so-true. Scarcely a night has passed without some sort of an entertainment or other; each cottage seeming to aim at winning the reputation for royal entertainments. Among the more prominent of the affairs have been a musical at the Brooklyn, dances at the Champlain Older Philadelphia Cottage and Outris Pino Villa, and Silhouste party at the Rochester.

The sixth week will be known as alumnas week the annual meeting, the lawn party and the grand concert under the auspices of the Association cocuring during that time.

The lecturers nort week will be Rsy. John T. Driscoll, S. T. L., on The Philosophy of Theism, and Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt of Washington on Art. The study class in Shakespeare will be under the direction of Very Rev. Herbert L. Farrel, V. F. of Westbury, L. I., and that in Dante under Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, D. D., of New York City. Father Lavelle Will also continue his class work in Logio.

# Father Lambing on Irreverent Children.

One of the most valued and thoughtful papers read at the convention of the prests of the Encharist League in Philadolphia last Fall was that of the Rev. Father A. A. Lumbing, an experienced and distuguished priest of the Diocese of Pitteburg, on the want of reverence for holy things in our children. The ignorance, indifference and bad example of parcris constitue the first and greatest cause of irrevectors. Next comes secular education. While there may be and are, easy Father Lambing, circumstances when it is necessary to resort to the public schools for a training, Catholic children, as is well known, are very frequently made to attend them without conficient reason. This is the most unwarranted act that a Cathelic part on ten be guity of —to peptive his children or of acting for itself.

What an immense difference is seen between children who has been trained under truly Ostholic auspices and those who are trained in the seculor schools! Many of the latter have little or no knowledge of their Christian declvine, or of the forms of expression used by good Catholic children in speaking of holy things companions their language is of the world, not of the sanctuary.

"The last cause of irreverence that I halt lottice is the kind of reading that engages our children and youth." The last cause of irreverence based on a realization, so far as they are capable, of their relation to the supernatural and to God.

"The last cause of irreverence that I shall notice is the kind of reading that engages our children and youth." The day newspaper has become a necessity, and it is well known to be daily growing not only zooro indifference, to religion, but rather more undrietian, more infidel more immoral and more anti-Catholic. Not only are

the most seared tooching and practices of religion made light of, and even scoil d at, butthe very existence of the Suprema Boing and of the supernatural order are not infrequently called in question. The columns teem with with accounts of every form of evine, treated in the most sensational manner robberns, prize lights, divorces, marders, suicides and what ever the fifth of the scoils gutters can furnish. It is needless to point out how these tend to deadon the moral sense, to withdraw the mind from the atthought of the supernatural, the heart from what is pure and holy, and to

sense to withdraw the mind from the thought of the supernatural, the heart from what is pure and holy, and to undermine all regard for man's accountability to a higher power. Yet how celsom does a parout excesse any censorship over the reading of his children! If he is known to do so, he is for thinkith branded a 'tyrant'.

"On the contrary, how many paroniz are there not what have no care what their children read, who never take a Catholic paper into their homes, but who patronize papers even children's papers, that are indifferent in matter of religion, ignore it, or are downright infidel? I once know a widowed Catholic mother who used to take the Police Gazette regularly every wock, because 'It was the only paper the boys would read!' - \*

"The result of such training, or, more truly, of such neglect, must be indifference in matters of religion, ignoronce of the teachings of the Catholic Inducane in society and the Siste, apostacy, inddelity: inone word, a constautly increasing 'leakage' in the Oharch."

#### Those Irish Curiosities.

A correspondent of the Dublin Free man's Journal writing of the Irish suriosities which have been in the keeping of the British Museum, but which the English Courts have adjudged as belonging to the Irish Museum at Dublin, describes them as follows:

The "hoard" consists of a gold coller the model of a boat, a toque, and some gold chains. A glance shows that the collection is unique; indeed it was at one time thought, so unusual were the forme, that the relies were of Daulais origin. It is now conceded that they are of the vary best specimens of Geltic art. The Celtic "Collar of Gold," such as "Melachi won from the proud invader," is, generally speaking, a beaten out film of the precious metal. The collar in the British Museum is certainly different. It is a hollow tube of gold colour, an inch and a half in diameter, bont into the shape of a collar. The collar in dedorated with an elaborate pattern of foliage in bold relief. The work has, perhaps, not the delicacy of some of the best specimens of gold work in the Irish nuseum, but it is singularly graceful in conception and beautiful in effect. The gold bowl, which forms part of the find, is a simple cup of gold, about the size of a tea oup, graceiul in form, but without ornament. The chains are of delicate workmanship, but the true interest in the hoard centres in the gold bowl, which forms part of the find, is a simple cup of gold, about the size of a tea oup, graceiul in form, but without ornament. The chains are of delicate workmanship, but the true interest in the hoard centres in the gold bowl, which forms part of the find, is a simple cup of gold. Bow these delicate threads, just binker than a needle, happen to be preserved through in the hoard centres in the gold bowl, most of specific parts gold. The seats for the rowers and the oars are also represented in gold. How these delicate threads, just binker than a needle, happen to be preserved through in the rowers and the oars are also represented in gold. How these delicate threads, just binker than a ne The Sacred Heart.

The Heart of Jesus is a refuge for all—saints and sinners alike, so that none need hesitate to cock therein refeshmont and repose. Those whose life soroll presents but a record of sin and weak's coll-induspence should hasten with all the more confidence to this merciful Redeemer since He Himself said that He came on earth "not to call the just but amore to variety. and weak solf-indulgence should hasten with all the more confidence to this merciful Redeemer since He Himself said that He came on earth "not to call the just but sunners to repentance," and thest those who are well need not a physician but those who are sick." Jinded a trip devotion to the Spered Heart of gent Jonalies the constitution of the Spered Heart of gent Jonalies the cheek thought to the second the special proves the sweetest condition to variety and the cheek thought the condition of the second that the cheek throught the condition of the word.

who has offended Almighty! God by many size, since the chief aim of this who has chlouded Altanging Gost by many size, zince the chief aim of this devotion is to extend the kingdom of God on earth by drawing souls to know and love Him. The repeatant sinner, overwhelmed by a realization of the glory of which he has deprived his adorable Creator, yearns for an officeacious means of reparation.

In a adorable Urdator, yearns for an offleacious means of reparation.

The Digest—In the R. ligious world lest weeks Latorary Digest is an oxident number. The programme is a suffleent number. The programme is a suffleent number. The consists of the following summaries. War and Christian Prayer; Religious Persecutions in Russia; The Alteged Gospilors in Russia; The Alteged Gospilors in Russia; The Alteged Gospilors in Chino, Religious of the Missionaries in Chino, Religion of the American Indians, Growing Power of the High Church Porty in England, Modern Positical Versions of the Dosolog; Religious Notes.

Pope Leo XIII a dream, the reminon of the East, gives some earnest of coming true. During the year 1809, in Thebes alone, 8,000 schismatic Copis were united with the Catholic Church. The Copito seminary founded by the Pontiff, has been formally opened, and is said to give promise of immediate and splendid success.

A National gligrimage of the Child-

immediate and sploudid success.

A National pilgrimage of the Children of Mary will arrive in Rome on the 5th of September. The pilgrimage which will consist of Children of Mary from all parts of Italy, is under the presidentiship of Father Bautini, Abbot-General of the Canons Regular of the Lateran, and has been honered with the special approbation of the Holy Father. English-opeaking Children of Mary are asked to join in spirit with their Italian sisters.

their Italian sistors.

A strange story of the conversion of a Jewien rabbi is communicated by an Austrian correspondent. Being involved in a controversy, the rabbi whose name is Tisman, undertook to overthrow Catholicity by making a closs study of its teachings. The result was that he accepted the divine character of the Church and eventually became a Christian and joined the Franciscan Order. A few days ago his sister, distinguished as a physician, became a Franciscan num. The conversion of the two illustrious Jews has caused a profound impression throughout Hungary.

Gauss of Examplanton.—The office.

throughout Hungary.

GAUSE OF BEATIFICATION.—The official sunconcement that the cause of beatification of the famous doctor of the Immaculate Conception, the Venerable John Dans Socius, O. F. M., who defended this prerogative of our Blessed Lady so gloriously and triumphantly in the Middle Ages, is about to be taken up has caused read joy to every true child of St. Francis. It behoves all Tertiaries to pray that the day may not be long distant when this great light of the Church and illustrious member of the Seraphic order will be raised to the honors of the altar. The Vonerable John Duns Scotus has enjoyed veneration in the order for 600 years, his feast being celebrated on November 8th.

# Armagh Cathedral.

Armagn Cathedral.

The Cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh, is about to undergo extensive repairs. Some idea of the magnitude of the work to be undertaken way be gained when it is stated that the amount which will be required for the accomplishment of necessary works alone will reach a figure ranging from £20,000, to £25,000. First and forement amongst the necessary works of interior improvement, comes the providing of a now Hight later of more suitable form and proportions than the old one, which it is intended to replace. This new altar, which is already in process of orection, will be of Carray marble, of very ornate design and high finish, and the cost of its erection is £5,001. A marble pulpit is also required to replace the one at present in use, and its erection will cost a further sum of £1,009. Then, too, the instructor requires to be throughly heated, as owing to the cost of the cost of the heating apparatus will come to a sem of about £2,000. Then, too, the action of more, and covered the cost of the heating apparatus will come to a sem of about £2,000. Then, too, the Cathedral requires to be newly floored and seated, a work which will cost a good deal of money, and some additions must be made inside the main entrance door, as to keep out dranghts, which, under existing arrangements, are asource of great discomfort to working per chiposome which the cost of this last mentioned work will come to sentiling over £1,000. These are one of the principal and most urgent of the salone which the submitted of the improvement and beautifying a fort to working per during the principal and most urgent of the salone which he is present archifocese, the Irish National Cathedral—and the will be control to the sale completed, a good deal yet romans to be done. For instance thore is that scheme for the internal decoration of the waits already referred departion of drawing ont the damp from the walls. Additional side alters are also needed and alse a new hapitisty before St. Pattick's can be regarded as complete in the fu

# The Home Circle.

I WICE."

By Judd Lyman

I leaned against the manter
Last night as my friend was wed,
I heard the "I will spoken,
To something the rainster said,
I heard the congratulations
Bestowed on the bride and groom,
And saw the smiling faces
Around the gas-lit room.
I picked up a failen rose-bud
That hay on the floor near my seat,
I feared the flower's safety
In the throng of slippered feet.

And twiring the bad, I pond-red On that "I will," faintly heard;

On that "I will," faintly heard, A yoke from the past seemed speaking, and I found my eyes yore blurred. My thoughts flee away from the present, And forgetting the blushing bride, I strolled: ...in in the mosnlight, A smiling face at my size.
I asked the same old question, and heard the same "I will, The joy that came with the answer Seemed to linger with me still.

The ticking clock on the mante Seemed counting my weary sighs; The room seemed swimming aroun

In the mist that covered my eyes I saw the years roll slowly by So careless and harny then; I saw the grave on the hillside, And the vision inded again. I glanced at the happy husband, And pressed his hand as he passed. The merciful vell of the present Had covered the scenes of the past.

Induced about for my flower,
It was on the floor by my feel
But all of its fragrant petals
Were scattered about my seat.
I smiled as I saw the curling lea
All strewn about on the floor;
There lay the flower in ruins
I had rescued a moment before.

#### STYLISH, BUT NOT A LADY.

It was during a recent exhibition at an art institute that a modest little woman in brown Joined a number of admirers in front of a picture representing a pastoral scene. It was an exquisite water-color, and, like the rest, she quickly became oblivious to her outward surroundings while contemplating ite beauties. Presently, however, she was recalled to them by some one's stepping upon her dross. She tried to move a little neide, but could not do so. At this moment the one who had placed her foot upon the hem of the gown little it; and as she did so, the wearer turned half around and looked inquiringly at the other, as if expecting a apology. But none came. Instead the oulprit, a stylish dressed girl, with a banch of violots fastened beneath her chin, returned the look with inaughty composure and hald, as if answering a voiced complaint, "You should hold your dress up; then it would not got stepped on." For a moment it seemed as if the little woman in brown would refuse to believe that so rude a retort could come from so fair a creature. But when convinced by the steady stars with which she was regarded that such was the case, she quictly grathored her dress in her hand, and said, very gently, "I beg your pardon; I It was during a recent exhibition t an art institute that a modest lit-

ed her dress in her hand, and said, very gently, "I beg your pardon; I should have done so," and turned to

The unanimous opinion of all lookers on was that the "stylishly dressed young girl" was "not a lady."

# SUMMER FABRICS.

The embroidered gauzes shown this are marvels of artistic beauty Immense flowers-crohids, trives, roses and others-are seen or garlands of smaller blossoms of the pompadour type, all in delicate shades of the natural colors. Nothing is more pleasing repecially for summer, than thee floral designs, and similar patterns are seen printed on silk, linon and cotton fabrice. Fine battiet in particular shows some exquisite painted effects of this sort, and nothing: could be prettier for country gowns, pelgnotrs, dressing sacks, etc. Lace and ribbons are the most appropriate trimming.

are comparatively inexpensive, al-though having an effect of elegance. A gown of white dotted muslin gives a pretty effect. The skirt is trim-med with bands of bise gulpure, which ontline the tablier and ornament the outline the tablier and ornament the lower half of the skirt. The blouse buttee, also ornamented with insertion, closes at the side under a platfed scarf turquote liberty setin, with chour of the same material. The top of the obodice is cut square, without a collar, and edged with insertion. The sleeves tripmed with insertion, are transparent, and the belt is of tur-

quoise satin. The topic of turquoise

#### FOULARD FOR EVERYBODY.

FOULARD FOR EVERYRODY.

Foulard is immensely worn. It is igith, thin and cool, and, moreover, is remarkebly well suited to the soft flaring style of dress now fashionable According to its decoration and color, it may form a simple costume or one of great elegance and elaboration. Applications of gulpure are much employed as a trimming for it. There are many varieties of foulard-plain colors ornamented with lace applications and embroidery and others correct with all sorts of designs, for which mousseline the soil is usually the preferred defortation. The most general justeful kind of foulard is that having white dots or figures on a dark blue ground. It is worn by give and women of all ages, the design chosen and the style of making and trimming suffixing to adapt it to individuals. Fichus, peterines and berthas are much in favor this summer, and the upper part of the bodies is decorated with much care.

with much care.

A traveling gown of brick red cloth vas recently seen. The skirt has was recently rows of white rows of white stitcling around the foot and is trimined with lengthwise foot and is trimment with engineers straps corded with white cloth. These straps fasten the tops of the plate which expand at the foot. The tight bodiee has a short basque, ornamented with white stitching and straps corded with white stitching and straps corded with white. The revers of white cloth have straps of red cloth upon them, and the vest is of white cloth, fastening with small dull gold buttons. The tight sleeves have straps at the wrists. Over the shoulders is a triple pelerine bordered with stitching and cords of white cloth. A linen collar and black satin cravat are worn. The being straw hat is trimmed with red and white plaid ribbon and red feathers with white spots. straps corded with white cloth. These

#### BICYCLE SKIRTS.

Ligh brown double-faced chevoit, the reverse side showing a broken plaid in brown and gold that is exceedingly attractive.

The skirt is shaped with a narrow from igore and circular sides, which it smoothly over the hip. The fulness is arranged in an inverted plait at either side of inc centre back. The side gores lap over the front, and the scams are finished with muchine stitching. The upper edges are shaped in scams are innsined with machine stu-ching. The upper edges are shaped in scallops, the skirt closing with but-tons and buttonholes, worked through the scallops. A con cultent pocket may be inserted t the side if desired. The lower edge of the skirt is fin-

ished with sprerai rows of machine stitching to the depth of a hem. A band of the plaid may be applied

band of the plate may be applied around the skirt, but many of the newest models are made in self-color. These skirts are not only worn for bleyele purposes, but are highly far-ored for seasihore and nountain wear, shopping expeditions and long waits. Much care is taken in their execution the evenly rounded lower edge and correct tailor finish stamping the proper nt-lo.

# AUTUMN STYLES.

Deep with the innermeat recesses of the great modiates, establishments autumn feshions are already in process of incut-tion, but we shall receive no authente information with respect to those fine feathers until later in the senson, for the secret is jealously kept as long as possible, and we can only hazard shrewd guesses at the future from noticing present tendencies. The gathering of skirts at the waist all around is an indication of increasing amplitude, and it is not improbable that the sheath style will gradually give way to one which less frankly displays the figure. This will be a loss to graceful and well modeled forms, but an immense gain to those which are angular and rely for good effect upon their attire rather than upon their intrinsic merits. Then it is also likely that whigh little breath remains to the top of slerces will disappear in favor of the perfectly tig't eloping shoulder. Effect which or

# HAT TRIMMING FRESHENED.

To steam out crumpled crape, nin To steam out crumpled crape, pin the pieces liate on a thickly covered board, lay a wet cloth on top, and pass a very hot iron over the surface, close enough to draw steam from the wet cloth, but not allowing the iron to rest the slightest bit on the crape: Let the crape remain on the board a few minutes to thoroughly dry before taking up.

minutes to thoroughly ary venture in a up.

To steam out tulle have, if possible you one of the new fan shaped attachments to put in the spees of a ketting this cannice due to keep far shough of the nesting flower to avoid danger of untition. When the hard a large the gas look and taking an end of

and smoothing, and relate up is you go in this way you can steam yur-b and yards of tullo without letting the steamed portion drop over and wron done you have a roll of fresh, crisp tulle.

Mousseilne de sole and chiffon can be done the same way, but sometimes it gives better results by boing ughtly pressed under a dump rag. Veivet must be steamed only over a

wet cloth thrown over a hot from Do not brush velvet while wet.

not brush velvet while wot.

If velvet is very much married and does not steam out satisfactority, you can "mirlor" it by laying it flat and smoothing the ir-n over it the way of the nap. Velvetee, and plush can be done the same. Push gots quite the appearance of mirror antique or "panne" velvet.

To clean white and gray wings, sinche gently in a box of corning although the prush an delacke the meal out, so as not to cruipple the feathers, and gray wings, except the country of the content of the country of the

store.

Ribbons are steamed by passing over a wet cloth thrown over a hot tron. To insure the steam going through the crasses with a wad of dry cloth over the ribbon, with it smoothing out the crasses. This works much better han a brush. Use clean white cotton cloths. Some taffets ribbons will not come out well by anything but pressing with a wot cloth over. If stiff, pill out the bhas. Treat sliks the same way.

Freshen black slik lace by sponging with alcohol. Cream and white alik laces, if very dirty, can be cleansed by shaking in bentine or napitha traking care there is no fire or light near.) After they are dry dampen with alcohol and pin out to dry.

Cotton laces are cleansed by shaking in a lather made of very scap paste; rinsed cither in plain or blue water; or for ceru in weak tea or coffee and pinned out to dry, being lightly pressed with a cool iron on the wrong side when dry.

HINTS ON DRESSES. Ribbons are steamed by pass

It would seem that the corsetless woman is becoming more and more in evidence. It is, however, a noticeable fact that she is ever of stender build, as the woman who is generously blessed with adipose tissue resorts to the girths of a corset to make her lig-ure look as trim as possible. To go ure look as trim as possible. To go without a corset certainly gives a willowy gracefulness to the figure, and now that garments are soldom tight fitting, but have a soft and not too clinging effect, the absence of stays is hardly observable, and the woman thus enjoys the benefit of an ease and freedom of motion auknown to the body which is boun dup in steels and

Many of the so-called "wash dresses for summer and so in name only on

stiff bones.

Many of the so-called "wash dressse for summer a "so in name only, especially the white lawns trimmed with
blace lace edging and velver ribbon.
Ruffles are edged with black French
lace and seams are held together
with bows of black velvet baby ribbon. As the season advances, however, color solicines are growing
brighter and more lith-scent, as may
be seen in organdles, mulls and grentadince with light grounds, having long
sprays of hangling and decoping flowers scattered over the surface.

The American woman is showing
with each season more and more individuality and independence in foroutfitting. Style is not everything
with her, and first of all, she wants
to know whether a thing is becoming as well as beautiful. And when it
comes to french is thy is they are received nore than icily, if advented
at all. The modistes and milliners
have a different creature to cope with
to-day from the woman of a quarter
of a century age, who took anything;
that was offered to her because she
was told it was stylish.

What used to be known as nankeen
is revived this season to a large extent for children's everyday cotches.
Trimned with white braid, it is highly
desired for small boys kitte or first
trousers. It is so cool looking in its

light summer gown.

Two tucks and platts are still the extreme of fashion and are used in all sorts of ways. On bodice they are sometimes ices than a sixteenth of an inch wide and are made with great exactitude, as decorations which incl egularity are of no value.
In the case of some thin gowns the

regularity are of no value.

In the case of some thin gowns the omnipresent raffle is replaced by plaitings, which, like ruffles, are decorated in rarious ways.

A costume seen recently had a pretty effect. The skirt laid in large box plaits, is smooth at the top and adorned with groups of atteched folds which cross and form points. The bolero is trimmed in the same manner, as are the tops of the sheeves. The yoke and plastron are of hise guipure over our rose sink, and the bolt is of black velvet, the buttons being on an black velvet, the buttons being on an inced. The toque is of draped old rose tuite, spanigled with gold, and is trim med with old rose feathers.

#### VARIETY IN SLEEVES

Sleeves snow a great deal of varioty. Some are refrectly fint, tight and plain, others are made square at the top by means of darts; still others are gathered where they are sowed in. Then there are sowed opaulots and sleeve which are tucked, puffed and triumed with much etaboration. In ocase, bowever, is the bulk of the sleeve very great, the exaggerated style of soveral years ago which was, by the way, extremely comfortable and becoming to the figure—having totally disappeared. Pagoda sleeves, which are large the other way that is, are very wide and open at the bottom—are seen on many ovening wraps and reception and house gowns. Mitten sleeves on summer gowns are often floidshed with a deep scallop.

the bottom—are seen in a wrops and reception and house gowns.

Mitten sleeves on summer gowns are often fluished with a deep scallop covering the hand to the fingers. This scallop is lined with velvet, sand gathered neusseline or lace and may be turned back at the wrist, forming a sort of eaff when it is desired to give freedom to the hand.

#### With the Children.

WHO'S AFRAID IN THE DARK?

WHO'S AFRAID IN THE IMAKE
"Ohl not I," said the owl,
And he gave a great scowl,
And he wheel his oye,
And lintfed his jowl, "Too-whoo!"
Said the dog; "I bark
out loud in the dark, boo-oo!"
Said the cat; "Ml-ew!
"Il scratch anyone who
Dares say that I do
Feel afraid, mi-ow!"
"Afraid," said the mouse,
"Of the dark in the house!
Hear me scatter—
Whatever's the matter? Squeak!"

Then the toad in his hole
And the worm in the ground,
They both shook their heads
And passed the word round
And the bird in the tree,
And the list and the bee,
Thoy declared, all three,
That you never did see
One of them afraid
In the dark!
But the little boy who had gone to bed
Just pulled up the bedelothes and covered his head.

pulled up the ered his hoad.

# ANIMALS ON TRIAL.

ANIMALS ON TRIAL.

In mediaeval times, the custom prevalled of bringing beasts and insects to trial for real or supposed wrong-doing. Two mentions of procedure was the appointment of an advocate to plend of procedure was the appointment of an advocate to plend the procedure was the appointment of an advocate to plend the creatures; then they three times publicly summoned to appear before the court. In case they did not appear at the third summons, the case was tried in their absence, did if their advocate was unable to make a good defense for them they were solemuly ordered to be out of the country by a stated time under penalty of exorcism.

Mediavat chroulelers give many reports of lawsuits instituted against the animal creation. In France alone, between the years 1120 and 1740, as many as inherty-two trials of animals are recorded. In the fifteenth century a "trial of rate" took place at Autun. They were accused of appearing in innaubreable numbers and harvassing the townspeeple — hence they were summend to appear before the court.

A prominent citis... of Autun was

was told it was stylish.

What used to be known as nakeens is revived this season to a larce extent for children's everyday coothes. Trimmed with white braid, it is highly desired for small boys' kiles or first trousers. It is so cool looking in its soft but is thate and is so casily laundered that mothers will welverne its return to favor. It is quite as deairable for small girls seas shore dresses as for seperate skirts to be worn by the grownups.

LARGE SCAFFS WORN.

LARGE SCAFFS WORN.

LARGE scarie continue to be worn. They are of black or colored. mouses line de solo or crope de chine and have a plainted flounce at the ends, heady by a puffing. The voluminous bow is boulfant and is fastene dhere and there by little brooches and stickping. A charming novolty is a toque of winte or very light tails voluminously draped, with large black datsics with yellow middles see 'fror and there, if it is not to the contract of the rest, and the case was decided in favor of the rate.

In 1487 an old sow and her five integration of the many cast start ranged about the court to see that the cast were bound of the many cast that ronged about the court to see that the cast were bound of the many cast that ronged about the court to see that the cast ware bound and there by little brooches and stickping. A charming novolty is a toque of white or very light tails voluminously draped, with large black datics with yellow middles see 'fror and there, if it is an advantage of the advocators as if her tell it thus tulle. Instead of dalsies, panales or little wild recent by the court to see the peace wild the dillips. They were accused of killing and devouring a little child. Their sometimes used, appearing behind the light veiling of the tulle with excellent fleet.

Little beleros of corded and tucked

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merious argrecients.

Wm. ROSS, Manager.

and wizards were firmly believed in, and it was said they eagerly desired a cock's egg to assist them in their wicked work. Hence it was argued that the cock was guilty of a helious crime in producing an egg for the witches and wirards to use in evil-dolfg. In vain his advocate pleaded that the laying of the egg was not a voluntary act, and in nowise promeditate. Public feeling was strong against the unfortunate cock, and he and the egg that he was accoused of laying with the content of Berns. In Switserland had a plague of leaches, and the Council petitioned the Archibishop of Lausanne to banish them, and he at once authorited the priests to do so. Three times the lecches were dumoned to appear before the court, but they falled to come.

At last judgmont was given against them in the following terms;

We, the Archibishop of Lausanne, condemn and excommunitate to cohoxious lecches, that nothing be left of ye except such parts as can be useful to man.

The records say that the lecches ignored the matter altogether, but in lev days they began to do in great

ful to man.

The records say that the leeches ignored the matter altogather, but in a few days they began to die in great numbers, and were soon all dead.

# TERRIER AND RET. IEVER.

TERRIER AND RET. IEVER.

A little black-and-tant terrier dog, named Beau, and his owner were at Penmanemawr. They were one day on the sands, and were covertaken by the tide, which cut them of, from the sands, and were overtaken by the tide, which cut them of, from the sands, and were overtaken by the tide, which cut them of, from the shore by a belt of water. A bathing machine came up and took off the machine, of which he seemed to be suspicious. The owner gives the following account of what happened:

"When I found myself on the beach I looked for my dog, thinking that he would probably come swimming after the machine. But no, the little idiot was still on the island, yolping an barking in great discuss, and I call the was the could use his limbs almost as well in water as on land. But the analytic animal would not come, and meanwhile the could use his limbs almost as well in water as on land. But the analytic animal would not come, and meanwhile the could use his limbs almost as well in water as on land. But the analytic animal would not come, and meanwhile the could use his limbs almost as well in water as on land. But the analytic animal would not come, and meanwhile the could use his limbs almost as well in water as not a seen and the water and went up to Beau, and said something their preferred the fits we were of half-bred retriever, I should suppose. He perceived the fits we were in, and said something to him, but my little dog would not heed, so the big dog returned to shore alone. By this time the sea, had risen around my little turier, and he was himself like a tiny black-and-tan island. Now what did the brave dog do? For tho second time he dashed through the water, and strong beat the water towards the place were towards the place were work intitle, the deep sea, and it seemed to be a case of sink or exist with Master Beau, the wise, brave dog lith him go, and with a few ylegorous strokes brough thimself to slore. Beau, having received such an impetus, very soon presented limself dripping and breath

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# In the Track of a Runaway.

BY EDWARD J. JEIDELI

On the books and time-tables of the company, "the Mixed Pickle," as the men along the line irreversity called her, was known as Passenger Train no. 27." She was made up of a com-bination baggage and smoker, two conclus and four hamigrant cars, the courted and four numberent cars, the interprecessarily oven more dilapitated and tottering than the former lier augine, No. 420, a smallest adark considering the weight of the stem cars, was remarkable chiefly for her trousing a monde-stack-big at the top and amail at the bottom, and nor persistent inclination to lose control over the cars on a down grade and to nail them at nothing more than a snais snao up-grade.

thom at nothing more than a smars pace up-grade.

Nevertheless Dolan loved her for he had opened and shat her throttle fully ten years; and driven ner through prairie fires and into snowdrifts; stood by her when she crashed through the rear of the mail, and more than one had folt safe and secure in her cab while the conductor and the rest of the crew wore figuring off the masked men who had held her up. Her bolts were loose, and she creaked when she started and manned when she stopped. started and mouned when she stopped. But Dolan understood her, and when she would seem more sore than usual, But Dolan understood her, and when she would seem more sore than usual, he would give her an extra dose of oil, and an extra twist or the wrench here and there, and she would acknowledge the kindness by puffing more resolutely and clauging her piston less plantityly. And because Dolan understood her so well old 426 continued to have "The Mixed Pickie" day after day, leaving at 0.16 with unvarying regularity and arriving with unvarying regularity from two to three dours late. Her running time, although solregularity from two to three dours hate. Her cubing time, although solemnly chronicled in fat black type upon the time-table, was largely a matter of conjecture, from all of which it may be gathered that one panting little engine is no match for seven big, beavy lumbering cars, and the rails light and in bad condition besides. No. 27's starting point was a town

of very slight prominence, and she brought up with a lerk and a jar of overworked machinery some eighty miles hence, at a place of equalty ques tionable importance, Withal, No. 27, like most mized trains on deck thy one horse Western roads, was a profitable onterprise, and though hearthy cursed by those who ran her, she was as for yently blessed by those who ordered her running.
I rode on "The Mixed Pickle" because

I rote on "The anixet Press" because my business was urgent, and to have writed for a better and more comfortable train would have entailed a day of several hours. Through Dolan's courtesy and his knowledge of the circ cumstance that I was acquainted with the road superintendent, I was per-mitted to ride in the cab.

nitted to ride in the cab.

Dolan had-barely reached the ground and started to fill the cups on the right side piston slide when Sam Eas-ton, the telegraph operator, white ild-eyed, rushed out upon the sta-

and wild-yed, usuled out upon the sta-tion platform and shouted;— "For God's sake, Dolani get 'en-a-goingi Tapero's a cray lunatic be-hind you on a C., B. and Q. compound, running her wildeat for all she's worth! West cray is the capt Kicked the fireman off! Wire's just in! For Hanyen's sake, got a reging!" leaven's sake, got a-goingi" "Can'ti" gasped Dolan; "ain't coal-

Heaven's sake, got a-going?

"Can'ti" gasped Dolan; "ain't coald yet."

"You've got tol The compound won't leat mor'n a few miles. Better run for it than lose your train standing still! Pull out, man! Pull out! Here she comes: For God's sake, pull out!"

About three niles up the track, around a wide, sweeping curve, there came into sight the form of a sway-lug, swiftly moving locomotive, her headlight reflecting thin rays upon the rails which but a few seconds before were dark and lost in the gloaming. Quick as thought the fireman drew the rubber hose and Dolan jumped into the cab, and throwing over the reverse lover, backed for the train. He struck her with a jot that made the car windows rattle and the weary allowing were changes serceed, and searcely allowing the brakeman, who did the coupling, to get clear of the track, he opened the throtte wide.

Luckliy we were on a rather steep dewn grade, and "The Mixed Pickle" got under way quickly. Our steam gauge showed 113 pounds, the safety blew off at 135, and the fireman began to ply his shovel with a vin that made his fingers swell and his hands blisher. Swaying and jolting and jumpling, we went thundering down that hill, increasing our speed at every yard, and straining old 426 as she hada't been the firing sounded like a death rattle and fifty sounded like a death rattle and foring of fier cab quivered and sounded like a death rattle and ring of her cab quivered and

Dolan!" I coughed into his car.
hy didn't they throw the compound

"Ain't h switch for twenty miles to throw 'er'" he answered twice before I could understand, for the recking and the racet were so prodigious that speaking and hearing were difficult operations.

wouldn't care," he added in jorks Wouldn't care," he added in jorks "I a main't fives befind. Only finming grants—most of 'em-but human beings they be, jost the same. See his acgaining."

she's a-gaining."

I stepped down between the engine
and the tender, and taking a firm grip
on the grab-rails, lenned far out and
looked backward. Thore, less than a
mile behind "The Mixed Pickle," rushed
the spark-spitting compound. Fury
symbolited, and I functed I could see her mad engineer lean out of the cah. and I prayed as I was looking, for the innocent and helpless in the train. I had hoped to see her smokestack emit clouds of white steam, which have indicated that her stroke was not cut and that she would therefore not cut and that sits would therefore soon exhaust her steam supply; but instead of clouds of steam the com-pound breathed only a thin, blush va-pour, which proved that she was out close to the centre and was safe for a corel lower why.

close to the centre and was safe for a good, long run.

"She's gaining!" I shouted to the fireman, and his energy increased. "She's gaining!" I screamed, as I climbed back into the cab, and Dolan's

face twitched a bit and grow a bit

"Wouldn't care!" he Jorked out, "if it warn't for the people behind. The omen and the children."

Our ur steam-guage now showed 185 inds of pressure. Dolan had nursed his engine going down the hill, and as we struck the level he opened the throttle wide again and our speed remained unchanged.

The compound, I argued, no matter how carefully nursed by the madman in her cab, was sure to give out before long, her firebox being unfed, and her rate of speed one that must inevitably shake her fire to pieces. At the same time I knew that even un-der the given conditions she had some chance of beating us, 420 being half her size and badling seven crowded cars besides. Yet the possibility of a cars besides. Yet the possibility of a crueli A dare not contemplate, so frightful did it seen, with the timmigrant cars erowded with non, women and children to their fullest capacity and more. Daraness was settling and that darkness added to the horor of the scene, which, my offorts to the conteary notwithstanding, my imagination was releatlessly conjuring up before my mind's eye.

The minder that had carried us along after the rush down lill was spent, and the burden of panting old 420 thus multipled, our speed was sensibly slackening. The steam-guage too, indicated a sinking of the pressure and when, the water in the boline house of the pressure and when, the water in the boline low. See if she's a-gaining now!" Dolan 'See if she's a-gaining now!" Dolan 'yiled, and again is stepped down and leaned far out. The compound was not gaining; we were holding our own. Her headlight had goine out -shaken out ovidently, so prodigiously illd she rock—and the volume of sparks than shot upward from her stack betokened that her fire was more loose than before.

I returned to the cab had reassured Dolan. He smiled grinly and poluted to the guage. The fresh water in the bolier was quickly turning steam, and the pressure was risby. Things looked favorable. The chances were no longer against us.

I was mumbling a fervid "Tannis God!" when the fireman, his face very white and very drawn, poked his head into the cab and blurted out, in access of agan;—

"Dolan turned and his lips moved, but he articulated nothing. For an instant he remained motionless and speechless, and then at the top of his voice he shouted;—

"The baggage! Use the baggage!" We understood, With an agility and crash I dare not contemplate, so frightful did it seem, with the immi

stant he remained motionless and speechless, and then at the top of his voice he shouted;—
"The buggage! Use the buggage!"
We understood, With an agility and a edicity born of desperation, the fireman and I made our war over the wavay ling, pounding, stambling tender, to the front platform of the baggage are and broke open the door. In a second the situation was explained to the buggage master, and we begand the fireman, the buggage master, his assistant and I—to heare over into the tender every bit of buggage we could lift or love. The light trunks and the light baxes of morehandises went first, and as soon as there was enough of them together the fireman clambered back on to the tender, grinkled them with lubricating oil, cut them up with an axe, and stuffed them that the fire had sugged and

Meanwalle the fire had sagged and our speed was again decreasing. We worked desperately, indefatigably,

Biting heavy trunks and merchandlescases as the gh they were hand-satchels and boxes, and throwing them over into the tender as though they were included piper and hollow. When the baggage car was practically emptical and every movable stick of baggage was other already consumed or awaited consumption in the

tender, I returned to the ong tender, I returned to the ongine, and once again leading out, looked back. It seemed to me that the compound was nearer than befere and gaining, but I could not tell positively. It all events, sine was still a good half-mile to the rear I entered the eab to

events, she was still a good half-mile to the rear I entered the eab to look at the gauge, and found that the pressure was rising.

Old she was doing nobly, but it was evident that she could not continue much forger. A strong pungent older, enhanating from somewhere be neath the cab, told a story of hot bearings, and the cylinders were split they water as the thanks moved in ting water as the piscens moved in and out. Her trembling had grown so and out. Her trembing had grown so violents that the water gauge cooks would come open on their own account as often as they were shut on Dolan's, and her reverse lever was straining on the eatch that hold it closs up to the centre. Her boiler was covered on the catch that hold it close up to the centre. Her boiler was covered coplosely with perspiration, and the gauges on the patent eccentric lub-ricator in the cab showed that all the cluster gaps.

ricator in the case the oil was gone. We reached an up-grade and wore slowing visibly. Dolan unbooked the reverse and gave her more stroke, but still site slowed. I was about to leave the cab again to see how the compound was doing, when Dolan arm.

"Look!" he reared, pointing ahead, the Treighti"

Two or perhaps three miles up the appeared two tiny moving the tail lights of the fast treight. She should have been fully ten miles shead of us, even though we ten miles shead of us, even though we were far ahead of our schedule, but she had evidently broken down some-where on the road between Black Gulch and Pine Hill, or had gottan stuck somehow and was behind time.

I felt a chill come over me, and ther my head grow hot and throbbed. A lunatic on a wildest compound a half-mile behind and the fast freight oblivious of everything, pounding along at a moderate speed, two miles aheadi It meant death to the imm.grants or death to us, and I knew that Dolan's

lecision would mean the latter.

I half determined to jump, and hoped the fireman would do the same. Dolan, I know, would not, so long as old 426 s wheels were still grinding of the ralls. I looked out of the cal-window and saw the telegraph poles fly past us, and I abandoned all ideas

of Jumping.

I grew dizzy. A nervo racking fear assailed me. I believe, in fact, that fear made me loce my senses for a moment, at least my thoughts jumble, and the fireman says I assumed an attitude of supplication. Of this I was not conscious. All that I do remember is that I suddenly heard Dolan second.

not conscious. All that I do remember is that I suddenly heard Dolan scream;—
"Cut off the rear carl Don't stand there, you fool. Cut off the rear carl Move, for Heaven's sake, movel" It was an inspiration. His words had a magical effect; in an instant his meaning finshed upon me.
"Pull the bell-cord," he continued, "and I'll shut off steam and as the cars bump draw the pin, Movel Movel.
I failly slid off the cab, and with feverish haste crawled over the tender and Jumped upon the "aggage-car platform. How I ever managed to make my way through that train, filled with panic-stricken praying, weeping foreigners, who crowded and jamued and choked the alsies, I do not know. I do remember striking men and knocking women right and left and trampling upon children. Once, I recoffect, the train struck a sharp curve and inrelied frightfully, and I fell in a heap on top of a woman who held a child close to her bosom and was praying between sobs in a foreign tongue.

praying botween sobs in a foreign tongue.

At last, after what seemed ages of suspense, I reached the last car, the conductor following close behild me. It was desorted, the hamigrants, who had perceived their danger, having sought refuge in the cars ahead. I threw myself down flat upon the platform and firmly grabbing the guard rail with one mand I reached for the pin with the other.

"Pail the cord!" I shouted to the conductor. Dolan shut off steam and the cars at once bunded together, releasing the strain on the pln. I gave a mighty pull, but I was too slow. The pin remained fast, and from the slight bound forward I knew that Dolan had again opened the throttle wide.

"Pull it again!" I shouted frantically, "Pull it again!" Once more the cars came togethion.

I reached way over and half raised my-self with the heave. I feit a burning self with the heave, I feit a burning sensation in my sorm and shoulder, and when my hand shot upward it hald in its grip the dust-covered, rusty pin. I was too weak to rise, and there I remained prostrate upon the platform.

At once a sep opened between the train and the an supled ear. From youds, ten yours, twenty, thirty, land less than one-quarter of a mile behind I could see the thundering. mile bolled I could see the thundering, leaping compount tearing away on the ribrating raise with unchecked fury. The conductor pulled me to my feet, and with a wages sensation of a racing pulse and difficulty in breathing, leaned against the door. The car had dropped further and further to the rear till its contear became industries to the darkness. in the darkness. Sundenly it rese into the air-rose like 2 southeast boing in extreme agons—and ere the reser berations of the crash had died away. it toppled over on its side and apon it crishing and rending it, tumbled the

it toppled over on its suce and apon it, conshing and reading it, tumbled the ponderous C. B. and Q. compound, coveloped in a cloud of hissing, sizzing steam, e ginstly noshapely mass of overheated, twisted, distorted from The conductor jumped for the bell rope and gare the signal to stop. Dolem nawered with a long grim how from the whistie, and I could hear the grinding noise if the brakeshoes as they were pressed tightly against the grinding noise if the brakeshoes as they were pressed tightly against the officially known as "Passenger Trait No. 27." came to a full stop. Less than two hundred yards ahead were the twinking tall lights of the fast reight, whose engineer was whistling or "brakes," so that the crow could go back and ask the "Mixed Pickle" what it was all about. Faithful old 420 was sending a thin, slekly little stream of steam upward from her safety, and her cylinders were covered with big drops of water, that looked for all the world like tears. And sitting on the little step between engine and tender I found Dolan his head buried in his hands, and saying nothing

THE POPE AS A WIT.

While his beautiful character ple him first in the esteem of millihearts, nevertheless the present Pope owes a great deal of his popularity to talents not generally known—his firm hold on the world of arts, letters and society. Save that of the master pain ters, he has as many gifts as Leonar do da Vinci. Like him a flue mathe matician, musician, art critic orien mattichan, musician, art critic. oriental schoint, with a general culturdeep and broad, he is one of the best
of the living chess players. His knowledge of books, with all their strange
and carloos detail, reminds one of
such shuman phenomena as Maginabecchi and Pie di Mirandoia. Well he
might make the world wonder, as he
did the children in Goldswith's "Village," how one head could contain it
all.

In society, from the earliest diarist's recollection, Leo. XIII. has been note as a wit. It is said that he has the as a wit. It is said that he has the greatest power of repartee of any man in Europe. It is an odd thing to remind one that "the greater the saint the greater the himorist." This ims so generally passed into a first principle by students of men that one can understand why the wisest theologians are given to doubt the sanctity of any man who does not enjoy a joke. Perlaps Emerson was not aware that he was uttering an old Catholic truth when he said, "You need never despair of the salvation of any man who can see a joke."

aware that he was uttering an old Catholle truth when he said; "You need never deepair of the saivation of any finan who can see a joke."

Tacce-who have lived near his holiness or have associative tics with him know a volupe of stories of his wit. It is said that he never lost the mastery of any situation — grotesque, painful, awkward or ridiculous. He has always enjoyed a reputation for this alone, and woo betied the unlucky wight who crossed conversational raphers with the aim of putting him in a worse case.

His itunor is of the sublime kind, it never wounds or stugs, it raises a laugh, but always to lift the heart of a call height not before known. Only oftee in all these contex drolatings does not help the context of a call height not before known. Only oftee in all these contex drolatings does does he appear to have made a retert that stabbed, and then the victum richly deserted it.

A worthy American, one of the man tham Rome, and he took extravamn methods of helphig Propaganda Fide with his wealth. He had done many genorous things, and the Pope had rewarled him with medals and orders galore; for once a year this convert made a prilgrinage to lione, where he was kindly received by the lody Father as a son, and generally, until the orders were exhausted, each time was bestowed with some freshhoner. On such occasions all three brave metal pieces were extanced to the rich American's breast.

'I'll scon end that," the Pope remarked to a confidant who was at his side during the love. "Next time I shall give him a saufflor." White he did, and a beautiful fewed by the colleges with a side during the lower than was gratted underson which is was the same from the did and a confidence when it was a confidence with a side during the lower than was gratted underson which is was a confidence with a side during the lower than was gratted underson which is was a confidence when it was a confiden

LIGHT ON A DARK GUBLECT (G)(G)( 

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chure: "ppeared, and only with all its modal," but with the sanitable attached to his waistonet.
"The next time," the Pope said, with a comical sigh, "I shall present him with a marble-topped table. It is the only thing that I can think of the can't tie to his waistonet."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A NEW SEMINARY.

A NEW SEMINARY.

Preparations are in active progress for the opening on September 12 of the Diocesan Seminary in New Orleans for the education of young pricate to serve in the Lousland diocese. Extensive repairs are being made to the old seminary building, which was known in the early sixtles as "Lo Grand Seminario do Bouligny." Rov. Father Landry, C.M., will be the president of the seminary and will at the same time retain his position as pastor of St. Stephen's church. Only two members of the faculty have yet been appointed, namely, the professors of moral and dogmate theology, who will be, respectively, the Rev. Father Hurley, C.M., and the Rev. Father Hurley, C.M. and the Rev. Father hielols, C.M. The Lousland students will be recalled from St. Charles and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where they are now studying. There will be about seven of these.

A DIFFERENCE.

A DIFFERENCE.

We find this significant paragraph in the current statement of the direc-tor of the consus; Tae attempt to estimate the strength of a religious de omination by the number of sittings in the churches is hiso misleading since in the Roman Catholic churches the same edition is used by different worshippers at different hours of Tao following year the American the day; while in the Protestant turned up again and was granted churches generally the scatting capa-audience, when to the Holy Father's lety of an edilice-exceeds the average consternation the faithful son of the



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### General News.

Basiilan Appointments

ANOTHER TRANS OUT LEGE

The community of St. Basil concluded its annual retreat at St. Michael's College, Toronto. Father Forgmann, Cs. B., of Assumption College preached the retreat and gave the usual satisfaction. After the retreat the following appointments were made for the onening year for the "Province of a anada."

ST MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORON

tery Key, Fathor Marijon, Provincial Moral Thoology Nev. Ivr. Teefy, Prosident and Philos

nov. Father Mungoven. Treasurer and Director of Studies.

Rov. Father Brennan, paster of St. Basil's

Father Fraction, assistant Patish Professor of Dogma and Chaplain of

t. Joseph's Convent, Rev. Father Murray, Director of Music. Rev. Father McBrady, Professor of Rhe

Mr. Foster, Professor of Bolle Father Plomer, Professor of First

Elements,
Istry.
Rev. Fathor Walsh, Professor
and Chaplain of Central Prison and Merco.
Reformatory.
Rev. Father Ryan, Professor of 1st
Commercial and Chaplain of Loretto Academy and Aylums.
Mr. Torpy, Professor of 2d Commercial.
Mr. Maylaw, Professor of 3rd Commercial.

"The American Howard, Master of Studies and Howard, Master,"
"The American Master."

ial.

Rev. Father Howard, Master of Studies.

Luke Callan, Recreation Master.

Mr. Murphy, Professor of Shorthand and Typewriting.
Messrs. Plourde and Staley, Scholastics
t the College.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH

Rev. Father Cushing, Superior and Pro-seor of Philosophy. Rev. Father Dumouchelle, Director of

saner Cushing, Superior and Pro-cessor of Philosophy.

Rev. Fasher Dunquechelle, Director of Rev. Fasher Dunquechelle, Director of Lav. Fasher Simonde, Pastor of Band-riob Parish.

Rev. Fasher Simonde, Pastor of Band-riob Parish.

Rev. Fasher Kennedy, assistant Pastor of andwich Parish.

Rev. Fasher Fasher.

Father Ferguson, Professor of The ology, Rev. Father Kelley, Professor of Rhe ric. Rev. Father Gignac, Professor of Belles

Mr. Rafferty, Professor of 1st Latin. Mr. Powell, Professor of 2nd Latin. Father Shaughnessy, Professor of

Slemonts.

Rev. Father Guinane, Professor of Grad-lating Commercial.

Mr. W. Roach, Professor of 1st Commer-

Mr. W. McCabe, Professor of 2nd Com

ercial. Third Commercial, not appointed. Study Hall, Rev. Father Reath, Recreation, Mr. Louis Staley.

ST. BASIL'S NOVITIATE.

cholastics. lastics:—Revs. T. Roach, Pajeau , McNulty and Barrott.

PARISH APPOINTMENTS

Owen Sound-Rev. Father Granothier uperior; Rev. Fathers Hayden, Buckley perior; Kov. America d Player. Amherstburg—Rev. Fathers Ryan and

Aumerstang
Cote.
Cote.
Raleigh—Rav. Father O'Donohve.
Fort Lambu. —Rev. Father Chorrier.
St. Annes, Detroit—Rev. Fathers Gra
Renaud and Christian.

TEXAS COLLEGES.

Basil's College, Waco-Rev. Fathers. Superior; Rev. Fathers Finnegar Inyes, Superio:; Rev. Fathers Finnegau nd Collins. St.Thomas College, Houston—Rev. Father toache, Superior; Rev. Fathers Donnelly nd Hurley.

rley. r Vachaldi goes to Washington Uni-to finish his course there.

CALLS TO ORDER

The following have received calls to rs :— lesthood—Rov. Messrs. Ryan and Ken edy. Deaconship-Rev. Mesers. Pajeau and T.

Roach.
S.'b-Deaconship—Mr. McNulty.
Min or Orders—Mr. Foster.
! Tonsuno—Mesers. Murphy, Powell and Reprofit.

Cardinal Satolli Profect of Propaganda

Gardinal Satolil Protect of Propaganda.

It is learned from an official source, that Gardinal Francis Satolil; isie first Fapal Delegate to the United States, 1569 67, has been appointed Frefect of the Propaganda by Fope Leo III.
This news came direct from Rome, where Mgr. Satolil has resided since leaving Washington three years go, It has been tacilty undorstood among his equalisations for some time that be would reach the highest station by reason of his marked executive ability. During the greater part of Pope Loos Beigm since 1078, the office of Frefect of the Propaganda has been filled by the celebrated Cardinal Miccelas Lodconvaki, an exile from Germany, who had spent two years in a Prunsian prison previously, owing to the conflict with Falk laws. After his liberation the Pope called him to Rome and raised him to the Cardinalsto as a special token of regard.

The Congregation of the propagaoda

rope called him to klome and raised him to the Cardinalsta as a special token of regard.

The Congregation of the propagaoda has the general control of the Catholic faith in missionary countries where no State religion exist by law. Questions of ecoleastical discipline, essecopal appointments, etc., come under its management. No appeal from the decisions of this congregation is possible to any other tribunal, though parties who consider immeselves aggreeved may point its fundamental to the congregation. The congregation has the power to send its own pricest into any discesse in the countries which it cares for, and auch pricets are not bound to follow any but the instructions of the congregation. It will be seen that the blevation of Cardinal Satoli has placed him in a most powerful position.

#### CANADIAN NEWS.

Unstop Mol.voy has been spending a noll-day in Montreal.

Mitchell Cathellas held a forty hours' devotion last week Fathers McCabe and Downey conducted the services.

sowney conducted the services. We amonume with regret the death of Mrs. Jehn Barry, of North Lancater. The deceased had been ill for over alx months, and death same sea release from her sufferings. She leaves a husband and through the service of the service of

was largely attended Mrs. Ass Gordon, president of the Ottawa W.C.T.L., has returned after an absence of three months and a half in Europe. She sarries; in Monteal yested ay on the Tan Islam Mrs. Gordon began her bour with Fo-weeks on the continent. She was in Rome on Asconsion Day, and was present with the 50,000 pigtrums who througed Ns. Peter's and received the Pope's blessing as that time.

groom, were bridesmaids. The groomsman was F. W. Clever Sullivan, brother of the bridge.

The novena which legan at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Newark, N. J., on July 8, end ended on July 16, was attended by many people who were sillied to see the season of the season o

cammen burposes, and will nave a seating capacity for I,500 persons.

A preity ocromony was celebrated in St. Mary's cathedral, Kingston, when Rav. Fr. Neville joined in wedlock John T. Bain, boot and shoo merchant. Maryeville, Wolfe Island, and Miss Hattle Turcotte, Plum street. The brids, who was attired in a costume of McFadden, who was attired in a costume of McFadden, who wore a preity white gown. W. Bain, Bath. brother of the croom, performed the offices resting with best man. After the ceremony the bridsh party returned to the home of the bridsh parents, where a wodding breakfast was served. Following this Mr. and Mrs. Bain left for their future home at Maryaville.

where a wodding breakfast was served. Following this Mr. and Mrs. Bain left for their future home at Maryaville.

A carden party in ald of St. Mary's rectory, London, will be held on the grounds aurounding St. Mary's church on the owning of Wednesday, the 15th of August. Saven young ladies—the Misses Mary Comor, Kate Fitzberry, Neille Hurley, Lottie Loughilt, Katel Moore, Sadie Moraa and Mary Murrey—are competing for a prite donated by the pastor. The competitors, the party of the arron, J de. Alex

E. Cherron, J. Seguin, A. St. Jean, Louis Lalonde, Max Lalonde, St. Mary's of the Mountain Chapel, eroof-dby Mrs. Robert Renaert, of Baltimore, at Buena Vista Springs, in memory of her late husband, was dedicated with appropriate ocromonics. Bishop John W. Shanahan, of Harrisburg, in whose diocese the chapit is award of the continuation of the common state of the corresponding of the control o

termeyer, who conducted a mission at Buena Vistas for the past two years, will be the past two years, will be the past two. The annual Montreal Irish Catholic men's. pilgrimage to Ste. Anno. de Beaupre this year was one of the largest attended and most accessful of the series. The pilgrimage side the city on Saturday ovening on the pilgrimage of the city on Saturday ovening on the St. Anno Gadest 100 s. secompanied by the St. Anno Gadest 100 s. secompanied by the St. Anno Gadest 100 s. be pilgrimage and drum band, as well as St. Cabrielt trass band, both of which discoursed choice musical selections. The pilgrimage are under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, with Rev. Fasther Strubbe at the Fathers, with Rev. Fasther Strubbe at the harmon, of the occasion. St. Anno was reached on Sunday morning, and the pilgrims marched to the church and partook of communion. After breakfast they attended charch again and insard a sermon. Two where the videor termed for Quotecci hours, inarching up Munatain IIII to St. Patrick's achool for dimer. The Three Rivers reached Montreal yesten-try morning all being delighted with the trip

At a meeting of the churchwardens, old and new, held at the Prabytery, Lachine, after the funeral service of the late Cancul Piche, His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi an

mounced that Rev. J. T. Savaria, chapitals of St. Jean Benott Labre retreat at Lougue Office, had been chosen to replace the late lamonted parish priest. The new mouncing has been chosen to replace the late lamonted parish priest. The new mouncing has been chosen to replace the late lamonted parish priest. The new mouncing has been controlled by the late of the la nounced that Rev. J. T. Savaria, chaplain of St. Joan Benoit Labre retreat at Lougue

to the rollious exercies to institute in the land a school institute meeting by themselves the work of which lasted for several days. Officially rhose meetings are held under the Collinarity rhose meetings are held under the Collinarity rhose meetings are held under the Collinarity rhose meetings are held under the Collinary of the Collinary of

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

The Ursuline Slaters will celebrate the golden jubiles of the establishment of the order in Cleveland on Argust 8.

The pretty new chapel just completed by the Rev. W. B. Farrel at Freeport was opened for divine service on Sanday, July 20th.

20th.

A new convent at Elkton, S. D., is azpected to be ready for opening this fall. The building will be a handsome one, of lasper, red brick and lineactone,

Henry Austin Adams has consented to give a course of four lectures at the Trenton Catholin Club during November and December.

cember.

The Sisters of the Sarced Heart in Pittsurg have purchased a site in the East End for the erection of a \$100,000 building to be used as a home for wayward ciris. The property is opposite Lincoln Park, and c:st \$25,000.

\$25,000.

Lamperti, the artist, is at work on the painting of the crudifixion over the main attar of St. Patrick's Church, Milwantee, The painting is being placed in the pointed Gothio panel, immediately over the altar, A \$35,000 Catholic church was dedicated at Adrian Minn. Right Rev. Bishop B. Catter, Bishop of the discose of Winona, was the dedicator, and delivered the dedication sermo.

direction of the Sisters of St. Benedict.
The new Catholic church at Akron, Is,
is almost completed, and the first divise
service was hold thereto on Standy, July
22nd, The dedication of the church will
occur about the first of September
The Very Rev. Thomas Bouquillen, D.D.,
Professor of Moral Theology in the Catholic
University of America, Washington, D.G.,
who went to Detroit to attend the Sammer
School, was taken very ill and was confined

to his room in Europ Committee days.

Very Rev. Joseph M. Renning, vloar-goneral of Grand Rapide, Mich, will pushfurly for Detroit, to Join the Capuchia Order. Before going to Grand Rapide. Pather Bonning was stationed in the Circinatal diocese.

Intentions of our Holy Fasher.

Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary of the Papal
Legation, states that although no official
advices have been received as yet concerning the creation of new sees at Sionz City,
lowa, and Altoona, Fa., it is believed that
the authorities of the Propaganda in Kome
contemplate their erection at an early date.

see autoorties or the Propaganca in Kome contemplate their eroction at an early date, At a meeting of the Chancellors of the Catholic Woman's Benevolent Legion b-ld last week at the Cardinal's residence Bailtimore, Miss Blondel was elected representative, and Mrs. Ida Murphy alternate, to attend the convention of the Supreme Council, to be held in New York in December, Miss Mary A. M. Trainer, a supreme momber, presided over the election.

Blabon, Pondergant of Solicited Jundan

member, presided over the election.

Bishop Prendergast officiated lueeday afternoon at the laying of the corner-stone of the new building of St. Mary's Hospital, at Frankford Avonus and Palmer wires, Philadelphia. When completed and furnished, the new building will give to St. Mary's Ziospital, which is under the control of the Susters of St. Francie, facilities equal

only a stoopiest, which is under the course of the Sustern of St. Francis, facilities equal to those of any hospital in Philadelphia. Its total cost is \$86,000.

The Baltimore Sun had a special cabie-gram from Rome last Friday, announcing the confirmation of the appointment of Most Rev. John Joseph Keane as Archiblopp of Dabuque. The cubigram was shown Cardinal Gibbons, who did not doubt its truthfolsess, and was delighted with the news. He study however that he was not yet? ady to give any formal expression of opinion on the subject. Archiblabop Krame is now in Washington resting from a long journey soliciting endowments for the Confirmation.

I The five seactuary windows recently do-nated to the St. James' Cherch, 20th Street and the state of the St. James' Cherch, 20th Street and the state of the St. James Cherch, 20th Street were placed in the church at which were were placed in the church at which are gless for the five windows cost \$2,000. The contral subject is the Transfiguration. The subject of the other windows are the An aunoiation and the Nativity, atter Corregio's "Ifoly Night." The sanctuary lamp, do nated by Mrs. Joan Mittell, cost \$1000, all of its motal work being quadrupic plated in gold.

of its motal work being quadrupic plated in gold.

The Rov. John A Nallivan. rector of Br. Aloysius' church, Jersey City, has piaus under way for the establishment of a home or the Silsters who teach in the paracolisi school. At present, and since the school are was established in the parish building factors have been supported by the school and the school and day. Pather Sullivan is decidedly anatous to provide suitable quarters for the teachers, and with these plans in view he has sot to work to erect a building on the Church property, which takes in the best part of a block, and which is bounded by bolmost and Kensington avenues. On a plot of ground in the rear if the parish hall and routery, the hume for the Silsters will doublious be built.

The unusual interest manifested in the

week, and died before the arrival of an am-bulauco. Ho went to Now York three weeks ago to spond his vacation. Father Mohan left the house in the afternoon to purchase some books. He had just walked out of the store when he fell unconsclous on the sidewalk. Father Mohan was 47 years old. He was born in belisbay, County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to this coun-try twenty-five years ago. He studied for the pricethood in New Hampshire, and was ordained there. The dead priest's body was removed to an undertaker's shop on a Coroner's permit,

The Article at the an Artherise shop on a concern spermit, in the death of Sister Mary Dominic, who was burled at Sparkill, N.Y., the Sister-hood of the Third Order of St. Dominic, Catholic obstitues, and, indeed, suffering childhood itself has met with an almost irreparable loss. Mother Dominic, for strong the suffering childhood itself has met with an almost irreparable loss. Mother Dominic, for strong the suffering the suffering

RESS AND PRESENTATION TO FATHER

Father Devine's parishio age of his visit to friends as the Trouman listands to prepare a genules surprise for him on his return. He was tendered the following address by John F. Muiligan, and was presented with an olegant double piacton after Masse on Sunday. The pre-sentation was made in the presence of the Rev. T. Wurthy, Halliar, England the Rev. T. Wurthy, Halliar, England the Popople.

ANY. AND DARK EXPLIEN.—It seems but yesterday that we assembled co. congratulate you on the completion of your tenth; year as our priest, and to make public schowledgment of our indebtdness to you for the priest, and to make public schowledgment of our indebtdness to you for the priest, and to reduce the school of the year of the priest of the priest of the school of all you had done for us, and our devoted attachment to you, our Father and friend; yet we find to-day that the second half-score of years is far advanced, and that you are on the eve of beginning your eight-scenth year as our spiritual guide. The self-saccificing zeal, they rundome as to the financial burdens to be imposed, the success that crowned your projects, and the decade of your ministry in this parish have been, and are to day its leading features. Seventees of the best years of your life your strength, and your health have been ours, our instreat spiritual and temporal, ear joys and our sorrows have been yours. So have consecrated to our service; in them your life, your strength, and your health have been ours, our instreat spirituals and temporal, ear joys and our sorrows have been yours. So had your health, have been ours, our instreat spirituals and temporal, early sp and our sorrows have been yours. So had not not seen the service of the best years of your life years in the present of the parts, when you have consecrated our sorrows. Like the great apeatie, he is ready to spoud him self and to be spent for our salvation. We congratiate you, Rev. Father, on the improved condition of your health, the tem poral loss of which, resulting from the strain of mind and body in the material and report of the parts, was an acquent testimony of your constant and unwearied fidelity in our service, as a blean of our loyalty and gratitude, and our joy at the renewed health it has pleased God to bless you with. It is a symbol of the work you have accomplished supportant your worth and the preshydery you built for them, the two elegant churches and the

PATHER DEVINE'S REPLY.

The very complimentary addreshick you honor me is altogether too go to your always generous spirit. onless I am greatly pleased to find tredit me with having accomplished in greatly placed me in general placed me in

superintend these various works, you on the other hand supplied mo with all the occount agement that generous cooperation coultive. If I studied during the day and often a fine the night just how much I should undertake in the yeard and to any catent by example encouraged you to make sacrifices with the highest Chrishian motives for the further ence of those works, you conjugate the head of the summer and to gather the fund on summer and to gather the fund accessery to bring about the favorable financessery to the favorabl

Representatives of the different men's religious communities in and around Otiawa, isad dinner at Architarpo Delamoi's residence. The dinner was cotten up for the purpose of lawing them moet the Superior Genoral of the England of the Company of Mary, few Father Maurille of France, and the Control of the West State Mary for the Company of the West State of the Company of the Delamoid Monastory; Rov. Father Jacques, of the Delamoid of the Oblates Scholasticate; Rov. Father Haronis of the Juniorate, and Rev. Dr. Nilles, vice-rector of Otiawa University. On the following day the secular priess and members of the men's roligious communities were entertained by the Fathers of the Company of Mary at the latter's house on Monatear road.

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# LATEST MARKETS.

Car lote—Flour is quiet and prices are steady. Ninety per Cent, patents in buyen' hage \$2.50 mag. and choice grades are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.00. In barries ordinary grades are \$2 weet. Maniloba yet and the grades are \$2.00 mag. When it of \$2.00 mag. Weet and the grades are \$2.00 mag. Weet and the grades are decided and and the grades are sufficiently and the grades are grades are grades are grades are grades are grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades. The grades are grades are

west.
Oats—The market is quiet and prices unchanged.
White sold at 200 west and at 270 test. New sold at
250 west.
As as old at 690 west for old, and new nominal at

Sto. Corr. steady, with No. 2 American yellow quoted at 45 to 470 on track Toronto. Canadian Spc. west. Buckwhest steady at 500 west end at 510 seat. Rye is steady, new being quoted at 100 west. Oatmeal is steady at \$3,10 in bags and at \$3,20 in barrels.

THE PARMERS' MARKET.

The sirect market is dull, the farmers being too busy to bring in produce. Wheat is steady at 72 to be 12 to bring in produce. Wheat is steady at 72 to 12 to 13 to 13 to 15 to 15 to 16 to 12 to 13 to 15 to 16 to 13 to 16 to

ADVANCE IN CHERSE At Liverpool the quotations for cheese are higher at Sis for exceed and at 47s 6d for white.

Wheat, white, straight Wheat, red Wheat, goose Wheat, spring do now, per ton Straw, per ton Dressed Hogs Butter, th. rolls Eggs, new laid Chickens, per pair Turkers, per 1b. Ducks, each Potators

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