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The Catholic Register.

Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will affect the rest.—DALMEZ.

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Vol. X. No. 41

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK

Delivers an Address on Canadian Patriotism, Duty and Greatness at a Banquet Given in His Honor.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—The banquet tendered by the citizens of Montreal under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society to Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, at the Windsor Hotel last evening, was one of the greatest public gatherings of the kind ever witnessed in Canada, and certainly the most signal honor yet paid to an Irish Canadian statesman in the history of this city.

Conservatives and Liberals, French-Canadians and English-speaking citizens, men of all shades of religious opinion came together from the principal cities of Quebec and Ontario, and the address they listened to was one worthy of the nature and spirit of the occasion.

Judge Doherty presided, and Hon. T. Duffy, Senator George Moffhug, Hon. W. R. Scott, Hon. A. R. Robitaille, Hon. J. J. Guerin, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Wm. Walwright, H. Allan, Rev. J. R. Teely, L.L.D., Arthur Dansereau, A. R. Greelman, Mr. Wm. Hingston, Dr. F. E. Devlin, Hon. Lomer Gouin, Hon. John Costigan, Judge Mathieu, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Hon. James McShane, Justice Taschereau, C. Shields, Senator Alfred A. Thibodeau, Sir Melville B. Tait, Rodolph Lamoureux, Senator F. L. Belge, Hon. S. N. Parent, Godfroy Langlois, F. A. Ancelet, Senator Robert Mackay, J. A. Macdonell, Mayor Cochrane, Rev. Father O'Meara, Hon. F. H. Litchford, Hon. John Bittinger, Rev. M. Callaghan, Senator Haoui Dandurand, Hon. E. Archambault were prominent guests.

Hon. Dr. Guerin proposed the health of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, speaking of his career as a gifted lawyer, a learned statesman and a patriotic Irishman.

The Minister of Justice in his reply said: "I most deeply thank you for your cordial welcome, which recalls a banquet given to me at Quebec a few years ago, when I first joined the present Government. Then, however, I could not recognize in the faces about me those who had been, and were still, my friends and neighbors, for, as John Bright once said, 'I have lived much among the tents of my own people.'"

"Now the scene is changed. I see around this hall representatives of all shades of party politics and opinions; men of all creeds and nationalities. To a great number of these I am a wholly unknown. Most grateful am I to the light on which you now rest, and most gratefully do I acknowledge this mark of esteem."

"You have been good enough, Mr. Chairman, you and Dr. Guerin, to refer to myself in very flattering terms, but I am not vain enough to imagine that I am not vain enough."

His shortcoming. Dr. Guerin suggested that I might not know of St. Ives. But he did not mention that the hymn in which the glorification of the good saint was composed by a disreputable author who dared not call himself a saint, but vented his spleen on the people of St. Ives.

"These words, spoken by one who is now no more, are true of Canada and Canadians to-day. The limitation of our own greatness is in our own hands. We have a glorious heritage, the bones of which we only dimly realize. A heritage unequalled by any other people. We are not sufficiently conscious of those priceless possessions for which our fathers toiled, and which it is now our privilege to enjoy. Under that ample measure of responsible government, with political freedom, which is the envy of less fortunate possessions of the British Crown, it is time for us to turn ourselves, without reference to creed or party, to internal development, and to place Canada in that position to which nature calls her, which her resources warrant, and which her intelligence demands. This is a noble ambition that any patriot should make his own. I trust therefore that you will pardon me if I dwell for a few moments upon the nature of our great inheritance, and upon the part which it is our duty to take in its development."

"Indeed, how best to utilize to the utmost the splendid advantages with which nature has endowed this Dominion, must tax the statesmanship of this country for many a year. With unceasing eagerness we must press on the great work of development until the world is made aware that we are not only the possessors of the greater half of the North American continent, geographically; but that we are also the inheritors of an equally large portion of its natural resources, of its industry and enterprise."

"From Cape Breton to the Yukon we have mines of gold and silver, of coal and iron, so widely and so highly appreciated as to render superfluous anything more than a passing reference."

"Our agricultural resources are, almost unlimited. In eastern Canada our farmers can grow almost everything which will flourish in the temperate zone in Europe, and much besides. In southern Ontario we have miles of vineyards, and peaches are grown by the acre. In the west, each settler seems lord of a farm bounded only by the horizon, and of which the plough furrows are measured by the league, and the former roaming grounds of the buffalo have already become one of the great wheat belts of the world."

"In its forest products Canada has a national asset which economically gives her a place apart in the world. Properly managed, her vast forests are practically inexhaustible, and the stars in their courses are fighting for Canada to-day. The progress of scientific discovery has revolutionized the timber trade. The constantly increasing demand for timber, but has invested with a new value precisely the class of trees which in this Province is now found in the greatest abundance, and which has hitherto been passed over by the lumberman as almost unworthy of his notice."

"In addition, we have within our borders more than half the fresh water of the globe, and our national river, connecting the Atlantic with the great lake system in the very heart of the continent, must always remain the true commercial highway of the country, the royal road on the broad bosom of which should travel the sea's large share of the products of all those lands bordering on the waters which it drains. I realize that the vast possibilities of our Canadian waterways are associated with cheapness rather than with speed."

"It is the cost of carriage, and not any fractional saving of time, which determines the route by which the produce of the west is taken to the market; but in these busy times it is necessary also to realize that the mile has practically ceased to be the measure of distance; it is now become the hour, and we must demonstrate that the route by the St. Lawrence is not only shorter, in point of distance, and cheaper than that by way of Buffalo and New York, but that, measured by time, our ports have ceased to be two days farther away from Liverpool than the United States."

"But here I stop, through fear that I may be charged with repeating what I have already said, and because I am anxious not to poach on other men's preserves. In many other ways, however, this wonderful wealth of waterways weighs the

balance in our favor, and which it is now our privilege to enjoy. Under that ample measure of responsible government, with political freedom, which is the envy of less fortunate possessions of the British Crown, it is time for us to turn ourselves, without reference to creed or party, to internal development, and to place Canada in that position to which nature calls her, which her resources warrant, and which her intelligence demands. This is a noble ambition that any patriot should make his own. I trust therefore that you will pardon me if I dwell for a few moments upon the nature of our great inheritance, and upon the part which it is our duty to take in its development."

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A DEPOSITORY FOR SAVINGS. THE CANADIAN PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION, TORONTO, ST. TORONTO.

scale when we are balancing the probabilities as to the future which fate has in store for the Dominion. Without insisting further upon the part which is played by the rivers and canals of Canada in bringing to market the produce of our prairies, our forests, our coal fields and our factories, there is another resource which is only beginning to be tapped and which ought some day to go far to secure for the Dominion a long lead in the great world struggle for commercial supremacy.

"The supreme advantage which Great Britain has enjoyed all through the Victorian era is just this, that in an age of steel she has found iron and coal to work with. With lying side by side beneath her fields, Colonel Stuart Harrison has called the glowing bars of the furnace the foundation upon which rests the industrial prosperity of the United Kingdom."

"Speaking of the recent past, this is certainly true; but to-day we are in the presence of another force, which in many ways is likely to take the place of steam—I mean electricity. Given the right conditions, mechanical power in the shape of electricity may be stored as the full gift of heaven. We may harness every torrent and cascade in Canada to make them work in unending labor, even while we sleep. Along the thousand miles of the Laurentian hills, not to take count of all the streams that fight and foam their way to the Pacific, Canada has an unnumbered succession of these torrents and cascades, which to-day run wild to the sea. Sooner or later, as the land is filled with people, all this riotous waste of force will be stayed, and the owners of half the fresh water of the planet will enter the industrial struggle with an unbought energy at their back, which will enable them to defy competition."

"But, as I have had occasion to say before, there is one thing more important, and precious to Canada than rich mines, vast forests, fertile wheat lands or ample waterways. I mean the character of her people. First in the list of the assets of the nation must stand the moral fibre of the races which are combining to build up and give its distinguishing traits to Canadian nationality. I have already said what I thought of the two great lines of race and descent which meet in Canada, and I wish to add that the strong-limbed, quick-witted men and women of our race are in no small measure helping on our national expansion. But we must bear in mind that the destinies of this Dominion cannot be worked out solely by men berded and cooped up in towns. Our people must busy themselves in the great, if silent, task of subduing nature from sea to sea, tunnelling her mountains, turning her rivers, furling her prairies, and sitting her riches from the very heart of the rocks. This is the work that should engage the best energies of the youth of our country."

"MAGNIFICENT INSTANCES OF PUBLIC SPIRIT. Viewing our national life from another side, we may assert that for

Office and Library Desk.

YE OLD FIRM OF HEINTZMAN & CO. Peer of Pianos. Canada's Favorite Piano.

CHORMASTER REMEMBERED. Louis J. R. Richardson, the retiring musical director of St. Michael's Cathedral, was on Monday night last presented with an illuminated address and a handsome silver service, in the parlors of St. Michael's Palace. Since the return of Mr. Richardson to the leadership of the Cathedral he has, by strenuous work and untiring zeal, brought the choir of St. Michael's to a high standard of perfection. Rev. Dr. Treacy presided at the gathering, and, after the reading of the address, expressed on

instances of the public spirit of the care for the common good, which are the healthiest and surest expressions of national consciousness no Canadian has to look far afield in this connection it is hard to say whether the poverty of one district or the wealth of another has the stronger claim upon the gratitude of the people. Take the facilities for higher education offered by Laval University, and you will find that the blessings of liberal culture are brought within the reach of a poorer class of people than is probably the case in any other country in the world. There are no great endowments to make fees a matter of slight consequence, but the spirit of sacrifice is an abiding tradition within its walls, and its doors are open to all customers, because its professors are content to give their services for a pittance.

"On the other hand, nowhere has private wealth recognized its public duty with greater generosity than here in Canada. It is not necessary to recall, in the presence of a Canadian audience, the names of the men whose benefactions have endowed McGill University with the revenues of a principality. It may be of interest, however, to mention that a writer in The London Times was recently moved to express the hope that Cambridge University might yet find friends to emulate the example of the benefactors of McGill. I am bound to add that the writer does not seem very hopeful.

"THE RAILROAD ACROSS THE PLAINS. If we care to consider public spirit in another aspect, we may well ask: Wherever did a people perform such a great work as, when still numbering less than 3,000,000, all told, we laid a railroad across the plains and through the Rockies, and joined the oceans? It was a sublime instance of national faith, supported by untiring energy and courage. Even to-day you can look with confidence across our southern border to see whether its seventy millions of the republic can show anything to surpass the all-Canadian route to the Orient."

"The hammer stroke that drove home the last rivet in the last rail in the line which now unites the west and the east with a band of iron did something more than complete one of the greatest engineering feats of the century. It put an end to the old era in which Canada was a mere geographical expression for a number of scattered, unconnected, and sometimes almost unconnected provinces. The limbs of the young giant were knit more closely together; then realizing for the first time how great his resources, how magnificent his opportunities, the consciousness of his power came to him, and a new nation was born."

"I have done. I dare not be so bold as to forecast the future which heaven holds in store for this favored land, but let me repeat, in conclusion, these words of Dr. Arcey McGee: 'There is in this country room and to spare for one united people under one flag, but there is no room for two, three or four jealous, suspicious, contending nationalities.'"

INTER-CATHOLIC CLUB REBATING UNION. The following notice has been sent to all Catholic clubs in Toronto: The first meeting of the Executive of the Inter-Catholic Club Rebating Union for the season 1902-3 will be held at St. Mary's Club Rooms, Bathurst street, on Sunday, Oct. 26th, 1902, at 4 p. m. The Executive is formed of two delegates from every club in the Union. Every Catholic Club in Toronto is requested to send two delegates to this meeting, as the officers wish to make the Union as complete as possible. The date will be stated earlier in the season this year and a full schedule will be arranged, so that it is desirable that the first meeting should be fully attended. J. G. O'Donoghue, President, E. V. O'Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer. It is hoped that every Catholic Society will send representatives to this meeting. Fuller particulars and the schedule will be given later.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. The usual quarterly meeting of the Children's Aid Branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held on last Monday evening in St. Vincent's Hall, Shuter and Victoria streets. Father Rohleder presided on the occasion, whilst Mr. Matthew O'Connor filled his position as president of the Society. He gave a long and very interesting account of the work done, of the sad case met, of the difficulties encountered. He also brought home to those present the necessity of promptitude in acting and the responsibilities resting on those who took children away from their parents when the latter were unable to be entrusted with them. The President's address showed that he entered into this work with the whole-souled energy he throws into all his undertakings. In the brief discussion which followed suggestions were made as to the advisability of having contribution boxes placed in Catholic schools and elsewhere, and also as to the wisdom of members applying their minds to the causes of parental shirking of duty and the remedies therefor. There were present in the audience Fathers Hand, Treacy, Fraser and L. Minehan, whilst besides such regular attendants as the secretary, treasurer, solicitor and agent of the Society, several of our most prominent Catholic laymen were to be seen. It is to be hoped that even a larger attendance will signify by their presence at the next meeting their warm support of the work done—the noblest in which any Catholic society could be engaged.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. Editor Catholic Register. Sir—It was indeed refreshing to read Father Minehan's letter in last week's Register. I must confess that I read it several times—it had the right ring in it. I beg to concur in the suggestion given by Father O'Brien of Peterborough, in his letter to Father Minehan, "That the most effective way would be for individual societies to be established all over"—one in every parish. That is what is urgently needed. And later on, a Provincial Board or Executive could, if it was desirable, be formed. This would set at rest any thought that some personal or political advancement, etc., was in view. As the writer of several letters which have appeared in your columns on this subject, I can assure your readers and those interested in this movement, that I am one of those who take very little stock (if I may use that expression) in the way some so-called Catholic representatives, or leaders, have climbed into positions. They must sometimes wonder themselves how they got there and who they represent. No, Mr. Editor, the temperance cause it indeed too important a one to be made the football of politicians. I cannot close this letter without saying that The Register is deserving of all praise for the stand it has taken on this subject. Yours, etc., A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH BUILDING FUND. On last Sunday afternoon an important meeting of parishioners was held in St. Peter's Church, Bathurst street, for the purpose of preparing the way for a new church to replace the present frame structure, which is daily becoming more unfitted both in appearance and accommodation for the needs of the congregation. The meeting, whilst not large, was thoroughly representative, and the unanimous sentiment was that parish work and progress demanded the erection at the earliest possible date of a suitable church. Those present backed up their opinions by putting down their names for subscriptions amounting to more than a thousand dollars. Committees were formed for the purpose of canvassing the parish and interviewing their friends for subscriptions. The parish being divided into various districts for this purpose, the gentlemen thus selected, books will be given authorizing them to receive subscriptions and signed by the pastor. No one without such book has any authority to collect. Another meeting for the same object will be held next Sunday.

behalf of the Cathedral clergy. His appreciation of Mr. Richardson's good work and their regret at his retirement, which is enforced by his appointment in another city to the management of a prominent financial institution. Brief addresses were then delivered by M. J. MacNamara, II, G. Hunt and J. P. McCarthy. Mr. Richardson, taken by surprise, expressed his thanks in a few words. Refreshments were then served, and a pleasant evening brought to a close with some choice musical numbers. The committee in charge were: H. G. Hunt, chairman, Misses Alice McCarthy, Maude McEvoy, Mrs. John McGinn and Messrs Arthur H. J. Leitheiser, Charles Caron, John P. McCarthy, secretary, and M. J. MacNamara, treasurer.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE. On Monday evening at a largely-attended meeting in Pythian Hall, the organization of a Toronto branch of the United Irish League was perfected. Over a hundred names were placed on the organization roll of membership. This was a most satisfactory start, and there is now no room for doubt that the Toronto Branch of the League will be one of the most active and flourishing in Canada. Mr. T. Cunerty presided. After short and practical speeches by Mr. James Connee and Inspector Archard, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Hon. President, James Connee, M. P.; President, Terence Cunerty; Vice-President, E. J. Heary; Treasurer, John Hanrahan; Secretary, E. J. Sullivan; Sentinel, P. Kennedy; Executive, A. T. Henon, P. Cronin, M. C. O'Donnell, P. W. Falvey, C. A. Burns, George Knox, J. J. Landy. Bylaws and rules of the branch were submitted by a special committee composed of Mr. E. J. Heary, B. L., and J. G. O'Donoghue, B.L. These were considered clause by clause and adopted. Several matters were left to the consideration of the Executive which is to meet at an early date. The membership of the League already is representative of all the professions and classes in the city, and Protestants friends of the Home Rule cause have been amongst the first to present themselves for enrollment.

ST. BASIL'S C. U. The regular meeting of St. Basil's Catholic Union was held last Monday night. The President, Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, occupied the chair. Nominations for the officers for the coming season were made and the elections are to come off next Monday night. Mr. E. V. O'Sullivan and Mr. T. G. Kernahan were elected delegates to the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union for next year. Rev. Father Brennan was unanimously re-elected Chancellor.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumption Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Antique Signets. We have an assortment of Signet Rings for both Ladies and Gentlemen's wear that cover the entire field of desirable style. We have one design which is a reproduction of an old style Signet Ring, bearing in relief on either side an elaborate heraldic device. It is of heavy 14 k gold, and sets for \$25.00. We engrave Signet Rings with Crests or Monograms at a very moderate cost.

Ryrie Bros. Corner Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS. The best fur sold anywhere for stylish appearance and good wearing quality. All the Persian Lamb sold by us has been specially selected by our experts. Persian Lamb jackets \$75 to \$125. W. D. DINEEN Co. Limited, NEA TEMPERANCE, TORONTO.

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Peer of Pianos. Canada's Favorite Piano. Anyone who has attended the many great musical concerts given by world-famed artists visiting Toronto and other cities in Canada will be impressed with the fact that on all these occasions a piano of this old-established and well-known piano firm was used. It has been endorsed and endorsed by leading musicians both foreign and in this country. HEINTZMAN & CO., 31-33 King St. W., Toronto.

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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE

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against the tenants' organization, which alone has displayed either the willingness or the capacity to settle the question, and in the interest of a landlord counter organization, which has set its face against every project of settlement, and has notoriously flouted his own advice as to the proposed Land Conference.

The National Directory, having regard to the fact that the Landowners' organization has appealed to its members for a fund of £100,000 with which to crush the people's combination, and to carry out its abominable projects for the extermination of our race, and in pursuance of this design has instituted costly proceedings in Chancery for the ruin of the people's leaders, and having regard to the fact that the landlords allies and brother conspirators in Dublin Castle have made it one of the principal objects of their Coercion proceedings to heap up crushing expense upon the United Irish League by instituting a general campaign for the destruction of the Irish National press, and for the prosecution with special violence of the members of Parliament and organizers who distinguish themselves by effective action in the movement, and that, in consequence, the ordinary funds of the United Irish League will be quite unequal to the extraordinary demands upon them, while the necessities for large and immediate expenditure are weekly increasing, hereby declare that the time is come to appeal to the Irish people to take immediate steps to raise a National Defence Fund of sufficient extent to enable the National Directory to combat the powerful financial resources at the disposal of our enemies, that the Branches of the United Irish League be requested at the earliest possible moment to institute parochial collections with that object, and that all subscriptions be forwarded to this office on account of the National Defence Fund, or to any of the National Trustees, Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Lord Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. John Redmond, M. P., and Alderman Stephen O'Mara (in whose names the fund will be invested), or to Mr. Alfred Webb, 39 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin.

It is unnecessary to emphasize the above appeal by any words of ours. The necessity for an immediate and liberal response from the country is obvious and urgent. The public liberties are being assailed incessantly and unscrupulously by two agencies—the Landlords' Organization and the Castle—commanding vast pecuniary resources as well as all the unlimited powers of Coercion Courts and of armed force under the control of the Administration. To combat these assaults resolutely, and by every legal method, and exhibit the Coercion regime for the indignation of all lovers of National freedom, the League will have to be strengthened with prompt and generous financial assistance. A special obligation lies upon those portions of the country which cannot otherwise come to the rescue of those of their fellow-countrymen who are most exposed to the hateful excesses of Coercion. We appeal with the utmost confidence to the Irish people to make a response worthy of their sacred duty to the peaceful country which is being thus wantonly exasperated and misgoverned. Very truly yours, Patrick O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, John E. Redmond, Stephen O'Mara, Trustees, Alfred Webb, Hon. Secretary

THE... SCHOOLMASTER'S QUEST

The schoolmaster hung up the key of the school house for the last time, then he went slowly toward the pastor's house, his heart full of sadness. Father Mulligan was smoking in his little parlor as the old man entered. "Well, Father," he said, "everything is in good order for the new man when he comes." "He will be here to-morrow evening," said the priest. "But, upon my word, I will 'wire' him even at the last moment, if you say so. I'd rather pay him a month's salary out of my own pocket than let you go. Come now, think it over. I will give you until to-morrow morning. Sleep on it, Mr. Burke."

On the morning of his arrival he had gone from the station to Mass, and had received the Sacrament of Penance and Holy Communion. His thanksgiving over, he went to the pastoral residence, and was kindly received by the priest. But the latter had never known Thaddeus Burke. "How long is it since you heard from him last?" he inquired of the pale, lonely old man, whose gentlemanly appearance and intelligent recital had impressed him most favorably. "It is nearly eighteen years, Father," replied the priest. "You are too old to begin the world again in a new country, far from friends, friends and familiar associations have often thought you must be very lonely."

kind priest to whom he had spoken that first morning. "I think when I had enough money put by I'll go home again. I see now that I made a mistake in coming at all. I had no idea what an immense place America is, or how hard it would be to find anybody here. And the longer I'm looking, the more I realize how impossible it would have been for my boy to have forgotten me all these years. I was doing him the greatest wrong even to think of such a thing. I feel now that he has been dead many a day."

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ANGELS of light, spread your bright wings and keep near me at noon... Nor in the starry eve, nor midnight deep, Leave me forlorn.

THE ROSARY THE HOLY ANGELS

Table with columns for Sun, Moon, and other celestial data for October 1902. Includes dates for various feast days like St. Gregory of Armenia, St. Mark, Pope, etc.

Indulged Prayer Angel of God, my guardian dear, To whom I'll love commit me here, Ever this day be at my side, To light and guard, to rule and guide.

HOME CIRCLE

SYMPATHY should be so quick of heart, So keen of sight, So we could feel each shadow's gloom.

CHINESE PROVERBS. A woman is to be feared, for all sacrifice all for her pride. A naughty woman stumbles, for cannot see what may be in her

TO PREVENT IS BETTER THAN TO REPENT. A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelec's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious

A soul that dwells with virtue is like a perennial spring; for it is pure and limpid, and refreshing and inviting, and serviceable and rich, and innocent and unassuming.

Unworldliness is this - to hold things from God in the perpetual conviction that they will not last; to have the world, and not to let the world have us; to be the world's masters and not the world's slaves.

A TONIC FOR THE DEBILITATED. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE QUICKENED BY A PERVENT SPIRIT OF FIERY, which with difficulty could anywhere be surpassed. This piety is not confined to any one district, nor is it a mere effervescence that attracts attention for a little while and passes away.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION

Victory Won in Ireland Against England's Iniquitous Laws. In a recent address at Kildare, Cardinal Moran told how Irishmen have conquered in their struggle for education against the operation of English laws.

In 1831 the National system was ushered in, and it was supposed that Ireland now, at length, would be happy in her schools. But here again hatred of religion must have its way. The management of the system was practically entrusted to the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, who regarded it as an engine "to uproot the gigantic fabric of the Catholic Church."

Other agencies of proselytism were unscrupulously employed throughout the length and breadth of the land to uproot the Catholic Faith and to sever the sacred bonds of reverence and affection that linked together the priests and the people.

THE ISLAND OF ACHILL WAS A MAIN CENTRE OF THE PROSELYTIZING AGENCIES, and month after month detailed reports were furnished of the utter overthrow of the Catholic Church in the island, and the complete triumph of Protestantism.

THE "ESTABLISHED CHURCH," with its endowments and surroundings, till it was consigned to the tomb in 1868, was a source of soft trial and hardship to the Irish Catholics. Its ill-fated career was marked throughout by the persecution and oppressions of our Catholic people.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE QUICKENED BY A PERVENT SPIRIT OF FIERY, which with difficulty could anywhere be surpassed. This piety is not confined to any one district, nor is it a mere effervescence that attracts attention for a little while and passes away.

way—the Crown, the legislation, the taxes, the army, the administration, schools, estates, and churches. By every human calculation the victory would be declared to the strong. Yet it was quite otherwise. Weakness and poverty achieved the triumph.

There could be no attempt at reply to the indictment formulated against the Established Church in Parliament. "As a missionary Church it has failed utterly, the curse of barrenness is upon it; it has no leaves; it bears no blossoms; it yields no fruit. Cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground?"

EXTORTION AND OPPRESSION ON THE PART OF MEN HOSTILE TO THEIR RACE AND HOSTILE TO THEIR CREED forced this emigration upon them. And yet even in this, has not the unparalleled trial been tempered by marvellous mercy.

THE WHOLE PEOPLE QUICKENED BY A PERVENT SPIRIT OF FIERY, which with difficulty could anywhere be surpassed. This piety is not confined to any one district, nor is it a mere effervescence that attracts attention for a little while and passes away.

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THE WHOLE PEOPLE QUICKENED BY A PERVENT SPIRIT OF FIERY, which with difficulty could anywhere be surpassed. This piety is not confined to any one district, nor is it a mere effervescence that attracts attention for a little while and passes away.



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THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1902.

CANADIAN STATESMANSHIP.

Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, in his Montreal speech, last week, made a deep impression upon as remarkable a gathering as Canada has witnessed in many years.

The Minister of Justice was banquetted by the citizens of Montreal under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society, a purely non-political organization of Irish Catholic Canadians.

Citizens of every class, profession, religious denomination, political color and nationality responded to the invitation of the Irishmen of Montreal. Most cordial was the answer of those public men of the commercial centre who are proud of their French-Canadian birthright.

There was certainly more than a tribute of the passing hour implied in this particular feature of the banquet, showing such veteran and venerable figures of Sir William Hingston and Honorable R. W. Scott prominent in a demonstration to a parliamentary conference of a generation that was in the cradle when they had already reached their prime.

This feature attested, we think, the strong confidence so generally felt regarding the future of the Minister of Justice, in whom reserve force and power—a necessary quality in the character and bearing of the true statesman—is discerned by all who have observed him at close quarters, especially on the floor of the House of Commons.

Though Mr. Fitzpatrick's advancement in the Government has been rapid, the best judges of men in the country see that his career is only opening and that the coming years will bring forth higher service on his part for Canada—perhaps in times of crisis, but let us hope in the continued experience of the same peaceful progress that has marked the period since Confederation.

We have already said that Mr. Fitzpatrick's address came up to the expectations of all who heard it. It has since challenged the applause of the press; and we present it to our readers to-day knowing that it expresses their patriotic convictions. It was the discourse of a statesman who realized that through amity and co-operation among all the people of this Dominion, various though they may be in origin, the great future of the country can best be promoted, that by broad, all round toleration of aspirations and ambitions that spring perhaps from the spirit of a worthy national pride, or religious desire for well doing, Canadian citizenship will produce the best fruit of practical Christianity.

This is true alike of the native born and those who have found here an adopted homeland.

Nothing more or less than this can be thought of by Irish-Canadians when they consider the question of representation so often discussed among them. Their ideal representative, in the statesman who by voice and conduct in public life proves that reverence for the land of his birth or ancestry is simply a guarantee of his loyalty to Canada and to Canadian institutions. The spirit of patriotism is and always must be a live. And it would be an ill day for Canada if any party should ever arise here to teach the false doctrine that this land can be better served by citizens who profess an isolated devotion to their name and history. That would be the worst of all.

ridiculous and despicable in New England could be cultivated.

Knownothingism is not a tradition of the Canadian people, who have honored in turn in the Premiership and the other high places of responsibility, men of Scotch and English and French blood. But no one forgot, or thought of forgetting that these men were representatives of the Canadian community. In the same way do Irish-Canadians who have honored Mr. Fitzpatrick recognize him as a representative public man in the only complete sense of the word, who, as Minister of Justice possesses the confidence and esteem of all his fellow-Canadians. It is not his extraction or religion that Mr. Fitzpatrick owes one jot of the distinction which he has earned, nor is it because of these that Catholics, whether Irish, French or English, would impose limited definitions upon his position in the Government of his country and in public estimation. It simply amounts to this that the representative Canadian may be of French, or English or Irish origin, but whatever he may be his scope is not limited a hair's breadth by the natural and altogether commendable disposition of his French or English or Scotch brothers, as the case may be, to reflect the honor due his talents and integrity. Their doing so will not obscure, or narrow, his national vision in the least; it will prevent him from taking in the widest range of the nation's destiny, as Lord Dufferin divined it before he had known Canada, or as Metcalf beheld it when he urged his fellow-Irishmen on to vigorous and courageous effort in the places of power and pre-eminence, so that they should share in the glory of the Dominion's future attainment.

Mr. Fitzpatrick speaks with the advantage of later knowledge than Lord Dufferin or Thomas D'Arcy McGee had. He speaks with a keen sense of the increased assurance of national progress of this age of scientific education. Electricity is experiencing its most astonishing development on this continent. Industrial enterprise is finding enormous natural advantages both east and west throughout the Dominion. It is the duty of the statesman in this regard to point the forward path into which, we hope, Canadians of Irish nationality will press as eagerly and earnestly as any others who make up the industrious Canadian community.

NEWSPAPERS AND STRIKES.

The faculty of newspapers attempting to lessen or nullify the effects of a strike by consenting to a policy of absolute silence concerning it has been well illustrated in the struggle between the anthracite miners and the Pennsylvania mine operators. In May or June last one might read the daily papers of the United States for a week without finding an item of strike news. The trouble indeed, had become so aggravated as to threaten a national peril before the newspapers were permitted to inform the public upon the pros and cons of the dispute.

A similar condition of things has prevailed in Toronto for about as long a time, though on a much smaller scale. The printers of the T. Eaton Company have been out on strike for months, but the local duties have been dumb, or rather muzzled by the influence of a big advertiser. Now this imposed silence of the newspapers has not shortened the strike or possibly lessened its effect upon the Eaton Co. Labor organizations cannot be frozen by the cold attitude of the stock company organs of public opinion. The newspapers of Toronto ought to be aware of this fact. The problem of capital and labor, which never looks so ominous as at present, may be helped to a solution by intelligent discussion in the press; but the silence of the newspapers is but a denial of the first reason for their own existence.

THE GALL OF COERCION

The Archbishop of Dublin, Most Reverend William J. Walsh, is a man of a conservative turn of mind and given to the expression of his opinions in studiously moderate language. Yet this is what he feels compelled to say about the application of the Crimes' Act (coercion) to the Irish capital: "In spite of all the trouble that has arisen, there is, I venture to think, much that gives ground for hope that the time is at hand for the removal, at length, of two long outstanding Irish grievances, for the settlement of our land question, as

the only basis upon which it ever can be settled—the abolition of the present harrassing system of dual ownership in Ireland—and for the settlement also of our education question on the only basis upon which that question ever can be settled, the unqualified recognition of the right of the Catholics of Ireland to absolute equality of treatment in their own land.

"I cannot but think that if the statesmen who are responsible for the good government of this country had realized the extent to which they were jeopardizing the settlement of those two great questions, they never would have taken the unfortunate step which has of necessity given rise to so much angry feeling."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir John Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, is dead. His long experience made him somewhat of an authority on Parliamentary procedure.

Dr. Elgar oratorio "The Dream of Gerontius," to which reference was made in a recent issue of The Register, has scored a veritable triumph in musical England. The words are by Cardinal Newman. Dr. Elgar is a Catholic.

On Tuesday the anxious public rejoiced that the coal strike was ended. It was premature joy, but we trust that public hope is not fated to be deferred as long as it took to end the Boer war after Lord Roberts said it was "over."

The Irish Landlords' Trust refused all offers to settle the present agrarian trouble, even the suggestions of compromise coming from prominent landlords. Their action in this regard much resembles that of the coal barons of the United States. Both are certain to suffer in the end by their obstinacy.

They are sending members of Parliament to prison in Ireland for speeches not quite so inflammatory as some that are now being heard in England against the Education Bill. But the British Tories boast that they will have the undivided support of the Irish Party in putting the Bill through. We believe they will, albeit they boast in a derisive spirit.

TOO MUCH HEAT

Famine in coal seems likely to teach housewives some things worth knowing. One lesson worth learning is that running furnaces full tilt from the 15th of September to the 15th of April is a silly waste of fuel and a detriment to health. Our weatherwise friends of the Post Office would say, if you asked them, that the thermometer does not drop nearly so far or stay down nearly so long as people have got into the habit of imagining. Last year there were in October just ten days when it was colder than 50 degrees, while November had twelve days warmer than 40 degrees, and December had nine days warmer than 40 degrees. In 1900 October had five days colder than 50 degrees, while November had no less than twenty-four days, and December ten days, when it was forty or warmer. In October, 1899, four days ran colder than 50, whereas November had 20, and December, thirteen days, when it was warmer than 40.

It seems cold when there is snow, but on many days a hot fire in the kitchen range, with perhaps an oil or the gas stove in one of the living rooms for a time, will take off the chill.

Physicians say our houses are kept too hot and close. We go over-heated into the colder air outdoors and take pneumonia. We bundle up to avert this, and weaken our throats and lungs with paring. We sit breathing foul, hot air, which breeds bacteria. Most families, say the learned, would be healthier if they kept their houses cooler in winter.

Another lesson of the famine which is likely to be applied later on, to the loss of the anthracite combine, is the usefulness of soft coal. One of the editors of The Republic, who went a long home some time ago, learns from the ladies that for kitchen purposes bituminous shales so easily burn so hot and keeps so well that they hope never to be without it.

STIRRING WORDS TO CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

A noteworthy feature of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union held in Hartford recently was the sermon preached by Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J. He took as his text the words of St. Paul: "When I was a child I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child, but when I became a man I did away with the things of a child"—I. Corinthians xii. 11.

"It will not do," said the preacher, "to say, if I remain a child all my life and fall to play my part as a man, I do harm to no one but myself. Not so. The one who remains a child when he ought to be a man, is not merely one of the world's many failures in his day and generation, but he is a traitor to his fellow-men and to his God. It is not enough to bring home to ourselves the necessity of being men, we must do more than that. For after St. Paul has discriminated between manhood and childhood, he next in his clear, crisp way bars the passage of three articles of traffic in human life. Yes, three things are hereafter absolutely outlawed; three things must be left behind the one who crosses the bridge from childhood and enters upon his obligations as a man. These three things are childish speech, childish grasping of truth and childish reasoning."

CHILDISH SPEECH

"Childish speech? Yes. There is far too much of it in our day among those who ought to speak as men. We have duties of speech towards our fellow-men, for each one is affected by what he hears and there is a moral atmosphere about each one of us as well as a physical environment. Laws upon laws are put down in the statute books to keep the physical atmosphere pure and healthy, but the physical world is not the world in which sanitation is most needed. I am not referring now to the need of moral sanitation; I refer to mental sanitation, and sanitation is speech. Many times we speak as children, whereas we are men. Take an example. How often has not 'liberty of thought' been dinned into our ears? How often have not we Catholic men been looked down upon because, so it was said, our Church was opposed to 'liberty of thought'?"

How often has not the so-called reformation been lauded to the skies for liberating thought and being the disenfranchisement of the human mind? Now, all this is child's talk, unworthy of men. Does not every one who thinks for himself realize that each lesson received in public or private schools is only an effort on the part of the teacher to diminish my liberty of thought?"

"Who, in fact, is the man that has most liberty of thought? Undoubtedly the untutored savage, roaming through the trackless wilderness; the undeveloped child of the forest; the daring American explorer who has just returned from his perilous journey towards the North Pole and tells me of the lay of the land in those frozen regions, robs me of some of my liberty of thought. He has discovered that Greenland is an island, and that there is no open Polar Sea. Before his journey I was free to think of Greenland as a continent, now I am fettered by the fact that it is not."

"The far-sighted astronomer who tells me that this earth will in a few million years be rushing through space at the rate of some 67,000 miles an hour has diminished my liberty of thought. Before he proved his thesis, if I think of the earth as stationary, or if I were so minded, or could give it an imaginary rate of speed I pleased. Now, I am tied down. Liberty of thought is by its very nature, the mark and the milestone of defective knowledge. It is an evidence of intellectual weakness, and it must necessarily be restricted as knowledge grows in range and definiteness, and the mind gets a clearer view of the projects presented to it."

"Now, to rise for a moment from the natural to the supernatural, our divine Saviour came on earth to teach a definite truth, not vague theories, and He commissioned His Church to hand down what He taught until the end of time. Let us hear no more of the loud-mouthed praise of unrestricted liberty of thought. Let such childish talk be left behind in the nursery with the discarded playthings of long ago. It is an art of our duty as men to challenge such unwarranted assertions and to show that if the Catholic Church has diminished liberty of thought, it has done so in the goodly company of true science—that both reason and revelation unite in conferring this boon upon mankind. This is one example of how you can carry out your daily life the first part of St. Paul's sterling advice to men: 'When I was a child I spake as a child, but when I became a man I did away with childish talk.'"

A MAN'S GRASP. "But we must not be satisfied with merely speaking as men; we must also take a man's grasp of the many weighty questions now before the American people, and reason on them as men should. And here let me call your attention to the weighty power almost irresistible of a single man as years; let me call your attention to the

ual necessity of association and federation. A child considers himself merely as a unit, he has not as yet grasped the great principle that ten times one are ten. The Catholics of the United States have been thinking as children in this regard. We have been acting as separated units, and hence we have accomplished comparatively little in this great country of ours. I have heard more than one young man say, when urged to take some more determined stand for the good of his fellow-men: 'Oh! what can I do? I am only a very insignificant unit, only one tiny grain of sand on the seashore.' Answer at once: 'Oh! no, you are not a mere grain of sand, a grain of sand has no power in it, but you are a grain of dynamite.' Suppose, for a moment, that in our late naval conflict at Santiago, each minute grain of powder wedged shoulder to shoulder against its neighbor in the dark cavern of the Oregon's thirteen-inch gun, had said to itself: 'What can I do to propel an enormous projectile against the enemy's fleet? I am utterly useless for so tremendous a work I shall not lend my tiny aid to do my country's bidding.' That grain of powder would have been a traitor to the cause but it did lend its tiny aid, and when the gigantic projectile crashed through the enemy's ship, the result was due to the tiny grain of powder, not by itself, but side by side with its myriads of fellow tiny grains. It was the federation of these minute grains of powder that won the day. Every Catholic young man here before me is dynamic, and the power which Almighty God has given him is to be used for good. Let him be welded into one with his million neighbors, let cool heads and skillful hands direct the moral gunnery, and then no obstacle can stay the Catholic young man's onward march for 'God and the neighbor.' For let it be well understood, let it be shouted from the housetops, it is through deepest love for our great country that we Catholics are drawing closer the bonds that unite us."

"BREAKERS AHEAD."

"The United States of America are entering upon a new era of existence, and if our prosperity has increased almost beyond belief, so have our dangers. It is childishness amounting to treason to close our eyes to those 'breakers ahead.' Now we Catholics know that the ethical principles of our holy religion are most important for the stability of a nation. Let me explain the Catholic stand for reverence, for authority, parental, civil and religious, and every one who reads aright the signs of the times must admit that in America reverence for authority, parental, civil and religious, is rapidly dying out. We Catholics stand for the sanctity of the marriage tie and the protection of the home. We believe that the unit on which the State must rest is not the individual, but the family, and that whatever tends to the disruption of the family tends with equal certainty to undermine the State. Once more, every one knows that in many parts of our great country the family is disappearing. So marked is this sad feature of our material progress that our fearless President deemed it his bounded duty to call public attention to the fact that in many parts of New England the official birth rate was rapidly becoming a blank page. As we drift into the wake of Godless France, which, lest in future years it should not have soldiers enough to fight against aged women and defenseless Sisters of Charity, sees itself forced to offer a high premium for their children?"

"The Catholics believe that after the family the school is the surest support of the State, but we maintain that the school is not doing its duty to our homes or to our country if it only looks after the intellectual development of our children. We maintain that God has at least as good a right to enter the classroom as the multiplication table has or the speller. Time was when we Catholics were the only people to raise our voices against the banishment of God from the schools, but now on all sides, from distinguished Protestant ministers, from college presidents and from the press, comes the mighty question: How shall we increase the moral power of the schools? The Catholic Church studied and answered this question 1,900 years ago, and the answer is: It is impossible to separate morality from religion. So pointedly has the need of morality in the schools been brought before the country by certain recent unsavory happenings in some New York schools, that one of our great daily papers, fearless champion of the truth, does not hesitate to write: 'We are within measurable distance of the time when society may for its own sake go on its knees to any factor which can be warranted to make education compatible with and inseparable from morality, letting that factor do it on its own terms and teach therewith whatsoever it lists.'"

YEOMAN SERVICE FOR THE STATE

"The Catholic Church in this country has, by its heroic sacrifices, been solving the question practically, educating one million of its children in its own schools at an expense of \$22,000,000 annually. We are thus doing yeoman service for the State; but, strange to say, the State, which does not begrudge paying the men who look after the cleanliness of the streets, absolutely refuses to alleviate the burden of our Catholic fathers and mothers, who are not by any means millions, and who are suffering, by sound education, to keep

the moral atmosphere of the country sweet and pure. It will not do to answer that it is against the Constitution to expend money for sectarian purposes. This answer may satisfy children, but we have left the nursery and crossed the bridge to manhood and we want a man's answer to a man's question. As was recently pointed out by a professor of Princeton Seminary, it is by no means against the Constitution of the United States to disburse money for so-called sectarian purposes.

"What about the many Protestant chaplains for the brave soldiers and sailors in our army and navy? Are not these chaplains placed where they are in order to teach religion, and are they not paid for it in good American money? What about the Protestant ministers and Catholic priests in our public asylums and prisons? Are they not there to teach religion, and does the Constitution of the United States forbid them to be paid for their services? Now, is it in harmony with the noted good sense of the American people to wait until our fellow-citizens become cut-throats and convicts and then administer with a considerable outlay of American dollars a small dose of religion as a tardy remedy for crime? Would it not seem a saner policy to try religious teaching at an earlier stage and make use of it as a preventive of crime rather than merely as a doubtful cure for a chronic case? Might not the entrance of religion into the hearts of the pupils in the classroom diminish the number of applicants for the convict's cell? And might not this plan diminish also the outlay of American dollars later on, when fewer prison cells would be needed?"

RIGHT INTERESTS AT STAKE

"Must religion be called on by the government only at the eleventh hour, when the human heart is seared and grimed, and would not the same religion be far more powerful in the days of childish purity and innocence, to keep the soul well balanced and loyal both to God and man? After this fashion reasons the man from Princeton, and after this fashion must reason every man who is not a child. So, Catholic young men, must you reason. Mighty interests are at stake, the fair name of our country is at stake, and your voices must be raised on high for the honor of the glorious flag that floats over us. Yes, our love for our flag must not be a mere child's love. When I was a child I reasoned as a child, but now we are men. Our flag must not be a mere ornament to decorate a showy procession, or to be idly waved in midair on every occasion, or to be planted in sad memory on the graves of our noble dead."

"It is in the hearts of the living that the flag must be planted, it is in the hearts of the living that it must live. To the man who reasons, our flag means certain definite principles, and these principles we want in their fullness. Yes, we Catholics want the full American flag, we want the white, and we want the red, and we want the blue. We want the white, which stands for social purity, integrity and fairness. We do not want this white of our flag to be besmeared and besmirched by misrepresentation of any class of citizens by calumny of ignorance. We want the red, we want every man to be prepared to shed his heart's reddest blood at his country's call, and the page of our country's history is not written whereon a Catholic was not ready to die for his flag, and written it shall never be. We want the blue. It was not without deep design that the fathers of our country placed in the flag this window opening into heaven's starry expanse."

They would have the American people think at times of God and of the life beyond the stars. Alas, there are men in our midst to-day, calling themselves Americans, who would close that window looking towards the skies, and blot out the starry blue from our flag. But we shall not let them. Your manly voices will be raised in mighty volume against such sacrilegious desecrations, and as Catholic men you will proclaim in trumpet tones, by word and example, that to be true to one's country and one's neighbor, one must be true to one's God."

BISHOP CONATY ON THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MAN.

Another notable address was that given by Bishop Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, at the public demonstration held in Foot Guard Hall on the same evening. "The Catholic young man in American life," said Bishop Conaty, "is face to face with magnificent possibilities; he has also tremendous responsibilities. 'We are in the age of the highest material prosperity, in a country which leads the world in commercial success. The duty of manhood is to utilize material and national prosperity for the benefit of humanity and the glory of God. We may question present conditions as to the fulfillment of these ideals. Education never was more general than at present, and yet crime increases until sensible men are appalled at its general mastery in society. Human traditions seem in many quarters to be losing their force, and the evils of divorce are threatening society at its very foundations. Public honesty is at a premium, and want of confidence in those placed in positions of trust grows more widespread. The commandments of God in many circles seem to be ancient history, not intended for modern development. Faith is losing its hold on the conscience of many, morality appears as an indication of weakness, the supernatural is ceasing to be regarded as essential, and, as a result, there is a growing loss of faith, a forgetfulness of Christ, a weakening sense of the meaning of sin, an ignorance of immortality and the future of life. Disguise it as we may, there can be but one result: the loosening of the bonds of society and the ruin of free government."

"In the midst of this disorder and chaos the Catholic Church stands as a rock of old for unalterable and unchangeable faith. It stands for the rights of God and man, duties to the family and to society. A bulwark against social disorder and anarchy, it unflinchingly asserts that in Christ alone and in Christ's Gospel as taught by Christ's Church, manhood reaches perfection and society works out its salvation. The religious and political bigot may misrepresent doctrines, misinterpret its motives, yet the truth means that it is through religion, as made known to us by Christ and His Church, that the mission of the individual State can be properly fulfilled. The Catholic young man faces responsibilities and his duties with power which should make him a pillar of strength in over community which he lives. He has in his Christian training the traditions of twelve centuries of fidelity to the highest interests of humanity. The Church which he is proud to belong has been the source of all that is good in civilization. 'The Catholic young man of today finds his religious standing for the supernatural in life as the complement and the perfection of the natural' (Continued on page 5)

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DEEDS, NOT WORDS

to party is assembled to celebrate a holiday... at Ravelstoke Hall, an old house about two miles distant from the northwest coast.

men of the nineteenth century. It was one wet morning, when she had been reading Scott to three or four of her particular friends...

array. His room was on the fifth floor, and he had intended to drop from the window sill, but the branch of an elm tree came so near that he found it unnecessary...

McClary's Famous Active Range. YOU can't get the results the "Famous Active" gives by doing your cooking on any other kind of range...

avoided, and thinking he can be of no further use, he betakes himself across the country once more, and by the aid of the friendly elm regains his chamber without observation.

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GENERAL... (Advertisement for a business or service, partially obscured)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

P'S AND Q'S. (Elizabeth Lincoln Gould.) All little girls and little boys should mind their P's and Q's. Or else so many, many things of value they will lose.

THE THISTLEDOWN. (Lizette Woodworth Reese.) When the nights are long and the dust is deep, The shepherd's at the door, Hello, the little white woolly sheep That he drives on before!

Never a sound does the shepherd make, His flock is as still as he; Under the boughs their road they take, Whatever that road may be.

And one may catch on a shriveling brier, And some may drop down at the door, And some may lag and some may fire, But the rest go on before.

The wind is that shepherd so still and sweet, And his sheep are the thistledown; All August long, by alley and street, He drives them through the town. —St. Nicholas.

FRISKY. (Helen M. Richardson, in Sunday School Times.) He was only an ordinary striped squirrel, shy as the rest of his woodland companions, until Ralph took the notion to tame him.

With a quick dart he would seize the nut placed upon the ground to eat it, and, having carried it to a safe hiding-place, return for another.

One day the nut was not in its accustomed place, but Frisky's bright eyes made a discovery. Halfway up the leg of the strange-looking object near him was something resembling the nut he was in search of, and he darted up, tugged it away, and was off like the wind.

After several of these journeys, the strange object from which Frisky seized the waiting nuts moved a bit, and Frisky vanished, and was not seen again that day. Ralph was not discouraged, however. He did not expect to tame a squirrel in one day or a week.

In less than a month Frisky had become so well acquainted with his two-legged friend that he would wait patiently while Ralph cracked the nut, and hid it inside his collar up his sleeve.

After Frisky had found the nut, he usually perched upon Ralph's shoulder, and once upon his head, where Cousin Ned discovered him one day enjoying, with evident relish and in happy security, his noon repast.

Ralph then made the joyful discovery that his little woodland friend really knew him and trusted him. His cousin Ned, although well supplied with nuts, could not coax Frisky to give into strange pockets or perch upon strange shoulders.

seemed to think it a new kind of nut. So excited was he with his treasure that he settled himself in Ralph's trembling little hand and proceeded to crack his queer nut. It was a long way to the little black seeds, but Frisky found them at last. What he did not lose he ate; and those he ate seemed to satisfy him as well as if their shells had been harder.

THE REAL DISCOVERERS (A. H. Donnell.) Uncle Robert has been explaining how messages could be sent back and forth between two far apart places without any wires at all—just telegraphed light through plain air. It was certainly very surprising! Morry and Paine went on the doorsteps to talk it over.

"No, nothing but great, tall poles at the places where you send them and get them—the messages, I mean. You send them straight through nothing!" "He said you set little waves moving in the air and they go all the way across to the other place."

"Yes," Uncle Robert's voice said, "and I really think the bunnie discovered it." "Our bunnie?" "No, not ours, but their great-great-grandfathers—oh, a great many years! Way back to the first bunny family that ever was. They were the ones that discovered wireless telegraphy."

"I think they ought to have the honor. If there's a splendid statue ever made, I think it ought to have a big cotton-tail bunny on top of it!" "Oh," laughed both small boys at once, "tell us why, Uncle Robert? My, a statue to bunnies!"

"Well, in the bunny family, when there is any danger from an enemy—and the poor little wild bunnies are surrounded by enemies on every side—the different members of the family telegraph a warning to each other."

"Rum! There's an easy coming!" they telegraph, and all the bunny boys and bunny girls and the grown-up bunnies that get the message go scurrying, hurrying into their holes. I tell you, they don't wait a minute. The message goes a good, speedy hundred feet, sometimes."

"Through nothing, Uncle Robert—I mean air? Do they send them through the air?" "No, through the ground. They stamp on the ground very hard with their strong little hind legs when they are alarmed, and they do it on purpose to warn the rest of the family at a distance."

"Rum! rum! rum for your lives!" The little message is carried through the ground much as our wireless messages are through the air. Little sound-waves are set in motion, one after another.

"Well," breathed Morry, "come on, Paine; let's go out and honor the discoverers' great-great-grandbunnies in our back yard!" —Youth's Companion.

JOHN MARTIN'S WIDOW. Mrs. John Martin, the widow of the high-minded and fearless patriot of '48, who was found when writing from a dungeon to sign himself "Yours most feloniously," and the sister of John Mitchell, will sail for Boston on October 16 in the steamer New England, in which Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, and Davitt will also cross the Atlantic to be present at the first annual convention of the United Irish League of America, which will be held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 26th and 27th instant.

The Boston Globe of the 14th ultimo announces the intended visit of Mrs. Martin to America, and having paid a tribute to the memory of her husband and brother and her own sizzling patriotism, says: "Mrs. Martin will undoubtedly be prevailed upon to attend the convention, as her sympathy with the present Irish movement has already been displayed on more than one occasion by generous subscriptions, as well as by hearty words of encouragement."

Chats With Young Men

SCHWAB'S MAXIMS. President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, is a man of the most sincere convictions. Some of the things which he has said have passed into proverbs among those who know him best. Here are a few of his sayings: "Rely on yourself. Self-reliance is the noblest form of manhood."

"Make yourself indispensable. Don't look at the clock." "Win the confidence of your employer. Work for him as if you were working for yourself. You will then be appreciated and promoted."

"Be sure of your facts. Otherwise you will lose the esteem of your superiors." "Marry early. Have a home of your own."

"A man who is not susceptible to encouragement will never succeed." "A college education is not necessary for a business man. What is necessary is to start at the bottom of the ladder and work up."

"Every man should read and study in his spare hours." MAGNIFICENT MEN. In "Winter in the Rocky Mountains" Katharine Sumner pays a tribute to the miners in the mountains. From the article, which appears in The Era Magazine, we quote:

"The hardest and most courageous of the human race are the miners who inhabit the mountainous regions. They spend their lives delving for the gold which almost invariably passes from their rough, toll-stained hands to enrich the already rich. They are used to danger. It is a part of their lives. A promising claim, halfway up the mountain side, must not be abandoned because a quarter of a mile of thick timber near it has been hurled down into the cañon by an avalanche the previous winter."

They take the chance of snowslides as they do that of warming giant powder and picking out missed shots. Daily they march across the track of avalanches, taking the risks knowingly. Nothing but the sweet itself will stop them, and then— the end of all risks for them.

"It is not so much what the mountaineers are in their daily lives that make them remarkable. It is what they are capable of when a crisis arises. If a comrade is overcome by noxious vapors and falls in the stope or drift, or is imprisoned in a burning mine, or buried in a slide, it is amazing and pathetic to witness the self-abnegation that is shown by the mountain miners. They rush to the assistance of unfortunates, laying down their own lives with absolute disregard. No risk is considered when there is the slightest chance of rescue for a comrade, or of even the recovery of a buried, or mangled, or frozen thing for a woman to mourn over."

Miss Sudderick—Oh, yes, ma, what a lovely picture! Mrs. Sudderick—Yes, dear, but you must look at it through your loggnetts had to proper. Miss Sudderick—Oh, please, mamma, don't make me! I really want to see this one!

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It contains list of The Ontario Clergy, Pastors of Ontario, The Liturgical Calendar prepared by The Rev. J. W. O'Connell. A list of The Holy Days of Obligation, Fast Days of Obligation, the Abstinence and the Rules of the Church regarding Marriage of the Dead, and Indulgences. It is pronounced to be a complete, handy and useful work by competent judges. Our readers should avail of this opportunity to get a copy.

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es" with common soaps early paid for at the ex- of clothes and hands.

UNLIGHT OAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octopus Bar.

THE MARKET REPORTS.

In New York—Toronto Live Stock

Trade—Latest Quotations.

Monday Evening, Oct. 14.

Onto St. Lawrence Market.

was a fairly active market on the

ere to-day and a good deal of stuff

there were large quantities in some

of produce. The prices were

ready, but one feature was a jump

price of turkeys. The market was

in good demand, with prices

Dressed loaves were lower. The

tops of grain were 400 bushels.

Eight hundred bushels of white

to 2 1/2c higher at 60c to 71c, 600

of red to 1 1/2c higher at 60c to

20 bushels of good quality at 40c

bushels of spring 2c to 3 1/2c higher

at 2 1/2c.

Five hundred bushels sold 1 1/2c

at 2 1/2c.

Two thousand bushels sold 2c

at 2 1/2c to 4 1/2c.

One hundred bushels sold at

2c.

Timothy was firmer, selling 50c

at 12.50 to 13c. Clover of

also dearer, selling 1 1/2c higher at

per ton. Deliveries were 23 loads.

One load of about 50c higher

per ton.

The chief object of interest was

weighing turkey and it was very

heavy. There were 200 lbs. of

and the lowest price quoted for

of a turkey was 20c. The supply

most one tenth of the demand, and

those who desire to celebrate with

weighing turkey will be disappointed.

are already.

1100s—Poultry are 25c to 50c per

at 25.25 to 28.00.

Toronto Live Stock.

Cattle—Trade is in a discouraging

it there is little or no business in

it. The British market is in bad

as far as Canadian cattle are con-

and cattle give some disappointing

ms. "It looks as if the bottom had

out of the English market," said

might happen here, and the situa-

tion is not improved since that time. The

for the day is not so bright as it

was, but they were not badly want-

ing. The market was 20c per cwt, and

was brought 25.25, but the price of

the run of the market is 24.50

Medium grades, including the rough-

and the light weights, were lower

to 24.50.

ers—Cattle—The bulk of the offer-

ing of rough, half-developed ani-

mal went to the slaughter, and

as a good demand for choice held

few were available. Prices showed

up from those of last week's close.

right kind of cattle are in demand

at high figures. The market has been

closed, however, with sympathy, cheap

at should not be taken as a sign of

6 farms, and buyers are beginning

that it is time for a change.

There was little activity and prices

changed. The weakness of the

market depresses the trade in heavy

and lighters—There was the same

price for choice animals and their

ALONG THE KING'S HIGHWAY

My last column found me dealing with flourishing Irish settlements in the northern part of the County of Dundas. A feature of the most gratifying character which one has no trouble in discerning all through those districts is the tenacity with which the people therein have clung to the land, and the readiness they have displayed in purchasing anything in that line offered for sale. I am safe in saying that nowhere on the wide expanse of the globe can there be found a people who have adhered more tenaciously to the land than have Irishmen in the country of their birth. Confiscations and evictions supplemented with the want of sympathy of the aliens in blood, in language and in religion, who robbed them of their inheritance may have intensified love of home and firesides in the hearts of Irishmen, but whatever may be the cause, the fact is transparent that the threats of the absentee landlord through his agent another such character as "Valentine McClutchy" had for them no terrors, whilst maintaining their right to live on the soil of their forefathers. In Canada we have not become very familiar with confiscations or extenuations, and if we have landlords they have become such more through their industry than through acts of treason, plunder, rapine or spoliation. It is painful for me to have to admit that many of our fellow-countrymen have kept so slender a hold on the land that to-day they have become incorporated with the urban population or else have sought a home in the neighboring Republic, thus overthrowing the privilege of worshipping before free altars or the enjoyment of the blessings of free education having religion for its basis. How many of the once Irish Catholic settlements could I enumerate throughout Ontario which, alas, have lost this

been unable to banish from my mind the belief that the statements made by that man should be received with a pretty large pinch of salt. It is fair to him, however, to say that I never doubted his veracity when he stated that he was born beneath the shadow of "Crossch Phandrig," and that he left it in broad daylight more than half a century ago. The pure atmosphere of the country is not, however, a guarantee that good health can be always preserved, as is proven by the delicate state in which Mr. Martin McGowan is placed, during the past season. An old settler, a good neighbor, a warm friend, an affectionate father and husband, and a man who has faithfully fulfilled his religious obligations, wide is the regret occasioned by his illness, and strong is the hope of his ultimate recovery. A clever son of his—James—successfully conducts a public school in this neighborhood. Moving southward, I reach the hospitable home of Mr. James Martin, the son of one of the first settlers here, and himself a highly progressive man. Resting on the very verge of the Nation River, and always entertaining a passionate love for piscatorial enterprises, I resolved to explore the neighboring stream in search of any loose fish that might be led into temptation. Arming myself then with a good stout long pole to which was attached a line strong enough to suit the requirements of my undertaking, I march down to the river, and with a swing worthy of "Izak Walton" I drop the end of my line into deep water. Here it lay for a few minutes when I commenced to angle warily and stealthily, only to find that the hook had fastened itself into something beyond the common size and weight. "What was it?" I asked myself, or was it possible that there was in the whole Nation River, or in that of any other river in the nation for that matter, a fish so large, so strong or yet so foolish as to dely me by pulling in an opposite direction? I continued angling, however, and by some adroit manoeuvring succeeded in transferring to dry land the cause of all my anxiety, which proved to be, not a fish, but a huge stick of wood, not an inch less than four feet long.

CURING CONSUMPTION.

When Scott's Emulsion makes the consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consumption.

Exactly what goes on inside to make the consumptive gain weight when taking Scott's Emulsion is still a mystery.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs too that reduces the cough. More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help. Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto

grand distinctive characteristic?

Through the rear districts of the Counties of Stormont and Dundas, where Irishmen have largely taken root in the soil, it is pleasant for me to observe that so far from abandoning the ennobling life of a farmer, the progressive Limerick and Connaughtman who have largely contributed towards redeeming this section from primitive solitude, have eyes and ears open, and purses well filled, whilst in search of more land.

I have always heard that country life was favorable to longevity, and along this section one sees nothing to cause that theory to explode. Nowhere have I encountered a larger number of aged "boys" in proportion to the general population. One of them entertained me most interestingly when relating his experiences of the "Castlear Races" which came off shortly after the landing of the French at Killalla, more than a century ago, but that wicked man completely staggered me when he added that he was one of the "boys" who inaugurated that historic event in the County of Mayo. Newspaper correspondents like myself are proverbially innocent and truthful, and naturally we think it almost impossible to find any man so far degenerate as to sit down and lie deliberately, yet up to the present moment I have

DOWN THEY GO!

Imports of Japan Tea to Canada have declined 5,031,202 lbs. since "SALADA" Green Tea was introduced.

YES! Japan Tea

Drinkers are using the better tea,

"SALADA"

Ceylon GREEN Tea because it's "PURE." Sold in the same form as "SALADA" GREEN Tea, in lead packets only.

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A GREAT VOCAL TREAT

Sembrich, the Finest Coloratura Singer of the Day at Massey Hall Next Thursday

Madame Marcella Sembrich will be heard in a grand recital concert at Massey Hall on Thursday evening next, the 23rd inst. The sale of reserved seats will begin this morning at Massey Hall at 9 o'clock. The appearance of the greatest coloratura soprano of the day in recital will undoubtedly be the greatest vocal feast of the season. A well-known singer and critic writing from New York says:

"To hear this wonderful singer in a programme of songs is the privilege of a lifetime. To the uneducated public her hour and a half of song will come as a revelation and teach its lesson, for the highest form of musical art will be presented to them by its greatest exponent. To the musician she will present a glimpse of unfathomable possibilities, and to the student, whether instrumental or vocal, a lesson that can never be forgotten or improved. With incomparable technique and superior musical knowledge, even the glory of her voice is forgotten in the exquisite beauty of her sentiment, with its perfection of rhythm and phrase."

Oh! sweet is the smile of the beautiful morn, As it peeps through the curtains of night, And the voice of the nightingale singing his tune, While the stars seem to smile with delight. Old nature now lingers in silent repose, And the sweet breath of summer is calm, While I sit and wonder if Shamus e'er knows How sad and unhappy I am.

CHORUS. Oh, Shamus O'Brien, why don't you come home, You don't know how happy I'll be, I've not one darling wish, and that is that you'd come And forever be happy with me!

I'll smile when you smile, and I'll weep when you weep, I'll give you a kiss for a kiss, And all the fond vows that I've made you I'll keep—What more can I promise than this? Does the sea have such bright and such beautiful charms That your heart will not leave, if that you're not?

Oh! why did I let you go out of my arms, Like a bird that was caged and is free! Oh, Shamus O'Brien, etc.

Oh! Shamus O'Brien, I'm loving you yet, And my heart is still trusting and kind; It was you who first took it, and can you forget That love for another you'd find? No! not if you break it with sorrow and pain, I'll then have a duty to do; If you'll bring it to me, I'll mend it again, And trust it, dear Shamus, to you, Oh, Shamus O'Brien, etc.

"WELL, THANK YOU."

A Granton Man is now Able to Make this Answer.

Enquiring Friends did not always get such a Cheery Reply because for many years Mr. Fletcher suffered from Lumbago.

Granton, Ont., Oct. 13.—(Special).—Mr. John Fletcher, a well-known farmer of this place, who suffered for a long time with Lumbago and Kidney Trouble, has at last found a cure.

Now, when his friends inquire as to his health, he cheerily tells them that he is well, something which he has not been able to do for a long time, till quite recently.

Mr. Fletcher tells the story of his illness and how he was cured, as follows:

"I was troubled for a long time with Lumbago and Kidney Trouble. My urine was of a very red color. I tried many medicines but could get nothing to help me.

"I consulted the best medical doctors in Granton and St. Mary's, but they could do nothing for me.

"At last one day a druggist in Granton suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills as a cure for my Lumbago. I purchased a box and began to take them right away. The first box helped me and I kept on till at last I was completely cured.

"I am now as well as ever I was and have not any trace of Lumbago about me. I am perfectly sound and I thank Dodd's Kidney Pills for it.

"I recommend them to all my friends, and as for myself I never intend that my house shall be without them, for I believe them to be the greatest medicine in the world."

Mr. Fletcher is a man who means every word he says and is prepared to substantiate the truth of every statement made above.

There seems to be no case of Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble or Rheumatism, that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

RAMBLER. (To be Continued.)

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Denis Coffee died at Guelph on Saturday. She had been living in Guelph since 1855. Father John Coffee, P. P. of St. Boniface College, Winnipeg, T. P. Coffee, and Frank Coffee, of Toronto, are sons.

The act of common helpfulness is so simple, so easy, so natural to the noble-soul, that it rises from the heart and flows through the hand unnoticed by us. But nothing, great or small, ever escapes the attention of the Divine Teacher, and so He assures us that every noble act done in His name shall surely bring its reward.

"If I thought I could get anything for the gold in my teeth," said Ard-up gloomily, "I would go down and pawn it." "What would be the use?" said Bethrong. "You would go around then putting up a pooster mouth than ever."

THE GREAT AIM

Of most men is to save enough money to provide for their families and to enjoy with ease and comfort the declining years of life.

A policy of endowment assurance makes a wise and profitable provision for the future, with the additional advantage that should the insured die without securing the return himself, his family will be left fully provided for.

The North American Life is making splendid returns to its policy-holders. A policy in 25 years.

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H. C. TOMLIN, Proprietor.

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