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# The Catholic

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

Vol. VII.-No. 28

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

### The Way to Religious Knowledge.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

In some romarks we made last week upon the duty of simple obcilioned in matters of religion—in contradistinction with the habit of enquiry and criticism—the objection came up that such submission is a kind of mental slavery, and

mission is a kind of montal slavery, and inconsistent with the rational worship demanded of us in boly scripture.

The objection arises from a want of cleanness of thought and from a wrong use of words. In overy act or state of obedience there is, of necessity, something akin to slavery, but it would be a ridiculous perversion of speech to call, say the child's obditionen to parental authority, by such a name.

We are dependent, too, upon ten thousand things, as air and food and drink, but never slaves to them unless we misuse or abuse them.

Slavery is constituted not by dependence upon things or persons, but by a dependence which is contrary to reason or right.

or right.

You may, if you will, call obedience
to God, stavery, and have St. Paul on
your side, but you must speak in St.
Paul's sense who considered that state
the very source and perfection of all

readom.

There, surely, can be no slavery, in n ignoble sense, in submitting at once fithout question or enquiry, to the enmand of God. And it makes no difference whether that command come from His own mouth, as in the days when He conversed upon earth, or through an organ which He commands all to hear just as if it was Himself who

all to hear just as if it was Himself who was speaking.

There is no more slavery in submitting to a Governor sont by the queen than in obeying Her Majesty in person, and freedom is as much assured by a court sitting in Toronto as if it sat and adjudicated in Westminstor; because the measure of freedom is, in both cases the same law.

because the measure of freedom is, in both cases, the same law.

Nothing, then, but haziness of view, or what is more roughly called ignorance, can account for any one's giving an offensive name to that most religious of acts by which, as soon and so far as the divine will is known, we exchange the attitude of enquiry for one of simple unreserved obedience.

Still it is all too common, as we know, to hear such objections, and, since we have seen they rest upon filmsy foundations, it is worth while saking why they are made at all. Here is, I think, the reason.

ll errors are absurd and tend to is themselves. Their danger lies in any inherent power they possess, much as bossues they are a subties at the same time castly test to the same time castly ted; and such a something is the e of understanding as a mean secal described man as a mean recent two infinities, the unfinity of ining out of which he is drawn and infinity of the Creator to whom he tending; and the contradictions uping from such a nature are with-limit

e infinity of the Creator to whom he tending; and the contradictions rebending; and the contradictions ringing from such a nature are with it inits Ready alas! too often to sink, on one le, to the level of the animals which is resemble in body, we are, at the me time, so aspiring as to long for lowelding which can belong to God one. Auri sacra fames, the accurace director gold, is accountable for a world iniquities, but, at worst, it is a weak muius compared with the all master; gestionity to extend the dominion of rowing. We would exhaust the creat of earth and sea and sky, and ambering, like the fabled glants of old. I the very heights of heaven, would app the Omniscient Himself!
This soaring ambition, good in its inciple, and bestowed for holy pureaged to the creating the carefully guided and resulted to regions level to our condition creature-hood, is one of our greatest angers. It was, indeed, the origin of low woo, the avenue through which our woo, the avenue through which is made and the summan has to corrupt it. In his envy as and with money me the profession of the deadly strong and the panophy of innocence in hish man was alothed, and found, at st, an opening for his deadly strong and a own wild vargaries. Nor could it be heavies. The fish was not made a own wild vargaries. Nor could it be heavies. The fish was no miade to 1, nor weak man to do work beyond a capacity of angels. Clear enough his investigations of mundane things, in the crucible of his human dyment, he has met with nothing but emost portentors failure, Gentiliam, charnetsaliam, Arisaliam, Protestanting, hamestaliam, Arisaliam, Protestanting, the new the level of the tends of the dead truits of left in the crucible of his human charnetsaliam, Arisaliam, Protestanting, hamestaliam, Arisaliam, Protestanting, hamestaliam, as schomes of them and pooung on the human side, but imitent and anarchial as schomes of them and pooung on the human side, but imitent and anarchial as schomes of them and pooung on the human side, but imitent and anarchi

attitude towards the word of God, or the religion which that word founds, is an attitude not of actestists to prenounce upon its value but of lumble disciples aking to be instructed by the only authority that is competent for such a task. All right knowledge is good and task. All right knowledge is good and encobling, and there nover can be too much of it, but there are various ways, and some of them essential to the acquiring of it. Observation, coproluce, costimony, each is an instrument for the purpose, but how differently they work I wo don't come at facts by inference, nor reach conclusions by observation, nor reach conclusions by observation, and they way to gain the knowledge of religion is not the way of research or onquiry, but rather first of being laught—according to the commission—Teach all nations—and accordly of dong what we are bid, so Charts says in St. John Vill. and 17. If suy man do the will of the Father, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God.

For reasons like these we are justified.

it be of God.

For reasons like these we are justified in saying that the best attitude towards religion is to do well what we aire aly know, to sak instruction from the proper authorities in perplexity, and above all to avoid the impedence of setting up our poor misorable judgment as a critic upon cittor the meaning or fitness of what God has been pleased to order.

#### Retreat at Syon Abbey.

Retreat at Syon Abbey.

The Very Rov. Dom Higgins, Canon Regular of St. John Lateran, has just concluded a retreat given by him to the Brigittine Nuns, Syon Abbey, Chudiegh, S. Devou. This community, whose Rosary Crusade is so well known in Iroland, whose several of its members are recruited, is the only community of pre-Reformation nuns that has come intact through the stormy times of the ponal laws. But its marvellous continuity and unbroken existence as a body is not more interesting to the historian than is its peculiar spirit and the beautiful rule of its glorious foundress. The Order of Our Most Holy Saviour (a title which it shares with the Apostolio Order of the Lateran Canons, who in virtue of this common title have inherited from the extinct Brigittine Fathers the faculty of giving the Brigittine indulgences as their special privilege), the Syon Abbey nuns will, we trust, be thought of during the Jubiles year—a year consecrated to Our Most Holy Saviour—and vocations will comein crowds. The convont is situated in perhaps the lovellest part in Davon, a spot which St. Flachana, St. Breendan, and other Irish saints would have chosen for their place of prayer. Visitors to Torquay and its violnity would do well to run out to Chudloigh.

## Romantic Career of a Prelate.

Romantic Career of a Prelate,

The Austrian Episcopacy, according to the Vienna correspondent of The London Times, has lost its most prominent and influential member and Austrian society a romanile and distinguished figure in the person of Cardinal Count Francis Schoenborn Archbishop of Prague and Primate of Bohomia. Count Schoenborn was in turn student of law, solidiar and priess. While still a youth he interrupted his study of jurisprudence to the first of the street of t

#### Sir John Austin Re-elected.

#### Celebrated His First Mass.

Rev. Father Copus, S.J., brother of Capt. H. W. Copus, city auditor of Stratford, who was ordained on Treeday, June 22ad, at Woodstook College, Maryland, by His Eminence Cardinal Gibons, celebrated his first Mass in St. Joseph's church, Stratford, on Sanday last. In the evening he presends an interesting and helpful sermon on the Catholic Church and its claims. Large congregations were present at both services. The rev. father leaves for Detroit shis week, where he will be atstained for a while.

# MGR. FALCONIO

WHO HE IS.

The Boston Republic publishes the following sketch of the new Apostolic Delegate to Canada: The appointment of Most Rev. Diemede Falcenic, O.S.F., as the first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada ought to be and doubtless is very acceptable to the Catholics of that country. For apart from the feet that he is a highly-accomplished, liberal-minded and progressive prelate, the Canadian Papal representative belongs to an order which was of the first each missionaries into New Frânce' as Canada was then called, after the pioneer French explorers had made its existence known to the old world. Our readers will readily recall with what pleasure Catholic Canadians heard the announcement made a few years age pleasure Catholic Canadians heard the announcement made a few years ago that, after having been atrangers for so long a period to the Canadian missions, the Franciscans were again going to resume work there. In the Canadian annals of the sixteenth contrury, in the years immediately following the time of Cartier and Champlain, Recollect missionaries—and the Rolicets are a brancis founded—acted very hereic parts in Canada. They were few in numbers, however, and when some of the ploneer missionaries foll victims to the savagery of the Indians whom they endeavored to Christianize, or olse became incapacitated for duty by exposure and hard acitated for duty by exposure and hard work, their order, not being able to re-

no stranger when he comes inter in his recensity-freu rank and dignity. He has been in the United States before this, and he was for quite a number of years a missionary in Newfoundland, so that he is pretty well acquainted with the people and ways of both countries. Monsignor Faiconio who joined the Franciscaus that he before he attained the dignity of the priesthood. The American Franciscaus the state needed more men than they had at the time, and in response to an urgent appeal addressed to their Italian brethren, Fra Falconio, with associate so holestic, was sent from the Sau Bernardine province of Italy to the United States. Neither of the two Franciscaus knew English at the time. They wont to St. Bonaventure's College Aliegheny country, in the Buffalci dicoses, where they staught the classics and applied themselves to the acquisition of English. Fra Diomede, who was a youth of very pronounced abilities, soon learned to speak our language with Isoliity, and his size in his own order was rapid. Besides teaching and studying English, he kept up

#### HIS OWN THROLOGICAL COURSE

at St. Bonaventuro's, and in due time he was premoted to the priesthood by the first bishop of the Biffalo diocese, Right Rev. John Timon, C. M. Then he became productor of St. Bonaventure's, and subsequently its vice-president and then president of the college. During his stay in western New York Far Diomede, who was a close observer of all things, conceived a very ardent affection for American institutions, and he and the Franciscan who crossed the ocean with hun. Fra Roccagorga, took out their naturalisation papers, and in the process of time became full ingeled American of time became full ingeled American citizens. The Canadian delegate voted regularly while he was in New York, at all local, state and national elections, and, unless he has since renounced his

and, unless he has since renounced his allegiance to this country, he remains yet an American citizen.

From the Buffal diocese Fra Diomedi was sent by his superiors, about twenty years ago, to the diocese of Harby years ago, to the diocese of Harby dioces, down in Newfoundland. That diocess then was under the rule of

## nede was BIDDEN TO NEW YORK,

to his old friend and follow Tranciscan in that city. Then word came to him that his agod parents, when he had not soon for about a quarter of a contury, were in very poor health and were desirous of seeing him again before they died. He, consequently, applied for leave to roturn to Italy, which permission was, of course, duly granted to him, with the understanding that as soon as he had satisfied the requirements of filial picty he would return to his post in New York

differents of fillst piety he wound return to his post in New York city.

Man proposes, however, and God disposes, Father Diomede wont to Italy, fully expecting that in a few weeks, or months at the farthest, he would be back again in lower Gothsm attending to his pasterat work. While he was consoling this sayd parents to his native town, though, word reached him from Rome that the superior-general wished to consult with him. To Rome, therefore, he proceeded, and so impressed was the general with his views and administrative expactites, he appointed him to an office which nocessitated his abandoning all ideas of returning to America. He became attached to the headquarters of his order in Rome, and filled many important offices here. Then Leo XIII., who had learned of his success in everything he undertoot.

NAMED FRA DOMEDE

bishop of a diocese in Italy which needed

learned of his success in everything he undotook;

NAMED FRA DIOMED:

bishop of a diocese in Italy which needed now life influed little it. Monsignor Falconio at one 3 spiled himself to that task; and succeeded so well in the was sent to another Italian district, given charge of two united dioceses, and bidden to do the same work for them. In this, too, he succeeded, and whou some one juestioned him as to the socret of his success, he replied that there was no secret at all in the matter. He had simply applied to the tasks which were set for him the business principles at all in the matter. He had simply applied to the tasks which were set for him the business principles and methods which he had learned in this country. The result was that difficulties gradually yielded and vanished and that sorre than 10 may be succeeded and vanished and that sorre day he might be able to covisit this country, if unif for a brief stay. When he was appointed an Italian bishop he probably gave up all antidipations of being allowed At that the country when Monsignor Sabeliu was readled, there was some talk that Monsigner Falconio would be seen hilber as his ancepower; and before that, time, when it was known that Loo XIII. had determined to appoint a permanent apostolio delegate for the United States, his name was mentioned as that of a prelate very apt to be honored with appointment to that office. The Pope's caused Monsigner Falconio to be passed over thee, but

predilection for "his Paugian boy caused Mousignor Falconio to be passed over them, but story Falconio to be passed over them, but story Falconio to the story for an other similar appointment, and now he will tundoubledly be cordularly wecomed by the Canada prelates, pricets and will tundoubledly be condularly wecomed by the Canada prelates, pricets and people, and it am prelates, pricets and people, and it am prelates, pricets and people, and it am prelates, pricets and people, and it may relates, pricets and people, and it may relates, pricets and people, and it may be asserted. The condition of things in the Dominion that would seem to call most for a Papal delegate there is to be found in the unsettled Manitoba school question and the issues which have arisen therefrom in other parts of the Dominion. Of course, Monsignor Relonio will not be accredited in any way to the Canadian provenment, His appointment and office are purely ecolessational ones, similar to those of Monsignor Marinelli. He will probably reside at Ottawa, however, though that if by no means certain as yet. And it may be that this appointment is in one sense the ontoome of the viait which that Roman prelate made to Canada a couple of years ago, when he wonth thister, as it was said, to look into the Manitoba school question and report theseupon to the Holy See. It may be remembered that Cardinal Vangdan was said to have been influential in having him sent to Canada on that orread, and it has been receptify stated what the English circular the property of the control of the Part of t

Hamilton, July 6.—A circular has been sent out announcing Sunday, August 6, the feast of Transfiguration, as the date for the consecration of Merical McDray of this city as Bishop of Lendon. The occumony will take place in the Cathedral at London, and will undoubtedly be attended by many of the digulaties of the church and the priess of the two dioceses. The Archbishop of Toronto will likely be the consecrating prelate.

THERE RIVERS, QUE., July 6.—Rev. Canon Rheault, Capitulary. Vicar of Casion Rhealt, Capitulary, Vicar of Three Rivers, in a letter to the clergy and faithful of the dlooses of Three Rivers, anounces that the consecration of Mgr. Clouthler, the new bishop, will take place on the 25th of July, the Feast of St Jamos the Greater. In the meantime at the request of the new Bishop, Canon Rhealt continues in charge of the difference up to that time. Archbishop will be the consecrator.

## THE ANTI-CLERICAL CRY.

(Waittey for The Register.)

The first page of last Menday's issue of a Terente merning paper contained a lengthy instalment of a letter from the London correspondent of The New York Times, which shows that this paper is an akin in pelirit as in name to its English namesake. The Thunderer, eron when Pigotiv forgories adorned its pages, could not surpass the ayie and splitt of its Yankee discipite.

"Glericalism," declares the London correspondent of The New York Times, is at the bottom of all Europe's troubles at the present time. "Olericalism is the nemmy" he exclaims, adopting Gambetta's famous phrase. It is the cause of the Belgian riots, of France's Anti-Droyfus mania, of Italy's appalling condition." Now, of what is "Clericalism" the enemy in Belgiam? Nearly twenty years ago that country, like France, had the misfortune of heing misgoverned by a gang of anti-teligious Froemsons, under the leadership of the Belgian Gambetta, Frere Orban. Everything savouring of Cathellicity in a country overwhelmingly Cathellie was made an object of hostile legislation. But this was not all. Extravagance and corruption flourished and the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition. The people of Belgium, unlike those of France, rose up in their united strength and drove the Frere-Orban crew out of power by an overwhelming majority. What was the result? In a very short time the Cathelle government of Belgium had lifted their country from a state borderne on bankruploy to a condition of the highest prosperity. Surpluses anceceded enormous deficits, and an eas of the brightest commercial prosperity would be a surplus of the brightest commercial prosperity in the Belgium, almost the surplus of the decoration of the highest properity. Surpluses anceceded enormous deficits, and an eas of the brightest commercial prosperity in the surplus of the world. And all this has been attilied or the brightest commercial prosperity in the surplus of the world. And all this has been attilided under a Cathellie Charles of the world. And all this has been attili

France is in a state of seething numoil the outcome of which the world satisfactor of the control of the contro

with complacency, if "Clericaliam" were the victim.
However, could not The New York Times correspondent find material measure home for an onsimpht on Clericalism? Richs more bloody than any witnessed in the service of Brussels have not been unknown in Pittsburg and Chicage. And there is a strong problem of the complete of the control of mankind.

The Senior Conductor

#### The Senior Conductor.

The Senior Conductor.

The Winnipeg Tolegram of July 3rd says: H. O'Connor who has been train master of the Brandon division for the past two years, will to day recume his former office in fan service of the O. P. R., as to impector of the western division, and the vacancy in the former office will be taken by Jos. Fahey, the well known conductor. The promotion is a popular one, though it will remove from the read the senior conductor of the province. Mr. Fahey having commenced duties as a "knight of the punch" in 1878, and has since been in continuous service of the O. P. R. He will take hold of his new duties this morning, as train master of the Brandon division, with special charge of the Winnipeg terminals. The term service at the local depot was materially increased of late years, there now tender in in each day, and it will be no easy task to so arrange matters as to avoid confusion and accidents, but there is no doubt Mr. Fahey will discharge the duties with that tact and good humor as have characterized the services of his predecesor.

#### Rhodes Had one Sufficient Lesson

Bergin, July 2.—The German Review prints a series of conversations of Gel Bhodes, in the course of which he say that, in the interest of his African under takings, he has done all he could to in fluence the British Government in favor of the German proposals on the Samos.

Mr. Thomas A Kilgour, Montreal, son of Mr. James Kilgour of Hamilton, was married in the latter city on Wednesday last to Miss Norsh Ronan, daughter of Mr. John Ronan. Chancellor Craven solemnized the marriage, assisted by Father Frank O'Reilly.

iately relieves and frees, the threat and lungsfrom visied phiego, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the threat and cheet. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded retisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cares the

#### THE. MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

CLARE

CLARG

A large demonstration, in support of the principles of the United Irish Leagus and a Convention of League Branches was held in Tulia, and proved a great success. The meeting was attended by Mr. Win. O'llrien and Mr James O'Kelly, M P. who drove to Tulia from Limerick City, in company with Mr. Havilland flurke and Mr. Jahn Meinerney, J.P., chairman, and Mr. J. McNamara, honorary secretary of the Limerick Unity Committee. There were large numbers of representatives also from Bodyke, Feakle, Kilkisher, Scarfig, O'collaghan's Mills, and Clonnon-cy. Mr. O'llrien, Mr. O'Kelly, and other senti-tiene were very warmly received by the people, and the excellent local band termed out to meet them. The meeting was addressed from an elevation in the centre of the town, from which the Liberator frequently spoke, and the speeches were followed with the streatest interest by the large crowd. Subsequently a convention of the different branches of the League, already established in East Clate was held in the Court-house. Mr. John'Mc-Holm, and the supported on each side by Mr. Win O'Brien and Mr. James O'Kelly, MP.

DUBIAN.

The Dally Nation remarks apropos

O'Reily, M P

DUBLIN.

The Daily Nation remarks apropos of the degree conferred on Mr. W. L.
Murph, of Dublin, at the University of Cambridge, it is worthy of notice that Catholics entering the Universities now do so with the full vancion of the Church. "Complying with a petition from the English Episcopate prænica a few years ago, the Holy Father was pleased to sanction the removal of the prohibition which had hitherto existed against Catholics joining the Universities, and to ordain that under conditions to be carried out by the Bishops, Catholics were free to be educated at those ancient seats of learning, which owe their origin to plous founders in pre-Reformation times. Speciel Catholic missions have been established in connection with this movement, both at Oxford and Cambridge. The Jesuit Pathers have established a house at Carondon and Cambridge. The Jesuit Pathers have established a house at Carondon the Benedictines at Cambridge. Societies which embrace all the Catholic students exist at both Uni-Oxford and the Benedictines at Cambridge. Societies which embrace all the Catholic students exist at both Universities—the Newman Society at Oxford and the Fisher Society at Cambridge, the former named after the late after Bicssed John Fisher, who was Chancelior of the University and Bishop of Rochester, and who suffered matyrdom at the hands of Henry the Eighth. A strong Catholic spririt prevails amongs our co-religionists at both seats of learning, a spirit which cannot fall to have a potent and growing effect on the future of the Universities themselves."

fail to have a potent and growing effect on the future of the Universities themselves."

A public meeting was held in the Church of St. Sylvester, Malahide, convened by the parish priest, the Very Rev. D. P. Mulcahy, P.P., so widely known and respected for his very marked and successful exertions in aid of the spread of religion and education. Father Mulcahy and his parishioners have determined to complete their seautiful cliurch by adding to it a tower and spire, the want of which strikes every visitor to Malahide. His Grace the Archbishop has given the project his warm approval.

The aondemical year at All Hallows came to a fitting conclusion with two events, the ordination to priesthood and the distribution of prises. The beautiful new chapel—with its exquisite slinr enshrined in a deep ages, with the special consequence of the distribution of prises. The beautiful new chapel—with its exquisite slinr enshrined in a deep ages, with its spacious or elevated sanctuary, and its long-drawn choir—imparted a peculiar dignity and charm to the solemn exemonics. The ordining prelates, Dr. Verden, of Dunedin, New Zealand, who communicated to those sons of St. Patrick the Apostolic unction and mission, is himself a foreign missionary, and in the scientuary united with him in the solemn imposition of hands were other workmen from the foreign vineard. Such a scene and such an occasions awakened many thoughts and recollections in the mind—the long limit of piencers who have gone forth from All Hallows in darker and more trying times, the stream of Gaels who still pour out of our desolate land, the cry for help, the cry of the Irish from afar, that still comes across the waters; the ardent evangelic spicit that still kindes throughout Irishade.

The newspapers announce the death

#### FERMANAGH.

The newspapers announce the death at Castle Archdale, County Fermanagh, of Mr. William Humphreys Archdale, D.L., who represented Fermanagh in Parliament from 1874 till 1885. The Archdales have represented the county for over 150 years, both in the old Irish Parliament and in the British Parliament, where the family has still a representative in the person of Mr. E. M. Archdale, who is a nephew of the deceased. The late Mr. Archdale, who was a justice of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the Counties of Tyrone n. 1 Fermanagh, had reached his Sth year.

#### KINUS COUNTY.

Whits bome turf cutters were disging a bog beside Kilibaliyakeash
Caseilo, the residence of Mr. W. R.
Clary, J.P., near Shinrone, they discovered the skeleton of what has since
been determined to be that of a female
of abnormally large proportions. The
remains lay about three feet below the
surface, and were enshrouded in a hile

Ite-ide them was a wooden goblet Th.re is no record of this bog ever having been cut before, but there is not the existence in the locality in very early age of calf worshippers, who burishing been calf worshippers, who burish ges of calf worshippers, who burish ges of calf worshippers, who burish ges of calf of the present well-known re and to calf of the helfer spirit. Head Constable Somerford, of shinrone, had the remains properly reinterred, and retains the remains properly reinterred, and retains the remains properly reinterred, and treatings the the second since the burial.

Rev. M. O'Rlordan, D.D., Ph.D., D. C.L., Limerick, at the recent meeting of the Maynooth Union made a pica for an Irish Catholic Truth Society. Dr. O'Rlordan in the course of his paper, said:—The Irish people are unconselusly passing through a process of Angilelastion. Socially and religiously our views concerning the Mission of the Chutch and her relations to Society are becoming coloured by uncatholic thought. The process is begun in the Primary school, and is continued in the Intermediate school and at the University; we are all subjected to it through the literature that we read. The derirability is, therefore, o circulating among the people cheap popular literature, at once Catholic and Irish. The Catholic faith is one and indivisible, but it may and ought to be coloured by the characteristics of different people. The ilterature in the hands of our people, then, while Catholic above all things, ought to reflect Catholicabove all thing MAYO.

At the meeting of Mayo Ccunty Council Mr. Conco O'Relly, J.P., presiding, Mr. John Walsh proposed the following resolution:—"That we earnesside the attention of the Congested Districts Board to the fact that nost of the landlords in Mayo are at present anxious to sell their estates on equitable terms, with a view to the breaking up of the present large grazing farms and the transfer of them to the tenants as pleasant proprietors." In proposing the resolution, Mr. Walsh sald, as they were all aware, from the founding of the United Irish Walsh sald, as they were all aware, from the founding of the United Irish League, he had taken his part as Creasurer of the League in pushing forward the great work which that organisation had set itself to accomplish thearthear). He was asked by the Westport District Council were moving practically in the matter, and on Wednesday a deputation from that body, accompanied by all the clergy men of the district, would have an interview with Lord Sligo, one of the largest landed proprietors in Mayo, as to how the sale of his estate to the Congested Districts Board could be best carried out. Mr. Thomas O'Done, of Newfort house, had already intimated his willingness to sell (applicated) were at last coming to see that it was their interest to fall in with the people were a question which would nover cases to trouble the country until the people were given the grass lands and made the owners of their holdings. Mr. P. J. Kelly, J.P., seconded, and the resolution carried.

The United Irish League have had a remarkable victory at the Ballina District Council. Ballina is the only town in Mayo to the County Council, Mr. Garvey, who was returned by a Tory-factionists coalition. The coalition sequence Ballina had the discredit of returning the only Unionist Telected in Mayo to the County Council, Mr. Garvey, who was returned by a Tory-factionists coalition. The coalition second in getting a resolution of cenautry on the Mayo County Council, Mr. Garvey, who was returned by a Tory-factionists co

ceremony of consecration and enthronement was attended by a large number of the prelates of the libit Church, by about one hundred priests, and a crowded congregation of the latts, drawn from all parts of the diocea, and a from even beyond its confines. Special trains were run by the Midland Gratt Western Italia by Company from Dublin, Navan, Clare, and intermediate stations, and large numbers availed themrelves of the special facilities thus afforded in order to attend. A procession, consisting of his Eminence, Cardinal Logar, the bishops and clergy wes formed at 8t, Mary's College and proceeded tows is the Cathedral, where one of the west increasing functions of 0. Church's second ritual was immediately entered pressive functions of t! Church's sac-ced ritual was immediately entered upon. As his Eminence and their lord-ships proceeded through the church to-wards the High Altar the "March of the Priests" from "Athaile" was per-formed by the choir. The impressive cremonies, insting about three hours, were followed with deep interest by those present. present.

#### SCOTLAND.

SCOTIAND.

CATI.OLC ROYALTY IN SCOTLAND.

During the Royal sojourn at Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's principal
guest was the Princers Clementine of
Belgium. On Sunday, June II, her
Royal Highness (attended by her suite)
assisted in St. Andrew's, Bracmar, at
Mass celebrated by the Rev. T. N. Taylor, St. Patrick's, Dumbarton. The
rector of the mission, Very Rev. Canon
Paul, preached. On Sunday, June 18,
the Princess was again present, accompanied by Mille du Roy and
Vicomte de Beuchem. The Very Rev.
Caron Paul, M.R., was celebrant and
preacher.

preacher.
PILGRIMAGES IN HONOUR OF ST. MARGARET.

PILORIMAGES IN HONOUR OF ST.

A number of the fathful in the Archdocase of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh honoured the feast of St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland, in a unique way. Under the leadership of his Grace Archbishop MacDonald, tiey visited Dunfermilne. This ancient town, though somewhat notorious in these degenerate days from its association with one of the Church's most bitter, bigoted and mendacious entering, hos a worthy and remarkable part, and was closely concerned with the life of St. Margaret. On the way the Rosary and Litany of Our Lady was recited, and their estimation reached the pilgrims attended Mass in St. Margaretisch, and his Grave afterwards offered prayer for the conversion of Scotland. A procession to "St. Margaret's Cave and Well" followed and here the Litany of the Saints was read and a hymn to St. Margaret sung. Proceeding, they then visited the Saint's tomb, where after the Rosary, "Faith of Our Fathers" was rendered. The pilgrimoge was cencluded with Benefiction at the Chapel of the Sisters of Charity.

# A DOUBLE CELEBRATION IN VERMONT.

VEINIONT.

Burlington, Vt., July 5.—The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in this city yesterday not only as the nation's holiday, but as the anniversary of the founding of St. Joseph's Society as well. The city entertained a large number of visitors, the greater part of whom were from Cunada In the morning there was a celebration of light mass at St. Joseph's Church, followed by a parade of visiting societies through the principal streets to the City Hall Park, where an address of welcome was given by Mayor Robert Roberts. In the afternoon a programme of sports was carried out at Howarl Park, and in the evening there was a concert at the Opera House, followed by fireworks from the College Park.

Do you remember how you felt in the mornings when you were a boy? How good it was so begin as a sew day! How houself to the control of the control of the control you were to beld! How soundly you alept! Don'tyon find your-welf saying sometimes, how wish I could get up like that boy, eager for the day and feeling it for it? And then don't you turn away with a sigh as if

journey tired at the outset?

It's not impossible to get back that glad boyish feeling again. It only means getting back health, Put your stomach in order and see how soon your sleep will be dreamless, your research of the stomach in order and see how soon to pleasure. The best remedy for the stomach in the stomach and nutritive sygnas is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Try it and join the great same of sick people made well by its use. Nothing is "just as good." If you go for "Discovery get "Discovery." The prise I would like to great Cooker and the stomach of t

The state of the s

But we have been been to the total a there grown

in the recent deate in the British

In the recent deate in the BritishHouse of Commons, on the IrishCatholic University question, a daring
charke against University College,
Dublin, was made by Mr. Arnold
Forster, representative of the Orangemen. The following letter, which appeans in the Dublin papers, explains
both the charge and the reply to it:
Sir—In the debate in the Ilouse of
Commons yesterday on the Queen's
College Estimates Mr. Arnold Forster
is reported in this day's "Times" to
have argued that there could be no
iliberty of selentific teaching in a Cutholic University, and in support of
this argument to have said:—"It was
not long since a teacher of biology
was discharged from a Bonan Catholic College simply on the ground that
he tought what modern learning had
tau, the regard to the science of biology (Nationalist cries of 'What is the
case?'). The case to which he referred
was that of Dr. Klein at the Dublin
("atholic University College."
Permit me to give this statement of
Mr. Arnold Forster the unqualifiedcontradiction. During the period of
Dr. Klein's Professorship at University
College (ISS-57) I was, as I am now.
President of that College, and am,
therefore, in a position to declare that
there is not a particle of foundation
for this statement.
There never was any question of
complaint of the nature of orthodoxy
of Dr. Klein's biological teaching,
never the smallest interference with
his liberty of teaching or with that of
any other Professor in the College
or return to England was entirely of his own motion, and his biological teaching had nothing to do
with it.
The grave charge so confidently
brought forward by Mr. Arnold Forster without inquiry as to its justice
can only be characterised, therefore,
as pure feuion.—Tour obedient servant,
WILLIAM DELANEY,
Desaltars.

President.

University College, Dublin, June 24, 1899.

BISHOP GAFFNEY OF MEATH.

RISHOP GAFFNEY OF MEATH.

The New Era, London, publishes a sketch of the career of Right. Rov. Mgr. Gaffney, the new Bishop of Meath Our contemporary says.—In reviewing the career of the Bishop designate of Meath, whose priestly virtues will be spoken in words more gifted than ours from the pulpit of Meath's cathedral on Sunday next, space reminds us that our task, though graterial, must be brief. During the six and thirty years of his ministry, his zeal and energy in the discharge of pastoral duties, his profound learning and cultured ticlents, have won for him golden opinions, not only among the present of his native diocese, but among the Mount Nugent, in the County Caven, clergy and laity of Irofand.

Monsignor Gaffney was been at in the year 1850. Having received his sairly education at St. Finnian's Seminary, Navan, he entered Maynouth in 1855, in order to prosecute his studies for the pricathood. Whilst there he showed distinctive talent in the study of theology, Scripture, and Canon Law, which marked him from the outset as a light among his brethren. When he had flushed his ordinary course as student he was promoted to the Dunboyne Establishment, in which he soured the highest honour attainable in Maynouth at the time—the Dunboyne Solus.

Having been ordained in 1863, Father Gaffney was appointed by Dr. Cant-

Maynoth at the time—the Dunboyns Solus.

Having been ordained in 1883, Father Gaffney was appointed by Dr. Cantwell, president of St. Mary's College, Mullingar, to a position which had become vacant by the promotion of Dr. Nuity, atterwards Hishop, to the payors to the control charge of Trim. He subsequently became Master of Conferences for the deanery of Mullingar, and in the year 1884 he stood for thy vacant chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Maynooth After the elevation of Dr. Nuity to the episcopate, Father Luffney was appointed cursts of Tullamore, where for fiftcon years he was a most active and earnest priest. The lasting affection and esteem in which he was held by the people of Tullamore is evident by the fact that now, on the occasion of his consecration, they are presenting him with a handsome memorial in acknowledgment of their indebtedness and their gratitude to him for those years of self-sacrificing devotion. In 1832, on the death of Father Corcoran, he was appointed parish priest of Clara, where he had a wide lield for the exercise of his zeal. Clara as an enterprising factory town where I was a proper to the proceeding the interest of the population are in a constant state of transition, which makes the parochial work of a somewhat arduous and difficult nature, requiring exceptional vigilance and energy. Father Gaffney, however, proved himself a true shepherd of his ficek, equally versed in the service of God, whether in rousting the slothful from their indifference, recalling sinners to repentance, or encourasting the just in the paths of virtue, he was truly the ideal of the vigitant pastor. Soon afterwards, Father Gaffney was appointed Vicar-Forane, and in 1839 became Vicar-Genal of the dignity of domestic prelate to His following year, he was unanimously chosen president of the Maynooth iolus. Having been ordsined in 1863, Father

# Enameline

when applied, is most BRILLIANT, and that is the effect you want when using a stove polish. When an old stove is polished it should look as bright as new-that is the result when you use Enameline. It is put up in paste, cake or liquid form. Remember that every package is guaranteed.

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THE CELTIC RACE IN THE MOD-ERN WORLD.

Rev. Robert Kane, S.J., was the preacher at the consecration of Bishop Gaffuey, of Meath. The following eloquent and stirring sentences closed the preacher's address:—literiture, history of old moved with the slow step of centuries, and generation died in the same political atmosphere where they were born. Now, war is a matter of weeks; states rise or fall with the obb or flow of the stocks, and a nation may be shattered by the thrill of the electric wite. We are on the eve of a crists. We ofe inshed in expectation. We know not when nor where nor how some strange, quick, drastic destiny may come. But we do know that the authors were sense, and if those hands be strongly clasped, they may hold the empire of the earth. In that new world, wider than our own, the influence of the Celife race must decide how far Catholic truth and love shall triumph, and how that Celife influence shall be used depends ruch upon the people and priests of Seath. Then, trust in God, and take your Bishop to your heart. The earth may quiver with social earthquake, until Lations totter to their fall. The deep sea of human passion may wreck the prosperity of peoples as it has wrecked the pride of kings. Science may grow blind before the glare of material knowledge and the gloom of spiritual doubt, until men vaguely ask—"What is truth?" Vice may strutt as virtue, until happiness as well as duty disappears in the painful pursuit of pleasure. "But they that hope in the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall run and not be weary. They shall run and not be weary in their heart, you hold the Lord shall renew their strength. They shall run and not be weary in their heart, you hold the hold, the following support of mutual trother hood. Fear not, for your people welcome you. Under their roof-tree, by their heathsone, but whose living prayer appeals of Meath. Fear not, for its of the factor of your people welcome

NEW RECTOR OF LOYOLA COL-

Montreal, July 5.—The Rev. Wm. J. Doherty, installed yesterday as rector of Loyola College, in place of the Rev. C. O'Bryan, is a native of St. John. Nn.B. Ho graduated at St. John's College, for the St. John's College, for the St. John's College, Fordhum, N.Y., and a few months later entered the Society of Jesus. He taught selences and literature for eight years in St. Mary's, Montreal, and in Fordham, and then entered on the full course of the philosophical and theological studies of the Society of Jesus, under the distinguished professors of Jacquinal Bishop of Palestina.

After ordination he was engaged in the military and in teaching at St. and College, Montreal, for one year, and a College, Montreal, for One year, and the College of the Society of College, Montreal, for One year, and Active One Year, and Year, and Year, an

Mary's Coliege, Montreal, for one year, and in Liverpool, England, for two and in Liverpool, England, for two Returning in 1832, he was appointed pastor in Guelph, Ont., where he remained for a great and the control of Our Lady at Guelph. The Church of Our Lady at Guelph as the Dominion, erected during his pastors at 1840 and an amount of his seal and administrative capacity.

Transferred from Guelph to New Transferred from Guelph to New Lady and afterwards to Baitimore, he return and afterwards to Baitimore, he returned to Canada in 1852, spending five years for Canada in 1852, spending in the United States. Dominion and in the United States. But the post-graduely course of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

#### The Poisoners.

(Cornhill Magazine.)

(Cornhill Magazina.)

The Gres which had wrapped the Phace do Greve in a crimson manile and nent Lavelsin and Lavigoreux to their last account had been burned out for many days. Not even the sahes were loft to tell the tale of the awful end of those two old nags whose polaon vinis had put 'o sleep so many scores of inconvenient husbands, unloved wives and pestering mistresses. But if the stake was now cool and inert, waiting silently and patiently for new victims to dovour,

materesses. But if the stake was now cool and inert, waiting silently and patiently for new victims to dovour, Paris had not forgotten the sensational story of those polson sellers. Had not their customers included some of the greatest in the land? Did not their trial bring to light in all its sickly terror the whole hideousness of this poisoning mania that was rampant throughout the length and breath of fair France?

And as though to keep the horror of their names and their history tresher in the public mind, Mile. Mollere had caused them to be placed in a play; "La Devineresse," the joint work of Thomas Cornellic and Devise. Altead; for three nights the theatre in the Rue Mazarine had been crowded to excess to see this play. The well-time! Idea of Mollere's widow was rain ng lives into the treasury with a myrry jingle that 'nade the Comediene du Role beland her enterprise and wisdom in unmanaured terms. On the third might of the president of the Chambre Ardente which His 'Majesty had endowed with such oxtroordinary powers for the detection and punishment of those guilty of the practice of slow poisoning."

I like the play," Louis XIV. grachously avowed to Mile, Mollere in the course of the evening. "And who knows but what it may do something to stay this ghoulish mania which seem to run river may up to the Troupe." "Or it may wipe out the Troupe." "Or it may wipe out the Troupe."

seems to run riot among my peo-ple?"
"Or it may wipe out the Troupe Royale." murmured the Councilor of State, who bated the players and en-vied the favors the King showered upon them. "These poisoners, as I know full well, are revengeful fiends, and they will not like your play, ma-deme."

know full well, are revengeful slends, and they will not like your play, nuadame."

The King tooked displeased at this remark. Louis was in mortal fear of himself being a victim of the mania. At the English Court it was poison.

"Perhaps, then, we ourselves are in danger of their revenge for daring to punish them," he cried. "You frighten madame, monsieur, and do yourselves no credit by raising such fears."

M. le President went a trific ande, and paier still as Louis promptly turned his back upon him.

But Mile, Mollere's nature was too light and frivolous to be impressed by the gloomy forsbodings of the Councilior, and she, returned to her dressing room so mightily pleased with the King's kindness that she speedly forgot all about them.

The next evening she walked from her house to the theatre lelaurely and alone. The night was dark, but fine, and the air braned and freshened her. At the threshold of the theatre, as she reached out to open the private deemly stepped out of the shadow and thrust a note into her hand.

"Mile. Mollere," he said, and made to hurry away, but the hilt of his sword caught in her closk, and as some one within finns open the door the hight fell for an instant full on his face. A pale, republieve face, with a deep scar on the loft check—that was how it struck her as he hastily anatched himself free and disappeared into helpts and read :—

ed himself free and disappeared into the night.

In her dressing-room she opened the letter and read:—
"If 'La Devineresse' be played for two more nights Lavoisin will be revenged. There are those who will see that her name is no lorger revited. The King burnt her at the stake, and now you place her on the stage to withstand the fites of the mob's derivent from Boware's This is no light warning. In two nights you must have a new play, Mile. Moliere, or —"
The actiress blanched a moment, and convulsively grasped the arm of her chair; then she shrugged her shoulders and laughed lightly and scornfully.

As the door closed upon the departing measurer a tiny sigh of relief cacaped her, and she proceeded to make the toliet her part demanded.

With that sigh of relief her fears vanished. She slept as soundly and as peaceably that night as she had ever slept. She trusted implicitly to the dark and torturous machinery of the Chambre Ardente to protect her, and after she had despatched the letter gave the matter not a moment's further thought.

Thus it was that she leaped to her feet with an exclamation of surprise the next afternoon when a servant ambre Ardente. The new play of Pradon's which she had been reading was tossed asside.

aide.
"His name?" she asked.
"M. Dupin."
"He is without?"

"Yos, madame."
"I will see him at once, certainly."
"A moment later a tail, lean man, attired neatly in the soberest of colours, stepped into the room. He bowed and vaticed until the servant had retired. Sille, Mollere spoke first.

'You have come from the Chambre, monsieur, about the letter I sent?"
"Am I being played with, think yon, or is it a grave matter, M. Dupir.
He smilled somewhat sacenate lily, "There is no hoax about it, I can assure you. It is meant carrestive cought: of that there can be no doubt. But how the revenge will be attempted we know not. It may be that a servant will be brithed to drop some deadly cordial into your food, or that a letter your stronged in some powerful poloon—a polson that will permeate the pores of your skin upon the merest touch—will be sent you; or, again, it may be that open and violent outrage will be attempted. Ah, you shudder, madame, but you know not of the horrors which are taking lacked aby by day around us. The Chambre knows. This manin is apprending daily. No one is safe from rubtle attack. Death is lingering at our ebows all day long and in the most silent watches of the night."

If grew impassioned as he spoke, and his eyes ever and anon gilatened with excitement. But suddenly he controlled himself, and was cool and inscrutable a." smilling again.

"You terrify me—oh, you terrify me—th, you terrify me—th, you terrify me—th, you terrify he her hands to her yess as if to shu out the frigittul vision his words had conjured up.

"Pardon, madame, but I only wish to show you your danger, and to impress

her hands to her syes as if to shut out the trightful visiot his words had conjured up.

"Pardon, madame, but I only wish to show you your danger, and to impress upon you the necessity to be watchful. However, I think you need have little or no fear. The Chambre has its hands upon your enemies, I believe, at this very moment."

She gave a little cry of delight.

"Of course," he went on, "the sacts course to adopt would be to stop the play at once. Will you do that ?"

"No, I will not do that," she replied, slowly. "It is too great a success."

"Could you, then, identify the man who gave yo uthe letter?"

"Xes—oh, yes; 7 can see his face, his horrible face, now!"

"Well, then, you must help us in this way. After the play to-night go to the Place de Greve. You will be met there by one of our agents, who will conduct you to one of our secret houses in the Rue de Cainte-Crokz. There we have several men under arrest, and you must see them. Had the man a scar under the left eye?"

"Yes, yea—a deep scar. I remember that distinctly."

"Many men have such cears, but attill this may be the right one. You will come, then?"

"I will. I shall see you there, monsleur?"

"Yes. And, by the way, has any

"I will. I shall see you there, mon-sleur?"
"Yes. And, by the way, has any other agent of the Chambre called? You see, we work secretly, and hardly know each other's plans and move-ments."
"No; no one else has been."
"Ah! then au revolt, madame. To-night, after the play, in the Rue de Eainte-Croix."
And he made obeslance and went out.

HIL.

Mile. Moliere was depressed and nervous that evening, despite her inherent inability to take most things seriously. She thought of the words of M. Dupin and feared to eat, feared to go out, feared to stay at home, feared almost to look ardund, and yet kept continuously siancing rapidly and timidly over her shoulder. The customary hour, however, lound her, as usual, on her way to the theatre, thickly veiled and cloaked. She took quite a circuitious route, avoiding all the quiet streets, and mixing as much as she could among the crowd.

At the corner of the Rue Mazarine, in her haste, she rain into a drunken man, who would have turned upon her and struck her but for the gallant instervention of a passing gentleman. A crowd collected all in a moment, as crowds will collect, and for one brief instant she caught sight, smild that throng, of a frace that chilted her with fear. It was the searred, reptile face of the delivery of the threatening letter. She would have swooned but for the excitement buoying her up.

So the Chambre Ardanto could not have the right man under arrest after all. That was her first thought. Was he not uncaptured and walking abroad? What should she do? Perhaps, though, she argued, at she sped along, she was mistraken in the face. There were plenty of scarred visages in Paris, as M. Duplin, had said. She determined in the end, as women will determine—without a wast amount of consideration—to keep hor appointment in the "lace de Greve. But meanwhile, arrived at the therefre, she hastily scribbled a note, and despatched it to the Chambre. It ran thus:—"Have just seen in the Rue Mazarine the man who gave me the threatening letter—at least, I believe it was the man. I will, howover, come to-night to the house in the Rue de Salnite Croix as I promised your agent, M. Dupin, this afternoon."

IV.

The play was over, and the audience

rv. The play was over, and the audience had dispersed. The streets, softly lilumined by a nowly risen moon, were still and dest-ted. Mile. Moliere, velled and hooded again, walked swiftly in the direction of the Place de Grove. As she entered the square, recently so wild and Jurid with tongues of hungry frame—hungry for lurid fiesh—but now

so peaceful and beautiful in the delicate light, she espied a figure approaching

"Mile. Mollere?" he queried, in teon, low voice when he came near.

deop, low voice when he came near.

Sho nodded her head.

"Foliow me," he added.

They traversed a labyrinth of streets, and no further word was spoken until, a quarter of an hour afterward, the man rapped gently at a house door in a queer little side atvex.

"This is the Ruo de Sainte-Croix," he murmurel.

"This is the Ruo do mainter of the murmured.

The door was instantly opened.
"Enver," he said, and madame went in, with her attendant at her heels.
The passage was pitch dark. She stood still, aftrighted.
"Where am 17" she cried.
"This way—this way. "Its all right," soid a voice."
"On, is that you, M. Dupin?"
"Yes, 'tis I, madame."
"Thank heaven! I began to fear that I had been outrapped."
A hand took hers in the darkness and

ddmly "lighted room, half laboratory, half library.

"Pray be seated, madame," said Dupin, senially, "I think I've settled this aftair. The Chambre Ardente Innows what it is about Ha, ha, ha' I should think so! Have some wine first, madame, before you look on the rearred, ugly faces of the rogues I have manacled here. Bestdees, you must be exhausted after your walk, and possibly frightneed, ch?"

He laughed pleasantly as he joured her out some wine. It stuck her what a courtly, affable man he was.

"Drink," he said.

"Drink" he said.
She emptied the goblet at a draught, for in truth her nerves were all in a quiver, and replacing it on the table looked round at her host and laughted back at him with a well-assured confidence and galety. Dit as her glaber fell upon him her laughter ceased. She gazed at him first in wonderment, and then aghast. M. Dupin was glaring at her flerech.

you?"

It seemed another being, this vindictive figure scowling down at her.
Fate and gice played hide and sele, in
his eyes. He was transformed into a
veritable ogre.
And suddenly, as she stared at him.

measured tones, his teeth elenched, but his voice calim. "Let me tell you it was poisoned."

The actress jumped to her feet in unscharzed pante.

"Mon dieul Mon dlou!" she screamed. "Monsieur, what can you mean? What have you done?"

"You will know all soon enough!" he replied with tautalizing precision. The poison takes the hours to kill. There is time to repeat the story many, many times." He paused a second, and then a sudden excitement took hold of him. "I am Lavolsin's son," he cried, "not M. Dupin, not an agents of the Chambre Ardente—Lavolsin's son, the order, "not M. Dupin, not an agents of the Chambre Ardente—Lavolsin's son, the order of the woman you have put into your cursed play. I love my mother, madame. I saw her burn, friezio before my eyes, and I laughed—ay, laughed—laughed with madness and rage to hear her old bones crackle, to see her who sat in high places have somehow died—died naturally, though suddenly. Ho, ha, hal—ded through me, through medicine, you understand? And now you will follow them. In five hours you will foll alteop never to waken, a. d no one can hely you were not safe end sound here, for I only know he mitted and held it up in his hand, laughing again with a frensied delight.

And as he laughed a hand came through the silghtly open door and of a audden snatched the vial from his fingers.

And as he laughed a hand came through the slightly open door and of a sudden snatched the vial from his nagers.

Then like a flash, in the twinking of an eye, three men dashed into the room. There was a flerce struggle for a moment or two. Strong men panted as though in the thores of death. But it was soon over. Pounced on unawares, the poisoner was readily secured and gagged and carried forth.

Then the leader of the new-incresstepped up to Mile. Mollers where she ayon the floor, prostrate and unconscious.

He chafed her hands and threw water on her forchead.

"What is it—oh, what is it?" she murmured in a white. "Where am It?"

"Drink this at oice." he rejoined.

"It is an antidote."

She put the botto to her lips and gulped its contents down.

"You have had a narrow escape, madame," her rescuer went on, supporting her in his arms. "Lucky it is you wrote to the Chambro Arfente to hight and mentioned the Rue de Sainte-Croix. We were already on the track of the writer of the threatening letter, and we knew it was a trap when you mentioned our agent. Our agents, forsooth! But we let you keep the appointment you had made with him order to effect a capture. We watched you come into the house and hon we quietly went to work. We have taken five of them—two, madama—all in the net of concecting vile poisons, and to a lawyou have done the King some service."



incro than thirty 3.122 as possessing great value Your physician will confirm the statement. W. SILE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thu Consulty our decror about Nestle- Food and send Consulty our decror about Nestle- Food and send to us for a large sample can and our book, "The laby," both of which will be sen free on specia-tion, Also ask for "Buby Dirthday Borel Book." LEEMINO, MIRS 48 CO, 63 St. Sulpice st., Montreal.

Father -" Don't you think it ab Father — Don't you think it about time, Fred, to be doing something for yourself?" Son — Well, you know how it is, dol. You have anways told me not to follow the crowd, you know, and as every profession seems to be overcrowded, of course, I have kept out of all of them."

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"Theodore," said Mrs. Hardserabble, leoking up from the paper, "I see that a New York banker has given a thousand dollars to the Princeton Debating Society How ridiculous! You don't have to give women money to learn how to talk." "No," responded Mr. Fardscrabble, feelingly. "I have noticed it's when you don't give them money that they do their best talking."

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#### The Gatholic Register.

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#### THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1809.

July 13-S. Anacletus.
14-S. Bonaventure
15-S. Ronry.
16-Our Lady of Mt. Carmol.
17-S Leo IV.
18-S. Canillus of Lellis.
19-S. Symmachus.

#### Nationalism and Catholicity.

Catholics generally will be apt to consider the recent London speeches of Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Vaughan a more interesting topic than vaugana a more interesting topic than any other now on the tapis. The famous prelate of St. Paul has been lionized in England, where, by the way, he fell among the "forward" element of the Conservative politicians. This element, it is almost unnecessary to add, is remarkably applications of the localization of the content of the localization of unnecessary to add, is remarkably well represented by the leading Oatholies in English public life. They are not less zealously Oatholic on that score, of course, but it is just as well not to loss eight of their as well not to lose eight of their Toryism when we award them all credit for their religious camesiness. Arobbishop reland at all events got into their hands, and the resul: was the development of a strong mutual liking. It showed itself plain on

the development of a strong mutual liking. It showed itself plain on the American Archbishop's part at the annual meeting of the Ostholic Union of Great Britain. It will be well to try and understand the Ostholic Union as exacuty as possible. The Missionary Record, the official organ of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, tells us "The Union is not precisely a Rad at body, nor has it ever been repreached with feverish activity . . . Some one ought to explain who the Duke of Norfolk is . . . The Duke is an is . The Dake is an extreme Tory, or Conservative, besides

strems 1-ry, or consurvative, costons being an extremely good Catholic."

This was our own opinion all along. The Oatholic Union, with the Duko of Norfolk at its head, is an extremely of Norton at its mean, is an extremely good Catholic body, and if its mem-bers have any political leanings they are apt to be of the "forward" order. The Union's welcome to Archbishop Ireland was worthy of it. Cardinal Vanghan wrote a letter in which he took occasion to say with reference to the country of which Archbishop Ireland is a citizen:

the country of which Archbishop Ireland is a citizen:

The future of mankind seems to point to the importance of a close friendship between the peoples of the United States and the British Empire. The question is: What shall be, in the future, the governing and formative civil influence among those countries and races that have not yet been brought within the pale of Christian Civilization? Shall it to the influence of the despotic or that of the liberty loving Powers? This will be settled during the course of the coming century. Asia and the far East, and even the great dark continent, look to the principles of liberty as a basis for their spiritual reguneration. In the best interests of true. Christian Civilization? Shall it to the principles of liberty as a basis for their spiritual reguneration. The best interests of true. Christian Properties of the control which despotically converts a national roligion into an ungine of conquest and of mational agreed the world; their flags guarantee freedom to all, and, therefore, unfettering and the manifester of the control of the Catholic Church. It seems to me that whether regarded from a Christian, or from a civil and humanitarian point of view, we must desire to strengthen the influence common to the English-speaking races, so that in the end they may prevail against the spread of despotic and arbitrary Powers. The next century or twe will decermine the fact the receipt profess of the Christian Faith.

This was welcoming the Archbishop

This was welcoming the Archbishor This was welcoming the Archhishop of Sk. Paul in the "torward." spirit. It is not too much to say so. And Dr. Ireland responded with admirable diplomesy to the suggestions of the Cardinal, having first, however, devoted a tew eloquent periods to the influence of the Irish race in the British empire. He said:

The state of the second

olics of the United States and the Oatholics of England. We Catholics of
America owa much to you. Our first
Catholic colombis, the companions of
Lord Baltimore, were from the island
taelf of England The first citizens on
the soil of America who openly declared
liberty of conscionce were English Cathoolics; and, throughout all the history of
our Charch, those English states of
keryland have given a certain tone to
Catholic thought and Catholic action
which has never been clased, and whan
a Bishop was to be consecrated for the
Church in the United States, for the
Church which to-day possesses nearly
one hundred bishops, is came to England to have the holy oils poured upon
his head. Our literature is the same;
our language is the same; a thousand
ties bind us. We desire, as American
citizons, your friendship; we are willing,
as American citizons, to accord you or
own. We desire the mutual hand of
friendship between the two great countries. Our commercial interests are the
same. And while so closely united in
fliendly relations as Englishmen and
Americans, we must be doubly united in
fliendly relations as Englishmen and
Americans, we must be doubly united in
fliendship American Catholics.

Dr. Iroland could not be more olics of the United States and the Cath-olics of England. We Catholics of

ones and Amorican Catholics.

Dr. Iroland could not be more diplomatic. Cardunal Yaughan could not have expected to be better pleased. His Emineuce delivered a speech at the Independence Day banquot a few days later, which was intensely imdays ator, which was intensity im-perialistic. A cabled report will be found in another column. Of course the Cardinal spoke for himself alone; but his words at least indicate a lesbut his words at least indicate a lea-son of Oatholio experience in every age and every nation, which is not authorized year membered when Oatho-lies stand upon opposite sides of inter-national difficulties.

The Church is Catholic, but her influence ever goes to strengthen the national character of her sons. The Catholic Englishman like the Duke of Norfolk or Cardinal Vaughan may be Okthone Englishman like the Duke of Norfolk or Cardinal Vaughan may be imperialistic to the extent of jingoism, the America Catholic citizen may be an expansionist after McKinley's or Archbishop Ireland's heart. This development of their nationalisms however, is not their religion, although the love of country which their Catholic faith waters and enriches is the soil in which their politics must have taken root. The Fillpino Catholic who sees the American troops desecrating his santuaries, and the German Catholic whose sympathies are with Paul Kruger will admit all this but will not find his own convictions weakened one whit thereby. In a word while Cardinal Vaughan and Archbishop Ireland are both grand Catholics they, would not undertake in insisters of this kind to speak for the Catholics of the Garman empire, the Catholics of the German empire, the Philippine Islands and for the matter of that of other places nearer their own doors.

own doors.

Remember St. Mary's C. L. and A. A. annual excursion, Monday the 17th.

Except in the city of Belfast open acts of blackguardism by Orangemen ace becoming more and more infrequent. It therefore occasioned surptise approaching to shock when on Sunday last at it therefore occasioned surptise approaching to shock when on Sunday last at it therefore occasion outraged on the public street the deconcy of Christian burial. The Globe's correspondent at Winnight Grange procession outraged on the public street the contrastor. "A painful incident occurred during the Orange outre parade to day. A Casholic funeral procession was passing along the street at the same time as the parade. The Orange Young Britons, with band playing, turned a corner sheed of the funeral and refused to break ranks. Father Cherrier, who was in the funeral procession, insisted on driving through, and the Orange Young Britons seized his horse, but the animal reared and the carriage passed through. The balance of the funeral stopped until the senior Orange lodges came along when a halt was called and the funeral allowed to proceed."

when a man was cancer and the innersal allowed to proceed."

This is the public testimony of the Orangeman's boasted love of religious freedom. A priest at the head of a funeral is waylaid and held upon the street of a populous city. Separated from the dead he is accompanying to the grave, the din of fife and drum is made for a time to take the place of the coremonial of mourning. The violence is attributed to the Orange Young Britons as if that department of the Orange society were irresponsible and excusable. When the "seatiors" came up "the funeral was allowed to proceed." Allowed by thorangemen of course. Apparently neither the police nor the city authorities had any right to interfere. Law and order was either to be outraged or maintained by the free and unfettered will of the Orangemen themselves. But this state of things is not peculiar to Winnipeg. Here in Toronto on every twelfith of July public and private beariess is held up far a couple of hours, in order to gratify the captice of processionists who will not break anks and halist upou menopolizing the streets. The street cars are stopped, carriages influence of the Irish race in the British empire. He said:

In his own name Cardinal Vaugham, in the letter addressed to the chairman kindly makes aliuston to the fact of the faffonces of the union between the Cath.

if there is a jury in the city animated with a spark of desire to see the public right placed above the felly of a parading faction, heavy damages will be given. We cannot look to the city authorities for relief. They prefer to hand our money as well as our liberties over to the Orange machine.

Sonator Sanford of Hamilton was accidentally drowned at his summer place in Muskoka on Monday. He was a triend of the late Sir John Thompson and accompanied the body of the Canadian statesman upon the British ship that brought it to Halifax.

that brought it to Halifax.

England was one of the principal nations represented at the Hague Peace Conference. The Conference condemned the Dam-Dum bullet by an overwhelming vote as barbarous and wantonly cruel. Nevertheless in the House of Commons on Monday last the Under-Socretery of State for the War Office, Mr. George Wyndham, replying to a question of Mr. Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist member for South Mayo, acknowledged that bullets, similar to the Dum-Dum bullets which were condemned at The Hague Peace Conference, were being supplied to the British troops in South Africa.

England is getting a sour forestate of

England is getting a sour forctaste of militarism. For many years the popular dislike for the bard exportences of the common soldier has been an increasing difficulty to maintaining the strongth of the army. When the Scotch and Irish were poverly stricken and rasged they took the "Saxon shilling" in goodly numbers, and supplied the empire's fighting force. But the Scotch at home and abroad are waxing fat of late and naturally avoid the army. The Irish are turning their faces across the southern and western seas and England is now obliged to sook more of her soldiers at home than formerly. The available material is not by any means of the best. Col. Denison of Toronto gave a pitiful account recently of the recruits he saw in England. The present rovival of Jingolam has converted a difficulty into a necessity, and led to the introduction of a conscription bill into the House of Lords. One effect of such a policy will be to quicken emigration from the British Islands. This is one of the first signs of national decay that militarism in its very nature breeds. The young men will depart for freer lands and the lessesond population will bear the increased taxes. There is not much hope of the colonies helping the United Kingdom either with recruits or contributions for the imperial expenditure. England is getting a sour foretaste of

contributions for the imperial expenditure.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan has issued another volume of poems which he has entitled "Songe of Sottlement" and dedicated to the ploneers of Bruce county, "whose stout hearts and sturdy arms have turned a widerness into amiling gardens." Mr. O'Hagan still works with familiar methods upon familiar subjects. His ways appear to be settled, like those of an old acquaintance, upon whom you can count to chat again over favorite and pleasant topics whenever you meet him. O' if this be too artifical, a more poetic comparison might perhaps be found in nature. Mr. O'Hagan's notes are like shose of the common birds of the grove, that sing as freely as the nightingale, ableit less rapturously. Anything approaching to startling surprise may uot be sought in Mr. O'Hagan's verses. His shoughts do not take flight on the wings of ambition. He suggests nothing difficult of comprehension. Any of these poems may be read without effort, and as the rictures they call up are pleasing in a homely way Mr. O'Hagan's sure of catching the reader's sympathy. "An Idyl of the Farm," "The Old Pioneer" "The Old Log-Cottage School," "The Song My Mother Sings," are all character sisted of Mr. O'Hagan's simplicity, homeliness, healthfulness are the blessings chanted, and no great draughts upon the poot's vocabulary are needed for the strain. To give a few examples:

O there's joy in every sphere of life from cottage unto throne,

strain. To give a few examples:

O there's joy in every sphere of life from cottage unto throne,
But the sweetest a tiles of nature been upon the farm alone

Then God bless the old man coming down the lane down the lane are in the sphere of the sphere of

Gone now is the light in McDougall's
Log shanty
The blass on the hearth long has sank
into gloom.
And Donald and Janet who dreamed
of "Anld Scotia,"
Are dreaming of heaven in the dust of
the tomb.

the south.

This perhaps, is not poetry; but it is all that we claim for it—the homely singing of simple life. Nor is it less true to life, because of its commonplace case. It may be a little off to be sure in the case of Donald and Janes who "are dreaming of heaven in the dust of the tumb" insemuch as poetry itself would scarcely ask us to take such information literally.

"A Dirge of the Settlement," "The

Song My Mother Sings," "Life and Death," although they bear a touch of sadness, are stamped with the same quiet habt of thought. In the patrictio order we have "Recenciled," "Our Own Dear Land," "A Song of Canadian Rivers," "Hill rotes" and other pieces. The "Songs of the Settlemest," will not seek in value for appreciative readers. The volume comes from the press of William Briggs and is on sale at Sadller's, Toronto.

When this yes fall out honest men avart to come by their own—if strong enough to take it. The thieves who stole the letters upon which the United States demanded the expulsion from States demanded the expulsion from Cauada of two Spanish ex-officials have fallen out and are accusing each other of forgory and lying. The Spaniards at the time declared that the published letter upon which Sir Wilfrid Laurier acted was a forgory, and Spaniards as a rule are strong in truth telling if weak in every other way. The fellow who stole the letter new gives a circumstantial account of the subsequent forgery. The whole business is not creditable to the United States but is infinitely more disgraceful to Cauada.

If the Dutch Boers are subjecting Englishmen to tyranny, it would appear that the English in British Guiana have that the English in British Guiana have long been giving Dutch sottlors there similar, or worse treatment. A question by Mr. Davitt about the condition of the frauchise in British Guiana has been reused by the authorities of the British House of Commons. The reason given was that is "reflected indirectly on the polloy of the Imperial authorities." This practically admits the case. The question showed that the Imperial Government is and has been practising for many years, and the Colonial Secretary is still practising, in British Guiana on a Datch mining population, a precisely similar oppression to that on account of which England is threatening to go to war with the Transvaal.

the Transvaal.

The Famous case of Charles Stewart Parnell and The London Times was referred to in the House of Commons at Ottawa, on We needed of the Week, in an unusual way. Ur. N. F. Davin having brought up as a matter of privilege the criticisms of The Times regarding the government's refersal to investigate the Yukon scandals. Sir Wilfrid Laurier retorted: "The Times is a paper which enjpys great respect, but hon, gentlemen knew that this was not the first time it had been the victim of a hoar. Some years ago it was the victim of a very ornel boax in the Parnell-Pigot case. "There is another Fichard Pigot, another standerer in the land now, apparently," "There is another Pichard Pigot, another standerer in the land now, apparently," said the Premier." Sir Charles Tupper next said: "Parnall was not such a coward as to shelter himself behind one miserable pretext and another, but boldly challenged his opponents, conscious in his own innocence."

Many Irishmen in Canada, who knew Mr. Thomas Cresbie, of Cork, personally or by the wide fame of his paper, The Examiner, will regret the news of his death which cur latest exchanges bring m. Mr. Crosbie was a '96 man and was from the beginning to the end of his career a tireless worker in the Irish struggle. The roll of his conrades included Joseph Brennan, John Francis Maggire, Denny Lane, Dr. W. K. Sullvan. Mr. Justin McCarthy and a dosen prominent literary workers of this and the past generation began life in the office of The Cork Examiner. Mr. Crohe was a gentleman of distinguished appearance and gentle manners, and it was with a tender regard that his brothers of the press often spoke of him as "the grand old man of Irish journalism." He filled the chair of the Institute of British Journalists for a year. To us, Many Irishmen in Canada, who knee British Journalists for a year. To us, at this distance, it would seem that in the deeth of Mr. Crosbie the old city of Cork has lost its first and finest citizen.

the deeth of Mr. Crosbie the old city of Cork has lost its first and finest citizen. In spite of the most rigorous ceasorship the truth is gradually coming out about the American war against the Filipinos. It is no longer denied that hostilities were precipitated by the Americans without sufficient provocation and in contempt of Aquinaldo's entreaty. Again, the Americans are ratiner boastful of the butbarian manner of their warfare upon the religious institutions of the natives, which by the way are as Catholic as if they belonged to the archdilocase of St. Paul. Aguinaldo's army is in the wilderness became it would be wholesale suicide for it to stand over against the American guns. Whenever a chance offers for a skirmish the Filipinos croep out of their lairs and cut off a few of the enemy. This condition of things if it can be maintained long enough will prove more lumilisting to the Americans than if they were to suffer heavy loss in a pitched battle. The drain upon the army and the treasury is irritating to the mathonal pride and is washing the soil away from the roots of the much room plant of American imperialism. In the long run although Agrinaldo can never hope for a victory on the field over the American intruders he may win a moral victory when the better judgment of the American people asserts itself.

The Globe quotes with manifest pleasure the staten at of The Montreal Guzette that the judges appointed to subdivide the counties mentioned in the Redistribution Bill include one Roman Catholie. The Globe knows well that the judge imentioned is not and never was a Roman Catholie. We desire to make no other point in connection with the matter than that the government is quite willing to receive a listle laudation which costs nothing.

which costs nothing.

Two wooks ago the editorial writer of The Orange Sentinel said he had read a circular alleged to have been issued to the Ohristian Brothers. Boing convince that if such a circular oxisted at all it must have been a fraud, we endeavored in the most direct and open way to get some trace of it. But noue of The Sentinel people would admit having seen it. We were not surprised thereat, because we know the character of The Sentinel; but we made an appeal to Mr E. F. Clarke personally to take a manly standon his own personal responsibility, since his editor cloarly is ignorant of or grossly abuses the first principles of responsible journalism. MrClarke has preferred to romain silout. His paper returns to the vague, intangible willings method a that excellent Clarke has preferred to remain silout. His paper returns to the vague, intangible, villations motiods that are characteristic of it; but does not publish the circular or say where it has been published or may be found. It tells in similiar fashion of a bill of particulars that it is willing to publish. The Orange Sentinel is nover unwilling to publish anything true or false that might tickle the patters of its readers. The paper itself is beneath notice and its only support is Mr. Clarke's proprietorship.

itself is boneath notice and its only support is Mr. Clarke's proprietorship.

The Register has received a long communication from "W. H. S." with regard to the West Eigin election scandal, suggesting the formation of a political party to promote the demand for pure elections. We are of course in heartfest sympathy with any honest plan that looks to the freedom of the electorate from the tyranny of the "machine." But it is doubtful whether the proposals of our correspondent could over be carried out practically. A third party on the husbit of packing lainty party "does not in any event commend itself. Political corruption may be more quickly and naturally corrected. Corraption brought rain not once but twice upon the Conservatives; and, although we are in the habit of speaking plainty of the general apathy of the electors of Canada when their free institutions are factually limit the injustice of party government. Enough rescality has been feetually limit the injustice of party government. Enough reaching has been revowed against the local Liberals to justify their instant expulsion from the place of government, and the most salutary lesson that can be given to their successors is to make sure and wrift the natural punishment of the wrong-doers with whom the people have presently to deal.

Protestantism is so weak a religion that it has to three tirestiff upon the favor

presently to deal.

Protestantism is so weak a religion that it has to throw itself upon the favor of fashion, in order to keep up the appearance of conformity with the law of God. The New York Sun reports a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, in an opiscopal Church at Newport in which he urged the society of fashion, which has its foremest seek at that place during the summer, to exercise its undoubledly great social influence to discourage and discountenance divorce. "The people of Newport," he said, "are on-people of Newport," he said, "are on-people of Newport," he said, "are on-people of Newport," he said, "are conditioned with the power to suppress this evil," and he added inferentially that without such social influence the Church its impotent in the premises, saying that "Newport has more power to check it than the combined efforts of the Christ, ian churches from Maine to the Pacific

"Newport has more power to check it than the combined efforts of the Christian churches from Maine to the Pacific coast." Mr. Hamilton accordingly appealed to Newport society "to refuse to recognize dworce," as a favor toward the Church."

This says The Sun is a very remarkable acknowledgment that the authority of the Episcopal Church is unable of itself to resist successfully the present tendency of that society to telerate and justify divorce for any cause allowed by the civil law in any State, no matter how violently it conflicts with the law of the Church. Everybody who heard the appeal, however, knows that such is the fact, for it has been demonstrated in many conspicuous instances. The canon of the Episcopal Church allows divorce for the sole cause of adultery, and remarriage to the innocent party only. Actually the society addressed third, and the canon, though it is composed the othic canon, though it is composed chiefly of members of the Episcopal Church. So long as the divorces were legally obtained—for describin, read or nominal, or for any other cause allowed in the freest divorce laws of the Union—it has given its countenance to the proceedings and received back to its embrace the parties whose marriages were thus dissolved whon olther or both of them have brought to it new husbands or wives. That is, the acciety

has treated the Episcopal Church with open contempt, and by giving its sanc-tion to "free diverce" has set an ex-ample for all the social circles of the Union which look to it for fashionable

Cardinat Vaughan's Imperialistic Speech.

London, July 5.—A declaration of im-

London, only 0.—A doctaration or immonse importance concerning the fato of the Philippines and stil Asia was made last night by Cardinal Vaughan. Archibishop of Westmioster, at the Independence Day bauquot given by the American Society in London. Phore is good authority for saying that his utterance is an authorized amouncement of the policy of the Roman Catholic Church on the far eastern question. When it is said that he astendished and electified his audience by his elequent appeal to America and England in co-operation to Russia, it may easily be imagined what a sensation his words erocated. Nor was his the only imperialistic speech of the ovening. It was the Keynote of every word spoken, and the splift of imperialism aroused an enthusiasm surpassing anything witnessed at former gatherings of Americans in London. The banquot was attended by the largest and most representative assembly of Americans over hold in Europe. It was nearly midnight when Cardinal Yaughan spoke, but the tremendones significance of his words entities them to be the first quoted. He zaid:—

"I have in my heart the deep seated and matern conviction that the well-fare quoted. He zaid:—

"I have in my heart the deep seated and matern conviction that his well-fare and meater conviction that the well-fare and the first quoted. He zaid:—

"I have in my heart the deep seated and matern conviction that is not be two entities and co-operation that should are a strong the content and the pull have much to learn in refrespect. Others look the American and English peoples (Cries of hear, hear.) While we are on the eve of a new century the English-speaking peoples look forward to see in what discussed the American and English peoples for the great work before us in the century to come.

It seems to me from the evidence of past years and from the manifestations of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your Ambassador and Senators who have spoken, that we are preparing the American and English peoples for the great work before us in the century

the great work before us in the century to come.

"You no longer, if I may speak to my American cousins, you no longer are a self-contained power. You have come from your continued to the country of the contraint of the country of

#### Religion of Reyalty.

The latest statistics show that of the 44 male members of the 24 religning houses which at present coount the 46 male members of the 24 religning throne in Europe, 211 are Protestants, 171 Roman Catholics, 46 Greek Catholics, and 17 Mohammodans. Entirely Protestant are 9 of the 24 regissing houses—namely, Zeohringen, Brakant, Well, Nassau, Anhatt, Schwarzburg, Rauss, Waldeck, and Bernadotte. Prevailing Protestant are the houses of Moham Catholics with 10 Protestant and 3 Moham Catholics, Lippe (with 36 Reformed and 8 Catholics), Hohemcelleen (with 19 Protestant, 9 Roman and 1 of Creek Catholic), Wettin (with 30 Pro-

tostants, 24 Roman and 1 Grock Cath-olio princes). Wurtemberg has 6 Ro-man Catholics and 1 Protostant; Oden-burg, 87 Grock Catholics and 28 Protost-ants. Entirely Catholic are of the 24 reigning house.—Hayaburg, Bourbon, Savoy, Wittelsbach, Lichtonstoin, and Monaco. Russia 16 Grock Catholic and Turkoy Mohammedan.

A. O. H.

The officers of Ottawa Division No. 1,
Ancient Order of Hibernians, were installed by P. A. Hawley representing
the Gounty President, J. Butler; rerecording secretary, J. Bergin; financial
secretary; P. S. Dadd; treasurer, M.
Fagan; committee, J. O'Connor, L.
O'Donnell, P. O'Mozar, J. Casoy,
Mulvihill; chaplain, Ruv. Father Whelan; medical examiner, Dr. Troy.

Liberals Continue to gain Victor'es-

London, July 6.—The Liberal party gained two scats to-day in the byoolections held in the double-barrolled constituency of Oldham to fill the dual vacancy created by the doath last month of Mr. Robt. Ascroft, Conservative, and the subsequent resignation of his Conservative colleague, Mr. James Francis Oswaid, who has just been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchquer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, to be Stoward and Bailliff of the Manor of Northstead, a formal method of resigning. The following are the results of the pells:—Mr. Alfred Emmett, Liberal and Radical, 12,770; Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal and Radical candidate, who heads the poll in to-day's election, therefore, is a distinct Conservative reverse. Mr. Alfred Emmett, the success of Liberal and Radical candidate, who heads the poll in to-day's election in Oldham, is a wealthy cotton spinner of Oldham. He is accuss of Mr. J. Emmett Barlow, Liberal momente for the Frome division of Somestelahre. His brobber married Lady Constance Campbell, daughter of the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Walter Runciman & Company of London and Newscatle.

Diecese of Kingston Annual Pilerlmage. LONDON, July 6 .- The Liberal party

## Diocese of Kingston Annual Pilgrimage.

Pilgrimage.

The rev. clery of the Diocese of Kingston have arranged to conduct their annual pilgrimage to Sie. Anne de Beaupre on Tuesday, 25th July, in order that pilgrims may be enabled to be present at the abrice and to invoke the intercession of La Bonne Ste. Anne on Wednesday, 26th July—the very day which the Catholic Church has conservated to the honor of the Mother of the Elemed, Virgin. The pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of the Rev. D. & Twomey, Twoed, the Biosecci, Virgin. The pingrimage will be under the immediate direction of the Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., and the Bev. Father Stanton, of Brockville, who has so encoseafully organised the pilgrimages of past years, will give his invaluable assustance on this cocasion. also. Return tickes to Toronto, good for ten days, is placed at the very low rate of \$6.75, and similar low rates can be obtained at all staints of the G.T.R. and C.P.R. as far as the good to go on special and require trains on the morning of the 25th July, and to return on any require train within the time-limit. A special G. T.R. time will leave Lindsay at 19.30 p.m. on Thesday, 25th July, For further particulars, apply to Rev. J. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMAS SWIFT

The Ottawa Free Press of the 10th says:—Mrs. Swift, a talented member of St. Patrick's choir, and one of the popular members of the church, died Saturday atternoon after a lengthy illness. Mrs. Swift was the wife of Mr. Thomas Swift, principal of St. Patrick's school, and editor of the Monitor. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Sibley, of Toronto. Western manager for Events. Mr. and Mrs. Sibley and their daughter, Miss. Fanny Sibley, were present when Mrs. Mrs. Sibley and their daughter, Miss Fanny Sibley, were present when Mrs. Swift died. Mrs. Swift was born in Cornwall, England, 40 years ago, but for years she has lived in Canada. Her friends among the musical people of Otawa, are numerous. Mrs. Swift had also rare intellectual gifts. The full choir of St. Patrick's church was present this morning at the requiem mass chanted by Rev. Father Whelan. The remains will be taken to Toronto tonight for interment. Mrs. f. lft. leaves no children.

The interment took place in St. Michael's cemetery, Teronto, on Tuesday atternoon. The remains were followed from Mr. P. McCabe's establishmed fueen street cast, by the family and friends, including, amongst others, Patrick Royle, Maurice Halley, P. F. Cronin, Charles F. McCabe, R. I. P.

THE LATE MR. M. J. HAYES.

THE LATE MR. M. J. HAYES.

The following resolution was passed at the last meeting of St. Mary's Commandery Knights of J John, on the motion of Mr. C. J. O'lrien, seconded by Mr. J. E. Whelan:—"This commandery heard with keen sorrow of the accident that suddenly cut of the life, of one of its first and most exemplary members. Mr. Michael J. Hayes. To his widow and family the

sincerest sympathy of the men of St. Mary's Commandery goes out with the prayer that Gost may mitigate their grief and give rest to the soul of their dar one."

ST. MARY'S C. L. AND A. A. EXCUR

ST. MARY'S C. L. AND A. A. EXCURSION.

One of the most attractive excursions of the year is announced for Monday mext by the popular Catholic Literary and Athlette Association of St. Mary's parish. The place selected is Paradise grove. Niagara-on-the-Lake, where a picnic will be held, and a strat-class programme of sports run off. The St. Mary's Association claims as its own a couple of teams of athletes whose record of the year is as high as any in the province, so that the sports will be first-class. The following general information has been supplied by the committee:—Boats leave Yongo street wharf at 7, 8, and II a.m., and 2 p.m. Returning, last boat leaves Queerston 7.15 p.m.; Niagara-on-the-Lake, 7.50 p.m. Baskets checked at Niagara wharf and conveyed to the grove free of charge Hot and cold water and ice may be procured free at pavillon If possible purchase you; tickets before morning of the excursion. Excursion tickets cannot 1 purchased on boats. For further information apply to any member of the committee:—H. C. Stuart, J. G. LaVelle, C. J. Read, C. J. Mechan, J. G. LaVelle, C. J. Tryline, W. Henry.

ANNIVERSARY REQUIEM MASS.

ANNIVERSARY REQUIEM MASS

On Tuesday, the 5th linst, a solemn, Anniversary Requiem Mass was sung in St. Margaret's Church, Midland, for the repose of the souls of the two sisters of the Pastor, Father Barsello, who perished last July on the City of Parts

who perished last July on the City of Paris.

It will be remembered these young ladies were on their voyage to France, where they had arranged to enter a religious community. The celebrant was Father Barsello, Dean Egan of Darrie assistiffs as Deacon, Father Kiaman of Collingwood Subdeacon, and Father Laboreau as Master of Ceremonies. In the Sanctuary were leve Fathers, Moyna of Orillia, Whitney of Uptergrove, McKechen of Penetanguishene, and Dufresne, S. T. of Parry Sound District.

The Preacher of the occasion was Father Moyna, who treated in his susual masterly style the doctrine of a middlo state, and referred in touching language to the dissater in which the young ladies lost their lives, when about to devote themselves to God in the religious life, (Com.)

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOLPlattsburg, N.Y., July 10.—The eighth annual session of the Catholic School began yesterday, and was marked by the arrival of a large excursion party from New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. Owing to the late arrival of the train no special services were held in St. John's Church, but Pontifical Mass will be celebrated next Sunday by Rev. Bishop Gabriels.

There have been mafy improvements in the assembly grounds since last season, many new cottages have been exceted, and twenty acres of land have been added to the grounds.

The lectures began this morning with a series on English literature by Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, C.S.P.
To-night a grand reception will be held at which many Montrealers next expected.

John P. Kavanagh and wife, and Misses Joanna and Mary Browne are among the visitors from the Canadian Metropolis siready domit'ed at the school.

On Sunday a train containing 250 ar-

Metropolis already domic'ed at the school.

On Sunday a train containing 250 arrived from Montreal and there are now fully 700 persons quartered on the various grounds and cottages. The regular sessions of the school will continue until August 15th. Among the notables who will visit the school during, the present ression are Governor Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli. the Papal Delegate at Washington; Vice-President Hobart, Archbishop Corrigan, and Archbishop Ireland.

### DRUNKENNESS.

DRUNKENNESS.

(Written for the Register)

This is not a new subject. It has aften been discussed before. Much, however, remains to be said, and more confirmed drunkard going heading to destruction, or the young man just be ginning, that will not raise his voice and do his utmost to save both from the ruin that is sure to follow the course of either, if not checked. Everything has a beginning. Drunkenness is no exception. The "Social Glass" is the first step; shun that as you would a sworn enemy. The only sale way is never to touch, taste, or handle. The lever to touch, taste, or handle, the lever to touch, taste, or handle, the lever to touch, taste, or handle, the lever to cover thirty years. He made that resolution when a mere boy, and has had not the slightest difficulty in keeping it ever since. There is not a boy or man living but can do the same thing, if he will but try, and is not the object worth the effort? There would be no drunkards were there no "moderate worth the effort? There would be no drunkards were there no "moderate worth the effort? There would be no drunkards were there no "moderate the worth in the way to "cure" drunkenness is never to drink. In other words, prevention will always be, found to be the best-cure. What a said sight it is to see the nehlest of God's creatures reduced to the level, and, in many instances, below it, of the leasts of the field! What an object leason this should be for those who have sufficient strength of will to withstand the temptation. The poor unfortunate drunkard has be longer a will of his own. He has long since lost

that, and become a slave to drink, and the only hope in him now—the only cure ior his disease (for such it has become)—is the inciriate asylum, and as that is seldom available, but one of the such to see that is seldom available, but one as a bright young man have we known, with a life full of promise, the pride and hope of the family, who might have attained to almost any position of home our and respectability, fail by the way-side, the victim of that perulcious habit of treating, in the majority of cases, the victim of that perulcious habit of treating, in the majority of cases, the victim of that perulcious habit of treating, in the majority of cases, the victim of that perulcious habit of treating, in the majority of greatest the young woman frecings, and lost to all sense of decency and virtue, which all sense of the procession of the decided in some of the read of the sense of the process of the virtue of the different cases. Firstly —To be perfectly safe it is advisable never to tamper with higher at all—not even to taste it. Secondly—"Moderate drink-evs are in a very dangerous condition on the flesh, and to with the habit without delay, otherwise they rang find it very difficult, if not altogether i neighbour and to one's seir. No organized effort is really necessary Everyone can do something in his own way, whether it be with the members of his own family, his neighbour, or employer, or the control of the contr

ving letter, recently ten by the Rev. Martin Mahoney, of

ten by the Rev. Martin Mahoney, of Mendota, Minn., gives a graphic picture of a phase of the upholy war of subjugation now being waged in the Philipplines that is studiously avoided by the secular press:

The war that was instigated by the preachers to get even with Bpain for all they had learned about its brutalities—from tracts—and to open a door to the gospel, and "American Protestant civilization," keeps on harmoniously with its start. The Minneapolis Times of June 20th tells how there may be seen at 412 Nicollet avenue a Filipino bishop's silk vestments richly curboidered with at least 1500 worth of gold, worked in countiess designs, the entire five garments, including the with at least \$500 worth of gold, worked in countless designs, the entire five garments, including the mitre, being estimated to be worth from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The robes are now the property of B. T. Drake, to whom they were sent by Dr. W. M. Beck, of Co. I, 13th Minnesota, who found them in a church after the taking of Calumpit.

Only that Cathelia.

found them in a church after the taking of Calumpit.

Only that Catholics under modern Anglo-Saxion civilization are hardly persons at all, and have only very qualified property rights, Mr. Drake would be prosecuted for holding stolen property, and Dr. Beck for burglary. But this is only one of the minor "gospelliberties." Twas at the taking of these vestments, or on a late occasion that a priest, trying to protect his people's property, was shot dead. One soller writes: "We are quartered in a fine big church up on the hills, an old monastery. I bet it never saw ruch a sight before: thousands of candles burning; men all gambling, swearing; lots dressed in priest's clothes." Little better was the use made of the Caloocan church, a use which stopped short only of stabiling the horses "on the alter," says Mr. McCutcheon, of the Chicago Record, "where the Fillpino was accustomed to witness what he believed to be the immolation of the Sacred Host, a telegraph instrument clicks, and the chance! rall whereat he was wont to receive what he believed to be the Body and Blood of his Savclicks, and the chancel rall whereat he was wont to receive what he believed to be the Body and Blood of his Savior is a rack for saddles and bridles." William Slugart, of the Montana Regiment sends home a cane made of mahogany from the pipe organ of a church.

'Numbers of volunteers writing home describe often wholithely. The vanishing of the property of the prop

home as mementoes and curlos, images and sacred adorments and vestments without the slightest compunction. "We are camping on Aguinatios lawn," writes Harry H. Kerr of Battery L. 3rd U. S. Artilliery, "by the ruins of the church which he took time to burn." The work of our late ally, the villainous Aguination, the new convert to Protestantism, is suitably continued by dur own kulghts and heralds of "American and Protestant civilization." The orleasts naturally heraids of "American and Protestant civilization." The pricests naturally receive the most particular attention. "Breaking through, a fringe of under-growth." writes Sergeant-Major Lem-on, 1st Washington Volunteers. "he caught a priest in the act of trying to

to resident the comment of the second

don his robe No palayer was wasted on him the body had twenty-elant bullet hotes. Writes J Grant Hinkle of the same company "At one place there were seventeen men lying around a priest who had been killed with them. It is presumed that they urged their followers and assisted them on the field by their presence." The foods, had they learned their duties in Christian ministers and as patriots in an Orange or an A.P.A. lodge, or even in an evangelical preacher factory, they would have been safely away coffee-cooling, or pleasantly earning their chaplatures along the same present of U. S. Infantry: "The insurgent loss is estimated at about five thousand, they must have about twenty thousand wounded." "In the path of the Washington Regiment and Battery B of the Sixth Artillery, there were 1,008 dead niggers and a great many wounded. We burned all their houses. I don't know how many men, women and children the Tennessee boys did kill. One company was sent into headquaters with thirty prisoners, and got there with one hundred chickens and no prisoners," says L. F. Williams of Ozark, hio.

Thus has the distinguished example set by British Sirdar Kitchener been teaching true "progress," and we are not a whit behind the British themselves in their battles of African or Australian native savages, and have come to enjoy and crave for the work!

Says Charles Brenner of the Kansas regiment at Caloocan. "There occurred the hardest sight I ever saw They had four prisoners and didn't know what to do with them.

occurred the nardest signt I over saw They had four prisoners and didn't know what to do with them. They saked Capt. Bishop, and he said, You know the orders, and four nattives Writes A a Larnes of Battery 4, 3d Unites States Artillery. "Orders were received trom General Wheaton to burn the town and kill every native in sight. About 1,000 men, women, and entirers were kitled. I am probasily growing hard-hearted, for I am in my glory when I can sight my gun on some dark skin and pull the trigger. "We bomphayded, Maishon," says A Michea, 3d Artillery, "and then went in and killed overy native we met, men, women and children." It was deided," says F. L. Poindexter of the 2d Oregon Regiment, "to kill or drive into the lake every native we found in the half-moon shaped district between the mouth of the Mateo river and the further end of the lake, a distance of twelve miles." "The Fourteenth and Washingtons," says another, "were driving all before them and taking no prisoners. This is now dropped dead." The New York Succercespondent wrote. "To shoot a man at six-foot range with a Spring-field rifle is a hard thing to do, but the orders were to let no insurgent live, and off would go the whole side of his head." Others than Mr. Barnes enjoyed the sport of "potting niggers." A member of the 23d U.S. Infantry feels disappointed at having got no chanco for a shot, and special duty men have wanted to be relieved so they might so gunning for insurgents! A pretty upshot of the clamor Price-cof-Peace's ministers against "bloody, brutal Spain"! Did ever Spaniard from Alva to Weyler equal the brutuniaes of this editorial in the new American paper of Manila, Freedom (Dec. 10): "Aguinaldo should post himself on Yankee history. On the first page he would find the story of the noble but unfortunate red man, how he robelled, and how we took his scalp, his pony, and his land. Then how, when we had munished his may sare the doxology

and his land. Then how, when we had punished him, we sang the doxology and sont missionaries to Christianize what remained of him. Then, when we landed on Plymouth Rock, we dropped on our knees, and, secondly, we dropped on the Aborigines."

The earlier accounts are remarkably on our knees, and, secondly, we dropped on the Aborigines."

The earlier accounts, are remarkably corroborated by Buglar John Roberts of Co. I, 13th Minnesota, who left Manila Bay May 16th, and reached Minneapoils June 17th. He says: "If the American people only knew the slaughter going on among the natifes we would have a war among ourselves to stop it. They tell us of Spanish crucity. We have been vastly more cruel than the Spanish. We have killed more natives, and probably with no more provocation. . I heard a Colorado man offer \$20 in gold for two Fillipino prisoners after his company had lost their captain. He simply wanted to shoot them to square the count.

Another point, too, of the true in-

wanted to shoot them to square the count.

Another point, too, of the true invariness of this fitting sequel to the war with Spain Mr. Roberts brings out: "General Otts is one of the most accomplished liars on earth. He sent home false reports about our losses and those of the Filipinos. He is simply prolonging the war for his own advancement." General McReeve ways it was properly. Oits that began it: "I can tell you one piece of news not generally known in the United States. On Sunday, Feb. 5th, the day after the fighting, began, Gen. Torres of the in-

suigents came through our lines under a flag of true, and speaking for Aguinatido declared that the fighting had been begun accidently and was not authorized by Aguinatido, who wished to have it stopped, and to stop it proposed the establishment of a neutral aone between the armies. Gen. Oits sternly replied that the fighting having begun, must go no to the grim end." Those fat-braded officers, "says a solder, "are trying to make a big war out of this, so they can get promotton, giver and a chance to rob the knovennent." So, too, Albert Frockway of Co M 20th Kansas. 'To those who intend to make the army their profession, and have more regard for personal interests and glory (7) than the country's welfare, it is a srand opportunity." A grand one, too, for the members of the numberless and endless commissions, with their salaries of 110,000 or over, more than all the farmers of many a country with all their own and their families work and drudgery can clear in a twelvemo th."

Meantime, as Mr Roberts says. It is a common saying that the boys of the 5th Army Corps who went to Manila Republicans are coming back either Democratis or narrehists.

None of the volunteers are willing toremain a day longer than they have to". So they will have to by bribed by bounties of \$300 or so, which, on the top of all the rest of the costs of our mountalinous "humanity" humbug the people and their children and children's children will have to pay, or be treated no better than Spaniards or Filipines by the U. S. Imperial Army. On the wiser of them it may get borne in that, if only they had known it, they had a truer friend in the peace-seeking Pope than in the patroite preachers who so resented his interference in their eagerness for "Hell or Spaniards or Filipines in '98 and will be for zone years yet a more urgent and worthler war to wage, in nobler and more profitable use for their characteristic prodigstiny of self, a much longer and juster score to be settled than "humanity" or "the gospel's "sgainst

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#### Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Folsy, hate of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, wide w, deciment, in the County of York, wide w, deciment of the Room of Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1287, Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1287, Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1287, Notice is the city of the City



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REMEMBERED BEST OF ALL

(By Clifton Bingham.)

(My Clifton Bingham.)
When I'm looking back across the time-worn pages
Of the book of years one face I always see.
Just one genite face that alters not nor agent face that alters not nor agent may and everinore the confect a looking hand in mine outwining.

twining,
When my faitering, childish steps
were fain to fail,
With its watchful eyes like stars upon
me shinning—
"Tis the face that I remember best
of all !

When I look around, and memory is bringing Back again the echoed songs of long

Back again the cchord songs of long ago.
Songs that over down the halls of time are ringing.
Songs that set my listening youthful heart aglow—All the tislons bright of years gone by they bring me.
And they been to hold use spirit in their tiral!
Fut the sive leads a dear voice used to sing me
Is the sorg that I remember best of all!

all I
When I dream of all the gladness that
has blest me.
And the sunshine that has made
life's pathway bright.
Where the pathway bright to reat
to rest me.
Till the dawning of the day that
knows no night.
I remember all the love that years
has taught me.
And the happiness that filled them
I recall;
But a mother's love and all the joy it

I recall:
Sut a mother's love and all the joy it
brought me
Is the love that I remember best of
all!

-Chambers' Journal.

OLD CATHOLIC HOUSE WITH A

GLD CATHOLIC HOUSE WITH A GHOST STORY.

One of the most beautiful places on the Thmaes, says a London Exchange, is undoubtedly Muj-kdurham House, between Tliehurst and Pangbourne. It is the property of Mr. Blount, and has been in his family for upwards of three hundred years. The poet Pope was an inmate of the house, often stayed there, wrote many letters to tae Blounts, and indited a poem to Martha Blount. The present owner deserves the thanks of the many artists who paddle up the backwater above the lock to paint the picturesque mill. A few years ago the mill house was practically falling to pleces, but instead of pulling it down, rebuilding it, and petting an increased rental for it, and he might easily have done, Mr. Blount, with a consideration rare among ripariently to make it habitable, and in no way to detract from its beauty and oldere but the ghost, according to a physical correspondent, is very well authenticated. The Blounts are Roman Catholice (writes an "M.A.P." correspondent). In the house is a private chapel, and immediately above it is the chamber formerly occupied by the resident price. From the room there pondent). In the flows is a private chapel, and immediately above it is the chamber formerly occupied by the resident priest. From the room there is a secret passage down to the chapel, known as the Priest's Hole, up which the priest was wont to climb in the days of the prescution of the Catholics in order to hide from the pursuitants. On more than one occasion, in recent times, the ghost of an old lady, dressed in a gray slik farthingale, with a lace headdress, long mittens, and a chain of diamonds round her neck, has beer seen late at night in the chapel. She walks up and down for a time, sighs audibly, and disappears apparently through a window. She does no one any harm; on the contrary, sighs audibly, and disappears appa-rently through-a window. She does no one any harm; on the contrary, there is a supertition in Mapledu-ham village that her appearance usual-ly coincides with some lucky event in the Blount family. The Physical Re-search Society have not been asked to interfere, and rightly, too, because such a ladylike ghost is a positive ornament o any gențieman's family, and necăs no explaining away by latter-day sci-entists. Perhaps the most curious part of the story is that the old lady is said never to have been seen by any member of the Blount family, but only by visitors staying in the house. She cannot be traced back to any particu-lar ancestor, and she does not resemble ancestor, and she does not resemb of the many pictures hanging o walls. Who is she?

EXCHANGES WITH THE WITTY

EXCHANGES WITH THE WITTY ONES

The poet who wrote "Man wants but little here below" should try again. Man wants all he can get.

"It isn't injurious to cat a clove once in a while, is it doctor?" "Well, that depends a great deal on the spirit with which you do it."

"Is your son succeeding in business?" "I should say so. He has made enough to have his photograph taken sitting at his desk."

"Our orchestra has gone to pleces."

"What was the matter?" "The leader trained us to play as one man, and then wanted to pay us that way, too."

"Our orchestra has gone to pleces."

"What was the matter?" "The leader trained us to play as one man, and then wanted to pay us that way, too."

"Our archestra has gone to pleces."

"What was the matter?" "The leader trained us to play as one man, and stone a right to be. The boy is two years old, and hasn't made a single bright remark yet."

Noscadds:—"I suppose we are both extravagant." "Mrs. Noscadds:—"Oh, no! We haven't enough money to be extravagant."

Tom Hood, the punster, once described the meeting of a man and a lion, and in doing so he said:—"The man and off with all his might, and the lion with his manse."

"William, wake up: there's some-body pounding on the back door."

Don't be scared, Susan. I ordered our new step-ladder to be delivered at

"Weil, what's the matter, old man?"
"Oh, I've just had a quarrel with my
wife." "Well, forget and forgive."
"I nover can forgive her; you see, I
was in the wrong." "Then in that
case demand an apology."
"Ma, Mrs. Smith gave me a blg
piece of cake." "'immle, I've often
told you not to ask for anything to
eat when you are over there." "But,
ma, she gave me the cake because I
told her who was here to dinner last
night."

night."

The woman was furious. 'Do I hate her?" she shricked. "Do I hate her?" she shricked. "Do I hate her? At this moment I feel as if I could pass her house without looking into her front window to see if she had any new things in the parior "Anger with a woman is terrible.

Dector .—"James, did that lady in the waiting-room come in her own

had any new things in the parlor "Anger with a woman is terrible.
Dector —" James, did that hady in the waiting-room come in her own coach or a trolley car?" Servant:—" Trolley car, sir," Doctor:—" Thanks! I couldn't tell from her dress whether to prescribe three months at Newport or sulphur and molasses."
Unfair Advantage.—" And by the way, brother," asked the minister who had been called in to smooth the pathway of the expiring ploneer, "were all those bear stories the truth?" The lold man opened his eyes. "Parson." and he. "that's a mighty mean advantage to take of a dying man."
His Position.—" Now, how do you stand on this question?" asked the man who had induiced in a long dissertation. "Exactly as I stood years ago, when it first came up," answered Senator Sorghum.," It's been so long that I forged just exactly how I stood, but I haven't changed my mind a bit, sir, not a bit."
He Supports the Proposition.—Mrs. Blickens:—" The president of our club is going to lecture next Tuesday evening on 'Conversation as a Lost Art."
Mrs. Blickens (yawning):—"That so?"
Mrs. Blickens ("Well, who don't you so on and make some sarcastic comment about the impossibility of conversation being a lost art while womer remain on earth? Of course, that is what you think." Mr. Blickens:—" No; I agree with your president. Conversation is a lost art When only one side can be heard it is merely talk."

THOUGHTS FOR A QUIET HOUR.

Rich soils are often to be weeded .-

Bacon.
Ridic le, which chicity arises from ride; a self-sh passion, is at best but a gross pleasure, too rough an entertainment for those who are highly sollahed and refined.—Lord Kaimes.

pollshed and refined.—Lord Kaimes.

Never praise a man before his death, since no one can tell how he will end. Were God to take from me the treasures of His grace, which He has lent me till now, what would remain to me but a soul and body, which an infidel possesses in common with a Christian?

infidel possesses in common with a Christian? The wise man will not expect too much from those about him. He will bear and forbear. Even the beat have folbles and weaknesses which have to be endured, sympathized with, and perhaps pitted. Who is perfect? Who does not need forbearance and forst the season it should not go abroad. A man should live with the world as a citteen of the world; he may have a preference for the particular quarter, or square, or even alley in which he lives, but he should have a generous feeling for the wolfare of the whole—Cumberland.

Have you taken notice of swallows

he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole—Cumberland.

Have you taken notice of swallows when they are shut up in a room? They keep flying against the windows and the ceiling, in order to regain their liberty. But they fly in vain, until some 'kind-hearted person opens the door for them. Thus it is with the souls in Purgatory; they are continually taking their flight towards God, Who created them, and to Whom they belong by grace, but they are held back by the ceiling of His Justice until they are perfectly purified from their stains.—Cure d'Ars.

Mary's name is the pure and sacred vase which contains the chrism of the name of Christ. Her name is the holy lamp of the wisest of virgins, which burns with the divine oil of the name of Christ. Her name is a garden, "a closed garden," full of flowers, which bloom with the beauty of God. Her name is a polden cloud floating in the Heavens, and over the earth, with not one dark spot on it, and filled with the splendours of the hindrity. Her name is the beautiful gate that opens into the temple of grace.—Father Ryan.

Notwithatanding the scandals which must occur, the Clutrch points with pride to the history of the priesthood. One of the chosen twelve betrayed His Master; the eleven lived, labored, and ided for the Master. It is the same is the priesthood; one fails, eleven are faithful unto death. One in time of tomptation falls away; eleven by devotion and self-sacrifice edity the faithful, in conversation, in charitr, in faith, in conversation, in charitr, in faith, in chastity; yet such is the perversity of human nature, even in some who are Catholics, that they will some hind to the test, charity, and devolind to the test, charity, and devo some who are Catholics, that they will see, criticize, and publish the defects of an individual priest, whilst they are blind to the zeal, charity, and devotion of hundreds of faithful priests who live only for God, and their fellowmen.—Right Rev. Dr. O'Suiltvau.

A Dream of the Lost Cross.—In my dream I looked down upon the world, and I saw that the world was in derkness, save for the light which stream-

from the new which shops from the Cross made manifest the very Heaven of Heavens, so that even while mentred the dark and thorny ways of the world they might at any time look world they might at any time look up and see above them the loving Father-face of Clod. And some I saw who, kindling little candles of their own making at the beacon-lire of the Cross, cried out; "Come, see the light I have found. Here is the light, compared to which all other lights are as darkness!" Others said; "See how the light I that I This is the light of day. darkness!" Others said: "See how light it is! This is the light of day. Why stands yender Cross in the sunshine to throw its gloomy shadow over the world? Come, let us pull it down so that we may be no longer saddened by the symbol of eternal syrrow!" And as they so spoke the light from the Cross suddenly faded out, ard with it all the little lights that had been kindled at its fire, leaving the world in daikness utter and complete.—Coulson Kernahan.

POPE LEO THE CENTRE OF A SPLENDID SCENE.

POPE LEO THE CENTER OF A SPLENDID SCENE.

Mr. P. L. Connellan, Rome correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, after describing the creation of cardinals on June 22nd, writes.—This morning was, however, the most important for the many desinous of seeing the Holy Father, and seeing him surrounded by the cardinals and prelates and dignitaries, lay as well as ever held is very long—aoo long in proportion to its width. It is known as the "Hall of Benediction," as it was into this hall that the Severeign Ponulif went to the balcony in the front of St. Peter's when he gave the great benediction, Urbis et Orbis, to the crowd assembled in the vast square of St Peter's when he gave the great benediction, Urbis et Orbis, to the crowd assembled in the vast square of St Peter's, in recent years it has been employed as a chapel in which Sanctification and Featification ceremonies were held; and in 1831 I was present at the first Canonization of Saints by Leo XIII, which was carried out here. In fact, the existing decorations and the long Latin inscription which goes round the wall at the spring of the vaulted ceiling have reference to this. And the series to Adv in this hall was

round the wall at the spring of the vaulted ceiling have reference to this. And the scene to-day in this hall was calculated to impress the imagination even of that dullest. As ore stood mar the alsle kept by Swiss Guards and watched the coming of the personages destired to take a part in the day's proceedings, one could see in imagination the various nations and races that have their representatives. As the dark-visaged Bishops of Latin America —some very dark indeed in complexion—passed by, and these were followed by prelates from England and Scotland and the United States, and by Ambassadors and Ministers from many lands, the widespread influence of the Church we will be the control of the control o sadors and Ministers from many lands, the widespread influence of the Church was suggested in several ways. Here is a group of people from Turin talking their dialect—incomprehensible to most other dwellers in Italy—who have come to honour their Archbishop, who receives the red hat. A group of Spanlards, dwelling in Rome, have eyes may for the brown-robed, heavy-beard-

nave come to nonour their Actionship, who receives the red hat. A group of Spaniards, dwelling in Rome, have eyes only for the brown-robed, heavy-bearded Mgr. Slevaneras; the French are looking on Cardinal Mathleu; and many well-known French residents in Kome are here to-day. And so the national feeling of joy in the honours given to the nation by the appointment of one of its sons as Cardinal finds will freedom here to-day. Finally a murmur in the distance heralds the approach of the Pope. The Noble Guard marches up the aisle, and the attention of the people in this Hall of Beatification becomes awakened and expectant. The fiabelli, or great feather fans, are seen in the distance, and the voice of the people is raised in a prolonged shout of joy, and there is a clapping of hands and a waving of handkerchiefs. The faces are all turned towards the door, and there is a brilliant look in every countenance. His Hölines appears, with trembling right hand extended to bless on the right and on the left. He wears a high mitre and a great cope, as he is borne above the heads of the crowd in the seds gestatoria. The Papal choir begin their chanting, but their sweet, penetrating voices are drowned in the clapping of hands and in the low but long-continued shout, which is rather an outcome of emotion than a determined cheer.

penetrating voices are drowned in the low but long-continued shout, which is rather an outcome of emotion than a determined cheer.

And so he is borne to the throne erected at the end of the hall: and when he has taken his place here. the Cardinals come up and present their homage to his Holiness. After this the new Cardinals, nine of whom are here present, are conducted by eighteen other Cardinals, the loading each one of the newly-created—from the Sistine Chaple, into the Hall of Consistory. In the meanwhile the Consistorial Advocate, Commendatore Filippo Pacelli, "perorates" for the first time the Cause of Beatification and Canonization of the Venerable Servant of God, Gabriel dell'Addolorate, of the Passionists. The new Cardinals now receive the hat, which Leo XIII., with the usual ceremony and formula, places upon the head of each. And then again the Pope rises, and in a voice revarkable for its strength and resonance, pronounces the benediction, which is heard over the whole length of the hall.

The procession forms again, and proceeds down the aide. The people utter the names of the Cardinals as they pass, whether the newer creations or those of more ancient nomination, and one hears them say:—"There'ls Cardinal Fiers of the Cardinal Rampolli; that Cardinal in the black Augustinian habit is the new Cardinal Clasee; this handsome figure in white is Cardinal Fiers.

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Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys and liver, and remove the cause of headache, backache, and all ailments of the and liver. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

ottl, the Deminican; and that glorious countenance, that seems to show forth the transquillity of the soul within, belongs to Cardinal Gottl, the son of the harbour porter of Genou. And so they pass. All eyes are again directed to the Pontiff, who is borne upon the sedia gestatoria again and passes down the able amidst stin. more enthusiastic outbursts of fervour and joy, which the people, at their happiness in seeing lim so well, cannot restrain. He loss in the latest the second of the latest l

Dyspopsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the bilinary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to socrate the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give rollof and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Andown, Ashdown, Ont., writers: "Parmeoe's Pills are taking the lead against no other makes which I have in stock."

THE ENGLISH AND THE BOERS.

The Manchester Guardian, one of the cading journals of England, puts the stuation in the Transvaal in this way:
What the advanced (English) party "What the advanced (English) party are saying to the Boers, if one pieces it together, comes to this—We have no designs on your independence, but you shall keep every jot and tittle of the Convention, or we will shoot, and it is useless for you to say that you have not broken it, for we are a party to in, and the bigger party too, and therefore it is we who accuse, and we who in, and the bigger party too, and succeeding the bigger and we who accuse, and we who judge, and we who sentence. The Convention is sacred—for you. But we are at liberty to remark that it is a year second-rate document, which Judge, and we who sentence. The Convention is sacred-for you. But we are at liberty to remark that it is a very second-rate document, which does not give us nearly enough; and now we think of it, surely you can be rusanable and concellatory for once and take in and house some of our patriotic clitzens who are burning to renounce their allegiance. This has nothing to do with the Convention, but is a simple matter of courters and good feeling which, after all that has possed, we may surely expect of you. Now you see how friendly and moderate we are, and if you are not equally friendly we will shoot. Do not ask what you will gain in return for giving the franchise. The franchise, as English Tories have always held, is the natural right of every man, especially foreign immigrants. Besides, you are guilty of appailing cruelities. You tax millionaires—wheras we give them doles—and everyone knows that to take money from a millionaire is to rob him of his life-blood. Therefore be moderate and friendly, as we are, or we will shoot. What is that you are saying about an awkward incident three or four years ago? Are you aware the chief contrive of the whole affair is a Privy Councilor, and has just been made a Doctor of Civil Law by the University of Oxford; and if a Doctor of Civil Law does not know what is legal and fair, who does? Anyhow, this harping on bygone in juries is most ungentlemanly. It is a thing we never do, except when your have manifestly broken ace Convention. If we did try to setze your country, it was done quite unofficially—in fact, it was a sort of oversight. Se forgive and forget—or we will do. tion. If we did try to setze your coun-try, it was done quite unofficially—in-fact, it was a sort of oversight. So forgive and forget—or we will do it sgain." Comment of this kind warms one not to generalize the English as-altogether hyprocrites, but unfortu-nately it is so rare in these days as to be very noticeable indeed.

to be very indicate.

HAD LA GRIPEL.—Mr. A. Nickerson
Farmer, Duiton, writes; "Last writes
I had La Grippe and it left me with
severe pain in the small of my back as
hip that used to catch me whenever
tried to olimb a fence. This lasted for
about two months when I bought ried to climb a fence. This lasted for about two mostles when I bought a bottle of Dr. Trouns' EURCHIO OIL and need it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

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### AN ANNIVERSARY DAY.

By Annie B. Kimball.

differ Huldah had discovered
a few days before as she cam
across lots from a neighbor's.

a few days bofore as she came home across lots from a nelshbor's.

"Jabez," she said decisivaly, "the wall at this corner of the north pasture is all falling down. It must be fixed at once. I put up some brush, but that woir't keep hat bell-wether in long if he happens to find it."

"I declare for't! Wall, I'll get up thar arter supper and see about it."

Jabez had answered slowly. He did wereything slowly, nuch to Miss Huldish's dissatisfaction. Jabez had lived with the Stockwells cere since Miss Huldish could remember. As her father had valued him she could not bring herself to dismiss him, atthough his singgishness tried her exce lingly. When Mr. Stockwell could not bring herself to dismiss him, atthough his singgishness cried her exce lingly. When Mr. Stockwell died Huldish, from her stness of character, had aurually arisen to sill his place. All the boys but Caleb soon forsook the farm for the city, and the invalid mother had died a fow years afterward.

Caleb was older than Huldah; but although he had resisted the prevailing fower of emigration with the intention of managing the farm, his was but a nominal superintendency. Whenever the orders from Jabez's two directors dismetrically opposed each other, he was shrewly discriminating as to which it would be safer for him to tolow. —

"Miss. Huldy's amazin' smart," he

was shrewdly discriminating as to which it would be safer for him to tollow. "Miss Huldy's amazin' smart," he used to say, "but sho's a lectle oncomfortable sometimes."
Jabez was nearing old age, but he was active as he ever had been. He had not exhausted his latent energy in youth, and was, therefore, able to keep up his haoitual moderate pace all through He. His faithfulness was his only redeeming feature from Miss Huldah's point of view; but while he was still faithful his memory had be sun to fall. Miss Huldah had already noticed it in matters of minor importance, but thinking he would understand the importance of the wall's being promptly repaired, she had comfortably dismissed the matter from her mind.

mind.

Miss Huldah was making blackberry jam that morning. In the middle of the forenoon she was startled by 'he rush of a neighbor's little bey into lor kitchen.

nor kitchen.

"Oh. Miss Huldy, yer sheep's all in the medder," he exclaimed. "Til help yer drive 'em back."

"Tom, wait for me," called Miss Huddah imperiously as she lifted her preserving kettle from the fire. Nothing, however startling, could have betrayed Miss Huddah into letting anything burn. They went out at the back door and across the moving to the meadow. Such running, doubling, turning and twisting as followed in the hot August sun! The beli-wether fead them a weary chase, successfully evading them at every turn, while the scattering flock fied away with a frightened blare.

The sheep pasture was a rocky hill-side. The brow and other sides of the hill were covered with a growth of maples at whose 'edgo a sugar house 'stood. Two girls, carrying artists' ma'egralis, came out from beneath the maples and paused to look off at old Kearsago looming up grandly to the southeast through the August haze. The skirmishing in the meadow attracted the attention of the smallest

Kenrsage looming up granus, to mostheast through the August haze. The skirmishing in the meadow attracted the attention of the smallest and darkest of the two.

"Linda, what can those people be doing?" she asked.

"Miss Huldah Btockwell's sheep are in the meadow, and she must be trying to drive them in here." returned Lindah Cate atter a quick glance.

"Let's go and help her."

Miss Huldah was warm and tired. She grew more indigant with Jabez at very fresh failure to drive the bell-wether through the bars. It was a reliet when she heard a cheerful young voice call:

lief when she heard a cheerful young voice call:
"We will help you, Miss Huldah."
It was a welcome sound to Tom atso. The adventure had promified him only fun at first, but it could not be denied that Miss Huldah's temper was not improving as time passed away. With this recruit the sheep's active leader soon accepted the inevitable and ranhreugh the bars, where the flock quickly followed. Miss Huldah put up the bars with a sigh of relief and turned to see who were her helpers.
"Oh, it's Lindy Cate, is it?" she asked, in a satticat tone. "When did you come?"
"Only last night," replied Linda.

Prescott, Miss Huldah."
"I hope I see you well," said Miss
Huldah, with a prim bow. "I didn't
know as your folks were ever coming
this way again, Lindy," she continued,
as she fanned herself with her sun-

this way again. Lindy," she continued, as she fanned herself with her aunbonnet.

"Oh, yes," Linda repited with quiet dignity. "Papa has been so busy these last two years that we have been only to some beach where he could come out every night; but this summer has decided to take a vecation. We We all enjoy the country \*pgain."

"Well," remarked Miss Huidah abruptly, "I must be gettling home. I guess the men folks won't get much for dinner this noon. I've spent most of my forenoon tramping after those sheep. Tom. I want you to stay here and watch this gate till Jabez comes."

"Tees, marm," roluctantly repiled Tom. He yished to know what the sunny-harred young lady, with the exquisite tints in her face, was going to 'do up by the maples, but he dared of disobling Miss Huidah.

"What a crochety old woman," said Grace Prescott, as she liciped to col-

1 3000

lect Linda's scattered articles. "Now you won't have to make your sketch before dinner."
"We will come out again this afternoon," replied Linda slowly. She was simowhat disappointed that Miss Hudah had not received their ald more kindly, but she would say nothing then.

Mas Hudah's command to Jabes 10.

sindly, but she would say nothing then.

Miss Huldah's command to Jabez to rebuild the wall before dinner was short and curt. He felt anxious all the time he was at work.

"Guess I'll get a piece of Miss Huldy's mind when I go in," thought he. "Sho's been givin' away pieces of her mind over since she was knee high, but she seems to have pienty to spareyet, and no less of a mind of her own, nuther, so fur's I can see."

At dinner time Miss Huldah's aspect was grim and forbidding. A pan of milk stood in the centre of the fable, flanked by a large dish of hasty pudding. Bread, butter and pie completed the list of viands. The men ate hurrically and in silence, expecting at any moment an outburst of Miss Huldah's wrath. She ate sparingly, but said nothing.

"Milk ain't any too hearty at ony time," muttered Jabez regretfully, as he returned to his work, "but this neen I was expecting a squal and eat less than I mint."

neon I was expecting a squal and eat less than I mint."

After our work was done Miss Huidah started out to inspect the wall, and took a pail with her, intending to pick a few berries afterwards. She awang along with a masculine stride rather more ficrely than usual. Her short scant skirts displayed large, heavy shoes. An ample, oval breast-picture of the strength of the strength

climbed the hill to fasten it.

Miss Huidah had taken no reat that day, and the cool interior looked inviting She was not one of those easy-going people who can throw themselves down upon stone or turf and reat leisurely, but there was an ald chair in the sugar house and she decided to stop a moment. Here in the languid August air moments she had long kept at bay rushed upon her with overwhelming force.

cided to stop a moment. Here in the languid August air moments she had long kept at bay rushed upon her with overwheiming force.

Her reverle was so deep that she did not hear volces until they were close to her, then she recognized them as belonging to Linda Cate and herfriend. The door had a tendency not to stay open, and had closed all but a crack. In her present state of mind Miss Huldah did not care to see any one, and therefore sat quietly, thinking the sirls wo id pass on; but Linda selected her sitt and prepared to make a sketch in water colours of the mountain. Her friend threw herself upon the grass, but neglected to open the book she had brought. When Miss Huldah saw through the crack of the door that they intended to remain, she decided to go, but just then her name attracted her attention.

"Linda," said Grace auddenly, reminded by the building in sight, 'do tell me something about that Miss Stockwell. She looks as if she might be a character."

"Does she?" returned Linda quietly. "Their stamily history is rather interesting." Then she told it in an intoracting way, which was natural to her. Miss Huldah, in her retirement, had the unusual privilege, if privilege it could be called, of learning the exact of her testament of her feeble mother and her conduct towards her infirm brother. Her wrath arose hot nonferce. Linda had spoken in guarded terms, but the mildest statement of the truth could not be pleasing to the object of it. That it came from the lips of Linda Cate made it doubly cutting. Miss Huldah's had impulse was to burst from her hiding place and con-

sect of it. That it came from the lips of Linda Cate made it doubly cutting. Miss Huldah's hut impulse was to burst from her hiding place and confrent the girls, but she listened, curious to hear what more might be said.

"I thought she was cool enough to you this morning when you took so much pains to help her. She spoke as it she owed you a spite." Linda smiled quietly, then half closed her eyes and took a critical survey of her sketch.

"Perhaps Miss Huldah wouldn't have been so malevolent if I were not a Cate. She is usually cordin! to people, in her way. But she once expected to marry paps, and does not feet sny too kindly towards any of us, I suppose."

to marry paps, and does not feel suy too kindly towards any of us, I supposs."
"Your father could never have been engaged to her!"
"It does seem strange, but when Miss Huldah wis young she was handsome and witty. Indeed, her wit had a sting in it at times. Paps and she had lived on neighbouring farms, and had been to school together for years. He always took her to the country. Holics and in time they were or saged."
"How was it broken off?"
"That is the interesting part of the story. You know how good-natured paps is. I can imagine Miss Huldah thought she could always have her way without opposition. One afternoon a heavy thunderstorm ceme up as they were returning from a drive, and the rain was pouring down by the time.

bell at the front door but no one came. Then we went to take side door with the same success. Just as we went away I looked back and saw Miss Huldah peeping out from behind a curtain."

"What a virage she must bel"

"She has her good traits. She does a great deal for the church; but it all has to be done in her way. I feel sorry for her; namma says she thinks she can't be happy. Her brothers and their families come home but sidom, for she is so exacting that they can take but little comfort."

Miss Huldah, had listened with contantly increasing anger. Twice she had arisen to burst forth in rightness.

little comfort."

Miss Huldah had listened with constaily increasing anger. Twice she had arisen to burst forth in righteous hidgmation. When her wrath had reached a white beat the relation of her episode of that August afternoon cnme like the plunge of the iron into the cold, but tempering, bath, and she realised a sudden revulsion of feeling. Instead of a sense of injury and right-cous indignation there came a conviction of guilt and a self-abasement. Miss Huldah realized the pairtness of her conduct as never before. She had always smothered any amouldering self-accusations and propped up her offended dignity when it tottered and threatened to fall. Her behaviour was suddenly rudely divested of its exaltution when reviewed by the facile tongue of a younger generation, and she felt a sharp sting of sensitiveness that she had been responsible for the grotresque turn to the tragedy of that summer afternoon. She sat in suspense as the girls began talking of other things, tearful only that they might yet discover her proximity. A sudden fissh of memory completed her misery.

"The 20th of August," that was the dist. "To-20th of August," that was the

cover her proximity. A sudden fissh of memory completed her misery.

"The 20th of August," that was the date. "To-day is—Sunday, 18th. Monday—yes, to-day is the 20th! Twenty-three years ago this very day!" That the should have heard that old tale to-day certainly seemed a mockery.

Hudal Stockwell had borns the loss of her lover with that proud fortitude which sustained her through all her trials and emergencies. Perhaps she had not realised exactly how much handsomer Henry Cate had been to her, until it was rumoured that he was adressing his attentions to pretty Lucy Follarsbee. If he had returned with a sufficiently humble apoleys no doubt she would not acknowledge eve no herself that she regretted that he had not done so. She sometimes celt a thill of bitterness, which she would have seemed to cal lenvy, when Henry Cate and his family drove by in their comfortable carriage in the summer time. She had nover shelt interested in the boys, but to Linda, of the same fair saxon type as her father, she had been strongly attracted. She would not persone the summer time, saxon type as her father, she had been strongly attracted. She would not persone the summer time, saxon type as her father, she had been strongly attracted. She would not persone the summer time, saxon type as her father, she had been strongly attracted.

and the same of th

they reached the house. Mass Huldah had on her best diens, so had papen, why, Orace, what are you dolfn?"

Orace had given inhada's arm a sudden jog, which did not improve the outlines of her sketch. Linda was turther mystified by seeing firone with her finages laid warningly to live lins, while her head noded a series of signals to wards the sugar-house door "How you frightened ms! There can be also one there."

"How pour frightened ms! There can be also one there."

"How pour first the exame they would have been only one there when we came they would have been out before that time."

"Well, papa drove into the barn where she could get out under ourse, and was had had had had had had had had her some doubt has buildahn's sense of propetry. She evidently thought it wasn't treating her with proper respect. She peremptorily requested that to drie food Miss Huldahn's sense of propetry. She evidently thought it wasn't treating her with proper respect. She peremptorily requested that to drie food my had had to go tout under ourselves the same of the form door, which he refused to be for the down which had read to the form door, which he refused to be more finage when his mind is once made up. He can be she to the form door, which he refused to be more finage when his mind is once made up. He can be she to the form the carriage and waited, and papa excets the first order than the respective of the she was a state of the circums. The short metal to the carriage and waited, and papa excets the first order than the read to the first of the she was possible under the circums. The short metal to the first of the she was possible under the circums. The short metal to the first of the she was possible under the circums. The short metal to the she was possible under the circums and waited with equal firmmes, and waited with early the short metal to the first of the she was possible under the circums of

on the most friendly terms for the last twenty years. Miss Huldah's eyes often rested upon Linda, but she was capecially affable to Grace. Little Henry whispered to his mother, then came and stood by Miss Huldah's chair.

"I'm coming over to bring you some of our Damsons to-morrow-mamma says I may," said he.

As ah arose to go. Miss Huldah

dahie cooking is noted far and near."
Grace seemed to be medicating deeply.
"Perhaps it was just as well that I
didn't explore the interior of that sugar
house this morning, although it may
be no one was there." he thought.
Miss Huldah walked home through
the summer twilight, her heart filled
with a warm glow she had not known
for years. The crickets were chirping
cheerfully, and the frogs piped in shrill
but merry chorus. A sheep-bell's
libut merry chorus. A sheep-bell's
glimpsing, gleaming lights, as the fireflice betook themselves to flight. A few
stars shone dimly overhead, and now
and then another glimmered into sight.
All the earth was wrapped in peace, and
the evening was like a benediction.
"I guess that Prescott girl will find
out that I can be something besides a
'virago,'" thought Miss Huldah, as
she put away her wraps. "I wasn't
going to have them pitying me any
tenger, and "—she added this last aloud
—"It does seem a little more like folks
to be neighbourly,"—short Storles.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER

PRESENTATION TO FATHER

LENNON.

The Brantford Expositor of July 3 anys:—There were large congregations at the different masses in St. Basil's church on Sunday, Rev. Father Lennon celebrated the early mass, and Rev. Father Doyle sang high mass at 1939. It was announced that during the months of July and August there would be low mass. Father Lennon preached an unusually impressive sermon on St. Peter and St. Paul. Recounting the leading incidents in the found any occasions to impress the found any occasions of St. Paul might be an incentive to all faithful Christians. In both, could be plainly sent the trace of St. Paul might be an incentive to all faithful Christians. In both, could be plainly sent the power of the love of God. If we

## It will stand

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

the severest possible test. Even the  $\,X\,$  rays could not find a worthless leaf in

25a., 30a , 40a., 50a., 60a.

of members of the Sodality, when eleven candidates were duly received into the society. After the reception, Father Lennon addressed the members. into the society. After the reception, Father Lennon addressed the members, encouraging them in their devotion to the mother of God. He told them of life gratitude to them for the many occasions on which they had been of great assistance to him. In his duties. The rich carpet of the sanctuary was presented by them, and several other gifts, which adorned the church and altar. Even on his own account, he had to thank them this evening. For many years before his couning to this gartsh, he had learned there had been a practice of rresenting something to the pustor on the 25th of June—the feust of St. Peter and St. Paul. Wishing to discontinue the practice, he had for the last ten years, absented himself at this time, and considered he had it stopped. As usual, he was away or. Thursday lost, but on his return he found a parcel on his table containing a beautiful and costly copo of silver and gold, for his use in performing the secret functions. containing a beautiful and costly cope of silver and gold, for his use in performing the sacred functions. A card accompanying the parcel asked his acceptance of it gas agift from the members of the sodality. He could assure them that he appreciated their kindness very highly, and would accept the gift, and now that it was his own, he would present it as his gift to the would present it as his gift to the the gift, and now that it was his own, he would present it as his gift to the church, and the wish and prayer of all present were that he might be long spared in Brantford to wear this beautiful yoke of his holy office. The ceremony of receiving the members into the sodality was very pretty and impressive. The service closed with the benediction of the blessed sacrament. Yeaterday was the patronal feast of Father Lennon—the twenty-sixth anniversary of his ordination in the priesthod, seventeen of which have been spent in Brantford.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

MARY'S SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of the abovenamed school were held in the classrooms, McDonnell square, on Friday,
June 30th, at 3 p.m. There was a very
large attendance of the purents and
friends of the children, who thoroughly
large attendance of the purents and
friends of the children, who thoroughly
enfoyed the excellent programme breented by the pupils. The following
is the prize list:—
Prize for Catechism, presented by His
Grace Archbishop O'Connor, swarded
to L. J. O'Connor. Silver medal for
General Proficiency in Form IIV., junfor, presented by Mr. W. E. Dailey,
awarded to J. Fennell. Silver medal for General Proficiency in Form III.,
sunior, piesented by Mcsurs. McCarthy
and Stewart, awarded to J. Clancy,
Silver medal for General Proficiency in
Form III., junior, presented by Mr.
Silver medal for General Proficiency in
Form III., senior, presented by Mr. R.
J. Byron, awarded to A. Dee. Silver
medal for Drawing, presented by Mr. R.
J. Byron, awarded to A. Dee. Silver
medal for Drawing, presented by Mr.
Charles Read, awarded to W. O'Brien.
Silver medal for Best Record in Senior
Fourth Econ prosessed by Mr. P.
Fourth Form Prosessed by Mr. P.
Fo edal for Drawing, presented by Mr. harles Read, awarded to W. O'Brien. liver medal for Best Record in Senior ourth Form, presented by Mr. J. Mc-aughlin, awarded to F. Kelly. Prize

for Beat Record in Junior IV Form awarded to J. Fennell. Prize for B. Record in Senior III. Form, awarded t Record in Senior III. Frim, awarded to J. Flanagan. Prite for Best Record in Junior III. Form. awarded to L. Dance. Irito for Gentlemanly Deportment, Form IV., A. Grossl. Prize for Gentlemanly Deportment, Senior III. Form., J. Flanagan. Prize for Gentlemanly deportment, Junior III. Form. F. Flanagan.

CARD OF THANKS.

CARD OF THANKS.
The pupils wish to express gratitude to the following lad gentlemen, who very kindly cont pizes — Mrs. E. Landreville, Jupich, Mrs. J. Beer, Mrs. P. Lynch, Mrs. J. P. Mutgleen, Jas. McLaugh! Charles Read.

THE OULD LAD.

I mind myself a wee boy wi' no plain talk, An' standin' not the height o' two poets:
There was things meself consated 'or the that i could walk, and the best of the week of t

grass,
The stars high up in the skies,
The first I knowed of a mother's

face
Wi' the kind love in her eyes,
Oh, och!
The kind love in her eyes.

The kind love in her eyes.

I went the way of other lads that 'tayther good nor bad,
An' still, d'ye see, a lad has far to
good things menelt consated when
I wasn't sick nor sad,
They're alsy told an' little use to
know.
Twas whiles a boat on the say beyont,
An' whiles a girl on the shore,
An' whiles a scrape o' the fiddlestrings.
Or maybe an odd thing more,
Maybe an odd thing more,
Maybe an odd thing more,

A man, they say, in spite of all, is betther for a wife:
ther for a wife:
I never see the "woman yet I wanted
never see the "woman yet I wanted
not be never made me pillow on a
ston""Is fancy buys the ribbon an' all,"
An' fancy sticks to the young;
But a man of his years can do wi' a
pioe.

All a man of his years can uo wa pipe,
Can smoke an' hould his tongue,
D'ye mind,
Smoke, an' hould his tongue.

Ye see me now an ould man, his work near done, Sure the hair upon me head's all white: But the things meself consated 'or the time that I could run, They're the L-arest to me heart this

They're the t. carest to me heart umnight.
They're the t. carest to me heart umnight.
Tugst the daisles down in the low
grass,
The stars high up in the skies,
The first I knowed of a mother's face
Wi' the kind love of the chres,
The kind love in her eyes.

Moira O'Nell, in Blackwood's.

The Public should bear in mind that Dr. TROMAS' ECREGIEST OTE hes nothing in common with the impure, deteriorat-ing class of so-called medicinal citic. It is eminosity pure and really, effectedors relieving pain and lancates, stiffness of the violate and mind and second stiffness of the violate and mind and second.

# The Pen of a Pretty Woman

is mightier than the sword of a great man. The favorite pen for the desk of society is

"The Lion,"

whose smoothness and flexibility is absolutely unapproached by any other brand. If your stationer does not handle LION PENS, write direct to the selling agents:

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# Extended Insurance

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Confederation Life Association, Toronto or to any of the Asso W. G. MACPONALD. ciation's Agects.

J. K. MACDONALD

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

E. B. A.

The Annual Convention of the Einorald Bentificial Association was held
in the city of Hamilton on the 1st and
and. The various Bianches and Circles being well represented. The delegates assembled in the hall of the C.
M. B. A at 2 p.m., and were addressed
and made welcome to the city by the
Chapitain of Sarsafeld Branch No. 1, of
Hamilton, Row. J. M. Mahoney. The
Rev. Father said he was present in a
two-fold capacity. As the representative of His Lordship and as Chapitan
of the Branch. His Lordship was not
able to be present but appointed him
to welcome them and to express the
bleasure it gave him to send his blessing to the delegates and for the good
work they were engaged in. And as
Chapitain ho must say that he had evevy reason to approve of the members
of Branch No. 1, and hoped their detherations would tend to the advancement of the interests of the Association, he was sorry th. ac could not
remain with them but it, selng Saturday his other duties called him away,
in concluding a very pleasing address
he hoped that in the near future some
means would be adopted for amalgamating the various Catholle Societies
under one head, etc.

The convention then went into the
regular business. The Grand President being absent from sickness the
convention was presided over by W.
H. Jamicson of Brauch No. 1. The
Secretary-Treasurer's Report shows
the Association to be in a good financial position. Several matters of special interest to members were taken
up, fully discussed, and approved of.
The following letter among others was
received, expressing regret for not being able to attend.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton.

J. M. MAHONEY.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the
convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Lev. Father I. M. Mahoney for his kindness in visiting the
delegates in session, and for his kindevaluation are due and are hereby tendered to the succession, and for his kindevaluation are due and are hereby tendered to t

OFFICERS FOR 1899.

OFFICERS FOR 1899.
Chaplain, Very Rev. J. J. McCann.
V.G.; Chancellor, D. A. Carey; President,
W.H. Jamieson; Vice-President,
J. R. O'Nelli; Secretary-Treasurer, W.
Lane; Marshall, J. O. Heare; Guard.
J. Delory; Organizer, W. Lane; District
Organizera, J. P. Bear, J. O. Heare; W.
Baker, D. Shaw, J. J. McCarthy; Medical Supervisor, Dr. M. Valuga.
The officer's and members of Sarsfield
Branch No. 1 tendered the delegates a avery heatry welcome at the close of the session on Saturday evening. After coing full justice to the very abundant supply of delicacies placed before them, a couple of hours were pleasant" spent with speeches, songs, and reditation special mention should be made of Bro.
S. Smithers for the very able manner in which he rectyfuded to the many ideals spice.

THE LATE MR. KILLACKY.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by Branch No. 31, Juciph, on the motion of Joseph P. lowney, coconded by Bro. Frank linan:—

Guciph, on the motion of Joseph P. Downey, seconded by Bro. Frank Ninan:—

Whoreas in His infinite mercy it has picased Ged to call to Himself the Grand Organizer of our Association. Brother W. P. Killacky, we, the memers of Branch No. 31, C.M.B.A., in meeting assembled, take this the first opportunity afforded us, since the unitmely demise of our late esteemed brother, to place on record our sincers sorrow at his death and our heartfelf appreciation of the jood qualities of mind and heart which influenced and directed his short but useful life. It affords us a sorrowful pleasure to recall our late brother's association with this branch and with its members, and we are grateful for the privilege of having known him and had the advantage for his inspiring words in behalf of the Association he loved so well and whose interects he laboured so assidually to advance. In list death the Roman Catholies of Ontario lose one of the Drightest of their number and a man whose sterling rectitude and many virtues made him over an example for others to follow the thinks of the received that this resonant in the country to advance the country of the Drightest of their number and a man whose sterling rectitude and many virtues made him over an example for others to follow that this resonant in the country of the Drightest of the relative of our deceased brother and Catholie Record for publication.—

James Kennidy, Secretary.

DUAN O'CONNELL'S BILVER JUBI-

DEAN O'CONNELL'S BILVER JUBILEE.

The Mount Forest Ropresentative of the 6th, contains the following: On the 52th of June, 1876, Yery Rev. Dean O'Connell, see and popular passion of St. Mary's church Life Forest Level of St. Mary's church Life Level of St. Mary's church Life Level of Life Life Level of Li

was read ay represented by the proposed of the Very Rev Dean O'Connell, Mr. Borest, and Dear Father:—To-day you celebrate an event of surpassing moment in your lifetime, the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination to the holy priesthood, Permit us, your brother priests of the discose, to associate ourselves with you in the joyousness of the auspicious occasion and tender you our most carnest and heartfelt congratulations.

ate ourselves with you in the joyousness of the auspicious occasion and tenter?

Son, the Very Rev, and Dear Father, the reaching of the milestone that marks the close of a quarter of a century in the ministry of the Lord is an investment of the lower of the close of a quarter of a century in the ministry of the Lord is an investment of the lower of the close of a quarter of a century in the ministry of the Lord is an investment of the lower of your heart this morning is manifest to us all. Already have you turned towards the Author of your being, and with an the power of the lower of your being, and with an the power of your being, and with an the power of the power of the lower of your being, and with an the power of the lower of your being, and with all the power of the p

co-laborers in years and service have long since learned to love and admire

co-laborers in years and service have long since learned to love and admire Therefore Very itex, and Dear Pather, your brother priests of the ducese take advantage of this opportunity to present to you in this gold challee and whater and heavy congratuations on the eclebration of your silver jubilee in the priesthood. Yes, we congratuate you with all our heart, we congratuate the members of this congregation amongst whom you have believed the priesthood. Yes, we congratuate you with all our heart, we congratuate you with all our heart, we congratuate the members of this congregation amongst whom you have believed and the opportunity of the congration amongst whom you have believed we express the hope that the days of your toture happiness may be rrany, may they flow along a sweet security. If they have all your further than the security way the silver lining of the cloud of to-day be for you, Very Revand Dear Father, the sweet harbinger of a golden sumset of you, the congregation, through Mi. Jias Forcate.

The congregation, through Mi. Jias Porcate.

The congregation, through Mi. Jias Murphy, then presented their pastor with a generously-lifted purse, the address accompanying it belies read by a companying it belies read by a constant of the pastor with a generously-lifted purse, the address accompanying it belies read by a collows.

The two Yery Rev. Dean C cannell, Pator of St. Mary's Church, Mt. Forcst. Very Rev. and Dear Father—We.

Mr. Denis McNamura, of Aithur tp.
us follows.
To the Very Rev. Dean ( Connell, Purtor of St. Mary's Chuich, Mt. Forest,
Very Rev. and Dear Prefer of the Very Rev. and Tender of the Very Rev. a

statusue, and, as a mark of our esteem for you, we now ask you to accept this purse. We beg to express to you our charnest hope that you may be long spared to be our director and pastor.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Mary's church, Mt. Forest, Jone Tath, 185, James Murphy, John Olfara, Michael Hulpin, and Dennis McNamara.

The replies by the Dean to the addresses were feelingly uttered, and with deseases for the words of praise bestowed upon hint, he gave his perishoners due credit for their willingness to promote the welfare of the church. On this occasion the decoration of the perishoners due credit for their willingness to promote the welfare of the church. The contents of the purse have been largely devoted by Rev. Dean O'Connell towards the reduction of the pastial debt. Telegrams of congressional destards and or regret at being under the purse of t

LATEST MARKETS.

verpool wheat futures to day were lit-blanged in price. The July at the fact for bushet, and the later op-led moon stempts, the fact of the fact of

irls, July wheat and flour advanced, pitions declining, go wheat options were featureless closing at about Monday's final Brudstreet's Egures to-day show-lecrease of 178,000 bushels in the visible supply during the past

od a decrease of 178,000 busines in the world's visible supply during the past week.
Liverpool corn futures advanced 36d to had per central to day. Colleago corn was active to whether the colleago corn was active to whether recolled to the corner of the

Darriels and 18,229 sacks; wheat, 101,013 bushels.

Leading Wheat Birrkots.

Following are the closing prices at tuportant centres to-day; Jur. Sept. Dec. Chicago. July 80,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12 20,12

GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Flour-Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.70 to 53.80; straight roller, \$3.25 to \$3.25; Hungarian patents, \$4.10 to \$1.25; Manitoba bakers', \$3.75 to \$3.90, all on track at Toronto.

Wheat-Ontarlo, red and white, nerth and west; goose, 68c to 69c nor west; No. 1 Man. hard, 82½c to 83c ronto, and No. 1 Northern, at 78c, are nominal.

thats--White oats quoted at 20c Ryc-Quoted at 54c.

Barley-Quoted at 40c to 41c west.

Buckwheat-Firm; 48c north and 50c east

Bran-City rulls sell bran at \$13 and shorts at \$16, in car lots, f.o.b., Toronto. Corn-Canadian, 36c west, and American, tie to 42c on track here.

Peas-Sold at 67c west, in car lots. Oatmeal-Quoted at \$3.80 by the bag and \$3.50 by the barrel, on track at Toronto.

3T, LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of farm produce were light, one load of goose wheel, and 16 loads of hey, with 3 of straw, some fore dressed on the control of the c

Hogs, dressed, prices steady at	\$5.75 to
Grain-	
Wheat, white, bush \$0 711/4 to	\$
rea, 0080, 0 7145	1*11
" fife, bush 0 67" " goose, bush 0 70	0 00
Barley, bush, 0 4244	
Pens, bush, 0 60	
Oats, bush 0 36	0 37
Rye, bush 0 50 Buckwheat, bush 0 53	••••
Hay and Straw-	• • • •
Hay, old\$10 00 to	\$12.00
Hay, new 7 50	0 00
Straw, sheaf, per ton 5 00	000
Straw, loose, per ton 4 00	5 00
Dairy Products-	

| Possity | Poss

FARM PRODUCE WHOLES	ALM.
Hay, baled, car lots, per ton	\$9.75
Straw, baled, car lots, ner	•
Potatoes, car lots, per bag. 0 85	4 50
Butter, choice, tubs 0 13	ò 14
" medium tube . 0 ou	š îi
	ŏ 15
" large rolls	ŏ 14
" creamery, lb, rolls, 0 17	0.18
Eggs, choice, new-laid 0 1244	ŏ 13
Honey, per lb 0 03	0 07
Hides and Wool.	
Price list revised dally by James	Hallem
a Sons, No. 111 East Front street	PARK MIAL
HILLOW, NO. 1 Steem SO DAY +/	8
No. 2 green steers. 0 078	
No. 2 green steers. 0 073 No. 2 green steers. 0 074	
Calfskins, No. 1 0 0812	0 00
Calfskins, No. 2 3 07	****
Sheepskins, fresh 0 80	1.44
Lambakina each . o so	1 00
1'esta, cach	••••
Wool, fleece 0 13	0.14

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts were large. Trade fair, with prices steady. Strawherries, 5c to 8c; reapperries, 7c to 9c; black rapperries, 7c to 9c; black rapperries, 7c to 9c; for small and 4c; cherries, 2d; to 45c for small dad 4c; cherries, common, 6c to 85c; rappen, cherries, \$1 to \$1.25; black currants, \$wc \$1.00; blue berries, \$1.00; cucumbers, 50c to 5cc; pointocs, 35c to 45c, and 5cc; pointocs, 35c 5c; pointocs, 35c 5

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

The run of live stock; it he castle market today was large, 73 londs all tode, composed of 1000 entitle, 500 sheep, 60 clives and 1200 hors.

The run of live stock; it he control of the live sheep, 60 clives and 1200 hors.

It was not to the live sheep, 60 clives and 1200 hors.

It was not sheep, 60 clives and sheep, 60 clives and 1200 hors.

It was not sheep to the live sheep, 60 clives and 100 hors.

Some few lot: of good cattle were offered, but there are altoreched were differed, but there are altoreched were firment to the trade all round, having the first grades.

It was not to the trade all round, having the cattle of the trade all round, having docattle, but inferior grades were allow of said, with prices weak.

The sheep with the sheep complete the sheep control of the live sheep contr

\$3.05, and inferior at \$3.124 to \$3.35 per Very Inferior rouch cows and buils at \$2.00 to \$2.55 per cut. India of good butchers and exporter, months are supported to the control of the Notice of the control of the control of the which for many months has been bound on this market, is at the present time in-clined to be dull, with prices lower air

kied were cuites on the distribution of the least of logs offered to day were generally in a crit load of 160 logs. It. Kings each produced the local to the load he had received Abla season. Mr. Kulpe received 5° per eviv all round, every log, heige of select quality.

William Levack bought 25° cattle, principally exporters, at \$35° ly to \$2.25° per cipally exporters, at \$35° ly to \$2.25° per cipally exporters.

Twining Towards, against 25 cattle, principally caporters, at 3357½ to 55.05 per cut.

Dunn Bross, bought four londs of exporters at \$3.00 per cut.

Will Bean bought four londs of exporters at \$1.00 to 50.15 per cut.

William Crentock bought 23 intred butchers at \$1.00 to 50.15 per cut.

T. (1. Cubril sold 22 export cattle, amongst which were 13 of very choice quality (the bear on the market), feel by Twee-life (the cut of the cut of th

total receipts of five stock for lost week were as follows: Untile 301, sheep 2370, logs 2072.
Total weigh scale receipts were \$170.00.
J. R. Boggis, Mr. William Lovack's trust-of force in, was as busy as usual selecting

and arranging the export cattle I	or ship
ment to-day.	
lixport cattle, chrice\$4 75 to	WE 101/
Laport cattle, light 4 65	4 75
Darbert Cattle, mat 4 00	1 (0
Butchers' cattle, picked lots 4 3714	1 50
good 3 00	4 25
medium 3 55	3 90
" common 3 40	3 65
" inferior 8 1214	3 35
Milch cows, each25 00	45 00
Bulls, heavy, export, good	40 00
want, menty, export, good	
quality 3 8714	4 25
hulls, medium, export 3 60"	8 80
routis good butchers, and	
exporters, mixed 4 25	4 50
Stockers and medium to	
good 2 78	8 40
Feeders, light 3 25	
Calvon and	3 50
Calves, each 4 00	8 00
Sheep, per cwt 3 25	3 60
Sheep, bucks, per cwt 2 50	3 00
Lamus, per cut 4 78	5 50
110gy, 100 to 200 the each 5 on	
50W8 8 00	
sows 8 00	

Chicago Markets.

distriction of the second				
finctuations on the	Chla			
fuctuations on the	Cuic	MRO NO	20 PJ	TIGGS !
to-day :				
	asqO	High		
	asqu	APIEG	Low	Close
Wheat-July	7134	72	7114	71%
				**74 1
-Sept	7214	7814	72%	7316
" -Dec	74%	7514	746	2747
Corn Inte			1475	74%
Corn-July	3314	3316	331/4	83%
-Sept	33%	8414	33%	
a Style	207	0178	3378	
-Dec	3217	3316	321/2	83
Oats-July	23/2	23%	23%	
outo outy 11 111		2073		23%
" -Sept	201/4	2014	20	2014
-Dec	2047	21"		2074
	20%	21	2014	20%
Pork-July				875
the Bank	200	****	****	
-ocpt	່ວວ	8 92	8 82	890
Lard-July				6 27
	- ::	2 * * *	, • • •	
" -Sept	340	5 40	5 37	540 I
Ribs-Sept	46	5 15	B 12	
welves se set	-	0 10	0 42	515

British Markets.

British Markets.

British Markets.

British Markets.

British Markets.

Ilverpool, July 11.—(12.30).—No. 1 Nor.

Property of the state of the s

on the content of this is that the both the content of the content Hote-licecitita 201; feeling steady.

Statingly Market in Olifence,
("missing like and his 11-"Where was a
fairly effect demand for cuttle leeday at
steady prices, Good to fancy eatite brought
for the steady prices, Good to fancy
intit, Good and the leiters, \$2.75 to \$3.16,
intit, Good and liciters, \$2.75 to \$4.85,
intit, Good and liciters, \$2.75 to \$4.85,
intit, Good and the leiters, \$2.75 to \$4.85,
intit, Good and the leiters, \$2.75 to \$4.85,
intit of \$1.15, intited loss and \$1.07,
intited to \$1.15, intited loss and \$1.0

Sheep at Lambs.—With only a couple of bads of, sale the market was unchanged in fonc or neneral position. Spring laims in fonce or neneral position. Spring laims of the following the f

stuce. 33 to 83.25. The close was strong, the control of the contr

Notice to Creditors.

Dated at Toronto this 30th day of June, A.D. 1880, McHRADY & O'CONNOR, Solicitors for the Toronto General Trusta Corporation administrators.

NIAGARA RIVER LINE

FOUR TRIPS ON AND AFTER THURSDAY JUNE 18T Steamers Chicora and Corona.
will have Yongo-street wharf (east side)
daily (except Sanday) at

only (except Sanday) at 7 s.m., 11 s.m., 2 p.m., and 4.45 p.m., ior Niegars, Lewiston and Queenston, connecting with Now York Central and Riesson River R.E., Nichigan Central R., and Niegars Falls Park and River R.R., and Niegars Falls Park and River R.R., UBIN FOY, Manager.

BUILTTC LAST.

Containing the new Agraffe Bridge the



Heintzman & Co. PIANO

is proof against climatic and atmospheric changes as is no other plano. They cost more than an ordinary piano, but their wonderful durability makes the purchase true economy in the end. —"Excels any piano I have ever used."—Alonal.

Toro to Warerooms, 117 King St. W.

Pale, Thin, Delicate people get vigorous and increase in weight from the use of A Perfect Food
Tonic and Restorative.

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutrinent and stimulut of weak systems. May be taken it will, water, tea, coffee, etc.