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# The Catholic Register.

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VOL. IX.—No. 29.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## The Cause of Constitutional Liberty Threatened in the United States

New York, July 12.—Three years ago Congress, by resolution, declared "that the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent"—that they were then independent, and were justly entitled to be independent. This country intervened to establish their independence, and by the same resolution promised not to exercise "sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof." To-day the President is the absolute ruler of Cuba. He spends the revenues of the island as he pleases. No Constitution, no law, fetters his power. At his instance Congress has violated the nation's pledge. The "independent" Cuban people have been told that they will not be allowed to establish any government in their own land, unless they surrender in part the control of their finances and foreign affairs; unless they give to this country the possession of strategic points on their territory, and unless, in addition, they give to it the right to intervene in the domestic affairs whenever in the judgment of our authorities the occasion shall demand such intervention. They are offered no option to refuse these demands, which are backed by the presence of American troops on their soil. Thus to the whole world our course has become an example of national perfidy. The enforced submission of the Cubans to these unjust requirements has made the stain on our national record indelible.

The Supreme Court has spoken, but has left the law in doubt. Some of its members have given their countenance to views urged by the Administration, of which their associate, Mr. Justice Harlan, says, "If the principles thus announced should ever receive the sanction of the majority of this court, a radical and mischievous change in our system of government will be the result. We will in that event pass from the era of constitutional liberty, guarded and protected by a written Constitution into an era of legislative absolutism."

Where such a revolution is threatened, and when Congress and the Supreme Court both fail; there is no help save in the people. If they would avert the impending calamity they must help themselves. Let us not be misled by names. Imperialism is not a question of crowns and sceptres, of names and titles. It is a system of government. Where a man, or body of men, an Emperor, a President, a Congress or a nation claims the absolute right to rule a people, to compel the submission of that people by brute force, to decide what rights they shall have, what taxes they shall

## Remarkable Manifesto Issued on the 4th of July, in Which the Catholic Bishops of Peoria and Alton Join

pay, what judges shall administer their laws, what men shall govern them—all without responsibility to the people thus governed—this is imperialism, the antithesis of free government. As Mr. Justice Harlan says: "The idea that this country may acquire territories anywhere upon the earth, by conquest or treaty, and hold them as mere colonies or provinces, and the people inhabiting them to enjoy only such rights as Congress chooses to accord them, is wholly inconsistent with the spirit and genius, as well as with the words of the Constitution."

In organized society there is no liberty that is not constitutional liberty. Even in America, where we have only to fear the abuse of power by our own fellow citizens, we all rely on constitutions, national and State, to protect our rights. We cannot conceive an American community without these safeguards. Do not the inhabitants of Luzon need against us the protection that we need against ourselves? It has ever been the American method to incorporate acquired territory with representation; it is now proposed to revert to the Roman method and hold conquered territory by force without representation. This policy, which we oppose, gives to the Filipinos and Porto Ricans no constitutional rights, no American citizenship, no hope of statehood, no voice in the Congress which rules them; it leaves them without a country, the subjects of a Republic. To believers in free government this policy is monstrous.

"Let it be remembered," said the Continental Congress, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she contended were the rights of human nature." When this country denies to millions of men the rights which we have ever claimed, not only for ourselves but for all men, its policy is suicidal.

As Lincoln said: "Those who deny liberty to others deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it." Indifference to liberty anywhere breeds indifference to liberty everywhere. No man can defend despotic methods abroad and long retain his loyalty to democracy at home. The common speech of those who support our new policy gives us daily examples of this truth. We cannot have citizens and subjects under the same flag. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." For

"Laws of changeless justice bind oppressor with oppressed, And close as sin and suffering joined we march to fate abreast."

We insist that constitutional liberty shall be the inalienable right of every man who owes allegiance to our flag; that freedom shall belong to man and not to place; that our Constitution shall be no respecter of persons, colors or races; that it shall recognize the equal rights of all. Ours is the policy of liberty. Ours is the cause for which the American Revolution was fought and which triumphed again in the Civil War. It is the cause of human freedom now threatened in the house of its friends. It makes little difference under what name we rally to its support. As Daniel Webster said, "arbitrary governments may have territories and distant possessions, because arbitrary governments may rule them by different laws and different systems. . . . We can do no such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else strangers."

With Benjamin Harrison we are "unable to rejoice in the acquisition of lands and mines and forests and commerce, at the cost of the abandonment of the old American idea that a government of absolute powers is an intolerable thing, and under the Constitution of the United States, an impossible thing." We agree with him that this view "will not limit the power of territorial expansion; but it will lead us to limit the use of that power to regions that may safely become part of the United States, and to peoples whose American citizenship may be allowed." We urge all lovers of freedom to organize in defense of human rights

now threatened by the greatest free government in history. Even if our government may exercise arbitrary power over millions of men in disregard to the Constitution, which we deny, it can never be right for us to exercise such power. Right is higher than might. Let every citizen study the facts and make his conclusion known, combining with his neighbor to influence Congress to stand true to the principles of the Declaration by which this government was founded and under which it has known so great. The gravest danger our country has known till now has come from a denial of those principles. The incoming Congress is not yet committed to the policy of incorporating the island peoples into our system without rights. Let it resume its place in the government in defense of the inalienable rights of man.

We appeal from those who for the moment exercise the power of the nation—that nation which, on July 4, 1776, was "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

American Anti-Imperialist League—By George S. Boutwell, President, and W. J. Mize, Secretary.

New England Anti-Imperialist League—By Albert S. Parsons, Chairman Executive Committee, and Erving Winslow, Secretary.

Anti-Imperialist League of New York—By Ernest H. Cosby, President, and Samuel Milliken, Secretary.

Washington Anti-Imperialist League—By W. A. Croffut, President.

Cincinnati Anti-Imperialist League—By Charles B. Wilby, Chairman Executive Committee.

Minneapolis Anti-Imperialist League—By Henry J. Fletcher, President.

We concur in the above address:

J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria; James Ryan, Bishop of Alton; Carl Schurz, New York; Charles H. Aldrich, Chicago, ex-Solicitor Gen. U. S.; Leonard Woolsey Bacon, Conn.; John Beatty, Columbus, Ohio; James L. Blair, St. Louis; Horace Boies, Iowa; Donaldson Cafery, Louisiana; D. H. Chamberlain, Massachusetts; Samuel L. Clemens, New York; C. R. Codman, Massachusetts; Louis R. Ehrlich, Colo.; Wm. H. Fleming, Ga.; Fred. W. Gookin, Chicago; Arthur C. A. Hall, P.E., Bishop of Vermont; Moses Halleck, Denver; Edward Holton James, Seattle, Wash.; Wm. D. Howells, New York; Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; Henry W. Lamb, Boston; Daniel S. Lord, Chicago; J. Laurence Laughlin, Chicago; Henry B. Metcalf, Rhode Island; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska; Charles Elliot Norton, Cambridge, Mass.; Warren Olney, San Francisco; George L. Paddock, Chicago; Robert Treat Paine, Jr., Boston; Wheeler H. Peckham, New York; Henry Wade Rogers, New Haven; Edwin Burritt Smith, Chicago; Rufus B. Smith, Cincinnati; Chas. B. Spahr, New York; Moorfield Storey, Boston; Charles M. Sturges, Chicago; Wm. G. Sumner, New Haven; John J. Valentine, San Francisco; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia; Horace White, New York; C. E. S. Wood, Portland, Oregon; Sigmund Zeisler, Chicago.

Chicago, July 4, 1901.

### Prayers for Rain.

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Archbishop Kain, of the Diocese of St. Louis, has ordered a special prayer in all Catholic churches of the diocese for rain. The prayer is to be said every Sunday until the end of August unless in the meantime an excess of rain should come.

The following is the letter, which has been sent to the pastor of every Catholic church in the diocese:

St. Louis, Mo., July 8.  
"Rev. Dear Sir:  
"To the collects of the mass you will add the rubrics permitting the prayer for rain, 'Deus in quo vivimus,' until the end of August. You will also recite after each mass for some purpose three Our Fathers and three Hail Marys. Should there be an excess of rain you may omit these prayers as

long as this excess continues.

"JOHN J. KAIN,  
"Archbishop of St. Louis."

A translation of the Latin prayer that is ordered, and which was said yesterday, is: "Oh, God, in whom we live, move and exist, grant unto us desired rain, that, having been assisted in present need, we may more confidently desire everlasting good."

The last time that special prayer was ordered by Archbishop Kain was at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when they were said for peace. The ordering of a special prayer by the Archbishop of a diocese is not a very unusual thing in the Catholic Church, and yet it is not of sufficient frequency not to attract attention. Archbishop Kain said this morning:

"There are only about twenty special prayers in the Prayer Book. They are set down for use as the Archbishop directs, and their use varies in different parishes according to his conclusions regarding their necessity. At the present time the entire country is suffering from drought. We shall continue them as long as they are necessary. If our prayers are answered, as they seem to us they should be, and we get sufficient rain, they will be stopped. The priests will know when to cease reading the Prayers."

### Death of Two Priests

Father F. W. Duffy, of Stayner, Passes Away—Sudden Death of Rev. J. Brennan.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death on Monday of last week of Rev. Father F. W. Duffy, of Stayner. Deceased was a native of Newark, New Jersey, where his remains were interred on Wednesday last, his sister conveying them from Stayner. He was ordained 23 years ago at Loreto Abbey, and was in the 52nd year of his age. Since ordination he in turn had charge of the parishes of Orillia, Adjals, Dixie and Stayner. Devoting himself exclusively to the duties of his sacred calling, the late Father Duffy was seldom heard of in public. The Catholic people of Stayner regret the loss of a true pastor. R. I. P.

Rev. Father J. Brennan, of the diocese of Kingston, but for some time chaplain to the Hotel Dieu there, paying a visit to Toronto this week, stayed at the Queen's Hotel, where his death occurred very suddenly on Monday night last. Doctors immediately called in pronounced the cause of death apoplexy. The deceased priest was 64 years of age, and was formerly stationed in Belleville, with Dean Brennan, his uncle, and on the death of Dean Brennan was appointed in 1870 parish priest of Picton by the late Bishop Foran. He remained in Picton 20 years. The funeral was held on Wednesday morning from St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, to St. Michael's Cemetery, Solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by Father James Walsh, Rev. Father Rohleder being deacon, and Rev. Father Canning sub-deacon. Other clergy present in the sanctuary were: Rev. Philip Brennan, St. Mary's, Ont. (a brother); Rev. L. Brennan, Toronto; Fathers McEntee, Cruise, Treacy, Dean Egan, McGrand and Murray. The clergy accompanied the remains to St. Michael's Cemetery, where the last prayers were read by Rev. James Walsh. R. I. P.

### John Daly on Public Responsibility

London, July 15.—At a meeting of Limerick Corporation recently Council Whelan moved that the Mayor or any other official who attended sports, regattas or other amusements at which an English military band was present, did so without the approval of the Council. He did not see why the Mayor should listen to "God Save the King" or other airs played which would make their blood boil. The encouragement given to those military bands would have the effect of beguiling the youth of the country into the army, which was now engaged in crushing the brave Boers. The Mayor said he would refuse to recognize the resolution if passed. As John Daly he was a Nationalist, but as Mayor he would not enter into the contemptible sectarian split. Nine voted for the resolution and nine against it, and the Mayor's casting vote defeated it.

## OUR OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE

### An Interesting Letter From "Rambler"—Reference to Some Recent Deaths.

Irishmen are about to commence the century with the erection of a new ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

on Maria street, one of the leading thoroughfares of the Dominion Capital. The new building, upon which operations are about to commence immediately, will be ready for a house for Irish patriotism before the snow of next December starts to fly, at an estimated expenditure not much below \$20,000. Situated within the Parish of St. Patrick's, and almost equidistant from St. Bridget's, St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's Churches, its central location will be highly appreciated, whilst a glance at the plan of the structure itself accompanied by a detailed statement of its internal arrangements will satisfy the average mind that the new St. Patrick's Hall will be worthy of the cause which it is intended to promote, and that it will bring down to unborn generations the name of Mr. D'Arcy Scott, who has been the chief instrument of launching so grand an enterprise.

### OTTAWA AS A FRUIT MARKET.

Ottawa has grown to the dimensions of a leading market for the immense quantities of excellent fruit grown in the Counties of Lincoln, Welland and South Wentworth, which form the Niagara Peninsula. A fruit Exchange has been in operation for some time, where weekly sales are held, and the general testimony is that the fruit imported to Ottawa has all the freshness which it possessed when plucked from shrub or tree in the garden of its growth. This happy state of affairs on the banks of the Ottawa is attributed to the genius of

### MR. JOSEPH F. IANRAHAM,

a clever Irish-Canadian, who has made the principles of refrigeration the study of a lifetime. Exporters of fruit in the Niagara District have adopted the practical application of his theory of cold storage, and whether it be exporter, importer, or consumer, all pronounce his plans for the protection, in transit, of delicate products of the orchard or the vineyard as unequalled. Canadian statesmen are now busily engaged in the work of enlarging trade relations with England, and if they adopt the cold as strongly urged by the fruit and poultry raisers of Canada, a scheme will be perfected to guard against such losses as the past have entailed. I am not aware that he has had any negotiations with the Canadian Government leading to so desirable a consummation, but if not no time should be lost in doing so, and if approved, as I am certain it will be, the Canadian produce and the Canadian people generally will be the gainer.

A happy household here has been recently thrown into mourning occasioned by the death of the kind-hearted wife of

### EX-MAYOR FRANK McDUGALL.

In the death of this most exemplary woman the poor will miss a hand that was ever ready to go out for their relief, the asylums of charity, to the usefulness of which the best years of her life was dedicated, and St. Bridget's congregation will miss the loss of one of its grandest exemplars. To the excellent man who for forty years was her faithful husband, and to the other members of the family wide and sincere sympathy is extended.

A letter which quite recently came into my hands, brings the sad announcement that

### MRS. QUINLAN,

wife of the late Michael Quinlan, Esq., J. P., died at her home in the Township of Vespra, near the town of Barrie, at the advanced age of 80 years. For a great many years I have enjoyed the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with the late Mr. Quinlan, with his wife, recently deceased, and with a battalion of sons; all of whom were as grand types of the young Irish Canadian as I have ever met in Canadian backwoods. The family of sons being so numerous I was scarcely ever able to count them, yet I can say that a good half a dozen of them are settled down on excellent farms along a highly fertile tract, on what is called the "Penetanguishene Road." Another brother—Michael—has charge of His Majesty's mails between Midland and Port Hope; and Daniel, an unmarried son, who is, I blushingly wearing the honors of County Councillor, lives in the grand old homestead, within one mile of the Town of Barrie. Mrs. Quinlan,

whose maiden name was Jane Maloney, left her native home in the County of Clare, Ireland, whilst a mere child, and coming with her parents to Canada, settled down in the now flourishing Township of Opps, when it was a comparative wilderness. Reaching womanhood, she became wedded to Mr. Michael Quinlan, also a native of Clare, and moved to a new house in the Township of Vespra, where success in its best and amplest forms attended both. Mrs. Quinlan led a most excellent life, and I am not surprised if she is now reaping her reward. May it be so!

### MR. FRANK McCABE.

The friends of this gentleman, who congregate in larger numbers in the cities of Montreal, Ottawa and County of O'Garrity, will be glad to learn that he has accepted an important position in the Census Branch of the Department of Agriculture. A man of fine talents and of ripened experience in the technical work of the census the Government is to be heartily congratulated in the selection which it has made.

### A DOUBLE-BARRELED CRITICISM.

Certain comments of mine touching the removal of Rev. Dr. Fallon which appeared in your issue of the 4th inst., have evoked a wind blast of criticism. The letter of "Canadian" does not call for a reply, but that of Mr. M. J. Gorman is entitled to some notice. He tells both myself and the public that he is "pained" by matter, style and phraseology of my communication of the 4th inst., and further on he says that Rev. Dr. Fallon must be "surprised" if not "pained" also.

Regarding the pains which Mr. Gorman is tortured with, and the desire which exists in his own mind for their removal, I let to say that the word of mine either written or spoken in a Catholic sense has ever brought "pain" to priest or laymen, and maintaining now that the communication under review was not unworthy of a good Catholic, I cannot withdraw a word of it even if my learned critic continues on suffering physical torture.

His adroit manoeuvre for antagonizing Rev. Dr. Fallon was unworthy of him, whilst it handsomely became a pettifogging advocate in a Police Court. He says that a deputation will proceed to Rome, if necessary, to try and relieve St. Joseph's Church from the charge of a "foreign head," to borrow an inelegant phrase of his own. Just so. Mr. Gorman thinks it is in order to forge bolts and bars for the stable door after the grand steed has been transferred to foreign fields. What has he been doing since the able priest took charge of St. Joseph's Church, and why did he not take into account the existence of a "foreign head?"

I shall be glad, at any rate, that the deputation is sent to Rome, and that Mr. M. J. Gorman joins it; and if he succeeds in emancipating St. Joseph's Church from the government of a "foreign head," and fully conquers that acute attack of biliousness which has recently played sad havoc with his whole system, no one will be more rejoiced than his "esteemed friend" the RAMBLER.



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ROME

AN IRISH GIFT TO THE POPE

The Osservatore Romano of today gives a very interesting account of a gift that has been sent from Ireland to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

The said church has thirty-three windows, that is the number corresponding to the Invocations of the Sacred Heart contained in the Litany and the emblems of which are borne by the stained glass in the windows.

The Holy Father was greatly pleased with the project, regarding it as the first time the idea arose of representing in stained glass the Litany of the Sacred Heart, and as a testimony of his sovereign approbation.

Within the last few days the said Mr. Hardman has caused to be presented to the Pope the emblematic designs of the thirty-three stained glass windows, which are to be placed in the new church of Roscommon.

The album opens with a phototype picture of the new church, and in the following page the author makes known in a Latin inscription that he has deduced the emblems from Holy Scripture, from the Liturgy, and from the words of Saint Augustine.

The work, executed in an admirable manner, is very beautiful, and the gift of it to His Holiness has been a great delight to him.

ENGLAND

THE MARQUIS OF RIFON, AND THE REFUGEE CAMPS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Press by the Marquis of Rifon:

Sir—I have just been reading Miss Eimly Hobhouse's report on the so-called Refugee Camps in South Africa, and I am filled with shame that such things as are there described should be possible in a country under British administration.

Miss Hobhouse is an unimpeachable witness, writing with the utmost fairness, and giving credit, where credit is due, to the officers who have the management of these camps.

For that system no condemnation is too strong. It is cruel in the present, and inconceivably foolish in regard to the future. We now know it in all its details; if we allow it to continue, the full responsibility will be ours.

RIFON. LORD DENBIGH TOOK BRICKS AND MORTAR TO ROME.

The late Lord Denbigh was Lord Fielding when, in 1850, he, with his

first wife, joined the Catholic Church under circumstances which led to a rather lively correspondence in The Times. For Lord Fielding had begun to erect at Pantasaph a church with the intention of presenting it to the (Protestant) establishment.

IRELAND MAYNOOTH UNION.

Dublin, June 28.—The annual meeting of the Maynooth Union took place yesterday at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Since the formation of the Union the annual gathering has come to be regarded as an event of great importance, and its proceedings have been followed with deep interest not only by the members of the Union, but also by ecclesiastics and laymen throughout Ireland and the English-speaking world.

His Eminence, who was loudly applauded, said: I see on this agenda paper, which has just been put into my hands this moment, that after the reading of the minutes the first item is an address by the chairman

(laughter). This circumstance leaves me under a very strong impression that the managers of this Maynooth Union, with Dr. Mannix at their head, mistake me for an American (laughter). I once heard a very distinguished American prelate, Dr. Lynch, of Charleston, state that if you took an American and managed to get him on his feet by any means whatever, and gave him a good cheer, you would have a most eloquent speech afterwards (laughter).

He was expressing his regret for the loss of the illustrious Cardinal who presides over the destinies of the Church of Australasia, and he was very lachrymose on the occasion, and he said: "My dear friends, we all miss him; still I believe if we dug now just straight down under our feet and kept digging on, we would find him at the other side" (laughter).

FRANCE IMPUSING CEREMONIES.

Important ecclesiastical ceremonies have been taking place at Brebieres, in Picardy, in connection with the consecration of a new Basilica. Brebieres has been called the northern Lourdes, and its shrine has long been sacred, and a place of pilgrimage.

When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs.

MASSSES FOR DECEASED HERETICS

I would like to call the attention of the readers of The Tablet to a learned article in the latest issue of the Montiore Ecclesiastico on the subject of Masses for those who are not in communion with the Church. The writer—probably Cardinal Gemari, who was lately promoted to the Sacred College from the post of Assessor of the Holy Office—lays it down that it is never lawful to offer Mass for the soul of a deceased Protestant.

THE DESTINY OF ROME.

To the Rome of Augustus was assigned a lofty destiny which has been consecrated by an immortal verse of Virgil—the destiny of governing nations.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.

When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs.

ernment of nations, then became incarnated in the Republica Christiana, subject to the hegemony of the Popes, which saved Europe and the whole world from barbarism, and put it on the true road to progress.

When the wars of the Middle Ages threatened the shipwreck of science, letters and art, the Popes, thoughtful and warthy representatives of the destiny of Rome, raised aloft the torch of knowledge and passed it on through the gloom that lowered on all sides, realizing the classic conception of the Roman poet Lucretius of the strong and like athletes who passed on from one to another the torch of life.

The papal torch threw far and wide its rays of faith and knowledge. Thus in distant Scotland, then entirely and cordially united with the Holy See, through the instrumentality of that great protector of studies, Nicholas V., the august patron of the Italian and European Renaissance, there shone a beam of that light, not vain and fleeting but fixed on the lofty tower of the University of Glasgow, destined to illuminate from age to age the land of Robert Bruce and Mary Stuart.

Since those days the surroundings have been unhappily changed. Protestantism succeeded in breaking the bonds of affection which united Scotland with the Holy See, and the kingdom itself has been submerged in the great British covenant. But high above all religious and political struggle, above the clouds of prejudice and the storms of passion, Papal Rome ever holds the fatidic torch, and the beacon of Glasgow, on its four hundred and fiftieth anniversary, salutes from afar the other beacon wherewith it was first kindled.

To-day Protestants, and even rationalists, cast every prejudice underfoot, and proclaim aloud the social blessings conferred on the world by the Papacy during the uninterrupted succession of its enlightened Pontiffs; they extoll the great figure of Leo XIII., the worthy heir of Nicholas V., in the practice and protection of intellectual activity.

Thus lives on unshaken the worldwide destiny of Rome, inseparably connected with the Apostolic See; and now in presence of this solemn manifestation from Glasgow all right-thinking men must bow, and all who have not sold their pens to the anti-Catholic sects must subscribe to it.

Horace's epic prayer that the sun might never look upon a greater city than Rome has been fully heard. Cities vaster, richer, and more powerful there have been, there are, and there will be—yet none of them greater than Rome.

But which Rome? The one whom friends and foes alike anatomically call "Rome;" the Rome to which the howls of the Los von Rom party and the knightly greeting of the members of the University of Glasgow alike render a very different but always very eloquent tribute.

That patry Italian anti-clericalism which has dared to speak of a "Third Rome," heir to the destiny of imperial and Papal Rome, and which has symbolized this "Third Rome" in the intellectuality of men like Rudini and Pelloux, in the sublime and imperishable art of embankments that topple into the tide before they have been well erected, and of pornographic fountains—this patry and anti-clericalism is no new phenomenon as is commonly thought. Rome has seen it time and again since the days of Raphael.

The only difference is this—that hitherto to observe this exhilarating spectacle one had to go to the Vatican and gaze on Raphael's picture of the vision of Constantine with its famous fool of a dwarf who endeavors to put on his head the helmet of the imperial and Christian hero; while in our own happy days, one has only to put his face to the window to see the dwarf at his ludicrous buffoonery.

But a truce to all this. Echoing the homage of Glasgow, let us all hail Rome the immortal, and to its living genius let us raise the cry which the Roman people greeted Charlemagne: To the Pope, pious, august, crowned by God, life and victory!

WHAT CARLYLE SAID.

In the beautifully illustrated "Pillgrim Magazine" we find, among other good things, a most interesting description of Count Tolstoi, by Ernest H. Crosby, and "What Carlyle said about war," telling how English artisans were enlisted in the army and shipped to the South of Spain to fight French artisans who were forced into the French army. "Straightway the word 'fire' is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of sixty useful artisans the world has sixty dead carcasses which it must bury. Had these men any quarrel? Not the slightest. They were entire strangers. Their rulers had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another, made these poor fellows do the shooting."

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS. A dull or smouldering fire may be cleared for broiling by throwing over a handful of salt. If salt is thrown on any burning substance it checks the blaze...

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Fresh ink stains on carpets or tablecloths can be removed by repeated applications of dry salt. Carpets are refreshed and colors brightened if wiped with clean cloths wrung from salt water...

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Ribbons and other silks should be put away for preservation in brown paper, as the chloride of lime used in the manufacturing of white paper frequently produces discoloration. They may be cleared and made to look like new by sponging them with equal parts of strong tea and vinegar...

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. If sheets and tablecloths are so folded that the selvage edges will pass through the wringer first, they will be less likely to curl and will be smoother. Never hang articles singly on a windy day; if doubled or quadrupled even, they will dry, and frayed and otherwise dilapidated corners will be less frequent. Use a small whisk broom to dampen clothes preparatory to ironing...

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. A few touches of real worth such as tapestries and soft cushions make Oriental corners bright and attractive, and their brilliant reds and yellows are calculated to drive away the blues which are apt to come with the rain in the country or at the seashore. A pretty decorative down pillow is covered with sage green canvas ornamented with cut steel beads arranged in a fanciful scroll pattern...

HINTS TO MOTHERS. In the case of small children, or of any sick person where great nausea is present or there is a weak, delicate stomach, it is both possible and easy to administer bitter or otherwise disagreeable tonics, such as quinine, by absorption; in fact, it is sometimes much better to do so, and it is always safe. In the case of quinine, get a triple dose with alcohol and rub it gently all along the spine, over the stomach and under the arms. This method is especially valuable to mothers and nurses in "home doctoring," and a lesson in its practice should be taken from the family physician.

HINTS TO MOTHERS. Many women are averse to purchasing white parasols, because they soil quickly, and the cost of cleaning makes them an expensive accessory to the summer toilette. We have a very simple and effective recipe for cleaning white silk or satin parasols at home at no expense, and only a few moments' time. Open the parasol and stand it in the bath tub, and a strong suds of luke warm wa-

ter and some pure white soap, take a tooth or hand brush and scrub the parasol, or an easier method is to wet the parasol, then soap it, then scrub it with the brush. After it has been scrubbed all over rinse it thoroughly by throwing first luke-warm water over it, rubbing suds out with the hand, and finish rinsing with cold water, then stand out in the sun and it will dry in thirty minutes. Do not close parasol until perfectly dry. There are occupations which cause disease and occupations that may be prescribed as cures for certain diseases.

In selecting an occupation for life it is as important to consider its effect on any physical disorder as to count on its wages. As an example, take hay fever. This complaint is considered a rich man's disease, associated with frequent ocean trips. The occupations which a hay-fever patient will find most healthful are those that tend to keep the body at a low temperature. The iceman or helper in an ice-house or refrigerating or cold-storage plant is practically immune from hay fever. A New York artist, suffering from hay fever, recently shut himself up in a cold-storage room for hours at a time to find relief. The smell of salt water also tends to cure hay fever. A sufferer who would live the life of a sailor or lighthouse-keeper would be pretty certain of being cured.

SULPHUR A PREVENTIVE OF MOSQUITO BITES.

One of our readers informs us that, having seen a statement in some English medical journal to the effect that sulphur, taken internally, would protect it as a preventive of mosquito bites. Accordingly he began taking effervescent tablets of tartar-lithine sulphur, four daily. He provided himself with several lively mosquito totes, and having them put into a wide-mouthed bottle inverted the bottle and pressed its mouth upon his bare arm. The mosquitoes settled on his skin but showed no inclination to bite him. If this gentleman's experience should be borne out by further trials, it might be well for persons who are particularly sensitive to mosquito bites to take a course of sulphur during the mosquito season, especially in view of the growing opinion that the mosquito is the common vehicle of malaria.—N. Y. Medical Journal.

CANADA AT THE FAIR.

The Dominion of Canada has erected at the Pan-American Exposition what is in many respects the finest and best furnished of the foreign buildings at that great assemblage of the achievements of Pan-America. The dedication of this building on July 1st, Dominion Day, was a notable event and will do much to draw closer the relations between Canada and the United States and other portions of the three Americas.

The Canadian building is a handsome structure, 60x108 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. The style of architecture is Elizabethan, and staff work representing stone in the first and timber in the second story. The shingled roof is stained with creosote. There are two wings extending from the front at the sides of the main entrance to the building and between these a veranda and a balcony. Over the north wing is an octagonal tower. In this corner are the ladies' reception room, and a meeting room for the Canadian exhibitors. In the south wing are the offices of the Commissioners of the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario and their staffs. In the rear of these quarters is an exhibit room, 40x60 feet. Here are shown the natural resources of Canada only, the individual exhibits being shown in their respective divisions in the various exhibit buildings of the Exposition.

The staff covered walls of the building are beautified with color in pleasing tints, the harmony of the color scheme of the Exposition being maintained here. The interior decorations are rich and in the best of taste. The Canada building had been opened for two weeks previous to its dedication. The ceremonies in connection with the dedication afforded opportunity for a most imposing military display, which was participated in by the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and officers of other Canadian military organizations, the Governor-General being represented by the Minister of Militia and Defense, Hon. Frederick W. Borden, M. D.

The construction of the Canada Building and the arrangement of its exhibits were authorized and arranged for by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, of which Hon. Sydney A. Fisher is Minister. The building is located on the north of

the Mall to the east of the Agriculture Building and near the great Stadium for athletic sports, The Grand Canal of the Exposition, with its avenue of poplar trees, runs along in front of it. It is convenient of access from the big live stock barns to the south of the Mall. The building resembles somewhat the British Building at the Chicago World's Fair, of 1893, although it is by no means a copy of this building. Flowers and fruits are used to brighten the appearance of the building. The interior presents a most effective appearance, arranged as it is with the exhibits of Canada in a most attractive manner. Although Canadian exhibits are seen in the various exhibit buildings in greater extent and variety, the notable productions of the Dominion have been arranged so as to give on the whole a most interesting presentation of the products of this vast country. The cereal products of the Canadian farms are woven into figures and patterns suitable for the decoration of the walls of the building. Conspicuous in the display are the specimens of game animals and birds. The New Brunswick Legislature has loaned to the Intercolonial Railway for exhibition in this building some of the most interesting articles in its collection. One of the features of the decoration of the building upon the interior is a splendid buffalo. This stuffed buffalo is one of the largest specimens to be seen. There are also fine specimens of the musk ox. The bison shown was the giant of a herd in the Canadian Northwest Territory and was killed by Warburton Pike, an American writer, who had it stuffed and mounted and presented to the Dominion Government. Other stuffed animals shown are moose, elk, caribou, beaver, links, wild cat, mink, seal, marten, fox, bear wolf and different varieties of birds and fish. There is a splendid moose head with antlers spreading 68 inches, loaned by Col. Charles E. Turner, U. S. Consul-General at Ottawa, who shot it 150 miles north of the Dominion capital. It is said to be the most perfect specimen in existence. The Canada Building has apartments for visitors and for the officers of the Commission, and these are handsomely furnished throughout. Just off the main court is the office of Commissioner J. Hutchinson and his Secretary, Wm. A. Burns, and here there is a register where Canadian visitors are requested to inscribe their names. The Canada Building is illuminated at night in harmony with the other Exposition buildings, so that it is a beautiful sight in the evening as well as under the sunlight of the day. The Ontario Fruit exhibitors made special preparation for Canadian Day in the way of a complete display of choice apples from their ample supply in cold storage. There is also a very complete and attractive exhibit of strawberries, gooseberries and cherries. In addition to this a large number of patriotic Canadians sent over for the embellishment of the exhibit a plentiful display of the finest cut flowers of the season, including roses, carnations, lilies, sweet peas, verbenas and a multitude of other varieties.

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Is the Brain, Says Sir Henry Thompson, the Great English Authority on Nervous Diseases.—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Creates New Nerve and Brain Cells.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

What do the robins whisper about From their homes in the elms and birches? I've tried to study the riddle out; But still in my mind is many a doubt, In spite of deep researches.

While over the world is silence deep, In the twilight of early dawning, They begin to chirp and twitter and peep, As if they were talking in their sleep, At three o'clock in the morning.

Perhaps the little ones stir and complain That it's time to be up and doing And the mother-bird sings a drowsy strain To coax them back to their dreams again, Though distant cocks are crowing.

Or do they tell secrets that should not be heard By mortals listening and prying? Perhaps we might learn from some whispering word The best way to bring up a bird Or the wonderful art of flying.

It may be they speak of an autumn day When, with many a feathered roamer, Over the clouds so cold and gray, Over the hills they take their way In search of the vanished summer.

It may be they gossip from nest to nest, Hidden and leaf-enshaded; For do we not often hear it confessed When a long-kept secret at last is guessed, That "a little bird has told it?"

Perhaps, but the question is wrapped in doubt, They give me no hint or warning. Listen, and tell me if you find out What do the robins talk about At three o'clock in the morning? —R. S. Palfrey, in Every Other Sunday.

A BROKEN THREAD.

It was one of the boy's duties to carry the mail from the summer hotel where he worked to the postoffice in the neighboring village. He was an honest boy, but apt to be careless at times.

One day on his return from the office he found that a letter had remained in the bag unnoticed when he took out the others. He took it now and looked at it. It was directed to some town in France.

He could still mail it in time for the noon train if he ran all of the way back; but it was a scorching day, the road was dusty and he was tired. Besides, there was a game of ball going on that he wanted to see. It did not look like an important letter. A thin, light thing, directed in a woman's hand! Pshaw! Women were always scribbling!

He threw it into the bag and went whistling to the ball field. The letter was mailed two hours later. It reached New York just an hour too late for the steamer, and was thus delayed four days.

Old Jeanne, the cook at the hotel, went about that summer crooning happily to herself, muttering and laughing when she was alone paring the potatoes. When her mistress asked her one day why she laughed, she said:

"It's for Louis, madame my old Louis. He comes at last. It was for that I save and save, one—two year, He is lame and sick—not like me I come here with my boy, Jean, to earn money so that we can all make a home here. Jean is dead. Then I work here alone to bring my husband. We take the little cabin yonder. I cook for you; Louis, he makes us a little garden. He shall have care of the poulets. We shall talk over the old times. We shall be as happy as the birds."

She went on to tell their plan. The old man was to walk from the hills to Havre, where he would take the ship. She had sent the money for his passage in a draft. He had it now. He would be here next week. They never would be separated again.

The old man went to Havre on the day set, but he found no letter. Worn out with his journey, ill and penniless, he wandered about the quays of the great seaport for three days, and at last was taken to a house of refuge for paupers.

The letter came at last, but it was too late. It never reached him. He died the following winter.

Jeanne worked alone for the rest of her life in merciful ignorance that her life was so lonely and empty just because a well-meaning boy had failed in a trifling duty. Human lives are so closely woven together that the cutting of a single thread sometimes starts a rent which may extend beyond our knowledge or power to help.—Youth's Companion.

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THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1901.

THE MODIFIED DECLARATION

On another page we give the cable
despatch containing the King's Decla
ration as modified by the Select
Committee, upon which only Protest
ant peers served. Reading the amend
ended form by itself does not enable
one to perceive the exact extent of
the change. But taken with the Cor
onation Oath, and remembering the
horrible expressions against which
the Catholic protest has been made,
we are forced to the conclusion that
the Protestant peers have done espe
cially well by British subjects who
are not yet ashamed to call them
selves Protestants. The complaints
of the future, if the modification be carried out, are
more likely to come from the adher
ents of the Established Church, who
are in the habit (honestly enough ac
cording to the light that has been
given them by the High Church bish
ops) of calling themselves "English
Catholics."

Let us see what the Protestant tri
umph is. The modified Declaration
would give a definite Protestantism
which the King vows to main
tain. "I do believe that in the Sacra
ment of the Lord's Supper there is
not any transubstantiation." "I do
believe that the invocation or adora
tion of the Virgin Mary, or any other
saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass as
they are now used in the Church of
Rome are contrary to the Protestant
religion." This is the sum of Pro
testantism. Protestants should be
satisfied with it. As long as they
are in the position to impose a Pro
testant test upon the King, this De
claration contains all they should ask
of him.

A very large number of English
subjects, members of the State church,
do believe and declare they do believe,
that in the Lord's Supper there is
transubstantiation. But they are not
in the majority, and the avowed Pro
testants fairly enough have their
way. The case as between the two
classes is not a hard one to under
stand. The King goes with the ma
jority.

The change recommended by the
Lords omits the horrible insult to
Catholics that their faith is "super
stitious and idolatrous." It also
omits the insult to the Pope that he
"licenses liars and perjurers." The mod
ified Declaration concludes with the
word "unreservedly," which is sub
stituted for the following in the old
form: "I do make this declaration
and every part thereof in the plain
and ordinary sense of the words read
unto me, as they are commonly un
derstood by English Protestants,
without any evasion, equivocation or
mental reservation whatsoever, and
without any dispensation already
granted me for this purpose by the
Pope or any other authority or per
son whatsoever, or without any hope
of such dispensation from any person
or authority whatsoever, or without
thinking that I am or can be acquit
ted before God or man, or absolved
of this declaration, or any part thereof,
although the Pope or any other per
son or persons or power whatsoever
should dispense with or annul the
same, or declare that it was null and
void from the beginning."

THE ONTARIO TORY

The Ontario Tory has come along
and introduced itself to us. The man
ner of the introduction is somewhat
startling, but then the new comer
with the reactionary name is nothing
if not startling. It is in truth a
stompy youngster, with a cross edit
or, but its mother knows 'tis out, if

we accept its assertion of "the enthu
siasm with which it has been taken up
and circulated by the rank and file of
the Conservative party." Not to put
too fine a point upon it, The Ontario
Tory seems to be looking for trouble.
And if the rank and file of the Con
servative party are filled with enthu
siasm to the same amiable end, they
won't in the nature of the case,
have long to wait. The announcement
is made that "there appears to be a
general desire in the party ranks that
the paper (The Ontario Tory) should
be issued at shorter intervals than a
month." But this would be extrava
gant. Monthly applications of The
Ontario Tory can be guaranteed to
produce trouble enough to keep the
party uproariously happy.

But we are getting away from the
introduction to ourselves. It was the
12th of July edition and the editor did
not like to see us keeping the peace
with Brother E. F. Clarke. The
Orange Sentinel and The Catholic
Register are both "as mild as asses'
milk!" "What a happy thought!" It is
disgust and disappointment. "Asses'
milk!" what a happy thought! It is
prescribed for choleric babies, a class
in which The Ontario Tory takes a
conspicuous place.

Fight, fury and disruption are its
inlaid sentiments. Signs, also, of the
old insanity for smashing confeder
ation by making war upon the
French-Canadians are strongly written
upon its convulsed features. The fol
lowing is its truculent comparison of
Ontario and Quebec.

"A province of educated men is su
perior to a province of uneducated
men. A province of progressive men
is superior to a province of fossils. A
twentieth century province is superior
to a province which at the dawn of a
new era lies wrapped in the slumber
of medievalism and cherishes institu
tions which were characteristic of
Europe in the dark ages.

"When one part of the country
forges ahead of the rest and displays
an energy, vitality, and a capacity for
new ideas, and another part of the
country remains stagnant and clings
to antiquated methods, ancient igno
rance and departed ways, the interests
of confederation require that the more
civilized province should be paramount
in the councils of the nation.

"If the progressive province is not
the paramount province, if the prima
tive province becomes the paramount
province, then the dry rot of medie
valism will infect the whole nation,
and Canada will sink to the level of
a South American Republic where the
forces of re-action and stagnation
prevail over the forces of civilization
and progress.

"Such a country as that will never
draw the flower of mankind to its
shores. The great aggressive races of
the earth will avoid it as they would
a pestilence. The sturdy youth of Eu
rope passing westward will turn aside
from Canada and seek another land
where the sun of civilization is not
forbidden to shine and where the
crown of dominion is placed not on
the brows of the ignorant."

What a bouquet of Canadian loyalty
for the heir to the throne upon his ar
rival in Canada! When the late Queen
began her reign, we doubt if the On
tario Tory editor of that day wrote
more violently insane stuff, though
the country then suffered from the fever
of rebellion. The Ontario Tory of
that day went insane over the French.
But the publication bearing the name
to-day is insane on its own merits.
Contrast the patriotic laudation of
Ontario in the foregoing editorial with
the following denunciation of Ontario
appearing on the front page of the
same issue:

"Statistics show that the popula
tion of this province to-day is at a
comparative standstill. There is hard
ly a country town or village in On
tario that has increased its popula
tion to any appreciable extent in re
cent years, and many of our country
towns are declining in population and
going back instead of forward. Many
of the ablest sons of Ontario have
abandoned the province because it
could not afford an adequate field for
their enterprise. The other provinces
have been built up by energy drawn
from this. Whole districts of the
province have been depleted of their
population. Multitudes have crossed
the line and taken to the service of
the American Republic talent and en
terprise which would, in the natural
course of events have been devoted to
the upbuilding of Ontario. In a new
country where everything should be
prospering and going ahead we ob
serve the amazing phenomena of reac
tion and stagnation. These are
the cross gusts of dementia. And the
paper that howls in both keys in a
breath is put forward as the mouth
piece of a political party! The same
sort of incoherent reading may be read
on every page of the issue before us.
Clearly the creature is a freak of in
fantile alienation.

Ontario is an example of "energy,
vitality, twentieth century progress"
to the rest of the world. Ontario ex
hibits "amazing phenomena of reac
tion and stagnation." These are
the cross gusts of dementia. And the
paper that howls in both keys in a
breath is put forward as the mouth
piece of a political party! The same
sort of incoherent reading may be read
on every page of the issue before us.
Clearly the creature is a freak of in
fantile alienation.

ROB BIRMINGHAM TO THE FORE

At the annual celebration in Toron
to, on Friday last, of the battles of
Aughlin and the Boyne, the follow
ing announcement was made:
"Robert Birmingham, in moving a
vote of thanks to the speakers, re
marked, incidentally, that during the
coming visit of the Duke and Duchess
of Cornwall and York Toronto would
see the greatest Orange demonstration
it ever saw.

Voice—What about the Duke of New
castle?
Mr. Birmingham—There will be no
Duke of Newcastle with them.
Mr. Birmingham is a deposed politi
cian, and it is very likely he is only
making a bold bid for his old laurels
to the rank and file of the Orange
Order. Mr Birmingham, a few years
ago, was a power in the Conservative
party. The 12th of July afforded him
an opportunity to clutch at the keys
of that power again. Time will soon
tell how his game fares. It is not a
peculiar thing that Mr Birmingham
was the one Orangeman of prominence
in Toronto who thought of springing
this enterprise upon the public. He
has nothing to lose in the upshot. If
he should succeed even to the extent
of making a fuss he stands to gain
something. His crying need is to be
heard from.

The citizens of Toronto have at a
public meeting appointed a committee
of five hundred to actively assist the
Civic Reception Committee in wel
coming the Royal visitors. On that
committee the name of every Orange
man of prominence in the city is to
be found. The general secretary is an
Orangeman. Other classes are, how
ever, satisfactorily represented, the
Catholic citizens of Toronto with the
rest. No one complains, for there is
little ground for complaint. The mem
bers of the committee one and all ar
e, of course, under the impression that
they are acting as citizens; and the
highest proof of their loyalty and sat
isfaction with the institutions under
which they live that they can show
the son of the King when he comes
among them is public evidence of
their good understanding one with
another. As they look at it, they
have no party or religious representa
tions to make to the Royal visitors;
and that being the case have no oc
casion to appear in any other capacity
than as citizens of Toronto. Now, in
the name of all that is reasonable,
why should the Orangemen attempt to
seize upon the occasion for making
the "greatest Orange demonstration
Toronto ever saw?" The notion is
so far astray from the remotest pur
poses of the visit that no one can for
a moment conceive of the Duke of
Cornwall and York allowing himself
to be utilized as the incentive to such
a demonstration as Mr. Birmingham
dreams of. There is no need in this
connection to discuss the tenets of
Orangemen. There is no need to speak
of the position in which ordinary
citizens would find themselves placed
by such a contingency. All that is
pertinent is the absence of any call to
Orangemen to come forth and turn
the Royal visit into a second Twelfth
of July. If the preposterous thing
could all be accomplished it might re
sult in the rehabilitation of Mr. Rob
ert Birmingham to the place of com
fort and prestige he so lately occu
pied. But Mr. Birmingham may as
well give up thinking that he can
manipulate kings and princes as he
has manipulated politicians. If the
Duke of York should hear that he was
to be welcomed into Toronto by an
unparalleled monster demonstration
of Orangemen he would pass by the
gates of the city. There is no doubt
about this. The Duke of Newcastle
or any other duke could not affect
the issue. There is no need to think
of it at all.

The only thing that does matter, or
that may be affected by the announce
ment, the occasion chosen for making
it and the terms in which it was
made, is the good feeling and cordial
co-operation reigning at present in
the Citizens Reception Committee. It
would be a pity to strike a discord
ant note there. Toronto has the op
portunity of showing herself as united,
contented and progressive a city
as any in the King's dominions. The
opportunity is eminently one for re
pressing party feeling, and avoiding
incidents that could only be regarded
as regrettable by all well disposed
persons. Mr. Birmingham if he can
not be easy in his temporary seclusion,
should be as easy as he can.

THE TERRIBLE HEAT.

It is the custom for some ministers
to exchange pulpits, and for some
editors to swap chairs in the dog
days. But one could hardly expect
to see such an arrangement put
through between "the Orange Sentinel
and The Irish Canadian. Both papers
come off the same press, and perhaps
it may be that the "Make up" put
that editorial on Father Fallon, in
tended for The Canadian, into The
Sentinel, taking a few handbills of
choice tid bits suitable for the Boyne
special edition to fill up the hole. At
all events The Irish Canadian of this
week furnishes some unique Catholic
news to its readers. A subscriber

sends us a copy marked in a dozen dif
ferent places. The following is a
specimen paragraph.

Father Icaza, a priest of the Church
of Santa Catarina, is under arrest at
Mexico City, charged with grave
crimes by the husbands of women he
is said to have been too intimate
with.

Isn't it enough when these "clothes
line cables" from foreign parts appear
in the anti-Catholic press, without
date, authority or detail to give them
the semblance of legitimate news!

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND NA
TIONAL SCHOOLS.

An incident of great importance as
regards Irish primary education is the
resignation of the Archbishop of Dub
lin of his position as member of the
Board of National Education. The
Archbishop has been a tower of
strength to the so-called National
system in Ireland, weakened and
handicapped as it has been from the
start by a contradiction in theory
and practice. Theoretically a mixed
system, it is strictly speaking thor
oughly denominational. The influence
of the Archbishop on the Board has
been employed constantly to keep the
schools abreast of the times; and it
appears to be because of the hopeless
failure of the officials to move in the
direction of meeting him that he now
makes his resignation serve as a
practical protest. The officialism of
the Irish Education Office appears to
be a few centuries behind the stag
nant officialism of the War Office, and
the debate that has taken place in
the House of Commons may knock
some of the dust off. But it is a pity
that such a leading educationist as the
Archbishop of Dublin should be put
to the necessity of resigning his posi
tion in order to have attention called
to the need for reform.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Tablet announces that the Rev.
C. H. Arden, late curate of St. Phil
ip's, Arlington, Bradford, was re
ceived into the Catholic Church on 1st
July, at St. Marie's, Norfolk, Row,
Sheffield.

Newspaper reports concerning the
position taken by Mgr. Routhier, of
Ottawa, on union strikes, appear to
have been misleading. The Ottawa
Journal reports Mgr. Routhier at the
Basilica on Sunday as making a fur
ther reference to the excitement in
labor circles caused by statements al
leged to have been made by him. The
Vicar-General said that he had al
ways been a true friend of the work
ing man and is so yet. To prove that
this was the case, he cited an instance
of a man who had come to him for
assistance. The man desired funds
to take him to Toronto where he hop
ed to get employment, and the neces
sary amount was given him. Father
Routhier quoted other instances in
which he had given assistance to
working men. He said he would
make no retraction as there was no
thing to retract in his statements. He
had not spoken with the object of in
terfering with the unions or the
strikers, but he considered it his duty
and privilege to give such advice as
he deemed advisable, when the matter
was likely to have a direct effect on
his parishioners. He had seen disas
trous results from previous strikes
and feared that the present one
would become most serious, particu
larly among the poorer classes, who
in many cases have little work dur
ing the winter.

Conflicting reports are appearing in
the press every day as to the Pope's
attitude upon the present critical
situation in France. The London Daily
News, a paper which speaks for Pro
testants rather than Catholics, puts
the case in the following words:
"The feeling of the Vatican with re
gard to the Congregations in France
and Spain grows more intense every
day. The camp, however, is divided.
The Intangibles are in favor of
fighting to the bitter end, the others
advocate conciliation. To the latter
party belongs the Pontiff, who does
not wish, by adopting an irreconcil
able attitude, to bring about a state
of feeling in the two countries which
might have the effect of bringing more
trouble upon the Orders. He has,
therefore, instructed the various con
gregations to submit to the law. As
a good diplomatist, in addition to
the reason just mentioned, he does not
desire to break with the French Re
public to which he has already sacri
ficed so much. At the same time also
this agrees with his personal feeling.
Leo XIII. has always loved France,
which has during his career been re
garded as a pillar of the Roman
Church. This policy, however, is bit
terly opposed by the French Monarch
ists, who day by day are drifting fur
ther from Rome and working to en
courage the Congregations against
the Republic."

OPENINGS IN KEARNEY.

Kearney, July 8th, 1901
Dear Sir—Will you please oblige by
inserting in this issue of your worthy
paper that a good opening is here for
a shoemaker. Any active and indus
trious man in that line of work will
have no difficulty in building up a
good trade here in a short time. There
is also a good chance for a competent
painter and carpenter to establish
themselves here and take hold of the
work which in that line is very brisk
this summer. A harnessmaker, too,
would find plenty to do. Mr. T. Mc
Gill, the representative head from
England of the chair factory, a large
industry established here, was here
for a few days and spoke very en
couragingly of the future prospects of
the place and that before many years
the business would enlarge to greater
proportions, a greater number of men
would find employment and the popu
lation of the place would go on in
creasing. In connection with the
concern there is room almost any
time for good industrious men—mar
ried preferred, who would settle down
—where value is given for labor rat
her better than in many factories in
Canada. Those thus engaged are well
satisfied and more are sure to come.
Persons desirous of further information
and find the same satisfaction. Any
will please write to the undersigned.
F. GALLAGHER.

An interesting golden jubilee was
celebrated last week in Ireland, at the
Parish Church, Clontarf. The Vener
able Archbishop O'Neill, P. F. V. F.,
celebrated the 50th anniversary of his

ordination to priesthood. After the
Solemn High Mass, which was at
tended by a large congregation, ad
dresses were presented on behalf of
the parishioners and the teachers in
the various schools of the parish, the
latter declaring that they had ever
found in the Canon "a true friend, a
wise counsellor, and a most indulgent
manager." Canon O'Neill's reply is
extremely well worth reading. It
takes us back to a time long before
Emancipation, when, as a boy in a
peaceful home, looking down on the
valley of the Suir, "he saw in every
glade and on every mountain-top
slope the silent abbey or the ruined
church left desolate and lonely, while
no one had the courage to attempt re
placing them, except by miserable
structures, unworthy alike of their
sacred purposes as well as of the
noble traditions of the race." He saw
and heard aged people who had re
ceived and felt the Penal Laws in all
their cruelty and fury; and he himself
nowhere to learn even the rudiments
of the Classics save within the hedge
schools of some obscure hamlet."
Touching on the Emancipation Act,
Canon O'Neill declared that, in his
opinion, it marked "no part of the
way in the life and influence of anti
Catholic Ascendancy. It benefited a
class, not a nation, and enabled at
tendency to bestow on the lukewarm
and indifferent the bribes it had hith
erto reserved for the recalcitrant and
the apostate." Canon O'Neill is a man
who takes little part in public af
fairs, and so much greater is the
reason for pondering on these weighty
words, based on the experience of
70 years. He paid an eloquent tribute
to Cardinal Cullen as a great Church
man; and, referring to the present
Archbishop, declared that in the
brightest pages of the story of the
Irish Church he is sure to be linked
with Cardinal Cullen "as the one who
did and dared the most in repairing
the wreck and the ruin of the Penal
Laws in Church and school in Ire
land."

ASSOCIATIONS BILL.

A Paris despatch says: The promul
gation of the new law against
the Associations was accompanied
in The Journal Official by
a Ministerial Decree indicating the
conditions to be complied with by the
Religious Orders which may desire
to obtain Parliamentary authoriza
tion to exist on French territory. The
Minister of the Interior will receive
the demands formulated by the Con
gregations and transmit them to Par
liament. The Directors and Adminis
trators of existing Congregations, and
the founders in the case of new Or
ders, will have to append to their de
mand, first, two legally certified cop
ies of the Articles of Association of
the Congregation; second, a schedule
of the persons and real property of
the Order, as well as the resources de
voted to the foundation or the repairs
of its establishments; third, a list of
all the members of the Congregation,
indicating their real name, the name
by which they are known in the Con
gregation, their nationality, age and
birthplace, and, in the case of an al
ready existing Congregation, the date
of their entrance into it. The Arti
cles of Association must indicate espe
cially the object pursued by the
Congregation or its establishments,
the place at which its headquarters
are established, that of the establish
ments already existing, or which it
may be proposed to found, and the
names of the Administrators and Di
rectors. The Articles of Association
must contain the engagement taken by
the Congregation and its members to
submit to the jurisdiction of the Dio
cesan Bishop. They must have al
ready obtained the approbation of the
Bishop of the Diocese in which the
headquarters of the Congregation are
established.

IRELAND DEFEATED BY AMERICA
AT KILLARNEY.

Killarney, July 15—The University
of Pennsylvania crew easily won
their race against the Trinity Col
lege of Dublin crew, on Killarney
Lake Saturday. The course was
from Glens Bay to Castle Lough Bay.
The water was smooth and there was
no wind. A good start was made at
a quarter past four in the afternoon.
The Irish crew took the lead at the
beginning rowing 38 strokes per min
ute, while the Americans rowed 40
strokes per minute. The Trinity shell
was seen to be in the lead for about
thirty seconds, then the Pennsylvan
ians drew up level and immediately
took first place. At the end of the
first minute the Pennsylvanians were
well in front, and immediately drew
clear. For the rest of the distance
the race was a hollow procession.
The Americans won by 20 lengths,
covering the distance in 16 minutes,
30 seconds.

O'TOOLE-KIRBY.

A wedding of much interest to
many in Elora, Pilkington and Ar
thur was solemnized in the Church of
the Immaculate Conception, Elora, on
July 2nd, by Rev. Father Cosgrove,
between J. O'Toole, a prosperous
young farmer of Pilkington, and Miss
Alice Kirby, daughter of J. J. Kirby,
merchant, Elora. Miss Kate Kirby, of
Arthur, cousin of the bride, was
bridesmaid. The post of honor on
the groom's side was filled by P. J.
Malone, Jr., Arthur. The guests pre
sent were from Arthur, Guelph, Niag
ara and Detroit.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK
Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.
GOSPEL: LUKE XVI.—THE PARABLE OF THE
UNWIS STeward
Su. 21 St. Praxedis, V.
M. 22 St. Mary Magdal. u. Pen.
T. 23 St. Apollinaris, BM.
W. 24 St. Francis Solano, C.
Th. 25 St. James, Ap.
F. 26 St. Ann, Mother of B.V.M.
S. 27 St. Pantaleon, M.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST.
ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Itinerary of Special Trains.
The Ontario Pilgrimage to the
shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, un
der the distinguished patronage of the
Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston
and his diocesan clergy, will take
place this year on Tuesday, July 23rd.
Tickets for the return journey will
be good to leave Ste. Anne up to the
evening of Monday, July 29th. Thus
all those who desire to remain over
will have an opportunity of being pre
sent at the shrine and of taking part
in the grand procession of the Feast
Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne, Friday,
July 26th, being the day which the
Catholic Church has set aside for the
special honor of the Mother of the
Blessed Virgin.

After the arrival of the morning
regular express trains from Toronto,
special trains will start from Whitby
and Myrtle stations on the main lines
of G. T. R. and C. P. R. a short dis
tance east of Toronto, and will reach
Ste. Anne de Beaupre early on Wed
nesday morning.

Excursion rates will prevail at all
stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby,
Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and
all points east thereof as far as Mor
risburg, and at all stations of the
C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points
east thereof, including Peterboro,
Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls and
Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville
included. The exceptionally low rates
of \$8.05 and \$8.00 have been secured
for return tickets from Whitby and
Myrtle with proportionately low
rates throughout the eastern part of
Pro ince. This will make the ticket
from Toronto to Ste. Anne de Beaupre
and return somewhat less than \$10.00,
as the return ticket from Toronto to
Whitby or Myrtle does not cost quite
\$2.00.

Tickets will be good only on the
special trains going, but valid on any
regular train returning up to and in
cluding Monday, July 29. Passengers
from Haliburton and Lindsay will
take regular train and connect with
special at Port Hope. Passengers from
Mariposa will take regular train and
connect with special at Whitby Junc
tion. Excursionists from Toronto,
Western Ontario and other points will
leave Toronto by regular morning ex
press trains on Tuesday, procure regu
lar return tickets as far as Whitby or
Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage Ticket at
either of these stations and then take
special train which will be awaiting
them and proceed to Ste. Anne de
Beaupre.

The Archbishop of Kingston has sig
nified his intention of accompanying
the Pilgrims to Ste. Anne de Beau
pre and uniting with them in prayer
at the Holy Shrine.
The Pilgrimage will be under the
immediate direction of Rev. D. A.
Twoomey, Tweed, Ont., who will
promptly send posters containing the
fullest information to Ontario pil
grims. Posters can be had on applica
tion to this office.

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CANADIAN NEWS

HAMILTON.

Hamilton, July 11.—The annual lawn social of St. Mary's Altar Society was held last evening, and the customary large crowd was present.

Those who assisted in the affair were: Booth No. 1.—Mrs. Knapman, President; Miss M. Galvin, Secretary; Waiters—Misses Hagerty, Doody, Fletcher, Costello, McKeever, Laing, Burns, Kehoe, Firth, Dore, Cleary, F. Kehoe, M. Fletcher.

Booth No. 2.—Mrs. Zingsheim, President; Miss E. Bastien, Treasurer. Waiters—Misses Lovell, MacCarthy, M. Burns, Brodrick, K. Zingsheim, E. Markie, I. Presnall, M. Wylie, Smith, L. Carroll, McKinty, Leo Lillis, Egan Magill.

Booth No. 3.—Miss Reche, President; Miss V. Jsh, Assistant, Miss Ada Cushman, Treasurer. Waiters—Misses Zingsheim, Sullivan, Wynne, Lolland, T. Zingsheim, Cummings, Cherrier, B. Marks, J. Wylie, T. Gillespie.

Booth No. 4.—Mr. W. Kelly, Misses Ada Regan and Sarah Hanly. Booth No. 5.—Miss Maggie Duffy, with Misses B. Rymal and A. Gillespie as assistants.

Booth No. 6.—In charge of Miss Mary Bastien and Mrs. J. T. Drescher.

Flower Booth.—In charge of Miss May Piggott, with Misses Lovring, Egner, Kennedy, Walsh, F. Sweeney, A. Sweeney.

The entire affair was under the supervision of Rev. Father Donovan, who is entitled to great credit for the success attained.

AYTON HAPPENINGS.

Ayton, July 11.—Quite a large number attended St. Mary's Church picnic held in Mt. Forest on Thursday of last week. The day was fine and warm and all report having spent a very enjoyable time.

St. Peter's Church in this village was the scene of an attractive wedding event last Monday forenoon, when Miss Jane Lynch, daughter of Mr. Michael Lynch of the 12th con., was united to Mr. James Tone of the 10th con. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Father Owens, pastor of the church, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride was attired in a dress of cream lustre, and carried a bouquet of garden flowers. She was attended by her sister, Miss Johanna Lynch, while Mr. Patrick Doyle supported the groom.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

END OF THE RETREAT.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto, at the Carmelite Hospice, Niagara, concluded on Saturday morning last. It was attended by 51 priests. The preacher was Father Klauer, C.S.S.R., a brother of Father Klauer, formerly of St. Patrick's parish, this city.

MISS O'ROURKE RECOMMENDED.

The Management Committee of the Collegiate Institute Board met yesterday afternoon and recommended the appointment of Miss Mary O'Rourke, B. A., to fill the vacancy as teacher in modern languages and English created by the resignation of Miss McMurphy. Principal Manly, while not opposing the appointment of Miss O'Rourke, personally submitted a report opposing the appointment of female teachers, which was filed. The recommendation of the committee was made without a dissenting voice.

PROVIDENCE FENDER AUTHORIZED.

Hon. F. R. Latchford has replied to the communication from the city's legal department urging that action be taken immediately by the Provincial authorities in reference to the selection of a proper street car fender. Mr. Latchford points out that the Provincial Engineer has approved of what is known as the "Providence" fender. Any Street Railway Company having a poor or unpopular device upon its cars, if they are desirous of insuring the safety of the public by putting on a proper fender, may adopt the Providence fender, and the fact that it has been approved by the proper official is sufficient authority for the company taking such action. Mr. Latchford also states that the Provincial Engineer is about to make practical tests of designs of fenders submitted to him, and those which are found to be of the best class will be sanctioned with as little delay as possible.

ADDRESS TO MR. C. J. McCABE.

At the last regular meeting of St. Joseph's Court Catholic Order of Foresters an address was presented to Bro. C. J. McCabe, B. A., of which the following is a copy: Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Joseph's Court No. 370.

Mr. McCabe, B. A.: Dear Sir and Bro.—The members of this Court, of which you are the hon- orable Past Chief Ranger, have learned

with much pleasure of your appointment by the Provincial Government of Ontario to the very honorable position of Clerk of the Surrogate Court of this Province.

While we feel highly gratified with the wise selection they have made; we also wish to offer our congratulations to you, as being the one chosen out of the many eligible representative Catholics to succeed to the position held by the late honorable Premier of this Province.

It is not alone as members of this great Catholic Fraternal Society that we feel proud, but also as members of that great "Mother Church" of which you are such a worthy son.

That you may be long spared to fill the responsibilities of this high office; and that every measure of success may be yours, is the heartfelt wish of your beloved conferees in Faith, Hope and Charity.

Signed this 11th day of July, 1901. Joseph Gibbons, Chief Ranger. Committee—M. T. Mogan, Chairman; Wm. Mitchell, Financial Secretary; Walter F. Brooks, Treasurer. Toronto, July 14, 1901.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society was held on Monday evening in St. Vincent's Hall. Mr. Matthew O'Connor presided, and among those present were Mr. Thos. Long, Mr. Alexander Macdonell (secretary), Mr. D. Miller (Treasurer), Mr. William O'Connor, Mr. P. F. Cronin, Miss Macdonell. A discussion took place about the membership and condition of the funds, and a resolution was carried that the secretary send out circulars to subscribers of past years reminding them of the non-payment of the current year's fee. Mr. Hynes, the Society's agent, submitted a report which was approved. In this report Mr. Hynes stated:

"During the quarter ending June 30, 1901, 65 cases of neglected, dependent or criminal children were reported or brought to the notice of your agent, affecting the interest of 111 children; 25 of these cases were from the Children's Court, and 40 were private cases, reported to the office by the reverend clergy, their parents, police and others.

"His Worship the Police Magistrate disposed of the Children's Court cases as follows:

- Discharged ..... 4
Fined ..... 1
Sent to the Good Shepherds ..... 1
Remanded till called on ..... 4
Dicharged on remanded sentence of ter serving short terms in Blantyre Shelter ..... 15
Total ..... 25

"The private cases were dealt with in the usual way, viz., visiting them frequently, giving good advice to all, and temporary shelter to some.

"Three were given out for adoption and most pleasing reports have been received from our wards in their adopted homes.

"It is with pleasure we have to acknowledge a continuance of the city grant of \$600 per annum, thereby approving of the strict economical policy of this society in the strongest possible manner."

M. J. GORMAN FOR THE BENCH.

A number of the most influential members of the bar of Ottawa met a few days ago and decided to push Mr. M. J. Gorman's claims for the vacancy in the High Court Judiciary.

It is generally recognized that this position is to go to an Irish Catholic. Now, Hon. Mr. Latchford, it is said, could have the position easily, but does not desire it.

A city lawyer said yesterday that Mr. Gorman's ability was unquestioned, and that his appointment would be distinctly satisfactory to the bar of Ottawa.—Ottawa Journal.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS COMING TO AMERICA.

The following has appeared as a special cable despatch to The Chicago Record-Herald:

Paris, July 2.—According to reports from various reputable sources to-day a number of French religious orders which feel themselves outraged by the passage of the Associations bill, which becomes a law with its publication in this morning's Journal Officiel, have decided to quit France and settle in the United States or South America.

Among others, the monks of the Grande Chartreuse Monastery at Grenoble, where the famous liqueur of the same name is manufactured, mean to emigrate to Kentucky, where they are "offered an enormous estate on which the herbs necessary to the industry grow in great abundance."

The Record-Herald's correspondent was informed at the Ministry of the Interior that the Chartreuse Monastery will not be disturbed under the new law.

PARISH OF STAYNER.

It is understood that Rev. Father

Jeffcott, of Oshawa, will be transferred to Stayner in the room of the late Father Duffy.

WILL ESTABLISH A BRANCH.

However, the agents of the Chartreuse manufactory in Paris say that it is true that the monks will establish in the United States a big branch to prove the beginning of the transfer of the famous plant. Moreover, the order of the "Piepusins," popularly called the fathers of the Sacred Heart, will be broken up rather than submit to the law limiting its activities, most of its members emigrating to Brazil and French Guiana, where arrangements have already been made to receive them.

KITCHENER IS STIHUMRXICUP-WYP.

(What the type-setting machines sometimes do.)

When you start to read a story, And your energies you bend In a tense and rapt attention To the interesting end, Does it madden, does it thrill you With a rare ecstatic bliss, When there's sandwiched in the story A line like this?

The villain's knife, glittered and described a semi-circle in the air, but as his arm show down shrdlu cmfwyvgpk eton shrdlu cmfwyp vbqkj xzifilfyd. It's the jumble of the printer, Which will happen to the best, And no editor has ever Yet been found to stabd the test; For in spite of all endeavors, Someti es they are bound to miss, And some interesting news is Spoiled like this!

Cape Town, June 3rd.—It is reported that the situation in the Transvaal is eaton shrdlu cmfwyp vbqkj xzifil fyfifil.

MR. D. REGAN.

London, Ont., July 16.—The funeral of the late Daniel Regan, President of the Agricultural Loan and Savings Company, took place this morning from the family residence to St. Peter's Cathedral. The pall-bearers were Messrs. W. J. Reid, James Wilson, Moses Masuret, Thomas Coffey, Philip Pocock, J. W. Little, George M. Reid and Thomas Beattie, ex-M.P. There was a very large attendance. The directors and office staff of the Agricultural Loan & Savings Company and the Board of Education were present in a body, the City Council and the Board of License Commissioners were well represented, and the gathering of private citizens was very large. Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McKeon.

SALISBURY GOVERNMENT GOES DOWN ONCE.

London, July 16.—The Government was defeated in the House of Lords this afternoon on a vote quite unimportant in itself. The incident arose from the question whether a model of the new War Office should be made and exhibited. Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, refused to entertain this proposition, but on division the motion was carried by 41 votes against 20. The announcement of these figures was greeted with prolonged cheers.

THE CORONATION DECLARATION.

The London Daily Chronicle is responsible for the statement that "the terms of the altered Coronation Declaration have been carefully considered by Roman Catholics, with the result that they will meet with no approval from the representatives of that religion in either House of Parliament. But even more opposed than Roman Catholics to the new form," the writer adds, "are the High Church Anglicans. Lord Halifax and his friends intend, therefore, to oppose strenuously the Declaration, which, they say, should commit the King to the Church of England, and not to some clumsily defined Protestantism. It may be interesting to add, in this connection, that the King received Lord Halifax in audience at Marlborough House the other day, and discussed with him the Committee's decision."

FRENCH CATHOLICISM.

Every Catholic should read a powerful article from the pen of the Jesuit Father Thurston, which appears in the current number of The Saturday Review, under the title of "French Catholicism, a Clerical Reply to an Anti-Clerical Attack." In a few words introductory to the article the editor of The Saturday explains that when one of his reviewers came recently to deal with Mr. F. C. Conybeare's "Roman Catholicism as a Factor in European Politics," he found the book to be nothing but a most violent polemic with which, as a neutral journal, The Saturday had nothing to do. The editor, however, considered it well to confront Mr. Conybeare with the Jesuit controversialist, Father Thurston. He expresses no opinion on the merits of the dispute, and leaves each reader of his journal to take whatever view is most pleasing to him.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE SIEGERS-SON.

An Irish exchange says: Mr. Geo. Patrick Siegerson, M. A., whose death we regret to announce, had a collegiate career of much distinction, and showed high promise of more whose fruition was marred by illness.

His knowledge of literature was wide and accurate. He was a Member of Council of the National Literary Society, and of the Dublin Chess Club. He began a series of articles in the Irish Monthly on "Irish Men of Science," but the state of his health unfortunately debarred him from continuous work. Mr. Siegerson was the worthy son of a father to whom Ireland has good reason to be grateful, and in whose footsteps as a man of science and a lover of letters he was faithfully following. There will be the deepest sympathy with Dr. Siegerson in the loss of his son.

COMPOSITION ON LOVE.

From The New York Sun. Love is a thing that makes people think each other pretty when nobody else does. It causes two persons to be awful quiet when you're round, and also quiet when you're not round—only in a different way.

It also causes people to sit together on one end of a bench when there's heaps of room on the other end. Nurses has it and sometimes policemen. That's when they don't know where you are, and you have lots of fun playing on the grass. Husbands and wives has it, but most generally only lovers.

Old people don't have much, 'cause it has to be about dimples and red cheeks and fluffy curls and lots of things which old people don't ever have. When I grow up I'll have to go and love some one, I suppose. Only she'll have to let me say what I do. I've written all I know about it till I do, grow up. EDDY.

Tenders

Sufferers from dyspepsia may find relief in almost any simple occupation in which they perform a lot of downright hard work in the open air. The experience of John D. Rockefeller, who spends several months every year in hard farm work to relieve dyspepsia, is already famous. It is not generally known that the work of grooms and in fact anything which keeps one about horses is excellent for consumptives or those suffering from weak lungs. The odor of

Department of Railways-Canals Canada

WELAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Dredging Basin at Level 1" will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1901, for deepening certain portions of the long level between Sherbrooke and Port Colborne. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen and copies obtained from the office of the Superintendent Engineer of the Weland Canal, St. Catharines, where forms of Tender may be obtained. In case of firms there must be attached to the tender the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the firm, and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Honourable, the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, L. K. JONES, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals

Ottawa, 18th July, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned

and endorsed "Tender for Burlington Channel Works, Ont." will be received at this office until Friday, 20th August next, inclusively, for the removal of the superfluous earth from the south pier and sheet piling channel side of piers, at Burlington Channel, Wentworth County, Ont., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., on application to the Superintendent at Hamilton, at the Resident Engineer's Office, Room 411, Merchants Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works

Ottawa, 18th July, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned

and endorsed "Tenders for Iron Superstructure, Hamilton Bridge" will be received at this office until Friday, 19th July, inclusively, for the construction of an iron superstructure for the bridge over the Battle River at Battleford, N.W.T., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of H. A. Gray Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., on application to the Superintendent at Hamilton, at the Resident Engineer's Office, Room 411, Merchants Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, FRED GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works

Ottawa, 22nd July, 1901

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

NOT TO-DAY, SOME OTHER DAY. How often this is the reply to the Life Insurance agent! Probably when that "Some other day" comes, you will not be here at all. Insure your life TO-DAY—RIGHT NOW—while you are strong and healthy, and five or ten years from now you will look back and think how sensible you were. The policy to suit you is the compound investment plan, as issued by that sterling company, the North American Life. See one of its agents, or write the Home Office, 112 1/2 King St. W.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE Toronto, Ontario L. Goldman, Secretary. Wm. McCabe, Managing Director.

horses is excellent for these complaints. A prominent New York clergyman spends hours regularly in the stable of one of his church members, where he sits near the horses reading. Farming is also excellent as an occupation for consumptives.

THE PIKES OF '98. M. J. Boston. Across fifteen of flashing steel, a double-beveled blade— A nine-inch hook and gleaming axe for heavy hilt is laid, Ten feet of ash handle, stiff and Smooth and strong and straight, Do vah! find a finer than the pike of '98. Your Mauser and Mannlicher may be glorified to-day, And Gatlings, pomps and thirteens do their fighting miles away, But since Caesar's long legged legions drove the short sword home like fate, Not a one has carried farther than the Pike of '98. Witness Gorey, Ross and Wexford, Slaney's sloper and Oulart Hill, See Saxon veteran panopied, and pikeman's peasant skill! The charge, shock, sword and rally, all the tactics up to date, But Dundas breaks like spindrift on the Pikes of '98. To slice a braggart heart of oak or smash a boasted square, The Yankee, Selav, or Boer goes and still finds time to spare. But never swept their leaden hail such swift and stormy gait As Wexford's gallant rebels with their Pikes of '98. Then here's their hallowed memory, the dauntless souls that sleep— Whose blood bedewed the blessed sod —where Nore and Barrow sweep. We're the heirs of all their sorrow, all their woe and love and hate, And we'll pay their rebel reckoning with the Pikes of '98. —William Dollard in Boston Pilot.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over forty years but Electric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

MICA AXLE GREASE. Makes short roads. Good for everything that runs on wheels. Sold Everywhere. Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS where the most cautious may leave their money with implicit confidence that it is not subject to risk of any kind is provided by the Savings Department of THE CANADA PERMANENT TORONTO MORTGAGE CORPORATION. Liberal rates of interest paid or compounded half-yearly. It is recognized as Canada's Premier Company.

THE TIME TO INSURE IS NOW WHILE YOU ARE WELL, STRONG AND INSURABLE. THE Confederation Life ASSOCIATION issues policies on all approved plans of insurance, and is a prosperous and progressive Canadian Company. PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY. PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR YOURSELF. Pamphlets and full information sent on application. Hon. Sir W. P. Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B., President. W. H. BEATTY, Esq., N. D. MATTHEWS, Esq., Vice-Presidents. W. C. MACDONALD, ACTUARY. J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR. HEAD OFFICE. - TORONTO.

The Catholic Register PUBLISHING COMPANY JOB PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS 9 JORDAN ST. Toronto Telephone Main 489 S. CHAS. GRAHAM, Manager.

THE BEGINNING OF WISDOM.

"My God, I love thee!" did I say, And strove to say it truly— And I will serve Thee every day— And sought to serve Him duly. But was it Love that cried and cried Or Faith and Fear that trembling tried? Alas! I know not truly.

How Dick Rutherford Regained Faith.

From an Exchange. There was a sudden silence—a sort of listening hush; the organ's pealing voice was stilled—the Vesper hymn was done, and a young religious who had been kneeling for a moment before the high altar rose and ascended the pulpit.

His face was a striking one; it bore the unmistakable impress of intellectual power, strength of will and holiness. Purity of mind and heart was writ large upon it, and the clear eyes and sensitive mouth betokened gentleness and tenderness of feeling. Altogether it was a countenance that compelled a second glance, and a handsome man sitting about half way down the nave withdrew his somewhat contemptuous gaze from those immediately around him and fixed it upon the preacher.

"Great heavens!" he exclaimed, inwardly, "why, it's Raymond— dear old Ray!— by all that's wonderful Ray, a full-fledged friar! a fisher of men! Who would have thought it? And yet!" memory recurring of boyhood and youth, of school and college life, "it is not so strange after all. He was always a bit serious, the very soul of honor and as stainless as Sir Galahad himself," with a half-smiling, half-envious sigh. "Well, well, it matters little to me, for, whether I had found him a saint or sinner, friar or worldling, Ray will ever be my best, nay, my only true friend."

Thus musing, Dick Rutherford leaned back with folded arms and prepared to listen to the sermon. "Who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light." The words, spoken in a deep, thrilling voice, lost none of their singularly forceful beauty, and the bitter world-weary man—young in years, but old in experience—with a few illusions and less faith listened as to a long-forgotten melody, listened and enjoyed, for Dick Rutherford, avowed agnostic though he was, keenly appreciated earnestness in any shape or form.

"Light!" he muttered, "Yes, more light and fuller is what I want; I have outgrown the simple beliefs, the pious fables, which satisfied my youth. I'm tired of old opinions, tired of facing life's unread riddles, the meaning of which must ever remain locked and barred. The permission of evil, the problem of pain—what use to search into their inner depths? What use to follow knowledge like a sinking star beyond the utmost bound of human thought? What use, I say, to strive after the highest mental standard conceivable by us? We are no nearer to the light because the scale is infinite."

Meanwhile the old familiar truths of religion fell from the young preacher's lips, and Dick Rutherford listened, enthralled, but not convinced. The logical conciseness of the arguments put forward, their clearness and calm, incontrovertible reasonableness, struck him forcibly—more forcibly, perhaps, than he would have cared to confess. The singular beauty of the speaker's voice and the graceful simplicity of his language pleased his hearer's fastidious fancy.

"Oh! the depths of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God!" exclaimed the young friar in those memorable words of St. Paul. "How incomprehensible are His judgments and how unsearchable His ways!"

Then the organ pealed forth once more; the sermon was over.

Scarcely half an hour later the two friends, whose lives for so long had flowed in such totally different channels, met in a typical monastic parlor.

"Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," the elder man remarked, surveying the other with sad, cynical, yet wholly affectionate eyes. "But, it's no good, Ray, old fellow. I honor you; I would never deride the faith, if only for your sake. And if it satisfies you, heaven knows it ought to satisfy me, for I don't possess a tenth part of your intellect. Nevertheless, I can't believe—what's more, I can't even pretend to—and I won't renew our friendship under false pretences!"

After that evening Dick Rutherford returned to the monastery again and yet again, as though drawn by some magic spell; but his mental attitude remained unchanged.

Sometimes in the shady garden or sunny library, sometimes in his friend's cell, he spent many a pleasant hour. No word of controversy passed between the two, no useless discussions, no word of reproach. The friar had other methods, known only to his soul and to his God—moments of strenuous prayer, secret penances that none saw and none guessed. Nay, a daily penance, a ceaseless self-abnegation; for when more than seven years ago, in that silent hour before the altar he had heard the Master's voice, he determined to offer his life to God in the religious state for the return of Dick Rutherford to the faith.

"You never irritate a fellow," the latter remarked on a certain evening as they paced one of the long gravel walks side by side, "you've no sentimental piety about you—not a spark! You're rational and sensible in spite of your cowl."

"Does it seem so extraordinary, Dick, that a cowl and common sense should go together?" asked the young friar, with a whimsical smile. "Are reason and religion necessarily incompatible?"

"Not always. But you must admit, Ray, that good people are often condescending and desperately unconvincing to sinners like myself. That's the fault I find with the generality of them. I never profess to lead a particularly virtuous life, yet I should hesitate to censure my fellow-mortals as unmercifully as many of them appear to find pleasure in doing. Still, to condemn any form of faith on account of the imperfections of those who practice it is, to say the least, illogical. No human institution is flawless."

"And the Church is divine," returned the other, gravely, "but its members are human enough, God knows. Well, Dick are you coming to the ceremony on Sunday?"

"What, the crowning of the statue? My dear boy, you forget I've put away childish things!"

"Nevertheless, I ask you all the same."

"Faith of our Fathers. Mary's Prayers. I suppose that is what you have in mind."

"Don't sneer, Dick; that remark was wholly unworthy of you!"

"Yes, it was a wretched piece of cheap cynicism, and to atone for it I promise to be present at the ceremony next Sunday."

Dick Rutherford was as good as his word. Long before 3 o'clock in the afternoon in question he had made his through the fast gathering crowd that thronged the church precincts and found a seat in the spacious building, which, despite some inward whispers of self-mockery, always brought him an unwonted sense of rest.

The ceremony, simple in expression, was one he had often witnessed in his boyhood; the very scent of the flowers stirred vague sweet memories of a time when he "remembered to have been joyful and free from blame," the strains of the well-known hymn, "Welcome, Month of Mary," filled his heart with emotion to which it had long since been a stranger. Even the temporary altar of the sanctuary, upon which stood the statue of Our Lady, soon to be crowned, excited no movement of scoffing criticism. In truth, a feeling now far removed from religious enthusiasm swept over him as the grand organ rolled forth its surging waves of sound and the whole of the immense concourse of people

that filled aisles and naves, nay, every inch of standing room, to overflowing took up the familiar refrain and echoed triumphantly, "Welcome, Month of Mary!"

The sermon was short and simple, but touching and singularly eloquent. When it was over there followed a thrilling pause, while the pretty little child upon whom the pious task devolved, stepped forward and took the floral crown, only to appear high up a moment later, and deftly place it upon the head of the statue.

Not a whisper, not the faintest rustle could be heard in all that vast assemblage; there was a strange hush, and then, across the listening silence, broke the sound of a strong man's sob.

"God hath His mysteries of grace, ways that we cannot tell," and as the sermon proceeded, Dick Rutherford became more and more moved.

"Am I growing a sentimental fool?" he asked himself impatiently once or twice. And then the old, old influences began to work; he bowed his head on his hands and the tender tones of the Mother of Mercy seemed to call "like a friend's voice from a distant field."

A few minutes later the crowd streamed out into the sunshine, and the erstwhile agnostic was left alone before the tabernacle.

"You were right, Ray," he said, in rather an unsteady voice some hours afterwards, when, his confession over, he wrung the young friar's hand and reluctantly prepared to depart. "Mary's prayers and yours have done what all else failed to do, and my storm-tossed soul has found peace at last"

THE CAT AND THE BURGLAR.

A Denver correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes as follows:

An old lady living alone in a large and dreary house in the western suburbs of this city has just told the neighbors, or an attempt to burglarize her house, and the marvellous manner in which the attempt was thwarted. She is well known to have considerable money, as the income from her property exceeds her expenses; and as she has a horror of banks it is the general impression that she keeps the money about the house. She is quite alone, except for a servant woman who comes in the morning and does the work, returning to her home at night. She is always followed by an enormous cat, brindled and white, rejoicing in the name of Dot. He weighs at least sixteen pounds, and attracts a great deal of attention on account of his size, but allows no one to touch him but his mistress.

On several occasions when dogs have strayed into the premises Dot has sent them howling from the place. "Last Wednesday night," she says, "I wasn't feeling well and went to bed as soon as the servant left. I sleep up stairs in the south room. Before going to bed I went all around the stairs and fastened every door and window, just as I always do. Dot was sleeping on my bed, just as he always had done all his life. In the night I was awakened by a sudden motion he made, and found when I put my hand on him that he had raised his head and was listening, trembling all over, he was so nervous. I thought he heard a rat, and was about to go to sleep again when he sprang to his feet and stood beside me, growling very low. Then I listened, and distinctly heard foot-steps creeping up the stairs. I was so frightened that a smothering sensation came over me. In all the years I had lived there alone such a thing had never happened. I could hear the footsteps come up to the top of the stairs, and then a hand went feeling along the wall for the door of my room. Directly he found the door, and then the hand went feeling for the latch and having found it, turned it and the door opened. I knew well enough what was going on, but I could not move or even scream. I just lay there as though I were dead. I heard the feet begin to move slowly across the floor toward my bed, and soon he was touching the bed. Just at that moment Dot made an awful leap, and I am sure he must have landed square on that man's head, for of all the wild yells that ever came from a mortal throat that was the worst. 'Dick! Dick! come an' help; the devil's got me!' he screamed, and ran for the door. Dot jumped off, but the man must have been blinded with blood, for he missed his footing at the top and fell down the whole flight of stairs. At the bottom Dot pounced on him again, and when his comrade ran to his assistance Dot gave him a taste, and I heard him swear that the whole top of his head was torn off. They went out by the cellar window. I don't know how they found out how everything in the house was situated, and I don't believe they will try it again."

AGH OF DEER Romance has played a prominent part with regard to the longevity of deer. What says the Highland adage?

Thrice the age of a dog is that of a horse, Thrice the age of a horse is that of a man, Thrice the age of a man is that of a deer, Thrice the age of a deer is that of an eagle,

Thrice the age of an eagle is that of an oak tree. This is to assign the deer a period of more than two hundred years, and the estimate is supported by many highly circumstantial stories. Thus, Captain McDonald, of Tulloch, who died in 1776, aged 86 years, is said to have known the white hind of Loch Treig for 50 years, his father for a like period before him and his grandfather for 60 years before him. So in 1826 MacDonald of Glenangry is reported to have killed a stag which bore a mark on the left ear identical with that made on all the calves he could catch by Ewen-MacIan-Og, who had been dead one hundred and fifty years. Analogous stories, it may be noted, are told in countries on the continent of Europe where deer are to be found in any number.—Chambers' Journal.

SURE REGULATORS. — Mandrake and Dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parke's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are. There are few pills so effective as they in their action.

THE BRIGHTEST FLOWERS must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. In short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatic pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

ARK OF THE COVENANT. (Eugene Davis in The Rosary.) As from the dim horizon, smiling, soared A rainbow to the clouds, God spoke on high, And North saw resplendent in the sky The covenant and compact of the Lord! While on the heights of Ararat the ark! Reposed after the winds and waves grew calm, God poured on earth the bounty of His balm And turned to gold the skies that once were dark.

So she's the ark that o'er the stormy tide Bears her fond children to the harbor bright Where lies in light Christ's sanctified Mother, though tempests rave athwart the waters wide, Her covenant looks from the starless night, Pointing to day, to Heaven, and to God!

THE LITTLE ARISTOCRAT.

"Birds have as much character as human beings," said a specialist on birds. "Some are the most arrant little aristocrats, while others are regular little plebeians. I had a little fellow some time ago who, despite all my efforts, would not bathe. Each morning when, with his white porcelain tub in my hand, I approached his cage he would resolve himself into the sulkiest, dreariest little ball of feathers you can possibly imagine. I coaxed and pleaded; I even bribed. Bathe he would not. So consistent was he in his determination not to bathe that I named him Tramp. One morning I broke the tub, and in its place I took a shallow blue and white dish of Japanese ware. Tramp eyed me for a moment with all his old hostility, and then as he caught sight of the pretty dish he flew down from his perch with chirps of joy and darted into the water before I could take my hand from the cage. I had found the way to his heart, and his morning bath now became a daily source of joy to both of us. But one fatal morning I broke the blue and white dish. In an apologetic manner I brought Tramp once more the regulation white bath dish, hoping that his cleanly habits were by this time so engrained that he would overlook the prosaic appearance of his tub. Not so. An angry flutter of wings, a threatening little beak, a perfect tempest of shrill cheeps and twitterings and then sulky silence on the topmost perch. So it went on till I secured another blue and white dish, and then peace and harmony and morning baths again."

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ASH FOR Labatt's (LONDON) Ales and Stout Have no equal. Excel in flavor. At Grocers, Clubs and Restaurants.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES, LIQUORS and MALT and FAMILY PROOF Whiskies, Old Rye, Etc. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THOSE RENOWNED BRANDS "OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT" Conceded by Connoisseurs to be the Choicest Flavored Whiskies in the Market. J. E. SEAGRAM, WATERLOO, ONT.

OUR BRANDS The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited TORONTO. (Image of five beer bottles)

MONUMENTS The McIntosh Granite & Marble Co. Limited 1110 & 1111 YONGE ST. Telephone 4349. TORONTO.

The Yorkville Laundry, 45 ELM STREET. H. P. PALSER, Proprietor. ALL HAND WORK.

The Hunter Rose Company (LIMITED) Printers and Bookbinders Temple Bldg., cor. Bay and Richmond Sts. Telephone Main 545. TORONTO.

HAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS MADE INTO Good Serviceable Rugs TORONTO RUG WORKS OSTER BROS., Proprietors, 92 QUEEN ST. EAST

REGAN BROS., MERCHANT TAILORS, 101 1/2 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

J. E. FULLERTON, 228 Wellesley St. Telephone 4189 Fullerton & McMullen, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters and Sanitary Engineers. Plumbing and Hot Water Heating a specialty. Estimates given on plumbing, gas and steam fitting. Particular attention to smoke testing.

ROOFING. NORMAN ROOFING CO.—SLATE AND GRAVEL roofing—established forty years, 183 Bay Street. Telephone 62. Res. Telephone, 4078.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER 359 Yonge Street. Telephone Main 679

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THE... DOMINION BREWERY CO. Limited. Brewers and Malsters Toronto. Manufacturers of the celebrated

WHITE LABEL ALE Ask for it and see that our Brand is on every Cork. Our Ales and Porters have been examined by the Best Analysts, and they have declared them Pure and Free from any Deteriorous Ingredients. Wm. ROSS, Manager.

THE... COSGRAVE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, Limited. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO.

Are supplying the trade with their superior ALES AND BROWN STOUTS Brewed from the finest Malt and best Barlian brand of Hops. They are highly recommended by the Medical faculty for their purity and strengthening qualities. Awarded the Highest Prizes at the International Exhibition, Philadelphia, for Purity of Flavor and General Excellence of Quality. Honorable Mention, Paris, 1875. Medal and Diploma, Antwerp, 1885. Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE PARK 140.

In Lager Beer The Standard of Canada —IS— REINHARDT'S "SALVADOR" Toronto and Montreal

Hotels Empress Hotel Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO —Terms: \$1.50 per day— Bed and Bath from the Union Station every Three Minutes. RICHARD DISSETTE - - - PROPRIETOR

The Arlington. TORONTO'S FAVORITE HOTEL. This well known and attractive Hotel is now under new and liberal management. Every modern improvement. F. D. MARCKEE, Proprietor. C. A. WARD, Manager.

THE IROQUOIS. POPULAR HOTEL Popular Prices. Centrally Situated. TORONTO, CAN. JAMES K. FAISLEY, Proprietor. THE ELLIOTT. J. W. HIRST, Proprietor. OPPOSITE ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL. Cor. Church and Shuter Sts., TORONTO.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PICTURE PREMIUM To Pay-in-Advance Subscribers. The agents of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER are authorized to offer the following famous pictures as premiums: "The Holy Family"—1,230 "The Virgin and Child"—1,020 "The Holy Family"—1,230 "Flight in Egypt"—1,230 "Christ Entering Jerusalem"—1,100. (Never before have pictures as expensive and beautiful been offered as newspaper premiums. In order to extend this offer to the largest possible number, we will send the pictures upon receipt of money within 30 days after the subscriber's name has been placed on our list.) THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. 9 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.



AUDUBON'S HYMN IN THE AMERICAN FORESTS.

I keep my haunts within the woodland solenn;

The Color Blindness of John Macartney

It came upon him suddenly one tar-black night, when he was pulling a special train of "Raymond-Whitcombs" with the Five-nought-seven, and the effect of the visitation was to smash his nerve for the remainder of the run.

"Who's running that stock train?" he exploded, in white-hot wrath. "Halsey, engineer; Logan, conductor," said the operator. "Why? What's the matter with you, Jack?" Macartney had the reputation of being the best-natured man on the division, and it was a new thing to hear him rave and swear like a buccaneer.

no neck and cheek in all the world like a soft brown to color so deliciously under a blush. But if he imagined he had brought matters to a crisis at last, he was doomed to disappointment.

put through again. And say, doc, make libbing." Surgeon Kinnebrew did make it blinding—as blinding as if the blond giant were trying to qualify as a salesman at a ribbon counter. It was all to no purpose, so far as any discoverable flaw in Macartney's eyesight was concerned.

First, a hot box under one of the mail cars began to kill time. Then a freight train jumped the iron on the main line and threw the mail still farther off, with a three-hour wait while the wrecking crew was picking up the remains.

Companies THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 80 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO LIMITED HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO Incorporated 1898.

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company Has the..... BEST SYSTEM for accumulating money.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1881 CAPITAL - 2,000,000 FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

WM. A. LEE & SON, GENERAL AGENTS 14 VICTORIA STREET. Phone: Office Main 592. Phone: Residence 2075.

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO. LIMITED. CAPITAL-AUTHORIZED - \$2,500,000 CAPITAL-SUBSCRIBED - 2,000,000

The Whole Story in a letter: Pain-Killer (PAIN EXPELLER) From Capt. F. Lyle, Police Station No. 5, Montreal.

