HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK

elivers an Address on Ganadian Patriotism, Duty and Greatness at a Banquet Given In tils Konor. Montreal, Oct. 7 .- The banquet ten-

Rered by the citizens of Montreal uner the auspices of St. Patrick's fociety to Honorable Chas Fitzatrick, Minister of Justice, at the Vindsor Hotel last evening, was one the greatest public gatherings of e kind ever witnessed-in Canada, and certainly the most signal honor per paid to an Irish Canadian latesman in the history of this ty. Conservatives and Liberals, rench-Canadians and English-speakr citizens, men of all shades of reclous opinion came together from be principal cities of Quebec and On-ario; and the address they listened was one worthy of the nature and irit of the occasion.

Judgo Doherty presided, and Hon. T. Dully, Senator George McHugh, on. W. R. Scott, Hon. A. R. bbitaille, Hon. J. J. Guerin, Hon. dney Fisher, Wm. Wainwright, H. Allan, Rev. J. R. Teely, LL.D., rthur Dansereau, A. R. Creelman, ir Wm. Hingston, Dr. F. E. Dev-Hon. Lomer Gouin, Hon. John Postigan, Judge Mathieu, Dr. W. H. rummond, Hon. James McShane, fudge Taschereau, C. Shields, Senaor Alfred A. Thibaudeau, Sir Mel-Parent, Godftol Langlois, F. At Anglish—names—have been, and are, household words. lacdonell, Mayor, Cochrane, Rev. Fa-then O'Meara; Hon's E. R. Latchlord, don. John Bittlinger, Rev. M. Calla-han; Senator Raou! Dandurand, Hon. Archambault were prominent

Hon. Dr. Guerin proposed cealth of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, peaking of his career as a gifted awyer, a learned statesman and a atriotic Irishman.

The Minister of Justice in his rely said: "I most deeply thank you your cordial welcome, which resalls a banquet given to me at Queolded the present Government. Then, owever, I could recognize in the fees about me those who had been, and were still, my friends and neighors, for, as John Bright once said, I have lived much among the tents

Now the scene is changed. I see round this board representatives of l, shades of party politics and opinms; men of all creeds and nationalies. To a great number of these I contiroly unknown. Most grateful me is the sight on which my s. now rest, and most gratefully I acknowledge this mark of es-

'You have been good enough, Mr airman, you and Dr. Guerin, to reto myself in very lattering ms, but I am not vain enough to

2.2 Shortcomings. Dr. a ff even suggested that I might ot millower of St. Ives. But he did contion that the hymn in which regnonization of the good saint projected was composed by a disconted suiter who dared not atthe Judge, but vented his spicen



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garmente are made on the premises.

pé sian Lamb

V. & D. DINEEN Co. Limited ME OTEMPERANCE! on the lawyer (Laughter) I have he wish to follow St. Ives to canoniza- | . civilege to enjoy. Under that ample tion I would be terribly lonesome there are so many of my friends of whose company I should be deprived. (Laughter) I am, of course, highly gratified with this expression of the warm, generous enthusiasm which is so characteristic of our race. At the same time I recognize in this varied assemblage in which you, Judge Do-herty, and the gentlemen of St. Patrick's Society, the organizers of this banquet, are held, and evidence of the sympathy and regard entertained for their Irish fellow-citizens by those in the midst of whom they live.

WHAT THE IRISH HAVE ACHIEVED.

"Of that friendship and sympathy you and the Irish in Canada have not been, I believe, wholly unworthy. Coming to this country under conditions to which no reference is now necessary, our people were forced to climb the steep ascent which leads to places of preferment and power in the face of difficulties which to less courageous and vigorous .men must have appeared almost insuperable; and we can fairly claim that some measure of success has attended our efforts. To the church we have given those numerous mitrod statesmen of whom McGes spoke, and the name of the latter will live in this country so long as true eloquence is appreciated in our midst. our race have worn the ermine with dignity and honor, and the profession to which I belong has not infrequent Relbourno Talt, Rodolph Lemleux, to which I belong has not infrequently had an Irishman in the front 'rank, while in the medical profession

"Among the great; captains of conmerce, as well as among those who arosengaged in" the silent task of clearing the forest and subduing the prairies, or in the work of diverting rivers and tunnelling mountains, we have had those of whom we are just-ly proud; in a word, in the development of this country we have borne our part, and we may fairly claim, that we have never allowed the undying love we bear our motherland to interfere with the deep affection we give to this, to some the land of our adoption, but to the great majority the land of our birth. THE SACRIFICES OF PATRIOT-

Our forelathers had wrongs to remember. In that land there have ing use of wood pulp for the manubeen; and there are still, legal injur- facture of paper has not only increasout never have we faltered in our loyalty to Canada and invested with a new value precisely Canadian institutions; never have we the class of trees which in this Prohesitated to give the best that was in us-for the advancement- of this abundance, and which has hitherto country.

"Tried in the uses of adversity, we have learned that patriotism mands greater, sacrifices than the mere payment of rates and taxes, and our common heritage.

"Perhaps I may be permitted draw attention, in one phrase, but in no complaining spirit, to the somewhat anomalous position in which we have sometimes been placed. The Irish Catholics in Canada-are a minority, and this must of necessity be a distinct disadvantage "solong as the qualifications are made to depend upon considerations of race speed, and creed, rather than upon fitness and capacity to do service to the State. If a position is to be assigned a Catholic, then we are deemed to form a part of the English-speakis minority in that class. if, on it is necessary also to realize that the other hand, language is a requisite, then we are of the Catholic min- the measure of distance; it is now ority. In either case, we are too often in the position of the man who is being ground between the upper and the nether milistone. Let us cope that we are approaching the dawn of the day-in fact, a streak of dawn or the day in the sky-when dawn is already, in the sky-when horesty, ability, skill, training and devotion to duty shall be the sole qualification for public service.

DUFFERIN'S PROPHECY; "Thirty years ago a distinguished Irishman, then on the eye of leaving his native land to assume the Gov ernorship of Canada; said: - It may be doubted whether the inhabitants of the Dominion themselves are yet fully awake to the magnificent destiny in store for them, or have altogether realized the promise of their young and virile nationality. Like a virgin goddess in a primeval world, Canada walks in unconscious beauty among her golden woods and by the margin of her trackless streams, catching but broken glances of her radiant majesty as mirrored on their surface, and scarcely recks as yet the giories awaiting her in the Olympus

of Nations. "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 liands. We have a glorious heritage, the bounds of which we on-ly dimly realize a heritage unequaled by any other people. We are not sufficiently conscious of those, price less bossessions for which our lath

'4, toiled, and which it is now our 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 car duty

"Indeed, how best to ultilize to the utmost the splendid advantages with which nature has dowered 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 enterprise.

to take in its development.

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

"Our agricultural resources are almost unlimited. In eastern Canada our farmers can grow almost everything which will flourish in the temperato zene in Europe, and much else 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.

FORESTS ARE INEXHAUSTIBLE. "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 fimber trade. The constantly increased the demand for timber, but has vince is now found in the" 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 Irish blood has flowed freely when river, connecting the Atlantic with occasion demanded it in the defence of 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 tosom of which should travel to the sea a large share of the products of all those lands bordering on the waters which it drains. I realize that the vaster possibilities of our Canadian waterways are associated with cheapness rather than with

"It is the cost of carriage, 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 the mile has practically ceased to be become the hour, and we must demonstrace 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 father 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, I 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

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scale when we are balancing the probabilities as to the future which Without insisting further upon the of an equally large portion of its market the produce of our prairies, natural resources, of its industry and our forests, our chal fields and our our forests, our chal fields aml 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. ERA OF ELECTRICITY.

"The supreme Ladvaptage which Great Britain has enjoyed all through the Victorian cracis just this, that in an age of seel she has found iron and coal to work it 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 Kingdoni. "Speaking of the recent past, this

is certainly true; but to-day we are in the presence of another force, which in many wayn 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 if the full gift of heaven. We may harness every torrent and cascade in Canada to make them tock in unending labor, even while we sleep. Along the thousand miles to take count of all the streams that fight and foam their. way to the Pacific. Canada Las an unndered 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 dely 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 lirt 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: 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 herded 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, furrowing her prairies and sifting 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.

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

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instances of the public spirat of the care for the common good, which are the healthiest and surest expressions of national consciousness no Canadian has to look far affeld. In this connection it is hard to say whether the povert 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 is what, is urgently needed. And later other country in the world. There are no great endowments to make could, if it was desirable, be formed. fees a matter of slight consequence. but the spirit of sacrifice is an abid- that some personal or political ading tradition within its walls, and its doors are open to all customers, because its professors are content to

Editor Catholic Register .

writer of several letters which have

appeared in your columns on this

subject, I can assure your readers

and those interested in this move-

ment, that I am one of those who

that expression) in the way some so-

called Catholic representatives, or

they represent. No, Mr. Editor, the

temperance cause it indeed too im-

portant a one to be made the foot-

ball 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

ST. PETER'S CHURCH BUILDING

On last Sunday afternoon an im-

portant meeting of parishloners was

held in St. Peter's Church, Bathurst

the way for a new church to replace

the present frame structure, which it daily becoming more unfitted both

in appearance and accommodation for

the needs of the congregation. The

meeting, whilst not large, was thor-

oughly representative, and the unani-

ed into various districts for this

purpose. To the gentlemen thus se-

lected, books will be given authoris-

ing them to receive subscriptions and

signed by the pastor. No one with-

out such book has any authority to

collect. Another meeting for the

same object will be held next Sun-

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

The usual quarterly meeting

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 presi-

dent of the Society. He gave a

long and very interesting account of

the work done, of the sad cases met,

He also brought home to those

present the necessity of promptitude

in acting and the responsibilities reiting on those who took children

away from their parents when the

latter were unfit 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 fol-

lowed suggestions were made as to

the advisability of having contribu-

tion hoxes placed in Catholic schools

and eisewhere, and also as to the

wisdom of members applying their

minds to the causes of parental

shirking of duty and the remedies

There were present in the audience

Fathers Hand, Treacy, Fraser and L. Minehan, whilst besides such re-

gular attendants as the secretary,

treasurer, solicitor and agent of the

Society, several of our most promi-

nent Catholic laymen were to be

seen. It is to be hoped that even a

larger attandance will signify by

their presence at the next meeting

their warm support of the work

doze-the noblest in which any Cath-

SNORMASTER REMEMBERED

ing musical director of St. Michael's

Cathedral, was on Monday night

last presented with an illuminated

address and a handsome silver ser-

vice, in the parlors of St. Michael's

Palace. Since the return of Mr.

Richardson to the leadership 'o? the

Cathedral he has, by strenuous work

at attring real, brought the choir of St. Michael's to a high-standard

of perfection, Rev. Dr. Treacy preside.

ed at the gathering, and, after, the yearing of the address, expressed on

Louis J. R. Richardson, the retir-

olic society could be engaged.

therefor.

of the difficulties encountered.

the

the Children's Aid Branch of

dav.

Yours, etc.,

A'CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

subject.

give their services for a pittance, "On the other hand, nowhere has private wealth recognized its public duties with greater generosity than here in Canada. It is not necessary fate has in store for the Dominion. to recall, in the presence of a Cana-American continent, geographically part which is played by the rivers but that we are also the inheritors and canals of Canada in bringing to Gill University with the revenues of selves how they got, there and who dlan audience, the names of the men 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.

"Il we care lo consider public spirit in another aspect, we may well ask' Wherever did a people perform such a great work as, when still nom bering 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 instruce of national faith, supported by untiring energy and course. Even to-day you can look with confidence across our southern border to see whether the seventy millions of the republic can show anything to surpass the ali-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 dollars. Committees were formed for feats of the century: It put an end the purpose of canvassing the parish number of sundered, squabbling, and sometimes almost mutinous provinces. The limbs of the young giant were knit more closely together; then realizing for the first time how mighty was his strength, 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 P'Arcy Me-Gee; "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 DEBAT-ING UNION.

The following notice has been sent lo all Catholic clubs in Toronto: The first meeting of the Executive of the Inter-Catholic Club Debating 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 Catho-He Club in Toronto is requested to send two delegates to this meeting us the officers wish to make the Union as complete as possible. The debate? will statt earlier in the season this year and a fuller schedule will be arranged, so that it is desirous that the first meeting should be fully attended,

J. G. O'Donoghue, President; Edg. V. O'Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer. It is hoped that every Catholic Sociefy will send, representatives to this meeting. Fuller particulars and the schedule will be given later.

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THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT behalf of the Cathedral clergy. his appreciation of Mr stichardson's good work and their regret at his Sir-It was indeed refreshing to retirement, which is enforced by his read Father Minchan's letter in lact appointment in another city to tho week's Register I must confess that managership of a prominent financial I read it several time-it had the institution Brief addresses were then right ring in it I beg to concur in delivered by M J MacNamara, II.4 G Hunt and J P. McCarthy Mr. the suggestion, given by Father O'Brien, of Peterborough, in his let-Richardson, taken by surprise, expressed his thanks in a few words, ter to Father Minchan, "That the Refreshments were then served, and most effective war would be for ina pleasant evening brought to a close dividual societies to be established with some choice musical numbers, all over"-one in every parish. That The committee in charge were: H. G. on, a Provincial Board or Executive Hunt, chairman, Misses Alice McCard ron, Maude McEroy, Mrs. John McL. This would set at rest any thought

Gann and Messrs Arthur H. J. Leitheuser, Charles Caron, John P. vencement, etc., was in view. As the McCarthy, secretary, and M. J. Mo-Namara, treasurer. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED

IRISH LEAGUE

take very little stock (if I may use On Monday evening at a largelyattended meeting in Pythian Hall. the organization of a Toronto branch of the United Irish League was perfeeted. 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 Conmec and Inspector Archibald, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

Hon. President, James Conmee, M. P. P.; President, Terence Curerty; Vice-President, E. J. Hearn; Treasurer, John Hanrahan; Secretary, El. J. Sullivan; Sentinel, P. Kennedy; Executive, A. T. Hernon, P. F. Cronin, M. C. O'Donnell, P. W. Falstreet, for the purpose of preparing vy, 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. Hearn, B. L., and J. G. O'Donoghue, B.L. These were considered clause by clause and adopted.

mous sentiment was that parish work and progress demanded the erection Several matters were left to the at the earliest possible date of a consideration of the Executive which suitable church. Those present backed is to meet at an early date. up their opinions by putting down The membership of the League ounting to more than a thousand

their names for subscriptions am- ready is representative of all the professions and classes in the 'city." and Protestants friends of the Home Rule cause have been 'amongst' too to the old era, in which Canada was and interviewing their friends for first to present themselves for en-

> ST. BASIL'S C. U. The regular meeting of St. Basil's Catholic Union was held last Monday night. The President, Mr. J. O'Sallivan, 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 delogates to the Inter-Catholio 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 cocasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the luxus or consumption, while you can gat Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and thest troubles. It peomotes a free and easy expectorations. which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegma



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The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ..

DEVOTED FOREIGN NEWS

FRANCE

M Combes prides himself on haying put down the bold enemies of the Republic-Nationalisin and Clerical ism. He might have added that he had also gained imperishable faurets by routing several thousand nuns who were drawn up to battle array against him.

M. Camilco Pelletan, the journalisthe Minister of Marine, is undoubtedly in hot water all round Denounced by M Combes as a rhetorician, an evolver of flamboyant figures of speech, and of fabrication of far fetched tropes and metaphors, his blood is called for by the anti-Clericals because he has allowed two hattleships to be blessed by the priests. The first vessel, the "Repubile," was launched at Brest and a naval chaptain sprinkled the decks and sides with holy water A more imposing ceremony took place at Bordeaux, where the "Kleber" was recently launched. A local priest, accompanied by numerous ecclesiastics and acolytes, walked in procession around the ship, after the aspersions and blessing, the "Ave Maris Stella" anti-Clericals have succeeded in abolishing "church parades" in the Army, but they cannot prevent the benediction of the battleships The question of "church parades," which were done away with in the French Army by the Republicans, reminds me of what I saw lately at Aix-la-Chapelle, one of the most Catholic towns on the Continent. In the Church of the Redemptorist Fathers in that historic oity, only a few Sundays back, I could not 2014 a seat during the Garrison Mass. The whole place was nacked with Catholic soldiers of the Rhinoland regiments stationed at Anchen, to use the German name of the old city of Charlemagne. And not only that, but the soldiers formed a splendid choir, and, under the leadership of a bandsman, sang hymns during Mass in a most effective manner The German Catholics, it must be noted, are allowed every possible freedom, except this-The Jesuits have been disbanded ever since Bismarck's Kulturkampi decrees, now being imitated by M Combes in France, and their fine churches Anchen and elsewhere are served by secular priests. All other Orders and congregations are perfectly free In Aix-la-Chapelle there are many orders of nums, but only three of themen's are represented. These are the Franciscans, the Redemptorists, and the Alexian Brothers, who have their chief house in that city. At Vaals, in Holland, a few miles from Aix-la-Chapelle, the Redemptor-

MISH NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND

large establishments.

ists and the Camillians have very

Appeal From the Trustees. The following has been issued. 80 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, 24th September, 1902

To the Irish People: Fellow Countrymen-We invite your

marnest attention to the following resolutions, unanimously passed at last meeting of the National Directory;

(1). The National Directory turns its thanks for the unanimity, enthusiasm and irreproachable good sense with which the country has responded in its appeal of the 27th of June last for renewed energy in the work of the organization. The consequence has been that the United Irish League has now attained to an unsurpassed degree of power and discipline in the country This work of crimeless combination on the part of the people has been met by an outburst of furious Coercion directed against the rights of free speech and of a free press in the interest of a escret counter-organization of the landiords, with the result that seventeen of the counties and chief towns of Ireland are now deprived of the most elementary constitutional rights. The Directory bails with satinfaction the calm and resolute atti-tude with which this iniquitous conspiracy between Dublin Castle and the Landowners' Convention has been confronted by the Irish Race, looks forward with anxiety-to continuance of the illegalities and barbarities of the Coercion regime, relying for the certainty of ultimate victory (1) upon the continued and incontestable freedom of the country sen'agrarian crime, (2) upon the ot that the United Irish League re-Hisa for if4-shiclency wholly upon the wassen of satspeken public opinion and freedom of combination for common action, which are the admitted rights of Trade Union combinations in their conflicts with capital; and z (2) that the Oblef Secretary has publisty contensed that the Government cannot settle the question which he green to be the most argently prossing the nettlement in Ireland, and declared that it must be settled by the parties interested, and conse positive has deprived himself in the

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 advise as to the proposed Land Conference

(2) The National Directors, hav-ing regard to the fact that the Landowners organization has appeal ed to its members for a fund of £100 000 wherewith to crush the peonies combination, and to carry out its diabolical projects for the extertoination 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 he Irish National press, and for the prosecution with special virulence of the members of Parliament and organizers who distinguish themselves by effective action in the movement, your was sung. Evidently Pellotan is as and that, in consequence, the ordinunable to eradicate time-honored cus- ary funds, of the United Irish League toms of the Navy as were his prede-, will be quite unequal to the extracessors, Lockroy and De Lanessan Tho ordinary 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 disposa' of our enemies, that the Branches of the United Irish League be requested at the sarliest 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.,

> ed), 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 agenciesthe 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.

and Alderman Stephen O'Mara (in

whose names the fund will be invest-

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 tions 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 peacetul 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 Secre-

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING The time for Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil is when croupy symptoms appear in the children, when rheumatic pains beset the old, when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old, when burns, scalds, abrasions, contusions or sprains come to any member of the family In any of these allments will give relief and work a cure

'BORS' " SUPERSTITION ABOUT CATS.

Lord Roberts was entertained at Bath last week, and the only circumstance that his admirer, The London Daily Mail, thinks worth mentioning in connection with the event was "Bobs" " dislike of cats. It appears that when unveiling a monumental tablet Major Sheraton observed two cats quietly sunning themselves close by. The Major probably saw a familfar expression in "Bobs'" eye, for he at once announced that the Comthe cats were there. So they had to be poked up with long poles, and one of them actually ran between the Commander-in-Chief's legs. It has always been averred, without question beretofore, that a cat may look at a king; but it is evident that the members of the feline tribe are not to be allowed to look at the Command-

to the threat. Nip the paril to the

THE... SCHOOLMASTER'S QUEST

The schoolmaster hung up the key of the school house for the last imo, then he went slowly toward the pastor's house, his heart full of sadness Father Mulligan was smoktog in his little parlor as the old man entered

"Well, Father, ', he said, "overything 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 id rather pay him a month's salaey out of my own pocket than let you go. Como now, think it over. I will give you until to-morrow morning Sleep on it, Mr Burke."

"No, no," replied the old man, sadty shaking his head "I have slept on it-have been sleeping many times too often My passage is paid, and I can never be content in this world and the next he went from place to again until I have found him - or done my best to find him '

"Well, I see there is no persuading you," said the priest "But you are no longer young, your money will soon be exhausted, and then what?" "I don't mean to sit idle till my money is all gone, Father I will get something to do."

"What can you do in a new country where there is so much competition, and where the battle is to the young and strong, not to men like

"I might get teaching I write a good hand, there must be some copying," answered the schoolmaster

"But teaching goes by competitive examination, and to those who have graduated in the normal schools, while typewriting has long ago superseded penwork overywhere.

"Don't discourage me, Father You can't discourage me, for I am fully determined to go.'

"Very well. I can say no more," rejoined the priest "But remember, if all goes ill at long last you must come back to home and friends that will always have a welcome for

"I'll not forget it, I'll know where to turn my steps, Father, if my quest fails me," said the old man. 'I'd like to die in Rathnagle." The schoolmaster went away;

the priest held a colloquy with him-

self something after this fashion. "It is atrange how parental affection will blind a man. He would never believe but that his boy was perfection, even when everyone elsa knew he was a bad fellow, a selfish cur, draining his poor father of evary cent he possessed, and never amounting to a brass farthing all his life-from the day he left school till he went from here. Now I'd wager that the fellow is alive in America this day, engaged in some rascally business or other. The old man will never find film; but if he does he will

sup sorrow with the discovery. God help him, poor mant I'm afraid he has sad days in store for him." Thady Burke, the schoolmaster's son, had been early left without a mother. Perhaps it was better for the poor woman-who had hardly known the color of her baby's eyes before she had been summoned—that God had called her to her reward. more handsome, more unconscionable

ed, learning was no trouble to him But he had no love for study

At the age of eighteen he to grow restless, and gave his father no peace until he had allowed him to go to America. For two or three years after he arrived there he wrote at intervals, generally when he found himself in need of money Of this commodity the schoolmaster possessed but little However, his wants were simple and few, he had always contrived to meet the request with a modest offering But after a time the letters ceased coming Vainly the fa-ther had endeavored to locate his boy, until at last he resolved to go to America, and find him if living, or some traces of him if dead.

It may have been that in his heart of hearts the poor man doubted the loyalty of the truant, but to others he invariably maintained that if the boy were alive he would never have forgotten his old father. He had a theory, sometimes expressed to a few intimate friends, that some accident might have reduced his son to such a state that he had lost his memory, such things had occurredwhy not?-though God forbid that a similar affliction might have visited his absent boy! His neighbors! had humored him, even to the extent of strengthening this belief until it had almost become a certainty. It was under these conditions of mind that the old schoolmaster bade adieu to mander-in-Chief could not speak while his native land and departed for

in the city from which he had last heard of his son, he had only five dollars in his pocket Misfortune and sickness had pursued him since he had landed in America six months have walked with his eyes downcast before He had been two months in in meditation, unobservant and unthe hospital in Buffalo, and his little purse had been atolen from him on the cars. But this thriving Western city had been his objective point from the draft from there his son's let-

not be found within its ilmits. 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 favor-

"It is nearly eighteen years, Father," was the reply.
"It is more than likely that he is

dead, . said the priest, "I will get a city directory and we will look over it."

There was no Thaddeus Burke in the directory, though the last name figured quite prominently in its pages. The priest directed the old man to a decent boarding-house, from whence he set forth that same morning in search of employment. All that day place endeavoring to get some copying to do; but Father Mulligan had been right; typewriting had super-

seded all clerical work of that kind He was feeling very despondent when he paused in front of a building whereon was affixed in large, letters the sign "Methodist Book Concern.11 He entered, and very soon had arranged to come next morning to direct envelopes at the rate of twenty cents a hundred. His heart grew somewhat lighter as he returned to his boarding-house At least he need not starve as long as the work lasted He smiled as he thought:

"Strange that I should be addressing envelopes for a Methodist Book' Concern. What would the people at home say if they knew? I doubt but: that, with my long coat and clerkly aspect, they took me for a colporteur of their own."

In truth, this was the case the man who had engaged him was of that opinion, but when in the course of the next day he learned otherwise, old Mr. Burke though quick to profess himself a Catholic, had already made such a good impression that he was not disturbed.

For several weeks he sat at a little desk in the corner, away from the notice of the numerous visitors who came to the office. There were many Methodist ministers among them, and a prosperous and kindlylooking Bishop had once or twice given him a kindly nod. He had formed the habit of carrying a light luncheon with him to the office; and one warm day in June, while he was sitting at the open window eating it—being alone at the time-a boy of ten years put his head in at the door.

"Oh!" he said, "Every one gone?" "Yes, my little lad," answered the old man, with a pleasant smile. He loved children.

"I thought mamma would be here," said the boy, "I think I'll wait," "Do," said Mr. Burke, "Sit here near the window. There are very many people passing during the noon hour

The boy, a handsome little fellow, came close to the old man. "It's very high up here, isn't it?" he said, standing near the sill. "Yes, very high. Don't lean You might get dizzy."

and altogether graceless scamp than him back from the window, and then Thady junior had never opened his a sweet-faced, handsomely-dressed eyes in the village of Rathmagle lady came in, who bowed pleasantly From his father, a very well-educat- to the old man, and, after leaving a ed man, he early learned the rudi- note and a package on the manager's ments of Greek and Latin, and ac-desk, went away with her little son quired a good foundation in English. Afterwards an employe who met The boy was as clever as hair-brain- them on the stairs told Burke that she was a woman of some literary reputation, who had written several books, and contributed regularly to the Children's Weekly, published by the Concern. Her father had been a Methodist Bishop.

The boy and his mother came of ten The lady was very sweet and kind, the child always sought out the old copyist to have a chat with him while waiting for his mother One day Mr Burke asked him his name

It is Theodore-Theodore Berkeley," he replied. "Mamma calls me Feddy, but papa does not like it He says it is too Irish "

The old man winced It was not the first time since coming to America that he felt his blood boil for the same cause. He said nothing to the innocent shild, but in his heart he cherished the assurance that the acquaintance with the child's father would not be quite as agreeable to him as that of the boy and his mo-

The continuous mechanical labor he was obliged to do soon began to his duplicity tell on the old schoolmaster. He sat faithfully at his desk in the corner from eight in the morning till halfpast five in the evening, copying addresses until his hand ached and his eyes were blurred Every Saturday night, after he had paid his board, be put two dollars into the small s green pouch he wore around his him whom he had gone to seek; and, neck, reserving fifty cents for his use during the week. Whom the lamps were lit it was his custom to walk up and down the long avenue, where When Thaddeus Burke found himself a steady stream of people was passing, looking almost furtively in the faces of those whom he met, for he was very shy, Only for the mission on which he had set forth he would

> observed. He joined the Sodality of the Holy Family at the thurch, and thur made acquaintance with a good many of his countrymen; but ment, either

that first morning 'I think when I have 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 im possible it would have been for my Loy to have forgotten me all those 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 🖰

"I think you are right, Mr Burk)," replied the priest "You are too old to begin the world again in a new country, far from titelong triends and familial associations. I have often thought you must be very lonely.

"I am. Father-I am indeed " said the schoolmaster "All I think of now is to get back to Rathnagle, where I'll soon be lying-please God! -by the side of the boy's mother Wherever poor Thady's bones are testing matters little, after all Ac'il he together in Paradise, I hope,

The longing to go back became more intense as the promise of its realization drew nearer September came, and the old man missed the almost daily visits of the child, whom he felt strangely attracted After a while he learned that the boy was dangerously ill, but was now recovering. It was Saturday oven-ing Mr Burke was about to leave his desk, when the manager said "Mr Burke, I believe you go

by Chalmers avenue? "Yes, sir," replied the old man 'Can I do anything for you?'

"There are some proofs here I would like Mrs Berkely to have this evening The errand boy has gone

"Very well, sir I will take them with pleasure

The manager gave him the ber of the house, and, taking the package, he left the office It was a beautiful house, standing far back on a smooth-shaven lawn, with gay flower-beds scattered through emerald grass.

Mrs. Berkely received him with great kindness, thanking him for the trouble he had taken. "And how is the boy getting on?"

he inquired.

"Very nicely," she responded "We had great fears for him at first, but now we hope he will soon be well again Next week, if you would like to pay him a visit, he will be ready to see you. He has formed quite an attachment for you."

"And I for him, God bless him!" the old man replied "He is a dear Own in little lad May he long be spared to you, madam! I'll be very glad to come to see him next week, thank you!"

Just as he rose to go a gentleman approached from the back parlor "Theodore," said Mrs. Berkely, there is the old gentleman of whom Teddy has so often spoken to you He has been inquiring for the boy

The minister came forward with the slow, sinuous walk which makes for much that is unfavorable in the opinion of brisk-stepping, outspoken men of the world He was tall, wellbuilt and strikingly handsome, but the blue eyes, beneath their heavy lids and lorg, curling lashes, were He took the child's hand, drawing not of the kind which compel one by their straightforward gaze, while the full dark mustache—an unusual adornment of the clerical countenance -was worn, it had been said by illnatured persons, to hide the treachery and weakness of the lips beneath He came now into the full light of the front drawing-room, suavely smiling, his head slightly forward in an attitude of greeting

The eyes of the two men met. "Thaddeus!-Thaddeus! Is this how I see you?" cried the old schoolmaster, covering with a glance of mingled sorrow and contempt the form of the man before him from the top of his sleek black head and high white "choker" to the hem of ministerial coat

The clergyman fell back "The man is crazy, Emily!" he said hoarsely, as he sank into chair Before the astonished woman could utter a word the old man had disappeared

The Rev Theodore Berkeley had no need to pass a sleepless night. The Nemesis of whose unwelcome face he had caught a dreadful glimpse that evening withdrew as suddenly and unexpectedly as it had come-it may be presumed, no more to appear until the hand of Death should have snatched aside the ministerial cloak which for so many years had covered

Old Mr. Burke never again took his place at the desk in the corner He started the next week for Rathnagle, arriving there in time to take his former position, vacated a month previous He was warmly welcomed, but it had been guessed before his coming that he had not found with the innate courtesy of the Irish poor, his neighbors forbore to question the pale, attenuated, aged man who returned to them That there was some mystery no one doubted; and it came to be un ratood that young Burke had died in America, some feared in a discreditable man-

Only the priest knew the truth; and it was with a feeling almost of joy that a year later he said the last prayers and threw the first clods of earth over the come of the poor old schnolmaster, carried to rest at last by the nide of the beloved wife of

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A FEW MONTHS SP AT THE OWEN SOUND, ONT. WILL MA YOURE MY

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BERNANO CAIRNE

Teron

poverty achieved the triumph. The historian may justly write. "No fig-

ures of arithmetic or of speech can

scends into the tomb to arise again

glorified and immortal; while Pro-testantism, like Herod, sits on its

throne in gloomy grandeur, powerful

to destroy, but incapable of the con-quest of a single plous soul." The contrast, old as the cross, of the Church and the world, in no modern

nation was so boldly defined as in

the Catholic Church and the Protestant Establishment in Ireland

AT HENGTH THE DAY OF RECK-ONING CAME,

There could be no attempt at re-

"As a missionary

ply to the indictment formulated against the Established Church in

Church it has failed utteriy, 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?" In due

course it was consigned to a dishonored grave, while the Catholic Church, radiant with light, pursues

her heavenly mission, and continues to dispense the blessings and consolations of religion through the lenghth and breadth of the land. I need no

more than mention emigration, an-

other trial that to a measure hith-

erto unknown has come upon our na-

tion. It is on record that between

ing on the shores of France. How

EXTORTION AND OPPRESSION ON

THE PART OF MEN HOSTILE TO THEIR RACE AND HOSTILE

forced this emigration upon them.

And yet even in this, has not the

unparalelled trial been tempered by

marvellous mercy. At home the Celt has suffered, but he has not disap-

peared. New and vigorous Irelands

have sprung into life beyond the

oceans; hearts still cherish the warm-

est affection for the motherland; their

energies are pledged to redress ber

grievances, and to assert her rights.

In a material way, despite of every

difficulty, the Irish emigrant has prospered. An unbiassed witness at-

are distinguished by their energy,

gards Teligion what shall I say?

ion and piety to-day-in England and

Scotland may justly be placed to account of the Irish emigrants. There

in the United States beyond the At-

triumphs of the Faith and its fruit-

fulness of piety there are due to the

Irish emigrant The American editor

of the translation of Darras's "Lives

of the Popes" states the cheering

fact in a few words: "In recording

the consoling advancement of Catholicity throughout the United States,

especially in the north and west, jus-

tice requires us to state that it is

owing in a great measure to the

Faith, zeal and generosity of the

Irish people, who have emigrated to

these shores and their descendants "

The same holds true of Australia. If

our Commonwealth be fully equipped

to-day to take her place before the

world as a Christian nation, and to

march onwards to attain her glori-

ous destiny, she owes in a great

measure her nationality and patriot-

ism, her herole spirit of sacrifice, her

genuine enlightenment and her relig-

lous enthusiasm that have achieved

those results, to the sons of Ireinal

and their descendants. But I have

said enough of the frials which beiel

our people in those latter times 1

would ask you now to take a rapid

privileged position which many en-

lightened nations of Christendom may justly envy, but which must

bring consolation and joy to every

one at home or abroad that has at

heart the peace and prosperity and

every other best interest of this coun-

THE WHOLM PEOPLE QUICKENED

BY A FERVENT SPIRIT OF

i. no more flourishing Church in

tests that "In every colony of the empire and among the motiey multitude of the United States the Irish

tant lands.

TO THEIR CREED

Parliament

NGHL8 or light, spread your bright wings and keep Near me at morn t Nor in the starry eve, nor midnight deep,

THE ROSARY
THE HOLY ANGELS

XXXXX	VESTALIS	· •1902•	×	h, m.	No Sch	Noon Seta h. m	žes Kra
Frank	W.	3. Gregory of Armenia. Iloly Angele Guardion. Not Iloly Name of Mary. 3. Francia of Assist. Twentieth Sunday After Pentecest.	6 14 6 13 6 16 6 17	5 69 5 67 5 65	10	5 56 6 26 7 00 7 36	New Moon First Quarter
8 1/3/4 s	47444	Most Holy Rosany, Yesper Hymn: "Te Ges- tientem Gaudila," s. Bruno, s. Mark, Pope, s. Bridget, s. Bridget, s. Denia and Companions, s. Francis Borgia, B. John Leonsid,	6 19 6 20 6 21 6 23 6 24 6 24 6 24	5 53 5 60 5 49 5 47 5 45	11 12 12 12 13 13 14 13	8 15 8 57 9 41 10 85 11 20 A M. 0 26	Heep Heep Heep
Brit.	A. A. A.	Twenty-first Sunday After Pontecost. Materally of B.V. Mary. Vesper Hymn: "Ave Maris Hella," S. Edward. S. Callistus. S. Tercas. S. Tercas. S. Hedwigs. S. Hown.	6'26 6 29 6 31 6 32 6 32 6 33	5 41 5 40 5 88 6 36 5 85 5 85 5 85 5 85 5 85	13 14 11 14 71 14 15	1 20 2 24 3 29 4 36 Risch 5 65 6 37	(4 % ()
¥i,¥i	W:	Twenty-second Junday After Pentecest, Purity of B. V. Mary. Vesper Hymn t. "Pracciara Custos Virginum." S. John Cantius. S. Hilation. Of the Feria. Mon Holy Redeemer S. Rapkoel. S. Boniface I.	6 36 6 37 6 39 6 40 6 41 0 42 6 44	5 20 5 25 5 25 5 23 5 22 5 20	15 15 15 15 16 10	7 24 8 18 9 18 9 22 10 22 11 29 A 36	Moon
MY WY		Twenty-third Sunday After Pentecest. 5. Evariat. Vesper Hymn: "Deus Tuorum Militan." Vigil of 88. Simon and Jude. 58. Sinon And Jude. Of the Peria. Of the Peria. Of the Store Holy Sacrament. Vigil of All Saints. Past. 8. Siricius.	6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 40	5 10 5 17 5 15 5 13 5 19	10 16 16 16 16	1 43 2 49 8 51 4 59 8 61 5 83	14 V.W. 24 S.W.

Indulgenced Drayer

" Angel of God, my guardian dear, To whom Ilis love commits me here, Ever this day be at my side, To light and guard, to rule and guide." - Amen,

is all the faithful, every time that, with at least contrite heart, they shall say this prayer, an indulgence of 100 days is granted, also a plenary indulgence on the feast of the Holy Omardian Angels to those who have said this prayer morning and evening throughout the year, provided that on the day of the feast, being truly penitent, after confession and ulon, they visit a church or oratory and pray for the Sovereign Pontiff.

. Theeffe

HOME CIRCLE

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

Each blossom's blight, airest of earth's blue-gold days. Would turn to night,

should grow so swift to feel Each human pain, for each aching human beart Ours ached again, (fere all weariness, and joy Grown poor and sain.

are lost in silence. We reverent hark; sights are shut from anxious

By pitying dark, imit of the soul's out-gift Has finite mark. -Harper's Bazaar

CHINESE PROVERBS. Pain woman is to be leared, for all sacrifice all for her pride.

wghty woman stumbles, annot see what may be in godz honor her who thinketh **before opening her lips.** oman without children has not

most precious of her jewels. ct always a silent woman; is the wisdom of the woman oldeth her tongue. t not the woman that thinketh of herself than another; mercy

it dwell in her heart. man that respects herself beautiful than a single star; beautiful than many stars at

and lacks not love. other not spoken well of by her is an enemy of the state; she

not live within the kingdom's heed to the voice of an sorrow has given her wis-

man that is not loved is im which the string has been the driveth the wind and to a long fall.

TIME FOR PAINTING.

time for painting is preduring the fall months, at-Weather has become settled, es; either on the surface to it, is fatal to durable work, her what kind of paint is used. Thin the bost results from the hygrometer, which tells ortion of moisture in the air. quite as important as the

without getting the matto so scientific a banis as Aven, it is quite possible to "clammy" weather and eat, dry days for doing the uk days are at no-sesson

cleared the sky of the surplus moisture left over from the reign of "gen-

eral humidity." This point is insisted upon here because the kind of paint recommended in these articles-zinc white combinations—is as impervious to moisture from one side as from the other, consequently moisture can be sealed into the surface behind it as well as kept out from in front of it, Take this as an axiom-a paint that will not blister or crack in time when applied to a moist surface will not protect any surface from atmospheric moisture. Hence we see the great importance of painting only on dry surfaces and in dry weather,

on moist surfaces or in moist weather, but the reason that they allow illustrate how fanciful were the tales the imprisoned moisture to escape of supposed conversion devised for the through them, and paints which permit the escape of moisture will also permit its entrance.

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 | didn't hesitate to write that through attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor In all irregularities of the digestive organs. they are an invaluable corrective and as a Red Indian on the shores of by cleansing the blood they clear the Manhattan." Immense sums were lavskin of imperfections.

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

If we desire our prayers should be heard, our actions must be suitable heed to her to whom children to our petitions; we must exert ourme; she walks in the sacred selves both before and after prayer in rendering ourselves worthy, of the favor we, ask,

It is just like this green earth of ours that renews itself year after year, and has not on its surface any token to tell what 's the simple truth, that it has given graves to two hundred generations of human beings.

Unworldliness in 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. I have just fallen upon the two saddest secrets of the a sease which troubles the age we live in; the envious hatred of him who suffers want and the selfish forgetfulness of him who lives in affirence,-Journal of a Happy Man.

A TONIC FOR THE DEBILITAT-ED.—Parmeleo's Vegetable Pilis by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body are a valuable-tonic, atimulating the lagging or-gans to healthful action and reatoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated dotes and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without referre of the attraction

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION

Victory Won in Ireland Against

England's Inquitous 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 The story of the struggle is graphically related in the following extract.

In 1831 the National system 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 sway 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" and to an ex-Calvinistic minister. Mr. Carlyle, who was, to all intents and puroses, an avowed agent in the work of Proselytism For 20 years the National Schools were utilized by their Protestant and Presbyterian friends as Proselytizing agencies, but, thanks to the wise action of the Catholic Episcopate and the happy union of clergy and people, the poison has been banished from those schools, and their work is now carried on to some measure at least, in harmony with the traditions and requirements of the Catholic people, So also in the higher branches of education nothe higher branches of education no-thing was left undone to separate the youth of the flock from the guidance of their faithful pastors, but the empty halls of Trinity College and the idle records of the Queen's Col-leges attest how vain the efforts of the enemies of our Nath have been the enemies of our Faith have been, and offered abundant proof at the same time of the unchanging resolve of the Irish people that they will be CONTENT WITH NOTHING LESS
THAN PERFECT EQUALITY IN
THE MATTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION WITH THEIR NONCATHOLIC FELLOW-CITIZENS
Other Appries of Procedules

Other agencies of Proselytism were Other agencies of Proselytism were unscrupulously employed throughout the length and breadth of the land to uproot the Catholic Faith and to uproot the sacred bands of the land to uproot the sacred bands of the land to uproot the sacred bands of the land to leave the sacred bands of the land the land to leave the sacred bands of the land to leave sever the sacred bonds of reverence and affection that linked together the priests and the people All such effection that linked together the priests and the people All such effection to people overwhelmed by barbarism. A writer in Gaul in the eighth century did not hesitate forts, however, were in vain. Birds' to say that it seemed as if a whole nests, as they were called, were mul- nation of sages from Erin were landtiplied. Drunken mothers were offered bribes to part with their child- different has been our people's exodus ren Preachers and soupers paraded in later times. Compelled by the the towns and villages Patronage and case and comfort awaited those they fied for a resting place to disren Preachers and soupers paraded who would listen to the charmer's voice. A Protestant Prelate in Tuam was said to have evicted 250 persons on his estate for their refusal to send the children to the Protestant school.

As late as the year 1858, Archbishop
Whately, of Dublin, was heard to
commend a landlord who issued a mandate to the effect that "all laborers in his employment were to send their children to his Protestant schools." Large sums were forward. ed from England to aid in the work of Proselytism. Reports, specially written for the English market, gave countenance to the delusion that pre-vailed that the whole people were becoming Protestant. The faithful were, however, immovable in their loyalty to the Catholic Truth. They could neither be cajoled by flattery. iry surfaces and in dry weather, nor coerced by threats, to imperil There are paints which can be used their children's faith. One instance, of supposed conversion devised for the deluded dupes of the iniquitous cause

in England. THE ISLAND OF ACHILL WAS A MAIN CENTRE OF THE PRO-

SELYTIZING AGENCIES. and month after month detailed reports were furnished of the utter overthrow of the Catholic Church in lantic. In a great measure the the Island, and the complete triumph of Protestantism. The London Times the progress of conversion "in a short time a Catholic Celt will be as rare on the banks of the Shannon ishly forwarded to the successful agents to complete the work so auspiciously begun The population of the island in 1834, when the work of proselytism began, was 5,277. Fifty years passed on. An official report in 1887 gave the population as 7,500, and of these 7,200 were returned as Catholics. The whole number of Protestants was 300, consisting, for the most part, of the families of the coastguards and English pensioners and Bible readers and Protestant clergy So far from the islanders renouncing their Faith, several of the families of those who had embarked in the task of proselytism had opened their eyes to the light of Catholic Truth, and were now lervently attached to Holy Church, Such

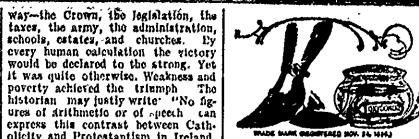
were the results attained by proselytiam among our people. THE "ESTABLISHED CHURCH," with its endowments and surroundings, till, it was consigned to the tomb in 1868, was a source of sore trial and hardship to the Irish Catholics. Its ill-fated career war marked throughout by the persecution and oppressions of our Catholic people. The troubles connected with the exaction of tithes are not yet forgotten. The County of Kilkenny did Its part in redressing that grievance.

Humanly speaking, the contrast of the Catholic with the Protestant Church was most startling. All the wealth and influence and pres-

men had staryfring

PIETY, which with difficulty could anywhere be surpassed This piety is not confined to any one district, nor is it tige that the Government could bea mere effervescence that attracts atstow were in the hands of the Protestante, and were unscrupulously used to vility and uproot Catholicity; yet the Catholic Church was not overcome. For three conturies Pro-

try. First of all we nee



express this contrast between Cath-olicity and Protestantism in Ireland. Use an Oxydonor, Absorb Oxygen and The one was stripped naked, scourged, crowned with thorns, crucified, the other, imperial, clothed in gold TIVE Write for Pamphiet to J. E. BRIGHT, Druggist and jewels, armed with life and death Phone Main2842 35 King St. W. to the body, victorius in hattle, deadly in revenge. Catholicity de-

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the years 1831 and 1864, more than three millions of our people sailed Son from the Irish shores. Peregrinari pro Christo was the mission, I may

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ity, and keeping faithfully the Di-Whatever there is of Catholic relig- vine Commandments Its outward manifestation is seen in the recitation of the Rosary in the humblest homesteads, in the frequentation of the Sacraments, the enrolment in Christendom than the Catholic Church Confraternities, the temperance societies, the anti-treating leagues, the assistance at missions, the Forty Hours celebration, the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, and other countless exercises of Catholic piety Needless to say many of these pious exercises are the growth and outcome of the devotion of our people within the century. Then we see the whole country studded with beautiful Cathedrals and churches Need I recall to mind the sad condition of the sacred edifices at the beginning of the century Many of the penal laws regarding the churches were still in force No Catholic Church could have a steeple, an chapel oven could have a bell attached to it—It was only in the back lanes and other out-ofthe-way places the chapels of Catholie worship were to be sought for As late as 1831 one of the Irish

FIVE LITTLE MINUTES are all the time Perry Davis' Painkiller needs to stop a stomachache, even survey of the proud position which when it is sharp enough to make a the Catholic Church and the Catholic strong man groan Don't to fooled by imitations 25c. and 50c people of Ireland occupy to-day, a

Bishops reported that in his diocese

almost all the parochial churches

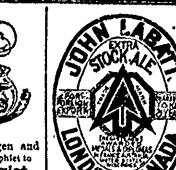
were liftle better than thatched mud

cabins, many of them in a ruinous

condition of decay,

Suitor-I want to marry your daughter, sir, not because of her social position, but because she's a pearl, sir, a pearl! Father (dryly) -Yes, she is a pearl, and you can apply again when you are in a position to pay for the setting!

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THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1902. CANADIAN STATESMANSHIP.

Honorablo Charles Fitzpatrick, is his Montreal speech, last week, made a deep impression upon as remarkablo a gathering as Canada has wit-

nessed 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 Cana-Mans.

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 I tional vision in the leasty it will not those public men of the commercial centre who are proud of their French-Canadian birthright. Irish Catholics could not have been more adequately represented, the oldest and most renowned and the youngest and most promising men amongst them, being cous effort in the places of power there to honor, without thought of any political difference, a gentlemen in whom they recognize the ablest Irish-Canadian in the public life of Canada to-day.

There was certainly more than a tribute of the passing hour implied had. He speaks with a keen sense of in this particular feature of the ban- | the increased assurance of national quet, showing such veteran and vener- progress of this age of scientific edable figures of Sir William Hingston and Honorable R. W. Scott prominent in a demonstration to a parliamentary confrere of a generation that it finding enormous natural advantwas in the cradic 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.

Phough Mr. ritzpatrick's auvancement 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 continmed 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 exsectations of all who heard it It has since challenged the applause of the press; and we present it to our read ers to-day knowing that it expresses their patriotic convictions. It was the discourse of a statesman who realized that through amity and cooperation 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 apring perhaps from the spirit of a worthy national pride, or religious desire for well doing, Canadian citimenchip will produce the best fruit of practical Christian liberty.

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

Nothing more or less than this can thought of by Irish-Canadians then they consider the question of representation so often discussed ammig them. Their ideal representative to the statesmen who by voice and implied in public life proves that renamed for the land of his birth or simpley is simply a guarantee of his deputty to Canada and to Canadian utions. The spirit of patriotism he and always must be a tive. And it mountine an ill day for Canada if week the Jalin doctrine that this hand the he totler served by citizens who profess an isolated devotion to same and history. That would be

all lies lo toot of soil in

ridiculous and despicable in New England could be cultivated

Knownothingism is not a tradition 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 to his extraction or religion that Mr. l'itzpatrick owes one jot of the distinction which he has carned, 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 of 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 naprevent him from taking in the widest range of the nation's destiny, as Lord; Dufferin divined it before he

futuro attainment. Mr Fitzpatrick speaks with the advantage of later knowledge than Lord ucation. Electricity is experiencing its most astonishing development on this continent Industrial enterprise ages both cast and west throughout the Dominion. It is the duty of the 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.

and preferment, so that they should

share, in the glory of the Dominion's

NEWSPAPERS AND STRIKES.

The fatuity of howspapers attempting to lessen or nullily the effects 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 strile 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 dailies 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 Jessened its reffect 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 looked 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 dehial 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 combelled to may about the application of the Orimes' 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 putcineding Irlah grievances, for the

the only basis upon which it ever can be settled-the abolition of the present harrassing system of dual of the Canadian people, who have ownership in Ircland-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 lard

"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 feel-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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

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 10loiced that the coal strike was ended. It was premature joy, but we trust that public hope is not lated had known Canada, or as McGeo beto be deferred as long as it took to held it when he urged his fellowend the Boer war after Lord Roberts said it was "over." Irishmen on to vigorous and courag-

The Irish Landiords' Trust refused all offers to settle the present agaraian trouble, even the suggestions of compromise coming from prominent landlords. Their action in Dufferin or Thomas D'Arcy McGee 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 was said, our Church was opposed as some that are now being heard in England against the Education Bill. statesman in this regard to But the British Torics 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.

> among the speeches delivered at the Montreal banquet to Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, one by Mr. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, putting forward Mr. Scott spoke with his accustonsed force and eloquence, but owing to the lateness of the hour an adequate report did not get into any of the daily papers

> > 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

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 avert this, and weaken our throats and lungs with pampering. 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 medulness of soft roal. One of the editors of The Republic, who sent a load home some time ago, loarns from the ladies that for kitchen purposes bituminous starts so easily, burns so Lot and stops so well that they loos never to be

STIRRING WORDS TO CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN

**************** A noteworthy feature of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men . 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 cntid, but when I became a man I did away with the things of a child "-I. Corinthians

"It will not do," said the preacher, "to say, if I remain a child all my life and fail 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 lile. 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 speeci, childish grasping of truth and childish reason-

CHILDISH SPEECH

"Childish speech? Yes There is far loo much of It to day among those who ought to speak as men We have duties of speech towards our fellowmen, 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 mosphere pure and healthy, but the physical world is not the world which sanitation is most needed am not referring now to the need 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 to 'liberty of thought!' How often been lauded to the skies for liberatment 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 lerson received in public or private schools is only an effort on the part of the teacher to diminish my liberty of

"Who, in fact, is the man that has most liberty of thought? Undoubtedly undeveloped child of the forest daring American explorer who 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 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 ball on which we sleep so securely in rushing through space at the rate of some 67,000 miles an hour has diminished very much my liberty of thought. Before he proved his thesis I could think of the carth as stationary, if I were so minded, or could give it any imaginary rate of speed I pleased. Now, I am tied down. Liberty of thought is by its very nature the mark and the misfortune of defective knowledge It is an evidence of intellectual weakness, and it must nocessarily 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 Jown what He taught until the end of time. Let us hear no more of the loud-mouthed praise of unrestricted liberty of thought in questions of faith or of science. Let such childish talk he left behind in the nursery with the discarded playthings of long ago. It is 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 manking. This is one example of hew you can carry out in your daily live 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 tuke a manis grasp of the many weighty questions now before the American people, and reason on them as men should. And here let me call ate the burden of our Catholic lathyour attention to the mighty power ers and mothers, who are not by any almost irresistible of a major such as means millionaires, and who are yours; he making a water the ne-

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 utged to take some more determined stand for the good of his fellow-men. 'Ohf what can I do? I am only a very insignificant unit, only one tiny grain of sand on the seashore. I answer at once. Ohl no, you are not a mere grain of sand, a grain of sand has no power in it, but you are a grain of dinamite.' 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 and does the Constitution of the Oregon's thirteen-inch gun, had said to itself: 'What can I do to propel an enormous projectile against the encmy'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, | and make use of it as a preventive of not by itself, but side by side with its myrtads 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 shim is to be used for good. Let him be welded into one with his million neighbors let cool heads and skilful hands direct the meral gunnery, and then no obstacle can stay the Catholic young man's onward march for 'God and the neignbor ' 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 creased almost beyond belief, have our dangers. It is childishness amounting to treason to close our eyes to those 'breakers ahead.' 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 Amhas not the so-called reformation erica reverence for authority, parent-been lauded to the skies for liberat- al, civil and religious, is rapidly dying thought and being the disenthrall- | ing 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 the untutored savage roaming marked in this sad feature of our the Irish claim to local self-govern- through the trackless wilderness, the material progress that our fearless to call public attention to the fact that in many parts of New England the official birth rate was rapidly becoming a blank page! Are we drifting 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?

tain 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 class room 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 morelity 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 owo sake go on its knees to any factor which can be warranted to make education compatible with and

"The Catholics believe that after

the family the school is the surest

support of the State, but we main-

YEONAN SERVICE FOR THE STATE

inseparable from morality, letting

that factor do it on its own terms

and teach therewith whatsoever it

"The Catholic Church in this country, has, by its beroic 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 yeomen 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 allevi-

federation A child considers himself 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 socalled sectarian purposes

"What about the many Protestant chaplains for the brave soldiers and sailors in our army and navy? Are not these chaplians 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, 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 remody for crime? Would it not seem a saner policy to try religious teaching at an earlier stage 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 class room 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 lower prison cells would be needed? MIGHTY INTERESTS AT STARL

government only at the eleventh nour, when the human hears 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 vou 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 midair on every occasion, or to be planted in sad memory on the graves of our noble dead.

"Must religion be called on by the

"It is in the hearts of the living that the flag must be planted, it 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 fulness. 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 besmir representation 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 which he is proud to belong her bee 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 Alax, there are men in our midst to-day, calling themselves Americans, who would close that window looking towardy the skies, and blot out the blanty blue from our flag. But we shall not let them. Your manly voices will be raised in mighty volume against such sacriligious descorations, and at Catholic men you will proclaim in trumpet iones, by word and example, that to be true to one's country and one's neighbor, one must be time to one's God "

BISHOP CONATY ON THE CATH. OLIC 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 Quard Hall on the same even.

The Catholic young man in Ameri. can life," said llishop Conaty, 's face to face with magnificent possibilities; he has also tremendous to sponsibilities. "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 fulfill ment of these ideals. Education nov er 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 di vorce are threatening society at its very foundations. Public honesty is at a premium, and want of confidence in those placed in positions of trus grows more widespread. The con mandments of God in many circle seem to be ancient history, not in tended for modern development. Fait is losing its hold_on the conscience of many, morality appears as an in dication of weakness, the supernatur al is ceasing to be regarded as sential, and, as a result, there is growing loss of faith, a forgotfulnes of Christ, a weakening sense of the meaning of sin, an ignorance of mortality and the future of life. Di guise it as we may, there can but one result: the loosening of th bonds of society and the ruin of tre government.

"In the midst of this disorder and chaos the Catholic Church stands a of old for unalterable and unchange able 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 u flinchingly asserts that in Chris alone and in Christ's Gospel taught by Christ's Church, manhod reaches perfection and society work out its salvation The religious political bigot may misrepresent doctrines misintrepret its motive yet the truth means that it is $oldsymbol{\mathrm{o}}$ through religion, as made known us by Christ and His Church, the mission of the individual State can be properly fulfilled.

"The Catholic young man faces responsibilities and his duties with ower which should make him lar of strength in ever community which he lives. He has in his Chiis ian training the traditions of twent centuries of fidelity to the higher interests of humanity. The Church t the source of all that is good in of civilization.

"The Catholic young man of day finds his religion standing for t supernatural in life as the comp ment and the perfection of the n (Continued on page 5)

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THE FRENCH-CANADIANS

Written for The Catholic Register.) Without having any special mandate odefend the French-Canadian people rom the attacks, so frequent and so senseless, that are made upon them by those who are most lacking in real knowledge upon the subject. still having spent my life with them and having been educated in great part by them, I feel inclined to give expression to an honest and wellfounded opinion concerning their true characteristics. There exists in every iand a class of beings who seem to have been sent into this world with a mission to create trouble. They are governed in their actions by an avil genius of projudice, and their minds are swared by the spirit of intolerance Their excessive vanity will not allow them to see beyond the narrow limits of their own experience. and they imagine that they alone are members of this world's elite, and often of the next world's elect. They see themselves, their own nationality, their own religious sect, or their own-political party, through a telescope that magnifies beyond all reasonable proportions; but they reverse that telescope, and invariably look through the large lens when studying people of other races, creeds, or parties The sentiments entertained by such individuals are foreign to the cosmopolitan spirit which should animate all the citizens of a mixed and young country like Canada.

An example of this dangerous and unjustifiable spirit may be found in the expressions of the over-zealous Lord Salisbury's estate in the form propagandists who announce, in a bare-faced manner, that the Frenchanadians of the Province of Quebec are a superstitious and ignorant race. and require to be evangelized and instructed-even as the inhabitants of of this kind Lord Salisbury will not when made by a professed mileton. China or India. It seems to me that must be admitted that in-of course when made by a professed minister of Christianity, is the best-proof of the ignorance of those guilty of the un-Christian and un-Canadian deed. Let us, for a moment, consider the

ignorance of French-Canadians! The question of superstition is not worthy our serious attention! We will open the colume of this country's history. We find that their pioneers sowed the first seeds of civilization in the land, and their missionaries lit the torch of Christianity amongst the primeval forests of Canada. Ignorant; and they laid the foundations of our cities and transformed a wilderness into a garden. Ignorant; and their priests as far back as 1635, built the first college and the most important educational institution in

America. Ignorant, and from out that establishment went forth Marquette. Johet, Noue, Daniel, the Lalemands, de Brebeuf, Bressani, Jogues, and the hundreds of others Whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of Christian evangelization. Ignorant' and they educated generation after generation of the greatest and best men that ever nd to-day the temples of faith arise at distances, like the lighthouses along the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, to tell the traveller that Christianity flourishes in the land, Ignorant and their universities, col-

leges, convents, academies and schools dot the face of the country in a profusion not to be found in any land of equal population on earth. Ignorant: and those institutions are frequented by Catholics and Protestants from all ends of the continent. Ignorant and from their homes of education have come forth some of the greatest prelates, statesmen, jurists, physicians, engineers and litterateurs in the annals of Canadian history. Ignorant: with their Lafontaines, Morins, Cartiers, Dotions, Chapleaus, Lauriers, Lacostes, Jettes, Marchands, Merclers and hundreds of others in that wide field. Ignorant: the race that produced the Plomondons, Bibauds, Marmets and Perraults; the Bedards. Chaballiczes, Fairbaults, Mondelets, Parents and Vigers, the Angers, Aubins, Chaveans, Do Bouchervilles, Garneaus, Gingras, Laviolettes and Turcottes. Imagine the ignorance of people from which came the Bellenores, Cauchons, Cherriers, Ferlands, Gerin-Lajoles, Huats, Saulards and Taches, of the Do Bellefeiulles, Bour-CEAS, Casgrains, Drapeaus, Fabres, rechettes, Verreuss and Cremazies. Just think of any sane, not to say ducated writer or preacher, brandng with ignorance the race that gave

the Begins, Beausolells, Belangers, avids, Gauthiers, Degaspes, Gelinas, emays, Lafleches, Lemoines, Oui-lets, Racines, Panquays, Auges, de

aint Aubins, Buies, De Celles,

ladus, Moreans, Marmettes and Lendres; or the Bernards, Barons, Dealses, Evanturels, Fontaines, La-

immes, Paissons, Predergasts, Rau-

iers, Guays, Chapmans, Poiriers and

andurands, as well as thousands of

hers—the list would form a small Ignorant: and yet supplying the ding merchants, bankers and manfacturers to the greatest city in he Dominion; giving the brightest ghts to the Bench—the Tascheroaus, urmlers, Casaults, Bosses, Gitouids, Lorangers, Langeliers and a t of others-furnishing the mediprolession, the mechanical debrients, the agricultural domain, every other section with names are ineffaceable on the page of onal progress. We find them in painting, soulpture, architecture design-in manie, poetry, binbury,

science-in all the refining elevating, ennobling branches of burnan acquirement, challenging the admiration of Canada and the respect of Europe. According to official report "The population of French origin in the Dominion is about 1,415,000 " Not a

bad percentage of remarkable men. considering that they are ignorant and superstitious Can the whole population of Canada, of other nationalities combined, present the third of such a list? Yet I have purposely passed over the shining lights of the Church. The Taschereaus, Begins, Taches, Langevins, Duhamels, Emards, Racines, Moreaus, De Celles, Gauthiers, Bourgets, Fabres, Bruchesis, and all that brilliant galaxy that have reared, or still lift, their mitred heads above the littleness of surrounding greatness. If such be the class of ignorants that the institutions of Quebee turn out, we can thank God for possessing those institutions, and it would be well for Canada, if, for

DODGING HIS OWN LAW,

cens of their calibre.

generations to come, the country were well supplied with ignorant citi-

Lord Salisbury is said to be assigning and otherwise getting rid ci a large part of his real estate. It would be impossible, of course, says a satirical paragrapher, to suspect for a moment that this was done with the unpatriotic object of avading the death duties; but the arrang ment will nevertheless have that result. In view of his responsibility for the late disastrous and ignominous war, it would be particularly unfortunate, to say the least, if the
Exchequer did not get its share of of death duties. Of course the making of assignments to escape the death duties is practised not only by poor but by even the wealthiest peers. The late Duke of Northumberand was a case in point; but it

Stirring Words to Catholic Young

(Continued from page 4.)

ural. He is taught his rights, and also his duties With no uncertain tone he is told that falth and not gold is the most valuable thing in life, that heaven and not earth is the end of his existence, that the struggle in life is not for material nor commercial supremacy alone, but only in so much as natural prosperity means a stepping stone to the eternal. Duty, loyalty, are not mere sounding words, but they mean service, sacrifice, unselfishness and de-

"The Catholic young man in all the problems of political and social life should carry with him the principles of his religious life. He should be the leader in virtue and integrity. A lover of his Church and its precepts, a reverential child of religion, his life should be filled with that set foot on this continent Ignorant, moral character which American citizenship demands

"Catholic young men, stand by the institutions of your Church and you cannot be untrue to the traditions of your country. Be Catholics, standing for Christian education in the school, in the college, in the university, loving your Church and its precepts, and doing faithfully your duty. Love this great country of ours, the noblest and best of republics. Love its traditions, and strive to realize its ideals. Fearlessly stant for right, and fearlessly oppose the wrong."

Millionaires Not the Happy Ones |

(George T. Angell in Dumb Animals.) Thirty years ago, when we were in the practice of law in Boston, wanting a little rest we thought we would run down for a hight to Newport, and on arrival at the Ocean House—then the resort of millionaires who have now gone into hundred-thousand dollar cottages-having nothing better to do, and the weather being very warm, we put on linen duster and thought we would try to see how many happy people we could find in Newport.

We took a seat on the hand standat the front of the Ocean House-at the hour of fashionable driving, and studied the faces of all who passed in review before us.

A great many cold, hard, and unhappy faces we saw—some dissipated—and now and then one which might well have been cortrayed in Dante's

It seemed a heartless parade, making nobody happier.

In the evening we wandered into the great parlors of the Ocean House and studied faces, Now and thenwe saw an apparently happy one—then we came nearer

and studied it more closely. An embryo millionaira talked to us of his father, whom he called the Governor.

At the close of the evening we thought that among the older and middle-aged representatives of wealth we had not found one really

happy face. Next morning we returned to Boston and our work, feeling better sat-isfied with our own condition.

Later, in a New Hampshire hotel of very modest pretentions, where We were stopping a few days, a poor servant girl, with no home, or money, or friends, was lying dangerously sick with an attack of heart complaint, brought on by overwork, and it was proposed to have a pound party for her relief.

Party for her relief.

Packages of peanuts, candy, and other cheap things given by the guests, carefully done up so that the contents could not be known, were placed on a large table in the parlor, and the auctioneer, a well-known gentieman, dwelt in eloquent description on the valuable contents which each was presumed to contain which each was presumed to contain.

Then came the contest of bidding: 10 cents, 20-30-40-50-\$1-\$2, etc., etc. Every package was sold Everybody was happy. Every face beamed with kindness and generous emulation to do good, and the next morning the heart of that poor girl was made glad by the reception of a sum which would give her all the comforts she needed for the entire sum-

If the millionaires of Newport and elsewhere congregated in summer would know what real happiness is, let them drop all this costly display which can bring—if it brings at all— only the joy of the gambler and prize fighter, and substitute a competition for the relief of suffering and the doing of good.

GLADSTONE'S RECORD SPEECH.

Household Words in an article describing the wonders of the modern telegraph, gives the record, up to the present, to the night when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Home Rule Bill for Ireland, On that memorable night in 1886, no less than 1,050,000 words were flashed to all parts of the globe.

"It must be hard for you people to get along without whiskey some-times," remarked the tourist in a probibition country. "Oh, I make the best of it," replied the settler with a twinkle in his eye.

To the Trade Unionists of Canada and their friends:

The policy of

has always been to avoid. if possible, difficulty with their employers. Believing that trade grievances

ARE

more satisfactorily settled at the arbitration table than by a strike, the Typographical Union prefer to do their

by friendly arbitration. Actuated by this desire, when the T. Eaton Co. started a printing office, the conditions prevailing in it were detrimental alike to the Master Printers and the men, the Union asked

an interview with a view of prevailing upon the Company to run their office on fair and legitimate lines. Their request was not only ignored, but the company refused to recognize

very satisfactory agreement entered into between the Employing Printers Association and the Union. Under those circumstances the Union had no alternative on

but to order a strike (which is still in progress) and call on the friends of organised labor throughout Canade to withhold their patronage from the store till the difficulty is adjusted.

Munkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utenells, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of outlery.

WHO KNOWS A BOOK.

With staff in hand and dusty aboon, I walked from morning till high noon. Then rested for a little white. Upon the green grass by a brook, And with a morsel and a book. Forgot me many a mile.

And then upon my way I strode With bending back beneath the load, Until the night beset my way With cheerful thought on song and tale. And so I fare by hill and vale, Contented, day by day,

For he who knows a book to read May travel lightly without steed And find sweet comfort on the rord.

He shall forget the rugged way,
Nor sigh for kindly company,
Nor faint beneath his load.

-R. R. Kirk, in Lestie's Monthly.

"Say, Mister," began the beggar, "can't yer spare a poor feller a few cents for a night's lodgin'?" "Sorry, my poor man," replied the baker, "but'I knead all the dough I have."

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45c, 50c and 60c per yard.

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E 区别总领**亚股东**场影响解释设施的皮斯克姆斯约<u>级</u>

ar at Ravelstoke Hall, an old bouse about two miles disun the northwest coast of The various branches of Engfety are very fairly representits component parts. There peers, three members of the flouse, some guardsmen, some aduates, a clargyman and a nt in the navy. But our hero to a class which, called into o by the accumulated wealth discioenth century, is over on

ease. ick Tyrawley resembles Sir Coldstream, inasmuch as he i everywhere and done everyut he is by so means used (can still the en interest in e his hand dade to do Nor weighting everybody cise's bg. It is not bounded by m and the pyramide.

rrawley has fought in more State of South America and dered for mose than two m isle to lake of the Pacific erious teputation hovers m. He is supposed to have her ranks. She changed her tactics, my things, but no one is "You are too moderate in your or what they are, and it is that much information on down talks much and never t himself. His present mis-mars to be to Mil partridges het and dress himself. Not nust be suppresed that he been in the habit of wearing bing than the custom of the in which he may have been sourced, but only that, at at time he devoted much to bull waists and gauze braided coats and curled

he is, however, he is an interest to the feminine por-he party at Ravelstoke Hall. rich and handsome, as well kiew, and cannot be more p-and-thirty. And the ladies istoke outnumbered the men, sugh it is still rare for the to participate actively in rnalia of the partridge god, lalways be found hovering terable numbers on the outthe feast, and the varieties fritish lady are fairly repre-

are some mammas with ughters with a mamme to the most difficult thing of the she has an income in her tion terminated a few minutes afterorders and combine the most eteristics of both, sudde wear both blue and pink look prettler in the they do in the other, but mys command your suffrage in what they are wearing when at them.

are is Constance Baynton, eyes and black hair, and critic of feminine appearhe be defied to state what lot no one can evet look at except her feet. instance is three and twenty

mismarried. Alar, what cowmay ciever, but, as Mrs. falm widow) eave, "not clev-

little vexed at her present. sendency to durry out Mrs. sated to her. The young men Soes ser, very sharp will med. Marchially she is a filters, the defection of artistance. The appears to stack when has a special mis-briese the, but they do not like being leavered. With indica site in a great favorin very afforcing ate, and should and through to be acc. for the property of the second and the second are admits. to see the see of the

the erec man anything box make the their laces, her meral support. de der opinion that she of

to party is assembled to celo-, tlemen of the mineteenth century. It no holiday unbering in the was one wet morning, when she had been reading Scott to three or four of her particular friends—and it must be confessed that she read remarkably well-that she began to lament the decline of chivalry Tyrawley was sitting balf in and half out of range. Perhaps she talked & little to him. At any rate he chose to accept the challenge.

"I cannot agree with you, Miss Baynton," he said. "It is true we no longer wear ladies' gloves in our belmets, nor do we compel harmless individuals, who possibly may have sweethearts of their own, to admit the superiority of our lady love at the point of the lance; but of all that was in good in chivalry, of courage, truth, honor, enterprise, self-sacrifice, you will find as much in the nineteenth century as in the twelfth."

He brightened up as he spoke, and it was quite evidant that he believed what he said, a pircumstance which always gives an advantage to a dis-

putant. More than one pair of bright uyon smile approval, and Miss Constance saw a probability of a defection from

"You are too moderate in your claims for your contemporaries, Mr. Tyrawley. If I remember right, modwill be obtained from him jety has always been considered a qualification of a true knight."

"I am not senamed to speak the truth," he replied; "your theory would have been more tenable before the days of the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, but the men who lit their cigars in the trenches of the Redan and who carried the gate of Delhi may hear comparison with Bay-

ard or Coeur de Lion.". "Oh, I do not allude to our soldiers," said she; "of course I know they are brave; but"—and here she hesitated a moment till, possibly piqued because her usual success had not attended ber in the passage of arms, she concluded-"but to our idle gentlemen, who seem to have no heart for anything." Tyrawley smiled. "Possibly you

may judge too much from the outside," he said "I am inclined to lancy that some of those whom you are pleased to call idle gentlemen would be found to have heart enough for anything that honor or duty or even chivalry could find for them to

"I hope you are right," said. Miss to marry, and there are Constance, with a slightly perceptible ughters with a mamme to curl of her upper lip, which implied

bt. There are blonder and wards. When he had left the room the if from the springing-board of a state who haver between suddenly interrupted by Master full ave-and-twenty feet from the George Bayavon, aged fourteen, who suddenly attacked his sister.

"I think you are wrong, you know, when you call Tyrawley a humbug." start, "I never said anything so £11---,

make a mistake, for he can shoot like one o'clock, never misses a thing low its centre. The water dashes and I hear he can ride no end. He were half an hour after he was rather out of practice in his cricket when he came down, but he is improving every day. You should him draw upon the rope. The waves have seen the hit he made yesterday follow in success and he dives again -right up to the cedars."

"Do you think there is nothing else for a man to do but ride and shoot and play cricket?"

"Oh, that's all very well; but you should hear what. Merton, our second master, says, and a brick he is, too. Whatever you, do, do it as well as you can, whether it's cricket or verses.' And I believe if Tyrawley had to fight, he'd go in and win, and no mistake."

"Ah!" said Constance, with a sigh, the has evidently what is it you boys call lt?-tipped you, isn't tt?" Indignant at this insult, George walked off to find his friend and have a lesson in billiards.

The day lingered on, after the usual fashion of wet days in Septembot in full country houses. There was a little dancing after dinner, but all retired early in the hopes of a finer day on the morrow.

Tyrawley had reome lesters to write, so that it was past 2 when he thought of going to bed. He always plent with his window open, and as he threw up the path a ferry seek of

spen the looking glass. "Pleasant, by Jove" he solilo entied, "I wond, whether it's smash-ol ... unlucky to break a lookingbe stere-i'm hanged it I know where the matches are; never miad; I can probably she would ned my way to bed in abe dark. a affected to disc ming illuminated the rotter for a law her opinion makes and be least only of the window state and the law to about nor nec'-west. Chestell for anything comworth doing, ing up to Bristol Itom the holthon this coast, I have a great mind to we get that ball from open without waking there up. What a naisance!

District that the waking there up. What a naisance!

Start that window:

District could be startling as the startling and the startling as t

Banks starting as his assettion of the second starting st

array. Tile room was on the fifty 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, as, springing to it, he was on the ground, like a cat, in an instant. He soon found his way across country "like a bird" to the edge of the cliff. The sea for inites seemed one sheet of foam.

But a flash of lightning discovered a group of figures about a quarter of a mile distant, and he distinguished shouts in the intervals of the storm, He was soon amongst them, and he found that all eyes were turned on a vessel which had atruck a rock within two hundred yards of the clift. It was evident that she would go to pieces under their yery eyes.

"Is there no way of opening communication with her?" he asked of an old coastguard man.

"Why, ye see, sir, we have sent to Bilford for Manby's rockets, but she must break up before they come."
"How far is it to Bilford?"

"Better than seven mile, your hon-

"If we could get a rope to them we might save the crew. "Every one of them, your honor;

but it ain's possible." "I think a man might swim out." "The first wave would dash him to pieces against the cliff."

"What depth of water below?" "The cliff goes down like a wall, forty fathom at least." "The deeper the better. What distance to the water!"

"A good fifty feet." "Well, I have dived off the mainyard of the Chosapeake. Now, listen to me. Have you got some light, strong rope?17

"As much as you like." "Well, take a double coil round my cheet, and do you take care to pay it out fast enough as I draw upon

"You won't draw much after the first plunge; it will be the same thing as suicide, every bit." "Well, we shall see. There's no

time to be lost lend me a knife." And in an instant he whipped off his hat, boots and peajacket; , then with the kalle he cut off his sleeves and passed the rope through that it might chafe him less.

The eyes of the old boatman brightened. There was evidently a method in his madness. "You are a very good swimmer, I suppose, sir?"
"I have dived through the surl at liukuheva a lew times."

"I never knew a white man that could do that." Tyrawley smiled. "But whatever

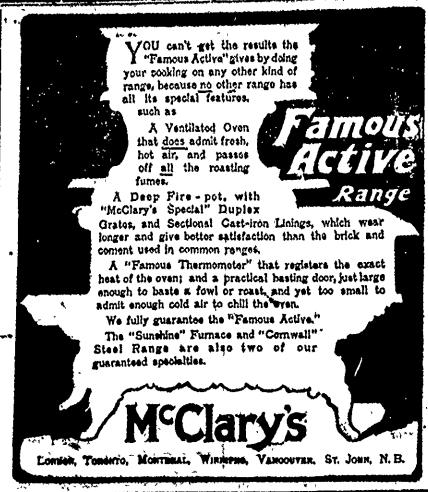
you do," he said, "mind and let me have plenty of rope Now out of the landing place in array consisting way, my friends, and let me have a clear start."

He walked alowly to the edge of cliff, looked over to see how much the reck shelved outwards, then returned, looked to see that there was plenty of rope for him to carry out, then took a short run and leaped as edge, went down like a plummet, but to rise again. As he reacted the surface he saw the crest of a mighty wave a few yards in front of him-"My dear," said Constance, with a the wave that he had been told was to dash him lifeless against the cliff. But now his old experience of "Well, you implied it, you know, the Pacific stands him in good stead. in your girl words, and I think you For two moments he draws breath, then ere it reaches him he dives be-

against the cliff, but the swimmer rises far beyond it: A faint cheer rises from the shore as they feel and again, rising like an otter to take breath, making very steadily onward, though more below the water then above it.

We must now turn to the ship. The waves have made a clean breach over her bows. The crew are crowded upon the stern. They hold on to the bulwark and await the end, for no boat can live in such a sea. Suddenly she is hailed from the waters. "Ship-a-hoy!" shouts a loud, clear voice which makes tiself heard above the storm. "Throw me a rope or a buoyith The life-buoy was still hanging in its accustomed place by the mainmast. The captain almost mechanically takes it down, and with well-directed aim threw it within a yard or two of the swimmer. In a

moment it is under his arms, and in half a minute he is on board. "Come on board, sir," he says to the captain, pulling one of his wet curls professionally. The captain appeared to be regarding him as a visitor from the lower world - ec. turning to the crew, he lifted up the rope he had brought from the shope, Then for the first time the object of his mission flashed upon their minds and a desperate cheer broke, forth from all hands, instantly re-echoed from the shore. Then a strong ca-ble is attached to the small rope and drawn on board, then a second, and the communication is complete But no time is to be lost, for the stern shows signs of breaking up and there is a lady passenger. Whilet the captain is planning a sort of chair in which she might be moved. Tyrawley lifts her up on his left arm, steadles himself with his right by the upper rope and walks along the lower as if he had been a dancer. He is the first on shore, for no sailor would leave till the lady was safe But they noon follow, and in five rainmen the whip is clear; five minher is dear of her is



avoids, and thinking he can be of mo further use, he betakes himself across the country once more, and by aid of the friendly elm regains his chamber without observation.

The lady whem Tyrawley had deposited in a cottage, with a strong recommondation that she should go to sleep immediately, was soon carried on in triumph by Mr. Ravelstoke to the hall and welcomed by Lady Grace at half-past 8 in morning. There were very few of the guests who slept undisturbed that night. The unusual noise in the house aroused everybody, and many excursions were made in unfinished costumes to endeavor to ascertain what was going on. The excitement cul-minated when the miscellaneous assemblage who had conducted the cap-tain and some of the crew to the hall, after being well supplied with ale and stronge: liquids, conceived that it would be the correct thing to give three cheers at the hour of halfpast 5

It was then that Lord Todmoulton. an Irish peer, laboring under an erroneous impression that the house was attacked, was discovered on the principally of a short dressing-gown, flannel waistcoat and a fowling piece.

Breakfast that morning was a de-sultory meal. People finished and talked about the wreck and began again. It seemed quite impossible to obtain anything like an accurate account of what had taken place. At last the captain appeared, though almost overwhelmed by and the multiplicity of questions, nevertheless between the intervals of broiled

ham and coffee he managed to elucidate matters a little. Then came the question, "Who is it who awam to the vessel?" Tyrawley had only been at Ravelstoke a few days and was a stranger in the neighborhood. None of the servants had reached the coast till it was all over so there had been no one to

recognize him 1-I scarcely saw him," said captain, "but he was a dark, tallish man, with a great deal of beard." "Was he a gentleman?" asked Miss Constance Baynton, who had been taking a deep interest in the whole

affair. . "Well, d'ye see, miss, I can't exactly say, for he hadn't much on, but if he isn't, he'd make a good one -that I'll go bail for, He's the coolest hand I ever saw. Stay! now I think of it, I shouldn't wonder if he was a naval man, for he pulled his forelock, half laughing like, and said, 'Come on board, sir,' to me when we pulled him up."

"Perhaps it was Rutbford." said Mr Ravelstoke, naming the lieutenant in the navy, "he is tall and dark."

"And he has been letting his moustache grow since he r .me on shore, observed a young lady "Where is ho?"

But Mr. Ruthford was gone down to: the cliff to inspect the scene of the disaster

"Begging your pardon, sir," said the butler, "it could not have been cny gentleman stepping in the house, for the door was lastened till the people came down to tell you of the At this moment, half-past 10 a.m.

Mr. Tyrawley walked into the break fast-room. He was gotten up. It posalbie, more elaborately than usual. "Now, here's a gentleman, captain; Mr. Tyrawley, who has been all over the world and met with some strange

adventures. I'll be bound he never new mything to much the affair of last hight." last higher. "You'd a nearish thing of it, eaptain!" inquired Tyrawley, speaking very slowly. His manner and appearance quite disarmed any auspioion the captain might have had

his identity. "Five minutes mare, sir, and Davy Jones' locker weald have held as all.
Beging your world, mind, "spologize to Committee the captule,"
the btorygis.

dressed in her own glowing periods. Tyrawley made no observation upon per recital, but took a third egg. "Well, Mr. Tyrawley," said she at

last, "what do you think of the man who swam out to the wreck!" think," said he, hesitating, "that be must have got very wet, and I sincerely hope he won't catch cold."

There was a general laugh at this, in which the captain joined; but it is to be feared that Miss Constance stamped her pretty little foot under the table.

Tyrawley turned and began to talk to Miss Mellish, who was sitting on his right

As he was speaking the door on his left opened and Lady Grace Ravel-atoke entered with the lady passenger. The lady heard him speak, and there are some voices which a woman can never forget, and the dangerous journey over the rope had not passed in silence.

She laid her hand upon his arm and said: "Oh, sir, how can I thank you?"

Tyrawley rose, as in duty bound. saying, "Do not speak of it I did not know when I came off that I was to have the pleasure of assisting you."

But the astonishment of the captain was beautiful to behold. "Why, you don't mean to say well, I never!-dash my wig-well, I'm-. Here, shake hands, sir, will you?" And he stretched across the

table a brawny hand not much smallor than a shoulder of mutton. The grip with which Tyrawley met to convince him of his identity than the lady's recognition of their pre-

Berver. The day was as wet as the proceding. Half an hour after break-fast Mr. Tyrawley lounged into the back drawing-toom. There sat Miss Constance Baynton, and, by the singular coincidence which favors lovers

or historians, she sat nione. Now, Constance had made up her mind that she was bound to apologize to Mr. Tyrawley for her rude speeches of yesterday; she had also decided that she would compliment him on his gallant conduct.

She had, in fact, arranged a neat quiet, cool, formal, appropriate form of words in which she would give her views expression. And how do you think she delivered them? She got up, said "Ch, Mr Tyrawley!" and burst Into teats

If a proud woman's pride is a shield to thee, O man, as well as to her, against the arrows of love, remember that if she ever throws away, after she has compelled you to acknowledge its value, you are both

left utterly defenseless Frederick Tyrawley capitulated a once. They are to be married this month. And if Mr. Tyrawley does not at someure 'lime achieve a reputation which no mystery can cloud, it will enob by Mrs. Tyrawley's fault.—Exchange.

Mametrate (to vagrant)-Well, Mr. what do you do all the week! Vag-Nothing. Magistrate-And on Sun-

day? Vag-I take a day off. "I told you, John, to hang the horse's tail. Why haven't you done it?" "The very first swat I gave him he got so ugly I was afeard to go near him again "

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS

163 King Street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 120.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I am deeply gratolul to the friend that suggested to me. when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been assisted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted. I might say, every physician of repute, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve, I was a helpless cripple. In less than the hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily acstate of a tinemital. A work with the state of and I am more than strained to be able to furnish you with this testimental as to the cm-Yours train, GEO, FOGG cacy of Benedictine Salve. Tremont House, Youge street, Nov. 1, 1981

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR-It is with pleasure that I write this ansolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My allment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I can recommend any person afficted with Rheumatism to give it a trial. I am, Yours truly, (Mined) S. JOHNSON 288 Victoria Street, Tesseto, Oct. \$1, 1981

John O'Conner, Esq., Nealon House, City:

DEAR SIR-I cannot speak too highly of your Memedictine Salve. It has done for me in three days what doctors and medicines have been trying to do for years. When I first used it I had been confined to my bed with a spell of rheumatism and solution for nise weeks; a friend recommended your salve. I tried it ant it completely, headed rheumatics right out of my system. I can cheerfully recommend it as the best medicine on the market for rheumation, I believe it has no coust.

JOHN MCGROGGAN Yours sisperely, 475 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ont., Sept, 18, 1991

John O'Connor, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto, Oat.:
DEAR SIX-I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine DEAR SILL I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sare cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hears I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work.

I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from Lumbago.

(ARES.) JAS. COSGROVE

7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 18, 1901

John O'Condor, Esq., Toronto, Ont.:

DEAR SIR,—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before-using one box was thoroughly cured I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with JOS. WESTMAN Yours eincerely,

12 Bright Street, Torento, Jan. 15, 1903

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto:
DEAR SIR,-It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cury for Rheumstism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanant cure. It is perhaps meedless to any that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON

65 Carlton Street, Toronto, Feb. 1, 1963

John O'Connor, Esq., 199 King Street East: I was a sufferer for four months from acute rheumatism. In my left arm; my physician called regularly and prescribed for it, but gave me no relief. My brother, who appeared to have faith in your-Benedictine Salve, gave me enough of it to apply twice to my arm. I used it first on a Thursday night, and applied it again on Friday night. This was in the latter part of November. Since then (over two months) I have not had a trace of rhounatism. I feel that you are entitled to this testimonial M. A. COWAN Yours sincerely,

Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1901 John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR, It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited teatimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Pilce. I suffered for nine-months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was salfaring from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a lew days. I am new completely oured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me a thorough cure and: I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am

ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, with the Boston Laundry 2561 King Street East, Turento, Dec. 18, 1901

John O'Connor, Eeq., Toronto: DEAR SIR,-After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was inducted to try vour Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedit in the world for rhoumatism. When I left the hospital I was just and to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Besedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just o er a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these lands send him to me and I will prove it to him.

Yours forever theakful,

PETER AUSTEN Toronto, April 10, 1982

Mr. John O'Connor: DEAR SIR-I do heartily recommend your Benedictine Salve as } sure ours for theumatism, as I was nowly afflicted with that sad discarin my arm, and it was so had that I could not dress myself. When heard about your salve, I got a hox of it, and so my surprise I louise relief, and I used what I got and new I see attend to my daily instabled duties, and I heartily recomment it to sayone that is around the name disease. You like this from me with hearty thanks to with it of you please for the benefit of the afficied.

Yours truly, MRS. JAMES PLEMING. 18 Spruce street, Toronte. Toronto, April 10th, 2006.

J. O'Comor, Esq., Olty: *** DEAR SIR—It gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to the curative powers of your Especiative Selve.

For a month back my band was so body swelles that I was to

work, and the pain was no integer as to he almost minegrable.

Three days after using your Balve an directed, I am able to week, and I cannot thank you mongh.

Hosportfolly yours,

78 Woolsley street, City. 119 George street, Toronto, June 17th,

John O'Connor, Esq.: DEAR SIR-Your Benediction Balts cored me et al arm, which eatirely disabled my from work, in these days, and I am completely outed. I sufficed greatly from prior for many security was been of Benedictine States.

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Should mind their P's and Q's, Or else so many, many things Of value they will lose. For, while P stands for prompt and please,

And prettiness and plays, And patience and politeness, and Propriety and praise. It also stands for pinch and pry And plague and pester; you Will see it heads perversity, And pert and painful, too. Then, as for Q-it stands for quick And quietness and queen,

Delicious, quince, and quartz and And quarrel, quip and quack, And quicksand, quingy, quiz and

quake. And querulous, alacki -Youth's Companion

THISTLEDOWN,

(Lizette Woodworth Reese.)
When the nights are long and the dust is deep, The shepherd's at the door,

Hello, the little white wooly sheep That he drives on beforel Never a sound does the shepherd

make, His flock is as still as he; Under the boughs their road they fake. Whatever that road may be.

And one may catch on a shriveling brier, And one drop down at the door. And some may lag and some may

tire, But the rest go on before, The wind is that shepherd so still and sweet, And his alcop are the thistledown; All August long, by alley and street, He drives them through the town.

-St. Nicholat. PRISKY. (Holon 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 puick dars he would seine the nut placed upon the ground to entice him, and, having carried it to a safe hiding-place, return for another

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

time he not two. After several of these journeys, the discoverers' great-great-grandbunnies strange object from which Frisky in our back yard?"—Youth's Comselled the waiting nuts moved a hit, panion. seen again that day. Ralph was not discouraged, however, He did not expect to take a squirrel in one day

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 we

his sleeve. After Frisky had found the nuts he usually perched upon Ralph's should-er, and once upon his head, where Cousin Ned discovered him one, day enjoying, with evident reliak and in happy security, his moon repart.

Ralph then made the joyful dis-covery that his little woodland friend really knew him and trusted him. His cousin Ned, although well sup-plied with nuts, could not coax Frisky to dive into strange pockets or perch upon strange shoulders. After echool commenced in

autumit, Ralph used to get up half an hour earlier that he might have time to visit his pretty pet, who was almost always waiting, sometimes upon the stone wall with his bushy tail spreed over his back, and some times upon the ground, whence a loud chattering call would always discloss

Oh hear!" thought Raigh, as he harried raises one morning, "there's Frinky, and I haven't a aut." Printy oridently had been waiting

"Clint, thirt, shut!" by the soold int, as he ran to said fro. Poor Raiph was at his wit's said is the squirrel dated into an empty posted, whence he contract scoking

then ever. Now what do you suppose Ralph did! He saw an apple on the ground—a little hard, see apple his picket it by and dropped to slyly late his other packet. When Printy leted it he

seemed y think it a new kind of

"So excited was he with his treasure that he settled himself in Ralph's trembling little band and proceeded to crack his queer put, 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 chells had been harder.

As cold weather approached Frisky's visits grew less frequent, and he finally went into his winter quarters in the tree trunk Ralph intends to be on hand again

in the apring, however, with an ex-tra supply of patience—and nuts.

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 tele-periors."
graphed right through plain air. It "Marry was certainly very surprising! Morry and Paine went on the doorsteps to

talk if over. "No, nothing but great, tall poles at the places where you send them and get them—the messages, I mesa. 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 bunnics discovered 15.11

"Our bunnleif" "No, not ours, but their great-great-great-great-grandfathers - oh, a great many greats! Way back to the first bunny family that ever was. They were the ones that discovered wiceless telegraphy. I think they ought to have the honor. If there's a splendid status ever made, I think it ought to have a big cottontail bunny on top of it!"

"Oh," laughed both small boys at once, "tell we why, Uncle Robert!

My, a statue to bennies!" "Well, in the bunny family, when there is any danger from an veemysurrounded by species on every nide telegraph a warning to each other. telegraph a warning to each other.

11 'Runal There's an energy coming!'
they telegraph, and all the heavy
hope and beauty girls and the grownup burnies that get the message go
sourrying, hurrying into their holes.
I tell you, they don't wait g initude.
The message of The messager go a good many hun-dred feet constitues." "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 fats-

ily at a distance. "Runt runt Run for your livent"
The little meaning is carried through
the ground much as our wireless
meaning are through the air Little
sound-waves are see in motion, one after another,"

"Well," breathed Morry, "come on Paine, let's go out and honor the

JOHN MARTIN'S WIDOW. Mrs. John Martin, the widow of the high-minded and fearless patriot of it, who was fend when writing frem a dungega 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 Mosers. Redmond, Dillon and Davitt will also cross the Atlantic to be present at the first annual convention of the United Irish Lauguit of America, which will be held in Fannell Hall, Boston, on the 18th and 11st instant. The Hoston Globe of the 14th ultimo announces the intended visit of Mrs. Martin to America, and having paid a tribute to the members of her husband and brother and her own sierling patriotism, says: \"Mrs. Martin will undoubtedly be prevailed upon to attend the convention, as sympathy with the present Irish movement has already sam displayed on more than one occasion by gener-

ous subscriptions as well as by hearty words of encouragement." as to britain's legitimate

RULER Everybody has beard about the Thames Valley Jacobite Club, which maintains that the highlimate Sovereign of England is a lady who lives on the Continues, have a Loudon correspondent. The west King of England, however, is a new discovery. ery, He lives in America, He is Wm. Merry, and lives in Caribon, Maine. He claims to be the elect representative of the thirty-second generation from William de Warren, that Earl Warren; whose wife, Gendred, was the designer of William the Con-querds. On his mission's ride, too, Mr. Metry spalms descent from John of Ganny, "time-descent Lancaster." of Gaunt, "time-demonal Laucaster."
While he believe he is the King of English, he pairing he is the Morry declares that he is to no here! It is insist on the actionstivament of he wellin, for his to delical story well us to he more suffered he here he wentled to be here he here he wentled his beauty his beauty his beauty his west as in it ways delical the Primes of Walter by his tree the the first of the More here.

Chats With

Young Men

SCHWAD'S MAXIMS.

President Schwah 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 indiapensable 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

"Re sure of your facts Otherwise you will lose the esteem of your su-

"Marry early Have a home of your

יי.משם "A man who is not susceptible to encouragement will never succeed "A college education is not neces sary for a business man What is nocessary is to start at the bottom of the ladder and work up." "Every man should read and study

MAGNIFICENT MEN

In his spare hours."

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 hardlest 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. Irom 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 monatain side, must not be abandoned because a querter of a mile of thick timber near it has been hurled down into the cakon by an' avalanche the previous winter. They take the chance of snowslides as they do that of warming misst powder and picking out missed shots. Daily they snewshos across the track of avalancies, taking the risks knowingly. Nothing but the event 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 whom a crisis arises. If a comrade is overcome by noxious vapors and fails 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 rescan for a comrade, or of aven recovery of a burned, or mangled, or rosen thing for a woman to mourn

Miss Suddenrich-Oh, see, was, what a lovely picture! Mrs. Saddenrich — Yes, dear, but you must look at it through your longuette and be pro-per. Miss Eddfenrick-Oh, please, mamma, don't make me! I really want to see this one!

A Blood Maker

Norve invigorator and Existen Bullder, compaçed of themest powerful yeappratives to be found in Nature's Realm, is

DR. CH48E'8 NERVE FOOD

That the nervous system is dependable on the blood for its nourishment and life is best evidenced, by the fact that about one-fifth of all the blood required for the sustenance of the human body is consumed the brain and goes to create nerveforce, the vital power which runs the machinery of the body.

Because it forms blood as no preparation wer ever known to do, Dr. Chare's Norve Food is of incalculable value to the necrous system, as well

as to the hody generally, Neuralgic headache, aleeplesseess languid, depressed feelings, debility of the stemach and bowels, and consequent indigection, dissy spells, sparks before the eyes, nervousness, irritability and general bodily weakness, are indications that the nerves are starved for lack of a sufficient supply of rich, ted, life-sustaining

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food removes these symptoms, and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, loopmotor ataxia and partial paralysis by its wonderful power as a blood Daller. Mre. N. W. Williams, 312 Gerrard

street east, Terouto, says: "I wak very nerrous, sould not along at rest, and had severe attacks of mercous headache. My system second to be all run down, and I lacked contay and ambition. After having und reveal himse of Dr. Chase's libro. Fund I can with perfect truthfulness. pay that it has been at great parent to me. It has attemptioned and re-

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† N. Z. LORRAIN, Bishop of Pembroka.

It contains list of The Ontario Clerny, Parishus of Ontario, The Liturgical Car dar prepared by The Rev. J. M. Ora

A list of The Holy Days of Chilgotton, Fac Days of Chilgotton, the Abstinence Di the Rules of the Church regarding Marri Masses of the Dead, and Indulgenius,

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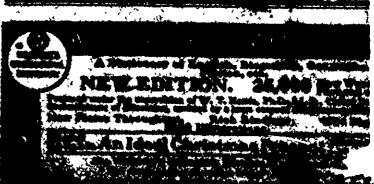
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TIE MARKET REPORTS.

In Engler-Turonto Live Stock rade-latest Quotations. Tuesday Evening, Oct. 14.

onto M. Lawrence Market. was a fully active market on the ere to-day and a good deal of stuff I Grain and hay were offered free-there were large deliveries in some nea of produce. The prices were tesdy, but one feature was a jump price of turkeys. Potatoes and appre in good demand, with prices. Dressed hors were lower. The to-ipta of grain were 4,800 bushels. Elight hundred bushels of white to 2½ higher at the to 11½ higher at the to 10 bushels of goose unchanged at the bushels of spring to to 3½ higher of 5%.

n 871/20. Pive hundred bushels sold 1/30 to

rheat—Une hundred bushels soid at Sc.

Timothy was firmer, selling 50c it \$12.50 to \$16 per ton. Clover or raz also dearer, selling \$1 higher at per ton. Deliveries were 25 loads,—One load of sileat sold 50c higher 0 per ton.

y—The chief object of interest was uksgiving turkey and he was very Sales were made at 18e for choice irda and the lowest price quoted for d of a turkey was 18a. The supply meet one tenth of the demand, and those who desire to celebrate with tegiving turkey will be disappointed, owl are stendy.

d Hegs—Prices are 25c to 50c per try at \$1.25 to \$8.50.

Toronto Live \$100c.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto Live Stock.

t Cattle—Trade is in a discoursging id there is little of no brightness in book. The Biltish market is in bad as far an Canadiau cattle are comand crollen give some disappointing ms. "It looks as if the bottom land ont of the Englah market," said minent shipper. "There was a mable two yeaks ago, and the situanted improved since that time." The a for the day camplied some fairly tile, but they were not badly wanted bought \$5.25, but these were the beauty wanted by the run of the market, sold at \$4.80 licuium grades, including the rough and the light weights, were lower to \$4.50.

ers Cattle—The bulk of the offeringsted of rough, half-developed aultich went begging for buyefs, was a good demand for choice helt few were available. Prices showed ge from those of last week's close right kind of cattle are sure to self high figures. The market has been led, however, with cymmon, cheap last should never have been taken to farms, and buyers are beginning that it is time for a change. There was little activity and prices shouged. The weskness of the market depresses the trade in heavy and Livelers—There was the

maract depresses the trade in nearly mand the choice animals and they say. Foor citie were dull. Quotaa unchanged, and lambs—The trade in export hows some improvement as far as concerned, and large shipments are rward on Thursday. Prices are no and the best that can be said about tel is that it is steady. Lambs are cwt higher at \$8,80 to \$3.85, but may that the figures will be lowered the near future.

Market steady, veals selling freely \$10 each. Good calves are wanted, another decline of 121/c per cwt is sted and the prices are now \$0.98 far and \$6 for lights and fats. The moderate.

GELLEIC"

Cheese Markets.

eliford, Oct. 14.—At Campbeliford Board to-day 1,175 white were Sales: Walkins 420 at 1114c, Al-303 at 1114c, Uook 450 at 1114c,

at Buffalo Cattle Market. at Buffalo, Cattle Markets
di ateady. 110gs-Receipts, 2,600
livy active; Se to 10c higher: heavy
at \$7.40 to \$7.00; mixed, \$7.20 to
orkers, \$7.15 to \$7.20; light do \$7
; pigs, \$0.70 to \$7; roughs, \$6.50 to
lags, \$5.50 to \$6; grassers, \$0.75 ta
ex, \$7.15 to \$5.75; pearlings,
11,000 head; top lambs, \$5.10 to
ulis to good, \$3.75 to \$5; yearlings,
25; owes, \$3.27 to \$3.75; sheep, top
3.55 to \$3.50; culls to good, \$1.75
; closed strong.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock.

o. Oct. 14.—Cattle—Reccipts, 4.300, 2500 Texaus and 1,300 westerns; good to prine steers nominal, \$7 40; poor to medium, \$3.75 to \$7; and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.80; com; \$1.75; heiters, \$2.25 to \$4.50; cam; to to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.25 to \$4.75; 3.75 to \$7.00; Texas-fed steers, \$3 estern steers, \$3.75 to \$6 4k Hozs ts to-day, 13,000; opened los higher, 4 ance lost; mixed and butchers, \$7.40; good to choice heavy, \$6.95; rough heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.50; light, \$7.15; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.05, teccipts, 30,000; aheep and lamba good to choice, \$3.40; native lambs, \$5.00.

British Markets.

Oct. 14.—Wheat, on passage steady; curb. on passage, quieter in man, wheat, English hankets of yesterday steady.

slow. 11.-Wheat dull: October, 21f suar vand April, 20f 10c. Flour tolker, 20f poc; January and April, rp, Oct. 14,-20, 2 red winter,

and the Wheat Marketa. Closing previous day, Closing to day, Oct. Dec. Oct. Dec.

71 764 rk **** 7514 7414 74 721/4 60/4 72

NTS WANTED HAEL DAVITT'S ber Fight for Freedom

this paper, many at whom sympathize
Mr. Davitt is his samplon-hip of the
Ar. Davitt is his samplon-hip of the
can make a powerful presentation, and
heals for his great history of The Hoer
bestow. It is the can omiplete, graphic,
arriert account of one of the grandest
d has seen of a free people to retain
y is the whole truth at last obtained
no, unmatthisted and uncolored by
the diced correspondents. It kiecasality

and more per day.

a embedally, one well equipped for
and products compain with this
voing a Wassalla Courage, to

ALONG THE KING'S HIGHWAY My last effusion found me dealing

with flourishing Irish sottlements 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 saic. I am safe in saying that nowhere on the wide expanse of the globe can there be found a people who have adhered more tensciously to the land than have Irislanen in the country of their bave Irisi men in the country of their a man who has faithfully fulfilled his 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 what intensified love of home and firesides in the hearts of Irishmen, but whatever may be the cause, the fact is pitable home of Mr. James Martin, transparent that the threats of the absence landlord through his agent another such character as "Valentine sive man. Resting on the very verge of the Nation River, and always enwhilst maintaining their right to live on the soil of their forefathers. In Canada we have not become very familiar with confiscations or exterminations, and if we have landlords they have become such more through their industry than through acts of treason, plunder, rapine or spollation. 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 incor-porated with the urban population or else have sought a home in the neighboring Republic, thus overthrow ing the happiness of country homes, 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 On-

CURING CONSUMPTION.

tario which, alas, have lost this

When Scott's Emulsion makes the consumptive gain flesh it is curing his consump-

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grand distinctive characteristic? Through the rear districts of the Countles 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 enobling 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 "Castlebar Races" which came off shortly after the landing of the French at Killalla, more than a century ago, but that wicked man com-pletely 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 prover-bially 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

CONSTIPATION

is probably the most common of all ailments. When neglected it becomes chronic, and frequently leads to hemorrhoids and other ser-

lous consequences. CONSTIPATION IS CURED BY

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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 "Croach Phandhrig," and that he left it in broad daylight mor than half a continue and "Chamball a continue a 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,

been unable to banish from my mind

a good neighbor, a warm friend, an more tenaciously to the land than affectionate father and husband, and a man who has faithfully fulfilled his

> Moving southward, I reach the hostertaining a passionate love for piscatorial enterprises, I resolved to excatorial 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 comlay 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 defy me by pulling in an opposite direction? I continued angling, however, and by some adroit manoeuvering succeeded in transferring to dry land the cause of all my anyloty which proved to be, not my anxiety, which proved to be, not a fish, but a huge stick of wood, not an inch less than four feet long.

CHEESE FACTORIES. The manufacture of cheese is one of the great industries of the section of country about which I am writing. of country about which I am writing. Wherever you go a cheese factory is encountered, reminding one of the bygone drill sheds which at one time fairly dotted the fair face of this whole Province. "Where does all the cheese manufactured in Canada, in the United States and in other countries go to?" is a question which we frequently ask; ourselves. Why, it goes to England, and John Bull eats it up as he eats and drinks everything else that is worth having. A thing else that is worth having. A few lines from a poem written by one of that brilliant constellation of talent—the Young Irish Party—away back in 1846 is now fresh in my memory and voices my sentiments, as it did then when I was but a lad. Here it is:

John Bull is a glutton, as rich as a Jew.

As griping and grinding and conscienceless, too; wholesale,

It is by scheming he prospers, says old Granua Wall."

Yes, "scheming" under cover of noisy professions of civil and religious liberty, has enabled John Bull to indulge in riotous living as gluttons generally do, although the price he pays for Canadian cheese, it must be said, is a fair one. Amongst those who are deeply and successfully interested in the cheese industry mention, may be made of Mr. Charles Chambers, an enterprising son of one of the first settlers, Mr., Patrick Chambers. Around this section, factories owned by him can be met in various directions, which are occasionally utilized for purposes other than for the manufacture of cheese. On the occasion of my last visit, I attended a political meeting which was held in one of these factories. It was a Liberal gathering entirely, composed of men fighting under the banner of Liberalism. There were no chairs except that provided for the chairman, Mr. James MGowan, and hence we had to plant ourselves on cheese boxes from the top of which we declaimed with all our vehemence against Tory perfidy, winding up with the solemn assurance that "Charley's" cheese was perfectly safe as there was not a Tory within speaking distance. 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. Cosee, and Frank Cosee, 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 re-

"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 poorer mouth than ever."

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A GREAT VOCAL TREAT

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

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 jwell-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 unschooled 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

never be forgotte With uncomparable technique and suglory of her voice is forgotten in the exquisite beauty of her sentiment, with its perfection of rhythm and phrase.

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

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

he is well, something which he has not been able to uo for a long time, till quite recently.

"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

tors in Granton and St. Mary's, but

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.

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 bouse shall be without them, for 1 believe them to be

There seems to be no case of Lumbago, Backache, Kidney Trouble or Rheumatism, that Dodd's Kidney

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the musician she will present a glimpse of unfathomable possibili-tics, and to the student, whether instrumertal or vocal, a lesson that perior musical knowledge, even the

A Granton Man is now Ab le to Make this Answer.

cure. Now, when his friends inquire as to his health, he cheerly tells them that Mr. Fletcher tells the story of his

illness and how he was cured, as follows:

nothing to help me.
"I consulted the best medical doc-

they could do nothing for me.
"At last one day a druggist

Granton suggested Dodd's Kidney, "I am now as well as ever I was

the greatest medicine in the world." Mr. Fleicher is a man who means every word he says and is prepared to substantlate the truth of every statement niade above.

Pills will not cure.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

Ohl sweet is the smile of the beautiful morn, As it peeps through the curtains of

voice of the nightingale And the singing his tune. While the stars seem to smile with

delight. Old nature now lingers in silent re-

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, ve but 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 1'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, it

Oh! why did I let you go out of my urms, Like a bird that was caged and is

freef Oh, Shamus O'Brien, etc. Oh! Shamus O'Brien, I'm loving you

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! no! 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.

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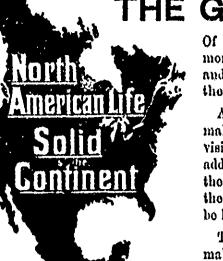
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