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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VIII -No. 30.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Current Topics.

The sensation of the week is the message of United States Minister Conger stating that the Legations were act. The message was in cipher known only to the American officials but it was not dated. There are three solutions of the question put forward.—(1) That the Legations were really safe at the time of the cable_aud are yet; (2) that the message had been obstructed and only lot through now, and that the Ministers have been massacred sunce; (3) that the Chinness had obtained the key to the cipher and had forged the message. Very few believe the Legations safe. Conflicting reports Conger stating that the forged the message. Ver the Legations safe. Concting reports no Legations sales.

To daily coming so that little or nothing the known of the real state of affairs. It has no stiried that the Europeans is known or the can state of allate. It is known positively that the Europeans captured the rative town of Tion Tsin on their second attempt, gaining possession at the same time of quite a large

on their second attempt, gaming lossesion at the same time of quite a large force of artillery Meanwhile the Chinese have invaded Rassian territory and the state of war exists for the first time. The Kussians are being hand prossed and are hurrying forward a large relief force. Reports of the slaughter of missionaries and natar Christians, of the sacking and hurring of stations come in with alarming regularity. It is the uncertainty that makes things so torribly fearful. Meanwhile the revolt is spreading and Canton is now giving growth for serious alarm. Amid it all is the lack of concetted action among the Powers who are certed action among the Powers who are certed action among the lowers who are acting as segregated parts and are with-out any recognized commander in-chief. The nations recognize the fact that the uprising means the partition of China among them, and each with its eyes upon that particular part which it pro-pages to, fasten upon, is loth to spend among support that particular part which is proposed to fasten upon, is loth to spend time and energy in quieting and bringing into subjection that portion that a rival nation will in all likelihood acquire train action will in all likelihood acquire to acquire the faster of the support of are nouring in daily; Ru ing to swoop down with a very large army, Japan will have 50,000 in the field and the other nations will not be for behind in the snatch for territory in

The Boer Desultory fighting still goes on in South Africa. War. The war has turned isto a hunt, but like a stag at bay, the Boers make a stand from time to time and fight in a forlorn hope. General De Wet suffered defeat in an all day's sugagement at Lindley this week and fled in two bodies. After a sharp fight for the possession of the railway near Skidelberg the attacks of the Boers was beaten [off. Stubborn fighting has taken place too in the neighborhood of Middleourg. Flattering reports of the gallant conduct of the Second Caundian Contingent at the Cossack post affair continue to come in daily. post affair continue to come in daily. Several Canadians were killed or wounded. The most serious less to the wounded. The most revious loss to the Canadian forces during the week was the deaths of Licatennuts Borden and Burch who were killed on July 16. Both of these excellent officers received special mention in Lord Roberts' report for gallantry in action.

Roports from the lum-ber mills in Northern Ontario. Ontario givo great cause for satisfaction. Thanks to the measure adopted by the Ontario

Legislature forbidding the export of logs, and thereby compelling the lumbermen to manufacture their timber into bermen to manufacture their timber into lumber in Ontario, the mills in Northern Ontario are working overtime. Saw mills that had been running in an onmills that had been running in an on-day-off-day sort of fashion before the passage of the law are now working three shifts of eight hours each a day. Mills have sprung up through the Parry Sound district, and there has been easily a tenfold mercease in the number of men employed in the saw mills throughout every section of timber-larities of the law.

Mr. George Renison who has arrived at Port

Andree Baloon. who has arrived at Port Arthur from Hudson Bay, brings news confirming the report of a baloon having best her lives in Ungava, on the east coast of Hudson Bay. They are supposed to be the romains of the missing Andreo expedition. The story was carried by Indian flunters to Fort George, on the oneth-east coast of Junes Bay, thence by the same band to York Factory, whouce in turn it was carried to Mosse Factory.

Canapaula
Collides,
tacket for house over the Channel on Sunday, and the Conard at a campling Carepania, on route for Liverpeel from New York, atruck the Liverpeel bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cut-

ting her in twam. The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but it is believed the other eleven members of the ship's company, including the captain, were drowned.

In a collision on Satur Disastrous
Collision.

Lough between the local

passenger steamers Dro' medary and Alligator, five passengers were killed and upwards of fifty more or were killed and upwards of hitz more or less injured; in many cases amputa-tions of legs being necessary. There were 600 passengers on board the two vessels, and terrible scenes followed the collision. It is feared that some others

A Chicago dospatoh

Another Lucigort. A Chicago do sp a to b instant that a human skulj and a pair of boots have been found in a rendering tank owned by one of the packing house firms in that city Soveral men recently, in the employ of the company, have disappeared, and the police are searching for them, to see if any light can be shed on the mysterious find. It is the the theory of the police that the victim was pushed into the tank.

Mount Azima, nosi

Mount Azdma, near Mount-Death-Death-Banda Isan, Japan, which Ing Volcano, was the scene of a volcano disaster in 1888, broke into cruption Tuesday July, 17. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were ongulted by the streams of lava from Mount Azuma, and great damage was done in adjacent dustricts. adjacent districts.

A WONDERFUL CHURCH,

A WONDERFUL CHURGH.

The little city of Jasper, the capital of Dubois county, Ind., has a church structure which is so large that almost any one of the Indianspoils churches could be placed inside—steeple and all. This immense structure dedicated as St. Joseph's, has coongl stone in its structure to build around a city of 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants a wali four feet high and two feet thick, and the amount of lumber used in the roof alone would be sufficient to build many homes. Though this great edifice cost one-tenth as much as the State House, it was built by the Catholics of one of the smaller counties of the State of Indiana, and to-day it stands without a single cont of indebtedness against it. Three years after the Civil Wardoss of the State of Indiana, and to-day it stands without a single cont of indebtedness against it. Three years after the Civil Wardoss of St. Joseph s. On September 14. 1868, Bislop St. Palais Indi the creation of St. Joseph s. On September 14. 1868, Bislop St. Palais Indi the corner stone. After the death of Father Maute the work was taken up by Father Basil Heusior, who expects to complete the structure in 1905, when thirty-seven years of continuous work will have been cacupied in its crection.

Except for the ornamentation the materials used in the construction of St. Joseph s were prepared and put in place by mombers of the congregation, who for three decades have been making sacrifices of all kinds to realize the west amount of labour contributed, \$90,000 in cash has been raised, between \$20,000 and \$50,000 more will be necessary to complete the Work.

Roof SUPPORTED BY HUGE TREES.

When Father Maute conceived the

\$25,000 and \$50,000 more will be necessary to complete the work.

ROOF SUPPORTED BY HUGE TREES.

When Father Maute conceived the idea of the great structure, he was anxious that it be built in a most substantial manner, and cortainly his wishes have been followed. The roof is supported by huge trees, the largest in Southern Indiana, that serve as imposing nively-floot columns. The roof structure is composed of forest trees used as rathers and braces. Between the outer roof and the ceiling there is 1,000,000 feet of the finest hardwood in the State. There is, besides, an immense amount of stone in the structure. The story is that after the farmers had hauled stone of some in the structure. The story is that after the farmers had hauled stone for months, and had all the surrounding fields covered, they thought they had enough for the outire structure. Instead there was only half enough for the foundation.

The foundation and walls of the church went up under the direction of Father Maute, who, after preaching the sermen Sunday morning work during the coming week. By this mean short one-seventh of the active one-gration laboured sealed of the control of the con ROOF SUPPORTED BY HUGE TREES.

seat 2,000, and another 1,000 can stand on the lower floor of the structure.

soat 2,00%, and another 1,000 can stand on the lower floor of the structure.

COSTLY WINDOWS AND ALTARS.

Father Basil Housier, now in charge of the pastorate, is doing all be can to beautify the great structure loft undathed by old Father Marte. Besides putting in a splendid heating systom, there have been added fine art windows Over the entrance is an art windows Over the entrance is an art window Showing Christ feeding the multifule is cost \$600. Near the alter is another, of the Good Shophord, that cost \$477. On the other side is the Nativity of the Lord, that cost \$450. Over the centre alter is a small window, the glass in which cost \$450. The other saids windows, the glass in which cost \$450. The other smaller windows cost \$175 and the side windows \$600.

But the windows are not the most expensive part of the organization. The three altars are especially fine, being constructed entirely of Italian marble. The high altar with the two gramps, each seven feet high, cost \$10,000. The side altars, one crowned with the Blesset Virgin, the other with \$1, Joseph, 100. The high altar with the two gramps, cost candlestick, each of which cost \$50. The railing separating the santuary from the church auditorium is of onyx and brass that cost \$1,000. The other shad to make any provisions for heating and lighting the vast structure the santuary from the church auditorium is of onyx and lighting the vast structure of heating a

NEWMAN'S WONDERFUL POWER

provailed as to the utility and effects of Preaching.

Whon Newman was Vicar of St. May's, Oxford, men crowded into that church to the afternoon four o'clock services, and stood spell-bound, while he, apparently unconscious of all presences but Oao, read his sermon in sweet, plaintive, monotonous voice, sometimes suddenly parsing for a whole minute at a time, while the sitence was all unbroken. There perhaps has been never anything like it in the way of preaching since the days of Savonaroin. It is commonly said that it was offered to be the same of th

THE GREAT JESUIT ORDER.

On January 1, 1900, there were 15,078 members of the Jesuit Order in all parts of the world. Of these, 0,025 were priests, 4,604 scholastics, 3,948 coad juter brothers. On January 1, 1899, the number of Jesuits was 14,948, divided as follows: 6,927 priests, 4,6504 seniolastics, 8,926 coadjutor brothers, The increase in the membership of the Order in the year 1899 was 189. There was an unsusal number of deaths in the Order in 1890; more than succe 1876—33 more than in 1898, which accounts for the small increase. The membership of the Order is divided as follows in various parts of the world. German Assistancy, including Germany, Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Netherlands and Galicia, 4,201; Spanish Assistancy, 1806; English Assistancy, 1806; English Assistancy, including England, Ireland, Assistancy, 1806; English Assistancy, 18 THE GREAT JESUIT ORDER.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL

Cliff Havon, N.Y., July 16th, 1900 PROGGAMME OF SECOND WEEK.

PROGRAMME OF SECOND WEFE.
A person present at Cliff Havon in early July, in 1599 and 1909, cannot but marvel at the difference in attendance, in fact present appearances are similar to those of much latter passeds of former sessions. Seemingly but one deduction can be made from these signs, and that is, that the percentage of increase in attendance this year will probably reach a far higher point than in any previous veer.

s in megior point than in any previous yeer. Sundey, July 5th, was a day worthy of note in the history of the session, because it marked the beginning of a period when the Oatholle Summer Shool is able to hold all its services on its own prounds. There was no high mass on that day, on account of the unfinished state of the new addition to the chapel. Pontifical High Mass, however, was first colebrated on the grounds on Sunday, July 16th, when Rt. Rev. T. A. Burke, of Albany, officiated. The sermon was preached by Ik. Rev. Mgr. Jas. F. Laughlin, of Philadelphia.

During the second was preached by Ik. Rev. Mgr. Jas. F. Laughlin, of Philadelphia.

During the second was been previded by the Albany and the Courses in Shakespeare and in Danto which are been previded by the Albany and the Course of Shakespeare and the Course of the Albany and the Albany an

ss from Albany, and each speak two even "Stray Lapressions" some great works of m

GERMAN CATHOLIC POLITICS.

GERMAN CATHOLIC POLITICS.

The power of Gatholicism and of a nuted Catholic people is shown by the German Country. Of the 307 Deputies of the Reichstag, 236 are cleated by Praws, is [16] by the German States, 48 by Bavaria, 23 by Saxony, 17 by Wuttemberg, etc. The German Catholics have by their unity secured 110 seats (counting the Rolleis and 137 seats, including the Polish and 138 seats, including the Polish and 138 seats, including the Polish and 138 seats, including the Polish and 137 seats in the Reichstag. The German Imperial Party—command only 77 seats in the Reichstag. The German Catholic Contro party deserves all the more credit since its members belong to very different German countries; being composed of Catholics from Bavaris, Baden, Wurthemberg, Saxony, Westyhallis, the Rhine Provinces, Handwer Pressies, Silosia, Posnia, Alsace Loursine, etc. All these different national elements form one great Catholic lours and the superiority of their truly conservative, popular and reforming policy have become the governing party of the varte German Empise. The so-cald Liberal Party, which once commanded Liberal Party, which once commanded Liberal Party, which once commanded Liberal Party, which concerns the party of Kindturkampf, has today if the Pressian Commanded Liberal Party, which once commanded Liberal Party, which concerns the previous Liberal Party, which concerns the previous Liberal Party, which concerns the content of the previous Liberal Party, which concerns the content of the previous Liberal Party, which concerns the content of the previous Liberal Party, which concerns the content of the previous Liberal Party, which concerns the content of

Imperial Party 23: the Antisemites 16; United Freisinn, 12; Freising Volks-nartei, 28; Guelf, 10; Sociaties, 50; the Democrate, 8; the Baucantsia, 5; the Protestant Agrarians, 8; the Dances, 1; no party. 10

partol, 28; Guelf, 10; Socialists, 59; the Damegrats, 8; the Bauerenbund, 4; the Protestant Agrarians, 3; the Danes, 1; no party, 10.

This shows that Catholicism is uniting also in politice. The twenty nation German Catholics forming one political party in the Richestag, the Contre Party, whilst the 42 million German Protestants have 46 different German unational churches and 15 different political parties in the Richestag. Let the Catholics of France, of Spain, and of the Republics of South America the Grand Catholics in the Tatholics of the Republics of South America the Catholics in the Tatholics of the Republics of South America the Catholics in the Tatholics of the Catholics of the Catholics of the Tatholics of the Catholics of the Tatholics of the Catholics of Tatholics of the Catholics of Tatholics of Tat

THE ACHEROPITA.

Archeropita means not made by hands. This is a description applied to not a few especially vomerated pictures in Rome which legend regards as made by angele, but is applied by automasy to the picture of our Saviour preserved in the Chappel of the "Saucta Sanctorum." or Holy of Holies at the Lateran, Criticism has not yet delivered its judgment on this picture. All that seems to be certain is that it was brought to Rome in the Chappel of the Papel palace of the Lateran, that, being in a large measure effaced, it was painted over at the order of a twolfth-century Pope, and that it has always been the object of the most extraordinary vomeration in its chaple at the top of Scala Santa. It has heon customary to remove it from its chappel at the top of Scala Santa. It has been customary to remove it from its chappel and topsos it to public view, and to surround it with special devotion on rare occasins, such as jubilees, and this has been done for the present holy year. It was unlocked by three different keys which three different by a contingual of the continual of the continual of the continual of M. Lauer, of the French Ecole de Rome, who is preparing a history of the Lateran Palace. His work will contain his valuable discoveries, correct the orrors, and complete the information civen in the provious works of Robauti de Fleury, Rasponi, Alomanu, Manicouzi, Sorosine, and Marangoni. The interest attached to the Payal Palace the Lateran is infinitely greater than that attached to the Payal Palace Atvignon, which succeeded to it, and which the municipality of Avignon are wisely determined to save from further destruction.

the taste of my Protestant friends. *c. if you have it not already get Cobbets's. iiitle 'Ristory of the Reformation' the only true one seer written as far as the reaches—though of course, to make it reaches—though of course, it is the reachiful in varyangicial religion in ster certrales. I do not, of course, like his (Cobett's style, but the sum of my forty-force years' thinking on the matter—from an outlinely outside standprint—as nearly as possible as that of a Turk—has led mo to agree with Cobbett in all hus main ideas, and there is no questioned my forty-force wherever that Protestants writers are, at a rule, ignorant and false in all they say of Catholies—while Catholie waters are, as a rule both well-informed and fair."

A CLERICAL POLICEMAN.

The Rev. Father Hendick, rector of St. Bridget's Catholic church, Roches-tor, being bitterly opposed to the open-salcons on Sundays, has had himself sworn in as a deputy sheriff at Charlotte, a suburb of Rochester, with full power to arrest any youth of his parish found disorderly or under the influence of liquor.

disorderly or under the influence of liquor.
The reverend father spends his Sunday lolsure hours at such places as are likely to be patronized by members of his flock;
Father Hendrick is one of the meets noted priests in the State. In addition to being rector of one of the largest and best known churches in Rochester his is vice-president of the Humano Society, an oflicer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a member of the State Beard of Regents. Father Hendrick is a firm believer in law and order.

CATHOLIC OFFICERS AT THE FRONT-

FRONT
The "Weekly Register" says that an analysis of the list of Catholic officers and volunteers at the war, which it published hast week shows the figures: "Total number of officers and volunteers since outbreak of war, 420—officers, 285; volunteers 134. Of this number 20 have been invalided hammad 15 have been killed or have died in South Africa. Among these 25 folicors taking part in the war are included—Generals, 4; colonels, 22; chap lains 21; Rayal Army Medical Corps, 48; Millital Medical Staff Corps, 2; ciril surgeons, 6; naval officers, 3; ciril surgeons, 6; naval officers, 5; ciril surgeons, 6; naval officers, 5; ciril surgeons, 6; naval officers, 5; ciril surgeons, 6; ciril s the English public schools, Established Westminister supply two each, and Mariborough, Felsted, and Leys School one each.

A COLOSSAL STATUTE.

A COLOSSAL STATUTE.

A project is being discussed in Naples for the exection of a statue of Christ of such colosal dimensions that it may be distinct the such colosal dimensions that it may be distincted that the colosal dimensions that it may be distincted that the statue would stand the colosal distinct the mountain of Castellmaro, but to this it is objected that the statue would standard the being too lofty. Now the top of Cambolit is proposed, in the grounds of Cambolit is proposed, in the grounds of Cambolities is proposed, in the grounds of Cambolities of Spain have demanded from the ministry permission for the Castellics of Spain have demanded from the ministry permission for the foundation in Madrid, out of their own means, of a purely Catholic university, suriliar to the one at Louvain, Dolgium. The Count do Val has left a large legacy to asstain it, and the bishop of Sastamana has forcibly pressed its claim on Siivela and his ministry.

A CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHER.

A CATHOLIC PHILOSOPHER.

A CATHOLIC PARIOSOFMEN.

Professor Henry Sedgwick has vacated the Chair of Philosophy at Cambridge University, and among the aspirants to that important position is Mr. William Samuel Lily, a well-known Catholic, and secretary for many years to the Catholic Union. Mr. Lilly is a prolific writer upon questions relating to ethics and philosophy, and no one can donbt that he is in every way fitted to succeed Professor Sidgwick. The question is, will the authorities at Cambridge rise to the cocasion and elect Mr. Lilly to the vacant chair, his religion notwithstanding?

The wainscotting, pows and altar of St. Mary's cathedral, Hamilton, are being treated to a coat of paint. During the progress of the work the High Mass at 10.30 will be replaced by Low Mass at the same hour.

THE GLORIES OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAY...

It may be said without fear of con tradiction that the two most imporcologiastical architecture, at least in Europe, which have distinguished the Europe, which have distinguished the century now drawing to its close, have then the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne and the building of the great basilica of Westminster. To those who are so enamoured of Gothic great basilica of Westminster. To those who are so enamoured of Gothic architecture as to cherish Pughr's conviction that the pointed arch is the one and only genuine elemental expression of Christian religious rieling in structure, it will of course seen absard to mention these two buildings in the same breath. And it is perfectly true that there are many obvious particulars in which Cologne puts Westminster quite in the shade. Its length (450 feet) is greater by mearly 100 feet than that of Westminster; and its soaring height is more than 100 feet to the spring of the transverse arches, and 150 feet to the keystone of the vaulting, altogether divaris the comparatively modest alti-

dwarfs the comparatively modest alti-cade of the Westminster pier (60 feet), of the Westminster arches (90 feet), and of the Westminster domes (117 feet). Nevertheless, as we hope to show hereafter, there is no reas why we should fear a comparsion be-tween the two cathedrals if regard So had not merely to material dimensions, but to historical and moral considerations as well.

siderations as well.

The Kohner Dom may be truly said to exhibit, in greater fulness of ideal perfection, than any other cathedral, the structural possibilities of Gothic architecture. We speak advisedly of structural perfection, because there can be no question that in the details of tracery and ornamentation the Cathedral of Cologne falls short of some of its rivals, and exhibits a certain formalism and lack of invention. But formalism and lack of invention. But Hts ground plan and principal elevations admit of no conceivable ulterior development, and whatever shortcom-ings may perchance be found in them are such as are inseparable from the actyle itself. This is, we are well raware, an uncomprising statement, and it is one the truth of which it is rant very easy to bring home to the reader without the help of plates; but we will do our best to justify it in the

we will do our best to justify it in the course of this present article.

Tologne Cathedral was begun to read the close of that period which is rightly regarded as the golden age of Gobile architecture. Within the century which clapsed between 1150 and 1250 the following cathedrals were commenced, and to a greater or fone extent completed, viz. — Paris (1163-1177). Leon (1178), Chartres (1175-1260), Rhelms (1212-1241), Tatlens (1220-1288), Dourges, Beauwals, Troyes and Tours, to which many be added La Sainto Chapelle in Paris (1243-1251). The choir of Amlens in particular was finished in 1248, and it was on August 15 of the same year (1248) "on Our Lady's day same year (1218) "on Our Lady's day that she to heaven went," as the old Archbishop Kourad von Hochstaden.
And the coincidence in point of time limple matter of historical evolution The Cologne Cathedral must be said to the the natural sequel to that of Amilens. The architect, or series of exchitects, who planned the Kolner Aniens. The architect, or series of architects, who planned the Kolner Com, have plainly taken Amiens as the model on which they worked. A smere coincedence in such a case is sunthinkable, and all the more so when we comember the intercourse of city with city and friendly rivalry which force so important a part in promoting the execution of these magnificent motionments of thristian art. The glory of Amient is the choir and sanctuary with its double alses, the inner alses being united by an ambulatory carried round the apse, and the line and the outer alses being likewise continued round the apse in a corona of seven chapter. The dividing walls continued to chapts radiate from the continued so continued to these chapts radiate from the continued of the graceful and necessary diying buttresses that support the re comember the intercourse of city flying buttresses that support the walls of the clerestory. According to the prevalent and indispensable laws of proportion, the aisles are, each of them, half the width of the nave, so that for a nave of 50 feet between scolumns the construction requires a total width of 150 feet between the couter walls and the flying buttresses with their double span, supported and dway by the pinnacled shatts that cause from the columns which divide the ambulatory from the chapels, ren this ambulatory from the chapels, ren-cher, possible a total height that would be hardly attainable without such sup-typort. Such a choir, flunked with its desulfs aisles, and terminating in a sanctuary and corona of chapels, reaches the utmost limit of develop-ment, at the eastern extremity of a church, of which Gothic architecture is capable; and Moister Gorhard, the outginni architect of Cologne, could not have done better than copy the validing and moister flowers.

improvements. And this he has in fact done, not only as regards the disposition of parts, but with an almost exact reproduction of the principal dimensions in height, longth and breadth of the several elements of the whole. Nor has the same plan been carried out in its fulness elsowhere, except at Boauvals.

FLESSING AND SIGNIFICANCE OF AGNUE DEIS.

The ceremony of the Solemn Blessing of the Agnus Bei, which was performed by his Hollness, in the Consisteral Hall, is one of the oldest of the decout customs of the Church. Various applinons are held as to the origin of Agnus Dei. It is certain, however, that the custom of blessing them with special solemnities and by the Popes themselves was in vogue in the fourth century, under Constantine the dread, and in the reigns of SS. Melchiade and Sylvester, though others refer to a tradition of the lifth entury, which attributes the origin of the Agnus Dei to Pope Zoelmus, a Greek, of Cesacea, who it conceding to the parish churches the privilege of using the Paschal Candle-the use of which was formerly restricted to the Basilleasgave rise to the use of Agnus Dei, or small slabs of the wax of the Paschal Candles, on which were imprinted the effigies of the precursor of the Wordingarnate and the Lamb with the crostler with the words, "Agnus Dei, or worth the words, "Agnus Dei, or with the words, "Agnus Dei, or words, "Agnus Dei, or with the words," "Agnus Dei, or with the words, "Agnus Dei, or with the words, "Agnus Dei, or with the words," "Agnus Dei, or with the words, "Agnus Dei, or with the words." incarnate and the Lamb with the cross or banner in the traditional form together with the words, "Agnus Del qui tolis peccati mund." The slabs or plates of wax were not uniform, some being moulded into squares, others qui tolis peccati mundi." The sins sur plates of wax were not uniform, some being moulded into squares, others round, star-shaped or oval. In the earlier ages no other figures than those above mentioned were impressed upon the wax, but later we fingles of Orr Biessed Lady, or others of the Saints. According to many writers the biessing and distributing of the Agnus Del took place on Holy Saturday, the Paschal Candle of the preceding year being broken up as a symbol of the Resurrection, and the particles upon which was stamped the figure of a lamb, distributed among the geople. Both Simoudi and Barous speak of this eremony of Benediction as taking place on Holy Saturday, the distribution being made after the Communion of the Mass of Sunday in White. This custom continued to the White. This custom continued to the ninth century, but varied with the proninth century, but varied with the pro-gress of time. The work of imprin-ing the figures upon the wax levelv-ed upon the Pontifical Sacristan. Clement VIII. conferred the right of preparing the Agnus Del upon the Cis-tercian Monks, and this concession was confirmed by Leo XI. and Paul V. re-spectively, and continues to the pres-

Cardinal Stefano Borgia tells us of the mystical significance of these ob-jects of devotion.—These Agnue Del are of virgin wax to signify that the human nature of Jesus Christ was as-sumed in the most pure womb of the Blessed Virgin, without detriment to her Immaculate purity. They are stampted with the figure of a Lamb, as a symbol of the Lamb of God, sacri-ficed on the Cross for man's salvation. They are immersed in blessed water, this being an element of which Al-mighty God deigned to make use, both under the Old and the New Law, for ent day. under the Old and the New Law, for under the Old and the New Law, for the working of great prodigles. In them are mixed balsam and chrism, the former to signify the good odor of Jesus Christ, which Christians should shed abroad, and the latter, chirity, which should guide all their action."

charity, which should guide all their action."

The Popes have always used great solicitude with regard to these Agnus Del. Nicholas V. by a special Bull, issued in 1452, imposed severe penalties upon two men who had forged Bulls of Induigences and pictures of the Agnus Dei. Paul II., by a Bull issued in 1470, imposed grave penalties on all who should make or sell Agnus Bei or ax. Gregory XIII. by his Constitutions of May, 1572, forbade under ban of excommunication, the painting, gliding, or sale of these Agnus Dei; and this Decree was confirmed by Clement XI. in 1716. On many eccasions they were presented by Pontiffs to the Christian Princes, and to whom Urban V. sent Ambassadors to Paleologos. Emperor of the East, to induce him to embrace the union of the Catholic Church, he sent him by them, three. Agnus Dei, wit's Latin verses composed by Frant. Sextus V.. also in 1586, sent several to the Doge of Venice, Passuale Cicogna, accompanied by a sent several to the Doge of Venice, Pas Cicogna, accompanied by a Brief.

tenary of the Prince of the Apostica.
This was the leat time the Benediction was gives scientify by the Sovereign Pontiff until recently, when his Holmess Lee XIII, performed the same

IRISH DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.

Arl-Marson, the great-grandson of O'Carroll, king of Dublin, was wreeked on the ceast of Florida in 993, and call-ed it Great Ireland, or Whiteman's Land, Blorn Asbrand, a descendant of King Aulai, of Dublin, who fled from Ireland in 968, however, may have given it the name of New Ireland even be-

remain hose, nowever, may gave gaven it the name of New Ireland even before the days of Ari. Gudlief, a Dublin merchant, was driven afar by contrary winds and found people talking what seemed to be Irish, although the place must have been feeland. He found Blor., and carried back Blorns messages and presents to Ireland. The connections between Greeni and and the old world can be found in following such authors as Radin, Ortelius, Suhs. Schonig, Londevorg, Schroder, Flinn Magnussen and Reinhold Foster. Thus when Iceland was discovered in S70 by Lief and Ingolf, the Noi weglans, on it were found "Irish books, bells and crozlers which had been left bellind by some Irish Christians canded schind by some Irish Christians called Papae." The hated Danes" of the Papae. east of Ireland were often Swedes and Norwegians. Their residence soon made them more Irish than the Irish while their adventuresomeness made

Norwegians. Their residence soon made them more Irish than the Irish, while their adventuresomeness made them the discoverers of America. About the year 1000, Lief, the son of Eric the Red, "found three lands, which he named Helialand, Markland and Vinland; the Norwegians say these now form Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New England, about Massachusetts, and they also believe that Lief resided there several years." His and similar adventures must have excelsed an influence on the Irish imagination. But, even before the Dublin Northmen, we have traditions of the discovery of America by the Irish, and the yayages of Sts. Brendan and Barisian are the earliest authorities records of European intercourse with the Western hemisphere. Two eminent prominent historians, Cardinal Moran and Cannon O'Hanlon, have related at great length the life and voyages of St. Brendan having ever reached the continent of America has mover been proved, although traces has been discovered to show that Irishman had settled in the southern part of North America and had introduced civilization centuries before Columbus planted the fing of Spain on that great continent Rafu can be quoted to show that the use of the Irish language in Florida as far as the eighth century, and Von Techudi to show the presence of Irish colonies along the coast reaching from Chesalenko Bay and extending down into the Carolinas and Florida. The Irish origin of some North and Central entries—the similitude between origin of some North and Central America tribes—the similitude between the Hiberno-celto and American-Indian dialects—the study of Rusk on early Irish voyagings to Iceland, and the work of Conta, the Arabian, who wrote in 1000 for Roger II. of Sicily, all refer to this. The book of the latter was called "Amusements of the Curlous in the Exploring of Countries." It was written in Arabic. It shows the New World, describes it, and calls it Great Ireland.

it Great Ireland.

Intercourse, as the Iclandic annals
proce, was kept up with the American
continent as late as 1847; yet it was continent as late as 163; yet it was surprising the ignorance which prevailed in Europe respecting it in the time of Columbus. We read in the accounts of Columbus voyages that as early as 1474 he conceived the idea of reaching India by sailing westward. In 1477, he tells us, he sailed 100 league beyond Thuse, probably to Iceland. In 1477, he tells us, he sailed 100 leagues beyond Thule, probably to Iceland. Columbus could hardly find anything more suggestive for his wonderful rediscovery than the following accurate statement of an Icelandic geographer; "On the west of the great Sac of Spain, which some called dinumgap, and leaning somewhat towards the north, the first land which occurs is the good Vinland, so called by Lief, son of Eric the Red, who visited the New York in the year 1000 "New Ire." in the year 1000."-New

EDWARD KEHOE DEAD.

Every student of Carlow College will recognise the death of a true and dear friend. Edward Kehee, who has passed away in his 80th year, was the last link in a long chain connecting the present students of Carlow with those of the far dim distant past, the entered Carlow Law College in 1833, when the grent J.K.L. wielded the creater of the diocese, and when "Father Andrew" was President of the College, From 1833 to 1800, with the exception of two short intervals, Brief.

The formula of the Blessing was published by order of Benedict XIV, in 1752. It is usually performed by the Pontiff during the first year of his Pontificate, and generally on the Wednesday. Thursday and Friday of Easter Week, the ceremony being removed the fording five Julies of the Holy Year, on which occasions it was usual to dustribute them to the Pilgrims flocking into Rome from the most remote regions. Plus IX. performed the ceremony in 1867 during the celebration of the College, yet in his handled to the special points. It is a special to the college, yet in his handlike to the special points for nearly of the College, yet in his handlike to reside the corporation of the special points. It was frombled with them for nearly use for the college, yet in his handlike to reside a way. He was the one of all others when the corporation of the college, yet in his handlike the own will consider the or recommend it.

never could be persuaded to write the never could be persuaded to write the history of the "old and venerable institution." He was an accomplished scholar. A perfect ancient classic of the highest tongue, a professor of decimation such as it is rare to meet. In a word, a professor of so varied attainments as would honor a chair in any college in the kingdom.

Another irish bishop.

It is announced that the Pope has been pleased to appoint the Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Cionfert, to be Coadjator Bishop to Cardinal Moran of Australia, and that his Lordship will shortly leave for Australia to take up his new distinct. Br. Healy is a Senator of the Royal University of Ircland, and Vice-President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of 'reland. His departure from this Country will remove from our midst one of the most gifted, learned, and respected members of the tt is amounted that the Pope has and respected members of the copacy of this kingdom.

MARQUETTE MONUMENT.

The officers and trustees of the Marquette Monument Association, which has been incorporated under the laws of Michigan, to creet a national monument or statute in honor of the memory of Father Marquette, in the State Park at Mackinae Island, Michigan, have arranged for a meeting in furtherance of the objects of the Association, and as a memorial to Tables Marquette, to be held under the Association, and as a memorial to Father Marquette, to be held under the auspices of sail Association, Aug. 1st, 1900, at the Island of Mackinae. It is to be designated at Mackinae Island as "Marquette Day," and addresses upon the life, work and character of Father Marquette will be made by Thomas E. Sherman, S.J., of Chicago, and by General John C. Black, of Chicago.

LIMERICK MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Thomas Smith for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hudson, was resumed at the Summer Assizes before Mr. Justice Kenny.

Matthew Russell and Tim swore that Smith had been drinking, and was in the habit of firing off

Dr. O'Neil, Medical Superintendent the Limerick Lunatic Asylum, deposed that he examined the Frisoner on May 28, and informed the opinion that the was perfectly same prisoner was Dr. Gelston

the prison doctor, con

Dr. Gelston, the prison doctor, concurred in this view.

After about half an hour's absence the jury returned to court with a verdet that the prisoner did kill the Rev. Mr. Hudson, but that he was insane at the time, and not responsible for his actions.

His Lordship ordered that the verdict be recorded, and that the prisoner be detained in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure was known.

WISHBONE MYSTERY.

It is an old saying that the hand is It is an old saying that he had a quicker than the eye, and the sleightof-hand man makes use of this fact
in performing some of his seemingly
marvelous tricks. Tricks that are deceptive to the eyes are classed among
"optical lilusions" and are often very

For making a little machine a duck's wishbone serves best. Fasten a strong piece of twins to one of the points of the wishbone; pass the twinc to the opposite point and fasten it, and then carry it back to the first prous then carry it back to the first prong and fasten, thus connecting the two prongs of the wishbone by two bits of twine. Half way between the prongs and between the cords insert a match and twist it, turning it over and over until the cords are well twist ed together. Then pull the match back so that one end of it rests on the nank of the wishbone

Now if you reverse the position of match so that its losse end rests on the opposite side of the wishbone and has to be held in place to keep it from for the experiment. When you remove your restraining finger from the move your restraining, finger from the match the end of the match will instantly describe a complete circle, but the funny part of it is that the match will seem to cut right through the shank of the wishbore in order to get to the other side. You may do the trick as many times as you please, but the eye will never detect the match in the act of describing the circle.

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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

GENERAL IRISH NEWS

BIR THOMAS FARRELL DEAT We regret to learn of the death of pir Thomas Farrell, the President of the Royal Hibernian Academy. He died at his residence, Stillorgan, after a brief liness. He was burled in Glasnevin. The grave is close to the statues of Sir John Gray and Barry Sulvivan, some of the best works from the chisel of the deceased.

Sir Thomas Farrell was the son of Ference Farrell, a Ribernian Academy

livan, some of the best works from the chisel of the deceased.

Sir Thomas Farrell was the sen of Merence Farrell. a Hibernian toadculcian of distinction, and a sculptor of great repute towards the middle of the century. The sen achieved distinction early in his earcer. He was born in the year of Emancipation, 1829. He was an indefatigable worker, and was devoted to the ideals of his art. Among the numerous works of his which adorn the city are the statucs of William Smith O'Brion. Sir John Groy, Lord Ardliam. The statutes of Cardinal Culien and Archibishop Murray in the Pro-Cathedral, and those of Shiel and Lord O'Hagan in the hall of the Four Courts, are from his chisel, and he also completed the statute of Sir Robert Stewart for the Royal Dublin Society, Other well-known works of his are the statutes of Boyd and Dr. Winately in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Sir Alexander M'Donnell, and Sir Beilpainu Lee Guinness. The magnificent bas relief on the Wellington Monument in the Phoenix Part; representing the last charge of the battle of Waterloo, is a line specimen of the elaboryteness of his art. In his studio is a magnificent design for a statute of Gladstone. It was an elaborate work, with allegorical grouping, following somewhat the lines of Foley's great work, the O'Connell Monument. The work did not go beyond the model in consequence of the refusal of a site. The personal qualities of the deceased were most gental and kindly, and he hade hosts of friendes, all who met him experiencing something of his kindly nature.

In 1893 Sir Phomas was elected President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, a nosition which he retained

indly nature. In 1893 Sir Thomas was elected President of the Royal Hibernian toademy, a position which he retained up to the day of his death. He was knighted in 1894.

BEAGH.

BEAGH.

The Very Rov. M. Connolly, P. P., V.F., Beagli, has passed away peace fully to his _rdwrd after the long period of 87 years in the Ministry. He was ordefined priest in the year 184 after a distinguished course of studies at Maynooth. During the calemitous period of the famine he indored in the parishes of Ennistymon. Lisconvor, and Lisdoonvarna. He was subsequently promoted to the pastoral charge of Kilcornan. In the year 1846 he was appointed to the charge of Beagh, which has been since the scene of his labors.

neeting of the Catholic citizens of Derry was convened to assemble in the Library of St. Columb's Hall to establish a branch of the Catholic Truth Soliety in Derry. Those present were graftlied to see His Lordship the Most. Rev. Dr. O'Doherty take the chair. There was a very large attendance, the meeting being representative of the Catholic community, circleal and lay, and deep interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The Bishop having concluded his statement the proceeds concluded by His Lordship being appointed preddent of the local society which was then formed. Father Phillip O'Doherty, P.P., Chaudy, was appointed discans secretary, and the priest in charge of Sacred Heart Sodalities in Derry city and Waterside were appointed the local secretaries. Derry was convened to assume a Library of St. Columb's Hall to establish a branch of the Catholic Truth

NAVAN.

NAVAN.

An accident by which crossing Signalman J. Ryan, aged 23 years, lost his life under very pathetic circumstances, occurred at a level crossing on the Great Northern Rallway, known as the Factory lane. It appears that the deceased was holding up his signal flag in the usual way to the 3.45 p.in. train from Drogheda to Navan, when just as the engine was approaching he observed a child suddenly try to cross the line from the opposite side. He at once made a rush to save the child, and succeeded in doing so, but then unhapply tried to reto save the child, and succeepted in doing so, but then unhapply tried to regain his own side of the line, but was struck on the 'temple by the engine buffer, hurled thirty yards away, and killed instantly.

MEATH.

MEATER.

In conjunction with this year's show at Meath, a flower, fruit and vegetable show will be held on the Sth of August. This addition to the already retensive programme of the society is promoted in the interests of small farm in the rates of the city. anttiers with a view to the en

ement of an industry couragement of an industry which should recommend itself to such classes. The energetic examittee of ladles who have charge of this branch of the show are leaving nothing undone to promote the success.

DURLIN.

There has been a considerable co-tention of the strike of quay inhorer. The demands of the men, it was sta-ed, are an increase from 4s 6d to 6 eu, are an increase from 4s 6d to 5s a day, and an increase from 7d to 9d per hour, while they ask that all west id be knocked off at 8 o'clock of should be knowed ut to be paid a full day's wage. All casual inborors have ceased work except on the North Wall Extension, where vessels are being disarged that have arrived from San charged that have arrived from San Francisco, Montreal and other Ameri-can ports. At the North Wall Ex-tension the men, however, are paid as a day. The work on the vessels of the London North-Western Railway Com-pany and the City of Dublin Steam-pancket Company, who employ perman-ent staffs is being carried on. The per-manent mon employed by the Port and Docks Board, however, have struck work out of sympathy with the casual laborers.

On Saturday afternoon, some time between 4 and 7 o'clock, Mr. W. H. K. Sandiford, M. Ints., C.E., aged 35, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence, 107 Leinster road, Rathmines, while the other occupants of the house were away in the country. With the exception of a servant girl named Mary Chivers, and her sister, who was on a visit to her, there was no person but the deceased residing in the house.

BALLYCLARE.

The news of the death of the Rev. James O'Nell, P.P., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim, has been received with the deepest regret. The deceased priest was born in 1887, in the historic parish of Braid, near the place where St. Patrick served as a slave of Milcho. After a course of study in St. Mallachy's College, Beliast, Father. O'Nell proceeded to Salamanca, where in the College of the Noble Irish he was ordained a priest in 1856. His first mislon was the curacy of Loughgle, sion was the curacy of Loughgle whence he was transferred to the cur acy of Crossgar, and thence to Old Si acy of Crossgar, and thence to the St. Mary's, Belfast, from which, in 1875. In was-appointed to take charge of the parish of Ballyclare. There he built schools, rebuilt the old church a Ballygowra, and renovated and beau tifled the Church in Ballyclare.

BELLEAST.

A County Louth farmer na while tethering some goats be Smail River, near Greenore, notice small box securely tled, and half small box securely tled, and half mid-den in the stream. On opening it its contents proved to be a female child, a piece of brown paper bearing the ad-dress of a Giasgow firm, and a small cushion. At the inquest has night the medical ovidence showed that the child had been almost "starved to on medical ovidence showed that the child had been almost starved to death, then put in the box, and drown-ed. A verilet of wilful murder was returned.

TRALEE.

TRALEE.

A melancholy boating accident to curred in Bailyheigue Bay, resu ting the loss of four lives. It appears that two young men named Pierse and Finn and two young women named Casey and Godley went for a trip in the bay in a small boat. When returning home the boat was struck with a squall and upset, and the four occupants drowned within a short distance of the shore. Finn's body is still missing, but the others have been recovered. Finn and Pierse were only a short time home on holidays from London and America respectively.

TAMEDICK

Patrick Daly, a Limerick cyclist was killed last week while returning from Castleconsell to Limerick. Daly formed one of a party who went with a number of friends from Queenstown, who had arrived in the city on an excursion to Castlecom Three jarvey cars drove them from the city. Daly, cycling bedde them. On the return journey one of the jarveys the return journey one of the larveys tried to pass anotchir, and in the effort Daly and the machine was stushed against a wall. He received unch induries that he died in a short time. The three jarveys, Moloncy, Keans, and Upton, have been arrested.

ENGLAND.

Very great interest has been aroused in Cardiff by the news of the reception into the Catholic Church of the popular and hard-working curate of St. Martin's Church, Reath. Mr. Filmer was a preacher of quite uncommon power, and his parishioners were

inucli attached to him. Only a few weeks ago his congregation made him a present of a sum of money to enable him to visit the Ober-Ammergan Passion Play. Mr. Filmer when he finally decided to re ounce angleeratem argod the donors a permit him to return their gift, but they would not hear of it. He attended some of the loctures given by St. Tuilo's Society last winter. Mr. Filmer has made it known that his reception, which took place in London had no connection as had been freely runoured with the last pronouncement of the two Archbushops on Reservation in which they removed. late pronouncement of the two Archubshops on Reservation in which they practically repudiated the doctrine of the Real Presence. His mind was long occupied in seeking; a naswer to the question "Did Christ institute an infailible teaching authority in His Church, with Peter and this successors for its mouthpleco?" Mr. Filmer errived at the conclusion that the Paracy awas of Divine institution, and consequently made his submission.

The Sistors of Charlty have opened a house in one of the most populous districts of the Metropolis The new foundation which is situate in Hockney, was formally opened on Monday 2nd inst. It is interesting in this connection to remember that St. Joseph's Convent, Hackney, is the first house established in London by the Sistors of Charity and the third of its kind in the whole of England. of England.

The foundation stone of the new Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Bernard, Kingsley Road, Liverpool, was blessed and laid in the presence of a large gathering. The ecromony was performed by the Bishop of the dlocese (the Right Rev. Dr. Whitesido). diocese (the Right Rev. Dr. Whiteside). The new church is to be erected on a piece of land adjoining the existing section-induced in the section of the sect has already been subscribed.

The English Catholics propose to connecmorate the Holy Year by subscribing \$250,000 to endow 200 beds for friendless and destitute boys in the several homes founded for that purpose by the late Father Berry.

A new Catholic church for the needs of Catholics in Walkden, Little Hulton, and Worsley, Lancashire, has been erected in Bridgowater street, Little Hulton, Walkden, at a cost of £8,000. The new edities supersedes one destroyed by fire in 1898.

The Rev. Father James Foley, late of St. Mary's Stonyhurst, who was the preacher at St. Edmund's Catholic Church, Bury St. Edmund's on Sunday evening, was found dead in his bedroom on Monday morning. The decased was fully dressed and the bed had not been slept in.

The Catholics of Holloway have sustained a sovere loss by the death of the priest who has labored long and scalously in their midst. The Rev. William Ignatius Delan, dean and missionary rector, was an excellent type of the parish priest, and it may well be doubted whether his place will be could filled. well be doubted be easily filled.

The funeral of the late Rev. Mother (nee Miss Fanule Margaret Taylor), the foundress and first Superior-General of the Institute of the Poor Servants of the Mother of God end the Poor, took place at St. Mary's Convent, Rochampton. The chapel was draped.

According to the last annual report the English Church Union now num-bers 40,000 members, the increase hav-ing been as great in the past twenty months as in the previous eight years

Too Hon, Charles Russell, while act chairman at Fulham, at the re of Bishop Brindle, D.S.O., said o were over 800 Catholi officers at the front in South Africa

collectate school of higher education A collegiate school of higher educa-tion for a limited, number of boys, and to be known as St. Boulface's Colle-giate School, will be opened at Ply-mouth. A house near the Cathedral has been purchased for the purpose, and will be under the charge of the Rev. Michael Burns, Professor at Val-

St. Ethelelda's Church enjoys the distinction of being the only church in London, in which there has been no interruption of the fields specifies of the Mass, since its foundation. The Reformation did not affect it.

For nearly three years Mass has been said in a misorable thatched cottage for the benefit of those living in the neighborhood of Kirby. Now at hast, on July ist, His Lordship the Bishop of Liverpeel laid the foundation stone of a new building to sorve as a chapel-of-case to Maghuit. The chapel is to bear the title of the Most Holy nearly three years Mass has

Redeemer, in addition to that of St. Kontigern. Two site is in Weldfear-lane, Melling, about half a mile by a footpath across the fichis from Kirb-Station, and about two miles from Maghuli Station

It is intruded to hold bazaar in connection with St. Ma Bradford, in October next year. the purpose of reducing the heavy deb of £16,000 which rests upon the mis slon. One of Canon Simpson's objects in visiting America is to advance the interests of this great undertaking.

At a meeting of the Chapter, at Portsmouth, presided over by His Em Portsmouth, presided over by His Em-imence Cardonia Vaughan, which was summoned to select three approved candidates for the Bishoppte renders, tarenth by the death of Right Rev Dr. Virtue, it was rumored that his name placed at the top of the rotz was that of Monsignor Cahili.

A special service was held at Mello A special service was held at Menor street for the purpose of unveiling the memorial tablet erected by the parish ioners in Southwark and Bormondse to the memory of the late Fathe Simon McDaniel, the predecessor Father Buckley.

FATHER GORDON DEAD.

FATHER GORDON DEAD.

A figure familiar in the Catholic life of London has been removed by the death of Rev. W. T. Gordon, Father Failip. Superior of the Fathers of the Oratory, Directory of St. Philip Nert, the Oratory, Brompton.

Father Gordon's career presents striking features of the kind which would render it inimitable.

Father Gordon was of Jone Father Gordon was of Jone 18th, 1827, in Buckinghamen His family the Gordons, of Kethockmilis, Aberdeen, supplied profesor to King's College. Aberdeen.

Til years. His father left the north when a young a continuously for 171 years. His father left the north when a young a continuously for 171 years. His father left the north when a young fordon's name comes under notice in the West Indies, where he married a Frenchwaman. After his education at Christ Church, Oxford, Father Gordon's name comes under notice in connection with Dr. (afterwoods at Cardinal) Newman, whom he others (including Father Gordon, who was at that time a novice) to found a house in London, and about the year 1840, the priests established themselves in King William street, Strand. Of the Oratorians who lived in the first London house of the Order only three survive; Father Stanton and Father C. H. Bowden, both of Brompton, and the Right Rev. E. O. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham.

SCOTLAND.

The statement is current that a new diocese is about to be formed which will comprise the parkies in the Northwestern part of Lanerkshire, and that the seat of administration will be in Contbridge. The Catholic population in this district has increased at a rapid rate and is still increasing, and a number of new missions are about to be created in the Monklands.

The building of Renfrew new church, schools, and presbytery has commenced. A bazar has been organized to assist in liquid,ting what will doubtler, be a very heavy debt.

A massly, and elaborate marble and granite monument is in course of erection within one of the aisles of St. Mary's Cathedrah, Edinburgh, It is being raised by one of the relatives of a deceased British cifler in memory of the Critical coldiers and satiors who inved died in the service of Queen Ylestowen E700 and E800. The unreling ceremony took place on the second Sunday of July, immediately after the 11 o'clock solemn High Mass.

A large stained window representing St. Francis and St. Clare was unveiled in St. Francis' Church, Cumberland street, Glasgow, in presence of a large congregation. Tae local branch of the League of the Cross, which had presented the window attended the church in a body. We deeply regret to announce the death of Rev. Thomas Smith, of St. Francis Xaviera, Cartin, which took placed on Wednesday of last week. Since his ordination in 1886, Father Smith has done splendid work for the Archdocese of Clasgow, and both at Dairy and Cartin, where he acted as parish priest.

WELSH CA

The Franciscan Capuchin Monastery, Pantasaph, nesting in a lovely valley amidst the Weish illis, is well known in most parts of England. The monastery lies at the foot of the Entinence of a mountain, on the top of which there is a life-sized Calvary group, and immediately below a chapel excavated out of the rock.

Prop, and immediately below a chilpfe excavated out of the rock.

Pantasph is the nursery of the English Province, where, the future missionaries of the Order in England are tended and trained. The present house has long been found far too small for a Novitlate, and the Fathers have been obliged to build another wing. On the Fenst of Corpus Christian of the foundation atone of the new wing was laid. The stone was blessed by the Right Rev. Francis Mostyn, Bispo of Meneyla, and the ceromony of laying the stone was performed by Lady Moctyn, of Talacre Hall. The new building, like the old part of the monastery, will be in the 15th century perpendicular style of architecture it will be 112tt. long, 34ft. wide, and about 54ft. high.

The walls will be built with pitch-

The walls will be built with pitch-faced limestone of the district, with Tallorrescence dressings. One corridor will be so constructed as to be a con-tinuation of the old corridor of 2016.

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THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

Was an Excessive Price Paid for the Emergency Ration?

Having dealt with, and as we think disproved, the charge that the Emergency Ration was workliess for the grapose intended, it only remains now to consider the question of the price paid for the food. Was it a reasonable or was it an excessive price to many for such material?

Two distinct considerations are involved in this question:—(1) The value of the Emergency Food to the soldier, and (2) its value to the properietor.

In estimating the value of the food to those for whom it was intended it must be borne in mind that as emergency ration its value does not depend upon the quantity of proteids so much as upon the proper blending of differ--out elements composing the food, the proteids of course being an important feature of those elements. For con sumptives and those suffering from diabetes and Bright's disease, etc., a dood containing a large proportion of proteids is given, because these dis cases are wasting in their effects upon the human system On the id, it is a well-established fact that a food containing over 60 per cent of proteids cannot be digested or utilized Proteins cannot be digested or utilized by a man in ordinary health. For special purpose in hand, i.e., as ergency ration for somiers, the food chased by the Government from purchased by the Government from Dr. Devlin possessed the very qualities which made it most valuable

Then as to the second question, the value of the ration to the proprietor, several points are involved. It is not enough to say that a certain substance is made up of such and such elements, and that the total value of these elements should be the value of the completed substance. This leaves altogether out of account the actual value of the skill and knowledge of him who makes the substance.

The emergency ration was a progrietary article, and the formula of its grookstion was a trade secret. It is cone of the first principles of business practice that a man is entitled to the profit accruing from his special knowledge, quite irrespective of the value of the material in itself, One purchases certain drugs from a chemist Mor a few cents, but when the same drugs are made up by an apothecary lints a prescription the price of the charges are made up by an apothecary lints a prescription the price of the charges is enhanced a hundred fold, no man thinking of questioning the fairnesses or justice of the increase. The same principle applies with equal force to cuch a substance as the emergency ration, though in this case the difference between price of article and value of raw material is comparatively edilicht.

Much was made by Mr. Monk and this supporters of the fact that a portion of the material constituting the emergency ration was imported from the United States at a value of thirty cents a pound. It has, however, been justly pointed out in the report of the committee who investigated the whole matter that "the imported materials that entered into the food prepared by Mr. Hatch, as shown by the Collector of Chatoma, were entered by him all the way from two and one-half to twenty-eight cents per pound, which is the highest price canown for the ingredients." Yet Mr. Watch's zelling price, according to his other made to the Minister of Milita, was substantially the same as Dr. Devlin's food was regularly sold at retail in Montreal and assewhere for three dollars a pound, sad his price to the Government was only two dollars a pound.

An, her point that must be corsolered in judging as to the price paid
for the rate a is the very limited once
necessarily allowed Dr. Devlin in
which to supply the food and the risk
he ran of having a large quantity left
on his hands in the event of anything
preventing its delivery in good order
upon the date specified.

Having in view, therefore, the genuine value of the emergency food, as established by the tests upon human subjects and by chemical analysis, the cost of the raw materials and of manufacture, as well as the proprietary nature of the food, the short time within which the rations had to be prepared, and the considerable risk of loss, also the recognized retail price of three dollars a pound as compared with the price to the Government of two Jollars, it may be confidently stated that the price paid was not only not oxcessive but very reasonable.

The disengenousness of Mr. Monk and the Opposition in bringing forward these picayune charges is revealed by the fact that although the Government expended a sum far exceeding one million dollars within the space of five months in the equipment and transportation of the contingents the Opposition, after tremendous research and questioning, was obliged to restrict its attack to this one item of emergency food, and even here they utterly failed to establish anything remotely resembling guilt on the part of the Government or its officers.

It is more than probable that, in addition to their very natural degire to hurt the Government, fairly cr unfairly, justly or unjustly, the Opposition, under the leadership of Mr. Monk, had a more subtle end in view, namely, to injure if possible the reputation of the contractor for the emergency ration, Dr. Devlin, who, it was well known, was to be the Liberal candidate in St. Anne's Ward division of Montreal against Mr. Quinn, M.P.

The Proselytizing of Cuba. The several Protestant seets have

been threatening and preparing to send Missionaries to Cuba. Some of them are there now. The usual method employed by Protestant misionaries to catch a Catholic or the same as that in vogue in Italyviz., the free soup kitchen, is very much in evidence. One of these in-struments for making heretics has been established at Matanzas, but its success in proselytizing has not been magnificent. Some few ragamufin children were cared for and incident-ally crammed full of anti-Catholic teaching, but the results have een as satisfactory as they might. This idea of making converts at so much a head, or rather stomach, is a distinctly English one, but the Oubans are not English. Schools have been established, and are made free for all. but those who attend them are ex-pected to present themselves for religious instruction in their several Sunday Schools. These too seem doomed to failure and oblivion, for the Public School system has been re-organized and placed on so firm a basis that there is but little room for the Church schools. Some idea of the success of Protestant missionary efforts in Cubs may be gained from the regults attend-ing the Anglican Church's work in the island. A mission was established by the Episcopalians in 1871. A mis sionary of this sect worked there for filteen years, and, after his departure, the American Church Missionar Society took up the work. After nineteen years of labor, a congregation of 100 has been organized, of which fifteen are Cubans. Their church is a wooden building belonging to the Commissariat. Their fre col started a year ago has an at-dance of thirty. A Cuban minister tendar preaches in Havana once a month and another native has charge of a mission in an outlying district. Such is the record of nineteen years' of toil. The Methodists have established a free school in Havana which is tended by about forty pupils. sions have been established at Matan zas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, and Santa Clara. Their total strength is: seve-ral foreign missionaries, three native preachers, 249 members (including Americans); 298 probationers, 570 members of Sunday Schools, and 280 pupils in the day schools. They have been at work since January, 1895.

The Congregationalists tegan work at the same time as their Methodist, but here are many questions that remain untouched. Among this number, per-Havana meeting in fifteen different haps the most important, and the one

places. They have established sereral free schools, one for girls, which is conducted by two Cuban ladtes, has 40 pupils ranging from 6 to 14 years of

Thus we see the methods employed b; the Protestant missionary in Ouba. First catch the child by feeding him, then stuff him full of anti-Oatholic bigotry in the Church schools. Nothing is attempted among the adult population for good and sufficient

With good Public Schools, which are assured, and a settling down of the country into the ways of peace, Protestantism's chances of success do not look very rosy.

Protestant Salvation. Catholics are often represented with

believing that no Protestants will be

saved. The Church does not teach

any such doctrine. We hope to meet many of our Protestant friends in heaven. A man or woman who has been brought up in Protestanism; who has never had even the slightest doubt of his salvation in following the tenets of his belief; who observes the teaching of his religion and keeps his conscience clear of sin-in a w man who is in practical, invincible ignorance of the crue faith and who feels within himself that he is doing the will of God and is following the teachings of Our Lord, will be saved. Such a man is not outside the "True Church :" he knows-for his tirm be ief in the tenets of his faith amoun .a knowledge-that he is following in the footsteps of Christ and his perfect observance of the rules of his faith will save him. Man's conscience is his court of final appeal—there is no getting away from it—and if he be-lieves he is right he is bound to live up to that belief. If, however, the slightest vestige of doubt as to the truth of his beliefs creeps in, that man is no longer in faith; he is in doubt and that doubt must be dispelled—his conscience calls for a clearing up of the doubt and his ignorance being vincible he is no longer a member of the "True Church." A man to be saved must not only believe but also live up to his belief; he must be conscientious in his belief. As a matter of fact, most Protestants think so little upon the subject of religion and what pertains to it that they may be said to be in good faith and those who have clear conscience in the matter of sin will as a rule undoubtly be saved. The idea of the Catholic Church to the great bulk of Protestants is the hazy notion that she is some great fountain of superstition and idolatry; their early training has drilled that into them, and it never strikes them as being possible that their teachers may be as ignorant of the history and doctrine of the Church as they were; it never strikes them that the Church has possibly been maligned and thus they pall one day after the other doing the best they can for the working out of their salva There is no doubt in their minds that they are right and that we are wrong Such men will be saved.

England's Conversion

We are apt to grow enthusiastic over the apparently rapid conversion of England. The flor I tide of Faith ms about to fill the channels of the Church. Thousands of thoughtful religion-studying scholars are adopt what was cast aside by the found Transubstantiation is firmly believed in by thousands of Englishmen, and sed openly; confessionals have peen set up; images restored; the gruoifix once more found; in religious fouctions; honor paid the saiuts and particularly the Diessed Virgin. All these things indicate, and indicate strongly, the trend of educated opinion and belief in England. Those who are readopting what Luther, and Edward VI. spent their lives in over-throwing and poisoning the minds of their followers against, are the greatest thinkers in England; they are the "higher critics" of the Anglican Church. These men and women are banded together, some 40,000 strong. in their efforts to restore to Englan at least a remnant of the Catholicity that she has lost. We grow enthus that she has lost. tie of the progress of events that point to he speedy conversion of England, but we lose sight of the fact that there are many questions that remain untouched. Among this number, per-

that does more to hold these far-advanced Auglicans in error than any ther, is the extremely bandy destrin of justification by Faith. That is the greas chasm between us and this earnest band who are without a doubt groping for the Faith. Instification reat stumbling-blook; there is practically nothing else in the way to prevent these people from becoming Catholies out and out. We forget that notwithstanding the great strides made by England in the direction of Rome, that this great question justification always remains a men and an almost insurmountable barrier against her joining the True Church. It is a parrier that will require years of carnest study and endeavoue to remove-a chasm that can be bridged but with time and carnest plodding up-building. The conversion of Eng land scems near on the face of it. bu when we go down into details we find difficulties that will render it the work of years. Prayer is what is now needed, and every Catholic should do his utmost in this way to hasten the re-eatablishment of God's holy Church throughout the length and breadth of this glorious heritage.

The Reformaton and Its Authors.

One would imagine that thinking Protestants would see the folly of their ways if they would but investigate the lives of the founders of their beliefs. It is pretty difficult to under stand how men who lacked all religious sentiment and principle could establish a true worship of God, when their own lives breathed the very essence of hell. Luther was led by pride to rebel against authority, and by lust to continue in his error. His life was one great revel in sin. Bound by a vow to life-long celibacy, he soru-pled not to break his cath and marry a nun, who was equally guilty of per-jury. Living thus in adultry, and knowing perfectly that his so-called marriage was a mockery and a sacri-lege, he added to it the grossest unfaithfulness to his paramour. much so that his party was several times on the verge of disruption be-cause of Melanoton's reproaches and threats. As with Luther, so too was it with each and every one of the leaders of the reformation with the ne sole and single exception of Me lancton, who, as far as is known, led a morally good life. In England, Henry VIII. needs no comment. The reasons for this change of Faith did not arise from soruple of any kind, but purely and simply from gro morality. All are agreed upon this— that Henry VIII. sacrificed himself and all England to his own lust. The change once made in England and Garmany, the nobles were soon led to join the new religion because of the nder that would fall to them; con fiscations were made, and they benetiseations were made, and they bene-fited by them—they stole the property of the Church; they were sireply thieves on a large scale. Thus was the Reformation of the Church brought about; thus, and by such men, was the Church cleared of all iniquity. If such men arose nowdays for the purpose of leading such a movement the people would tar and feather them. With such a beginfeather them. With such a beginning, and with its foundation on pride ning, and with its foundation on price and lust, the only wonder is that the Reformation made such headway, and particularly that it lasts so long. Its fruits are Materialism, Atheism, Infi-delity, and all that goes to make God religion a mockery before the and world, and "by their fruits ye shall know them." Protestantism is on its last legs, and it is for us to work toward turning its adherents into the true fold and away from out and out infidelity. These are the only two bands of the future. In a hundred years the world will be divided into two great camps — Catholicism and Christ on the one hand, and Infidelity and Mammon on the other.

Pilgrimage to St. Alban's.

The first pilgrimage to St. Alban's shrine since the Reformation was held recently in England. The pilgrimage was made under the auspices of the Guild of Ransom. Fifty journoyed from London, and were met by the local Catholics and those of the neighboring towns. A procession was formed, headed by a cross-fearer, to the Catholic church, after paying a visit to the Blessed Sacrament, the pilgrims proceeded to the shrine of Bt. Alban, to which they were admitted by special permission of the Pro-

testant Dean. There in that grand old abbey set up by Catholio hands, and containing the relies of a Baint of the Church—in that pile breathing Catholicity in its very name and venerable appearance, as heard the first coho of Catholio prayer, and Catholio custom, for four hundred years. There on their knees before the venerated shrine, the pilgrims recited the Ros ary for the conversion of Engiand. It must have been a giorions sight to the sainted one to look down upon that faithful throug, to hear the walls of his beloved abbey resound once more with the sweet prayers that were muste on his lips on this carth, ito see the aisles of the sacred edifice filled with the light of Faith and grace.

For four hundred years was this

shrine a stranger to Catholic worship, for four hundred years has the sacred Mass been banished from its walls. There is a beautiful side to it, but sadness is bound to overshado all—saduess at the thought that what once was God's and ours has passed into the hands of heretics; sadness at the thought that the gloom of the loss of Faith has settled down upon what once was resplendent with the staunch old trust in God and His Now enter the aisles that our forefathers in the Faith once thronged, without a special permission of the usurper; now are we exiles from our native -the spot that knew but the monk and the glory of the It is sad; but we see in no tread of m distant future a gleam of light; it is now upon the horizon of time, and with God's holy will the sun of Faith will again rise upon England with his effulgent rays, making all things dance with the joy of a freedom lost, of a heritage regained,

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Standing outside of churches is a distinctly Catholic custom. No matter where one goes one never needs a directory to find a Catholic church; there is always a sign hung out in the groups of young men hanging about the corner or door as the case may be. It is a disgrace to Catholicity. These young men prefer to stand gossiping and gaping at every passerby to going in and paying their respects to God on the altar. Every minute in church seems to them so much time wasted. It argues a very bad home-training.

Protestants of a section of Glasgow called Dennistown, otherwise known under "Shabby Genteel," "Hungry Dennistown," "Pride and Porridge Dennistown," and other such appropriate titles, recently treated loyalists of the Empire to a pretty spectacle. The children of St. Mary's school, of Glasgow, while on an excursion party, were marching in line, carrying small Irish flags and Union Jacks. These "loyalists" pelted the procession, flags and all, with stones. What an uproar would have been made if the Gatholies made such an attack!

The "Higher Crities" of Toronto were treated to good strong doses of belief in Hell; its existence, and all that goes with it, at the camp meeting held at Mimico last week. Most people would like to do away with the very idea of Hell and "Higher Crities" are trying their best to help them. Trying to make one's self believe that Hell does not exist will not remove that point of the world, however, and the camp exhorters made the most of their opportunity not only to bring the people around, but also by frequent repetition of the fact of its existence to show these "Crities" that they are making but little progress in converting the world to their ways of thicking.

Protestant churches last year contributed no less than \$7,000,000 for missionary work. Oatholics gave \$1,838,311, a sum which one Protestant society alone, the English Evangelical, eclipsed. The results of the expenditure of this immense sum by our Protestant neighbors will not begin to compare with the good work done by our missionaries. But then it must be remembered that no Catholic missionary draws a thousand or mare a year; nor has any of our pittance been expended in furnishing paper for Chinese fire-crackers. Catholics should feel proud of the work of their missionaries, and they should also feel that more money should be contributed by them to the Propananda Fidel.

The Bell Organ and Piano Company as issued two beautiful catalogues fivery style of musical instrument manufactured by this long-established and reliable firm, is presented in clear cuts, accompanied by a complete de-scription, and a flattering recommenlation from the leading musicians of the country. Interesting articles on all that pertains to the manufacture of plunes and organs, and the uses and comparative merits of the compo parts, are to be found throughout the amphiets. The style is excellent, he plan good, and the execution described The firm is to be conadmirable. gratulated on its taste, not onlygin musical tone, but also in putting s elegant catalogues before the public. Copies may be had at the company's office at 70 King street west, or their head office in Guelph

The Jarvis Street Baplist Church has again obtained its annual advertisement. They insist of paying taxes to the extent of \$589.78 into the city treasury. Well, they probably make more than that in the notoriety they gain by their benevolence. "Anything to keep before the public" seems to be the motto of some of our Protestant friends.

Quite a number of American Catholies are staying at the Elliott House, corner of Shuter and Church streets. They find the Cathedral quite handy for them, and express them: elves as highly delighted with the accommodation afforded in this excellent summer hotel. Mr. Hirst is an ideal host, and everything imaginable for the comfort of his guests has been foreseen and provided.

To-day is the Feast of St. Anne the mother of the Blessed Virgin. Triduums are being made all over the continent in her honor. Thousands of pilgrims are at her shrine to-day at St. Anne de Baupre to honor the patroness of Canada, and to seek health and strength at her hands. Her shrine has become the Lourdes of America in miracles, and dozens of pilgrims owe to her intercession their return to health. Long may she be honored in Canada.

Jealousy is a peculiar thing. No disaster has ever happened to France in all her long career of disaster that a Frenchman will not attribute to England. No move can be made over the channel that is not regarded with the greatest suspicion. Frenchmen are forever looking for motives in overything England coes, no matter how trivial. While Englishmen are inclined to laugh at France's groundless fears they themselves are as had whenever Russia is concerned. Everything has a scheme against England and her possessions. It must be highly amusing and entertaining for the other nations to watch these little by-plays; these schemes and counter schemes.

A pretty incident occurred during an Italian Catholic pilgrimage. Some of the pilgrims effered costly gifts to the shrine; others did penance by crawling on their hands and knees. One lady, with a beautiful child in her arms, was so stirred with love toward our Blessed Mother that she stripped her baby and left his little clothes as an offsring. On the priest in charge remonstrating with her, she exclaimed: "It is warm, and the child does not need them, and when it is cold again, the Blessed Virgin is so good that she will not let the little one, whose life she has saved, perish of cold." The priest turned away in admiration of such a beautiful testimony of faith in our Holy Mother. The youngster criowed and kloked with delight. What an example of love and gratitude!

Aggressive Carric acs.—The action and splendid victory of Cardinal Logue in the matter of making provision for Catholic chaplains in the British Navy has given rise to a similar movement among the Cathocolics of the German Empiro. The twenty million German Catholics are in the same position regarding Catholic naval chaplains as that of which the Cardinal complained. There are no Catholic naval chaplains on board the sea-going men of-war. The only naval chaplains are Protestant ministers. Three German ports have Catholic garrison chaplains for the army and for the navy battalions in garrison, but the mariners aboard are without Catholic chaplains, Catholic Bayaria is at the head of the movement.

SACRED SHRINES IN IRELAND.

Matten for The Catholic Register

HOLY PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

scholars, saints and mattyrs, as well
as of pathotic logondary tales, folk
lore and historic incidents. To get a
true idea of the social and religious
conditions existing in Ireland during
the ages of her independence and national glory, the mind must needs be
carried backward to a period before
the time of the English invasion and
the religious upleaval known as the
Protestant Reformation. Both of
these event boded ovil to Erin, and
asily altered the state of affairs in that
persecuted land. The fruits of the
missionary labors of such Apostolic
spirits as Bt. Patrick, St. Columbkille,
St. Malochy, St. Brigid and others
could not be undone by mere force of
invasion, or the propogation of a false
religiou, which was socialt to be forced
upon the Oatholic people by the bayonets of an invaling forcign army.
Acting under the diotates of conscience
they had to robel against such an
outrage, and thousands of them lost
likelf heads for their fidelity to the faith
of their fathers, and the curvivors
clung closer to the imperishable treas
ure be juesthed by St. Patrick. They
did not have the privilege of openly
práctising their religious Juties, for
death was the ponnily for observing
other worship save and except that
established by the British parliament.
Under such terrible conditions the
Mass had to be heard in secret retreat
while faithful sentinels kept guard
over the devoted worshipers and the
sacred person of the priest. It was
then that the hallowed shrines became
more and more objects of veneration
to the ardent Cellic peasentry, whose
spiritual lives and devotions were the
more closely bound up with them. In
this connection the mind and spritual
activate and more objects of veneration
to the ardent Cellic peasentry, whose
spiritual lives and devotions were the
more closely bound up with them. In
this connection the mind and spritual
activate and more objects of veneration
to the school of the priest.

Shrine of Armsgh, of Knock, of the
numerous holy wells throughout the
country, notably of "Doan Well," a

son the ranks of the control of the

HOLY PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Pare East to Low-it Drac.

Boostly spealing, every inch of Irieth not is held sacred in the mind of the threat native frish peasant, whose dear-tot associations dust got that such as the complete of anticont learning, of encoward cholester, saints and matryra, and was all conglusted food ancient learning, of encoward cholester, saints and matryra, and was conditions excising in Iriand and the processing in Iriand and the processing in Iriand and the Protestant Reformation. Dois the protection between a lower as the protection of the English invasion and the persecuted land. The fruits of the missiconary labores of such appeals of the religion, which was sought to be a foreign to the control broken was sought to be foreigned to the control broken was sought to be foreigned to the control of the propegation of a false religion, which was sought to be foreigned to the control of the protection of the propegation of a false religion, which was sought to be foreigned to the control of the protection of th

Separate Schools a Necessity.

In the course of a lecture delivered In the course of a lecture delivered by the Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, Su-perintendent of the Parochial Schools of Philadelphis, before the conven-tion of the Pennsylvania State Teach-ers Association held at Williamsport recently, the reverend father concluded

recently, the reverend father concluded his remarks as follows:

It is not Catholics alone who claim that religion and morality cannot be separated, that insist that religion must be the basic element of all education. Allow me to quote in proof of this some non-Catholic authorities, men whose opinion draw weight from their culture and their high moral position. Rev. Robert Ellis Thompson, President of the Central High School, Philadelphia, writes: "As to the sufficiency of religious instruction in church and Sunday school, we reply that one of the first practical dangers of society is that the greatest trutus that bear on human life shall come to be identified in the public omind with Sundays, churches and Sunday schools. . . We cortainly are holping to that when we proyide that the most aroused activities of the body's mind shall be divorced from those truths and that the subjecte of seience, literature and history with which the Church cannot deal shall-

be taught them with a gendied ab-sence of reference to the 'Divine in-telligence at the heart of things."

Again:

The secularization of instruction in the public schools is to out off the children of the nation from contact with the deepest spring of its moral and intellectual life. It is to isolate all science which gives them unity and perennial interest—the knowledge of dod, * * * It is to deprive ethical teaching of the only basis which can make its precepts powerful for the control of conduct. It is to deprive national order of the suprome searction which invests it with the dignity of Divine authority.

**Education is not where religion is left out," is the opinion of Bishop Doane, the Protestant Bishop of Albany, and search is the present pages.

Doane, the Protestant Bishop of Albany.

"Religion and morals have never yet been successfully separated" is the opinion of the "Church Standard" (Protestant), of Philadelphia.

"Every system which places religion in the background is pernicious," says Chadstone.

"Devey system which places religion in the background is pernicions," says Gladstone.

"Religion and morality are the pilows of human hapiness. Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be obtained without religion. Reason and experience forbid to expect that national morality can provail in exclusion of religious principles." are the words of Washington in his farewell address.

Guizot declared: "In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamently religious. It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious amoraphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts.

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemy remarks here this morning may not meet with your unanimous approval. I am convinced that as self-ascrifice in the carrying out of a principle sitiest the sincertly of the motive, you will give due credit to the upright intention that has actuated our people in the establishing of a separate school system to which they loyally addere, though greater worldly advantages may be found elsewhere.

REVIEWS.

The Atlantic Mouthly.—The August atlantic contains soveral articles that will attract criticism and discussion: President Hadley's practical and much needed paper on "Political Educator"; Talcott Williams's "The Price of Order"—how to rule colonies; Mark B. Dunnell's "Onr Ku, hts in Chinn)—most timely and appropriate in the present crisis; and Sylvester Baxter's "Submarine Signaling,"—a new and little known method of saving life on the sea. The number is peculiarly rich in fiction: Mes Jewett's "The Foreigner"; Alice Brown's "A Sea Change"; Javoline Brown's "As Sea Change"; Javoline Brown's "The Pathway Round"; Foster's "The Dungarven Whooper," and Wetherbee's "The Circle Death," with the conclusion of Howell's brilliant tale, comprise a remarkable gathering of remarkable stories.

able gathering of remarkable stories.

St. Nicholas—One is reminded of Marryat's romanoes in reading in the August St. Nicholas Reginald Gourlay's-story of "The Lucky Licutenant." The difference between Midshipman Easy or one of his fellows, and the Hon. John O'Brien, is that the former was fletitious and the latter real. The young Irish officer lived through a series of nairbreadth sesapes by sea and land. An account is given of "The Greatest Explosion of Historic Times," that of the volcano of Krakatus, in 1889, the noise of which was heard three thousand miles away. Less shocking in its results was the overturning by strikers of a railway are in which the Rev. Oharles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Stops," was making "A trip with a Professional Rain-Maker." The making of "A Miniature Castle" is described, and pictured from photographs. A Hyat Verrill narrates and illustrates some of his experiences in "Hunting with a Camora." Susan Goolidge contributes a ehort story "Queen Log and Queen Stork," with pictures by Relyea; and Grace Ellery Ohanning's "Liss Oruice of the Stella di Mare" is illustrated by Orson Luwell, whose "Feluceas on the Moditerranean," apropos of this story, is the magazine's frontispiece.

ain." An acticle of great interest to aducators as "Child-Study and its Relation to Equestion," by Prof G. Stanley Hall, whose essay on "College Philosophy" attracted so which attention some months ago. The late Scretary of Legation at Rome, Mr. Remsen Whitchouse, writes instructively of "Some Italian Problems," and "Tolstoy's Russia," "Oanda and Imperialism," "Texs. Past and Present," "The Negro Problem in the South are titles which attract by the timelines and interest of the subjects they represent. represent.

represent.

Everybody's Magazine—In the August issue of Everybody's Magazine the delightful autobiography of Streat Robeon grows in fascination. It is a human decument,—a confidence, and the reader rhakes hands, as it were, with many famous figures of that day. The title for the month, in the series of Great American Industries, is "Where We Get Our Salt and How" and the "Simple Explanation" is of "Tides, Trade-Winds and Tornadoes." The short stories are all complete and poculiarly well chosen. The articles on "Britair's Fighting Elophanis," "What a Bioyelo Oan Carry," "How Italy Robs Her Poor," "Deaf and Dumb Soldiers" and "A Town Slipping into the Sea" are well worth roading, in fact there is entertainment on every page of this issue and something more—intense interest.

We are pleased to welcome pamphlet issued by the Catholic Book Exchange, 120 West 60th Street, New York, on "Devotion to the Holy Spirit," by Rev. Joseph McSorley, C.S.P. The little work was suggested by and founded on the Encyclication of the Holy Spirit issued by His Holiness, Leo X III, in 1807. The essay is well arranged; it is solid without neing too heavy; it is instructive but not wearisome. The article is timely.

The "Saturday Evening Post" continues to grow in appearance as it grows in age and strength of style and foreibleness of its articles. Its leader this week is on The French Chamber of Deputies, by Thomas B. Reed, which deals exhaustively of the methods of procedure of the chamber. It is highly entertaining and instructive. The rest of the number is quite in keeping with the first article.

Classell's National Library. Cassell's National Lubrary.—Cassell and Co. have issued this week in their new series "Voyagers' Taler," by Richard Hakluyt. The current issue is edited by Professor Henry Morley. It is nicely getten up and makes an excellent book for children, being at once instructive and entertaining. This series should find its way into avery household—it is cheap, it comprises the very best authors of classic English, and it is well edited.

Litorary Digest.—This week's Digest has its usual masterly summary of the world's news of the week. In the "Letters and Art." department there is a review of Edward Dleoy's statement of the ebb-tide of English Literature; roviews of Burton's "Kasdah," and d'Annunzo's Tragedy, "La Gioconda, also appear. On religious topica there are two interesting sketches of Chinese religious life and oustoms, together with a Catholic view of the religious conditions in Cuba. It is a good number.

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL

PROGRAMME OF THIRD WEEK.

FIRST SOLEMN PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS CELEBRATED ON SUNDAY-SOCIAL

> (Special to Tuz Rzeistzz). CLIFF HAVEN, N.Y., July 23rd, 1900.

CLIFF HAVEN, N.Y.,
July 23rd, 1900.
The first solemn Fontifical Mass which it has been the good fortune of Summer School members to attend in their own ohapel and on their own of some of the most memorable and most impressive ceramonies ever held at Oliff Haven. The enlarged chapel, with its new sanetuary the exceptionally fine secred music and notable sermon, and the presence of the Rt. Ray. T.M. Burko, Bishop of Albany, and several dietinguabed priests, all added toward making it a remarkable event.

The preacher of the day was Mgr. James F. Loughlin, D.D., of Philadelphis, first vice-president of the School. He took for his subject "The Sacred heart of Jeeus," which he treated in a most beautiful and impressive manner.

The emiscal program, which in every way surpassed that usually leard in many of our large churches throughout the country, especially deserves commendation.

Monday morning's lectures began protapity at 0.80 with the work in "As You Like It," under the direction of Dr. James J. Walsh. The course still largely attended despite the extreme heat, and the lectures and discussions are quite as structive and selectioned as these of the Structure of the Structure of the Structure and discussions are quite as structure and desired the extreme heat, and the lectures and discussions are quite as structure and desired from the structure of the Study of Hamilt At 10.30, the course on "The Study of Language," was commenced. The



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lecturer, Dr. George Melville Bolling, is associate professor in the Greek Language and Literature, and assistant profess r in Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in the Oatholic University at Washington. Dr. Bolling received his Ph. D. from John Hopkins,

sity at Washington. Dr. Dolling received his Ph. D. from John Hopkins,
and was about the same time elected a
Fellow of that University.

Because of their crudition and their
scholarlines, these lectures promise
to be extremely valuable. Under their
scope hes a large field of learning, out
of which Dr. Bolling has carefully
selected that material which is best
suited for his purposes, and has east
it into such a form, as to present it
clearly to the minds of his listeners.

The second week's work in study of
Dante's Inferno was continued at 11.45
by Dr. Mahony. This and Dr. Walely's
course are largely attended by, Mew
York teachers who are anxious to secure overlificates which shall insure
their promotion.

cure certificates which shall insure their promotion.

The Hon. Martin Glynn, of Albany, Member of Congress, and the schedul-del tecture for Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, telegraphed on Monday that he would be unable to keep his appointment on account of illness, the doctor forbidding him to leave his home.

aionasy that he would be unable to leep his appointment on account of illness, the doctor forbidding him to leave his home. The students at Cliff Haven, however, were not allowed to suffer from disappointment as Dr. J. J. Walsh Mondar, night was asked to give a talk on his experiences in his travels through Russia. The lecturer gave a very picturesque and sympathetic account of his journey through Russia, and evinced some new but thoroughly impartial twest on the character of the people and the government.

Theeday night Mr. Glynn's place was ably filled by Dr. John Talbot Smith who delivered a forcible and thoughtful lecture on "A Popular Disease," which treated in detail the non-religious aspect of most phases of modern life.

Sunday evening a reception was given to Bishop Burke at the New York cottage. In his honor a musical programme of unusual excellence was rendered. Several other features of the social life have been most attractive. The Curtis Pine Villa entertained twice, once at an observation and once at a musical. There was also a dance at the Ohamplain Olub.

The attendance has been very large this week. The grounds are rapidly filling up and it is expected that rooms will be at a premium in a very few days.

The Italian War Ministry has re-ceived offers from a hundred priests to go as chaplains with the troops order-ed for service in Ohina.

ed for service in China.

It has been proposed to creet a statue of the Rodeemer on the top of Mount Vesuvius. Meanwhile a cross has been placed on the spot, and the cerumony took place in the plazza outside the Church of Sun Salvatore. Oardinal Preco officiating. It is calculated that 20,000 persons assisted, groups of pessants having spent the previous night there in the open air. The cross is two metres high.

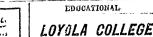
St. Savarin, one of the most histori-

The cross is twelve metres night.

St. Severin, one of the most historically interesting of Parisian churches, is to be restored at a cost of \$200,000. Every care will be taken to preserve as much of the original fabric as possible, and where reproduction of perished details is essential, the fullest accuracy has been provided for by a committee of competent architects.

committee of competent architocts.

The Rome correspondent of the "London Daily News" says that the Vatican is besieged by young ecclesiatics who are auxious to replace the missionaries murdered in Ohina. The Pope was much touched upon receiving a petition from several Italian and foreign nuns asking for permission togo to China. They were all thanked, but were informed that the powers would not at present allow any new missionary work.



English Jesuit Fathers RE-OPENS SEPT. 5th.

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90 Queen Street West.

moat bow,

The Home Circle.

STILISH SUMMER WAIST

Bige and white foulard holds its no Bias and white foulard holds its ac-customed place in femine favor this summer, and it is most elaborately triumed with black or white lace, taffets and velvet ribes, or combined with pastel shades of plak, green and

with pastel shades of pink, green due blue.

This stylish waist formed part of an attractive costume of China blue and white foulard. It was mounted on a glove-fitted lining of white silk, the seams and darts being featherboned. Inserted tucking of white mousesine and fine Valenciennes forms the uppor-part of the waist, back and front, in the shape of a deep, scalloped yoke, and the lower portion of the bodice and the lower portion of the bodice is of the same fabric. The intervening space is occupied by a promu band the foulard, the scalloped edges being the foulard, the scalloped edges being the valvet cord. The fullness at the centre back is drawn

outlined with blue volvet cord. The sulmoss at the centre back is drawn down in tiny plaits, and the front is arranged in a slight blouse. The high collar is shaped in points at the centre back. The bodies closes on the shoulders and under the arms.

The correct two-piece sleeves are finished with a scalloped cuff of the mousseline and a cap is applied at the tupper part to conform with the outline of the yoke and give a becoming breadth to the shoulders.

Taffera, Lanadowne, poplin, India slik, organdy or figured muslins are appropriate for this mode, with heavy lace, tucked and shirred chiffon, con yof the exquisite new fabries that are oxecuted by yokes as trimming. To make the what in the mediualize will require one and one-quarter yards of ready-made tucking, twenty inches wide, with one and one-half yards.

of figured material thirty-six

FIVE-GORE PETTICOAT graceful skirt is m

his graceful skirt is made o nch cambric, trimmed with Ham burg embroidery and insertion. shallow yoke extends in a poir

This

the front, and fastens in the centr where the skirt closes.

at the frost, and natures in the centre back, where the skirt closes.

The petticoat is shaped with five gores, front, sides and backs, fitting smoothly over the hips, the fullness at the back being gathered. It is arranged on the yoke, which is machine stitched on the upper and lower edges. The cambre flounce is trimmed with insertion and headed by a narrow band of the same. Nainsook, moreen, percaline, near-silk, sateen or silk may be used for this mode. The skirt may be lined throughout and finished with a deep platting or several narrow ruffles. Lace or ribbon are appropriate trimmings, which can be employed to develop most claborate potticoats of this style.

To make the petticoat in the medium size will require four and three-quarter yards of thirty-six-inch ma-terial.

DAINTY NIGHT GOWN.

DAINTY NIGHT GOWN.

This dainty gown is made of fine white nainsook, trimmed with Valencience lace and insertion.

The back is full at the next, fitting smoothly over the shoulders.

The fullness in front is gathered and arranged at the lower edge of the small yoke, which is made of lace and tucking. A plain offect is maintains. The deep rolling collar forms round revers in front which end at the lower edge of the yoke. It is finished with a frill of lace, surmounted by a hand of insertion.

The elected areas and the complete and the control of the contro

The sleeves are full enough for com-The sleeves are full should for con-fort, and correctly shaped with single seams, gathered top and bottom, the wrists being completed with bands of lusertion and frills of lace. The lower edge is finished with a deep hem, and there is ample fulness

good nem, and where is ample tunies, at the floor line.

The closing is accomplished invisibly at the left side under the rever. ly at the left side under the rever.

More claborate gowns may be developed in colored or Persian lawn and
china silk with trimmings of heavier
lace or embroidery. Ribbon may be
run through the insertion or beading
and terminate in small rosettes, which

give a dressy effect to these garments.
To make the gwon in the medium
size will require six and one-half yards thirty-six-inch material.

THE COUFFURE.

THE COUFFURE.

While fashionable women are wearing their hair carelessly disposed about
the face and drawn to a high knot
atop the head, there is talk of a return
of the Muse, do Maintenon colffare.
This will bring down the locks to curve
about temples and cheeks in, let us
sure to happen to mai women cut
their hair, now that it his grown long
and even. Women with plenty of time
and money give much attention to
their hair. Once a week it is vashed,

the next it is singed, then it is brus ed, and the next it is treated with ed, and the next it is treated with only or again brushed. After a few months of such care the hair becomes months of such ears the bale becomes shining, phable and greatly improved in color. Hart thoroughly washed, dried and immediately waved wilkers its wave for two weeks. A late notion is to confine the freshly dried hair in a loose slik mopean, lined with cherac cloth. A layer of cotton between cheese cloth and slik is thick with violet snahet. An hour's wear suffices to impart to the hair a delevate perfume. The same cap may be donned at night. Such caps may be bought, made and perfumed, but it is much cheaper to make them, and the linem made ones are sure to be pratter.

GIRLS SHUNNED BY MEN.

There are many girls who are shunmad by men, and for the most part the
fault lies with themselves.

The girl who never exercises herself to be agreeable unless she can have
everything her own way, is one of
them, for there is no man allow who
will give way in everything to a girl.

The girl who scolds is another type;
she may be perfectly good-tempersh
but she has contracted the scolding
hable, and so she is left alone to scold
at her pleasure.

inbit, and so she is let atom to exceed at her pleasure.

Then there is the girl with the hunghty manner and cold stare. No man dares to make love to her, because there is nothing whatever to love in her. So the girl scowis at what she considers their that taste, atterly ignoring the fact that her own foolish conduct is the sole cause of the reacht.

terry ignoring but he sole cause of their neglect.

Another girl without a lover is the painfully shy maid. She likes to see men at a distance, but the moment they draw near she drives them back with embarrassment. They retire simply out of pity, seeing her distress and awkward bashfulness.

Last on the list comes the girl who always has something smart to say about everyout she see; ridiculing people in order to be considered clever, little knowing how men intensely dislike to hear her pulling everybody's character to pieces for their amusement.

BACHELORS.

The average bachelor become wary, year by year. He was older in 1898 than in 1897, when he fell into the tolls of matrimony. The average bachelor was married in 1897, at 26, 1898 than in 1897, when he let into the toils of matrimony. The average bachelor was married in 1897, at 26, 30 years of age,—quite. (51 ses than in 1898. The girl, too, has to wait longer now than she used to. She was .5 of a year younger in 1897, when she became a wife, than in 1898. As for the people who marry as minors, they are rapidly becoming a vanishing number, among men, at least; 84 out of every 1,000 husbands in 1874 were married under the age of 21, and so were 227 out of every 1,000 woman. The boy husband has come down to 51 per 1,000 now; the girl wives have dropped to 170 per 1,000. There have not been so few boy and girl marriages at any time since 1851.

A SWEET VOICE.

A SWEET VOICE.

We agree with that old poet who said that a low, soft voice is an excellent thing in a woman. Indeed we feel inclined to go much farther than he on the subject, and call it one of her crowning charms. How often the spell of beauty is rudoly broken by coarse, loud talking. How often you are irresistibly drawn to a plain, unssuming woman, whose soft, silvery tonce render her positively attraction the social circle how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in the low key which characterizes the true lady. In the social circle how pleasant it has sanctuary of home how such a voice soothes the fretful child and cheers the weary husband.

FASHION NOTES.

Long black gloves, elbow length, are one of the smart fads of the hour, and they are worn with costumes where there is a note of black.

novel hair ornament consists o A novel hair ornament consists of two full blown roses attached to each other by a slender wire which is in-visible when arranged on the hair. The rises are worn gehlawise, one at each side of the head, and as the petals with brilliants the and sparkle with every

Stitching and stripping still linishes trim tailor-mades, while chenille embroidery is the thing on the dressy models. One of the latter sort has tucks in clusters of five running down the skirt to the knees, where the extra fulness begins.

One-of the late fade is a sliver One-of the late fade is a silver buckles with representatives of Chinese hieroglyphics on it. Some are of green jade, China's lucky stone, and mounted in rose gold. Others are of carved white jade; and equally attractive ones are made of dark exidized silver decorated with applied Chinese flowers in bright yellow gold.

The taste for yellow is invading the domain of lingeric. Some faschiating night dresses seen the other day were of yellow china silk trimmed with black lace insertion. This sort of thing only does for the wealthy woman who can afford to ligade the ravages of the average laundress, but yellow cambric triamed with yellow But yellow cambric triamed with yellow lace proves a dainty combination which summer belies might try if they

whien summer belies mith try if they
The latest alliver novelty is the
prophecy, or 'good-wish" spoons, intended as birthday or wedding gift
In size it is between the ordinary tea
and desort spoon, and the carved design heavy and curious. Hornsoplenty are typical of wordly presperity, the laurel wreath of fame, the
torch of Hymen of success in love with
than X of a hanny marriage, palms for climax of a happy marriage, palms for victory and the crown of eternal life, 'work done, heaven won!'

Two of the newest card cases are, thest, an envelope of suede, or silk, or satin. This is cut square, like a letter envelope, with a bread flap folding over in a point or in two rounding flaps, each buttoned down to the case itself by a caboobon stone set in gold or silver. Another is the conventional card case form, but of the finest fluished leather, rickly tooled in em-Two of the newest card cases are tional card case form, but of the finest finished leather, rickly tooled in empire designs. Numbers of woman who profess the full skirts long shoulder lines, and undersleeves of 1800 and '65, carry old skyle silver card cases of that day. The mid-cantury card case was made of bliver, elaborately chased on in filigree work that, for beauty of pattern and durability, is hard to duplicate to-day.

RECIPES.

Fillet of Chicken—Brush fillet of chicken with olive oil, and broil for ten minutes; then simmer in white soup stock thickened with a little flour and butter for fitteen minutes, season with sait and pepper, place on coasted bread, and garnish with cooked muchrooms and watercress. Serve both

Duchesse Pens-Mash six boiled po-tatoes, add salt and pepper to tasse, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, yolk four eggs, four teaspoonfuls of grated mild cheese, two tablespoonfuls cram; mold in oblong wells, brush with egg-bake a delicate brown; fill cavities lot, scasoned French peas. Serve at

Maple Bisque—Cook four beaten cgg yolks with one cupful of thick maple syrup until boiling, stirring constantly, strain and cool. Beat one pint of thick cream, then add it to stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, add the cooked syrup when thoroughly chills, and beat the whole mixture until light pour in fancy cases set in can packed in tee and sait, and freeze four hours. Cover with rolled macaroon crumbs when serving on ice cream pintes. serving on ice cream plates.

Pienic Cake—One cup of sugar, one half cup of butter, two eggs, one-half cup of sweet milk, one tenspoonful of soda, mixed with sifted flour to the consistency of cookles, cut into strips, which roll in powdered sugar and twist into round cakes; bake a very light brown. light brown.

Creom Biscutts-Blend two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two of sugar and one level teaspoonful of salt into one quart of flour, stir in one cupful of sour cream in which one half teaspoonful of soda has been beaten until the sound of the beating begins to change to a deeper tone). After both are the sum of the beating to the sum of the beating begins to change to a deeper tone). After both is, cut with a small blecut cutter, and bake in a quick oven.

Lemenade—Put a quart of water into a stewpan to boll; add two moist dried figs cut in two; let the water and figs boll a quarter of an hour; add the peel of a lemon cut in thin silces, boll all ten minutes longer; pour into a jug; cover closely with paper until cold; then pass through a slove and add a teaspoonful of honey, and lomonado can be made as desired. Youngpeople should try this recipe with the exact proportions, and, when planning for a large piente, the quantities can be doubled as desired.

FABLE OF THE SLALL BIRD.

Once upon a time there was a ban-tam roceter with an immense opinion of himself, and as he stood in the barn-yard he said; "I will make a stir in the world. I will attract attention." Wherefore he began to crow lustly, although he had nothing much to crow about.

attiough he had nothing much to crow about.

Now it happened that far above the bantam a hawk was wheeling in the circumsmblent air. The hawk had not seen the bantam, awing to the latter's diminutive proportions, but when the bantam crowed the hawk heard and in about 43 seconds had his claws full and was contentedly winging his flight homeward, while all was still below.

below.

Moral,—It is not a profitable thing
to try to make a noise in the world
without a reasonable excuse.

With the Children.

THE OLDEN TIME. By John L. Shroy.

The olden time of long ago!
When skies were clear and blue,
And hearts were young and light, you
know,

know,
And yet so good and true;
When "yes," was 'yes," and "no' wa

And tears were rare and few.

Our world was hedged by bounding his Beyond we could not see. We did not have the thoughtful skill To solve the anystery Of distant place, nor yet the will To care if such could be.

For us alone arose the sun;
For us the moon at night
For us the moon at night
Came tenling up when day was done,
With disk of frozen light.
And when their courses those had run,
They just dropped out of sight.

The singing birds from Southlane

But that was "off somewhere."
The howling winds that none can tame
Rushed in from over there.
And flying snow—God made the same
From bits of cloud and air.

And thying substantial air.

From bits of cloud and air.

The long ago, now lost to view.

The time of love and song.

When days were all of life we knew.

With nights a minute long.

We dreamed of things we meant to do

Has life proved dreaming wrong?

STORY OF THE SUN

When I was a little girl I wondered where the sun wont after it disappeared in the evening skies, and whether it slight possibly forget to return in time the next morning to give an an an event possibly forget to return in time the next morning to give an experiment of the control of the co

A SWALL PILL BUT POWERFUL.—They that judge the powers of a pill by the rise, would consider Farmeder's Versies, would consider Farmeder's Versies of the pill by t

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-Messassannessassassassanananassassassassassassas THE STRONG WEAKNESS * OF OINEY KITTACH.

BY SEUMAS MACMANUS.

Wherever there was fun and devillment from head to foot, and from ead to wynd, of the three parishes, there was certain to be found the Eskeragh boys. Accordingly, though the raffle was on this night in Shemeshin Ban's of Letthernacaigh, eight iong irish talles fr. in their native heath, the Eskeragh boys were at the head and front and in the middle, and likewise at the tail of it. The Eskeragh boys, with their ringleaders, Charley's Micky and Oiney Kittach, two archrascals, ranted and rollicked to their nearts' content, courted the girls, loked the boys, battered the floor and sang their songs to their hearts' dolight, and the delight of every mothers son (and daughter, too) at Shemeshin's raffle. "But where," said Oiney Kittack, as, mopping his forehead, after concluding the best lig of the night, "an' where," Oiney queried of the company generally. Is the stirrange girl we have been hearin' so much of that has taken these parts be storm, an' that we surely expected to meet an' coort—plse I'll give yo my solemn davy we weren't soin' to thrudge our eight long miles to be here the night."

"Well, bad cess to you, Oiney Kittach," said Kelly McCaillh, firing up, "but it's handy ye are with yer compliments to the, girls present. Bad smuff to ye, I say again!"

"Nelly's as mad as a March hare with new," said Oiney, 'beca'se' I didn't give her a coor' the night, but, bad scran to yez, anyhow, sure I can't coort the whole I' yez with any sort of satisfaction all in the wan night. Sorrow be aff me, but I have a throuble some paice; but, och, an' heigh-lio I was iver an' always unfortunate."

"Throth an'," poor slandered Jalinie Malaugh that was against him, "the girl that throubles you, Oiney, has a good taste in her mouth."

that throuses you, Concy, that that in her mouth."

"Now, girls," said Oiney, advisedly, "don't blame poor Jamle for his ill-temper, God sees, maybe if yez was as bad-lookin' yourselves yo'd be as bittlier, too."

Then even poor Jaimie was compelled to join in the laugh against himself, "But," said Olney, "we were talking about the sthrange girl."
"Her that's in Proud Pathrick's?" queried Hughie Martin of Letthernacingh.
"That's hor," said Olney. "Who is she? or what is she? or why isn't she here the night?"

she? or what is she? or why isn't she here the night?"
"Oh, khe's Annio MacCabe; she's from the Oillegh parish, and she's neice to Proud Pathrick's wife. But Proud Pathrick, ye know the sort iv a proud, hear-goin' niggard an' miser he is, an' ho wealdn't let her blow her breath on the same acre a boy in this parish would be in. let alone lettin' her come to a raffle—not him; the sorrow go with him!"

"An' is she as purty as they say?".

Charley's Micky asked.

"The divil a purtier ye'd see—so far as we wir able to see iv her."

"An' do yez mane, without blushin' from the crown i' yer head down," said Oiney—"mane to tell me that yes to that near a purty girl, an' a sthrange girl, too, an' wan i' yez didu't ax to show coort to her yet?"

"No; nor the divil a wan iv us, Oiney, I wish to Providence you would thry! Proud Pathrick would give the dogs the makin's iv a hearty supper on yer breeches."

the making it of the breeches."
"Upon my word, a purty warm set
I' boys yez is, then;" and Oiney shook

his head deploringly.
"A purty warm set, in thr

Charley's Micky.

And all the Eskeragh lads had shook their heads and indersed Oiney's opin-

on.
"Be me faith," said Oiney, 'I'll not
se a week onlicer till I have a chat out
y Annie-what the hang did ye call

on.
"Be me faith," said Oiney, 'Pil not be a week culter still I have a chat out be a week culter still I have a chat out it Annie—what the hang did ye call her?"

"Annie McCabe."
"An' plaise the Lord," Charley's Micky said, "the same's my intention."
The remainder of the Eskeragh box. The remainder of the Eskeragh box heartly applauded this resolution, "An," they shouted, "If Proud Pathricks any three words well dbrownin in Pal-ma-brad-ham, an' then hang lim in Pal-ma-brad-ham, an'

we could meet an 'coort Anno MoCube under their near."

Faix, Oney, the same's my opinion,
An' I'm thinkin', boys all, we'll step
over, luck goin' with us, the morra
night an' coort her."

"An' I'm thinkin' wan botther, for
I'm thinkin', Olney said, "that it's always a surer plan to stirrike the irrow
while it's hot, an' that we'll step over,
luck goin' with us, the night an 'coort
her."

her."
"But, Oiney, dear, ivery soul in
Proud Pathrick's house is in bed three
hours gone, an' has the biggest part
o' two sleeps over them already."
"I don't care if they had twinty-two

"I don't care if they had twinty-two sleeps over them, Micky, I think we'll step over an' coort Annie."

Thie interest of all the Eskeragh boys was keenly excited.

"But how?" they asked. "But how? An' they in bed an' asleep."

"Yo mind the head line the masther give us the day afore yistherday, boys; Water there's a will there's all there's a way." How long is it beys—witch over 'y ez' is the best scholar, tell me how long is it since I ato me dinner the day?

The Eskoragh boys could not quite see the concetion. But Charley's Micky can asked that it must be nine or the day."

The Eskoragh boys could not quite see the concetion. But Charley's Micky can asked that it must be nine or the hours?" said Oiney, wonderingly. "Then it would be small shame for the hunger to take me, wouldn't it, boys."

"Hurral me boul' Oiney!" the boys shouted heartly, seeing the point.

"Small shame it would be for the hunger to take yez now—an' take ye bad, too,' they said.

"Ubhi uchl' said Oiney, rubbing his stomach, "It's takin' me bad—here, just here."

"Poor Oiney! God help ye!" said Charley's Mickey, in as serious a tone as he could assume.

"Ach, the divil hinself wouldn't bate ye, Oiney," she others erled as they best could for the fits of laughter that shook the conderfully agonizing shapes, and kept chaling the supposed aching parts.

"Uchl uchl Gl me an alsy place to sit down boys. Thanky, thanky, Jaimie Mhor. There's a sthrong walkness comin' over me boys. Pat yer han' till more of the walkness to take ye yet. Yet with the owner of the walkness of over the march ditch firms. For hir rom the house for the walkness to take ye yet. Yet was an' of convaya-lient to the walkness of the house. For, in throth, layin all jeles aside, the hunger isn't want to take a walkness when he's with yez—yer. I'll give him small chance to do it."

"Walt, Oiney, a white," said Charley's Micky, "yer to far ary for own stomachs, afther a nine hours' fast, with as much walkin' an' jumpin' as would kill an ass."

"Uchl uchl" said Oiney; then risin

لاملاس - س

THOLIC REGISTER,

"The arrly sertin here alive, though," Micky repeated "Bo plaised to rise up a equicky as yo can, Machice Ulisophet (Total Patcheck, surname was the control of the plaised to rise up a equicky as yo can, Machice Ulisophet (Total Patcheck, surname was decided and control of the plaised to rise what can be done for "I'm force it's too late. An' may the Lord overand you an' yours, an' He surely will."

But the house was already aroused and out of their beds from mester to servant madd (for Proud Pathrick had, as we say, a good way on him, and kept both a servant buy and a servant girl, each of whom had to do the work of two, and in a very short time the door was thrown open, admitting staggered in with bis burden, and looked about for a place to stretch him.

"Hold on ye, a thaisage," said Mistress Gillesple, "Matthiws," to the servant buy—"hall down the old matthiness that yin' in the spare room an spread it be the side i' the fire here as fast as iver ye can. God help the poor boyl God help him!" she said with so much feeling that Micky and the troop of Eskeragh boys, who had througed in after him, sighed again in sympathy.

While Proud Pathrick an_ the servant girl were pilling on the fire and oncouraging it to glow. Mistress Gill leaple and Aimic MacCabe—and she was protty, the Eskeragh boys instantly admitted—attended to the laying the warm clothing over him as far and these keepit hoys instantly admitted—attended to the laying the warm clothing over him and raised his head and cheek keepit hoy a matantly admitted—attended to the laying the warm clothing over him and raised his head and these keepit hay a runniar necompanime. The Eskoragh boys stood by Wakit the feur-gortack who child the feur-gortack the child. "The feur-gortack the ohle whill the left home."

"The feur-gortach, ayo," Charley's "The feur-gortack the all iv a suddlint three-quarters iv a m-o back. Wo wir at Shemeshin's raffle, an' the poor fella, I think, ato only a small dinner afore he left home."

"Where did the feur-gort

Pathrick.

"He's not the first ner the thirteenth that the feur-gortach tuk upon the same spot," sald Hannah. "I think the halt's doin' the crathlur good. Annie, fetch me the holy wather bettle"

the hait's doin' the craithur good, annie, fetch me the holy wather bottle."

Mistress Gillespie blessed herself, and giving herself the first drop, then ast upon Olney a liberal shower of the holy water, and followed this upply giving the household and the Eskeragh boys the benefit of it. 'The latter needed it hadly indeed, yet as the holy water was sprinkled over them they were one and all sized with a fit of coughing—they h. I noticed Olney's features wince as the cold drops floor in the face, and they coughed hard to relieve their suppressed emotion.

"The color's comin' till his face rightly again," Anule MacCabe, who was kneeling over him with much so licitude in her air, said, "He's comiroun," "Yis," said Hannath, as she observed

vigney again, anne success, who was kneeling over him with much so licitude in her air, said, "He's comin roun,"
"Yis," said Hannath, as she observed him narrowly—"yis, the crafthur's comin' roun, God be thanked! See what it is to always have the holy wather bottle at han."
"Yis, yis," Charley's Micky said fervently, "God be thanked!"
"And God be thanked!"
"And God be thanked!"
"And God be thanked!"
"I think if I got down beside, man supported 'm a bit higher, he'd get his broath betther. Aye, the color's come to his face again. Ho's comin' roun' fast."
"Don't ye thicker, Aye, the color's come to his face again. Ho's comin' roun' fast."
"Don't ye thicker, and the Pretty Annie, "that a thrink of some kind might do the poof and Micky," only I was timorous!" and Micky, "only I was timorous! and Micky, "only I was to morous! natthir 'the goly occolie to too much throuble, I was on the point I' mentionin' the same messil."
"Its on throuble—don't mention it," said Proud Puthrick, who, after ail, in a case of emergency, was not quite so niggally us he hand the name for "Itan on throuble her than the wird," and and the hand for "A throp of nice warm, sweet milk, with ginger and sugar," Annie proceed.
"Bottler couldu't be," said Micky, "Clary, Chury authree, rea we comb."

posed.
"Bother couldn't be," said Micky.
("I say, Oiney asthore, are ye comin'to?") But there was not answer from

"But there was not answer from ton") But there was not answer from toney. "A good rousin' bowl I' tay, no, but I say," said Rosie Briunan, the servant maid.

"There couldn't be betther," said "Rosie Briunan, the servant maid.

"There couldn't be betther," said "Rosie Couldn't be betther," Subsequence couldn't be betther," Churley's Micky repeated, "aor either sweet milk with ginger an' sugar, or cousin' bowl I' tay-barrin'," he added inclinanting, "that yo'd have o'er a dirop I' specific in the house handy." And as the bland inshunation was timidly uttered a perceptible glow overspread the features of the unconscious one. "Throth, an' there is that, now yo mind me by it. There's just a little bottle I' prime whisky in the house it is under that uppermost dish upon the director. Pathrick, if yo'll hand it down to me," Hannah said.

'Musha, then long life to yo, an' may God reward yo," said Micky, "for yer belosse to the server.

it is under that uppermose one upon the dhroser, Pathrick, if yo'll hand it down to me," Hanunh said.

'Musha, then long life to ye, an' may God reward ye," said Micky, "for yer kindness to the poor boy—an' hell not forget ye, if my prayers an' all our prayers goes for anything. Wore forliver obliged to ye, Mrs. Gillespie, an' to your good man, Misther Gillespie, to your good man, Misther Gillespie, to you good man, Misther Gillespie, to you for forgettin' by no means this exceedingly kind young lady here—Mss MacCabe. I understan' yo call hor."

"Arrah, go long with ye," said Hannach, an' don't offend us be mentionia' the name of obligement, indeed, to help a craticinal distress."

"Dor't mention of bligement, indeed, to help a craticinal distress."

"Dor't mention of the ye's thanks, and said so would be only too happy to you a much.

"Proud Cathrick, Indeed, had been clamoring about fotching the priest, but the Eskeragh boya assured him they was no need they thought.

"The poor boy's comit," your as fast a peggin't op. Hell be kimself again in another minnt or two."

At the instent, to the joy of Hamman and Annis, and to the delight of everyone, poor Oney skyled.

God be thankit! Hannah sall, clasping her hands and ralsing her eyes.

"God be thankit!" Hannah sall, clasping her hands and ralsing her eyes.

"God be thankit!" Hannah sall, and all celuced the same word of praise. Mickey bent over his patient and gently whispored, Omey!

All had pathered around, watching intently. Olney slowly opened his eyes, and let thom wander wonding intently. Olney slowly opened his eyes, and let thom wander wonding intently olney slowly opened his eyes, and let thom wander wonding her hands again, and a property her hands again, made a peculiar noise with her mouth and turned her eyes unwards.

"Micky," Olney sald in a weak volce, "Micky," Olney darlin', 19's mo's it is, How do you feel, Olney?"

"Micky, or min' elsy, Olney, a grand, yo're in a dalcent house, an' among delects people—Misther Pathrick Gillespie an' his good wife, an' his kin nice, Miss MacCabe. They're sparin no expense on ye, Olney, Olney dear, how do yo feel? Rache me a drop i' that whiskey now, Miss. Gillespie, iv yo please, till I see can I coax in with it. How do yo feel Olney, in the watches i' the feur gortach overtak ye on Noll Haraghy's tull whiskey, olney, that the good ware is so kind as to insist on young the sound of the county of the war?"

"Mis, yis, Olney, that's whar we wir. Will ye take this wee thimbleful i' whiskey, olney, I fill do ye good."

"An' the other boys," queried Olney, "that was with us—where are they? Och! there they are! Boys, how are yeare! again."

Olney andonin' week were visibly affected by the recognition—so much so that they could not reply to Olney'. Whiskey, and "Oney and olos shyly towards him.

"The Eskeragh boys were visibly affected by the recognition—so much so that they could not reply to Olney'. Whiskey and look shyly towards him.

"The Eskeragh boys were visibly affected by the recognition—so much so that they could not reply to Olney's Misley and look shyly towards him.

"Th

by his side.

"Take it, a gradh," said Annie MacCabe, sweetly, "the dhrop " whiskey
"Il send the blood through your velns."
Oincy looked thandfully at Hannah
and tenderly at samile, and then wist
Oincy looked thandfully at Hannah
and tenderly at samile, and then wist
"Oth, the divil a pinch i' harm's in
a logshead i' the same stuff," said
Micky. "Took at me', and Micky carried it to his own lips.

But instantly Oincy's hand shot
forth with much more energy and
swiftness than were, perhaps, becoming in a man only lust recovering from
a bad attack of "sthrong walkness,"
and grasped the glass just in the nick
of time.

"Yle Micky; thanky, Micky, then I'll
just tasts it, since yoz is all presshi
me so hard. I'll venture to take a
much of it as would in.

"Yle Micky; thanky, Micky, then I'll
just tasts it, since yoz is all presshi
me so hard. I'll venture to take a
much of it as would in.

"Gillesple, no time girl, Miss MacCabel
Yel heatish, mo time girl, Miss MacCabe
in an time girl, Miss MacCabe
in an time girl, Miss MacCabe
in an winking the glass in Gleng's
in and was compty, and he looked at it
in amazement.

"Why, I'm blissed," he said, "but
I've empled it. Thero's a thrimble na
in a twinking the glass in Gleng's
in and was compty, and he looked at it
in amazement.

"Why, I'm blissed," he said, "but
I've empled it. Thero's a thrimble in
me han'-seel a mighty thrimble—an'
the glass went over afore I know.
Micky, do yo think it will do mo much
harm?" Jaintriely.

But Micky only glared back in a
half-concealed fashion at him.

"Arrah, botheration" said, "but
it sells me with the fair in
I've lear near one of the glass in
I've limit out take any moreof, at least, ten minutes."

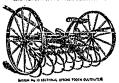
"That's right—that's right," said
Mrs. Gillesple. "Then I'll not ax ye
to take any moreten with the fair
I've sell in a me mann."

"Thanky, ma'am, very much," Oiney
said, in graceful acknowledgment of
tindly foreber rance.

"Maybe, darlin', you'd take a wee
moutful' yersell' a new man."

"That's right—that's right," said
Mrs. Gill







The Universal Favorite Noxon Disc Harrow

(OUT-THROW)

The only Dee Harrow that has adjustable pressure springs. This feature is invaluable so hard or uneven ground.

Noxon

NEW ZOTIONAL SPR. G TOOTE

Fitted with grain and grass sowing Cultivator attachments if desired. With reversible points, also thistie outters if

The lightest draft, best working and most easily operated cultivator manufactured. The teeth work directly under the axle and within the wheel line.

SEE THE NEW SPRING LIPT.

THE CELEBRATED

Noxon Drills Steel Hocele Spring Spring Pressure.

Our old reliable HOOSIER DRILLS are so well and (arorably known that they rpea. for thems-selves. There are now over 60,000 in use among the farmers of this country, mplements and Machinery which we are manufac-

We invite the closest libraged to a control of our Farm Implements and Machinery white the closest librage for the coming season.

turing for the coming season.

OXFORD CLIPPER FRONT-QUT MOWER, also core pasted Sputz and Spike Tooth Harrows and frieden oxFORD CLIPPER FRONT-QUT MOWER, who can pasted Sputz and Spike Tooth Harrows and frieden and fatached hump lates. It will not be a control of the control of t

THE NOXON CO., Limited. INCERSOLL, ONT

THE NOXON CO., Limited.

INCERSOLL, ONT.

| Commonstructure | Comm

much. But it disappeared at a guip, and Micky's genality returned to him forthwith.

'How are ye feelin', dear?" Annie queried, tenderly, as she bent over oliney.

'Oh, comin' to—comin' to quick, thanky, dear," Ohiney said, returning a tender look.

'A dirry of varim, sweet milk, now, would do ye good, dear," Annie said. Lord love ye for yer kindiess," add Oiney, "I don't think I'd come roun' at Cord love ye for yer kindiess," add Oiney, "I don't think I'd come roun' at Cord love ye for yer kindiess," add Oiney, "I don't think I'd come roun' at they real blaumin' poor Adam," O'ill yed know how gind I grail".

"Throthe weetheart. I know it's yerself's gind. It's the kind heart an' the tendere wan's in yell.

"An' then a bowl of tay, atther the sweet milk—that's the thing to rousel's up properly," said Annie.

"Aye, an' a bowl ! wan grace, Rosie, the maid said—that's what'll put the sthren'th intl' yer lousel's mil twan surrous again."

"Aye, an' a bowl! wan grace, Rosie, the maid said—that's what'll put the sthren'th intl' yer lousel's milk thing per loude, as if addressing the fire, and shaking lis head slowly at the strikes me it was more the poon many and the sthren'th intl' yer loude. As if addressing the fire, and shaking lis head slowly at the strikes me it was more the poon many and the sthren'th intl' yer loude. As if addressing the fire, and shaking lis head slowly at the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it was more the poon many and the strikes me it

JOHNSTON

MONUMENTAL CRANITE AND MARBLE DEALER McINTOSH'S OLD STAND 522 and 524 Yonge Street



PROPERTY AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSE

IF a black cow gives more and better milk white one, you would not question color. ELV'S CHARCOAL

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

ST. PETERS.

The Young ladies of the Sodality held private pionic to Lorne Park on Satur-ay last, and a very enjoyable time was uay ia spont.

TILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE.

Large numbers left the city on Tues-day morning to visit the shrine of St. Anne,

ST. HELEN'S.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Smyth, of 463 St. Claren's avenue, have been adding to their cares and responsi-bilities lately, a girl baby having been born to them on the 9th luct.

ST. MARY'S.

There died recently in St. Michael s Hospital of spinal meningitis a lady well known in this parish—Mrs. Dr. Hamilton of 125 Bathurst street. The deceased was a very staunch. Catholic, a lady of marked ability and strong personalty, and her sudden demise in the prime of life was a great shock to her many friends.

ST. PAUL'S.

ST. PAUL'S.

Three deaths occurred in the parish at week, all rather suddenly—Michael Cabill of 8 Trefann street, Ida M. arcell, of 26 Sackville street, and oblas Heinrich, of 620 Queen street st. May their souls rest in peace.

Charles McGuinn, of 16 Power street, the fell into a vat of het water and clay the works of the Canada Foundry Co., icd from his injuries at St. Michael's cospital on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and was buried on Saturday in St. lichael's cemetory, requiem Mass aving been first sung at St. Paul's urrel. The floral offerings were many ab beautif—including one cash from a Canada Foundry Co., E. & S. Curried his former comrades of the yacht onder. Father Finnegan officiated at

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Rev. Matthew Bohn, C.S. S. R., of Detroit, arrived in the city on Tresday, and is staying with the Redemptorist Fathers, 141 McCaul street. He conducting a retreat for the Sisters of St. Jeseph, it having begun on Tuesday, evening.

Thursday, August 2, will be the feast of St. Alphonsus—founder of the con-gregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist order.) On the following Sunday there will be a solemu High Moss.

ST. BASIL'S.

We have to amounce this week the death of a young boy of this parish—a boy of exceptional promise—one whose career at school had boen particularly brilliant—Jno. T. Brady of 69 Birch Ave. Last year he passed very creditably the entrance examination to the High School and this year carried off numerous prizes at St. Michael's College. Brontzated a cold some time since, which developed into pnoumonia, from which he died on Saturday last at the early age of sixteen years. His funeral took place on Monday morning and was largely attended. We extend our sympathy to his becreaved parents. to his bereaved parents.

ST. JOSEPH'S

Mr. John Molonoy and Miss Annie Shields were called for the third time at last Mass on Smiday and wore married at half-past six on Monday morning. Mr. Thomas Shields was gecommand Miss Gortrudo Shields acted as bridesmaid. The coromony was performed by Father Kelly, after at Lender 1, and the state of the happy past left by early bear to the return they will take up their cetturn they will take up their at the head of Louis estreet. We wish them many happy years of wedded life.

them many happy years of wedded life.

A touching scone took place in the church at half-past two when the remains of the young girl, Miss Eva Cronin, was carried up the isle by six young girls, former companions of the decessed, all dressed in white and all about the same ago. During the ceromony a choir of young ledies sang some select pieces under the leadership of Mrs. Masson. After the vespers for the dead Father Kelly gave a feeling exhortation on death to these present. He reminded the youth that they were no more secure than she who had been taken from their midst. The Lord gives all sufficient warning when He says. "It will come like a thir in the night and at a time when you teast expect Me. This is tand of death, and we should always keep it before our eyes. The funeral was the largest seen at St. Joseph's in many yedy—as the young girl was of a most remisble and goutly disposition and had made many friends for herself who deeply regret her early domise.

Mr. Gillespie Caned.

Mr. Gillespie Caued.

There was a large gathering at Uptergrove on Saturday night, when people
of all classes assembled to say farowell
st Frank J. Gillespie on his removal to
Osinwa, whither he gens shortly. Mr.
George McCormick, M.P., acted as Christman.
A enlogistic address was read to
Mr. Gillespie, and a beantiful and cess
gold-headed cane precented to him. Mr.
Gillespie and a to mething roply. ReA. M. Currio and Rev. Father Whitney
paid Mr. Gillespie high empliments as
a Christian gentioman, norghbor and
courselvr. Other addresses were detivered by W. S. Frost, Dr. McDonnell,
Dr. Gilchrist, R. R. Gunn of Orilla,
Donald McKenzie, Facer Thompson, J.P.
James Barber and others. The OriliaHighland Club, headed by Ohisf McNabb, attended in a body.

St. John's Industrial School Blantyre Park.

A visit to this in-stration, considering the purpose of its existence, and the ovidences of vaccess wereywhere to be met with, has been one of the pleasant set experiences of the writer of this article. Here are to be found a lerge number of boys—many of them intelligent noble-looking lads—boys who have been wayward and thoughtless—cliker orphans without the restraining failty accs of parents, or having parents who, from one cause or another, failed to exercise the discipline over them they should—were allowed to drift into erime and, instead of being treated in the ordinary way, have been sent here for forformation, and, if appearances go for anything, the course adopted has been a very wise one. The brilding itself is very commodious and well equipped for the purpose, and dollightfully situated on an elevated plateau, with an extensive playground in front, where pastunes of every kind may be indulged in, and whore recreation is regularly taken daily, baseball being the favorite game with the boys, and one in which, by the way, they are very experience and allowed the entired, and for those whose tastes turn to trades, there are carpenter, sheemaker, and other shops where these may be learned. Religious exercises begin and closes the day, and during the school term, all must attend classes, and the meanual work they do must be done between time. The loye are very evidence of being much improved in very rospect, This is due of course to the efforts of Rev. Father Dodsworth, in resident prices; the Christian Brothors, who are the teachers of the school; and, it may here be mentioned, that, on being interrogated, the boys are not angels, we all know. Notities are they criminals though we sometimes say or think they are. They are too young to fully realize the difference between right and wrong, and hence a little jadicious guidance, a little more retired and hence a little jadicious guidance, a little more retired and hence a little jadicious guidance, a little more bringing, will obtentinese did nithed methologi

Vincentians Discuss Their Approach ing Jubilce.

The quarterly general meeting of the Society of St. Vincont do Paul, which cocurs on the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Patron Saint, took place on Sunday last at 3.0 The President of the Central Council presided, and the attendance of brothers from the various city conferences was very fair, considering the weather.

After the presiding officer had read the opening prayers, one of the brethren read the XIX chapter of the Imitation of Christ, and the secretary read the minutes of the last general meebra, which were approved.

The President, in his opening remarks, after regretting the absence of His Grace, Archibishop O'Connor, patron of the Central Council, proceeded to lay before the brothers the various matters which required their attention. His address, which was comprehensive and concise, was closely instementation to the concise, was closely instement to the conciston as general more in the conciston of the Central Council, proceeded to lay before the brothers the various matters which required their attention. His address, which was comprehensive and to conciston as general more than the conciston of the contract to the conciston as general to the conciston as general to the conciston as general more than morting. Chief of these was the consideration of the forthcoming Golden Jabilee of the Society in Toronto.

In November, 1851, the first meeting of the society took place in St. Michael's Cathedral, and the fiftieth anniversary of that event will probably be absented on Sunday and Monday, December 9 and 10, of this year. His Grace the Archibishop, the president announced, and kindly consected to assist the council in the matter, and the arrangements, which are being made by the particular council, will be submitted for His Grace's approval before being finally deciped upon. Nothing is yet actited, but among other things there will be a General Communion of the Vincentians, a General Communion of the Vincentians, a General Comient of the vincentian of the process of the council of Toronto

Successful Candidates at the Separate School Entrance Examinations.

Following are the names of the sucsaful candidates at the late entrance examination, held in The De La Salle Instituto:

Instituto:—
St. Mary's School—Buys.—B. Breen,
J. Glancy, J. Coughlin, J. Fonnell, J.
Flanagan, A. Grossi, P. Konnedl, A.
Landrovillo, H. Lavelle, W. Lynca, J.
McCarron. A. McCutcheon, E. McDonald, A. MoNoill, E. Zesginan.
B. Ayres, M. Bird, L. Bonnell, L.
Burns, O. Heury, T. Hyland, L. Kelly,
S. Leo, L. Malency, A. Ryan, E. Sims,
R. Tchin, A. Wholan. R.commonded
—A Foy, M. Klusella, M. Rush, O.
Telan.

Telan.
St Mary's Convent—N. Carolan. M. Courtney, S. Flanagan, M. Keasing, M. McEvay, M. Wholan. Recommouded—T. Clarko, M. Davine, T. Milson, P.

St. Paul's School—Boys--F. Burts, J. Boylan, G. Cassidy, J. Haffey, J. Marc,

F. Lilly, ' McAvoy, E. Mitchell, C. O Counor, A. Szatth. Girls—S. Brusor, M. Eran, A. Haro, F. Hayov, C. Johnston, R. Kalliner, E. Lyons, M. O Grady, M. Qualgoy, L. Repondela, E. Cteaweller, F. Walsh. Recommended—A Cook, H. Dulian.

Wester, F. Walsh. Recommender—Cook, H. Dulan.

St. Patrick's School—Boys—J. Adamon, H. Glarko, D. Coll, F. Glioma E. Meohan. Girls—A. Cleary, R. Devaney.

M. Gilly, F. O'Connor. Recommended
—F. O'Leary.

St. Michael's School—Boys—W. Carpenter, A. Dissette, B. Doyle, L. Grant, L. Leo, L. McDonald, F. McMillan, F. O'Connor. Cirls—F. Cherry, K. Feeny.

F. McGowan, M. Shumons, M. Walsh.

St. Helen's School—Boys—J. Gray, A. Kirby, L. Langloy, W. McAleer, Y. Reddan. Girls—E. Clarkson, J. Duern, B. Donoran, F. Stone.

St. Basil's School—E. Cassidy, A. McGee, B. Matthows, H. Murphy, H. Todd.

St. Peter's School—D. Balfour, Y.

Todd.
St. Peter's School — D. Balfour, V. Heffron, A. Keane, M. O'Grady, H. Shanley.
St. Ann's School—L. Malcolm. Recommended—K. Letcy.
St. John's School — F. Conlin, W. Cullen, G. Harrison, W. McBride, G. O'Brien.

Maryland Summer School.

Maryland Summer School.

An interesting program has been arranged by Rev. Oharles Warren Currier to be followed at the first meeting of the Catholic Summer School of Maryland, which will be held at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, during the three weeks from July 20 August 10. Cardinal Gibbons, having previously accepted an invitation to be present at the Columbia Catholic Summer School at Detroit, will not be able to inaugurate the Maryland assembly, as was desired. Rt. Rav. P. J. Donohue will pontificate at the opening exercises on July 20, and Rev. O. F. Thomas will preach upon "The Church, the Homo of the Learned."

The program of lectures for the three weeks of the school is arranged as follows:

as follows:

First Week.—Every morning, from
July 39 to Augus 8, at 9 o'clock.—Monday, Mare F. Vallotte, LLLD., "Flonores
of Catholic Faith; "Quesday, Earnes'
Lagardo, A.M., LLD., "Shakespoate; Vecinesiay, Assumption; Thursday,
Mare F. Vellette, LLD., "Early Missionaries in Maryland;" Friday, Mare
F. Vallette, LLD., "An Interesting
Page in History."

Pago in History."

Every ovening from July 30 to Aug. 3, at 0 o'clock—Monday, Rev. T. P. McLaughlin, S.T.L., "Sacred Songs Gened: "Tnesday, Rov. M. A. Fonno, "Gorman Litorature:" Wednesday, Rev. T. P. McLaughlin, S.T.L., "Irish Melodies: "Thursday, Dr. Charles O'Donovan, A.M., "Health;" Friday, Rov T. B. McLaughlin, S.T.L., "Songs of Sunny Italy."

Socond week—Fears

Isaly."

Second week—Every morning from August 9 to August 18, at 9 c'clock—Monday, Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S.J., "Social Unity," Tuosday, Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S.J., "Universal Suffrago;" Wednesday, Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S.J., "Authority;" Thursday, Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S.J., "Political Independence, "Friday, Rev. A. M. Mandalari, S.J., "Liberty."

Every expening from Aug. 9 to Aug.

S.J., "Liberty."

Every evening from Aug. 9 to Aug. 13, at 7.80 o'clock—Monday, Rev. C. W. Currier, "Spanish Colonization of America;" Tucaday, Rov. C. W. Currier, "Wost Indies and South America;" Wodnesday, Rev. C. W. Currier, 'Around the Gulf of Mexico; "Thursday, Rev. C. W. Currier, "The Conquerer and Conquered;" Friday, Rev. C. W. Currier, "Spanish Missionarios."

"Spanish Missionaries."
Third Week—Every morning from August 18 to August 17, at 9,30 o'clock-Monday, Edmund Ryan, A.M., "Edgar Allon Peo as a Crittie;" Tneeday, Ecnost Lagard, A.M., L.L.D., "Dante: "Wednesday, Edmund Ryan, A.M., "Edgar Allan Peo as a Romancer;" Thursday, Ernest Lagardo, A.M., i.L., D., "Dante!" Friday, Edmund Ryan, A.M., "Edgar Allan Peo as a Peot."

Allan Peo as a Poot."

Every ovening from August 13 to
August 17 to 7,80 octook—Monday, Rove,
M.Ridridan, "The Oatscember of Rome,"
Tuesday, Rov. J. A. Mitchol, A.M. Ph.
D., "History of the Earth; "Wednesday,
Rov. J. A. Mitchol, A.M., Ph. D., "Glacins; "Thursday, John T. Morris, Esq.,
"The Press;" Friday, Ernest M. Lagarde,
A.M., LL.D., "Shakespeare."

In accordance with the decree issued by Bishop Thomas D. Beaven, at the retreat of the Catholic clergy, of Springfield dieces, in Holy Cross College last week, all marriages hereatter performed in the diecese mat be at a nuprial Mass except under certain conditions.

certain conditions.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you ruoning the rich of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bokklo's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine curse coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest recubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscil phlegm.

In Macanana Landau and a supplementation of the lungs and all lungs from viscil phlegm.

expectoration, which immediately relieves the threat and lungs from visrid
phlogo.

IAN MACLAREN LEARNY.—" Ian Maclaron" is the pen mame of Rev. Dr.
Watson, a Presbyterian minister of
Liverpool. In the Potter's Wheel, ho
writes:—" When one enters the dimness of a foreign cathedra, he sees
nothing clearly for awhile, save that
there is light from the eastern window
and it is shining over a Figure raised
high above the choir. As one's eyes
grow accustomed to the gleom, he
identifies the ornolfix repeated in overy
side of the chapel, and marks that to
this Sufferer all kneel in their troible
and are occumented. From ago to ago
the shadew hangs heavy on life, and
men walk softly in the holy place;
but over the crueffit faces them, and
they are drawn to this feet and goodnose by the invitation of the pierced
Hauds."

CANADIAN NEWS.

Editor Daly of the Catholic Free in Canada to lately deceased,

The annual picule at Point Alexander was hold last week under the auspices of Roy. Father Rensau of Pembroke.

The annual plenile at Point Alexander was hold last week under the auspices of Rev. Extuer Ronsan of Pembroko.

Mother Colestina and Sister St. Agatha, of Nt. Paul, Minn., are in Renfrow acain looking for young ladies to enter the convent They were around last fail and got some from this violaty. Mis o'Nosl, of recompany thom.

The St. Patrick's Society of Comwall held an ex-wision on the steamer Ludy-mish and the company thom of the steamer Ludy-mish held an ex-wision on the steamer Ludy-mish held some steamer Ludy-mish held some steamer Ludy-mish held some steamer than the Cascade and Codars Rankis, returning with Soulingsoc Canal This is one of the most popular trips on the river, and the contention was well patronized.

The Catbolic congregation of Albion will hold their third annual plonic et Sortis Lake on Thursday, August 23. An interacting program of attractive sports is being propared, and among the speakers during propared, and among the speakers during the afternoon will be Prenier Ross and Honder and the steamer than the steamer t

highest number of marks in the city. Miss Macdenaid is to be congratulated on her success.

The annual retreat for the discose of Ottawa closed last Saturday morning. It was preached by Rev. Father Coleman, a Franciscan from Montreal. All the priests of the Busiliea attended oxcept Rev. Canon Bouilion and Rev. Father Seguin who took charge of the work of the parish while the retreat was in progress.

The Scapular Devotion was opened at St. Raphael's. Alexandria, on Sunday, and closed on Tuesday morning. A number of the neighboring priests were in attendance, among whom were Rev. D. C. McRae, of Clen Nevis; Rev. Wm. Fox, of Lochiel; Father Quin, of Chesteville, and Father McMilian of Alexandria. A large number of people sproached the sacraments.

Death came very suddenly to Miss Catheria Side of the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time. Side of the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and sasted in the household cities. Albo, and easier in the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and castled in the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and easier in the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and easier in the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and easier in the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and castled in the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and castled the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and castled the Control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and the control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and the control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at supper time, and the control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at a super time, and the control of Clent Rev. Sho was in her usual health at a super time. The control of Clent Rev. Sho was of the control of Clent Rev. Sho was of the cont

Avy guiet wedding was solemized in the July St. John's church, Arthur, last weck when Miss Adelia Keeley, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Keeley, and Mr. George Blain, druggist, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontwere united. The ocennomy was performed by Rev. Father Bhauphnessy, none but the immediate friends and relatives being present. A sister of the oride. Hiss Nellic, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. James Day, barrister, of Guelph, performed the duties of groomsmar.

sont. A sister of the oride, Miss Noilio, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Jance Day, barrister, of Guelph, performed the duties of greensman.

The funeral of Mr. T. J. Forquen, of Ottawa, took place from his late residence, 34 Little Chaudiere street, to St. Mary's church, Rev. Father Cole conducting the service. The body was inforred at Natro Dame. The pall was inforred at Natro Dame. The pall was inforred at Natro Dame. The pall was inforred at Natro John Cole, and the C.P.R. feelght depyrtment, and W. Burke, N. Murphy and James Wholan, of the C.P.R. feelght depyrtment, and W. Burke, N. Murphy and James Wholan, of the Catolic Order of Forestors. The floral offerings included a wreath from the C.P.R. freight employees.

The inversal of the late Mr. John Byrne, of Hamilton, took place from the family residence to St. Patrick's church, where the most part of the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the control of the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the control of the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the control of the part of the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the control of the part of the services was most impressive, the choir being regulated to the control of the part of the services was sent in the county of the services at the grave were as the day to the part of the services at the grave were as the day to the part of the services at the grave were as the day of the part of the services at the grave was absent. The acrod vasce were saved. Most of the burning storal of the partises churches in the county of Yamaska. In a missionary, Rev. Mr. De Gonzague, was absent. The acrod vasce were saved. Most of the burning storal was a truck by lighting and completely dostroyed the current of the part of the services at the part of the services at the part of the services at the part of the p

A dance brought the very pleasant gathering to a clote, and the tired and well contented company separated for their homes at 3,30 in the morning.

Rav. Father Doherty, accompanied by Mr. F. McCarroll, C.P. R. agent, left Wednesday morning of last week for a couple of months' holidays in the old land. They sailed on Friday morning from Quebeo in the fine Elder-Dompater steamer Lake Superior. Father Doherty has put in many years of lathful service here without taking, any holidays, and it is hoped he will thoroughly enjoy his proposed value of the will horoughly enjoy his proposed value. Mr. McCarroll only decided as yet here of the country of

Can RECOMMEND IT. Mr. Enos Bornherry, Tuscarore, writes; "I am pleasle at to any that Di. Thomas Echicarnic
On is all that you olaim to to be, as we
have been vesing it for years, both intornally and oxtornally, and have always received benefit from its use. It
is our family medicine, and I take great
pleasure in recommending it."

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AMERICAN NEWS.

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There are more than 100 Catholic Indian children in the Indian school at Genea, Neb. On Sunday. July 15th, St. Patrick's Church of Dansville, N. Y., (dicess of Rochestor), observed its fiftieth anniversary and golden jubilee.

The will of the late Mrs. Rebucca Reyburn of Baltimore, Md., bequeathes \$20,000 to the Catholic University at Washington and \$10,000 to Bt. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.

The corner atone of the new St. Thomas Seminary in Hartford will be laid on Labor Day. Rev. Robert Fitzgorald, D.D., a member of the faculty, will deliver the

she was Margaret Dowling.

The novitiate of the Pathers of Mercy (a society of secular priests living together in control of the particular priests and properties of the particular properties of the particular properties of the particular properties of the particular properties of the society, and who possess the socsary qualifications can obtain all information on the subject by addressing the Rev. M. McAdam, S. P. M., St. Francis de Chantal's Church, Fitty soventh street and Thirteenth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thirteenth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The De'lever Momorial Chapel to be erected on the grounds of Nazareth Academy, Kallamazo county, Alich, will be of bruly, and amone, of Gothio structure, in the form of a Oreolau cross. The interior to be exquisitely finished with grained rost, and beautiful embelshments. The roof will be of slate. It will have handsome catherial glass windows, mosiae floor and an artistic marble alter.

an artistionazbo altar.

The death of a very prominent Catholic lawyer and jurist took place at Lebanon, Ky., last weed in the passing of Judge William E. Russell. Judge Russell became a convert to the fasth many years ago, and durin life filled a number of the highest offices in the gift of the people of his scotlon. How as famous alike for his knowledge law and his power as an order to the recent years had the reputation of being one of the most far seeing politicians of the State.

State.

The thitteth annual national convention of the Catholio Total Abstinence Union will be held in Philadelphia on August 5, 9 and 10. Delegates from all the societies in 10. Delegates from all the societies party 1,000 in all. There are 95.5 below 10.000 in 11. The 11. T

societies there, with 20,000 members.

Archbishop Feehan has notified Mayor Harrison, through Father Barry, chancollor of the archdiocese, that the Catholic Churridi not desire the appointment of one of its clergy as a member of the Board of Education. The Mayor had decided to name a local pastor as a trustee. The Archbishop's reason for his stand is based on the fact that the Catholics of Chicago already have a school system, and they do not wish to assume the responsibility of the management of another, by having a priest on the Board of Education.

The New York Apostolate reports the reception of seventy-three converts. Father The New York Apostolato reports the reception of seventy-three converts. Father
Xavier Sutton baptized twenty-dight at his
mission in Philadelpha. Father Younan,
C.S.P., actually received twenty-two at
Providence, R. I., leaving sixteen already
prepared for baptism, and initry-four still
in the inquiry class. The first effort in
Boston left twenty under instructs
or Donoluce, of Dedge on the force
converse and and a Danbury, Conn. the
hator reported 132 now stituge sented as
hor result of a mission to the non-Catholics.—
The Missionary.

the control rez new sittings rented as the result of a mission to the non-Catholics.—The Missionary.

The Rev. John T. Whelan, of the St. Mary's Star of the Se. Church, of Baltimere, Md., who has lately returned from an exceeded trip in Europe, after the late Mass on last Sunday was waited upon by a committee of the parishioners. In the name of the congregation the committee tendered him heart welcome home to this cenn of his spiritual ministrations. An address was made by the assistant pastor, lever T. Kenny. Pathor Kenny of the Control of the pathor of the pathor of the pathor of the pathor is an expected to the returned pastor a purse of \$5,000.

Credinal Gibbons ordained to the priest-

Cardinal Gibbon ordained to the priesthood recently eighteen members of the
Jesuit order at Woodstock, Md.
Sasisted by Very Rov. Edward. Parkle,
S.J., who actd a Schelberger,
J. Washington, D.G., Augusta
J. Duarto, Eoston, Mass: Edward E. Fazakerley, Liverpool, Eng.; Frank X. Twell
Isam J. Bonson, New York Glity; Heary
A. Dovino, Liverpool, Eng.; Henry D. Whittie, California; Jorenia; Jorenia; Jorenia
Lette, California; Jorenia; Jorenia; Jorenia
Yorkey Gity, N.J.; John AicCeary, Macy,
Jersey Gity, M.J.; John AicCeary, Macy,

On Junday, July 22, the corner atons of the new church of the Sacred Heart, Toledo, new Isid. The bishop delivered an address on the occasion. The corner atons has been denated by eight young ladles of the church, each one giving 810. The young men of the parash have undertaken to rates \$1,000 for an attar to St. Joseph in the new church. The edifice will be built in Romanesque atyle, with three towers, the main one, one hundred and sixty three fees high, the main part of the church will be 177 x 80 seet, with twenty-wife fees the the transmission.

LATEST MARKETS.

Receipts of grain on the street market here soday. So brashels; prices steady. Wheat—One load of white fall wheat sold at 71/c, unt 100 ha, of goose at 72c.

(Als—Two handered bus sold at 62) to 33/c.

(Als—Two handered bus sold at 62) to 33/c.

(Bla—Two handered bus sold at 82) to 810 at 820 at

offered.

Butter—Light receipts net a fair demand at 16 to 18c for darly erecks and pound rolls.

Exgr. Jenanda is not strong and supply is light.

Exgr. Jenanda is not strong and supply is light.

Foultry—Chickens were offered in connederable quantity and sold to a fair demand at 60 to 80c a pair. Bucke are quoted at 60 to 80c a pair. Bucke are quoted at 60 to 80c a pair and turkeya at 10 to 11c Offerings were light.

| heat, white, straight | 80 713 | \$0.00 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Theat, red | 0 71 | 0 71 |
| heat, goose | 0 72 | 0 00 |
| heat, spring | 0 "21 | 0 73 |
| ats | 0 32 | 6 33 |
| C25 | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| YC | 0 00 | 0 554 |
| arley . | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| lay, per ton | 12 00 | 13 60 |
| do now nor ton | 9 00 | 10 00 |
| traw, per ton | 9 50 | 0 000 |
| ressed Hegs | 7 50 | 2 75 |
| utter, lb, rolls | | 0 18 |
| ditter, to ross s | 0 14 | 0 10 |
| ggs, new laid | 03.0 | 0.50 |
| hickens, per pair | 0 10 | 0 11 |
| urkeys, per lb | | 0 45 |
| bucks, each | 0 30 | |
| otatoes, old, per bag | 0 30 | 0 40 |
| do new. per bushel | 0 40 | 0 50 |
| lect, him, quarters | 7 00 | 9 80 |
| Seef, fore quarters | 4 00 | 5 50 |
| cel, carcase. | 5 50 | î 50 |
| tutton | 5 00 | 7 00 |
| amb, spring, per lb | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| amb, spring, per lb | 7 00 | 8 (0) |
| | | |

By Order, JOS. R. ROY, Acting Secretary.

Acting Secretary, ottawa, 20th July, 1000.

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