"Truth is Catholia; priclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest .-- BALMEZ.

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VOL. X. No. 32

Down the St. Lawrence

It is three miles, a delightful drive, from Three Rivers to the picturesque village of Cap-do-la-Madeleine. Over the St. Maurico on a magnificent bridge and along a sandy road between two rows of struggling cottages, you gradually ascend until you reach the church whose spire you could detect from ten miles upstream. Of late years the shrine at Cap-do-la-Madeleine has been only second to Sto. Annue de Beaupre as a resort for pilgrims. So numerous have those pilgrimages become that it was deemed necessary to augment the number of attending pricets, and as a result the Oblate Fathers have taken charge of the parish and shrine, even as the Redemptorists have long since had charg of: Ste. Anne de Beaupro. At present there are three fathers there: Father Dozols, the Superior; Father Blais, an assistant, and Father Gladu (he of the facile pen and eloquent voice), who has charge of the beautiful little publication, "The Annals of the Holy Rosary."

The shrine, as the parish, is dedi-

cated to St. Mary Magdalen, whence the name given that grand cape or bead land that looms up from the river, just below the confluency of the St. Maurice. I need not tell the Story of St. Mary Magdalenc, but I must recall one or two events of her life, in order that the readers may better understand my simple description of one of the most beautiful and wonderful "ways of the Cross" on this continent. Mary was the Sister of Martha and Lazarus. In her portion of the family heritage was the Castle of Magdalum (from which she derives her name). Being too worldminded and too addicted to the pleasures and vanities of life, to agree with her brother and alster, she retired to Magdalum and there held high revel with her admirers, until abe became a source of scandal for all Galilee. Martha and Lazarus begged Jesus to have pity on their fortunate sister. He then touched her heart. The story of her conversion, her repentance and her saintly life need not be repeated. For thirty years after the departure of Our Lord she lived in France (Provence), doing good and performing penance. To-day, in the heart of light and frivolous Paris, the Church of the Madeleine is one of the most splendid monuments that Christlanity has ever raised to the honor of a Saintthe patroness of repentant sinners. On Canadian soil to-day, at Cap-dela-Madeielne, is a shrine dedicated to that blessed friend of Our' Saviour, and beside it is the most striking

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1902

and inspiring reproduced the Via from the House of Pilot to 37.7. of Crucifixion, that could possibly, ist. It is this I will now attenut to describe.

Standing upon the deck of a steamboat going up or down the St. Lawrence, two objects appear to your eye as marking the village of Capdo-la-Madeleine. They are the spire of the new thurch and an immense square tower, with gray and brown battlements. This inter edifice might be a huge lighth-suse, or clse an observatory, or a building for hydraulic purpose. If you have a marine glass you can read, in large black characters, on the face of the structure, the words "Tour Antonia." But even this name, which is in English the "Tower of Antonia," affords you but slight information; yet when you have visited the shrine and its surroundings the name bears a very great and significant meaning. It is the tower built by the Romans, alter the taking of Jerusalem, upon the site of the ancient tower of David. But I may as well commence with the story of this and other structures around it.

A Fransican Facher, who had spent some thirty years in the Holy Land, and who had an eptitude for surveying, had taken exact measurements of all the places in and around Jerusalem, that are sacred to the passage and the Passion of Our Lord. When in Canada Father Frederick-such is his name in religion-conceived he idea of constructing an exact reproduction of the localities consecrated by the footprints of Christ. The proportions are exactly one-third in size of the originals. Hence it is that when you leave the shifne at Cap-dela- Madelience you are in presence of several acres of ground cut, built upon and fashloned into a copy of

the Holy Places in Jerusalem. When you step down from the chapel you pass through a hilly garden (the Garden of Olives), you cross a torrent (the Cedron), and you approach Jerusalem along the road followed by Christ the day of his triumphal entry. You enter the city stand in a narrow street in front of a structure like a huge prison, on the walls of which you see the Turkish arms, the Mahummedan Crescent. This building is to-day a Turkish barracks, but was, in the time of Christ, the Practorium, or Judgment Hall, in which Pilate condemned the Saviour. You enter by a citadel-like doorway, and you are in the presence of the first Station of the Cross-Christ before Pilate. I will not ask the readers to follow me around the fourteen. Stations, but will rather give a hurried description of the place. At each Staffon there is a small pulpit, from which the director of the pligrimage preaches a brief and appropriate sermon, or instruction,

Just outside this barrack-and at the angle of the narrow street-is a pillar with ropes attached to it; it was the "whipping post" of, those days, where criminals were lashed. To this was Christ attached and scourged. Passing by the pillar, we come to the spot where the Cross was placed on the shoulders of Our Lord. For about an acre we go down a crooked narrow street, entil we come opposite a large house -that of Dives-where the Savjour foll. A little further on, another narrow street comes at an acute angle to meet the one upon which we are walking; it was down that street that the holy women and the Blessed Virgin were coming when they met the procession; about a square beyond this is the meeting of several streets; out of one of these emerged Simon the Cyrian, who was forced to help Our Lord to earry the Cross. Finally we come to a gate of the city, marked overhead "Porte Judiciaire," the Cate of Judgments. Out this gate passed the Saviour, followed by the crowd. Immediately outside this gate is a road, or street, coming from another direction, and along which came the two robbers | The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Limited who were to be crucified on Calvary

with Christ, They came from a pris-

on some discance north and near the entrance called the Fish Gate.

Once outside the city we are in presence of a steep, rugging hill, facing the great Tower of Antonia So steep is the side of this mountain, that is is necessary to go half-way around it, at the base, in order to find a pathway leading to its summit This hill is Calvary Having followed the pathway around the base and up the southern slope, we reach the top, and there we stand in presence of the Crucifizion. From the toot of the Cross we overlook the miniature Jerusalem at our feet, as we also overlook the St. Lawrence. the St Maurice and distant Three

When Our Lord was taken down from the Cross He was buried in a sepuichre cut out if the rock, at the back of the mountain; the sepulchre belonged to Joseph of Aramathea. We now go down to this tomb. At the foot of the rock we are in presence of a chapel door, we open It. and by bending low, we go into an aparlment measuring eight feet by ten On either side are caveties protected by thick glass, and resembling deep port-holes in a ship, these were the places where the sacred fire of the Greeks was a pt We then meet with a large stone, bearing the broken scal of the city-the stone that had been removed by the Angel of the Kesurrection. On turning the stone, we can bend down very low, and creep into another apartment. This chamber-the tomb-is about five 'eet high, eight long, and seven wide. It is lined with pure white maride. On an elevated ledge of rock reprises the life-size body of Christ, Wrapped in the shroud, or grave garments of the ancient Jews, and surrounded by real relics of the Holy Sepulchize. Above burns perpetually a blue lamp, which casts a most shostly glimmer upon the white marble, and the place is fragrant with sloes and sandal-or frankincense-the odor of the oriental sepulchre, Looking up over the head of the reclining form, is an admirable painting-the Angel descending and pointing to the tomb that is empty, declaring that "He is not here—He has arisen." And you arise; you creep out from the sepulchre; the huge stone is replaced; you pass through the outer room: the door of the chapel closes behind you; your eyes take in the sunlight, the blue sky and the magnificent scenery of the St. Lawrence; a column of smoke marks the track of an ocean steamer going towards Montreal. The spell is broken; you have walked the Via Dolorosa, have knelt at the Saviour's tomb, and now you are in Canada, and nineteen hundred years' have elapsed-but the Falth is un-

MR. HURLEY'S CURIO.

Mr. Hurley, ex-M.P. for East Hastings, possesses a remarkable curlosity, being a profile of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, cut out of a dark, brown mineral stone, by Joel Johnston, a a Tyendinaga Indian, who used only a common Jack-knife, to make the bust. The redman is a warm friend of Mr. Hurley, and having seen a picture of the "Great White" Premier, determined to make a "little monument" of him, and, finding a stone capable of being whittled, he turned it, like a sculptor, into a piece of art. The likeness of Sir Willrid is excellent, and reflects the highest credit upon the sculpter.

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HIBERNIANS IN SESSION

Previocial Convention Assembled in the City of Ottown

Ottawa, Aug. 11 - Iristmen and sons of Irishmen from all parts of Ontarlo are gathering in the city today to attend the provincial convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernlans, which opens this afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, Maria street. The brethren assembled this morning in the half and proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where Mass was celobruted by Rev. Father Cornell. The formal opening of the convention took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the visitors were accorded the civic welcome, after which the business session will commence and will he purely of a private nature.' The convention will probably last about three days, for which a programme is being arranged by the local com-

The delegates who have arrived so far are: Toronto, P. W. Falrey, county president of York: Jos. Routledge, president Division No. 1; Jno. Sullivan, president Division No. 3; Hugh McCaff-cy, president Division No. 5; R. W. Kennedvir mealdent Division No. 4; W. Y. Ryan, E. Moote, N. Donovan, P. Crotty, Jno. Hurst. Jas, Malone, Wm. Pierce, Rugh Kel-

St. Catharines-John McCarthy,

Hamilton-Thomas O'Dowd, provincial secretary, and J. J. Burns.

Stratford-J. J. Dolan. St. Thomas-James McManus. St. Mary's-M. J. Flemming.

Goderich-J. Burke.

J. Moraghan.

Gananoque-John Lee, provincial vice-president, and T. O'Conor. Kingston - M. J. Lynch, provincial

president, and T. M. Daley. Amprior-R. J. Slattery, county president of Renfrew; Michael Havey, president Division No. 1; F. J Quinn, recording secretary, Division No. 1; Juo. F. O'Neil, treasurer Division No. 1; J. P. Galvin and T.

Ottawa-M. J. D'Farrell, county president; Division No. 1, represented by M. H. O'Connor, president; John Butler, vios-president; Allan Tollia, recording secretary; Wm. Uilchrist, treasurer; Division No. 2, Jas. Bennett, president; James Rowan, vice-president; Alex. Hunter, financial secretary; W. G. Teaffe, recording secretary.

Every train this morning has brought in additional delegates, and all are expected to be present at the opening this afternoon.

Although the life in Ottawa of the Ancient Order of Hibernians is a

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ALONZO W. SPOONER

comparatively short one, its growth has been surprisingly land. Division No 1 was organized in 1896, with a charter meintership of fifteen It coon doubled and tripled, and in a few months was a flourishing organiration, and has now a membership of | dent. nearly 200, Mr. Michael Quinn, who is a widely known fraternalist, was one of the founders of the order in Ottawa, and was the first county president Great redit is also due to Messra. Jas. O'Rellly and M. Gleman for assisting in its establishment. Among others whose names are to be found on the list of charter members are Messis, P. Powers, P. S. Dodd, Thos. Troy and Dr. W. Troy,

About four years ago. Division No. 2 way organized, and has now a membership almost as large as the ploncer division. Mr Geo. Kilt was the first president of this division, and was succeeded by Mr S Cross, who was followed by Mr. A. Hawley. The present presiding officer, Mr. Jas Bennett, is occupying the chair for a third term, which speaks loudly of his popularity with the brethren, and of his ability to fill the office. He has also been secretary of the county board, previous to his appointment to the presidency of Division No. 2.

The county board is a very important body, and has much to do with the life and progress of the organization. It is formed of the officers of the county divisions, and is the governing body of the district. Those who have been presidents of the board are M. J. Quinn, Chas. Murphy, M. H. Fagan, the late Jno. A. Halliban, P. S. Dodd, 'S Cross, and the present occupant Mr. M. J O'Farrell.

Both divisions and the county board held all their meetings in St. Patrick's Hall, and judging by the at tendance and the enthusiastic spirit shown, the A. O. H. in Ottawa bas a bright future before it-

LAURIER AND BARYON.

The tremiers of Canada and Australia Blood by the Irish Party

don. Aug. 1.-Mr. John mond, M. P., Chairman of the Irist. Party, had a very interesting dinner party at the House of Commons last evening to meet the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, and the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, Mr. Redmond's other guests included: Right Hon, John Morley, M. P., Lord Justice Mathew, Mr. T. Shaw, M. P. ex-Solicitor-General for Scotland; Mr. John Dillon, M. P.; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Father Cronin, of Buffalo; Mr. Barry O'Brien, Mr. J. O'Kelly, M. P.; Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. H. W. Massingham, Mr. Flannery, Private Secretary to Sir Edmund Barton; Nr. D'Arcy Scott. of Ottawa; the Hon, Chas, Russell, Mr. Devlin, M. P.; Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., and Mr. M. Dalton. The gathering, as will be seen, was a remarkably representative one, and excited very great acterest in Parliamentary circles afterding, as it did, a striking evidence of the sympathy with the Home Rule cause in the most powerful quarters in England's greatest colonies. The dinner was entirely private, there being no toasts or speech es of any kind. I understand, however, that probably before they leave England the Colonial Premiers will find an opportunity of making a defi-

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Home Rule Mr Edward Blake, M. P. to his great regiet, was unfortunately prevented from being present, as he has not yet quite recovered from the effects of his recent acci-

The banquet has attracted a good

deal of attention. A correspondent writes. The banquet at which the Chairman of the Irish Party entertained the Premiers of Canada and Australia must have come with a shock of overwhelming autpriso to the Unionists and Jingoes of England. The Premiers are at the present moment the most looked-up-to men in England. The loyalty of the Colonies to the Empire has stirred a ferror of enthusiastic gratitude in the heart of the British Imperialists. The Irish Party are, on the other hand, a gang of criminals, convicted criminals, for whose special benefit a Coercion Act has been revived and an army of police and a regiment of Removables are maintained. That the Criminals should be the honored hosts of the heroes is, it must be confessed, a little bewildering But it is not to be forgotten that those same Premiers whose characters are so praised, whose views are so courted, are one and all enthusiastic Home Rulers Mr. Chamberlain not so long ago declared that their voice should declde how peace in south Africa should be restored. The war is at fast veritably over in South Africa. Would it not be worth while to take instead the views of the Promiers, as representing the Colonies, as to how peace in Ireland might be restored?

The Westminster Gazette, in a note last evening, says: "The fact that Mr. J. Redmond entertained at dinnor last night Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmuad Barton should serve to remind us that both these distinguished guests are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The reminder is useful at a time when we are asked to believe that Unionism and Imperfallsm are one and the same thingasked, moreover, by the very people who are so eager to acclaim all our Colonial statesmen as Imperialists. But, Just as Father O'Flynn retorted, 'Cannot a priest be an Irishman too?' So Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Edmund Barton may well seek to demonstrate that Impetialism and Horse Rule are not two lacompatibles. Mr. Chamberlain, when it suited his book, said that we were not entitled to make peacetin South Airica, except on terms satisfactory to the Colonies. As we said at the time, it one Imperial question is remitted for settlement to our Colonies, why not another? If peace in South Africa, why not peace in Iteland?"

L'nited Irish League Appeal

The following is the full text of the United Irish League appeal sent out from Ottawa, to which we referred

At a special general meeting of the Ottawa branch of the United Irish League, held at St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, on Sunday, 27th July, the following appeal was unanimously adopted:

"Appeal to the Ottawa Branch of the United Irish League to Irish Home Rulers and their friends:

"Fellow countrymen and friends -The struggle on behalf of Ireland's right for self-government, which our ancestors so bravely carried on, although temporarily dermant, has not been abandoned by the men of today, Ireland at present, although with a population alarmingly reduced, yet has the recovery of a portion of her ancient intellectual glory, still engages in the battle of right and justice, and for the hundredth time she now appeals for aid to the scattered fragments of her race through-

out the globe "Does the hand of our love now make a fruitless appeal? No.

"Of Ireland's right to the enjoyment of the privilege of self-government, and of the capacity of her sons to exercise the functions appertaining thereto little need be said. Already have the free and onlettered parliaments of the various colonies of Britain recognized the justness of

nite pronouncement of their views on Ireland's claims, whilst the capabilities of many of her consthate found their hest illustration in the successful manner to which they have wielded the British aceptre in many of the most important dependencies of Britain. Irishmen at home, more especially those of them who leved the land of their birth, vere marked therein as helots and slaves, whilst abroad they became statesmen and rulers.

> "Of the policy of Britain towards other sharers in the glories of the Empire, a significant lesson is taught by the march of events in South Africa. Here, after a canguinary attifu upexampled in history, and when victory is achieved largely accelerate ed by Itia's blood and Irish valor, Home Rule is granted to the valians Boer; whilst Ireland is ruled from Dublin Castle by aliens in blood, and aliens in sympathies. In Canada, also, our French-Canadian fellow aubjects are loyal, contented and prosperous through methods founded upon justice, whilst drastic expedients have been adopted to firmly plant loyalty in the hearts of Irishmen through the medium of coercion acts, supplanted with prisons, with gibbets or with convict ships.

> "To the means through which Ireland became a sharer in the glories and responsibilities of the British parliament, a brief retrospect will not be out of order. During the dawning hours of the last century, the patliament of Ireland, commonly called 'Gratton's Parliament;" weak down amidst a carnival of corruption, which, in the perfidy of its character stands without a parallel im the annals or history. Like bullocks in the shambles, foreign exotics who were transplanted in the soil of that, country were purchased for lands, for offices, for sums of gold, by the infamous Castlereigh, the agent of the British minister.

"To-day the descendants of these men are leading anti-home refers.

"It is gratifying to state that im 'Gratton's Parliament' there warm many incorruptible Protestant home rulers (Catholics were not tolerated) at there are many Protestant hom rulers to-day, and with O'Connell, we would be willing to submit to a restoration of the penal laws with alk their horrors rather than stand the results of the base and perfidious traffe enacted in Dublin on that Liemorable occasion

"Fellow countrymen, the Irish centingent in the British Parliament need pecuniary aid to carry on the fight, and we now appeal to you to respond to the call. Collectors dulg authorized will wait upon you with-out delay, and we besitate not to predict that the call will not be made in vair.

"The following have full authority to solicit subscriptions: "F. H. Hayes, P. Mungovan, Jas,

Bennett, J. B. Sullivan, J. J. O'Meara, Ed. Reardon, Win. Donnegan and P. Blake. "Signed on behalf of the branch,

"A, Freeland, president, "Jas. Bergin, secretary,"



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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED FOREIGN NEWS

UNITED STATES

BISHOP MPAUL REPLIES ARCHBISHOP IRELAND. Archbishop Ireland is encountering a heavy thre of dignified protest

against bis recent declarations on the Philippine situation At the Amcrican Federation of Catholic Societies in Chicago, it was evident from Use tener of the speeches that the Convention would not regard the admonition of Archbishop Ireland against a discussion of the Administration's methods in the Philippines

At the evening meeting Bishop Me-Faul was the principal speaker and directed his attention to the treatment of the friars and the school question in the Philippines The Bishop said in part:

"When the news arrived that the Catholic churches in the Philippines were desecrated and looted, the officers of high rank in the army attempted to refute the charges, yet that claims for damages to ecclesiastical property will be accepted by the Government.

"Reports, too, of the frightful spread of drunkenness and immorality after the occupation of Manila by the American army were vigorously assailed. Is there now any one who has the audacity to question their truth? Since then we have all heard of the 'water cure' and the murderous orders issued by an American general. The perpetration of these outrages was unknown for a time; they were. however, so flagrant that it was impossible to keep them from the knowledge of the public. The introduction alone of the public school system was just cause for alarm."

The apeaker declared that the federation is deeply interested in obtaining just treatment for the friars, who had suffered, he declared, "so Diany cruel calumnies."

Bishop McFaul, who was the father of the movement to consolidate the Catholic societies of the United States, congratulated the Federation and other Catholic bodies that had agitated the question from their standpoint for assuming "so determised and courageous a position during the alarm shown by weak-kneed Catholics and advocates of partizan-

"It has been said," he continued "that as the friar question was in the hands of the Vatican Catholics should have allowed it to rest there This is very true, and there is certainly no evidence of anything but confidence in the wisdom of the Vaticam and just pride in the fact that agitation helped to bring the question where it properly belonged and out of the domain of party politics We are satisfied that if such a course had been pursued all along in Philippine affairs the Government would now have the islands in much better condition.

"The main trouble with some of our people is that they imagine all problems can be solved with a few strokes of the pen or one or two diplomatic flourishes. It is to be hoped that they have profited by the lessons of experience, and will know better for the future

"However this may be, the federation proposes to keep up the agitation and invite the assistance of the Catholic bress, confident that a strong intelligent public opinion is necessary to point out the way and aid the Administration in the arduous and difficult work demanding attention in our new possessions

"In response to a protest and a position addressed to His excellency, the President of the United States. the War Department sent the Federation two letters containing information as to the total number of teachers employed—the number sent from this country and the institutions whence the teachers came. It was doled therein that proselytism was cithe committed or existed in the schools.

"There are woording to the records of the Pilipino teachers, 367 who is a Catholic, Major Biddie-Por-Memorican teachers. The latter num- ter, of the United States Army, and it to that Government.

her includes eighteen or nineteen Catholics In obtaining American teachers only about a half dozen Catholic institutions were asked to propose candidates, whereas over 100 non-Catholic college teachers agencies, etc., furnished the balance at the request of the authorities. Here discrimination against Catholics is

"The impression has gone abroad that America is furnishing educational facilities to the Filipinos for the first time, and that the people were in a state of dense ignorance. This is another calumny The Filipinos were not civilized and Christianized as we have conferred blessings upon the Indians of America by riflo bullets, which consigned them to quiet habitations beneath the sod During centuries the friars dwelt with the tribes of the Fillpines, and it is to them that they are indebted for whatever they possess of education and religion. They are a charte the desceration and looting of those and pure people and were unaware of sacred edifices are now so certain any of the vices of civilization until American soldiers occupied their suil

> "When the news arrived that the Catholic Churches in the Philippines were descerated and looted, officers of high rank in the army attempted to refute the charges, yet the desecration and looting of those sacred edifices are now so certain that claims for damages to ecclesiastical property will be accepted by the Government.

> "Reports, too, of the frightful spread of drunkenness and immorality after the occupation of Manila by the American Army were vigorously assailed Is there now any one who has the audacity to question their truth? Since then we have all heard of the 'water cure' and the murderous orders issued by an American general The perpetration of these outcages was unknown for a time, they were, however, so flagrant that was impossible to keep them from the knowledge of the public.

"In conclusion, let me draw your attention to the position maintained by the federation during the delicate and important negotiations between the Taft commission and the Vatican a position which should convince friend and foe alike that it cannot be swerved from its course or from the prosecution of its high purposes by hostile criticism, and that it is conscious of the value of silence at critical moments. Let it be clearly understood that the federation shall keep up peaceful agitation until all these problems shall be solved in accordance with justice It is its aim to protect the interests of Catholics, whether at home or abroad, and in effecting this by constitutional methods its members do not doubt that they are exemplifying their loyalty to their church as well as to the flag of the United States "

Bishop Messmer discussed the duty of Catholics from a standpoint entirely different from that which Archbishop Ireland warned Catholics

Although he did not mention the Archbishop of St Paul by name, the delegates, who half-filled the Cathedral, saw at once that Bishop Messmer's utterances were inspired by the warning of Archbishop Ireland to Catholics, and by the criticism made by officers of the societies of the Archbishop's declaration

"Pope Leo XIII," said Bishop Messmer in his sermon, "has advised Catholics to interest themselves in Christian citizenship He has urged them to advance the cause of Catholicity, and he has also told them to beigood citizens of their different cotistries "

ROME

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION Mr P L Connellan, one of the best informed of the Rome correspondents, writes on July 21: The work of the commission appointed to negotiate at Rome for the removal of the Spanish Friats from the Philippines is concluded. The members of this Commission-Mr William Tall, Civil Governor of the Philippines; Judge Smith, of the Supreme Court,

the Right Rev Dr O'Gorman, Bishop Stone City-were received this morning in special farewell audience by His Holiness Lea XIII This evening they leave for Naples, with, the exception of Bishop O'Gorman, Who stays in Rome till the end of the week, and from that port they will sail on 21th July for New York

The members of this Commission cem jubilant over the success they have achieved. In a conversation with one of its members the other evening, regarding a telegram which came from Washington announcing the abrupt cossation of negotiations and the immediate recall of the Columission. I was told that this was a baseless fabrication, and that the exact contrary was true. All which could be concluded in Rome had been brought to a most satisfactory end The Commission was highly satisfied with the whele course and outcome of the deliberations

The audience of this morning would

seem to confirm this statement. The official Osservatoro Romano of this evening has a report of its conceived in these terms "This morning His Holiness has received in farewell audience His Excellency Mr. William Taft, Governor of the Philippines, together with the members of the American Commission presided over by him His Holiness, in order to show his personal satisfaction at the result of the negotiations carried on by this same commission, was pleased to give a personal souvenir to His Excellency the Governor and to each of the members of the Commission After the Pontifical audience the Governor and the members of the Commission went to take leave of llis Eminence Cardinai Rampoila, Secretary of State." It is reported further that the gifts bestowed upon the members of the Commision have, besides the precious memory attached to them, a considerable intrinsic value. This condition of things compictely disposes of the wild rumors which have been spread abroad announcing the failure of the mission. and other similar stories Details concerning the awards to be made to the religious authorities in the Philippines for property damaged, the prices to be paid for transfers of property, and such like matters, will be arranged on the spot between Governor Tait and the Apostolic Delegation to the Philippines when that office is filled It was felt that such questions could be settled more satisfactors there than they could at Rome With this work ahead, the political and ecclesiastical authorities seem satisfied with what has been

The Osservatore Romano devotes a leading article this evening to the question of "The Holy See and the United States ' It observes that in spite of the categorical contradiction it gave on Friday evening to the statements then issued a series of equivocations and malevolent reports or imagined failure of negotations between the Holy See and the United States in regard to the Philippines, this journal deems it opportune to add to the views already given regarding the development of these negotlations, opposing to the empty rumors and fantastic reports of adversaries the invincible language of

"The Covernment of the United States," continues The Osservatore 'in sending to Rome a Special Commission charged to treat with the Holy See on some points having relation with the religious interests of the Philippine Islands, gave to Mr Tait, Civil Governor of these Islands, who had been selected to preside over it, the opportune instructions in which were expressed the views and the desires of the Government itself in regard to such ques-

"Mr Talt, as soon as he had reached Rome, hastened to communicate such instructions to the Holy Sec, which responded immediately, manifesting that its ideas were concerning this question, and tracing itself the grand lines which in its judgment should serve to the definition of the points in controversy.

"A few days after this reply had been received, the Government of the United States formulated a concrete project of Convention and submitted it to the Holy See, which, after having examined it, in its turn drew up a counter-project and communicated

"To this second communication of the Holy See the theserment of the United States hastened to reply. making known how it would accept the lines traced in the first proposals formulated by the Holy See itbell, which, therefore, as has been said, served as a base to the future negotiations which should be continued and completed at Manila

"And in giving this reply the Government of the United States employed the most mendis and most courteous terms rejoicing in declaring that, a complete understanding the ecclesiastical authorities of Romo being established between the American authorities of the Philippines and every danger of future difficulties and opposition was climinated Mr. Talt was then charged to assure the Holy See that the American Government would always do all that was possible in order to continue the harmony which was reached and to come to an understanding concerning what should be dene for the general advantage, manifesting at the same time its own satisfaction for the consideration and courtesy which was made crident in ils regard.

"This is the faithful exposition of the facts, and after this," says The Osservatore, "there only remains the question: Where are the pretended suspensions or ruptures of negotiations, where are the failures dreamt of, and all the other vague phantoms invented by malevolence and malignity, which have been created by the adversaries of the Holy See in virtue of the intolerable situation created to the Pontiff in Rome?"

This, or most of it, constituted the theme of conversation on the part of the Commission to those who called upon its members The anti-Papal and anti-Catholic spirit of certain newspapers here has given a false inipression of the issues at stake in the Philippine question That the Spanish Friars are to be gradually removed from the position they now bold is what the American Government desires, that sequestration of their properties will follow is not in the design of the Government, but that their places shall be supplied by members of the same Orders belonging to other countries is contemplated in the new arrangement The suspicion of the United States Government arises only from the fact that the Friers are Spaniards, and, therefore, likely to be antagonistic to the new Government, as they are to certain people in the Philippines.

The echo of the downfall of bell-tower at Venice a week ago continues still to resound throughout the length and breadth of the land. and even in many counties of Europe The disaster, which is the outcome of Covernment carelessness, has been followed by the dissolution of certain Governmental associations or bureaux appointed to safeguard such monuments of art and history The grand principle of how not to do it are circulated concerning a pretended is the principle which is achieved in a hundred ways in modern Italy. In this the new Italy notably takes precedence of most other countries.

> The outburst of emotion which has gushed forth on the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's, at Venice. was most ample and varied. Tears. historical reminiscences, popular phrases, and scientific pronouncements on modes of building and strength of foundation-all come together In a day or two from now the whole event will be lorgotten everywhere else except in Venice. In other cities people are beginning to discover that on Sunday, but they listen to them the grand and monumental buildings that make the renown of the land are in danger of falling. The Basilica of Vicenza is in peril, the spires of the Cathedral of Milan are said to be shaky, and, as the architect who announces that is Beltrami, who holds a high position in his profession, it is likely to be true, the ancient Church of Saint Zeno, at Verona, is also requiring repairs; and, if we may believe a most anti-Catholle authority in Rome, the fine Renaissance ceiling of St John Lateran, formed of carved cedarwood, most highly gilden and painted, is in such a condition of decay that large portions of it may at any time fall down on the heads of worshippers, or pilgrims, or tourists For several years past the ceiling of this church has been in need of repair, and it is now proposed that a portion of the offerings which will be given to Leo XIII on the occasion of his Jubilco, by the Tertlaries of St Francis, will be applied to this necessary work in the Cathedral Church of Rome-the mother and the head of all the churches of the city and the world.

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THE BIBLE

Significance of a Recent Suggestion That It Be Studied in the Public Schools Samply as 'a latter ary Work "

(From The New York Sun) Because of the passing away of the old time "familiarity with the English Bible," the National Educationat Association, in session at Minneapolis last week, passed a resolution expressive of its "hope" and wish that public sentiment would permit the Bible "to be read and studied" in the public schools generally, but simply "as a literary work of the highest and purest type, side by side with the poetry and prose which it had inspired and in large part form-

This association would not have the Bible treated as a "theological book merely" of supreme religious authority, but only as "a masterpieco of literature" For that very reason, however, the study it advises would be without avail even for the secular purpose of giving purely literary instruction, and its introduction would be opposed not less earnestly than was the purely perfunctory reading of passages from the Bible with which the dally sessions of State schools usually were once opened. Of course children gave little heed to the readings, jet oven that slight attention to the Bible provoked both teligious If you are and infidel opposition An attempt now to introduce the formal and careful study of the Bible, though as "a literature" only, would aruse still more violent resistance from both these camps 🔸 🗣 •

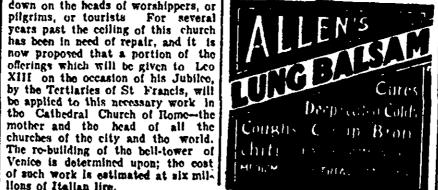
The very suggestion that now the Bible should be read and taught simply as "a masterpiece of literature," wholly apart from any religious character, put forth as it is from a nominally Christian and Protestant source, is significant of a change of spirit which cannot be called less revolutionary in its significance. A suggestion from a Christian source that the lible be degraded from its place of supreme clevation as "the book," and the "word of God," to the category of the human words of Milton and Shakespeare as merely a masterplece of the literary expression af a single race would once have aroused the whole English-speaking world, believing and infidel, as a momentous surrender of pivotal religious position Now it is taken as a matter of course.

In a baccalaureate sermon preached not long ago to college students in this city a preacher of a Church whose sole foundation is supernatural Biblical authority spoke of the Bible as as book "through which runs a thread of myth and legend." And no one in his very orthodox audience seemed surprised. The Bible is practically a fairy book in this modern pulpit conception, and under one guise or another of evasive language and illogical conclusion the teaching of a large part of our theological iodis icads to that conception; but the popular taste prefers to get its myths and legends from other and more amusing sources. If people do not go to the Bible for their religion they will not go to it at all.

That the old familiarity with the

Bible has been lost by this generation is very apparent in both current speech and writing. Quotations which formerly came to the tongue of every speaker, whether religious believer or unbeliever, because embalmed in their memory by early study of the Scriptures, are heard no longer, except from people of the older generation, and their source and application are not understood by contemporary audieces. Sunday schools, according to official statistics, continue to include a great part of the children of Protestants, but actually, in New York at least, they are not theflourishing institutions they once were,, unless it be as philanthropic enterprises among the poor as "mission" schools. How large is the part of the children of Fifth avenue and of the districts of New York generally where fashion resides who attend Sunday schools and are drilled in the Bible? People hear passages of the Scripture read as lessons in the churches only perfunctorily. The aestheticism of the services appeals to them more powerfully Even Protestant churches which have always rejected forms of appeal to the sense as a pagan superstition are now importing vested choirs and musical litanies into their services, as a cover behind which to hide poverty of belief in the Bible as the sole authority for their faith. The mere adoption of the Bible as

a text book in schools, on the ground that it is "a masterpice of literature," will be powerless to check this revolutionary tendency, the most remarkable in the whole history of Christianity.



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Indulgenced Drayer

"To thee, O Virgin Mother, never touched by stain of ain. actual or venial. I recommend and confide the purity of my An Indulgence of 100 days, once a day, to all the faithful who, devoutly and with contrite heart, recite this

EEEEE

HOME CIRCLE

REMORSE.

Do naught to-day thou mayst regret to-morrow; For though to-day may die its shoet will linger

And haunt thee with a ceaseless sigh of porrow, While points remorse with an ac-

cusing flager. Say no unkindly word, or, like an

In a dead fire, a breath will blow it living; The worst of punishment is to

member, When tears are vain and wrongs are past forgiving.

SAINT DOMINIC.

Father of eloquence, white-robed friend of God, Bright is thy memory through un

counted vosts: Pair as the sun-kissed Calaroga sod; Time but unrolls through all the changing days,

Thy life, thy love and all that thou has taught, Thy sons have borne thy staff right

faithfully, 'And walked in all the wisdom of thy

W173-Aye, strove and loved and pitied all life's pain,

Raised breaking hearts from deeps of sin and woe. Served God with all humility

mind." Scorned wealth and power, the love

of God to gain, And held aloft, unaided and alone, The lamp of faith through all the atrenuous years,

Like thee, dear saint, and now men's greed is vain. God loves, God loves, God will pro-

tect His own. -Teresa Seatrice O'Hare in the Rosary Nagazine for August.

> A PRELATE ON CONVENT SCHOOLS.

In his address to the graduates of an academy last month, Bishop O'Connor, of Newark, paid'a notable tribute to the various teaching orders.

"Much has been said and written In our day," said the speaker. "about the higher education of women and the advisability and wisdem of opening to women the walks of life honored hitherto by men one fon, or attempting to settle the all things upon the lave of Ged, and tablem, I feel that I can truthfully bowhere do we find this basis

state that the line marked out by our colleges and academies-Catholic colleges and academies-are the very best, and they are conducive in every sense of the word to the highest development of the student mind and to the training of the faculties which will make the best ritizens and the noblest women. The increasing demand for the higher education of sired in our own Catholic institutions should be able to meet these demands, and our Sisters are therefore called upon to prevent women from unsexing themselves. Within the convent school, then, we find in our day the education which does not unfit woman for the sacred duties of her life, whil) at the same time it does enable her to meet ber sisters of sectatian colleges on an equal footing in the intellectual world. For this reason we can rejoice that our Sisters, always on the alert to accomplish the greatest possible good, have entered into the broader fields of education, and now offer to the students all that is embraced in the curriculum of the sectarian college for women, and in addition to this the aweet and holy influence of a re-

ligious training. "Yes, our Sisters are abreast of the times, we are proud to say, and the advance made during the past fifty years by our convent schools and academies testifies to the breadth of culture and the extent of the knowledge given by the Sisters in charge of such institutions. The enemies of the convent school tell us that the education offered within these institutions is not wholly practical, and I must confess to a feeling of indignation when such charges are made. Those who speak in this way speak from ignorance or from prejudice; they know not whereof they speak, and they err in their statements accordingly. We have all witnessed the falsity of such an asser-

tion. "Those who speak ill of convent schools are both unjust and untruthful. The noble women who give their lives, their talents and their unfailing efforts to this work of education, arduous as it is, do so not from sordid motives, but from the higher. holler, diviner motives of the-love of God and the desire to do good to souls. The religious training of the ly, Without wishing to enter upon a young is especially necessary in these Alacuseien of this much vexed quest days. True knowledge is based above

firmly established as among the teachers of our Catholic schools and | Churches at the present day he say colleges. It is in the Catholic Church alone, indeed, that such education is given, for the Church looks upon education without religion as worse than useless. The child should ever bask in the sunshine of virtue and breathe the air of heaven if he or she is ever to develop the noblest qualiticsof manhood or womanhood Where schools lack such training the great desideratum is wanting, and in supplying the want the convent school stands eminently supreme."

WHO SHALL BE FAIREST? Who shall be fairest, Who shall be rarest, Who shall be first in the songs that

She who is kindest When fortune is blindest, Bearing through winter the blooms of the spring,

we sing?

Charm of our gladness, Friend of our sadness. Angel of Life, when its pleasures take wing.

She shall be fairest, She shall be rarest. She shall be first in the songs that we sing!

Who shall be nearest, Noblest and dearest, Named but with honor and pride evermore?

He, the undaunted, Whose banner is-planted On Glory's high rampants and bat tlements hoar,

Fearless of danger, To falsehood a stranger, Looking not back while there's Duty before!

He shall be nearest. He shall be dearest, He shall be first in our hearts ever

PAGANISM AND DECADENCE IN ENGLAND

A correspondent who zoviews number of recent weigh upon the social condition of England presents an alarming picture of the spread of paganism and decadence in the centres of population. He sars.

England is becoming every year more and more a Pagan country. The increasing seriousness of the situation is manifest in the evidences of uneasiness amongst the middle classes - the citizens are haunted by the ghostly spectre of their city slums. The sensational talk in the press women and the consequent needs; for about Hooliganism and so forth is facilities to accomplish the ends do but a triffing suggestion of the dark and angry cloud that hange over every big English community. are to-day in England millions of men and women who do not know. and who never knew, the very clo ments of the Christian religion. Neither the Church of England nor the Nonconformist churches exercise the alightest control over the Godiess multitudes. The fact is so glaringly apparent that the clergy do not themselves deny it. They talk about missions, but these missions are so often talked of and so little seen, that they stand in very much the same light as the mythical Mrs Harris.

> Mr- B S. Rowntree, in his book, 'Poverty: A Study in Town Life,' recognizes the fact that the direct influence of the Christian Churches is comparatively small" over the wageearning classes. In the city of York the matter is, however, brought out even more strongly by the Churches theraselves, and it is not a little diverting to note the mutual recrimina tions between High and Low Church parties as to the responsibility for the Paganism of the people. The churchwardens of Manchester Cathedral, in a recent letter to the Bishop protesting against the High Church practices of the Dean, say "You have recently had to complain that in the very rural deanery in which you reside not five per cent. of the adult population attend the services of the parish churches " fallacy of the suggestion that the ausence of the people is due to Ritualism is amply demonstrated by the equally descried state of the "Low" and Nonconfor. sist churches, One of the contributors to a work on London slum life, entitled "The Heart of the Empire," quotes evidence to show that the Nonconformist churches "became emptied and blighted by poverty," and describes them as essentially the churches of the middle

The same Writer "proloundly beileves " that the regeneration of the masses will be eventually effected by

the Church of England, yet of the "Associated with oup litchens, doles and gifts of food and clothing, they gather the shifters and less reliant." The working classes are not only indifferent but contemptuous in their attitude towards all "the Churches with the sole exception of the Catholie Church After paying a warm tribute to the work of the priests amongst the London poor, the writer alreads quoted says "Few who know anything of the life of the slums will be found to join in the shameful parrot cry of 'No Popary!' which bas disturbed the minds of wealthy and languid individuals in a different quarter of life"

There can be no better illustration of the house famine than that when one of the worst class of tenements becomes vacant the key is practically reserved for the highest bidder The unfortunate tenants are compelled by the exorbitant tents to seek a means of payment outside their own meagre earnings. Thus it is that the most squalid street lodgers are taken into the one and two-room tenancies The larger the number of children in these poverty-stricken homes the greater the necessity for keeping lodgers. Instances can be quoted of single rooms occupied by the parents, half a dozen children. and two or three lodgers.

Under the despotic sway of the slum landlords of England all the refinement of domestic life is lost, and the name of God is only heard in the delirious blasphemy of the drunkard and the fallen woman. Childish innocence and maidenly modesty do not exist in that foul atmosphere, and the standard of morality becomes lower with each succeeding genera-

If we turn to the reports of the Medical Officers of Realth for the principal cities, we find these officials practically unanimous in tracing the physical and moral deterioration of the masses to want of light and air, overcrowding and bad saultary arrangements. It is only as to the remedy that there is any difference of opinion. Manchester affords a striking illustration-a city generally accredited as being proportionately the wealthiest in the country We find the seeming contradiction that whilst the wealth of Manchester has been increasing in recent years so also has the poverty. The proportion of deaths in the workhouse to the annual registered total has grown from dated their troubles from exposure, between one-eighth and one-ninth in followed by a cold which settled on one-seventh in 1901, and whilst the population of the city shows an increase of about 40,000 from 1891, the marriage rate has dropped from 18 per 1,000 in 1900 to 17.57 in 1901, and the birth rate from 31.9 to 28 ? per 1,000.

Despite the low birth rate. however, the race of illegitimacy has appreciably increased. "Whatever be the explanation of the increasing poverty," says The Medical Officer of Health, "I would carnestly call attention to its importance, and to the necessity of according to its causes a quite special study." In the course says that he "fully and regretfully of some rather- obscure remarks on the housing conditions, the Medical Health Officer says. "It is the factor of poverty which renders the provision of sanitary dwellings difficult. * * * At all times there is a certain amount of overcrowding, especially

in the poorest districts." This is an admission of the existence of overcrowding within the knowledge of municipal authorities without steps being taken to prevent it. Statutes and by-laws are in existence for the prevention of overecowding, but the evil is so widespread and the influence of slum landlords so great that they remain a dead letter In "The Heart of the Empire" we find, "A population of nearly a million-larger than the total white population of South Africa-is living in London at the present time illegally overcrowded. The whole would be turned into the streets in a few weeks' time is the local authorities were to insist on the enforcement of the law."

TO KNOW IS TO PREVENT .- II the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet, and legs with Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil, they would escape muscular theumatism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply beA CURE FOR ASTHMA

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FIRESDIE SPARKS

The man who sprawls all over the street car would shrink like a shilling shirt if he had to pay two fares The Suburban Fireman - We got there after the fire was out. His Wife-Well, it couldn't last for ever! "Politeness pays," said Uncle Eben, "but if you tries to draw too much

dividends on it, you gits to be a confidence man." "I want to tee some Brussels," began the prospective customer "Car-pets, sprouts or point lace" asked

the floorwalker briskly. Mrs. Richmond-What lovely antique furniture! Mrs Bronxborough-Yes, and do you know, we got it almost as cheap as if it had been

Mother-Dar me' The baby has swallowed a piece of worsted Father -That's nothing to the yarns she'll have to swallow if she lives to grow

Heggar-Ain't je got a penny for a pook blind chap? Old Gent-Why, you are only blind in one eye. Beggar-All right, make it a ha'penny

'Wh, will you women persist in shopping until you are completely exhausted' "It isnit the shopping that tires one, dear, it is taking the things back and changing them Mrs Chinner-Why does young Mr. Guries always knock at the door when he comes to call on you Miss Chinner-lie's alraid if he comes with a ring we'll regard it as a proposal

"I wish," he said in a dreamy way, "that I knew what she really thinks of me " "Why don't you find out the name of the lady to whom she confides her secrets and call on her some time?

When the doctor was asked what he thought of the reception he had attended the previous evening, he said. "It was a carbuncle" "What do you mean by that?" "Why, it was a great gathering a swell affair "

Tom Gynn-Did you hear how old Colonel Hiram Ribald drank all his whiskey in the French custome house rather than pay duty Tom Collins-Fooled 'em, ch? Tom Oynn-Not on your life. They made him pay an internal revenue tax.

There is danger in neglecting a cold Many who have died of consumption the ten years prior to 1900 to about their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill at the best physician Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs



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vertisement for the current year in your paper, I feel obliged to compliment you on its merit as an advertising medium. I have decided to double the space used last year, which I

speaks for itself. Yours, H. C. TOMLIN. The Toronto Bakery. T

ONUMENTS Placet week and best designs at lev-est prices in Greatte and Marble Measurests. We are the largest Manufacturers in the Designies. The McIntesh Granite & Marble Co

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Control of the Contro

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1902.

ARCHUSHOP IRELAND CHAL-LENGED.

Last week we commented upon Archbishop Ireland's condemnation of American Catholic newspapers on account of their attitude upon the Philippine controversy. It is abundantiv evident that the words of the Atchbishop of St. Paul are not to pass unchallenged. They are promptly and respectfully met by the denounced press in the first place, but since they were uttered a convention of Catholic societies has been held in Chicago, and two bishops have spoken there who are quite plainly in disagreement with Archbishop Ireland. In the remarks of Bishop Messmer some sentences contain a general instruction to Catholics in references

to political action lie says "There is another field for the Cotholic laity and the religious duty have in the last few weeks cabled of the Catholic laymen, as our Holy | £1,000 to Mr Redmond Sir Wilfrid Father tells us, and that is in the field of politics It is a great mistake to suppose that politics have nothing to do with religion Our Holy Father has clearly pointed out in his encyclical on the constitution of Christian states, clearly pointed out and laid down as a Catholic principle, that society and the laws of society, and the public life of society must be based upon religion, just as well as the private life of inindividuals is bound to an overlast- in the House of Commons ing God and to observe the will of this God, of this Almighty God, then pation and the laws of the nation on lines of Christian principles. That does not mean that religion must be brought in in everything that is called politics, but it means, for itstance, that it is a duty of the Catholic citizen, and the Catholic layman, as a citizen of society, that he must follow as a supreme rule and law the welfare of the country and not his own private interests; that in matters of public welfare and public concern, he must not consider this or that person, he must not to led by mere personal views or personal or human respect, but he is bound by the law of Christian doctrine, by the law of conscience, to vote and act according to principle. Is there not a great field for the Catholic laity in this regard, in this, our country, and with us in particular? Here, where we are under a purely democratic form of Government, here the responsibility for the public life of the nation, the responsibility for the laws of the nation, whether federal laws or state laws, or municipal laws, wherever there are laws-the responsibility rests in the last instance upon each individual voter. You cannot shirk that responsibility, and you cannot throw it either upon the President or his Cabinet, or Congress, the Libuse and Senate. If those gentlemen make taws which are not ac-

It is here, as our Holy Father tells tes, where Catholics, as citizens, are bound to not according to conscience. and to act therefore according to the principles which are the bests of our

cording to Christian principle, which

ere not for the welfare of the coun-

try but simply to promote private

interests, then it is you who become

responsible for it, who have voted

for those men that made those laws.

They are your representatives, they

are your delegator, they are your

servants, and is your name, the name

of the people, they make those laws

for the people. Under a democratic

form of government the responsibili-

ty, the political responsibility of the

citizen, becomes at the same time a

matter of conscience.

conscience. Is there not a great field here for Catholic action?

If Catholic men, if Catholic societies, it a federation of Catholic socittles all through the country covid Inspire those many thousands, hundreds of thousands of Catholic voters, with these principles laid down and proclaimed by our Holy Father, would we not see a great change in ever so many places, in the laws, in the legislation? Would there not be a way opened by law, by just laws, to help solve the social questions and remedy the social evils?

Politics! Politics, the Holy Father tells us, becomes the duty of the Catholic layman where it is necessary to defend the rights of the Church, where it is necessary to make known and insist, as far as principle and prudence command, upon the claims of the Church being respected. It is useless to go into any particulars We all know that in this regard, too, is a great field before the Catholic latty of this country. We know there are still a great many things whereby the rights of the Church are interfered with."

SUPPORT THE UNITED IRISH TEVORE

To-day we give the entire text of the United Irish League appeal sent out by the Ottawa branch The moment is most opportune for an earnest effort to reawaken. Irish Cana dians to active work in the Home Rule army The Irish in Australia Laurier and Premier Barton have not omitted in connection with their Coronation visit to re-attest their faith in Ireland and the men who represent the great majority of her people in Westminster They have been banqueted by Mr Redmond and the Irish party, and wherever they have spoken they have declared that the Dominion and Commonwealth are loyal because they enjoy those very institutions of self-government which dividuals. What is society but the are denied to Ireland. The effect of collection of individuals. What is it such declarations upon English opinbut the unity, the organized unity of lon is clearly seen, and Mr. Morley all individuals. If, therefore, the has referred to it with gratification

The debates on the corrupt Govcrnment of Ireland that have marked society is bound in its doings and in the present session of Parliament its work to observe those same laws. I also have helped to revive the active And for Catholic citizens, therefore, sympathy of leading Englishmen who it becomes a duty, in the exercise of have long been known as sympathizcitizen rights, and their duties as ers with Ireland In another place members of the organized society of we publish a letter from a leading state, to do whatever they can in Englishman of letters, Mr. Chesterton, stantly being pictured in cold statis-It is typical of the feeling of profound disgust and horror among fairminded Englishmen over the Sheridan scandal. Mr E. C. Bentley tirites in a not less remarkable strain. He says the Sheridan conspiracy in which Dublin Castle is involved is far blacker than the Pigott scandal which involved as far as known only The London Times. Mr. Charles F. G. Masterman says:

> "The Sheridan scandal is as a momentary glimpse into hell. The vision passes, but somehow life is different afterwards. In the one case, as in the other, astonishment is aroused, not so much by the misery of the victims within as by the complacency of those who live outside in the sunshipe. The attitude of the Unionist member, the press, the official world towards this regrettable incident or 'momentary misadventure' is, perhaps, the strongest argument ever advanced for Home Rule for Ireland.

> "To me, I must confess, wrapped up in this squalid tale of infamy there is a profound revelation. This is the exhibition, not as material for rhetoric or denunciation, but as the ruly accepted commonplace of the common people that this sort of thing is customary and normal. They appear even a little surprised that we

> should be moved by it. "Apparently those who wish well for innocent persons falsely accused are those who urge them to plead guilty The English tribunals, that is to say are as the decrees of Setebos in the musing of Calaban. The reckless may dely them; the wise will humbly endeavor to placate them. and no one anticipates that they will ever be turned from their purposes by the irrevelant considerations of just

> "Perhaps only the young or those out of sympathy with their time can feel in full the atinging shame of such a revelation. I know certainly of some of these who henceforth will respectfully protest their mability to follow any party which does not place a measure for the self-government of Ireland in the forefront of lis programme."

Ireland is not friendless to-day.

Warm hearts and powerful pens are at her service in every land under the sun, and England holds them by the tens of thousands Shall Canada be stlent and indifferent at such a time? The record in the past forbids the idea. Let the appeal from Ottawasfind practical response in the first place from Irish-Canadians and others will not be slow to participate

THE CORONATION

King Edward was crowned on Saturday last. The undisturbed ceremony was somewhat of a surprise in its success, for up to the last hour the lears of a second postponement had not been entirely dispelled. The occasion was shorn of a great deal of the pomp of imperatism so much magnified in the first designs and so sittle missed from the consummated scheme. Everyone seems to have been satisfied with the degree of spectacufar grandeur achieved. The aged Archbishop of Canterbury could have stood less of it than the King, and as it was would have fainted but for the presence of mind and stream hof arm of the Sovereign This dramatic incident could not have been Introduced intentionally to better effect, if the object has been to impress the nation with the reality of the King's physical restoration. Queen Alexandra is acknowledged by all observers to have looked as happy as she is beautiful, so that a very reasonable compensation was reaped for the dis at pointment and alarm amid which the original plans collapsed

Notwithstanding the tribute that has ocen paid to the ancient pageantry of his rank, the world is inclined to look upon the present King of England as the most democratic of modern monarchs. He is frankly pleasure-loving man who does not take the trouble to hide his tastes under a crown or a bushel Those very tastes are perhaps largely responsible for the intimate knowledge of his subjects which the King possesses, and if he is to reign long which is the hearty wish of all his people, without distinction of class or nationality - it is to be hoped that he will put his knowledge to the test and impress the liberality of his mind upon the government of his dominions at home and abroad

We have heard a great deal of the "Imperial passion" of the British people of late But the most enthusiastic of Imperialists may be pardoned if they stammer of r the phrase, when the poverty and debasement of the masses in the large cities is contics The King is well advanced in years, and by all accounts has lost nothing of the original generosity of his mind It will be impossible for him to take a philanthropic interest in the better housing and instruction of the poor of his Kingdom, without influencing the political schools and drawing their attention to the need for effective domestic legislation. Ireland, it is said, has always shared his sympathy, and his acquaintance with the outlying portions of the Empire is a feature of his education that no predecessor of his Boast-

Edward VII. has much in his favor that should help in making glorious the reign now entered upon. He seems to have emerged from the shadow of illness, and health is surely one essential to the realization of the great expectations entertained concerning him. May this blessing be his. Long live the King.

A NOTABLE DISTINCTION. Peterborough, and especially the Catholic people of that progressive and enlightened young city, have reason to be proud of the distinction won by Rev. Father O'Brien's temperance society at the International convention of the Catholic Total, Abstinence, Union of America, which has just been held at Dubuque, Iowa. Peterborough won the banner awarded to the society showing the largest increase of membership for the year. Not only does the banner come to Canada, but it comes with Lonorable mention in the report of the Secretary. Rev. A. P. Doyle, of New York. The year was a remarkably successful one for the society at large, and on this account the record made by a Canadian city affords all the more reason for congratulation. We extract the following paragraphs from the report.

This last year, however, has been a most notable year for the victories that have been won. The ordinary natural growth of our organization has been about 3,000 a year, one year, and that was the Jubilco year, the addition to our membership was 9,056, but this last year we have Fronch Masons themselves are not in

and amliated with the National Union over 10,000 new recruits-in actual figures 10,436. And were it not for the shrinkages in some of the older untoas, we might have had the pleasure of counting the year 1903 as the most phenomenal year in the his tory of Temperance work. The decreases so offset our gains that our net progress in actual membership is

5,366 "Canada is again coming into line There is an apostle of the right kind at Peterborough Dr O'Brien, of the cathedral (of Peterborough), come: here to-day with societies of 500 and more, the fruit of his own labors The inauguration of these Peterborough societies means the spread of a larger and wider movement throughout Canada "

FRANCE'S ANTI-RELIGIOUS CRU-

SADE The situation hourly grows more serious in France Again the people are aroused and the Combes Government may have an early opportunity of putting the question to the test. whether the people and to be governed according to their own will ot the prejudice of anti-religious renegades in office. In truth the people have stood an incredible strain of aggression already from the enemies of religious schools. They have suffered the noblest Catholic institutions of learning to be closed in the faces of their sons. But when the same treatment was attempted towards their daughters, they said "Stop, we will fight first."

An English contemporary opines that though the majority of Frenchmen are pseudo-sceptics, they are not unlike pseudo-sceptics in other lands -they will take no chances with their daughters. We often see the same thing exemplified in Canada. Men, who have figured on occasion as rampant opponents of religious schools, have taken the precaution of educating their own daughters in convents. Whatever else they deny or admit, they know that religion cannot but beautify and ennoble the character of woman The men of France stood stock still while the orders of religious men were being driven from their country; but the moment M. Combes turned his attention to the orders of religious women, and especially to the teaching orders, the average Frenchman dropped his attitude of indifference and prepared to fight Yes; to fight the very government returned to power a few weeks since on the Republican ery, which has now become the ery of the demagogue in France. M Combes has himself to blame for the consequences already brought about. and if worse should happen it will not be for want of serious forc-Warnings.

Weeks before the people resorted to violent resistance to the order to close 3,000 of the convent schools where the young women of France are being educated, Cardinal Richard addressed a solemn protest to the President of the Republic. "A violent oppression of conscience," he wrote, "Is imposed upon the families of the country, an oppression prepared gradually by the law of 1882 secularizing teaching in the public schools, and of 1886 banishing the religious from their walls. To this families replied by establishing schools after their own hearts at the prices of sacrifices constantly renewed. Children flocked to these schools, and the Masonic sects answered this persistent mani festation of the desires of these families by the preparation of a Law on Association which had for its purpose to render the establishment of free schools impossible. This present simultaneous closing of nearly 3,000 schools has no other object than the destruction of religious teaching in the free schools after its exclusion from those belonging to the State. * * * The measures now being taken clearly show a determination to close the schools after everything has been prepared that could conduce to that

The Toronto Globe the other day in a flippant editorial note, suggested that the introduction of the Masonic order into the school fight is in the nature of a conspiracy among Catholic writers and preachers. But The Globe, if it had read up the question would know better. In a recent number of The Nineteenth Century, one well known as a mouthpiece of French Masonry avowed that the object of the Order in France is chiefly political and anti-Catholic and in this feature, he added. It resembled Masonry is no other country. The Globe was over-sensitive; the

pledged and organized into societies the least degree inclined to be so Whatever the influences behind M Combes may be and of course the Socialist body is the strongest ric ment in the fight the world will watch France with keen eyes, when her people raise the cry of "I iberty " In fighting for the right to educate their daughters in schools of their own choice, Frenchmen and French women have never raised that historic shout in a more righteous CAUSE

EDITORIAL NOTES

Strange thing that not one of our Canadian papers appears to have heard a single word about the Irish Parliamentary banquet in London to Premiers Laurier and Barton And these are the papers that profess to give all the news

The Tablet says the Hon Violet Olbson has been received into the Catholic Church Miss Gibson is a daughter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and has been preceded on ciations of the crowd. The commis-"the path to Rome" by her elder brother, the Hon William Gibson "Open, O you heavenly gates" is the appropriate motto of the Gibsons

On July 29th King Edward got on his feet for the first time after the operation, and of course required assistance A petty officer of the bluelackets. Mr Duffy It was, who had the duty to perform, and, as might have been expected, he did it very well Duffy is the biggest and strongest man on board the royal yacht

The Chicago New World has vindicated the vitality of the Catholic press according to the popular and practical standard During the convention of the sederation of Catholic societies. The New World issued a daily edition containing verbatim reports of the proceedings, a test which the big dailies are inclined to boast of whenever they attempt it in regard to political and other conventions

A coincidence comes to our notice which has a bearing upon the insurance of church buildings and property. On July 14th the Catholic Church at Lansdowno was struck by lightning and damage to the extent of about \$50 resulted On the same day, at Toledo, Father Meagher's presbytery was struck and slightly damaged The insurance in both cases was carried in the Anglo-American Insurance Co.

A gratifying symptom of the progress of Catholicity in England is the continued growth of the number of missions opened in various parts of the country That of Willesdengreen, which was inaugurated last August, has grown so rapidly that a branch in connection with it is about to be opened. In the old town of St. Ives a church has been erected, an event more than usually noteworthy, as the stones composing it were removed one by one to St. Ives from Cambridge, where the first specimen of Early English architecture was found, in which the elder Pugin worked, as a Catholic, at the Gothic revival. Yet another has been built in the thickly-populated town of Oldham, that of St. Anne's, which, like many a pew Catholic place of worship, must do twofold duty-that of a school and chapel. The former is on the ground floor, and will accommodate 450 children, while the latter is built over it, and can seat 700 persons The total cost of the new buildings is about £6,000.

A PROTESTANT ADMISSION.

In this country at the present time

(From The Christian Advocate. Methodist.)

system The Catholics do not like it. and we do not blame them for it They are maintaining at a great expense their parochial schools. The Protestants send their children to the public schools; those children re- erty." ceive no religious education there, and in most families very little. If any, elsewhere, it is to be feared. What religious education is imparted in the Sunday school in the brief period of an hour, taken up largely by public services, our readers have perhaps a better opportunity to do-Catholics retain their people by the church and the Sunday school, before they are out of their "teess"

ANTI-CATHOLIC CRUSADE

Franco Scems to be on the Brink of Another Revolution .- The l'eople fight for Religion

Brest, France, Aug 7 - Exciting

scenes occurred to-day at the expul-

sion of a number of Sisters from their school at Landerneau, near here. A special train conveyed detachments of soldiers to Landerneau, where a body of gendatmes had alreads been mobilized A large crowd assembled at the schools and sur rounded the soldiers in the square in one of the school. When the Commissary of Police arrived, accompan-4 by a tocksmith, the people protested vigorously, shouting, "Long live the Sisters and liberty," "Down with the Ministry " Women threw themselves on the ground in front of the horses of the gendarmes. The commissary ordered the Sisters to open the school doors. They refused, and the locksmith picked the lock and broke windows, amid the denun sary ordered the Sisters to leave the school, witch they did, leaning on the arms of the townswomen Accompanied by the priests and thousands of people, they marched to a church, where they sang a hymn. A large crowd followed the gendarmes to the railroad station, shouling. "Iwath to the locksmith " The man was protected by the military Similar scenes are expected in other villages of Finisterre, where the decree against unauthorized schools is to be put into execution A priest at Folgost urged women to kneel in front of the school in order to stop the gendarmes The soldiers and gendarmes reach-

ed Londerneau early in the morning, but watchers already had given the alarm, and the toesin was sounded The whole populatian of the town was intensely excited, and hurried to the school. At one time when the crowd broke the military cordon the commissary ordered the drums to be beaten thrice as a preliminary to charging the crowd and bloodshed was feared. Emile Villiers, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Finisterre, who is a Conservative, intervened and appealed to the people to be calm. Viscomte Lagatinnais, leader of the Opposition, cried, 'You can arrest me, my ancestors died on the scaffold, and I deem it an honer to be arrested for this noble cause" After the expulsion of the Sisters the crowd again became so threatening that the commissary ordered the troops to charge, but the intervention of M. Villiers induced the people to disperse. A few women were hurt in the disorder. The commissary at Crozon tried to expel the Sisters from a school, but the gendarmes were unable to force their way through the crowd and the attempt was abandoned.

PEOPLE DECLARE THEY WILL

RESIST

Brest, Aug. 11 -The Prefect to-day of the Towns of Saint Meen, Le Folgoet and Ploudaneil, who have been resisting the closing of unauthorized congregationalist schools by the authorities, in order to explain the situation to them and to induce them to renounce their desperate resistance. The Prefect said the agitation was casting discredit upon the country, and that his hearers could not imagine that three communes would be allowed to oppose the law. The Prefect's speech was constantly interrupted with cries of "We will resist to the death, there will be bloodshed We will allow ourselves to be massacred before we abandon the Sis-

Abbe Gayraud Republican Catholic member of the Chamber of Deputies from Finisterre, replied to the Preicct, and said the agitation, far from we have a frankly secular (school) discrediting the country, was uplifting it in the eyes of the world The only way to restore peace, said the abbe, was not to disturb the Sisters. The meeting broke up with shouts of "Long live the Sisters" and "Lib-

A COLONEL REVOLTS Vannes, France, Aug. 11.-The Prefect of the Department of Morbihan asked that a detachment of cavalry be sent to assist the authorities in their efforts to close the unauthoriz ed congregationist schools at Ploercide for themselves than we The mel The General commanding the district ordered Lieut.-Col St Remy education of their children Protes | to go to Ploettiel with a part of tants send their children to Sunday his regiment. Col St. Remy refused achool and not to church, and lose a to obey this order, declaring his relarge portion of them, both from the ligious sentiments for oade him to co-onerate in closing congregationist retablishments. General Andre, War

Minister has ordered Col St Remy to be confined in the fortression the Island of Belle Isle, and to be court martialled for insubordination.

ANOTHER SCHOOL CLOSED.

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Par . Aug. 12 -The commissary at Lesneven, Pinisterre, accompanied by a strong body of gendarmes, proceed ed to-day to the Villago of Gouezec to expel the Sisters from a school there. The schools were defended by a crowd armed with sudgely and stones. One gendarme was unhorsed, and the commissary was compelled to retreat, but later he returned with a company of soldiers who protected him while he closed the schools amid shouts of "Long live liberty,"

Dr. Moher Honored

Peterhorough, July 30. - A targo attendance marked a special meeting of the local Branch of the C. M. B. A, held last evening for the purpose ofsaying farewell to Dr. Moher, who is a Chancellor of the Order and who has been an active member of the local branch.

Mr H Phelan, President of the Branch, occupied the chair and in opening he referred to the object that had brought them together. He spoke of Dr Moher as not only a good member of the C. M. B. A., but a good cittzen who ther would all be sorry to see leave them Mr Phelan then read the following address. which expresses the sentiments of the doctor's friends in the C M. B. A .: To Thos J Moher, M D

Dear Sir and Brother-The members of Branch 30, C M B A of this town, have learned that you are about to take your departure from Peterborough and to take up your abode in another locality, and they avail themselves of this opportunity of saying farewell to you, and wishing you Godspeed and success in your new field of labor

For a number of years you have been an active member of this Society, having passed through the various offices, to the proud position of Chancellor, you have always been earnestly devoted to the interests of the Branch as a whole, and its individual members one and all have tearned to regard you as a warm triend, and to esteem you as a brother

While we are pleased to know that your new position is likely to be congenial to you, and that your appointment thereto is an expression of confidence in your ability, integrity and probity of character, we cannot help feeling that in your departure Peterborough sustains the loss of a good public-spirited citizen and Branch 30 one of its most re-

spected members In bidding you farewell, we beg of you to accept of this small token of the esteem in which you are held by your brethren of this Society, and we trust that it may remind you called a meeting of the inhabitants from time to time of old and tried friendships, and of associations and recollections that have become dear to us all.

> Signed on behalf of members of Branch 30, C M. B. A.

H. PHELAN, President, JAS. O'BRIEN. R. SREEHY. JOHN COUGHLAN, T. J. DAVIS. W. J. DEVLIN.

Committee. Peterborough, July 29, 1902. Dr. Moher made an appropriate reply, expressing his regret at the severance of ties in Peterborough and the pleasant relations he had always enjoyed with them all. He thanked them for the kind words and

good wishes. liev. Dr. O'Brien made a short speech in which he made reference to the good qualities of Dr. Moher, of the valuable services he had rendered as superintendent of St. Joseph's

Hospital, and in other capacities. Short speeches endorsing the sentiments expressed in the address were also made by Messrs. James O'Brien, John Coughlin, M. Connors, T. J. Davis, M. O'Brien, W. J. Devlin, Geo. II. Giroux and A. Vin-

A SMALL PILL, BUT POWERFUL. -They that judge of the powers or a pill by its sire, would consider I'arm. re's Vegetable Pils to be lacking. it is a little Wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that . only small doses are required The full strength of the extracte is seswind is this form and do their work thoroughly,

DREYFUS AND SHERIDAN

Ireland Proved to Be a Hell Upon Earth Under English Rule.

ifhe following letter appears in The London Westminster Cazette from Mr. U. K. Chesterton, who is well known as one of the most brilliant of English men of letters.

Sic-May I venture to emphasize a very important point in connection with your Home Rule article which Mr. Massingham discussed? I write as a fairly typical moderate Liberal, and one who has thoroughly admired your services to the party, and your effort in difficult times to be Liberal, with a large I., and at the same time with a small one. No candid Liberal will deny that disasters and confusion following Mr Gladstone's age campaign have evoked in him doubts of the old Home Rule policy There is no disgrace in admitting so human a hesitation. But I - and I happen to know a vast number of moderate Liberals-have been suddenly and dramatically driven lack by a recent revelation upon the position of Home Rule, the whole of Home Rule, and nothing but Home Rule That revelation, I need hardly say, is the Sheridan case-a case infinitely more serious in its National significance than the Dreylus case. The Dreylus case involved the condemnation of one innocent man, the Sheridan case involved the condemnation of a whole group of innocent men, and the emancipation of a whole group of crimin-

The question, of course, is whether this incident is typical of our government of Ireland. I say, with a full sense of the sweeping character of the remark, that It must be typical, that in the discussion in Parliament it has been proved to be typical The case seems to me to be far too settous for rhetoric or exaggeration What is the fairest of all possible modes of meeting an opponent? Surely it is to base everything upon his statements. Now, the curious thing about the Sheridan case is that it is from the Government par excellence that we learn that the case is typical. The accusers say, "Why did you not prosecute a policeman guilty of peculiarly flendish tyranny and perfury?" The Minister replies, "Because I only learnt the truth by promising safety to four or five other

this flendish tyrains and perjury." Is it not clear to any sane person? We might pass over the accusation, the thing which is palpably horrible is the defence. We might have admitted that Sheridan was an exceptional criminal lunatic if the Government had not hastened to tell us that there were other exceptional criminal lunatics in Ilis Majesty's service. This Government case, not the Nationalist case, is what has convinced every reasonable man II there were a bank. and a criminal cashier could not be prosecuted because of the confessions of four clerks; if there were an army, and a criminal general could not be prosecuted because of the confession of four colonels, if there were anywhere else precisely this state of things, a same man could say nothing except "what a hell upon earth the place must be " Anyone who shrinks from uttering this plain deduction in the case of British Ireland, I should, with a clean conscience set down as without the rudiments of a man of the world The whole position of Mr Wyndham, is by his own account. that of a gardener who is told to dig up a scrap of fifth from a lawn, and who digs and finds filth, and more filth, and decides to leave It alone

policemen who were accessuries in

Now from this there are two possible deductions, and two only First, that British rule in Ireland is a just rule, and that Mr Wyndham is an exceptional villain Second, that Mr Wyndham is the very good-natured gentleman he has so far shown himself, and that British rule in Ircland is a very exceptional villainy Whoever has produced the situation, the situation is simply insanc. If we heard of a certain town that mad dogs ran loose there, and that houses were burned down without anyone stopping them, that thieves were not prosecuted because there were so many of them, we should not say with certainty, that it was the town's fault or the policeman's fault, that we should be perfectly clear that it was some one's fault. So it is here It may be the Secretary of the Castle, or the Empire, but no human ingenuity can represent it as a comprehensible or tolerable state of things that, a rampant criminal should be beyond the reach of the law, and his accomplices paid more

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were paid for their inisfortunes Now I am one of the defenders of

Mr Wyndham I believe he did his best, and therefore I believe the whole Unionist rule in Ireland to be proved guilty. And this guilt is, to ins mind, not a thing to be removes by gradual approach to a political concession, but by plain protect against cutting off the heads of all the old maids in England. If England is really bent on the decapitation of spinsters, of course, she will gain nothing by our protest, but we should lose much by our silence

In conclusion, indulge me with per-

mission to add one suggestion. The

whole error has arisen from the profoundly false use of the phrase "representative Government." English people think that if they gives votes they give representative Covernment A Chinaman living in Chelsea Is not represented by the policeman at the corner of the street, and would not be if he had ten votes. In the same way Iteland is not represented in the Imperial Parliament, I am represented, not merely because I nave a vote, but because the English political mood really represents my character, and it does not that of the Chinaman and the Irishman No people is represented who can't shape some institution to its own image. Ireland will nover be represented till it can institute a Catholic establishment if it lives, Socialism if it likes, peasant proprietorship if it likes. That is the case for Home Rule, the using of a wasted nation. I know well that the old Unionist argument will be teernally relicrated, that we use these people so much better than they use themselves. But facts are beginning to assert themselves quietly, and the least imaginative of us see while we listen to these things, brooding and raving in prison the harmless and honest men af whom Sheridan and his fellows fattened and swaggering at this moment in American hotels, the insolent criminal who is stronger than the Government of the Empire.

Yours faithfully. G. K. CHESTERTON.

BY BRIBING THE NERVES with opium you may stop a cough but the inflammation goes from bad to worse. Allen's Lung Balsam, containing no oplum, goes to the root of the trouble and cures deep-seated for their crimes than the victims affections of throat and lungs.

ST. FRANCIS CHURCH

Corner Stone of the New Church on Arthur Street Laid by the Archbishop

Rapid progress is, now being made with the construction of the new St Francis' Church, corner of Arthur and Grace streets On Sunday afternoon Ilis Grace the Archbisop of Toronto laid the corner stone, in the presence of a reverent congregation composed of the Catholics living within the boundaries of the new parish and others from St. Mary & and St Helen's

Archbishop O'Connor was assisted by Very Rev J. J. McCann, V-G. and Hey Father Cushing, of St. Michael's College After the solenin ceremony the Litany of the Saints was chanted by the Rev. Father Murray, of St Michael's College, and priests in attendanco.

The trowel used by IIIs Grace for laying the corner was that used by Bishop Power in laying the corner stone of St Michael's Cathedral

Among the clergy present were. Rev. Fathers Sullivan ((Thorold), Jan Walsh, Gannon, Canning, Williams, O'Leary, Minchan, Gallagher, Kelly, Murray, Fraser and William McCann, pastor of the new church, Brothers Udo, Baldwin, Michael, Matthow.

The Archbishop in a very interesting way pointed out the details of the ceremony and its solenin signifi-

The Irish Parliamentary Party

Congratulating the Pope

London, Aug. 1.- A meeting of the Irish Party was beld at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. J Redmond, Chairman, presided, and the following were present Messrs Abraham, J O'Donnell, T O'Donnell, Dilton, Cogan, Delany, Mooney, Sullivan, O'Shaughnessy, Roche, Duffy, Power, J F X O'Brien, K E. O'Brien, P J Brien, Gilhooly, Hammond, Farrell, Flynn, Doncian, Joyce, Campbell, Doogan, Sheeban, Cullinan, Clancy, Hayden, Harrington, Leamy, Nannetti, Burke, Swift, MacNeill, Law, Flavin, Esmonde, Murphy, Nolan, O'Malley, W. Redmond

Letters of apology were received from Messrs. Boland, Filed and Jam-

The amendments to the Local Government No. 2 Bill were discussed and approved of, and the course of action to be taken in the House on the amendments decided on.

A request was received from Congested Districts Committee in reference to the Marine Works Bill.

The following resolution was proposed by the Chairman on behalf of Mr. William O'Brien, seconded by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and supported by Captain Donelan on behalf of the

Protestant members of the party: "That the Irish Parliamentary party representing a Nation the overwhelming majority of whose members are bound in affectionate allegiance to the Chair of Peter by an unbroken chain of sad but cherished historic memories and by an unbounded reverence and admiration for its present illustrious occupant, cannot allow the year-to pass which marks the prolongation of the auspicious reign of His Holiness Pope Lee to the days of Peter, without dutifully tendering to His Holiness, in the name of 20,-000,000 of Irish Catholics, who are the mainstay of Catholicity throughout the English-speaking world, the expression of their and our own joyful congratulations upon the unparalleled length of days and honors with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless his reign; our sympathy with His Holiness in the manifold anxieties which still surround him; and our fervent prayer that it may please Providence to prolong to the utmost human limit a life and reign which have been so fruitful in blessings, to religion, to poverty, to human sufferings and to liberty-and that Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., the Chief Whip of the Irish Parliamentary Party, be requested to lay this unanimous resolution of the representatives of Ireland at His Holiness'

IT IS AN ELIXIR OF LIFE.-Since forgotten time, nun have been seeking for the Elixi- of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rhoumatism, and all bodily under compulsion.-Western Watch-



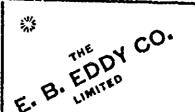
BRIEFS FROM EXCHANGES

Last Sunday at Baltimore a dislingui hed Presbyterian minister said in a sermon that if there was any good in reprosing, Catholics ought to be very good added. The priestof the Church, he declared scold their congregations with regard to their failings regularly every Sunday There is much truth in the statement Laymen are pretty well colded on Sunday, sure enough. And facts show that they need it. It is not difficult to bear the name of being a Catholic It is much more difficult to deserve it . . . Scolding is not amiss. We must be urged constantly to practice that which we profess As a matter of fact, it seems a good many of us need more scolding -Catholic Telegraph

Catholics in this country a New York newspaper declared the other day, are not only gaining ground at a prodigious rate in numbers and in the esteem of their fellow citizens, faking the place of the old antipathy. but "of recent years they have been gaining socially in a very marked dogree, as certain recent illustrations in the society of wealth and fashion have indicated conspicuously." This obviously refers to the extraordinary number of marriages of prominent Protestants with Catholic women The observation is accurate, and such unions have perceptibly grown more numerous within a decade. The explanation, we believe, lies in the simple fact that intelligent men are beginning to discern that if they would provide for genuine happiness and a genuine home beyond reasonable expectation of disappointment they must, or most safely may, choose brides who posses the heart-culture of a living religious faith Among the wealthy and fashionable especially the decline of faith in the Protestant denominations seemed to be attenda ed, in women, with a decline of dignity, discretion, responsibleness and even moral integrity. As between two attractive women it is not difficult to imagine the strength with which the Catholicity of one would appeal to a churchless man of the world. He may look upon it as an infallible guarantee which he accepts in his wife when Catholicism itself he does short time the fine edifice was gut-

This question of the friars is troublesome one, a vexed one and a woefully tiresome one We earnestly hope for a speedy settlement. much that is untrue, slanderous and disgusting has been fabricated and sent adrift that to all Catholics an early conclusion of the matter must be a consummation devoutly to be wished. Some of our Catholic editors have in all seriousness printed the report that those friars who remain in charge would resign their membership in their respective orders and as secular priests minister to the Filipinos. We had thought that Catholic editors, at least, knew more about the irrevocableness of a profession of solemn vows than to take seriously such an abourd statement. To every loyal member of a religious order there is nothing dearer than that membership, and before surrendering it he would part with his life If hy reason of the fact of his being a member of this or that order, the exercise of his priestly functions is made impossible in any given region, be will follow the Scriptural instruction and shake from his shoes the dust of that place and find the abode of other and more responsive souls. And it will not be well for those who received him not -Rosary Magazine.

The Protestant press of the country were off both in their moods and tenses when they made known their will to the Vatican touching the Philippine friars. They might have said "the friars should go;]' or "the friars could go," or "the friars would go," and Rome would have lislistened to them. But when they said: "The friary must go," Rome smiled and pointed to the Treaty of Paris. If the friars were as big togues as Falstaff they would not go



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DEAN O'CONNELL'S CHURCH

Destroyed by Fire-The Pastor Is Away in the Old Country

Mount Forest, Aug 11.Between 4 and 5 o'clock yeaterday morning St Mary's Catholic Church, this town, was discovered to be on fire In a ted and the costly windows, organ and rich interior fittings were consumed. A few vestments only were saved. The walls are standing, and it is thought they can be used in rebuilding. The origin of the fire, which started near the altar, is a mystery, but is not believed to be incendiary. The pastor, Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, is at present away in the old country. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

PUPILS SAY FAREWELL TO MISS MARGUERITE O'CONNELL.

The Norwood Register says. The pupils of S. S. No. 6, assembled at the residence of Mr. D. Hurley, on Monday evening last to say farewell to their most esteemed teacher, Miss O'Connell, and to express in a tangible way their lively appreciation of the excellent training they had received under her wise and noble guidance On behalf of the pupils, an address was read in a very touchin manner by Miss Florence Burley

Miss Jennie Buck then came forward and presented Miss O'Connell with a beautiful gold watch guard heedless to say the realous young teacher was so completely taken by surprise, that she could scarcely give utterance to the intensity of her feelings, especially as every eye was filled with tears. Though loath to leave the dear pupils of No 6, sho considered it a great pleasure and recompense to know that they had appreciated her humble endeavors, as evidently manifested on this occasion.

THE CORONATION.

Rev Father Canning of St. Michacl's Cathedral on Sunday morning referred to the coronation at the beginning of his sermon He referred to the loyalty of Catholics to the Crown and their loyalty also to their Church-the one not conflicting with the other. The better Cutholic a man was the better and more loyal a subject he Would be.

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What Gos of Casada's Leading Da Thinks of Gar Paper.

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Yours truly,

CREFLMAN BROG. TYPENDAY.

CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS CO., 9 Jordan St., TORONTO.

WINNIE WALTON'S FORTUNE THE JACKBOOT LEGACY

A STORY OF OLD DUBLIN

(Continued from last week)

The crowd around the stage had now become so dense that not a soul could make his or her way down the nagrow street, and several dandles who were accompanying ladies home from the play were forced to stand with their fair charges opposite the porch of the theatre without being able to advance a step. One of the exquisites who had been bancered rather pointedly by the Merry-andrew by dint of cliowing and pushing. at the crowd opposite the rickety stage.

"Come," he exclaimed, "are we to remain here' till morning, while that imp of sleighter-hand abuses us as if we were all begging impostors like himself Down with him! Down with the ruffer mountel ank. wtago and all, and clear the street if you are ment"

"Yes," exclaimed Beb O'Mahony with a hideous grimace at the speaker, at which the crowd laughed uproarlousty; "Yest Wate; begonst Clear the street, till Bully Jackson dances' the hornpipe that his grandfather, the old posture-master of Marrowhone lane, taught him Clear the street, I say!" and he grinned -again at the enraged Bully Jackson, turned a somersants, and grinned once more, till the whole crowd burst out into a roar of language that seemed to shake the ancient walls around

Bob now turned towards the throng and dandles before the porch of the "theatre, but they, not rollshing a mimilar display of wit at their expease, after whispering a few mo ments, all gathered together and reshing forward in a hody with their Lerawn swords, drave the crowd be-Here them, the impotes of which in seam instant overturned the rude stage want Bob O'Mahony with it, he, howwere, with the agility of a cat, calighting on his sect, and the throng parture and repaired to his garret, beyond, where he proceeded to disen- where his bosom frierd, Tom Fenton, unber himself of his mangled hability was awaiting him. ments, at the same time exhibiting meath a suit of most unexceptiona broad cloth. After thispering to pread the intelligence he gave to their companions around, Bob, with A Tapler which somehow or other he . had possessed himself of, began forcing his way towards Rully Jackson, at last a regular uproarious merimmage commenced in the street streamd the fallen stage. Men and woman awayed to and fro, swords clashall and elenched fiets resounded upon peturdy chest and forehead, when, just the, uproar was at its highest, Benat Connor, who was a corpulent and aged man, found himself with his (these daughters and Winnie Walton - de the very centre of the fray. As he stand, perplexed and fearful, looking Some side to side for some way by

Manual the rossing crowd serghis way-this way, good Sir, maid Charlie, with great politeness, me be and Tom Fenton made their may before towards the wall oppowith the fallen stage. "Quick! or you what break in the crowd will filled in an instant,"

cabich to extricate himself and his

walkene, two gentlemen, who we may

well say at once, were no other

Then Handsome Charlie and his friend

Ten Penton, pushed their way up to

"Men, and bade him be of good cheer,

agenising at the same time to con-

Muct himself and his charge safe

Bonat Cons ,c puffed and pushed onward-the four terrified girls fellow-. tag: and Handsome Charlie and his mempanion clearing the way in front -and at last had the satisfaction of cooling himself and all safe on the other side of the crowd. Charlie and Then now offered their services to escoft the party safely home. The athat they accomplished without fur ther adventure, and that night liand nome Charlie had the satisfaction of receiving, over a tankard of wine the marked and especial thanks of and Sam Grimes for the service he and his companion had repdeted to

Winnie Walton. Next night Charlie attended 1970 at "The Jolly Drummer," an emuther tankard of claret began tag his evertues to old Stam wil ment in Minute. The continue of

low listened for a long time without a word, mercly nodding his head with a shrewd wink at the brilliant pletures and alluring episodes of domestic happiness, of which the eloquent Charlie was delivering himself.

"My estate is entirely gone," said Charlie-"not so far sunk but that a little money would redeem it." I understand," said Sam, at last

enturing to speak.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

And," resumed Chatlie, "if I marry your niece, who, I must say, is Length succeeded in advancing through fit for any man in the kingdom, you of course, would get rid of this business-convert the whole concern into ready money, and come to live with us in the country, for I am heartily tired of the wickedness of the tewal' "Probably," echoed old Sam, with another sagacious wink.

"Then." said Handsomo Charlle. "we had better, I think, come to business at once. What fortune will you be able to give Winnie? I am thas particular, seeing that my estate stands in need of present redemption."

"Well, sir," answered Sam, shaking his head dolorously, "I am much grieved to disappoint your expectations, on that score I am a far poorer man than they say, and the fact of it is-I think, if my niece were to get married to-morrow, I could scarcely leave her even my old boots, which I haven't worn' since the sack of Drogheda, where I had the honor of serving as one of Cromwell's troopers!"

This answer Charlie at first pretended to take as a good jest, but, when it was repeated by old Sam with perfect earnestness and solemnits, he became convinced that the chance of redceming his estate, or, in plain language, of enabling him to pursue his career of dissipation by means of Winnie's fortune, was but a poor one indeed, and after another, cup of wine, he hastily took his de-

"Well," said the old fellow, with an additional wink at a huge arm-chair opposite, as Charlie went out, "il that is now as sweet-tempered and angelic a course of my life, my hame is not Sam Grimes. Good as he is, though. I do not think I can give him Winnle and the old boots "

Handsome Charlie, after getting the rather disheartening answer from old Sam, which we have telated above, for some time gave up all thoughts of Winnie Walton, and once more turned his attention to the alluring vicissitudes of the gaming-

Now it was that he hated Rupert Russell with that bitterness and intensity which only a man mad in love is capable of feeling towards a successful rival. He sought, however, no occasion of public quarrel with Rupert, but from the depths of his heart he swore to be avenged upon him at the first opportunity. And that opportunity speedily presented

One night Charlie and three of his companions were returning from a masquerade, and, entering a narrow and descried street that led beside The Jolly Drummer," saw, by the indistinct light of a solitary lamp that burned in the distance, the figure of a man approaching

"Now," whispered Charlie, 'we cannot be recognized in our masks and strange dresses, and if this be a Trinkly man coming down the street, we will give him a little pinking, to accelerate his motions towards Aima Mater

The figure had at length approached within a few perches of where they

"Ilush!" whispered Charlle, peering sharply through the gloom "By my soul, but it's the very man 1 want! It is Rupert Russell! Now boys, stand to me for once, for swear that man shall never leave the street alivel"

Rupert-for it was ho-was coming down the street with his light hand to the wall. According to the custom of the time, it was his right to pake inside Charlie and his comrades, but it was not their intention to allow him that almost universally

"Stop, sirl" hissed Charlie, in a feigned voice, as Rupert camo up; "out with you, and let your betters take the wallto

"You'll have to fight, then, for the right of way," answered Rupert, stepping back, and instantly drawing his rapier. "The wall I must and will have, so I warn you, gentlemen, to pass on, else-"

"Elso what, sir! hissed Charlie again, now quivering with passion, as he found himself face to face with his hated rival

" Disc I will run you through the bodyt" answered Rupert, making a sudden lungo at him, which Charlie succeeded in parrying without a

"Pink him! pink him!" shouted the companions of the latter, as Rupert placed his back to the wall and prepared to defend himself.

"Yes, pink him!" echoed Charlie. 'Toss the base hound's body into the gutter!"

"Some of you will go first," retorted Rupert, undauntedly, as he succeeded in plunging his rapler through the shoulder of the man nearest to him. "How do you telish that, my friend?"

The man gave a yell of agony as the cold steel was withdrawn from his flesh, and now attacked Rupert with implacable fury. The result of the contest was that the four masqueraders, taking away with them some signal marks and tokens of Rupert's prowess, left the insensible body of the latter behind them, ly ing in a pool of blood upon the solitary street. About half an hour af terwards, as a belated bacchanal was making a number of sinuosities down the street, he stumbled over Rupert's body, and the fall sobering him somewhat, he scrambled to his feet, and called eagerly for assistance. Rupert's body was immediately borne to "The Jolly Drummer," and there laid upon old Sam's capacious arm-chair, to await the arrival of a surgeon. When the latter arrived he found that Report still exhibited some symptoms of life. He bandaged up the several serious wounds that the young student had received upon face and limb, but there was one near the region of the heart which he paused over for a long time before making a decision regarding it At last, after a most minute and careful examination, he pronounced it not mortal, and when it was dressed, poor Rupert, still almost insensi-

It was broad daylight when awoke to consciousness. When he did so, he was barely able to give an account of the transaction as it had occurred, but he could not give the slightest guess as to the names of his assailants. The news of the affair soon spread, and a vast amount of indignation was thereby aroused in old Trinity among the stu dents, by all of whom Rupert was greatly beloved.

was conveyed to bed.

But, Rupert was in good hands without any mistake, for, Winnie Walton pursed him through the long illness that followed, as only a loving heart could nurse the object of his adoration. At length he arose from his weary bed, and witnessed, with a throbbing heart, the joy displayed in every way by the guileless and lovely Winnie at his recovery One morning, as she left the room in which he was sitting, with a sweet smile upon her bright face, he rogistered a vow within his heart that, come what might, he would, when strength returned, ask her to become his wife. nd he kept his vow, and was, as the reader will easily guess, accepted by the loving Winnie

The next business was to communicate with old Sam Grimes Rupert felt a little perturbation at the thought of encountering the abrewd old fellow, regarding such a delicate affair; but Sam seemed to take it all after the best fashion, merely answering, however, in the precise words with which he had put off Handsome Charlie But Rupert was

not to be disposed of so easily "I care not." he said, "what you can give her I will now turn my thoughts to a profession, and trust to be able to marry her independently after a short time "

'I advise you to marry her a onen," returned old Sam, with a wink of mysterious nicaning at Rupert "My will is made; and, believe me, neither you nor my grand-nieco will regret its wording when I die, notwithstanding the old boots "

And Rupert did marry her at once. and we will venture to sat that! lovelier bride than Winnie was not

Sam Grimes, on the wedding day, wrote a letter to his absent son. Whether it was that the old fellow drank too much of life own sack that night, our authority does not say, but, however it was, Sain Urimes died the day after the wedding, and was buried with all due solemnity in St Patrick's

About ten days after the old man's death, Abel Gumes came over from England, to act as executor to his father's will The latter was opened in the presence of Winnie and her husband and a few witnesses, and after the usual preamble, Abel read out, in a full-toned, satisfied voice, the words that gave and bequeathed to him his father's property, without a single reservation save one This went on to say that-

"Forasmuch as my grand-nicco Winifred Walton has lived with me since her infancy-bas been to me even as a daughter, and perchance better; and has always been obedient to orders, from reveille to shutting up of camp, I therefore give and bequeath to her my old boots and their contents, which are locked in the black cabinet in my bed-room, and which I have never worn since obeying my lord, the Protector's orders, at the sack of Drogheda."

The black cabinet was opened, and the huge pair of old jack-boots brought to light and examined. They were both filled with coins of silver and gold-chiefly the latter-one of them, the left, having only a top layer of silver, the remaining layers being all gold. When this glittering of the "liroken Treaty," in the city heap was removed. Rupert found in the foot of the right boot a mass of papers and a parchinent, which, on his examining them, to the infinite astonishment of all, proved to be the missing title-deed of the property brutal Savon conqueror, but I doubt of his fathers

Aided by the persuasive contents of one of the old jack-boots Rupert soon entered into another law-suit, worked it up to a certain turningpoint as his father did before him, then produced the title-deeds, and won the long-contested property - To his splended mansion beside the Boyne he then removed in triumph with his beautiful wife, and there they both lived happily during many a bright day and revolving year after

Handsome Charlie, some time after falling to recruit his fortunes at the gaming-table, was lodged by the old Jew. Tom Fenton has t' eatened him Vithin a debtor's prison, where for two years he continued daily and nightly chewing the cud of sad experience, at the end of which time, by the death of an old aunt who had not forgotten him in her will, he was enabled to release himself, and came forth, a sadder and a wiser man The lesson he had brooded upon in prison effectually cured him of his gaming propensities, but he still relished the town, and lived there till his death, always the most fastidious and exquisitely-dressed old bachclor in the merry city of Dublin.

The End

WEEK DAY MASS

It is an excellent practice to attend Mass on weeks-days, and it can be done so easily. Only get up a littie earlier, and you can attend any of the Masses in our various churches. Besides, when when we consider the great benefits that accrue to our soul in its salvation and our duty to God, we cannot understand why the attendance at these Masses is not greater. Think for a moment, if you were to be ill for a long time, unable to attend Mass, how gratifying it would be for you if you had, while you could have, attended weekday Mass. This would naturaly go to your credit,, and thus there would be no regret. Heed the ministers of God, visit Him, and approach His holy table. Do these things, and you will be doubly blessed in your old age. Masses are said from 5 to o'clock, and last about twenty minutes. So when you think you only give twenty minutes of your time for a whole day which God gives you, you are not making much of a sacrifice. So try and go to Mass evcry day until it becomes a second nature to you, and you will surely feel the benefit. Go to Mass, open your heart to God, rouse up your soul, and pray with devotion and carnestness. Receive the Sacraments frequently, which will better enact you to serve God and your fellow-man Remember, when you are in church you are in the presence of God You go there to visit Him. Hence conduct

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GERALD GRIFFIN

Life-Story of the Great Irish Writer

A place in thy memory, degrest, Is all that I claim.

These words of the poet, dramatist and novelist, Gerald Griffin, suggest to us the idea of recalling some facts of his rather eventual life.

Gerald was one of a numerous family He saw the light for the first Pennsylvania. Gerald remained at time in the ancient and historic city of Limerick. Many are the associations that circle round the mere mention of that name, the most powerful, no doubt, is that it is the city that manifests to the world the decelt and falsehood of England, Many indeed were the open acts of treachery committed against the sons of the dear old islo by her savage and much if there be one which has held up England to the contempt of the world as her violation of the "Treaty of Limerick." Here beneath the shadow of the old "Treaty Stone," of the landmark of England's treachery, the first seven years of Gerald Griffin's life were spent, it was an object lesson to him in his youth and, like all such lessons, left ils mark.

In 1810 Gerald, with his family, removed from the city to a quaint old home-"Fairy Lawn"-by the banks of the lordly Shannon. This change of scenery deeply impressed the youthful Gerald and influenced of London life. all his life and writings. He, tells us himself "nothing can be more glorious than the magnificent flood of silver it presents to the eye on a fine evening in summer, when the sun is setting and the winds are at rest " Why should be not be impressed by it? As yet he was still young, but brought up in such surroundings, with the beauty of Nature at its best before his eyes and endowed with exceptional intellectual gilfs, he soon learned to read and admire the works of God in the beauties of Nature A distinguished writer has written of him that "the influence on his mind of natural beauty and of ancient traditions may be traced in all his writings, both of poetry and of prosc. He had equally a passion for nature and a passion for the past."

The early education of Gerald was entrusted to an old Irish schoolingster-MacEllgot, one of the real old type, pedantic and peculiar. This sage, convinced of his superior powers, on Mis Griffin entrusting her con to his care replied to her anxious entreaty that he should pay particular attention to the boy's pronunciation and reading: "Madam, you are not aware that there are only three persons in Ireland who know how to read." "Three!" she exclaimed. "Yes, madam, there are only three - the Bishop of Killaloe, the Earl of Clare and your humble servant If you choose, then, to expect impossibilities, you had better take your son home. It must have been hard for the dear lady to keep her countenance Chango of residence brought change of masters. We are not in a position to say of what stuff his new masters were, yet we must conclude from the writings of Gerald that he had at least a mattering of Latin, with less Greek

The youthful Gerald's first liverary attempt appeared in the page of a Limerick newspaper, an example of the oft-repeated association of genius and newspaper We select one incident from his connection with the Limerick press, as it brings well forward the impression made upon his youthful mind of the "Old Treaty boldly out, in no imaginary surround-Stone" of the Shannon's side It sees for many a year by the Lifley yourself as you would before the was the business of the new paper to al. "please the Castle," as it depended

on the government for its principal advertisements. Griffin's article "pulled the Castle about his cars. To the editor's smart reproof he said. "I wished to tell a little truth."

The Griffin family had lived for many years in the old home-Fairy Lawn"-when, acting on the suggestion of one of the sons, they bade farewell to it and turned their faces towards the West They landed in New York in 1820 and selected for their future home a sweet spot in home and began the study of medicine under the auspices of an older brother, Dr W Griffin. This was not his vocation and he soon discovered

In his nineteenth year he wrote his drama of "Aguire" It was the turning point of his life. He said larewell to medicine and determined to seek his fortune as a dramatic writer in the great city of London. He started out encouraged by the goodwill and full consent of his brothers. In 1823 the young Irishman, poor and unbelriended, entered London, absolutely dependent for daily bread on his pen. There aidld the busy throng he stood—a bold physique, with a dashing pen and a little cash. A struggle for existence began-a struggle that had in it all the bitterness of disappointment and the smart of wounded talent. He labored, waited and still hoped on despite many rebuffs, and that for three long years. His bold and resolute courage and independence sustained him throughout. Listen to his words, descriptive

My soul is sick and lone. No social ties its love entwine, A heart upon a desert thrown Beats not in solitude like mine. For though the pleasant sunlight shine,

It shows no form that I may own, And closed to me is friendship's

I am aione-I am aione

The darkest day must pass, and so it did for Gerald. His sketches in the periodicals began to attract notice In 1826 "Holland-Tide" appeared and was favorably criticized. Then followed "Tales of the Munster Festivals," a series of Irish stories which showed in their author talent of a superior order. As a prose writer he was now recognized, and awoke at last to his real vocation. The drama was now laid aside, and with it London life. We find him once more on "the old sod" in 1827

Whatever may be Griffin's gifts as a poet or dramatist, it is in the novel he shines best. He does not de scribe, but reproduces Intimate acquaintance enabled him to produce what only art and philosophy enabled others, hence the beauty of the Irish sketches. It is the absence of effort that makes him so effective.

In quick succession followed "Tales of the Jury Room," "The Collegians," "The Duke of Monmouth," "The Rivals, "The Invasion ' Evcrything sailed smoothly now His name was made and fame smiled upon him.

Grimn, no doubt, reaches the climax of his genius and success as a novelist in "The Collegians," It is a beautiful story weil told. One that has trod the streets of the old historio town and has listened to the rich tongue of the Limerick peasant. and is familiar with every nicho of old Garryowen must needs feel his heart responsive to its note and his mind moved to appreciation Even to those who are not thus familiar the tale speaks home with that touch of nature which makes "the whole world kin " The characters stand ings, but as nature has them-natur-

One word of criticism before we bowels.

part company I regret very much that Griffin did not select better Irlsh characters for his canvas. He seems to bring forward into too much prominence the unfavorable side of the Irish nature Certainly he could have found some thoroughly remantic personage without any mixture of contemptible qualities

The last scene of Griffin's career is undoubtedly the sweetest. He had climbed the rugged bill of fame and upon him shone the sun of fortune. l yet he was not happy. His soul scarned for something more real. Instinctively he found himself called to tread the theiny path and bid farewell to home and fame to embrace the tedious but fruitful life of pray er Answering the call, he entered as a humble brother the monastery in Cork Here for two years he led the saintly life of a good religious 'Then death softly touched him, and be passed away on June 12, 1840. What a noble characteri

Behold him ye worldly! behold him, yo vaini Who shrink from the pathway of vir-

tue and pain; Who yield up to pleasure your nights

and your days, Forgetful of service, forgetful of

-St. Patrick's,

BOYCOTTED AT PRAYERS.

During the past week an incident occurred at Wilkesbarro that must be reprehended by every workingman. A leader of a number of striking miners, himself a Catholic, entered the Catholic Church during solemn services and called upon the miners present to leave the church because the fire-boss who had refused to go on atrike was present at the Mass. About a hundred men arose and left the church. The action of the leader was disgraceful, but we are pleased to hear that the disgraceful character of his performance was brought home to himself, and that he apologized for his conduct. As we said last week, the subject of the miners' strike is one that should interest the whole country. From reliable sources it seems plain that the men are not decently paid, and the whole country should be interested in seeing to it that the condition of the miners is improved. But while all should sympathize with the men in their strike, yet no respect able workingman can ever sympathize with any man or body of men that will not allow a man to pray to his God in peace. The Church has a great mission to perform with regard to the laboring man; and the Church will do, as it has always en deavored to do, all that is possible to alleviate and make less hard the life of the workingman. But the Church can never tolerate such s manner of coercing a man as was at tempted by the strike leader referred to. A man must be allowed to pray in peace when he enters the house of his God. From the apology made by the agitator, however, it is plain that his action was done in the heat of anger, and not through deliberate disrespect of either the church or of the fire-boss' rights as a Christian. But procedents are easily established, and the whole affair is to be sincerely regretted, on account of the consequences that might easily fol-

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THE TWO BROTHERS.

A Folk-Tale of Kashmir.

Happily passed the days in the pulace, for the King was intensely fond of his wife, who thoroughly reciprocated his affection, while their children, two handsome boys, were clever, good and obedient, thought nobody equal to their parents throughout the wide, wide world. In such a household happiness was obliged to reign.

Every morning His Majosty was accustomed to sit with his wife for a while in one of the verandahs of the palace, during which quiet time together they were often interested in watching a pair of hirds carrying food to their younglings. One day they noticed a strange female bird flying with the other towards the nest and carrying some thorns in her bill. Curious to know what has happened, the King ordered one of the attendants to climb the tree and inquire, when it was discovered that male bird had lost his consort and therefore had taken to himself another, and the new bird, not liking to have to work for a nest of younglings which she had not hatched, thought that she would fetch them some thorns to eat and get rid of them, which she did, and the little birds were choked and died. All of them were seen lying-over the corpse of their mother.

When the King and Queen heard this they were both very sad. "Is this the way with us and with

the birds?" asked the King. "Yes," replied the Queen. 'But may it never be so in our case. Promise me, my beloved, that if I die first you will never marry again."

"Give me your hand, my darling," said the King. "I promise never to take to myself another wife. lest this same misfortune should happen to our sons that has come upon these poor young birds."

Then was the Queen comforted, and loved the King more than ever before. Strange to say, not long after this little incident Her Majesty, died. What a grici it was to the Kingi People thought for some time that he would also die, so much did be grieve over her death. At length, however, he railied and again occupicd himself in the affairs of the country. When a convenient space o. time had elapsed, the wazirs and mated." courtiers and other great men of the place commissioned some of their number to speak about marrying again. As will be inagined, this proved a most difficult and disagrecable task. At first His Majesty would not see them, but they persisted in their request till be promised to reconsider the matter, and at last consented. One of the chief wazir's daughters was proposed and accepted, and the marriage was celebrated.

Unhappy day! As was expected, the new Queen soon became jealous of the

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them. They tried hard to please her by anticipating her wants and never crossing her wish in any matter, but all in vain The Queen hated them and longed for the day when she could secure their ruin and banishment, She bided her time till she saw that the King was exceedingly fond of her and would do anything for her, and then she began to malign the Princes, saying how very dis-

obedient and very abusive they were to her and how she could not have endured their behavior if the King had not been good and kind to her. The King was exceedingly angry when he heard this, and immediately gave orders for the Princes to be secretly taken to a jungle and slain Never having lacen accustomed to

question even their father a orders, the two young fellows went gladly with the soldiers. They knew not of their father's cruel order, but thought that he wished them to ride and see the jungle When, therefore, on reaching the place the soldiers drew their swords and made as if to strike them, they were much surprised, and knew not what to do.

"O God belp us!" the cried, and their cry was accepted. The stern hearts of the soldiers were filled with pity, so they dared not slay them. but let them go Irco.

Full of thankfulness to the Deity for His mercy towards them, the Princes rodo off on their horses as fast as they could and determined never to return to their own country again. They rode on far and fast till they came to a spring of water nure like crystal, by which they thought they would dine and rest. They arranged that both should not be askep at the same time, lest a robber or a wild beast should come and destroy them and the horses. So the elder brother went to sleep first and the younger brother watched While he watched, two birds named Sudabror and Budabror came and perched on a tree close by and began talking to one another.

"See," said Budabror, "there are two singing birds in that tree overhanging the spring. Do you know what kind of birds they are? '

"Yes," replied Budabror, "they are the most wonderful birds. I have heard say that whosoever eats the flesh of one of them will become King, and whosoever eats the flesh of the other will become a wazir and the wealthiest man in the world, for every morning he will find underneath him in the place where he lay seven jewels whose value cannot be esti-

The younger Prince was very much excited when he heard these words, and at once shot an arrow at them and killed them. He cooked both the birds, took one himself and left the other for his brother, who ate it as soon as he awoke. The following morning they resumed their journey On the way the younger suddenly remembered that his whip had been left behind. This whip be valued very highly and therefore went back for it. He found it by the spring, and was going to dismount and pick it up, when a great dragon came out of the water and bit his foot, so that he fell down senseless. In this

state be continued for hours. Meanwhile his brother got very tired of waiting and therefore went on, thinking his brother would overtake him before evening. He reached a certain city where he heard the King had recently died, and the people were in a state of great excitement concerning his successor. It appears that they had a custom of sending round an elephant to select their kings for tuent. Whomsoever the elephant acknowledged, they acknowledged, be he rich or poor, learned or ignorant, of their own country and speech or of another. This elephant was circumambulating the place when the elder Prince arrived, and on seeing him bowed at once before him Accordingly he was proclaimed King of the country and conducted to the palace.

The younger Prince was restored to life in the following manner. Living near the spring was a logi, who was accustomed to visit it once every six months for the purpose of getting a little water thence When he reached the place and saw the lifeless body of the young man he was filled with pity. He knew that the dragon of the spring had done this, so he muttered an incantation and the waters dried up and the monster appeared

"Why have you emptied the spring?" said the dragou

"Because you have slain this young men. Why did you do this thing?" the logi replied.

"O jogit" said the dragon, "there were two birds that often visited this

To The....

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INTE HAVE ON HAND a few hundred copies of "THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC OF ONTARIO," 1902, which we have been giving away as a PREMIUM to paid-up subscribers of our paper. Any of our renders who have not as yet procured a copy of same, may have a copy free by sending us 10c. (ten cents) for postage, etc. together with their name and post office address.

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place and filled the air with their zones. The Prince Lilled them Therefore did I bite him."

"You have done whitelity." said the logi. "Listen I stract the poison from the man's fast, a that he Ineth again, or you half die "

"Forgive me," said the dragon, "and I will oboy you " Thus the Prince was restored to

life. After thanking the jogs he departed. However, is outertunately, took the wrong road and instead of following after his proteer arrived at a ciliago that was the re-ort of a hard of flerce ruther. By chance he said at the lance of one of these rubbers and as ed for hospitain which was readily granted. This gave him a most hearty welconstand provided him with the best of shoet but, aixs, was a be went to lie down at night the hed stead broke and he descended right amough the flooring, down into a toath-ome dungeon Poor fellow) he would have died there if the daughter of one of the robbers had not seen him and latten in fore with him. She thoroughly knew the ins and out- of the boure, and goessing that the stranger had been precipitated into the grave, an they called it, she secretly visited him and carried him some food, in return for which the Prince gave ber seven jewels. This she did every morning and got seven jewels each time During these visits the girl's love increased rapidly, and as she was very beautiful and very clever, the Brince reciprocated her affection and promised to marry her as soon as possible. At last they both gotfree from the place and escaped as last as the swilt horse would carry them to the sesside, where they immediately embarked on a ship about to sail

Among the other passengers inthat ship was a merchant who was so captivated with the girl's beauty that be desired to kill the Prince and make her his wife Accordingly one. day while he and the Prince were. playing nard in the prow of the vese sel, the Prince bent forward over the ship, when the merchant gave him a push Fortunately his wife happened to be standing by one of the park holes, and, seeing her husband's body, appearing, put out her hands and saved him There was great sorrow among the crew and the passengers when the report was circulated that the Prince had fallen overboard, for the Prince had ordered his wife not to discover the matter till there reached their destination. The merchant professed to be more grieved than any one except the beautiful wife-However, he soon recovered and commenced paying attentions to bee and at length asked her to marry him. The girl put him off for six mouths, saying that if she did not hear anything about her husband during that time she would be his wife.

In a few months the ship reached ber destination, where the Prince revealed himself, and charged the merchant with attenuiting to drawn him, whereon the man was put in prison to await his trial lig a remarkable coincidence they disembarked by the chief city of the country; over which the eldest Prince was reigning. This King was in great. solrow at the time, wondering what had become of his brother; so to comfort himself he had given arthus to his chief wazir to tell him a tale every evening. He hoped also was in thisway he should hear something of his brother, as the wazir o'iem reinted stories founded on what he bad seen and beard during the day. The day the ship arrived this waste's. daughter came down to the show and: seard the strange story of the Prince and his wife and the wicked merchant which she repeated to her lather is the evening. On the following evening he wazir related to the King what

e had heard. Where is the Prince and his wife?" equired the King, much excited. "Send for him immediately" At last have found my long-lost brotherite We can imagine what a joycous meeting there was between the two brothers They fell on each other's

neck and went The younger Prince was appointed: chief wasir of the country and the wicked merchant was banged.

In course of a few years some monsengers from their father reached the country and said that the old King was longing to see them, as he had discovered his wife's wickedness and had banished her. Accordingly the two brothers started without delay to see their father. They arrived safely and saw the old man and were reconciled. Soon afterwards their father died, when the elder brother succeeded to the throne and the younger went and governed the country that belonged to the other Prince. Helle of them prospered exceedingly were famed for their skill and tice and kindness

SNAKES, CENTIPEDES and other poisonous things may assail you, inyour walks through field and forest. Be sure to have a bottle of Perry Davis Painkiller in the house and you run no risk Directions on the

و الأملية والأملية

To Recognize Purity.

Adulteration has grown to such a fine art, that it is almost impossible for a woman now-a-days to do-teet the false from the true; but a chemical analysis will always detect chemical analysis will siways detect adulteration. Prof. W. Holgson Eilis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, after a number of analyses, reports that "Sunlight Boap is a pure and well-made scap."

Try Sunlight Scap—Octagon Dar next wash day, and you will see that Frot. Ellis is right. No one should know better than he,

A GLUN SONG. There's a green glen in Eirinn, A green glen in Eiriant ... Do you remember yet a gradh, 11 sunshine of that day, How the river can before us, at

the fleckless blue hung o'er us, Tand against the purple heather gleamed the yellow bay?

There's a green gless in Eirinn, A green glen in Eirinnt There on a dow-wot springing spray brown throstles trilled above, And the blackbirds earrolled after in a silver rain of laughter. And the little linus wiped its song that has no theme but "Love."

"There's a green gles in Eirinn, A green glen in Eirian! That sweet with you beside me in a world of harvest gold, The salisghs made a shadow in corner of the meadow.

and your eyes were wells of kindness and my hand lay in your

There's a green gles in Eirinn, A green glen in Eirinn! The voice of Spring comes on the · winds like cuckee calling clear; The bids us fare together, nor heed

the fitful weather, ind seeks in you grown glen the joy that waits our hearts, my dear. ETHNA CARBERY.

HONOR TO PETERBOROUGH.

Rev. Dr. O'lirien, Spiritual Adviser of the Peterborough T. A. S., has them attending at Dubuque, Iowa, the accentention of the C. T. A. U. Fully tono delegates were in attendance.

Temperance people in Peterborough where delighted to receive information Merough a despatch from Dubuque meating that the Total Abstinence Mociety of Peterborough had won the Samuer given to the society making . the largest increase in membership sting the year. The majority was 2 600. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of the cathoand spiritual adviser of the loeni society, has worked enthusiastisally in its interests and to him is the largely the increase of memberhip last year by 1,378.

... ONE OF CURRAN'S WITTICISMS. Certan, says a writer in The Green I'- Box, once had as colleague in a case : :a #emarkably tall and slender man a who had originally intended to take an enders. When the Judge observed that A the case involved a question of co-Archemiastical law, Curran said: "I can " seler your lordship to the high au-! Moulty behind me, who was once in-? sewded for the church, though in my > spinion he is fitter for the steeple."

Stomach and Liver Troubles

leastion and Severe Headaches Resolting from a Singgish liver

Dr. Chase's Kidney - Liver Pills

The liver is responsible for more Alle and suffering than is generally suspened. Once the workings of the liver are disordered the blood is not properly filtered, and foul impurities are ledged in all parts of the system. Much of the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is due to the fact that they act directly on the kidmeys, liver and bowels, making them

active and regular. Mr. B. Knowles, becommaker, 588 Main street, St. John, N. B., writes: "For years I suffered from kidney and liver disorders. I had severe pains in the back, and they caught ree especially when I stooped over. I was also troubled with indigestion and severo headaches.

"I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and cannot speak too highly of this medicine, for it has done me a world of good. The back pains and headaches have been entirely cur-

er. Case's Kidney-Liver Pills, one all a dote, 25 cents a box, at all ici, er Bemanson, Bates and Co.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARY SCOTT.

There passed away at the ripe age of 75 years, Mrs. Mary Scott, who departed this life at the homestead in Maryborough Township on Friday last, August 8. Deceased came from the County Clare, Ireland, with her husband over 50 years ago and nearly all that time resided in the above township. Her death was the result of a paralytic stroke. She is survived by six children, three sons and three daughters. One son and two daughters reside in the United States, Michael, who lives at the homestead, a daughter married in Maryborough, and John, who lives at Macton. Her husband predeceased her twenty-six years ago. The funeral took place on Monday, to St. Joseph's Church, Macton, where Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lehmann. The remains were then laid to rest in the grave.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN McCULLEN One after another the older generation of Irishmen at Quebec are passing from the carthly stage of life to that bourne beyond the grave. A lew months ago the sad news flashed from the "Ancient Capital" that Edward Crean, for more than forty years a conductor on the G. T. R. between Richmond and Quebec, and latterly in charge of the Immigration Agency at Point Levis, was no more. Again the painful intelligence reaches us that Mr. Jeffrey Roe, a master cooper of that city, and a man always warmly identified with every Irlsh and Catholic movement therein, had passed to his reward. and now the painful duty is imposed upon us of chronicling the demise of Mr. John McCullen, which occurred on the 31st ult., at 138 Artillery street, at the patriarchal age of 88 years. Mr. McCullen was a native of the County of Carlow, Ireland, which place he left half a century ago just as the stream of emigration from Ireland had selzed the people of that country with a panic. Coming straight to Quebec he remained in that city ever since, where he was well known and highly respected Mr McCullen leaves a large family, of which two sons, Hugh and Edward, are engaged in the boot and shoe business, and a daughter is the wife of Mr. John, Hanlon of the Statisti-

WIDELY-KNOWN FRENCH-CAN-ADIAN DEAD.

cal Branch of the Customs Depart-

ment at Ottawa.

The death occurred at his summer residence at Mountain View, N. Y., of Dr. J. A. S. Brunelle, C. M., of 698 Sherbrooke street, Montreal.

Born at St. Hyacinthe in 1852, Dr. Brunelle was one of the most prominent French-Canadian physicians in the City of Montreal and had been for twenty-seven years a visiting physician at the Hotel Dicu Hospital. For a number of years past he was professor of surgery in the medical faculty of Laval University and by his great devotion to the university did much towarda making the staff of the medical faculty one of strongest in Canada.

BAPTISIS' OPINION OF US.

(From The Sacred Heart Review.) The Watchman (Baptist) "regrets to say" that some Protestants in America, when discussing the missionary opportunity offered by the Philippines, have used language that might imply that "they regarded the establishment:of American sovereignty as a Protestant triumph." We are glad to see our esteemed contemporary deprecating that misguided real which has been so prominent a leature of Protestant utterance since the Spanish war. Another editorial opinion to be found in the same issue of The Watchman is not quite so muchto the point. It is, in fact, in-

correct. Here it is: "No daily paper or journal which expects any circulation among its adherents yentures to print anything derogatory to the Roman Church, under penalty of losing the patronage of Roman Catholics. While Protestants continue to patronize papers which often reflect sharply on their churches, Romanists, as many pub-

lishers have learned, will not do so." We heartly wish that Catholics could be credited with the loyalty and solidarity which is implied in the above extract. We know it to be only too true, however, that the average Catholic keeps on buying papers which continually contain ignorant or malicious attacks upon his most cherished beliefs.

A YULLING RETORT.

Fault was found, says The Christran Endeavor World, with the way m which the shorthand writers reported the speeches in a legislative body. They retallated by giving the speech of one of the members exactly as he made it, with the following

"The reporters-ought not to-the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important, - not to say what should be left out-but -the member can only judge of what is important. As 1-as my speechesas the reports-as what I say is reported sometimes, no one - nobody can understand from the reports — what it is—what I mean. So—it strikes me-it has struck me certain matters -, things that appear of inportance—are sometimes left out omitted. The reporters—the papers poluts are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest—is reported."

'EVIDENCE" AGAINST FRIARS Writing to the editor of The Evening. Post, New York, a correspondent

"Let me give you a sample of the way in which 'evidence' is manufact ured against the friars. A young physician-whose name and address are at your disposal if required—who has just returned from the Philippines, happened to be present in a Manila court room when some native priests were on trial for an alleged offense. Next day The Manila Times gave an account of the trial, saying that the culprits were friars. Our young American called the editor's attention to the mistake and suggested a correction, but the latter merely smiled as he said: 'That is not our policy.' And no correction was made. The Manila editor has evidently been studying American journalism.

ONE MAD MAN'S WISDOM. Bastlat, the French political economist of the last century, puts this sample of swearology in the mouth of a man who has studied money economically until he has grown mad: "I CURSE money because it is constantly confounded with wealth, and from this confusion arise errors and calamities without number. I CURSE it because its functions are ill understood and very difficult of comprehension, I CURSE it because it confuses all ideas, causes the means to be taken for the end, the obstacle for the cause, alpha for omega; because its presence in the world, beneficial in fiscil, has introduced a false notion, a begging of the question, a fallacious theory, that in its numerous ramifications has impoverished man and crimsoned the earth with blood. I CURSE it because I feel myself incapable of wrestling against the error to which it has given birth otherwise than by a long and fastidious dissertation to which no one will

CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is semi-officially announced that the Holy Father will celebrate the close of his jubiles year by holding a consistory, in the course of which he will create no fewer than six new Cardinals.

How the Church can be more separated from the State than it is in France we cannot easily imagine, says The London Catholic Times. It is so separated that the State never comes near it, except whip in hand.

The accommodation in the State institutions is already taxed to the utmost, writes a Paris correspondent and they will not be able to provide in September for the additional children who will sesiege them on account of the closing of the convent schools. It is estimated that at least 20,000 children will be unable to find school accommodation in September in Paris alone, and as fathers are liable to penalties for not sending their children to school, whether there is accommodation or not, one easily imagine the happy life which Catholic fathers will have in the autumn in the present temper of the government.

ECCING HIM ON. (From The Baltimore World.) Actor-I have a war as well as histrionic record. I was nearly killed once by the bursting of a shell. Manager-Who threw the egg?

KILL OR GURE

Killing the nerve doesn't cure the toothache; it merely stops the pain by destroying vitality. The pain can also be stopped by decapitation. Cathartics do not cure Constipation -they give temporary relief; but the, weaken the bowels and really make the trouble worse.

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Amusements for old and young. Baseball, between C. M. B. A. members, Hamilton and Toronto; danoing, childrens' games, etc. T. F. Callaghan, Chairman; Wm.

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Seltz, P. J. Crotty, Frank J. Walsh, D. P. Kennedy, E. W. D. Stock, W. J. Burns, E. F. Wheaton. Tickets may be had from any mem-

ber of the Committee, of from E. F. Wheaton, 15 King street west; J. J. Scitz, 15 Adelaido atreet cast.

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Husband (mildly)-You should remember, my dear, that the most patient person that ever lived was a man. Wife (Impatiently)-Oh, don't talk to me about the patience of that man Job. Just think of the patience poor Mrs. Job must have had to enable her to put up with such a

"You see," explained the delegation that was extending a "call" to a distinguished clergyman, "we have had many ministers who gave satisfaction in the pulpit, but somehow the church debt has not been reduc-"Ab," replied the distinguished divine, "I quite understand. You are looking for a business manager under another name."

MUNDERED TRACHERS.

Pate of the Pour Who Wete

Killed to the Philippines. Martin Aug. 12. An Investigation by the institutory to clear up the facts about the Littles of a Civia condition party of four releast teachers shows that the party was scalashed theirs talles from Cobs. Two scalarshed twelve billes from Cebu Two trachers were shot and killed at the first table; a third, who san, was shot in the lack, and a fourth, who was espitured, was shot in the chest while he was praying for mercy. It is suspected that the fourth man was buried alire, for his wound was slight and probably would not have caused death. It is believed that sufficient evidence has been secured to convict all the participants in the crime.

A Missourl Lyuching.

Lexington, Mo. Aug. 12 .- At 1.30 o'clock this morning a mob, numbering some 200 or 300 masked men, battered dann the door of the jail, located in the courtyard here, and secured Charles Eahern (white), and Harry Gates (colored), who one week ago murdered George W. Johnson, and hanged them to a tree a short distance south of the town.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

Wheat is Pirmer-Toronto Live Block-Intest Quotations. Tuesday Evening, Aug. 12.

Toronto St. Lawrence Market. Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

The market was not brisk to day, most farmers being too busy to deliver produce. The only grain received was two loads of oats, which sold unchanged at Eoc.

Ilay and Straw-Ten loads of new hay-sold at \$10 to \$12 and one load of old at \$18. Straw was worth from \$10 to \$12 at ton; only one load delivered.

Butter-Very light offerings mer only a moderate demand at the to loc; accouds were quoted at 10c to 16c.

Poultry-Moderate offerings sold to a strady demand at unchanged prices.

Folstoes-There was a fair demand and good potatoes sold at 50c a bushch. The range was from 40c to Doc.

Cheese Markets.

Cheese Markets.

Ingersolt, Aug. 12.—Offerings to-day, 680 boxes colored chrese, 280 July, balance August make: 9%c to 9%c bid: no sales, Campbellford, Aug. 12.—At Campbellford Cheese Board to day 1,400 boarded. Baldey bought whole board at 9%c. Toronto Live Stock.

Trade in cattle was good here to day, notwithstanding the fact that over 1,000 head were on sate. Prices were generally ateady, with very little indicentile catting from last Friday's quotations. The quality of eatile was better than had been here for some time, and the consequence was instrommon steck was slow and inclined to be weak. The proportion of poor stock, however, was small, and therefore was not a factor on the market. All stock sold out. Sheep were steady; lambs draggy. Hogs held drm, but the outlook was uncertain. Export Cattle-Prices for shole stock were steady at \$3.75 to \$6.55 per cwt. The market was steady.

Export Bulls—Steady at \$4 to \$5.50 per cwt, the latter price for choice heavy stock of 1,500 to 2,000 lies. There was a pretiggood demand. One extra fine bull, 2,180 lies, sold at \$5.75 per cwt.

Butchers Cattle-Really choice bullooks, equal in quality to the best exporters, sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75, but the sverage choice stock sold around \$3. The cheaper grades were draggy. As the quality all round was good buyers were not opick to pay fancy, prices. Anything above \$5.25 was for somewer draggy. As the quality all round was good buyers and Riockers—Good demand for choice steers. Prices steady at \$3 to \$3.60 for stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.25 for light to short-keep feeders. Poor stock was slow. Mitch Cows—About 15 cows sold at \$35.60 for stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.25 for light to short-keep feeders. Poor atock was slow. Mitch Cows—About 15 cows sold at \$35.60 for stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.25 for light to short-keep feeders. Poor atock was slow. Mitch Cows—About 15 cows sold at \$35.60 for stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.25 for light to short-keep feeders. Poor atock was slow. Mitch Cows—About 15 cows sold at \$35.60 for stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.25 for light to short-keep feeders. Poor atock was slow. Mitch Cows—About 15 cows sold at \$35.60 for stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.25 for light to short-keep feeders. Poor atock was slow. Head of the stockers and \$3.50 to \$5.50 per cwt for short ewes and \$2.50 to \$5.50 p

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

Rast Buffalo, Aug. 12—Catric—Receipts, 50 head; market unchanged; veris, receipts light; prices steady; tops, \$7.25 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$7.50 ; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$7.50 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$5.50 to \$7.50 to \$4. Hogs—Receipts, \$1.00 head; alow; 5c to 10c tower; heavy, \$7.70; mixed, \$7.50 to \$7.50; Yorkers, \$7.45 to \$7.50; Vomined, \$7.50 to \$7.50; Yorkers, \$7.45 to \$7.50; Vomined, \$7.50 to \$0; rirge, \$5.25 to \$7.45; roughs, \$5.25 to \$0; rirge, \$5.25 to \$5.75; grassers, \$7.20 to \$7.50. 81 cep and lambs—Receipts, 700 head; sleady; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50; rerives, \$4.75 to \$5.25; nethers, \$4.65 to \$4.75; iwes, \$4 to \$6.25; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Ang. 12.-Cattle-liccelpta, 5,500, including 500 Texans and 200 westerns slow; westerns and Texaus loc lower; god to prime steers rominal at \$3 to \$5,100; poor to medium, \$4 \$0 to \$7,500; atockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$5.50; cows, \$1.50 to \$5,75; helters, \$2.50 to \$5.50; canners, \$1.60 to \$2,50; buile, \$7.75 to \$5.50; caives, \$3 to \$5,75; builers, \$2.50 to \$6.50; caives, \$3 to \$7,50; buile, \$7.75 to \$5.50; caives, \$3 to \$7,50; buile, \$7.75 to \$6.50 to \$7,700; loc lower; mixed and butchers, \$6.50 to \$7,700; hulk of asles, \$0.50 to \$1,60 Sheep-lecelpts, 17,000; sheep and lambs ateady; good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$4,20; fife to choice nized, \$2.5 to \$3,75; mative lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.35.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day, Closing to day, Cash, Nept, Cash, Sept.

Beltlah Markets. London, Aug. 12—Close—Wheat, on passage, buyers indifferent operators; maise, on passage, them, but not active. Country markets, English quiet but atendy: French slow.

Paris. Aug. 12—Close—Wheat steady: August, 21f Soc: November and February, 20f Doc. Flour quiet; August, 20f 10c; November and February, 20f Doc. Antwerp., Aug. 12—Hollday.



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